

**Terms of Reference  
for the  
Evaluation of the 3<sup>d</sup> UNFPA Country Programme for Ukraine  
(2018-2022)**

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

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UNFPA is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency. Our mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

The strategic goal of UNFPA is to achieve the three transformative results: ending unmet need for family planning, ending maternal death, and ending violence and harmful practices against women and girls. In pursuing its goal, UNFPA has been guided by the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (1994), the Millennium Development Goals (2000) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015).

UNFPA has been operating in Ukraine since 1996. Starting from 2018, UNFPA and its national counterparts have been delivering the third UNFPA Country Programme for Ukraine.

As the current programme cycle is approaching completion, the UNFPA Country Office in Ukraine, in collaboration with the UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia and UNFPA Evaluation Office, is planning to conduct an independent evaluation of the third UNFPA Country Programme for Ukraine (2018-2022) as part of the Country Office monitoring and evaluation plan and in accordance with the UNFPA evaluation policy (DP/FPA/2019/1). The UNFPA country programme evaluation (CPE) will provide an independent assessment of relevance, performance and impact of UNFPA support provided to Ukraine during 2018-2022, as well as analysis of various facilitating and constraining factors influencing programme delivery. As per the evaluation policy, the CPE will serve three main purposes: (a) demonstrate accountability to stakeholders on performance in achieving development results and on invested resources; (b) support evidence-based decision-making; (c) contribute important lessons learned to the existing knowledge base on how to accelerate the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

The evaluation will focus on the achievement of planned results of the country programme at the output and outcome levels. The findings, analytic conclusions and recommendations of the CPE will be used as inputs for the development of the new UN-Ukraine development partnership framework and the new UNFPA Country Programme for Ukraine for 2023-2027.

The main audience and primary users of the evaluation are the UNFPA Country Office in Ukraine, national partners of UNFPA (including government agencies, civil society organizations and academic institutions), the UN Country Team in Ukraine and donors operating in Ukraine. The UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia and UNFPA Headquarters divisions, branches and offices will also use the evaluation as an objective basis for programme performance review and decision-making.

The evaluation will be managed by a steering committee consisting of country office evaluation managers with guidance and support from the UNFPA Regional Advisor on Monitoring and Evaluation and the UNFPA Evaluation Office, and in consultations with the Evaluation Reference Group. A team of competitively selected independent evaluators will conduct will conduct the CPE and prepare the evaluation report.

## **CONTEXT**

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### **Country Profile**

Agenda 2030 is part of Ukraine's key long-term development framework, along with the EU Association Agreement. In recent years, Ukraine has achieved significant progress towards many SDGs: from poverty reduction and better health outcomes to gender equality and energy transformation. At the same time the country faces several structural obstacles that impede more inclusive and peaceful development.

Ukraine currently ranks 74th on the Human Development Index (2020), with a score of 0.779, which makes it a high human-development nation. Yet, with per capita income of \$2,640, it is a lower middle-income economy, where 23 per cent of the population are poor by national poverty criteria.

COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated Ukraine's vulnerabilities in health, economic, social protection and other sectors. An estimated contraction of 4.5% means COVID-19 has had a heavy toll on the economy and society. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic UNCT Ukraine developed a comprehensive UN Socio-Economic COVID Impact Assessment (SEIA) and UN Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP).

One of the main decelerators of development in Ukraine is the simmering armed conflict in the east of the country. In the last seven years, over 13,000 Ukrainians have been killed (including over 3,000 civilians), another 40,000 were injured (including over 7,000 civilians), 3.4 million are in need of humanitarian assistance and 734,000 are internally displaced (IDPs). Half of the IDPs are elderly and 59% women. Internally displaced persons remain among the most vulnerable people in Ukraine, including in terms of falling victim to violence and abuse.

Since gaining independence in 1991, Ukraine's population has decreased from 51.7 to current 41.55 million people (excluding the temporary occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol) Ukraine's population is one of the fastest shrinking in the world and likely to decrease to 35 million people by 2050. Low fertility and high mortality rates together with high levels of out migration are eroding Ukraine's human capital and thus the basis for sustainable development.

The absence of up-to-date census data also significantly hampers development planning and good governance. The country's last census was conducted in 2001.

Young people represent 15.2 per cent of the population. A significant proportion have left Ukraine in search of better horizons, portending fiscal and labour shortages in the future as well as a hollowing of the country's potential to invigorate itself economically, politically and socially. Youth from groups disadvantaged by place of residence, income, ethnicity, displacement or disability status, are particularly at risk of being left behind. Youth unemployment (15-25 years of age) stood at 18.8% in 2019. A key obstacle to improving youth employment is the skills mismatch. Lack of opportunities for young people creates persistent barriers to their future inclusion.

Sexual and reproductive health services are generally available in Ukraine but their quality and accessibility vary. However, key SRH indicators including maternal mortality rate, contraception prevalence, adolescent pregnancy rate remains stubbornly high by European standards. Young people with disabilities, young Roma people continue to face significant barriers in terms of realizing their sexual and reproductive rights, placing them at higher risk for negative health outcomes. Ukraine HIV epidemic is mixed with around 0,9-1 % of general population living with HIV and significantly higher HIV prevalence among key population groups.

The pandemic has further exacerbated existing gender disparities and inequalities in terms of access to health care. Elderly women, women with disabilities, Roma women, women diagnosed with chronic diseases and/or HIV have limited access to the necessary health services or specialized goods due to the COVID-19 restrictions. Given that women constitute 82.8% of health care workers in the country and play a central role as front-line responders, they are particularly exposed: according to National Public Health Centre, around 20% of all infected are medical workers.

Stereotypical gender roles are deeply rooted in Ukrainian society. Ukrainian society remains far from achieving the standard of gender equality in almost all spheres of life: according to the international gender gap index value, Ukraine is ranked as 59 out of 153 countries (2020). Since 2014, the pay gap has increased from 24% to 26%. In terms of education sphere, the majority of girls prefer humanities fields of work due to society's stereotypical pressure (for instance, 80.9% of male students in IT sphere comparing to 19.1% of female students). The absolute majority of men believes that there is division into "female" and "male" occupations. In addition to that, more than 40% of men in Ukraine believe that a woman should leave her paid work in order to spend more time with her family. Only 3% of those who take paternity leave are men (fathers). According to the recent UNFPA Ukraine study in 2019, in 44% in case of illness the mother stays at home with a child.

In Ukraine, GBV is pervasive – 67% of women experienced psychological, physical or sexual violence since the age of 15 (OSCE 2019). Annually, 1.1 million Ukrainian women suffer from domestic and gender-based violence (UNFPA 2017). GBV keeps and pushes victims/survivors out of employment and carries significant economic costs, estimated at more than 200 mln USD per year in Ukraine and mostly borne by the victims/survivors (UNFPA 2017). The conflict in eastern Ukraine increases the risks of GBV in the country and negatively affects survivors due to increased tolerance to violent behavioural patterns in society.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, women and girls are at higher risk of domestic violence due to heightened tensions in the household. In addition to working remotely, women bear a notably larger share of caring responsibilities for their

family members, including supporting children home study. Pressured by social norms that condone GBV and power relations with the perpetrator, every fifth woman (24%) in Ukraine believes that violence against women is often provoked by the victim. Assuming responsibility for the act of GBV, 26% of women believe that domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family (OSCE 2019). Such social norms inhibit women and girls from seeking protection in their communities.

Still, the National Police registered a 54% increase in the number of GBV cases in 2020, compared to 2019. In the humanitarian context, throughout 2020, local service providers were being increasingly approached by GBV survivors (Donetsk authorities registered a 40% increase in the number of reports of GBV cases compared to 2019). However, the existent local social infrastructure does not have the capacity to address the growing number of cases (Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020).

Ukraine has recognized GBV response and prevention as a national priority. In 2020, Ukraine became member of the Biarritz Partnership for Gender Equality and the President's Decree "On Urgent Measures to Prevent and Combat DV, GBV and Protect the Rights and Interests of Victims/Survivors of such Violence" came into force. Legislative advances in 2017 have expanded the circle of people affected and the list of entities involved in prevention and combatting domestic violence, have made provisions for launching general and specialized support services for victims/survivors and DV was criminalized in 2018. Ukraine is also signatory to the Istanbul Convention, which, however, remains unratified.

### **UNFPA Country Programme Background and Design**

The legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Ukraine and UNFPA is set forth by the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) dated 18 June 1993 and the exchange of letters between the Government represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and UNFPA dated 22 March 2006, whereby the SBAA provisions are applied to UNFPA activities and personnel, *mutatis mutandis*.

The 3rd UNFPA Country Programme Document for Ukraine (DP/FPA/CPD/UKR/3) has been approved by the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board at its second regular session in September 2017. The UNFPA financial commitment over 5 years towards the programme was approved at \$ 2,5 million from regular resources. UNFPA also committed to mobilize \$7 million from other resources to co-fund the programme. By now the total amount of mobilized resources exceeded 16 million with contributions from the Government of UK, Canada, Sweden, EU, Estonia and private sector (in kind).

The third country programme for Ukraine has been developed with the participation of government counterparts, academia, civil society and international development partners. It was aligned with the draft national 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the Ukraine-United Nations Partnership Framework for 2018-2022, and the national development priorities. Based on the consultative processes that identified UNFPA comparative advantage, the country programme is seeking to bring about lasting changes in the ways young Ukrainians prepare for their adult lives with respect to their perspectives on positive sexuality, gender equality, and non-discrimination, and the ways in which society makes such choices possible. The programme promotes investments in the abilities of young people, and especially young women and girls, to make responsible choices about their lives, including their sexual and reproductive lives, and by contributing to the legal and social adoption of more equitable gender norms, including the right to live free from stereotypes, coercion and violence. With its flagship focus on prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) Ukraine Country programme contributing to the achievement of UNFPA global transformative result: end gender-based violence and all harmful practices against women and girls.

The Programme is aimed to achieve following outputs: (1) Evidence-based and inclusive national and subnational policies and programmes for young people that advance sexual and reproductive health, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, expand opportunities, and promote youth participation for the full realization of their potential, including in humanitarian settings; (2) Strengthened national and subnational partnership frameworks in place for reducing gender inequalities in social, economic and political spheres of life; 3) Strengthened national GBV prevention and response mechanisms, including in humanitarian settings.

In the areas of adolescents and youth Ukraine country programme is support to national level youth policies and programmes for young people; Supporting development and roll-out of the Municipal Youth Well-Being Index: platform to promote youth participation and evidence-based youth policies; developing and promoting of the package of life-skills/competences –including comprehensive sexuality education- development programmes for youth to enhance employability and opportunities as well as healthy lifestyles promotion programmes and comprehensive sexuality

education (CSE). It is also advocating for and promoting of the youth and peacebuilding agenda, in support of UNSCR 225.

In area of gender equality and women's empowerment the programme is advocating for the legal and social adoption of equitable gender norms in the various sphere of sphere, including education, family life as well as corporate practices. The programme is applying gender transformative approach, engaging man into advocacy and behavior change communication as well as collecting evidence through gender research in order to ensure that new generation of Ukrainians are free from toxic gender stereotypes. The Programme also contributes to strengthening GBV policy & legal framework, supports expansion of network of specialized services, creating opportunities for economic empowerment of survivors and women at risk, mobilizing civil society, business and FBOs to combat GBV and raising awareness about GBV and challenging toxic beliefs via Break the Circle campaign. Working at the municipal level the programme is also supporting development of the local GBV response and prevention systems? Including improvements in access of conflict-affected population to quality GBV services in the eastern regions affected by armed conflict.

UNFPA primarily engage through advocacy and policy dialogue, both at national and sub-national levels. In addition, and given Ukraine's European ambitions, knowledge management, particularly through good practices and the adoption of international norms and standards is an integral part of support, as well as limited capacity development to key counterparts, particularly related to the lingering effects of the humanitarian crisis.

### **UNFPA Country Programme Management**

The country programme is managed by the UNFPA Country Office in Ukraine led by a UNFPA Representative, with guidance and advisory support from the UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The country office's programme unit comprises an assistant representative, programme officers for Youth/HIV, Gender, GBV, Partnership and Resource mobilization, Communication and Advocacy, Programme assistant as well as project staff located both in Kyiv and in the field. The operations unit consists of an Operations Manager, Administrative/Finance Associate, Administrative assistant, administration and finance associate and a project associate. The programme is coordinated with the work of other UN agencies through the UN Country Team meetings and established UN coordination structures and working groups.

### **OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION**

**The overall objectives of evaluation:** (i) an enhanced accountability of UNFPA and its country office for the relevance and performance of its country programme and (ii) a broadened evidence-base for the design of the next programming cycle. **The specific objectives:**

- To provide an independent assessment of the progress of the country programme towards the expected outputs and outcomes set forth in the results framework of the country programme;
- To provide an assessment of country office (CO) positioning within the developing community and national partners, in view of its ability to respond to national priority needs while adding value to the country development results.
- To draw key lessons from the past and current cooperation and provide a set of clear, specific and action-oriented forward-looking strategic recommendations in light of agenda 2030 for the next programming cycle.

The evaluation is expected to be completed by the end of October 2021 and carried out in accordance with the Evaluation Implementation Plan.

#### **Scope of evaluation:**

The evaluation will cover Ukraine and the following three programmatic areas: adolescents and youth, gender equality and gender-based violence prevention and response. The evaluation (including country studies) will cover all country programme and humanitarian response activities planned and/or implemented during the period **2018-2021**. **Cross-cutting areas will include:** partnership, resource mobilization and communication. The evaluation should analyze the achievements of UNFPA against expected results at the output and outcome levels, its compliance with the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018--2021, the UN-Ukraine Partisanship Framework (2018-2022) and national development priorities and needs.

### **D. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

In accordance with the methodology for CPEs as set out in the UNFPA Handbook "How to Design and Conduct a Country Programme Evaluation" (2013)<sup>18</sup>, the evaluation will be based on finding answers to a number of questions covering the following evaluation criteria:

#### **Relevance**

- **EQ1.** To what extent are the objectives of the programme adapted to the needs of vulnerable women, including those who survived GBV, adolescents and youth, people at risk of HIV infection?;
- **EQ2.** To what extent are the objectives of the programme , aligned with the national development priorities and policies, UN-Ukraine Partnership Framework (2018-2022) as well as with interventions of other development partners and with the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-21) in particular goals, principles, programme mode of engagement?;

#### **Effectiveness**

- **EQ 3.** To what extent have the intended programme outputs been achieved?
- **EQ 4.** To what extent did the outputs contribute to the achievement of the planned outcomes: *Outcome 2: Adolescents and youth. Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services; and Outcome 3: Gender equality and women’s empowerment. Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth and what was the degree of achievement of the outcomes?*
- **EQ 5.** To what extent has UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to ensure that prevention and response to gender based violence, and the associated concerns for the needs and rights of young people, including their needs in SRH, gender equality, and relevant population dynamics are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine?

#### **Efficiency:**

- **EQ 6.** To what extent has UNFPA made good use of its human, financial and technical resources, and has used an appropriate combination of tools and approaches to pursue the achievement of the Results defined in the UNFPA country programme?

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#### **Sustainability**

- **EQ 7.** To what extent has UNFPA been able to support its partners and the beneficiaries in developing capacities and establishing mechanisms to ensure ownership and the durability of effects?
- **EQ 8 .** To what extent have the partnerships established with ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government allowed the country office to make use of the comparative strengths of UNFPA, while, at the same time, safeguarding and promoting the national ownership of supported interventions, programmes and policies?
- **EQ 9.** To what extent have some of the results of pilot projects being used to scale up interventions and/or bring relevant evidence to policy-makers to adopt such approaches?

#### **UNCT and HCT Coordination**

- **EQ 10.** To what extent did UNFPA contribute to coordination mechanisms in the UN system (UNCT and HCT) in Ukraine?

The generic questions listed above are provisional. The final list of questions, limited to a maximum of 10, will be agreed upon at the evaluation design phase following consultations with the Evaluation Reference Group, and presented in the evaluation design report.

### **E. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH**

The evaluation will be based on a participatory design that is expected to include quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. The evaluation team analyze the intervention logic and identify gaps or weakness in the programme and humanitarian project intervention logic.

The evaluation team collect analyze and present data that speaks to gender and human rights responsiveness of the programme intervention. There should be some reflection of gender and human rights responsiveness in the evaluation methodology e.g. evaluation approach, sampling, evaluation matrix. The evaluation process will also ensure mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the context analysis, evaluation questions, evaluation methods, data collection and analysis and reporting. The evaluation process will ensure mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the context, evaluation questions, criteria, methods, data collection and analysis and reporting.

The proposed methodology by the evaluation team will elaborate in detail on the relevant data sources, sampling size and techniques, data collection instruments and procedures, ethical considerations, as well as the strategies necessary for mitigating the major limitations of the proposed design, if any.

### **Data Collection**

The evaluation will use a multiple-method approach to data collection, including documentary review, group and individual interviews, focus groups and field visits to programme sites as appropriate. The data will be carried out through a variety of techniques ranging from direct observation (if possible in current pandemic situation) to informal and semi-structured interviews and focus/reference groups discussions. Depending on the COVID-19 pandemic situation in the country, online meetings for data collection, use of young people and national volunteers might be considered. The evaluators will be required to take into account ethical considerations when collecting information.

### **Data validation**

The Evaluation Team will use a variety of methods to ensure the validity of the data collected. Besides a systematic triangulation of data sources and data collection methods and tools, the validation of data will be sought through regular exchanges with the CO programme managers and the Evaluation Reference Group. The evaluation team has to demonstrate that validity of data and a systematic triangulation of information are followed in the draft and final evaluation report.

### **Data Analysis**

The evaluation team will ensure the following in analyzing data, formulating finding and reaching to conclusions.

- i. Are the findings substantiated by evidence?
- ii. Is the basis for interpretations carefully described?
- iii. Is the analysis presented against the evaluation questions?
- iv. Is the analysis transparent about the sources and quality of data?
- v. Are cause and effect links between an intervention and its end results explained and any unintended outcomes highlighted?
- vi. Does the analysis show different outcomes for different target groups, as relevant?
- vii. Is the analysis presented against contextual factors?
- viii. Does the analysis elaborate on cross-cutting issues such as equity and vulnerability, gender equality and human rights?

### **Stakeholders' participation**

The evaluation will adopt an inclusive approach, involving a broad range of partners and stakeholders. The evaluators jointly with evaluation manager will perform a stakeholders mapping in order to identify both UNFPA direct and indirect partners (i.e., partners who do not work directly with UNFPA and yet play a key role in a relevant outcome or thematic area in the national context). These stakeholders may include representatives from the government, civil-society organizations, the private-sector, UN organizations, other multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, and most importantly, the beneficiaries of the programme. The stakeholder mapping must be concluded before the design phase. The evaluation team will independently select stakeholders ensuring representation from all categories of primary and secondary stakeholders. The evaluation team may select additional stakeholders if the evaluation team feels necessary for an objective assessment.

An **Evaluation Reference Group (ERG)** will be established by the UNFPA Country Office country comprising key programme stakeholders (national governmental and non-governmental counterparts, Evaluation Manager from the UNFPA Country Office. UNFPA will seek a gender balance in forming the evaluation reference group.

The ERG will review and provide feedback to the evaluation design report, facilitate access of evaluators to information sources, and provide comments on the main deliverables of the evaluation.

### **EVALUATION PROCESS**

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The country programme evaluation will be implemented in five sequential phases, each of them including several steps, with respective deliverables as follows:

#### ***a. Preparation phase***

This phase, managed by the UNFPA Country Office in Ukraine, will include:

- Drafting of country programme evaluation (CPE) terms of reference (ToR)
- Establishing an Evaluation Reference Group (ERG)
- Receiving comments from the ERG on the CPE ToR
- Receiving comments on the CPE ToR from the UNFPA EECARO
- Receiving approval of the CPE ToR from the UNFPA Evaluation Office
- Selecting potential evaluators
- Receiving pre-qualification of potential evaluators from the UNFPA Evaluation Office
- Recruiting evaluators and establishing an Evaluation Team chaired by the Evaluation Team Leader

- Preparing the initial set of documentation for the CPE, including list of Atlas projects and stakeholder map

The preparation phase may include a short scoping exercise to the UNFPA Country Office in Ukraine located in Kyiv by the Evaluation Team Leader to gain better understanding of the development context, UNFPA programme and partners, refine the evaluation scope, select appropriate evaluation methodology, and framework of primary and secondary data needs identify potential sites for field visits etc.

### ***b. Evaluation design phase***

This phase will include:

- **a desk review** of all relevant documents available at UNFPA HQ and CO levels regarding the country programme for the period being examined;
- **a stakeholder mapping** – The evaluation manager will prepare a mapping of stakeholders relevant to the evaluation. The mapping exercise will include state and civil-society stakeholders and will indicate the relationships between different sets of stakeholders;
- **an analysis of the intervention logic of the programme**, - i.e., the theory of change meant to lead from planned activities to the intended results of the programme;
- the **finalization** of the list of evaluation questions;
- the **development of a data collection and analysis strategy** as well as a concrete work plan for the field phase.

At the end of the design phase, the evaluation team leader will produce a **design report** that will outline the detailed evaluation methodology, criteria, time frames and the structure of the final report.

The design report must include the evaluation matrix, stakeholders map, final evaluation questions and indicators, evaluation methods to be used, information sources, approach to and tools for data collection and analysis, calendar work plan, including selection of field sites to be visited – prepared in accordance with the UNFPA Handbook “How to Design and Conduct a Country Programme Evaluation”. The design report should also present the reconstructed programme intervention cause-and-effect logic linking actual needs, inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes of the programme. The design report needs to be reviewed, validated and approved by the UNFPA Evaluation Manager and the Regional M&E Adviser before the evaluation field phase commences.

### ***c. Field phase***

After the design phase, the evaluation team will undertake a two/three-week in-country collection and analysis of the data required in order to answer the evaluation questions final list consolidated at the design phase. At the end of the field phase, the country evaluation team will provide the COs with a debriefing presentation on the preliminary results of the evaluation, with a view to validating preliminary findings and testing tentative conclusions and/or recommendations.

### ***d. Synthesis and dissemination phase***

During this phase, the Country Evaluation Team will continue the analytical work initiated during the field phase taking into account comments made by the by the UNFPA Country Office and Evaluation Reference Group at the debriefing meeting and the Evaluation Team Leader.

### ***e. Dissemination and Follow-Up***

This **first draft country report** will be submitted to the Evaluation Reference Group for comments (in writing). Comments from the Country Evaluation Reference Group and evaluation managers will be consolidated. The draft country report will form the basis for a dissemination seminar/s, which will be attended by the CO as well as all the key programme stakeholders in the Evaluation Reference Group (including key national counterparts). The final report will be drafted by the Team Leader based on the comments received. This first draft evaluation report will be shared with the Evaluation Steering Committee for the feedback and comments. The final Evaluation report will be shared with stakeholders in the country, in a format to be agreed upon.

### **Expected outputs/ deliverables**

The evaluation team will produce the following deliverables:

- evaluation design report including (as a minimum): a) a stakeholder map; b) the evaluation matrix (including the final list of evaluation questions and indicators); c) the overall evaluation design and methodology, with a detailed description of the data collection plan for the field phase. The design report should have a maximum of 70 pages;
- a first draft evaluation report accompanied by a debriefing PowerPoint presentation synthesizing the main preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation, to be presented and discussed with

the Evaluation Steering Committee during the (online or in person) debriefing meeting foreseen at the end of the field phase;

- a second draft evaluation report taking into account potential comments from the Evaluation Steering Committee) and Evaluation Reference Group. The evaluation report should have a maximum of 50 pages (plus annexes); a PowerPoint presentation of the results of the evaluation for the dissemination seminar led by the national evaluators;
- a final evaluation report based on comments expressed during the dissemination seminars.
- An evaluation brief (maximum 4 pages) summarizing the evaluation report.

All deliverables will be written in English. All reports should follow structure and detailed outlines provided in the UNFPA Handbook: How to design and conduct a country programme evaluation at UNFPA.

The final evaluation report and its presentation document will be translated into Ukrainian by the UNFPA Country Office in Ukraine.

#### **WORKPLAN / INDICATIVE TIMEFRAME**

The table below indicates the specific activities and milestones of the CPE process, their target dates and responsibilities for their completion/achievement.

<b>Work plan/ Indicative timeframe Phases/deliverables</b>	<b>Dates</b>
Preparation phase  - Drafting and approval of the ToR - Recruitment of experts (International and National Experts)	April-May 2021
Evaluation design phase: - Submission of the design report	June 2021
Field phase: - Data Collection - Debriefing CO	July-August 2021
Synthesis and dissemination phase: - 1st draft Evaluation Report - 2nd final draft Evaluation Report - Final Evaluation Report - Evaluation brief	September-October 2021

#### **COMPOSITION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE EVALUATION TEAM**

An Evaluation Team Leader and two other Evaluators who are external to UNFPA will carry out the evaluation. At least one member in the evaluation team should be female. The evaluation team members will combine knowledge and experience in evaluation with technical knowledge and expertise in areas related to the UNFPA development and humanitarian programme.

##### **The evaluation team will consist of:**

**A Team Leader** with overall responsibility for the design and implementation of the CPE. S/he is responsible for the production and timely submission of all expected deliverables of the CPE including design report, draft and final evaluation reports. She/he will lead and coordinate the work of the Evaluation Team and ensure quality of the evaluation products. The Evaluation Team Leader will be responsible for covering at least one programmatic area of the CPE. The Evaluation Team Leader, an international expert, should have the following qualifications:

- Advanced degree in social sciences, political sciences, economics or related fields;
- Minimum 7 years of experience of complex evaluations in the field of development aid for UN agencies and/or other international organizations in the position of lead evaluator ;
- Specialization in one of the programmatic areas covered by the evaluation (reproductive health and rights, gender equality, population and development, adolescent and youth policies);
- Demonstrated ability and knowledge to collect and analyze qualitative and quantitative data;
- Good knowledge and experience of programme evaluation including in the humanitarian settings will be strong assets;
- Familiarity with UNFPA or UN programming;
- Excellent writing and communication skills;
- Excellent command of both spoken and written English is required.

**Evaluators** (evaluation team members), are experts, who will each provide expertise in one programmatic area of the evaluation. Evaluators will take part in the data collection and analysis work, and will provide substantive inputs into the evaluation processes through participation at methodology development, meetings, interviews, analysis of documents, briefs, comments, as advised and led by the Evaluation Team Leader. The modality and participation of evaluators in the CPE process, including participation in interviews/meetings, provision of technical inputs and reviews of the design report, drafting parts of the evaluation reports, will be agreed by the Evaluation Team Leader and done under her/his supervision and guidance. The necessary qualifications of the evaluator will include:

- Advanced degree in social studies, with specific focus and understanding of Gender Equality, Youth development issues;
- At least 5 years of experience in conducting evaluations as a member of evaluation team or individual evaluator for UN agencies and/or other international organizations;
- Demonstrated ability and knowledge to collect qualitative and quantitative data;
- Knowledge of demographic, political, social and economic conditions in the area in which the evaluation will be conducted;
- Good knowledge of the national development context and be fluent in Albanian and English
- Familiarity with UNFPA or UN programming;
- Excellent writing and communication skills.

Two evaluators (consultants), who will each provide expertise in one programmatic area of the evaluation. The evaluators will take part in the data collection and analysis work, and will provide substantive inputs into the evaluation processes through participation at methodology development, meetings, interviews, analysis of documents, briefs, comments, as advised and led by the Evaluation Team Leader. The modality and participation of evaluators in the CPE process, including participation in interviews/meetings, provision of technical inputs and reviews of the design report, drafting parts of the evaluation reports, will be agreed by the Evaluation Team Leader and done under her/his supervision and guidance. The necessary qualifications of the evaluators will include:

- Advanced degree in social sciences, political science, public administration, economics or related fields
- Minimum 3 years of experience in evaluation
- Expertise in one of the programmatic areas covered by the evaluation (complementary to the specialization of the Evaluation Team Leader)
- Good knowledge and experience of programme evaluation in the humanitarian settings will be strong assets
- Familiarity with UN and/or UNFPA mandate and activities
- Strong interpersonal skills and ability to work in a multi-cultural team
- Excellent analytical, communication and writing skills in English
- Excellent command of both spoken and written English and Ukrainian is required

All Evaluation Team members should have in-depth knowledge of UNFPA programmatic areas and issues and challenges in the country. All must be committed to respecting deadlines of delivering outputs within the agreed timeframe. All should be knowledgeable of issues pertaining to gender equality and human rights. The team might be assisted by a translator/interpreter, according to its needs. The work of the Evaluation Team will be guided by the Norms and Standards established by the UN Evaluation Group. Team members will adhere to the Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators in the UN system and the Code of Conduct also established by UNEG. The evaluators will be requested to sign the Code of Conduct prior to engaging in the evaluation exercise.

## REMUNERATION AND DURATION OF CONTRACT

The provisional allocation of workdays among the evaluation team will be the following:

<b>Evaluation Phase</b>	<b>Team Leader</b>	<b>Evaluator 1</b>	<b>Evaluator 2</b>
Preparation (scoping mission)	10	10	10
Design	5	5	5
Fieldworks	20	20	20
Reporting, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to first draft report</li> <li>• Consolidation and finalization of the final report</li> <li>• Preparation and facilitation of stakeholder workshop</li> </ul>	20	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>

The exact number of workdays and workload distribution will be proposed by the Evaluation Team in the evaluation design report, subject to approval by UNFPA.

Payment of the evaluation consultancy fees will be made in two tranches against the following milestones:

- 25% Upon approval of the evaluation design report by UNFPA
- 50% Upon acceptance of the first draft final evaluation report by UNFPA
- 25% Upon acceptance of the final evaluation report by UNFPA

Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) will be paid per nights spent at the place of the mission following UNFPA DSA standard rates. Travel costs will be settled separately from the consultant fees.

## **MANAGEMENT AND CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION**

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The evaluation will be guided by these terms of reference approved by the UNFPA Regional Office on behalf of UNFPA Evaluation Office, and the UNFPA Handbook “How to Design and Conduct a Country Programme Evaluation”. The evaluation will be conducted by an independent Evaluation Team whose members are pre-qualified by the UNFPA Regional Office, but will be managed by the UNFPA Country Office.

### **The Evaluation Steering Group:**

Evaluation Steering Committee (ESC) will have overall responsibility for management and coordination of all components of the evaluation including evaluation design, implementation and dissemination of the evaluation results. The Evaluation Steering Committee will have overall supervision on the Evaluation Team (including International Team Leader and National Team) and evaluation processes. ESC will be comprised of the UNFPA Representative, Assistant Representative, M&E Focal Point, RO M&E Advisor.

The role of the ESC will include the following tasks, but not limited to:

- Develop and agree ToR for the evaluation along with ToR for Reference Group(s) and ToRs for all Evaluation Team members (International Team Leader, National Evaluators and National Experts);
- Act as first point of contact to the Evaluation Team;
- Develop initial list of stakeholders for interviews and propose documentation for review;
- Review and approve draft design report;
- Review and approve draft evaluation report (including preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations);
- Liaise with the Evaluation Reference Groups for any issues related to the evaluation;
- Provide management response to the final evaluation report;
- Review and approve the final evaluation report;
- Disseminate the final evaluation report to relevant stakeholders.

### **The Evaluation Manager will:**

- Provide support to the whole evaluation exercise, provide feedback for quality assurance during the preparation of the design report, field work, dissemination seminar, and the final report;
- Conduct stakeholders mapping;
- Provide evaluation team with available internal and external data relevant to the country
- Provide national experts with the relevant data
- Facilitate the establishment of the Reference Group at country level
- Be supported by the RO M&E adviser

The reference group composed of representatives from the UNFPA country office, the national counterpart, the UNFPA regional office as well as from UNFPA relevant services in headquarters.

### **The main functions of the Reference Group will be:**

- to discuss the terms of reference drawn up by the evaluation manager;
- to provide the evaluation team with relevant information and documentation on the programme;
- to facilitate the access of the evaluation team to key informants during the field phase;
- to discuss the reports produced by the evaluation team;
- to advise on the quality of the work done by the evaluation team;
- to assist in feedback of the findings, conclusions and recommendations from the evaluation into future programme design and implementation.

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2. UNFPA CO Web site (<https://ukraine.unfpa.org>)
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4. UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018-2021
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6. UNFPA [Evaluation Webpage](http://www.unfpa.org/evaluation) (<http://www.unfpa.org/evaluation>)
7. UNFPA Work Plans for 2018-2021
8. Sustainable Development Goals. National Baseline Report;
9. MAPS Mission Report
10. Draft CCA Report
11. National Youth Strategy
12. UN Humanitarian Response Plans (2018-2021)
13. UNDP Human Development Reports for Ukraine

## **ANNEXES**

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Annex 1: Ethical Code of Conduct for UNEG/UNFPA Evaluations

Annex 2: Evaluation Quality Assurance and Assessment: Tools and Guidance (<https://www.unfpa.org/admin-resource/evaluation-quality-assurance-and-assessment-tools-and-guidance>)

Annex 3: How to Design and Conduct a Country Programme Evaluation at UNFPA (<https://www.unfpa.org/admin-resource/how-design-and-conduct-country-programme-evaluation-unfpa>)

Annex 4: Equity-focused and gender-responsive lens evaluation (<https://www.evalpartners.org/evalgender/no-one-left-behind#guidance>)

Annex 5: Country Programme Theory of Change

Annex 6: Evaluation Implementation Plan

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Assumptions to be assessed	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
<b>EQ 1 (Relevance):</b> To what extent are the objectives of the programme adapted to the needs of vulnerable women, including those who survived GBV, adolescents and youth, people at risk of HIV infection?			
The needs of vulnerable women, including those who survived GBV, adolescents and youth, people at risk of HIV infection were taken into account during the programming process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence for a need's assessment, identifying the varied needs of diverse stakeholder groups</li> <li>Extent to which the partner organizations and targeted people were consulted in relation to programme design and interventions throughout the programme</li> <li>The selection of target groups for UNFPA-supported interventions in the components of the programme is consistent with identified needs (as detailed in the common country analysis)</li> <li>Extent to which the interventions planned within the CPD was targeted at vulnerable women, including those who survived GBV, adolescents and youth, people at risk of HIV infection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPD</li> <li>National policy/strategy documents</li> <li>Needs assessments</li> <li>Surveys (including SDGs 2020 Monitoring Report) and census data</li> <li>Other relevant studies used to understand the HR, Youth, HIV and GE context, including those produced by the government, academia, the United Nations, reports produced by youth, women, human rights organizations, and reports produced by local organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document analysis</li> <li>Interviews with UNFPA country office staff</li> <li>Interviews with / survey of implementing partners</li> <li>Interviews/focus groups with final beneficiaries</li> <li>Interviews with NGOs, including local organizations, working in the same mandate area as UNFPA but not partners of UNFPA</li> </ul>
<p><b>Documents reviewed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree of the President of Ukraine 'On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030'</li> <li>The 'Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine' national report</li> <li>The State Social Program for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men for the period until 2021</li> <li>The National Action Plan on the Implementation of Recommendations set out in the Concluding Observations of the UN CEDAW to the Eighth Periodic Report of Ukraine on the Implementation of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the period until 2021</li> <li>The National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" until 2020</li> <li>The State social program to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence until 2025</li> <li>The action plan for the implementation of the commitments of the Government of Ukraine undertaken in the framework of the international initiative "Biarritz Partnership" to promote gender equality</li> <li>The regional program on family and gender policy and counteraction to human trafficking in Donetsk region for 2021-2025</li> <li>The National voluntary review of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine</li> <li>The SDGs 2020 Monitoring Report provides data on Ukraine's SDGs national indicators for 2015-2019</li> <li>Ukraine's 2021 Common Country Analysis</li> <li>UNFPA Strategic Plan</li> <li>Report "Awareness and Attitudes of Teachers and Parents to Comprehensive Sexuality Education"</li> <li>Sustainable development goals for children in Ukraine. National Report</li> <li>Report "Barriers to Accessing and Receiving Comprehensive Family Planning and Disability Services"</li> </ul>			

- UNFPA Annual Report 2018
- UNFPA Annual Report 2019
- UNFPA Annual Report 2020
- Youth Well Being Manual

#### Adolescents & Youth:

According to the Sustainable Development Goals for Children in Ukraine 2030, currently, 10.7 million children and young people live in Ukraine, constituting 25.3% of its total population. In the coming years, the number of children and youth is expected to further decline at about the same rate as the total population (to 9.1 million people by 2030, ie by about 15%)<sup>1</sup>. Unlike most European countries, where the influx of migrants not only increases the total population, but also contributes to its rejuvenation, in Ukraine the long-term low birth rate is enhanced by the outflow of young people. The level of youth unemployment in Ukraine has remained consistently high in recent years, with youth in rural areas facing a higher risk of unemployment compared to those living in urban areas, and levels of self-employment especially low. Young people aged 15 to 24 suffer the most from unemployment, often due to the lack of necessary professional skills and work experience.

Ukraine's commitment to achieving SDGs and protecting the rights of every child and promoting their comprehensive physical and spiritual development on the basis of the principle of "leave no one aside" should become a priority of state policy of Ukraine and ensure the country's profound socio-economic transformation by creating an enabling environment for the development of every child at the micro level and for the development of human potential at the macro level. The activities of the UNFPA CO focusing on adolescents and youth correspond to the SDGs for Children in Ukraine: (3) Good health and wellbeing, (4) High quality education, (5) Gender equality, (8) Decent work and economic growth, and contributes to the SDG (11) Sustainable development of cities and communities.

The State Of Youth In Ukraine 2019 report<sup>2</sup> developed with participation of UNFPA identifies key areas of needs: improving existing policies and strategies related to **youth health**, as well as combating HIV among young people (via preventative measures and the targeting of at-risk populations) and the prevalence tobacco consumption, improving reproductive health and increasing the reach of YFC services; reforming the **education system** via competency development and capacity building for teachers, providing psychological support and teaching children and young people key life skills and competencies; facilitating youth **participation in political and public life** of the country; **career development** and self realization of youth.

There are numerous pieces of evidence of needs assessment and studies produced by, participated in and supported by UNFPA CO, identifying the varied needs of different stakeholder groups.

- **Awareness and Attitudes of Teachers and Parents to Comprehensive Sexuality Education** (2020). The study has been conducted upon commission of the UNFPA and with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. Most parents and teachers have a positive attitude to informal comprehensive sexuality education in the family and during activities outside of school. Formal comprehensive sexuality education (in school) is supported by the majority. The study has highlighted both the need for introducing comprehensive sexuality education into the school curriculum, but also the need for education of the teachers on the related topics.
- Country office participated in the survey of the UNFPA Regional Office (UNFPA Eastern Europe & Central Asia) – ongoing online survey on the site of the country office – on **Barriers to Accessing and Receiving Comprehensive Family Planning and Disability Services** for people with disabilities, people living with HIV, and GBV survivors. The COVID-19 pandemic and quarantine, as well as other movement restrictions, loss of income and related circumstances affect the access to and use of comprehensive and integrated family planning and contraceptive services in Ukraine. The results of this study will contribute to the development of recommendations for strengthening community-based health systems and services in support of inclusive and non-discriminatory family planning policies and programs. The study was organized by the UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia in collaboration with the University of Ghent, the Eastern European Institute of Reproductive Health (EEIRH), the Eurasian Women's Network on AIDS / The European Network for Independent Living (ENIL).
- **I-SHARE** (International Sexual Health And Reproductive Health) on-line survey. The UNFPA Regional Office, in collaboration with ANSER, is conducting a study on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on sexual and reproductive health in various low-, middle- and high-income countries. A joint project between the UNFPA Regional Office, researchers from the Academic Network on Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy and Rights (ANSER) and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM). I-SHARE aims to investigate how the various isolation measures implemented by governments around the world in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have affected families, relationships and access to sexual and reproductive health services. The sections of the questionnaire include contraceptive use, access to reproductive health, sexual / gender-based violence, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections. The Ukrainian version of the survey is disseminated through the Country office web site.
- **For Violence No Excuses**. Studying the Problem of Violence Against Women Living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Eurasian Womens Network for AIDS, 2019 UNFPA regional office provided support to this study, which looked at the challenges faced by HIV-positive women who have been abused after being diagnosed with HIV. The study included HIV-positive women survivors of violence and women-professionals from 12 countries in the Eastern European region of Central Asia. Of the 464 HIV-positive women surveyed, 52% experienced physical violence after being diagnosed with HIV. 71% of women who have experienced physical violence and 60.5% of women who have experienced sexual violence have not sought help. The main reasons for refusing help were fear of publicity, social ostracism and disbelief that help would be provided. Gender stereotypes related to HIV and self-stigmatization contribute to the fact that women living

with HIV remain in situations where they face violence for many years. Therefore, this study underlined the need to focus on HIV-related topics when providing support to the GBV survivors and additional training for the healthcare professionals on this topic.

- A series of **round tables** in 2018 in preparation of Youth Pact 2025 – young people, businesses, local and national authorities, NGOs;
- A joint survey with U-Report, conducted among young people in order to assess the prevalence of gender stereotypes in sports. According to the results, about 30% of girls consider football to be exclusively a men's sport, but at the same time, 45% of girls loved to play football in childhood. Based on the survey, the “Come on, Let's Play!” a social project of FC “Shakhtar” supported by UNFPA and NGO Special Olympics Ukraine, made encouraging girls to play it's special focus.
- **Youth Wellbeing Index** – online survey tool to help municipalities survey young people to monitor and assess their well-being in each city, determine the priority areas of investment in youth development.
- In 2020 UNFPA conducted the **needs assessment** to update the training module "**Healthy lifestyle of youth**" under COVID-19 of the Youth Worker program (a training program for municipal workers and youth centres supported by Ministry of Youth and UNDP aiming to improve capacity of local specialists who develop and implement youth programs)
- **#Happiness Without Borders** (2020) conference – focused on experiences, needs, and barriers that people with disabilities face in their family life, specifically in terms of family planning and sexual and reproductive health.
- Overall, youth employment and ability to build up and fulfil their potential within their community remained among the key priority areas for UNFPA CO in 2020. (Skill Labs, ProSkills, Mentorship, Myropolis). Additionally, several projects were aimed at supporting vulnerable youth (Teenergizer) and promoting healthy lifestyle and improving youth wellbeing (Healthy Challenge.)

#### **KIIs contributions:**

- Most of the interviewed partners recognized that UNFPA support was preceded by intensive consultations regarding target audience needs and intervention design.
- “Before launching the campaign, we conduct research, surveys, in-depth interviews, focus groups. Then write a strategy and implementation plan for the campaign”. National campaigns aimed at changing behavior patterns are based on a three year implementation strategy. For each program component an internal communication monitoring and evaluation is carried out. Its main focus is on the success of informing the general public and implementing partners. The effectiveness is measured according to the performance indicators of yearly communication plans.<sup>3</sup>
- When developing an online course for doctors, “HIV: Tolerance and Hope” (in cooperation with 100% Life NGO and UNAIDS) stakeholder groups were regularly consulted with - doctors, lawyers, PLHIV and key communities. As a result of such consultations the course covers the most relevant information basics on HIV / AIDS prevention, testing and treatment, mother-to-child transmission, and also includes the basics of the relevant legal framework and the principles of non-discriminatory behaviour towards patients. <sup>4</sup>
- UNFPA CO supported the research among youth of Azov region on free professional choice - interviews with teachers, students and entrants of vocational schools on how young people of the region choose their future profession and education. Results were shared with educational institutions in order to help them build their communication campaigns, and training provided on working with the audience.<sup>5</sup>
- Results of the survey of parents' and teachers' attitude to the sex-ed are an important argument for the introduction of sexual education, as the survey has debunked many old stereotypes. But there's need for more research, especially on opinions of young people themselves (as they were not included in the survey)<sup>6</sup>
- Young people overall should be more often consulted and more actively involved in the process of initiative creation. UN Youth Advisory Panel for the development of the Country Program is a positive example. <sup>7</sup>
- Critically lacking is the focus on the inclusion of young people with disabilities. Despite the efforts to make it one of the CO's priorities, there were very few activities (partnership with Teenergizer in 5 cities - support groups, talks in educational institutions on STDs and reproductive health, trainees; partnership with Shakhtar – football teams for vulnerable children – IDPs, girls with disabilities). <sup>8</sup>
- There is a need for more projects aimed at different vulnerable groups among young people, not only HIV-positive, but other cohorts as well. <sup>9</sup>
- Attitudes among both parents and coaches point at the need for more campaigning to interest girls in “masuline” sports <sup>10</sup>

#### **Gender:**

Evidence of the country's needs, which confirm the relevance of the country program areas, is reflected in the following documents:

Country strategic documents:

- Decree of the President of Ukraine ‘On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030’<sup>11</sup>: “ensuring gender equality, empowering all women and girls”;
- The ‘Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine’ national report<sup>12</sup> provides the baseline and benchmarks for Ukraine to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): (1) “Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls”; (2) “Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims”; (3) “Encourage shared responsibility for housekeeping and child-rearing”;

- the State Social Program for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men for the period until 2021<sup>13</sup>: (1) “improvement of the legal framework, the mechanism of gender legal expertise and the introduction of statistical indicators in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men”; (2) “combating discrimination on the grounds of sex and discrimination on more than one ground, in particular improving the mechanism for exercising the right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of sex and discrimination on several grounds, one of which is sex, considering cases of such discrimination and taking appropriate measures”; (3) “Involvement in the implementation of the Program of international organizations and public associations, whose activities are aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in society, in particular, strengthening public-private partnerships in the field of equal rights and opportunities for women and men”;
- The National Action Plan on the Implementation of Recommendations set out in the Concluding Observations of the UN CEDAW to the Eighth Periodic Report of Ukraine on the Implementation of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the period until 2021<sup>14</sup>: (1) “Improving legislation on the administrative liability of servicemen and law enforcement officers for violence against women and girls, including domestic violence”; (2) “Ensuring systematic training on human rights, including women’s rights, for all law enforcement and military personnel”; (3) “Implement a comprehensive strategy that envisages active and consistent actions targeting women and men from all walks of life, in order to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes and patriarchal ideas about the role and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society”; (4) “Introducing criminal liability for domestic violence and speeding up ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)”; (5) “Implement comprehensive measures to prevent and combat violence against women and girls and ensure that those responsible are brought to justice and punished”; (6) “Establishment of special shelters and crisis centers for women, development of exit and reintegration programs and identification of alternative income opportunities for women”; (7) “Intensify efforts to review school curricula and textbooks to eliminate negative stereotypes about women and girls”;
- The National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" until 2020<sup>15</sup>: (1) “Improving the legal framework for removing restrictions on women serving / working, achieving career advancement, preventing and responding to discrimination based on sex and sexual harassment”; (2) “raising awareness on combating gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence”; (3) “Improving the system of protection of women and girls affected by conflicts (identification, creation of a system of assistance, information on assistance)”; (3) “providing comprehensive assistance to victims of gender-based violence”; (4) “support for women's initiative groups, support and self-help groups for victims of armed conflict, taking into account the needs of girls and boys, women and men”; (5) “provision of health care services (medical services), reproductive health education services to women and men affected by the conflict, and persons affected by sexual violence related to the conflict”;
- The State social program to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence until 2025<sup>16</sup>: “The purpose of the Program is to improve the mechanism for preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence in a decentralized environment, taking into account international standards”;
- The action plan for the implementation of the commitments of the Government of Ukraine undertaken in the framework of the international initiative "Biarritz Partnership" to promote gender equality<sup>17</sup>: “Commitment: To develop an inclusive and gender-sensitive public space, friendly to families with children and low mobility groups; Ensure the pervasiveness of the principles of gender equality in education; Combat domestic and gender-based violence; Reform legislation on social leave related to childbirth and childcare”.
- The regional program on family and gender policy and counteraction to human trafficking in Donetsk region for 2021-2025<sup>18</sup>: such negative social phenomena related to4 are spreading violation of human rights - gender inequality and discrimination, human trafficking and stereotypical attitude of citizens to this problem... According to statistics, the number of appeals to entities that implement measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence is growing every year.

During the execution of the CP, several reviews and studies were also conducted confirming the relevance of the program:

- The National voluntary review of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine<sup>19</sup>: *“To ensure progress in the SDG 5 achievement, it is necessary to: strengthen the national mechanism for ensuring equal rights and opportunities of women and men at central and local levels; continue to improve the regulatory legal framework, particularly on the armed aggression-related sexual violence; apply gender-based approaches to drafting of regulatory legal acts and implementation of gender budgeting; overcome gender stereotypes, including by adoption and implementation of the National Communication Strategy of Ukraine on Gender Equality; ensure sustainability of local mechanisms for preventing and combating domestic and sex-based violence, develop a system of services for victims, launch and support specialized local community-based services, etc.”;*
- The SDGs 2020 Monitoring Report provides data on Ukraine’s SDGs national indicators for 2015-2019: *“Target 5.1. Create an environment for ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls; Target 5.2. Reduce the level of gender-based and domestic violence, and ensure efficient prevention of its manifestations and timely assistance to victims; Target 5.4. Ensure equal opportunities for representation at all levels of decisionmaking in political and public life; Target 5.6. Expand economic opportunities for women”;*
- Ukraine’s 2021 Common Country Analysis (CCA)<sup>20</sup>: *“Sexual and gender-based violence is widespread and systematic in Ukraine and remains a significant risk for women, children and adolescents, especially in the conflict-affected areas in eastern Ukraine. According to a 2019 survey, one in seven women in the country say they experienced a form of physical violence at the hands of an adult before they were 15 years old, compared to the average 27% in the EU”;*

The planned interventions adequately reflect the goals stated in the UNFPA Strategic Plan.

Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine<sup>21</sup>: In particular the following laws were adopted: “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” (2017), “On Amending the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine for Implementation of the Provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence” (2017), “On Amending Some Laws of Ukraine to Ensure Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men during Military Service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Other Military Formations” (2018); amendments were made to the Law of Ukraine, “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men” (2018); late in 2019, the new Electoral Code of Ukraine was adopted that introduced 40% gender quotas for nomination by political parties of their candidates for the Ukrainian Parliament. Gender issues were included in the Government’s Action Plans for 2018 and 2019.

They were enshrined in the State Social Programme for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men for the Period until 2021 (2018), the National Action Plan for implementation of the recommendations provided in the Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the eighth periodic report of Ukraine on implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (2018), the updated National Action Plan on implementation of the UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women and peace and security for the period until 2020 (2018), and the Concept of the State Social Programme for Preventing and Combating Domestic and Gender-Based Violence for the period until 2023 (2018)”. For the past years, national data systems and improved access and availability of evidence-based analysis of population flows and linkage to sustainable development for policy-making have strengthened. UNFPA is concentrated on providing assistance to the government in implementing gender tasks of Decree of the President of Ukraine ‘On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030’, implementing and tracking the State Social Program for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men for the period until 2021 and its the State social program to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence until 2025, the National Action Plan on UNSC Resolution 1325, and assisting UN Women in CEDAW reporting.

The 2019 female HDI value for Ukraine is 0.776 in contrast with 0.776 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 1.000, placing it into Group 1 (comprises countries with high equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of less than 2.5 percent)<sup>22</sup>. This index compares gender disparities in HDI indicators for three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male predicted years of schooling for children and mean years in school) and employment (measured by female and male mean years in school). Ukraine has a GII value of 0.234, ranking it 52 out of 162 countries in the 2019 index. In Ukraine, 20.5 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 94.0 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 95.2 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 19.0 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 23.7 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19. Female participation in the labour market is 46.7 percent compared to 63.1 for men.

Ukraine has ratified the main international conventions on women's rights, gender equality (except, Istanbul Convention), and is a leader in the Eastern Europe region in developing a national legal framework on women's rights in accordance with international standards. Ukraine joined the global process of sustainable development and implemented the Sustainable Development Goals adapted for Ukraine (2015–2030). The National Parliament adopted two laws on gender: the Act on state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women (2005) and the Act on preventing and combating domestic violence (2017). Recognition of equal rights and opportunities for men and women is reflected in the Constitution. In 2016, Ukraine adopted first National Action Plans on implementation of UN Security Council Resolution #1325 “Women. Peace. Security” till 2020. In 2020, the Government approved the second NAP “Women, Peace, Security” for the period up to 2025. The Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Concerning Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men During Military Service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Other Military Formations” was adopted in 2018. Also, Ukraine adopted Annual national program under the auspices of the NATO-Ukraine Commission for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. The annual national program under the auspices of the NATO-Ukraine Commission includes the goal “Women and men in Ukraine's security and defense sector enjoy equal rights and opportunities”. The ban on women sergeants to hold combat positions in the Armed Forces was lifted. Gender quotas are also included into number of laws, regulating elections and public institutions, civil service etc.

**KIIs contributions:**

- After the adoption of the law on combating domestic violence in 2018, we realized that we need to deal with infrastructure development<sup>23</sup>;
- Employees of the Family and Youth Sector and the Center for Social Services persuaded local authorities to address gender-based violence. Explained, explained, informed, etc. The most important argument was the relevant Government Resolution<sup>24</sup>;
- The planning of the new program was very strongly involved with all stakeholders<sup>25</sup>.
- Donetsk and Luhansk regional state administrations are co-coordinators of the subcluster. This allowed us to constantly coordinate our activities and take into account all the needs of regions and vulnerable groups<sup>26</sup>

<b>Online survey:</b>			
1. Have you been consulted while UNFPA was planning its activities for the current country program?			4,15
2. UNFPA conducted needs assessments, studies, and evaluations to identify needs and lessons learned prior to programming and during the CP			4,53
3. The needs of the population, in particular those of vulnerable groups were taken into account during the programming process.			4,53
7. To what extent have UNFPA programmes ensured addressing the changing needs of beneficiaries as part of the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts?			4,48
<b>EQ 2 (Relevance):</b> To what extent are the objectives of the programme, aligned with the national development priorities and policies, UN-Ukraine Partnership Framework (2018-2022) as well as with interventions of other development partners and with the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-21) in particular goals, principles, programme mode of engagement?			
<p>The objectives and strategies of the UNFPA support are consistent with the priorities in relevant national strategies and policies, in the UNFPA strategic plan, aligned with the UN Partnership Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objectives and strategies of the CPD is in line with the goals and priorities set out in the GoU – UN Partnership Framework 2018-2022</li> <li>• CPD goals are reflected in the P&amp;D component of the programme</li> <li>• The CPD (across all components) aims at the development of national capacity</li> <li>• Extent to which a human rights-based approach (with the integration of gender equality) has been used to develop the country programme, including a specific focus on disability inclusion</li> <li>• Extent to which specific attention has been paid to adolescents and youth, heterogeneously understood, in the all components of the programme</li> <li>• Extent to which objectives and strategies of each component of the programme are consistent with relevant national and sectorial policies</li> <li>• Extent to which the objectives and strategies of the CPD have been discussed and agreed upon with the national partners</li> <li>• Evidence that the strategic plans of funds and programmes are consistent with and guided by QCPR</li> <li>• Extent to which the CP consistent with three transformative and people-centered results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPD</li> <li>• Ukraine SDGs</li> <li>• UNDAF</li> <li>• National policies and strategies</li> <li>• UNFPA strategic plan</li> <li>• Country office staff</li> <li>• UNCT</li> <li>• Implementing partners</li> <li>• Other actors working on UNFPA mandate areas (not formally partnering with UNFPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document analysis</li> <li>• Interviews with UNFPA country office staff</li> <li>• Interviews with other United Nations agencies</li> <li>• Interview with government officials</li> <li>• Interviews with / survey of implementing partners</li> <li>• Interviews with other development actors (i.e., NGOs/groups working in the areas in which</li> <li>• UNFPA works, but that do not partner with UNFPA)</li> </ul>
<b>Documents reviewed:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National strategy of state youth policy in Ukraine until 2030</li> <li>• Law of Ukraine on the Foundations of Youth Policy</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Ukraine – 2030</li> <li>• National Strategy for Creating a Safe and Healthy Educational Environment in the New Ukrainian School</li> <li>• The Concept of Development of Civic Education in Ukraine until 2030</li> </ul>			
<b>Adolescents &amp; Youth:</b>			
<p>The objectives and strategies of the UNFPA support are consistent with the priorities in relevant national strategies and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National strategy of state youth policy in Ukraine until 2030,</li> <li>• Law of Ukraine On the Foundations of Youth Policy,</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Ukraine - 2030</li> <li>• New Ukrainian School educational reform - 2029. A radical reform of general secondary education aimed at overcoming negative trends (increasing the share of young people studying abroad, significant territorial differences in the quality of secondary education, deteriorating quality of education in general). The goals of the NUS are to ensure social equality and cohesion, economic development and competitiveness of the state through adoption of new state standards of general secondary education, introduction of a new principle of partnership pedagogy, increasing teacher motivation and introduction of the principle of child-centeredness (orientation on the student's needs).</li> </ul>			

- National Strategy for Creating a Safe and Healthy Educational Environment in the New Ukrainian School. The strategy puts the Ministry of Health and medical professionals in charge of educating schoolchildren on prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases, and maintaining their sexual and reproductive health.
- The Concept of Development of Civic Education in Ukraine until 2030. A strategy aimed at the general population of Ukraine, but some areas of focus are children and youth (pre-school, secondary school, high education). Civic education – based on national and universal human values - should cover all types of education (formal, non-formal, informal), all levels of education and all age groups, and is aimed at the formation of civic competencies. Main strategic directions are: - legal education of citizens, in particular in terms of understanding and ability to exercise their constitutional rights and responsibilities; - strengthening the ability to participate in public life and use opportunities to influence decision-making processes at the national and local levels.

**Gender:**

- CPD is aligned with national priorities Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The objectives and strategies of the CPD is in line with the goals and priorities set out in the GoU – UN Partnership Framework 2018-2022<sup>27</sup> and contributes to Outcome 1.1. “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” and Outcome 2 “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”
- After updates in 2017 the 3th Ukraine Country Programme Document (CPD)<sup>28</sup> for 2018-2022<sup>499</sup> includes gender equality and women`s empowerment programmatic area

Objectives and strategies of the Gender component of the country programme are aligned with national and sectoral policies:

- Objectives of the State Social Program for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men for the period until 2021<sup>29</sup>: (1) “improvement of the legal framework, the mechanism of gender legal expertise and the introduction of statistical indicators in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men”; (2) “combating discrimination on the grounds of sex and discrimination on more than one ground, in particular improving the mechanism for exercising the right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of sex and discrimination on several grounds, one of which is sex, considering cases of such discrimination and taking appropriate measures”; (3) “Involvement in the implementation of the Program of international organizations and public associations, whose activities are aimed at ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in society, in particular, strengthening public-private partnerships in the field of equal rights and opportunities for women and men”;
- Objectives of the National Action Plan on the Implementation of Recommendations set out in the Concluding Observations of the UN CEDAW to the Eighth Periodic Report of Ukraine on the Implementation of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the period until 2021<sup>30</sup>: (1) “Improving legislation on the administrative liability of servicemen and law enforcement officers for violence against women and girls, including domestic violence”; (2) “Ensuring systematic training on human rights, including women’s rights, for all law enforcement and military personnel”; (3) “Implement a comprehensive strategy that envisages active and consistent actions targeting women and men from all walks of life, in order to eliminate discriminatory stereotypes and patriarchal ideas about the role and responsibilities of women and men in the family and society”; (4) “Introducing criminal liability for domestic violence and speeding up ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)”; (5) “Implement comprehensive measures to prevent and combat violence against women and girls and ensure that those responsible are brought to justice and punished”; (6) “Establishment of special shelters and crisis centers for women, development of exit and reintegration programs and identification of alternative income opportunities for women”; (7) “Intensify efforts to review school curricula and textbooks to eliminate negative stereotypes about women and girls”;
- Objectives of the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" until 2020<sup>31</sup>: (1) “Improving the legal framework for removing restrictions on women serving / working, achieving career advancement, preventing and responding to discrimination based on sex and sexual harassment”; (2) “raising awareness on combating gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence”; (3) “Improving the system of protection of women and girls affected by conflicts (identification, creation of a system of assistance, information on assistance)”; (3) “providing comprehensive assistance to victims of gender-based violence”; (4) “support for women’s initiative groups, support and self-help groups for victims of armed conflict, taking into account the needs of girls and boys, women and men”; (5) “provision of health care services (medical services), reproductive health education services to women and men affected by the conflict, and persons affected by sexual violence related to the conflict”;
- The purpose of the State social program to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence until 2025<sup>32</sup>: “to improve the mechanism for preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence in a decentralized environment, taking into account international standards”.

**Online survey:**

5. Target groups for UNFPA supported interventions are consistent with identified and evolving needs and national priorities	4,47
6. UNFPA programmes are aligned with the national development priorities and policies, UN-Ukraine Partnership Framework (2018-2022) as well as with interventions of other development partners	4,63

<p>The planned interventions adequately reflect the goals stated in the UNFPA Strategic Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence that interventions CPD, working plans adequately reflect the goals stated in the UNFPA Strategic Plan</li> <li>Extent to which the reallocation of funds towards new activities is justified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPD</li> <li>AWPs</li> <li>UNFPA strategic plan</li> <li>Country office staff</li> <li>Implementing partners</li> <li>Final beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document analysis</li> <li>Interviews with UNFPA country office staff</li> <li>Interviews with implementing partners</li> <li>Interviews/focus group discussions with final beneficiaries</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2018-2021
- UNFPA CP Ukraine 2018-2022

**The Adolescents & Youth** component of the Country Program<sup>33</sup> is aligned with the Outcome 2 of the UNFPA Strategic Plan: *Every adolescent and youth, in particular adolescent girls, is empowered to have access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in all contexts. Planned activities under Outcome 2 (Adolescents & Youth) are to ensure introduction of evidence-based and inclusive national and subnational policies and programmes for young people that advance sexual and reproductive health, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, expand opportunities, and promote youth participation for the full realization of their potential, including in humanitarian settings.*

**The Gender** component of the CP is aligned with Outcome 3 of the UNFPA Strategic Plan: *Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings*<sup>34</sup>. Planned activities under Outcome 3 (Gender equality and women`s empowerment), Output 1, Output 2 of the country programme to strengthen the national and subnational partnership frameworks in place for reducing gender inequalities in social, economic and political spheres of life; Strengthening national gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms, including in humanitarian settings.

**Online survey:**

4. Cross cutting areas such as partnership and communication are reflected in the CP and programmatic area(s) of interventions	4,50
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**EQ 3 (Effectiveness):** To what extent have the intended programme outputs been achieved?

<p>The national and subnational policies and programs for young people that advance sexual and reproductive health, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, expand opportunities, and promote youth participation for the full realization of their potential, including in humanitarian settings are evidence-based and inclusive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence that new youth policies and programmes at national and sub-national levels have based on data evidence regarding youth demographics, needs of young people and inequalities in exercising their rights</li> <li>Extent to which municipalities with operational platforms/mechanisms that address youth health and well-being and ensure youth participation in elaboration, implementation, and monitoring of local development programmes are increased</li> <li>Evidence that municipalities have been ensured youth participation in elaboration, implementation, and monitoring of local development programmes</li> <li>Evidence that new policies regarding sexual and reproductive health, at national and subnational levels, reflect the needs of people with disabilities</li> <li>Extent to which policies regarding sexual and reproductive health, at national and subnational levels, reflect the needs of people with disabilities are increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National policy/strategy documents</li> <li>Policy briefs</li> <li>Annual National Report on the state of youth in Ukraine</li> <li>National budget information</li> <li>National disaggregated statistics related to youth</li> <li>Monitoring reports</li> <li>Implementing partners</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>Final beneficiaries/members of the community</li> <li>Consultation meeting minutes</li> <li>Relevant reports are produced by national/international youth groups/organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interviews with Vice Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS) and other relevant government agencies</li> <li>Interviews with relevant United Nations agencies</li> <li>Document review</li> <li>Interviews with (local/national) societies for youth</li> <li>Interviews with youth workers</li> <li>Interviews with local authorities, official of territorial communities</li> <li>Interviews and focus groups, discussions with Youth CSOs</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- Pact for Youth 2020 report

- Pact for Youth 2025 information booklet
- UNFPA Annual Report 2019
- UNFPA Annual Report 2020

#### **Adolescents & Youth:**

##### **At the national level:**

- *Pact for Youth 2020* in partnership with CSR Ukraine, Ministry of Youth and Sports. Pact for Youth 2020 was an initiative aimed at providing first employment and internship opportunities for young people in Ukraine. 149 employers joined the Pact. 45,000 jobs for young people were created. 100 forums, round tables and training sessions were held with 3,000 participants (young people, educators, employers). Pact for Youth was recognized by CSR Europe as one of the best practices for young people in Europe.
- *Pact for Youth 2025*. The Ministry of Education and Science, and the Ministry of Economy have joined the partnership. The focus of the Pact 2025 is on mentoring, and providing more work opportunities for youth from vulnerable categories. New focus is on mentoring, and on providing more opportunities for youth from vulnerable categories. Within the framework of Pact for Youth 2025 several initiatives have been taking place: 4 one day Youth Business Forums organized, to discuss the prospects for the development of youth entrepreneurship and current challenges and future trends of youth employment. (150 young people participated).
- *Skills Lab* Online course “Skills Lab: Career to Success” launched on Impactorium Platform (over 1200 participants).
- *Online training* course on the methods of effectively teaching Skills Lab programs was developed and successfully implemented (preparing future trainers - representatives of NGOs, youth centers and educational institutions) Over 300 participants from 14 regions.
- As a part of Skills Lab project a focused training program *Skills for a Successful Career* for vocational education institutions has been developed. The course consists of 30 lessons and 5 modules. A teaching guide was published: Skills for a successful career [course for students of vocational education], 2020. A pilot project to implement the course took place in 2020 in 40 vocational education institutions.
- In September - October, 2021, an all-Ukrainian training for teachers of vocational and technical education institutions on the implementation of the course was held. 369 teachers successfully passed the test and received certificates.
- *ProSkills of the Future* training course aimed at teaching youth and adolescents soft skills was approved by the Ministry of Education and Science as an extracurricular program for adolescents 14-17 y.o. In 2020-21 a number of offline and online ProSkills trainings were conducted for nearly 300 young people, including those from vulnerable categories, and living near the contact line. A training-seminar program for future trainers has been developed and successfully implemented. As of 2021, educational professionals (psychologists, social educators, teachers and representatives of the administrations of educational institutions) from Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson and Mykolayv regions have participated in the seminars.
- *Mentorplace* All-Ukrainian online mentoring platform Mentorplace.in.ua has been launched, which provides young people with volunteer mentors – experts and business professionals from different fields.

##### **At the municipality level:**

- Youth Friendly Municipalities program implemented in collaboration with UNICEF, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Association of Local Governments “Association of Ukrainian Cities”. In 2019, UNFPA contributed to the Youth Friendly Municipalities partnership launching Youth Wellbeing Index - an online tool developed to assist municipalities in assessing youth wellbeing, and improving youth policy and youth development projects. Presently YWI consists of 49 primary indicators, grouped into 7 blocks. The software for the online platform will let the municipalities collect evidence-based data themselves, based on the youth survey and official statistics and use it for decision-making. So far it has been implemented in Mariupol, Melitopol, Kherson, Luts, Ternopil, Dnipro, Odesa, Kremenchug, Lviv and Mykolayiv. In 2020 overall 3,000 young people took part in the survey on YWBI; 58 local and national businesses became Project partners, providing each respondent with a promo code to receive a gift.
- Support of vulnerable youth. youth living with HIV, promotion of healthy lifestyle and SRH education through the partnership with HIV-positive youth organisation Teenergizer in the cities of Cherkasy, Kryvyi Rih, Mykolayiv and Kremenchuk (via support groups for HIV-positive youth, peer-to-peer talks on reproductive health and HIV infection with adolescents, internship program, disseminating educational information on HIV, reproductive health and sex education).
- Miropolis Part of the UN Peacebuilding and Reconstruction Program implemented together with UNDP, UN Women, and FAOA youth forum launched in 2019 for young people in Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Trainings on project activities, followed by support in the implementation of young people's creative projects in their local communities. More than 200 participants (Trokhizbenka, Pokrovsk, Kramatorsk, Soledar, Severodonetsk)

#### **KIIs contributions:**

- Key state partner for the youth component is Ministry of Youth and Sports, active collaboration. Pact 2025. At the regional level, for the youth component the stake has been made at the partnerships with the municipalities (because such partnerships were successful in the development of the GBV program).<sup>35</sup>
- Main stumbling blocks in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science are words “sex”, “gender”, “LGBT”. The Ministry sees them as reputational risks, there is fear of potential scandals. There is a small but active opposition from religious communities.<sup>36</sup>
- Ministry of Education and Science declares an interest in the development of integrated sex education, “that would take into account national traditions”, otherwise there's fear there will be opposition from society. In the MES' view, important steps that will require CO's help will be public consultations and training education professionals in the regions.<sup>37</sup>
- As a result of participating in YWI Melitopol municipality has redirected its vector of youth policy program to pay more attention to the development of economic opportunities for young people. Involved local businesses that were prepared to hire young people. Also, due to a low security rate several dozen surveillance cameras were installed.<sup>38</sup>
- YWI - Kremenchuk applied to the draft budget of Poltava region, to improve security and safety - install video cameras, around educational institutions and improve street lighting. Lviv – focused on creating youth centers, provide space for meetings, conduct career guidance for young people start a dialogue with young people.<sup>39</sup>

**Observations' contribution:**

- Online event “100 minutes with youth for youth”, Youth center, Lviv: Key speakers presented their experience with Miropolis initiative and replied to facilitator question on how initiative ideas was appeared, why it is important, what opportunities it proposes, uniqueness and value of initiative. In addition, participants from East and West of Ukraine described their portrait of a young person of the region and how youth from East are seen by youth from West and vice versa.

<p>National and subnational partnership frameworks in place for reducing gender inequalities in social, economic and political spheres of life have been strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening partnerships among governmental agencies, CSOs to advance women's rights</li> <li>• Evidence that standard for gender review of school curricula is in place</li> <li>• Evidence that municipalities implement new community-based initiatives and programmes on women’s empowerment and participation and male engagement</li> <li>• Numbers of municipalities does implement new community-based initiatives and programmes on women’s empowerment and participation and male engagement?</li> <li>• Extent to which the gender-sensitive approaches are integrated in the mandatory curricula of mid-level civil servants</li> <li>• Evidence that new studies on gender stereotypes, roles, gaps and inequalities to inform policy and decision-making processes are in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National, local policy/strategy documents</li> <li>• The National Report “Sustainable Development Goals for the Children of Ukraine”</li> <li>• SDGs 2020 Monitoring Report</li> <li>• Relevant official reports and reports produced by academic institutions, CSOs</li> <li>• UN-Women country teams</li> <li>• Implementing partners</li> <li>• Final beneficiaries/members of the community</li> <li>• Relevant studies</li> <li>• Government Gender Policy Commissioner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with Ministries of Social Policies; Education and Science; Government Gender Policy Commissioner</li> <li>• Interviews with relevant governmental agencies</li> <li>• Interviews with implementing partners</li> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Interviews with local authorities, official of territorial communities</li> <li>• Interviews and focus groups, discussions with gender oriented CSOs, representatives of private sector</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- Order of the MES On Approval of Instructional and methodological materials for conducting expert examinations of electronic versions of draft textbooks (02.11.2018 #1183)<sup>40</sup>. Instructional materials include anti-discrimination requirements for textbooks and define criteria for examination.
- 4 studies on gender stereotypes, roles, gaps and inequalities to inform policy and decision-making processes are in place: Masculinity Today: Men's Attitudes To Gender Stereotypes And Violence Against Women; Gender Equality and Response to Domestic Violence in the Private Sector of Ukraine: Call for Action; How to choose a profession without prejudice: what the youth of the Azov region think; What Ukrainians are driven by when choosing a profession: the results of national public opinion survey on key factors and stereotypes<sup>41</sup>
- Research “Teach and learn: how and where to grow Ukrainian teachers?” was conducted by EdCamp<sup>42</sup>
- The regional program on family and gender policy and counteraction to human trafficking in Donetsk region for 2021-2025<sup>43</sup>
- UNFPA Country Programme Document for Ukraine 2018-2022

- UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018-2021
- UNFPA-Ukraine Annual reports for 2018-2020
- National Voluntary Report, SDGs
- UNDP Human Development Reports for Ukraine

CPD provided policy advice and foster partnerships among governmental agencies, civil society and the private sector to advance women's rights. It focused on: (a) reducing gender stereotypes that shape gender roles at home and at work, including through education of male involvement; (b) fostering solutions to empower adolescent girls and women, to claim their rights and voice their needs; and (c) exploring gender disparities from an economics angle. UNFPA engaged in dialogue with national and subnational authorities and the private sector to help reconcile productive and reproductive roles; foster broad-based coalitions to engage in public campaigns to reduce gender stereotyping; advance gender-sensitization of school textbooks; and provide technical assistance for the integration of gender-sensitive approaches in the mandatory curricula of mid-level civil servants.

Partnerships among governmental agencies, CSOs to advance women's rights was strengthened. Governmental agencies: Ministry of Education and Science, Office First lady, oblast state administrations, Ministry of Social Policy, Institute of Education Content Modernization. Civil society: EdCamp NGO, Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health, CSR Ukraine.

The gender review of school curricula, **the anti-discrimination expertise of textbook** was implemented with based on the standard for gender review. Jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, partnering with Institute of Education Content Modernization and EdCamp Ukraine and CSR Ukraine, UNFPA conducted several events, which ensured the contribution in **modernizing the school curriculum** free from gender stereotypes and discrimination and building a network of capacitated teachers applying gender lenses in their work. **18 municipalities** implement new community-based initiatives and programmes on women's empowerment and participation and male engagement. The behaviour change public events was conducted. The gender-sensitive approaches are integrated in the mandatory curricula of mid-level civil servants. **5 studies** on gender stereotypes, roles, gaps and inequalities to inform policy and decision-making processes was conducted.

UNFPA promoted gender equality at policy level and contributed to advocacy efforts and an expert review of the registered draft law No 3695 to ensure equal opportunities for mothers and fathers to care for their children, improve men's caretaking practices as well as remove legislative gaps restricting a man's right to paternity leave in compliance with the Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine. Ensured of the promotion of the gender mainstream in the corporate sector. UNFPA succeeded **to double the number of the companies** that became signatories of the Declaration for gender equality and prevention of domestic violence to support the national progress towards achievement of SDG 5. UNFPA business coalition was established and consists of **31** signatory **companies**.

*In 2018*, The instructional and methodological materials for conducting expert examinations of electronic versions of draft textbooks was adopted by Ministry of Education and Science (MES). Representatives of 60% of textbook publishers have improved their ability to conduct anti-discrimination book reviews. 6 training events were held in cooperation with EdCamp NGO and Institute of Education Content Modernization. UNFPA conducted research on professional capacity of teachers in Ukraine with a special focus on practices towards discrimination to identify gaps in skills and knowledge. UNFPA conducted a number of interventions at national and local level aimed at promoting stereotypes free choice in career and increased level of awareness about importance of girls enrolment into technical professions. UNFPA conducted several public awareness events: National Girls' Day initiative that took place for the first time in Ukraine; A Career Day at school 106 in Kyiv as a social experiment "Professions without limits"; Online campaign on the occasion of the International Women's Rights Day (8 March); Joint activities with FC Shakhtar aimed at promoting girls in sport; Hands Happiness project for fathers around education, non-traditional men's role and fatherhood with the objective to change individual behavior.

*In 2019*, UNFPA conducted 4 regional gender hackathons for STEM school teachers. During EdCamp conference in Kharkiv, more than 1000 teachers benefited from workshops on free from stereotypes career choice, lectures on sexual education at school, promotion of non-violent communication and antidiscrimination approach, round table discussion with the Minister of Education. Jointly with other partners and famous public persons UNFPA promoted approach to sharing of chores and reproductive job as well as the idea of the essential balance between work and personal life and the family's insights in their sons upbringing: during 3rd Ukrainian Women's Congress discussion platform "Men who support the principle of equal rights and opportunities: winwin strategy" was place in; 4 Hands Happiness project. Declarations for Gender Equality and Prevention of Domestic Violence was signed by business companies

*In 2020*, a series of 7 UNFPA led online seminars and webinars on gender equality, family friendly policies, domestic violence and 16 days campaign has yielded a number of developed and adopted corporate policies, instruments and protocols on paternity leaves, family friendly policies, courses for childbirth and parenting preparation, women's career empowerment, zero tolerance on domestic violence, survivors' assistance. Having leveraged the support of municipal authorities, UNFPA facilitated the launch of **8 tato-hubs** in Odesa. Vinnytsia, Berdiansk, Myrnohorod, Kramatorsk, Rubizhne, Troitsk, Zaporizhzhya aimed at catalyzing a shift of traditional gender roles in the family (3 TatoHubs will launch during 2021). 3 TatoHubs will launch during 2021

#### **Key contributions:**

- Conducted research on *Professional capacity of teachers in Ukraine* with special focus on practices towards discrimination to identify gaps in skills and knowledge (NGO “EdCamp” with Renaissance Foundation and UNFPA)<sup>44</sup>
- Conducted distance trainings for 2 groups of 83 participants and 3 face-to-face training sessions for 47 participants as certified experts for the textbooks expertise<sup>45</sup>
- Conducted training on anti-discrimination expertise of textbook for specialists of State Scientific Institution “Institute of Education Content Modernization” (IECM)<sup>46</sup>
- Developed an online course for teachers of anti-discrimination approaches<sup>47</sup>
- The potential of the teacher network has been developed<sup>48</sup>
- Trainings for 74% of authors and publishers on creating modern anti-discriminatory content<sup>49</sup>
- Covered the training of 2/3 of publishing houses that publish educational literature on anti-discrimination expertise<sup>50</sup>
- Jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, partnering with Institute of Education Content Modernization and EdCamp Ukraine and CSR Ukraine, UNFPA focused its work within current country programme on modernizing the school curriculum free from gender stereotypes and discrimination and building a network of capacitated teachers applying gender lenses in their work<sup>51</sup>.
- 4 regional gender sensitive hackathons for STEM school teachers were conducted in 2019 in order to prevent career choices dictated by gender stereotypes<sup>52</sup>.
- More than 1000 Ukrainian teachers, from primary and secondary education, benefited from workshops on free from stereotypes career choice, lectures on sexual education at school, promotion of non-violent communication and antidiscrimination approach, round table discussion with the Minister of Education<sup>53</sup>
- Only 5% of textbooks that have passed the expertise do not meet the requirement. This indicates the impact of training activities with publishers<sup>54</sup>
- Overall 65% of school textbooks publishing houses have being capacitated by UNFPA on creating modern free from stereotypes educational content. The number of textbooks dominated by the discriminatory practices fell down from 86% in 2016 to 2% in 2020<sup>55</sup>.
- Draft MES Action Plan for the implementation of the National Action Plan on CEDAW recommendations (approved by the resolution within the extended MES working group meeting attended by the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy and the Deputy Minister of MES (the NAP is under the consideration of the MES Legal Department)<sup>56</sup>.
- Business companies have taken an active interest in promoting gender equality. L'OREAL, AVON, FC Shakhtar, Ukrzaliznytsya approached the Fund with a proposal to cooperate. The foundation has established a partnership with them<sup>57</sup>
- Declarations for Gender Equality and Prevention of Domestic Violence was signed by 31 business companies<sup>58</sup>
- UNFPA has launched 8 TatoHubs in 8 municipalities. 3 TatoHubs will launch during 2021. Crisis rooms have been set up and maintained in 9 municipalities UNFPA expects the indicator to be fully achieved in the first quarter of 2022<sup>59</sup>
- By the end of 2021, 9 shelters, 3 day care centers, 1 crisis room, 3 municipal brigades will be established<sup>60</sup>
- Social service centers actively cooperate with UNFPA in the field of training of municipal servants and social workers. This is a much-needed aid in the decentralization process<sup>61</sup>
- UNFPA has invited our organization to participate in a training on responsible fatherhood. Thanks to this, our organization has started activities to promote the involvement of fathers in raising children. The local authorities provided our organization with premises and provided benefits for its lease. UNDP provided a grant to TatoHub, and the Foundation provided us with methodology and training<sup>62</sup>

**Observations' contribution:**

- UNFPA conducted distance and face-to-face training sessions for experts for the textbooks expertise. A series of trainings was conducted for publishers and organizations that create educational content. For several days, participants learned how to create non-discriminatory and stereotype-free content and illustrations for school textbooks.<sup>63</sup>
- Visited the hub in TatoHub-Kramatorsk. During the visit, a pre-training for father meeting was held in the space of hub. The hub was equipped and adapted for work. Visualization of the location of the hub is well provided. The TatoHub houses the office of the Fishermen's Club, which is recipients of a grant to ensure the operation of the TatoHub-Kramatotsk.
- Visited Zaporizhia, but it was not possible to visit the TatoHub, as the TatoHub premises were in a state of repair and reconstruction. The head of the city center of social services informed that there is a delay with the opening of the TatoHub. The delay is due to the inability to connect the premises to city communications. But I visited the local NGO "PosmishkaUA". This NGO organizes working with fathers

National gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers and share of regions implementing intersectoral coordination mechanisms for gender-based violence prevention and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National, local policy/strategy documents</li> <li>• Local authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with Ministries of Health; Internal Affairs; Social Policies; Education</li> </ul>
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<p>including in humanitarian settings have been strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of municipalities (with 200,000+ population) that include gender-based violence response in their development policies/programmes and allocate resources to provide services (shelters, safe spaces, psycho-social assistance)</li> <li>• Type of services provided by municipalities (with 200,000+ population)</li> <li>• Improving coordination and referral pathways among gender-based violence services</li> <li>• Evidence that gender-based violence service expanded its scope and focused on prevention</li> <li>• Evidence that national and local gender-based violence prevention policy and regulatory frameworks has been improved</li> <li>• Developing capacity, especially at local level, to comprehensively address gender-based violence, including through data management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDGs 2020 Monitoring Report</li> <li>• Relevant official reports and reports</li> <li>• UN-Women country office</li> <li>• WHO country office</li> <li>• Implementing partners</li> <li>• Final beneficiaries/members of the community</li> <li>• National disaggregated statistics</li> <li>• Monitoring reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Consultation meeting minutes</li> </ul>	<p>and Science; Government Gender Policy Commissioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with relevant governmental agencies</li> <li>• Interviews with implementing partners</li> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Interviews with local authorities, officials of territorial communities</li> <li>• Interviews and focus groups, discussions with gender oriented CSOs, representatives of private sector</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Country Program Document for Ukraine 2018-2022
- UNFPA-Ukraine Annual reports for 2018-2020
- National Voluntary Report, SDGs
- UNDP Human Development Reports for Ukraine
- Ministry of Social Policy Decree on Framework Programs for DV/GBV Perpetrators and Guidelines to them
- Ministry of Social Policy Decree on Call-Center for DV/GBV Survivors and Abused Children
- Cabinet of Ministers Decree on Concept of State Program on DV/GBV response in Ukraine.
- Cabinet of Ministers Decree on PSS mobile Teams
- Cabinet of Ministers Decree on Shelters for GBV/DV Survivors
- Cabinet of Ministers Decree on Multi-Sectoral Response to GBV
- President’s Decree “On Urgent Measures to Prevent and Combat Domestic and Gender-Based Violence and Protect the Rights of Survivors”
- Project “Strengthening National and Local Capacities and Accountability to Sustain GBV Prevention and Response Services” progress report (2020)
- Order “On urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors”, Zaporizhzhia region;
- Order “On approval of the regional plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV in Dnipropetrovsk region until 2023”, Dnipropetrovsk region;
- Order “On approval of the regional plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, Zhytomyr region;
- Order “On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors in Sumy region in 2020-2021”, Sumy region;
- Order of city mayor “On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV in 2020-2021”, Lebedyn city, Sumy region;
- Order “On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors in region until 2020-2021”, Ternopil region;
- Order “On urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV”, Khmelnytsk region;
- Decision of village council “On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors on the territory of Mykolaiv village council until 2020-2021 and appointment of authorized persons”, Sumy region;

National **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** prevention and response mechanisms, including in humanitarian settings have been strengthened. The programme contributed to improve coordination and referral pathways among GBV services, expand their scope and focus on prevention. UNDP intervention addressed GBV by: (a) improving national and local policy and regulatory frameworks; (b) developing capacity at local level to comprehensively address gender based violence; (c) generating demand for services in response to gender based violence; and (d) strengthening partnerships to address and sustainably fund gender based violence prevention and response nationwide. UNFPA advocated for investments in local budgets and capacities to sustain the multisectoral systems now in place in some regions, and that they be expanded to others; advocate for the adoption of legal frameworks at national and local levels; provided technical assistance to partners to embed GBV prevention elements in their operations, and for the design and operationalization of a national system for GBV case management.

**65% of regions** ensured multi-sectorial coordination mechanism (September, 2021)<sup>64</sup>. UNFPA provided technical support to **13 regional authorities** for enhancing multi-sectorial coordination and response to GBV in line with the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, as well as upgrading SOPs for key sectors (psychosocial, police and health). All of them were supported by UNFPA through expert and technical assistance. Overall, 23 regional/local level GBV WGs (regional coordinating bodies) were established and formalised by decisions of local authorities in **12 regions** of Ukraine (out of 24). UNFPA has shifted its focus from working with regional authorities to local communities. This took into account the decentralization process, during which a significant part of the authority to combat GBV was transferred to the level of local communities. UNFPA has shifted its focus from working with regional authorities to local communities. This took into account the decentralization process, during which a significant part of the authority to combat GBV was transferred to the level of local communities.

National and local GBV prevention policy and regulatory frameworks has been improved. Technical assistance and expert support to the Ministry of Social Policy to ensure national multi-sectorial coordination mechanism was provided. The President's Decree "On urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV and to protect the rights of survivors" was signed and came into force in September 2020. This became possible with the strong advocacy contribution of First Lady throughout 2019-2020 and expert support of UNFPA. Following the adoption of the groundbreaking Decree, state authorities on the national and local levels expressed their readiness and commitment to combat and prevent GBV by taking concrete actions to implement corresponding legislation.

Consequently, regional state administrations across the country made a number of policy decisions, signed respective orders and undertook strategy discussions:

- Order "On urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors", Zaporizhzhia region;
- Order "On approval of the regional plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV in Dnipropetrovsk region until 2023", Dnipropetrovsk region;
- Order "On approval of the regional plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, Zhytomyr region;
- Order "On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors in Sumy region in 2020-2021", Sumy region;
- Order "On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors in region until 2020-2021", Ternopil region;
- Order "On urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV", Khmelnytsk region;

As of September, **14 municipalities (with 200,000+ population)** included GBV response in their development policies/programmes and allocate resources to provide services (shelters, safe spaces, psycho-social assistance).

During 2018-2021 UNFPA implement the project "Strengthening National and Local Capacities and Accountability to Sustain GBV Prevention and Response Services". The project is amply functional with an established field presence in five eastern regions of Ukraine (Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Dnipro and Zaporizhzhia), where UNFPA has already built key elements of GBV response mechanism as part of its humanitarian interventions in previous phases, as well as Mykolaiv, Kherson and Odesa regions.

UNFPA extended comprehensive support for development of municipal GBV response and prevention systems in **15 cities** – Dnipro, Konstantynivka (Donetsk region), Kramatorsk (Donetsk region), Kremenchuk (Poltava region), Lviv, Melitopol (Zaporizhzhia region), Pokrovsk (Donetsk region), Poltava, Sievierodonetsk (Luhansk region), Kharkiv, Kherson, Kyiv, Mykolayiv and Odesa. UNFPA provided technical assistance with design of municipal system architecture, capacity development to GBV response a cities to design the architecture of the municipal GBV response system, capacity development to duty bearers and service providers, seed funding for setting up specialised services, support with awareness-raising and community mobilisation initiatives. 11 shelters ensured safe space and psychosocial support to GBV survivors; 6 daycare crisis centers provided informational support and psychosocial counselling to GBV survivors; 3 crisis rooms provided urgent placement and counselling to 307 GBV survivors; 17 primary care units provided support GBV survivors.

During 2020, 7 municipal mobile teams of social and psychological assistance providing tailored support to ATO/JFO veterans and their families in 2 target regions (Kyiv and Mykolaiv) assisted to 3846 people (31% women and 69% men). 64% of all clients were former combatants<sup>65</sup>.

UNFPA implemented the Cities free from domestic violence initiative. 15 territorial communities joined the initiative

#### **Key contributions:**

- Amendments to the Administrative and Administrative Procedure Code. Introduced the concept of domestic violence: 4 types of violence, criminalized violence.

- In Ukraine, the Hotline for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence and Violence against Children is available 24 hours a day, free of charge. Capacity building of National Call Centre and its local branches to provide quality counselling in GBV/DV cases and effective referral of GBV survivors to available specialised services<sup>66</sup>
- National Call Centre operators have become more responsive to citizens' complaints of GBV<sup>67</sup>
- GBV Sub-Clusters were established by UNFPA and oblast state administrations in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast. GBV SC led by UNFPA and co-chaired by respective authorities in Donetsk and Luhansk oblast is fully functional and continues its activities. GBV SC unites are 29 partners (to compare: Protection - 28 partners, Child Protection - 11 partners, Mine Action - 6 partners; in total 62 partners operate under the protection umbrella). So that, GBV SC is still the biggest coordination platform for ECA response protection-related activities.<sup>68</sup>
- a mechanism of inter-municipal cooperation on the introduction of GBV response services has been introduced<sup>69</sup>

**Observations' contribution:**

- Visit in **Myrnohrad** communities (shelter for GBV survivors): The premises were inspected during the visit. Interviews were conducted with the director of the shelter and the head of the city centre of social services. On the day of the visit, one woman with two children lived in the shelter. It was the residents of the shelter who received help
- Visit **Pokrovsk** communities (daycare crisis centre): The premises were inspected during the visit. Interviews were conducted with Director of the Center of Social Services (Pokrovsk) and Chief of sector of youth and family, Department of family, youth and sports. On the day of the visit, there were no clients in the center who were victims of domestic violence.
- **Rubizhne** communities shelter for GBV survivors): The premises were inspected during the visit. Interviews were conducted with the director of Rubizhne center of social services and specialists of shelter for GBV survivors and Administrator of Rubizhne center of social services and specialists of shelter for GBV survivors. On the day of the visit, one woman-GBV survivor lived in the shelter. It was the resident of the shelter who received help. She expressed satisfaction with the level of services and the quality of assistance received.
- Social enterprise – bakery/cafe, Charity Foundation Nut House, **Lviv**: started in 2012 to support program activity of foundation. Now contribute to working with GBV victims. Works with UNFPA since 2020 to promote GBV work in region; conducts reconstruction house to host crisis center for women with city contribution. Bakery was full in the late morning with people of different age. Waitresses were nice, hospital and food was great and cheap. Income from bakery helps to support shelter for women-victims of domestic violence; training for GBV victims; and other women-related activity as needed.

**EQ 4 (Effectiveness):** To what extent did the outputs contribute to the achievement of the planned outcomes: *Outcome 2: Adolescents and youth. Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services; and Outcome 3: Gender equality and women's empowerment. Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth and what was the degree of achievement of the outcomes?*

<p>Priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which that national development policies and programs take into account priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls</li> <li>• Which national development policies and programs take into account priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls</li> <li>• Evidence that availability of comprehensive sexuality education has been increased</li> <li>• Evidence that availability of sexual and reproductive health services has been increased</li> <li>• Adolescent fertility rate</li> <li>• Percentage of adolescents who correctly identify ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission</li> <li>• Percentage of adolescents aged 15-17 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and who reported use of condom during their last intercourse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• MICS</li> <li>• Surveys</li> <li>• National, local policy/strategy documents</li> </ul>	<p>Document review</p>
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#### **Documents reviewed:**

- Health and Behavioral Orientation of Student Youth in Ukraine, 2018
- Health and Behavioral Orientation of Student Youth in Ukraine, 2014
- The State of Youth in Ukraine, 2019
- Law of Ukraine on the Foundations of Youth Policy
- National Strategy of State Youth Policy in Ukraine until 2030
- State target social program "Youth of Ukraine" for 2021-2025
- Thoughts, Assessments and Visions of Adolescents and Youth on HIV Counseling and Testing, 2018

Several key policy documents have been developed at the national level with the expert support and contribution from UNFPA.

**Law of Ukraine on the Foundations of Youth Policy** (22.05.2021) The new law provides for strengthening the tools of youth participation in political life, development of youth infrastructure (system of youth centres), creation of a new institution - the Ukrainian Youth Fund (a state institution that will provide grants for youth).

**National Strategy of State Youth Policy in Ukraine until 2030.** The main priorities of the Strategy: Safety - increasing the safety of the environment and strengthening the vitality of young people; Health - formation of skills of a healthy way of life, development and preservation of physical culture, culture of healthy food and psychohygiene; Capacity - involvement of young people in public life, increasing its independence, competitiveness, formation of civic competencies in young people; Integration - increasing the mobility, social and cultural integration of young people in the public life of Ukraine and the world. The Strategy was developed with the involvement of a wide range of experts, communities, NGOs, international organisations, businesses, and young people and youth organizations from all regions of Ukraine.

As a part of the Strategy **State target social program "Youth of Ukraine" for 2021-2025** has been developed. The program focuses on 9 priority tasks, aligned with the SDGs for Youth, and other national policies: - raising the level of youth competencies, including civic ones; - raising the level of volunteering culture among young people; - growing youth involvement in decision-making processes; - strengthening the social cohesion of young people, including through youth exchanges within Ukraine and in partnership with other states and international organizations; - implementation of programs for training professionals working with youth, including the program "Youth Worker"; - ensuring the functioning of youth centers, including the state institution "All-Ukrainian Youth Center"; - promoting the creation of conditions for the development of the capacity of civil society institutions to achieve the objectives of the Program; - implementation of expert-analytical, informational and final evaluation measures; - implementation of international youth cooperation.

Ukrainian Government takes on the responsibility of financing the Program from the state and local budgets (as well as other additional sources). The approximate amount of expected funding for the Program is 2,032,932.02 thousand hryvnias, including: 1,270,499.5 thousand hryvnias from the state budget, 745,226.64 thousand hryvnias – from local budgets, 17,205.88 thousand hryvnias - other sources.

- Adolescent fertility rate. According to the national Center for Medial Statistics there is positive dynamics as the number of both abortions and births among the adolescent girls has been declining for the last several years. Number of abortions have decreased in all adolescent age groups – compared to 2017 the number of abortions among girls younger than 14 have decreased by 10%, among girls aged 15-17 – 32% (from 800 cases in 2017 to 538 in 2020), among girls aged 18-19 – 41% (from 3124 to 1835). The number of births among girls under 14 have not changed significantly during the last five years, however the numbers of girls aged 15-17 giving birth have somewhat decreased (from 3956 cases in 2017 to 3170 in 2020)
- Percentage of adolescents aged 15-17 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and who reported use of condom during their last intercourse  
According to the 2018 Health and Behavioral Orientation of Student Youth in Ukraine (HBSC)<sup>70</sup>, one in four boys aged 13-17 and one in eight girls have had sexual intercourse at least once. One in ten of them started having sex at the age of 12 or less. Compared to the previous HBSC study<sup>71</sup>, this result suggests a tendency among adolescents to delay the beginning of their sexual experience. In 2014 by the age of 17, every second boy (54.9%) and every third girl (33.9%) had had previous sexual experience. Almost two-thirds of them had reported that their sexual debut was between the ages of 15 and 16. In 2018 one in three adolescents who have had sexual intercourse did not use a condom during their first sexual intercourse. This conforms with the general trend of sexually active individuals of all ages frequently failing to use condoms – although in some cases this is due to being sexually active with only one regular and trusted partner.<sup>72</sup>
- Percentage of adolescents who correctly identify ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission  
HIV remains a serious threat affecting young people, despite a number of positive trends being observed in recent years. Despite the fact that young women are more likely to take an HIV test, do so more often, and possess an overall higher knowledge of HIV prevention, women in Ukraine aged 15-24 remain more likely than men of the same demographic to be affected by this epidemic, and feel the effects at a younger age. Additionally, despite its undeniable importance, adolescents' understanding and knowledge of HIV prevention remains below target levels, as does the percentage of adolescents and young people receiving HIV testing in their lives.<sup>73</sup> The exact estimations may differ depending on the type of the survey. According to results of HBSC

2018 survey, only 17% of adolescents were able to correctly identify ways to prevent HIV infection<sup>74</sup>. Though respondents of the online survey for UNICEF Ukraine<sup>75</sup> showed a better knowledge of ways of HIV transmission (35% were able to identify the correct ways), still a fair share of them were unaware that the risk of HIV infection can be reduced by having sex with only one permanent (faithful) uninfected partner (42%); or by using a condom correctly during each sexual intercourse (25%). Even when adolescents are aware of where they can test for HIV, they still at times face significant barriers, such as the requirement to provide parental consent for adolescents 14 years of age and older (if adolescents have distrustful relationships with relatives, they can be too afraid to seek medical help), and the general fear of breach of confidentiality. Other mentioned barriers – adolescents were made to pay for testing, were unaware that it is supposed to be free, and received no pre or post-test consultation.<sup>76</sup> Teachers remain the major source of information about HIV / AIDS for adolescents, followed by the Internet, health workers and parents.

**KIIs contributions:**

- Positive results in all aspects but youth healthcare. Focus on changing behaviours - Theory of Changes, developing critical thinking. Most effectiveness - at the municipality level with the YWI<sup>77</sup>
- This program cycle has been very favorable in terms of political support though results were affected by changes in key ministries.<sup>78</sup>
- Ministry of Education – CO conducted a survey on parents' and teachers' attitudes to sex education at school their request. Results were presented at a joint conference. But. Since the leadership of the ministry has changed, there is still declarative support, but no real steps have been taken to create a working group on the introduction of comprehensive sex education, as was previously agreed. No real support from the Ministry, the future of this cooperation is unclear.<sup>79</sup>
- The concept of “sexual health” has been included in the State Standard for public secondary education.<sup>80</sup>
- State Institute for Modernization of the Content of Education also cooperates with UNFPA on the project - STEM for girls.<sup>81</sup>
- Positive changes in educational structures are visible (results of Hackathons, STEM Girls), but they still need much support. There is an additional need for trainings specifically aimed at the management of educational institutions in order to ensure sustainable change.<sup>82</sup>
- There are not enough educators, qualified to help youth on topics of sexual education and sexual health. Educators in youth centres could be providing such education in a less formal, friendly environment than a school, but need to be trained first.<sup>83</sup>
- In 2020 CO pitched a new project and received financing for it from the UN Peacebuilding Fund for a new youth-oriented project (\$ 2 million. UNFPA component is \$ 600 thousands). Project recipient will be the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporary Occupied Territories, the purpose of the project is to involve young people from all over Ukraine in the peacebuilding efforts.<sup>84</sup>

**Online survey:**

8. UNFPA activities contribute to the increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services;		2,81
Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender inequality index</li> <li>• Global Gender Gap Index</li> <li>• Adolescent fertility rate</li> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>• Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel for the poorest quantile of the population</li> <li>• Proportion of demand for modern contraception satisfied</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• MICS</li> <li>• Surveys</li> </ul> <p>Document review</p>

**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Country Programme Document for Ukraine 2018-2022
- UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018-2021
- National Voluntary Report, SDGs
- The SDGs 2020 Monitoring Report provides data on Ukraine’s SDGs national indicators for 2015-2019.
- UNDP Human Development Reports for Ukraine
- Gender in Society Perception Study, UNWomen
- The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene Briefing note for countries on the 2020 Human Development Report

- Women and men of Ukraine, 2021 <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>
- Information support of SDGs monitoring, metadata <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>
- National Strategy for Creating a Safe and Healthy Educational Environment in the New Ukrainian School.<sup>85</sup>
- Resolution of the conference "Implementation of integrated sex education and the principles of gender equality: prospects in Ukraine in the 21st century" <sup>86</sup>
- The concept of the National Program "Reproductive Health of the Nation" for the period 2017-2021 (not approved)<sup>87</sup>

**Adolescents & Youth:**

Current Country Program has limited focus on the reproductive rights, of adolescents and youth, especially of the most vulnerable and marginalized women, as indicated by several respondents from reproductive health sphere<sup>88</sup>

**Gender:**

Ukraine has a gender inequality index (GII) value of 0.234, ranking it 52 out of 162 countries in the 2019 index. In Ukraine, 20.5 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 94.0 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 95.2 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 19.0 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 23.7 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19. Female participation in the labour market is 46.7 percent compared to 63.1 for men. In comparison, Kazakhstan and Russian Federation are ranked at 44 and 50, respectively, on this index. <sup>89</sup>

The Gender Development Index (GDI) is calculated for 167 countries. The 2019 female HDI value for Ukraine is 0.776 in contrast with 0.776 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 1.000, placing it into Group 1 (Group 1 comprises countries with high equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of less than 2.5 percent). In comparison, GDI values for Kazakhstan and Russian Federation are 0.980 and 1.007, respectively.

- Birth rate under the age of 20, per 1,000 women aged 15-19 – 15,8<sup>90</sup>
- Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) – 4%<sup>91</sup>
- Ukraine maternal mortality rate for 2017 was 19.00. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on the proportion of maternal deaths among non-AIDS deaths in women ages 15-49, fertility, birth attendants, and GDP<sup>92</sup>.
- Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women, 15-49 years old – 26.1%<sup>93</sup>
- Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method – 65%<sup>94</sup>

**Online survey:**

9. UNFPA activities contribute to the advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth	2,79
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**EQ 5 (Effectiveness):** To what extent has UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to ensure that prevention and response to gender based violence, and the associated concerns for the needs and rights of young people, including their needs in SRH, gender equality, and relevant population dynamics are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine?

UNFPA contributed to the integration of prevention and response to gender-based violence into national development instruments and policies at national, sectorial and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of national and sectorial policy, local programs incorporating GBV issues exist</li> <li>• Extent to which the gender-sensitive approaches are integrated in national, sectorial and local policies</li> <li>• Disaggregated data – including on SRH and GE – produced and available publicly</li> <li>• Evidence that UNFPA contribution is integrated into policies at national and/or local levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of Health; Internal Affairs; Social Policies; Education and Science; Youth and Sport; Government Gender Policy Commissioner</li> <li>• National, local policy/strategy documents</li> <li>• National disaggregated statistics</li> <li>• Monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with relevant governmental agencies</li> <li>• Interviews with implementing partners</li> <li>• Document review</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Consultation meeting minutes</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Documents reviewed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFPA CP Ukraine 2018-2022</li> <li>• COARs 2018, 2019, 2020</li> <li>• GE&amp;GBV – related projects’ documents (proposal, reports, publications, research, etc.)</li> <li>• GE&amp;GBV-related policy documents</li> </ul> <p>UNFPA contributed to drafting national policy in gender and GBV</p> <p><i>In 2018</i> – 4 regulations were adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 11, 2018 No. 273 On Approval of the State Social Program for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men for the period until 2021,</li> <li>• Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 22, 2018 No. 658 On the statement of the Order of interaction of the subjects which are carrying out actions in the field of prevention and response to domestic violence and violence on the basis of sex</li> <li>• Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of September 5, 2018 No. 634-r On Approval of the National Action Plan on the Implementation of Recommendations set out in the Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Eighth Periodic Report of Ukraine on the Implementation of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the period until 2021,</li> <li>• Order of the MES On Approval of Instructional and methodological materials for conducting expert examinations of electronic versions of draft textbooks (02.11.2018 #1183). Instructional materials include anti-discrimination requirements for textbooks and define criteria for examination.</li> </ul> <p><i>In 2020</i>, 4 regulations were adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of September 16, 2020 No. 1128-r On approval of the Concept of communication in the field of gender equality;</li> <li>• Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 16, 2020 No. 1578-r On approval of the action plan for the implementation of the commitments of the Government of Ukraine undertaken in the framework of the international initiative "Biarritz Partnership" to promote gender equality;</li> <li>• Decree of the President of Ukraine of September 21, 2020 № 398 “On Urgent Measures to Prevent and Counteract Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence, Protection of the Rights of Persons Victims of Such Violence”;</li> <li>• Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of February 02, 2020 No 86 On approval of the Instruction on gender mainstreaming in the development of regulations.</li> </ul> <p><i>In 2021</i>, 2 regulation was adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts to Ensure Equal Opportunities for Mother and Father to Care for their Child (law foresees introducing a mandatory 14-day paid paternity leave for fathers at the birth of a child as well as an equal right of each parent to childcare leave until the child reaches the age of 3 and an additional leave in case of child’s illness or disability)</li> <li>• Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 21, 2021 No. 145 State social program to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence until 2025.</li> </ul> <p>Regional state administrations and territorial communities across the country made a number of policy decisions, signed respective orders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Order “On urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors”, Zaporizhzhia region;</li> <li>• Order “On approval of the regional plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV in Dnipropetrovsk region until 2023”, Dnipropetrovsk region;</li> <li>• Order “On approval of the regional plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, Zhytomyr region;</li> <li>• Order “On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors in Sumy region in 2020-2021”, Sumy region;</li> <li>• Order of city mayor “On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV in 2020-2021”, Lebedyn city, Sumy region;</li> <li>• Order “On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors in region until 2020-2021”, Ternopil region;</li> <li>• Order “On urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV”, Khmelnytsk region;</li> <li>• Decision of village council “On approval of the plan of urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV, and to protect the rights of survivors on the territory of Mykolaiv village council until 2020-2021 and appointment of authorized persons”, Sumy region;</li> </ul>			

As of UNFPA's efforts and support, issues of combating domestic violence and gender-based violence are included in national policy priorities. The experts involved by UNFPA made a key contribution to the development of the draft Presidential Decree On Urgent Measures to Prevent and Counteract Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence, Protection of the Rights of Persons Victims of Such Violence and State social program to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence until 2025. Thanks to the UNFPA's advocacy and close cooperation with the Office of the First Lady, issues of GBV response and prevention and ensuring equality in pay have become a priority for the First Lady.

On January 11, 2019, the Law came into force, which amends the legislation on the prevention of violence against women and domestic violence. UNFPA provided expert support in drafting this law in 20217. In 2019, UNFPA presented a scientific and practical commentary on the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Code regarding prevention of GBV.

UNFPA provided technical assistance to the Inter-Sectoral Working Group in developing 21 bylaws on GBV response and prevention. For the first time, the Government has allocated funds (274.2 million UAH) to finance a subvention to local communities to create GBV response and prevention infrastructure.

**KIIs contributions:**

- The acquired practice and experience formed the basis of all bylaws that regulate the activities of shelters, daycare crisis centers, crisis rooms, and primary care units<sup>95</sup>.
- The President’s Decree “On urgent measures to prevent and combat DV/GBV and to protect the rights of survivors” was signed and came into force in September 2020. This became possible with the strong advocacy contribution of First Lady throughout 2019-2020 and expert support of UNFPA. Following the adoption of the groundbreaking Decree, state authorities on the national and local levels expressed their readiness and commitment to combat and prevent GBV by taking concrete actions to implement corresponding legislation<sup>96</sup>.
- The methods developed and proposed by UNFPA are fully used in the organization of GBV response infrastructure in territorial communities<sup>97</sup>
- Local authorities in communities have allocated funding from local budgets for the maintenance of shelters, daycare crisis centers, crisis rooms, primary care units<sup>98</sup>.

**Online survey:**

10. UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to ensure that <b>prevention and response to gender based violence</b> are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks	2,76
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UNFPA contributed to the integration of the needs and rights of young people, including their needs in SRH are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of national and sectorial policy, local programs incorporating youth issues exist</li> <li>• Extent to which the needs youth are integrated in national, sectoral and local policies</li> <li>• Evidence that UNFPA contribution is integrated into policies at national and/or local levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries of Education and Science; Youth and Sport;</li> <li>• National, local policy/strategy documents</li> <li>• National disaggregated statistics</li> <li>• Monitoring reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Consultation meeting minutes</li> <li>• Youth NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with relevant governmental agencies</li> <li>• Interviews with implementing partners</li> <li>• Interviews with Youth NGOs</li> <li>• Document review</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Country Programme Document for Ukraine 2018-2022
- UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018-2021
- National strategy of state youth policy in Ukraine until 2030
- Law of Ukraine on the Foundations of Youth Policy
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Ukraine – 2030
- National Strategy for Creating a Safe and Healthy Educational Environment in the New Ukrainian School
- The Concept of Development of Civic Education in Ukraine until 2030
- Resolution of the conference "Implementation of integrated sex education and the principles of gender equality: prospects in Ukraine in the 21st century"

**KIIs contributions:**

Recently adopted national policies and programs (State Programme, National Strategy and Youth Law) received UNFPA inputs and are in line with UNFPA priority on adolescents' development. At the same time Ministry of Youth and Sport representative consider that inputs from UNFPA in these policies were moderate<sup>99</sup>. Progress on comprehensive sexuality education implementation in national curricula is limited, despite continues UNFPA efforts, that are grounded on convincing evidence from the study "Awareness and Attitudes of Teachers and Parents to Comprehensive Sexuality Education" and constant communications with GoU counterpart. Ministry of Education remains optimistic on the perspective of this effort, confirms its high relevance, and stays interested in further cooperation. The term "sexual health" was included in State Standard of secondary education due to UNFPA efforts<sup>100</sup>.

**Online survey:**

11. UNFPA been able to ensure that the associated concerns for <b>the needs and rights of young people</b> , including their needs in SRH, gender equality, and relevant population dynamics are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine?		2,59
Ongoing mechanisms for the integration of population data, in national and sectorial development planning are in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of operationalization and institutionalization of policy frameworks, standards, guidelines and administrative procedures for integrating population dynamics, reproductive health and gender in development planning</li> <li>• Existence of cross-sectoral/cross-ministry working groups on data integration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFPA P&amp;D section CPAPs</li> <li>• P&amp;D, SRH, GE project reports</li> <li>• Ministry of Health; Internal Affairs; Social Policies; Education and Science; Government Gender Policy Commissioner</li> <li>• Implementing partners working at the state/district/community level</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual reports from MoHSP, MoE, need assessment, evaluation and monitoring reports</li> <li>• Planning and programming documents issued during the reference period</li> <li>• Inputs to and deliverables of the information systems</li> <li>• Interviews with MoHSP, MoE and municipalities staff</li> </ul>

**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2018-2021
- The UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025
- CP Ukraine, 2018-2022
- The GoU – UN Partnership framework

UNFPA SP for 2018-2021 calls for '*the integrated results and resources framework is designed to reflect key principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*'. The principles of "leaving no one behind" and "reaching the furthest behind first" were primary considerations in formulating the results that UNFPA expects to achieve during 2018-2021;' and '*The focus of such output indicators on excluded populations, and the disaggregation of outcome indicators by variables that determine inequalities, such as sex and wealth, will enable UNFPA to better measure the results regarding those "furthest behind"*'<sup>101</sup>.

The UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025 asks to support disaggregation, mainstream factors on marginalization, including disability, measure the acceleration, increase the measurement towards preparedness, adaptation and complementarity of humanitarian action, development and peace-responsive efforts, and measure the integrated nature of the transformative results.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> CP seeks to create broad-based partnerships, at national and subnational levels, to deliver and sustain the planned results. This includes technical assistance on Ukrainian legislation, to bring standards in line with international best practices; targeted communications to specific groups of beneficiaries; and promoting evidence-based decision-making based on improved platforms for dialogue. In addition, to address data gaps, UNFPA will collaborate with Government, United Nations agencies and leading research organizations to conduct national and regional surveys in the main areas of work of the programme.

The choice of priorities for the UNPF 2018-2022<sup>102</sup> is based broadly on the following global and national criteria, including '*Needs and anticipations of people of Ukraine including most vulnerable identified in the process of SDGs consultations and supported by the UNCT-led analytical work e.g. Country Analysis, vulnerability assessments, etc.*'. Outcome 2 of Pillar 2 entails '*Improved national level access and use of data, e.g. child-related statistics, by the target institutions as a basis for development of evidence-informed policies*'. Also, the PF specified programme priorities, including 'Leave no one behind', human rights, and gender equality and women's empowerment.

**KIs contribution:**

- UNFPA practice approach that starts with research then data is used to develop programs; policies and wide use by all needed such data. For example for advocacy, change of social norms, capacity building, etc.<sup>103</sup>
- Research results are used to measure CP outcomes, and monitoring to learn about achievements of outputs. Then results are used for program and annual planning; now we have concept of demographic resilience but it should be promoted; CO works with the State Statistics Agency on road map of 2030 census in taking place; there is a low culture of use of data as there is no demand for data <sup>104</sup>;
- Absence of recently conducted census resulted in lack of understanding of key populations, their needs and interests and it is make CO planning very difficult <sup>105</sup>;
- Research data and UNFPA technical expertise is used to develop disability related soft skills within CO and IPs with assistance of UNFPA Regional office <sup>106</sup>
- Data assists in understanding of situation and plan nex year CO activity as well as design new projects<sup>107</sup>;
- We (CO) face challenge – how to engage those left behind; disability issues is tackled by working with Shakhtar club for girls and Special Olympic in four cities <sup>108</sup>;

**Online survey:**

12. UNFPA <b>three global transformative and people-centred results</b> (ending preventable maternal deaths, ending the unmet need for family planning, ending gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage) have been incorporated into the formulation of national policies?	2,72
13. UNFPA ensured vulnerable and marginalized groups (such as young women and girls, persons with disabilities, key populations, etc.) <b>have the information they need</b> , are protected against violence and have access to life-saving services?	2,70
14. UNFPA policy should target the most vulnerable (as part of its <b>Leaving No One Behind policy</b> ). Do you think that this has been incorporated into the formulation of national policies? <sup>[SEP]</sup>	2,83
15. UNFPA systematically incorporated and implemented <b>data-driven, gender responsive and human rights-based interventions</b> to maintain essential services, including quality sexual reproductive health and GBV prevention and protection services (including mental health and psychosocial support), within the framework of the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts?	2,78
16. <b>Human rights based analysis</b> (e.g. human rights principles of participation and inclusion, equality and nondiscrimination in situation analysis, programme design, implementation and monitoring) have been incorporated into the formulation of national policies? <sup>[SEP]</sup>	2,84

**EQ 6 (Efficiency):** To what extent has UNFPA made good use of its human, financial and technical resources, and has used an appropriate combination of tools and approaches to pursue the achievement of the Results defined in the UNFPA country program?

Beneficiaries of UNFPA support received the resources that were planned, to the level foreseen and in a timely and sustainable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence that the planned resources were received to the foreseen level in CPAPs</li> <li>• Evidence that resources were received in a timely manner</li> <li>• Evidence of coordination and complementarity among the programme components of UNFPA and coherence among government ministries</li> <li>• Evidence of progress towards the delivery of multi-year, predictable, core funding delivered to implementing partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFPA (including finance/administrative departments)</li> <li>• Partners (implementers and direct beneficiaries)</li> <li>• Working group members/multi-stakeholder platforms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review: annual reports from partner ministries, and implementing partners, audit reports and monitoring report</li> <li>• Document review: financial documents at the UNFPA (from project documentation) and interviews with administrative and financial staff</li> <li>• Interviews with implementing partners</li> <li>• Interviews with UNFPA country office staff</li> <li>• Beneficiaries of funding (including NGOs)</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA CP 2018-2022
- COARs 2018, 2019, 2020
- IPs' reports

**KIs contributions:**

- More attention is being paid to communication and informing the general population of the CO's projects through media and presence in social networks. The number of mentions of the Fund has increased significantly from 300 per year to 500 per month. The number of subscribers on social networks has grown from 3 thousands to about 46 thousands in total. <sup>109</sup>
- UNFPA effectively combines soft and hard projects. It is important to invest resources in the sustainable system (state and local authorities), but it is also important to support NGOs. <sup>110</sup>
- When communicating the Results of research on Teachers' and Parents' Attitude to sex ed downside was somewhat "uncontrolled communication", with media twisting the results based on one or two graphs only and blowing it out of proportion. It generated some mistrust in the results. <sup>111</sup>
- CO has access to many of the best international practices, it is important to keep translating, publishing and disseminating them. <sup>112</sup>
- COVID-19 epidemics have negatively affected the efficiency. Due to switching completely to online events, part of the audience was lost. The numbers of on-line attendance have dropped as well among the young people, especially for long-term events, such as challenges. Many activities has been put on hold (new youth Peacebuilding component) or postponed indefinitely (2-day "Let's Talk" event on SRH for youth) <sup>113</sup>
- Not enough resources for information campaigns. Online campaigns are especially important for youth oriented projects. <sup>114</sup>
- In the last few years the youth component has expanded significantly. CO actively uses the expertise of the UNFPA headquarters in New York and of the Regional Office (youth advisers. HIV advisers), and that of Ukrainian experts. <sup>115</sup>
- CO is very slow, little focus on youth policy. Not enough staff in the youth component. GBV is the main priority. <sup>116</sup>
- Shortcomings in the Fund's internal communication: new employees were unaware of the arrangements made with their predecessor. More attention to keep communication open, clear and available / easily accessible to everyone. <sup>117</sup>
- When providing support on building cooperation with local businesses, CO expertise did not take into account local business specifics. <sup>118</sup>
- UNFPA strengths are - expertise in prevention, reproductive health. It is important during the next programming cycle to pay enough attention to the reproductive health among young people in general but also to reach vulnerable groups. Sexual partners. <sup>119</sup>

**Online survey:**

17. The resources were received by the beneficiaries of UNFPA support in a <b>timely manner</b> according to project time lines and plans, or plans adjusted accordingly			4,53
The resources provided by UNFPA have had a leveraging effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence that the resources provided by UNFPA triggered the provision of additional resources from the government</li> <li>• Evidence that the resources provided by UNFPA triggered the provision of additional resources from other partners, including other donors or INGOs</li> <li>• Evidence of coordination and complementarity among the UNFPA country programme components and the programme's implementation</li> <li>• Evidence of coherence among government ministries and UNFPA mandate areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFPA (including finance/administrative departments)</li> <li>• Partners (implementers and direct beneficiaries)</li> <li>• Others activists/groups working on youth issues, GBV and gender equality in the same space as UNFPA (that are not implementing partners)</li> <li>• Working group members/multi-stakeholder platforms on youth, gender equality/women's rights and GBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review: annual reports from partner ministries, and implementing partners, audit reports and monitoring reports</li> <li>• Interviews with ministry level</li> <li>• Document review: financial documents at the UNFPA (from project documentation) and interviews with administrative and financial staff</li> <li>• Beneficiaries of funding (including NGOs)</li> </ul>

**Documents reviewed:**

- COARs 2018, 2019, 2020
- CO Financial results for 2018, 2019, 2020
- List of projects funded from other resources

**Key contributions:**

Cooperation with UK Embassy, Embassy of Canada, EU, Sweden Embassy; businesses – AVON, L'Oreal, Shakhtar Club, StarMedia<sup>120</sup>; AVON in Georgia provided support to UNFPA CO based on the company experience with CO in Ukraine;<sup>121</sup>

Indirect results: through the First Lady 200 municipalities received subsidies, among which were 13 UNFPA partners; Synergy was created : State – towm/municipality - UNFPA<sup>122</sup>

**Online survey:**

18. The resources provided by UNFPA have had a <b>leveraging/ triggering effect</b>			4,52
Administrative and financial procedures as well as the mix of implementation modalities allow for a smooth execution of the country programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriateness of the UNFPA financing instruments, administrative regulatory framework, staff, timing and procedures for the implementation of the programme, including outputs specifically related to gender and human rights as well as those with gender and human rights dimensions</li> <li>• Evidence of transparent IP selection process</li> <li>• Evidence of appropriateness of the IP selection criteria</li> <li>• Evidence of the coordination and complementarity features of the implementation of the country programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFPA (including finance/administrative departments)</li> <li>• Partners (implementers and direct beneficiaries)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual reports from partner ministries, and implementing partners, audit reports and monitoring reports</li> <li>• Interviews with ministry level/secretariat general-level staff</li> <li>• Document review of financial documents at the UNFPA (from project documentation) and interviews with administrative and financial staff</li> <li>• Interviews with / survey of a diversity of implementing partners</li> </ul>

**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2018 - 2021<sup>123</sup>
- 3<sup>rd</sup> UNFPA CP Ukraine, 2018 – 2022<sup>124</sup>
- COARs 2018, 2019, 2020
- Reports of donor-supported projects

The UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2018 – 2021 states that UNFPA presence at the country level is operationalized through five modes of engagement: (a) Advocacy and policy dialogue that focuses on the development, improvement and reform (including performance monitoring) of legislation, policies and strategies; (b) Capacity development that strengthens people skills, systems and resources, and that provides tailored technical expertise; (c) Knowledge management that improves programmes through data analysis and the timely delivery of high-quality knowledge products and the provision of innovative solutions; (d) Partnerships and coordination, including South-South and triangular cooperation (through the systematic exchange of knowledge solutions and innovation), as well as inter-agency humanitarian coordination, based on collaborative advantage that reinforces the collective accountability to achieve results; (e) Service delivery of essential reproductive health services and services to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. Modes of engagement are interlinked and may be applied in various combinations to provide tailored solutions to meet national needs. Recent formative evaluations indicate that a mix of the modes of engagement responds appropriately to national priorities. UNFPA will deploy the tailored approach in accordance with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review. This approach also responds to the requests of Member States to provide greater support in technical cooperation, policy and advocacy. In addition, in responding to emergencies and protracted crises, UNFPA will utilize all modes of engagement, including: (a) the provision of life-saving services to prevent and respond to gender-based violence; (b) meeting the sexual and reproductive health needs of women and girls through the minimum initial services package; and (c) leading or co-leading the coordination of efforts to prevent and address gender-based violence. Humanitarian intervention strategies will shift from reacting to disasters and conflicts to applying a resilience approach by linking prevention, preparedness and response with national capacity-building. Risk mitigation and humanitarian response indicators are therefore a part of the integrated results and resources framework.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> CP stated that civil society and academia have been long-standing partners for UNFPA, and partnerships with United Nations agencies will be pursued where synergies are cost-effective. UNFPA will also seek to establish partnerships with the media and the private sector, based on shared values and comparative advantages. The country office will continue to promote national implementation as the preferred mode of delivery of the programme. Activities include policy dialogue with national and subnational government entities, to ensure that young people have priority access to relevant health and social services; creation of space for young people to participate in programme design and monitoring; provision of technical assistance in the design of curricula and medical protocols and for the operationalization of Security Council resolution 2250; dialogue with national and subnational authorities and the private sector to help reconcile productive and reproductive roles; fostering broad-based coalitions to engage in public campaigns to reduce gender stereotyping; advancing gender-sensitization of school textbooks; provision of technical assistance for the integration of gender-sensitive approaches in the mandatory curricula of mid-level civil servants; advocacy for investments in budgets and capacities to sustain the multisectoral systems now in place in some regions, and that they be expanded to others; advocacy for the adoption of legal frameworks at national and local levels; provision of technical assistance to partners to embed gender-based violence prevention elements in their operations, and for the design and operationalization of a national system for gender-based violence case management.

**Key contributions:**

- 50%/ 50% - UNFPA/ Implementing partners<sup>125</sup>
- IPs selected in the beginning of CP cycle on competitive basis<sup>126</sup>
- 9 active IPs in 2020<sup>127</sup>
- Work in municipalities is based on local government contribution<sup>128</sup>
- IP has an opportunity to build new capacity and types of activity; develop and implement new services based on needs and interests of target groups; started research activity<sup>129</sup>;

**Observations' contribution:**

- Online event “100 minutes with youth for youth”, Youth center, Lviv: Key speakers presented their experience with Miropolis initiative and replied to facilitator question on how initiative ideas was appeared, why it is important, what opportunities it proposes, uniqueness and value of initiative. In addition, participants from East and West of Ukraine described their portrait of a young person of the region and how youth from East are seen by youth from West and vice versa.
- Social enterprise – bakery/cafe, Charity Foundation Nut House, Lviv: started in 2012 to support program activity of foundation. Now contribute to working with GBV victims. Works with UNFPA since 2020 to promote GBV work in region; conducts reconstruction house to host crisis center for women with city contribution. Bakery was full in the late morning with people of different age. Waitresses were nice, hospital and food was great and cheap. Income from bakery helps to support shelter for women-victims of domestic violence; training for GBV victims; and other women-related activity as needed.

**Online survey:**

1. <b>The mix of implementation modalities</b> (e.g. capacity building, advocacy, financial support, etc.) allow for a smooth execution of the country programme as set out in the annual work plans (WPs) and agreements with partners	4,55
2. The country office was able to adapt the level and the allocation of its resources with a view to mitigating the consequences of the <b>COVID-19 crisis</b> ?	4,43
3. <b>UNFPA systems, processes and procedures</b> (particularly in terms of finance, partnerships, logistics, procurement and human resources) foster or, on the contrary, impede the adaptation of the country programme to changes triggered by the COVID-19 crisis?	4,56
4. UNFPA appropriately used <b>innovative technologies to respond to the COVID-19 crisis</b> and mitigate its effects?	4,65

**EQ 7 (Sustainability):** To what extent has UNFPA been able to support its partners and the beneficiaries in developing capacities and establishing mechanisms to ensure ownership and the durability of effects?

UNFPA interventions have contributed or are likely to contribute to ensure partners' ownership and the durability of effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning of interventions has been done together with partners, including implementing partners working with affected communities, marginalized and vulnerable communities and final beneficiaries</li> <li>• Exit strategies to hand over UNFPA-initiated interventions to (local) partners have been developed during planning process</li> <li>• Partners' capacities have been developed with a view to increasing their ownership of the UNFPA-initiated interventions (integrated health services, commodity security, outreach services, youth-friendly services, life skills curriculum and tools)</li> <li>• A high-quality service culture has been developed among health professionals who benefited from capacity development interventions, including the capacity to address the varied/diverse needs of users</li> <li>• Life skills education and peer education interventions are sufficiently followed up so that quality education is delivered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project strategy document</li> <li>• Minutes/reports from planning meetings with partners</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Partners' work plans</li> <li>• Implementing partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Interviews with /survey of Implementing partners</li> <li>• Interviews with health professionals</li> <li>• Interviews with teachers</li> <li>• Interview with diverse groups of service users</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Country Program Document for Ukraine 2018-2022
- UNFPA-Ukraine Annual reports for 2018-2020
- Ministry of Social Policy reports (public information)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs reports (public information)
- Ministry of Education and Science reports (public information)
- UNFPA Ukraine Annual Report 2018, 2019, 2020
- Career Guidance for Youth, 2019
- Manual on non-discriminative teaching, 2021
- Youth Wellbeing in Cities. A manual for municipalities, 2018

### **Adolescents & Youth**

Evidence suggests that planning of interventions is done together with partners, including regional and local implementing partners, NGOs, municipalities etc. Strategies of increasing sustainability and ensuring the ownership of the projects by the local partners include technical and expert support at the first implementation stages, education in the forms of training off and online, pre-recorded readily available on-line courses, manuals and other printed / online materials.

Examples: Online training course for the future trainers on the methods of effectively teaching Skills Lab. ProSkills of the Future approved by the Ministry of Education and Science as an extracurricular program. Career Counseling for Youth Centers course - the aim of the course was to strengthen the capacity of youth centers, regional partners of the Pact for Youth, to provide career advice. The course program has been approved by the Ministry of Education and Science and piloted within the Dnipro Career Hub project in 2019-2020. In 2020, the course had two more training sessions online and attracted more than 30 consultants (who have provided 1000 consultations) from different regions of Ukraine.

### **Kills contributions:**

- Key stakeholders were actively involved in the planning process for the Country program (e.g. in the form of brainstorming sessions).<sup>130</sup>
- All projects are implemented through regional and local partners. Online training courses are provided when needed. “When we sign a memorandum with partners, we promise to give them skills, and they - to continue implementing”.<sup>131</sup>
- “HIV: Tolerance and Hope” online course for doctors has been officially accredited by the Ministry of Health: after its completion 2 points are added to the participating doctor's accreditation and a certificate is issued. The course is available on the official website of the Center for Public Health. In addition, after successfully completing the course, the doctor may add themselves to the “Map of friendly doctors”. This map is the second tool specifically designed to help people living with HIV and key groups to receive quality medical care without discrimination. The map is available on the webpage of the 100% organisation.<sup>132</sup>
- Youth Wellbeing Index – support and assistance is provided to the municipalities in the development of this instrument with: integrating the Index into the municipal website, provision of information materials (flyers, banners, etc. agreed with the city), information and advertising materials for local business partners, and support of the platform in social networks.<sup>133</sup>
- Youth Pact 2025 – was created as a detailed strategic document, a roadmap with the state ownership in mind. The state partners allocate the resources to its implementation, but how prepared they are to own it, is unclear.<sup>134</sup>
- CO provided support to the Teenergizer consultants. Organised several parties for teenagers in the regions with invited local stars to promote healthy lifestyle.<sup>135</sup>
- “They do not limit our cooperation with other partners, on the contrary, they are pushing us to go for it, there is no negative reaction (unlike some)”.<sup>136</sup>
- Teachers lack information, methodical advice, and positive implementation examples. There is a need for platforms to share experiences. CO could create such educational platforms, or events for educators to communicate and share with each other.<sup>137</sup>
- CO provided an electronic platform on which young people were interviewed. Advising on ads, attracting young people, attracting business. Throughout the campaign, they were constantly in touch, helped with promotional campaigns, paid for advertising on social networks, and provided IT technical support.<sup>138</sup>
- Everything is discussed in-depth before the start of the project with other partners. Training and new techniques are regularly made available to the implementing partners.<sup>139</sup>
- Economic factor and the state of the local budgets are risks to the long term sustainability<sup>140</sup>
- YWI – there is a need for a platform, where municipalities could exchange best practices, discuss experiences and problems with each other.<sup>141</sup>
- Growth of systemic cooperation with national and local businesses<sup>142</sup>
- ProSkills - support via financing, consultations, coaches and training materials<sup>143</sup>

- Projects are still actively implemented after UNFPA has withdrawn its support, by local partnerships between municipalities and NGOs, businesses etc.<sup>144</sup>

**Gender:**

UNFPA provided support for in establishment 16 shelters, 10 daycare crisis centers, 3 crisis rooms, 17 primary care units. These institutions are ownership of local authorities and financed by local budgets. UNFPA has developed guidelines for implementing community services. These guides are actively used by communities when creating a system of services. The Foundation has developed an online training course for social workers on the creation and development of services. This course is recognized and recommended by the Ministry of Social Policy. However, the Ministry of Social Policy is not yet ready to take ownership of this online course. More than 5300 specialists of social services centres, medical facilities and educational institutions involved in GBV response enhanced their expertise of GBV response and service provision upon completion of the 24-hour-long comprehensive online course, developed by UNFPA. This constitutes 90% of all GBV response focal points, as per the Ministry of Social Policy report. UNFPA trained 67 NGOs from Eastern Ukraine to develop GBV early-warning mechanisms and mobilise communities to prevent violence. UNFPA continues to provide expert support in creating GBV response services in communities.

The training resource for trainers of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police on combating domestic violence was developed and transferred to the ownership of the Ministry for use in various institutions

Overall 65% of school textbooks publishing houses have being capacitated by UNFPA on creating modern free from stereotypes educational content. The number of textbooks dominated by the discriminatory practices fell down from 86% in 2016 to 2% in 2020. Gender analysis of books is used publishers without support from UNFPA.

STEM-laboratory has chances to remain sustainable within municipalities. TatoHubs movement was established. Business coalition for support of gender equality was established (31 companies-signatory).

Supported a number of manuals on gender mainstreaming and combating gender-based violence

**Key contributions:**

- Local programs for support and development of GBV response infrastructure in territorial communities have been developed and approved<sup>145</sup>
- Two UNFPA mobile clinics provided life-saving medical assistance and referral to specialised services
- Training manual and handbook on gender expertise for media is used<sup>146</sup>
- Handbook on how to organize 16 days against GBV campaign for territorial communities<sup>147</sup>
- Handbook on STEM education was developed by MES and CSR<sup>148</sup>
- Developed an online course for teachers on a non-discriminatory approach to teaching students<sup>149</sup>
- The textbook "Non-discriminatory teaching" is developed and used<sup>150</sup>
- Methods and manuals on the organization of GBV response services are used in the work of social service centers<sup>151</sup>
- UNFPA announced mini-grants for the development of the own potential of partner organizations<sup>152</sup>

**Observations' contribution:**

Field visits to Myrnohrad community, Rubizhne community, Pokrovsk community, Kostyantynivka community. Meetings with employees have demonstrated that they have the appropriate level of ability to provide services of appropriate quality.

**Online survey:**

25. UNFPA provides to its partners and the beneficiaries support in establishing mechanisms to ensure ownership	4,53
26. UNFPA provides to its partners and the beneficiaries support in developing the durability of effects	4,67

**EQ 8 (Sustainability):** To what extent have the partnerships established with ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government allowed the country office to make use of the comparative strengths of UNFPA, while, at the same time, safeguarding and promoting the national ownership of supported interventions, programmes and policies?

Policies, strategies and laws are institutionalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of policies developed in consultation with diverse stakeholders, including community and local organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project strategy document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National strategies, programs are developed, endorsed and operationalized</li> <li>• An adequate budget is allocated to enable the implementation of policies</li> <li>• A number of new laws are being discussed at concerned parliamentary committees</li> <li>• Evidence that underlying information – including socio-cultural norms and beliefs and legal structures – are considered in the drafting of new legislation and policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutes/reports from planning meetings with partners</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Partners’ work plans</li> <li>• Implementing partners</li> <li>• UNFPA (including finance/administrative departments)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with Implementing partners</li> <li>• Interviews with health professionals</li> <li>• Interviews with teachers</li> <li>• Interview with diverse groups of service users</li> <li>• Annual reports from partner ministries, and implementing partners, audit reports and monitoring reports</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Country Programme Document for Ukraine 2018-2022
- UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018-2021
- UNFPA-Ukraine Annual reports for 2018-2020

**Adolescents & Youth:**

UNFPA has actively participated in the creation of a number of national policy documents and joined the newly created Sectoral Working Group on Coordination of International Technical Assistance in the Spheres of Youth and Sports becoming the co-chair of the group.

**KIIs contributions:**

- A Sectoral working group has been set up under the Cabinet of Ministers as a coordinating body for development agencies, UNFPA representative as the co-chair of the working group. The Ministry for Youth and Sports is seeking to closely involve UNFPA in the implementation of the law <sup>153</sup>
- Introducing an official role of an UNFPA national ambassador (Masha Yefrosinina) was an advocacy success. “We were the first and only country to have an ambassador. Now several other countries also have this role”. Personal acquaintance of Masha Yefrosinina with the Presidents and his wife was an important factor for the advocacy of GBV topic on the country level and the adoption of a presidential decree on domestic violence. “The first lady’s office were choosing topics to work on and they turned to Masha to talk about this topic [...] Then they invited us”. After a number of meetings with Yelena Zelenskaya, GBV was chosen as one of the priorities. <sup>154</sup>
- Meetings at the municipal level are also sometimes easier to achieve for Masha Yefrosinina than for the CO management<sup>155</sup>
- Continued cooperation with the Government in pursuing the priorities set by it (if they coincide with the priorities of UNFPA) is of utmost importance<sup>156</sup>
- Currently there is work on starting working cooperation with the Commissioner of Ukraine for Accessibility.<sup>157</sup>
- However, according to several KIIs the downside of such adherence to cooperation with the state structures is the negative effect the changes of governmental priorities have on the UNFPA projects. “UNFPA GBV-focused funding “makes other areas smaller, less significant”. At the state level there is no political or lobbying support for reproductive health. All reproductive health programs are now being phased out. Youth-friendly clinics are closing. Reproductive health is not one of the state priorities, local organisations were putting great hopes on UNFPA continuing to lobby SRH. <sup>158</sup>
- There is also the problem of maternal mortality and UNFPA is the only agency currently working in Ukraine that has reproductive and sexual health in their mandate. KII#15
- The indicator on new SRH policies (accessibility of services for the people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups) has been dropped after the program had already been approved because of the changes in the priorities of the government and the Ministry of Health. <sup>159</sup>
- Proposed alternatives - put more focus on the local level, community-based partnerships, NGOs etc. “More work could be done at the regional level instead, as there is more willingness to cooperate”. <sup>160</sup>
- For better implementing sex education it might be good to move to the local level, instead of or in parallel with the partnership with the MoES, to work at the community level. Do additional research on regional practices, involving local authorities. <sup>161</sup>

**Gender:**

According to the Country programme document for Ukraine (2018-2022) UNFPA and the Government developed the three country programme in consultation with national stakeholders, including civil society, and it is aligned with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

National partners and UNFPA have prioritized gender and GBV response and prevention. The country programme contributes to Ukraine’s achievement of SDG5 on gender equality and SDG 10 on reducing inequalities. The programme priorities reflect the comparative advantage of UNFPA as an effective advocate in supporting and advancing the gender mainstream, and combating gender-based violence. The objectives and strategies of the CPD is in line with the goals and priorities set out in the GoU – UN Partnership Framework 2018-2022<sup>162</sup> and contributes to Outcome 1.1. “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” and Outcome 2 “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”. UNFPA will focus its strategy on advocacy, knowledge management, public awareness and capacity development in its assistance to the Government. The country programme for Ukraine has been developed with the participation of government counterparts, academia, civil society and international development partners. It is aligned with the draft national 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the Ukraine United Nations Partnership Framework for 2018 - 2022, through which the country has identified as a priority the investment in young people, including through healthy lifestyles and employable life skills. Likewise, the State Programme on ensuring equal rights and opportunities of women and men and the National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 have identified the importance of eliminating all barriers to women’s full participation in social, economic and political life, including an end to violence against women.

UNFPA interventions could contribute to ensure partners’ ownership and the durability of effects. According to the UNFPA Strategic plan 2018- 2021 over 85 per cent of the output indicators measure UNFPA support to national capacity development, in accordance with paragraph 21 of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review. Output 11: Increased multisectoral capacity to prevent and address gender-based violence using a continuum approach in all contexts, with a focus on advocacy, data, health and health systems, psychosocial support and coordination regarding gender issues.

Planning of interventions has been done together with partners, including implementing partners and final beneficiaries:

- UNFPA worked jointly with the Government of Ukraine on harmonization of the national legal framework to meet the provisions of the newly adopted GBV legislation. Technical support and expertise has been provided by UNFPA to the inter-sectorial Working Group (WG) established by Ministry of Social Policy,<sup>163</sup>
- Partnerships established with the Office of First Lady, regional state administrations, municipalities allow UNFPA to support its gender programming and stay in the policymaking and policy implementing process
- Signed MoUs with regional state administrations and municipalities ensures the sustainability of the initiated policy in support of UNFPA

The planning and implementation of the projects was done jointly with partners who work directly with the beneficiaries. The joint efforts were effective. Partners’ capacities have been developed with a view to increasing their ownership of the UNFPA-initiated interventions. Strengthened national capacity to promote the rights of women and adolescent girls with focus on prevention and response to GBV in the development and humanitarian context.

**Key contributions:**

- UNFPA played a big role in adjusting cooperation tools in between the governmental agencies. Various normative acts and policies were developed by the UNFPA in order to regulate the communication between the agencies and build a more effective partnership and collaboration<sup>164</sup>

**Online survey:**

23. UNFPA established the partnerships with ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government	4,67
24. UNFPA provides to its partners and the beneficiaries support in developing their capacities	4,64
27. Ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government make use of the comparative strengths of UNFPA through established partnerships with the Country Office	4,40
28. Country Office makes use of the comparative strengths of UNFPA to safeguard and promote the <b>national partners' ownership</b> of supported interventions, programmes and policies	4,48

**EQ 9 (Sustainability):** To what extent have some of the results of pilot projects being used to scale up interventions and/or bring relevant evidence to policy-makers to adopt such approaches?

The results of UNFPA supported initiatives are likely to last beyond termination of country program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence that national funds have been allocated to continue/scale-up UNFPA-supported pilot projects (once UNFPA funded projects end)</li> <li>• Evidence of a handover process from UNFPA to the related executing parties regarding the related projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant government ministries (cross-sectoral)</li> <li>• Partners</li> <li>• UNFPA staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degree of structural integration within budget and structures/processes in national ministries</li> <li>• Document review of guidelines and tools (including referral pathways, adoption of standards of care)</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent of ownership of each project by various collaborating groups/bodies (i.e., national implementing partners, including NGOs and government bodies)</li> <li>• Evidence of maintenance of equipment (counselling rooms, rape kit, dignity kit)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site visits (e.g., inspection of maintenance of equipment)</li> <li>• Volunteerism</li> <li>• Interviews with NGOs (implementing partners and non-implementing partners)</li> </ul>
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**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA-Ukraine Annual reports for 2018-2020
- Manual “Guidelines for the provision of services to victims of gender-based violence (GHD) remotely”<sup>165</sup>
- Manual “Guide for authorized persons / responsible employees of local authorities and local self-government bodies in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence.”<sup>166</sup>
- Guide for coordinators of measures in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence.<sup>167</sup>
- Local budget programs of Pokrovsk territorial community<sup>168</sup>
- Local budget programs of Myrnohrad territorial community<sup>169</sup>
- UNFPA Ukraine Annual Report 2018, 2019, 2020
- Youth Wellbeing in Cities. A manual for municipalities, 2018

**Adolescents & Youth:**

**Youth Wellbeing Index** - Introduced in 2019 - an online tool developed by UNFPA Ukraine to assist municipalities in improving youth policy and youth development projects. After initial launch in three cities, it has been implemented in Mariupol, Melitopol, Kherson, Lutsk, Ternopil, Dnipro, Odesa, Kremenchug, Lviv and Mykolayiv.

*Mentorplace* All-Ukrainian online mentoring platform Mentorplace.in.ua has been launched, which provides young people with volunteer mentors – experts and business professionals from different fields. July-August 2021– pilot project Mentorplace 1.0 September-October 2021 – 4 follow-up programs announced in IT, Media and Communications, Pharmaceuticals, and Project Management Skill Labs, ProSkills, Myropolis, have been scaled up

**KIIs contributions:**

- Skills Lab, project was first piloted in the Western Ukraine, then further modified, scaled up to be implemented in the Eastern Ukraine, and then the rest of the country<sup>170</sup>
- "No trivia in a relationship" - GBV prevention online communication campaign specifically aimed at young people. Started as a small component of the "Breaking the Circle" campaign. Has received positive attention from youth, and donor support. Has been scaled up, since 2021 a new component on sexual health "No Illusions" has been added. <sup>171</sup>
- Hackathons for institutions of professional technical education. Based on STEM hackathons, implemented by the CSR. Implemented with the support of CO since 2020, to fight gender stereotypes. Started with 2 cities, now 3 oblasts are covered. There are results in the higher number of girls who applied to STEM specialities. Another result is the teachers, who at the end of the training are able to recognise their own biases<sup>172</sup>
- There is demand for providing YWI instruments for the united territorial communities level and regional level. <sup>173</sup>
- YWI as a universal survey platform is an interesting instrument for municipalities, as it provides an opportunity to strengthen inter-sectoral cooperation. <sup>174</sup>
- There is demand for adapting Myropolis project and implementing it in other regions.<sup>175</sup>
- There is demand for more inclusive youth programs teaching sports, focusing on girls and vulnerable youth <sup>176</sup>
- There is demand for more scale up of the projects teaching soft skills and life skills<sup>177</sup>

**Gender:**

**KIIs contributions:**

- Use the methodologies and standards provided by UNFPA to work in other communities and to expand the scope of services<sup>178</sup>

Some of the results of pilot projects being used to scale up interventions and/or bring relevant evidence to policy-makers to adopt such approaches:

- Publishers use gender analysis methodology for other books<sup>179</sup>
- The practice of creating shelters, crisis rooms, scaled up from a few pilot municipalities to other local communities<sup>180</sup>
- An inter-municipal partnership in the provision of services based on the experience of partner communities is being introduced<sup>181</sup>
- Methodological developments are widely used throughout the system of social services GBV survivors<sup>182</sup>

**Observations' contribution:**

- Participation in the Donetsk Women Congress "Movement for Gender Equality in the Context of Ukraine's International Commitments". Observation of the panel discussion "Combating Violence against Women and Girls": during the congress 5 key speakers presented various cases of using the results of UNFPA's activities<sup>183</sup>

**Online survey:**

29. UNFPA interventions contributed or are likely to contribute to ensure sustainability?	4,59
30. The results of pilot projects being used to scale up interventions	4,60
31. The results of pilot projects being used to bring relevant evidence to policy-makers to adopt such approaches	4,68
32. UNFPA been successful in managing the threats to the sustainability of results caused by the COVID-19 crisis?	4,58
33. UNFPA COVID-19 response and recovery efforts contributed to strengthening national capacities and systems in the fields of SRHR, GBV prevention and protection and data?	4,60

<b>EQ 10 (UNCT and HCT Coordination):</b> To what extent did UNFPA contribute to coordination mechanisms in the UN system (UNCT and HCT) in Ukraine?			
The UNFPA country office has actively contributed to UNCT HCT working groups and joint initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of active participation in UN working groups</li> <li>• Evidence of the leading role played by UNFPA in the working groups and/or joint initiatives corresponding to its mandate areas</li> <li>• Evidence of exchanges of information between UN agencies</li> <li>• Evidence of joint programming initiatives (planning)</li> <li>• Evidence of joint implementation of programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutes of UNCT and HCT working groups</li> <li>• Programming documents regarding UNCT and HCT joint initiatives</li> <li>• Monitoring/evaluation reports of joint programmes and projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document analysis</li> <li>• Interviews with UNFPA country office staff</li> <li>• Interviews with other United Nations agencies</li> </ul>

**Documents reviewed:**

- UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2018 - 2021<sup>184</sup>
- 3<sup>rd</sup> UNFPA CP Ukraine, 2018 – 2022<sup>185</sup>
- The GoU – UN Partnership Framework 2018 – 2022<sup>186</sup>

UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2018 – 2021 was designed to further enhance organizational effectiveness and efficiency and United Nations system-wide coherence. SP commit to working better together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). UNFPA SP provides a basis for closer collaboration with other United Nations entities as well as other partners. As detailed in the annex to the common chapter of the strategic plans, our outputs will complementarily contribute to common results in these key areas, in accordance with our respective mandates and comparative advantages. The results will be tracked by the common Sustainable Development Goal indicators that are adopted at outcome or impact level in our respective strategic plans, including but not limited to the following:

- Eradicating poverty*: SDG 1.1.1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location;
- Eradicating poverty*: SDG 1.3.1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable;
- Adolescent health and HIV*: SDG 3.3.1: Number of HIV infection per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations;
- Gender equality*: SDG 5.2.1. Proportion of ever partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age;
- Strengthening data for sustainable development*: SDG 17.18.1. Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the fundamental principles of official statistics;
- Prevention, resilience, climate change*: SDGs 1.5.1 and 11.5.1 and 13.1.1. Numbers of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

Approaches of strengthening how UNCT work together include: joint work, planning, programmes implementation differently, enhance multi-stakeholder partnerships and efficiency together. The 2018-2021 UNFPA strategic plan informed the 2018-2022 Country Programme for Ukraine.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> UNFPA CP states that it is aligned with the draft national 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the Ukraine-United Nations Partnership Framework for 2018-2022, and on partnerships with United Nations agencies will be pursued where synergies are cost-effective. In addition, UNFPA will contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF, being responsible for several indicators as per the agreed matrix. To address data gaps, UNFPA will collaborate with Government, United Nations agencies and leading research organizations to conduct national and regional surveys in the main areas of work of the programme. Also, the 3<sup>rd</sup> CP contributes to the following UNDAF outcomes, including:

- **UNDAF outcome 1:** By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes a labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities. **Indicator:** Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training. Baseline (2015): 17.7%; Target (2020): 17.0%.
- **UNDAF outcome 2:** By 2022, women and men, girls and boys, equitably benefit from integrated social protection, universal health services and quality education. **Indicators:** Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. Baseline (2012): 47.8%; Target (2022): 55%. Proportion of population aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of condom during their last intercourse, by gender. Baseline (2012): women 49.9%, men 45.8%; Target (2022): women 55%, men 50%.

Implementation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> UNFPA CP contributes to the achievement of all four outcomes of the Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework 2018-2022 for the following priorities: I. Sustainable economic growth, environment and employment; II. Equitable access to quality and inclusive services & social protection; III. Democratic Governance, rule of law and civic participation; and IV. Human security, social cohesion and recovery with a particular focus on Eastern Ukraine.

#### **KIIs contributions:**

- As the head of the UN youth group, UNFPA CO provided expert feedback from all the agencies involved, to the state partners in the process of creating new youth-related legislation. <sup>187</sup>
- “There is constant competition between agencies, “why have you invited them and not us?” They often react painfully. It's boring”. <sup>188</sup>
- The Youth Coordinating Council, headed by the UNFPA is not working in its current format, with no practical results. There could be an advantage in a holistic approach to youth.
- Sectoral working group is successful and a good collaborative tool. <sup>189</sup>
- Good working partnership with UNDP, USAID, withing UN Women <sup>190</sup>
- UNFPA leads the UN Youth Group. There have been several high-level international events. This youth group is a platform that allows UN agencies to build and coordinate work successfully. Close cooperation, mutual communication support. <sup>191</sup>
- When communicating with local partners, specifically community organisations, UN agencies may at times show some signs of “paternalistic” and superior treatment, “double standards”. However, this is not the case with UNFPA. <sup>192</sup>
- It is helpful for the local partners, when different UN agencies support one area of focus. OCHE is a helpful tool for the partners to find out “who is doing what, what resources are allocated for what”. <sup>193</sup>
- There is a lack of established cooperation among UNFPA and UNICEF on the topic of sex education. <sup>194</sup>
- Lack of cooperation with UNICEF at the national level. Representatives at the local level are not always able to make necessary decisions, even if willing. In some cases there is an overlap, a duplication of services. <sup>195</sup>
- Recovery and Peacebuilding - positive example of cooperation. Effective cooperation at the regional / local level <sup>196</sup>
- The CO contribution to the UNDAF results was based on the organisation’s comparative advantages such as mandate and mission, experience and established reputation in Ukraine.
- The CO acted as effective co-/chairs/leads of several UN thematic groups (Youth, GBV, etc.).
- Often, development partners used the UNFPA CO to open a door to the government to them.
- The CO collaborated with other UN and development agencies in designing and implementing joint programmes in purchasing the *Delivering-as-One approach*.
- During the COVID-19 emergency, the UNFPA provided leadership in GBV, and contributed to effective coordination and complementarity within the framework of the UNCT collective response to the pandemic

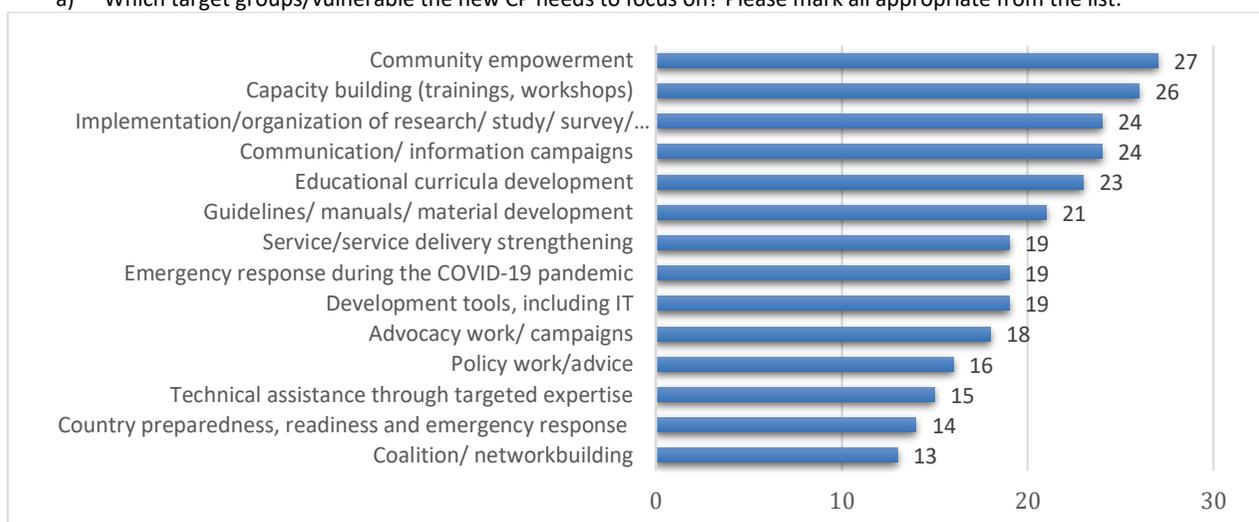
#### **Online survey:**

34. UNFPA actively participate in UN working groups	4,72
35. UNFPA contribute to UN advocacy efforts	4,67
36. UNFPA participated in planning of joint initiatives	4,72
37. UNFPA participated in implementing of joint initiatives	4,72
38. UNFPA country office provided leadership in GBV and youth coordination and contributed to effective coordination and complementarity within the framework of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) collective response to the COVID-19 crisis?	4,74

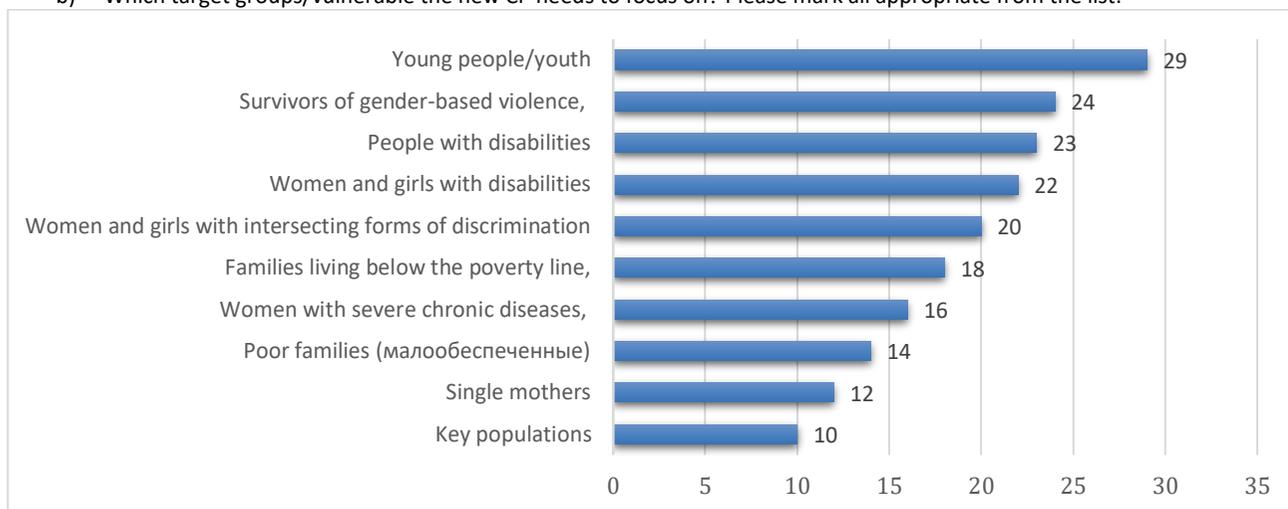
**Online survey**

**39. UNFPA will soon be formulating a new 5-year Country Program within its mandate area (gender, GBV, youth, SRH, HIV, population and development).**

a) Which target groups/vulnerable the new CP needs to focus on? Please mark all appropriate from the list:



b) Which target groups/vulnerable the new CP needs to focus on? Please mark all appropriate from the list:



**40. Would you like to add or say something else that is relevant to this evaluation?**

- I can confidently say that despite the adoption in our country of a number of regulations in the field of prevention and counteraction to DN and GZN in practice in municipalities and communities there would be no changes or improvements in this area if not for comprehensive, planned, focused work UNFPA and international donors and partners. Hundreds and thousands of girls and women who experience DN and / or GZN thanks to the work of the UNFPA team have a chance to be saved. It is difficult to imagine where we would be now, if not for project activities in this area. But unfortunately the project is not implemented throughout Ukraine, but only in 30 communities and cities this year and another plus 15 will be next. There is a need to cover the whole of Ukraine, so that even in remote communities there are shelters and access to appropriate social services for victims.
- Very fruitful work over two years has helped our organization to meet the needs and solve the problems of thousands of citizens of Ukraine, as well as strengthen the capacity of our public organization! We thank you!
- Outreach is given too little attention.
- We are sincerely grateful for your cooperation

## CPE for Ukraine (2018 - 2022)

### Abstract

**Subject of the evaluation.** UNFPA support provided to Ukraine during 2018-2021

**Purpose of the evaluation.** The overall purpose of this CPE was to conduct an independent assessment of relevance, performance and sustainability of UNFPA support provided to Ukraine during 2018 - 2021, as well as to provide an evidence based analyses of gaps, needs and factors for facilitating the design of the next programming cycle.

### Methodology.

The evaluation was conducted by a three-person team (team leader and two evaluators). The evaluation was based on a participatory design and included quantitative and qualitative data collection methods, namely: 1) desk review; 2) key informant semi- structured group and individual interviews; 3) online survey; and 4) observations during field visits; and included a diverse range of stakeholders identified through stakeholder mapping exercise to ensure the compilation of well-triangulated data to answer all the evaluation questions. The analysis was based on a synthesis and triangulation of information obtained from the above-mentioned evaluation activities. In total 111 documents/ online resources were analysed, interviews with 86 individuals were conducted online, 35 persons out of 124 invited (or 28.2% response rate) participated in online survey, and 11 observations of UNFPA-related activities and sites were conducted. Limitations of the evaluation related to COVID-19 pandemic, and availability of some key stakeholders from government.

### Main conclusions.

**Conclusion 1:** Interventions of the 3<sup>rd</sup> UNFPA CP for Ukraine were mostly focused on the A&Y and GE/GBV programme areas with relatively smaller focus on SRH and P&D. Such targeted focus on two programme areas was defined by national needs and situation, as well as priorities of the 3<sup>rd</sup> CP. The CO used 'window of opportunity' to promote and raise public attention to GBV issues at both national and municipal levels. Despite downshifting interventions in the SRH area, work done and achievements reached in previous CPs by the CO and its civil society and government partners were supported with focused activities. The CO interventions on sexual and reproductive health issues were important to keep them voicing as nobody else from development actors, except UNFPA, has these issues (SRH/FP/HIV) on their agenda.

**Conclusion 3:** UNFPA put significant efforts to overallly improve the outreach, visibility and recognition of the brand and mandate of UNFPA in Ukraine- through advance planning and ongoing monitoring of the communication activities. The CO communication and visibility activities were conducted in coordination with various governmental, non-governmental and international institutions. Also, the CO dedicated 3 full-time employees responsible for communication and UNFPA visibility. As of COVID-19 pandemic, the CO has swiftly adjusted communications and advocacy campaigns, by moving them mostly to the digital sphere and closely working with mass media. Despite the challenges associated with pandemic, the numbers of mentions in the press and the level of audience engagement have been steadily increasing. At the same time, when in A&Y domain communication activities being comparatively scarce, interventions within GBV prevention and response area was the most referred program that was associated with the UNFPA brand.

**Conclusion 3:** The UNFPA CO succeeded in **building partnerships** with UN Agencies, national and local governments, civil society, research institutions and academia, as well as with private sector, by applying various approaches and techniques.

**Conclusion 4:** The UNFPA CO has made a significant achievement in resource mobilisation. The analysis of the financial resources for the 3 years shows that they are overwhelmingly higher from what were envisioned for the five-year committed resources that are very positive tendencies. The achievements of the other resource mobilisation by UNFPA Ukraine have been remarkable, particularly in the areas of GBV response during the COVID-19 pandemic and in humanitarian settings. With the mobilised amount of almost \$16 millions from external sources, including private corporations, the UNFPA Ukraine has become the largest UNFPA programme at regional level. This proves that the UNFPA approaches, namely: design of complex programmes with right partners, ongoing communication and advocacy efforts that are evidence-based and built on targeted population group needs, were instrumental for the resource mobilization.

**Conclusion 5.** The CO interventions during 2018-2021 that coincided with ongoing military conflict in the Eastern part of Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic and political changes, highlighted important factors for success used by the CO. They are: importance of strategic approach and careful strategic and operational planning (applying 'bottom up' approach – practical work and real results at municipal level with their followed up policy advocacy to national agenda);

view on problem/ challenge as on 'window of opportunity' (like it happened with COVID-19 pandemic that was seen as an opportunity to promote socially inconvenient issues, like DV/GE/GBV); responsive management set up, including human and financial resource procedures and policies; adaptive management approaches and practices, ability to motivate and engage staff in a result-oriented activity.

**Conclusion 6:** The UNFPA CO should be credited for right selection of the Honorary Ambassador, Masha Efrosinina, whose proactive activities and position in this role has significantly contributed to the promotion of gender mainstreaming and GBV in the public policy agenda at national and local levels. Masha's public image and reputation as well as her access to high political authorities made it possible to promote the topic of GE issues and GBV response to the President and Parliament policy agenda and as one of the priorities issues on the First Lady's agenda. At municipal level, Masha's information campaign during the local elections to promote the topic of GBV response and prevention in the programmes of mayoral candidates, influenced the further perception of this topic by already elected Mayors.

#### **Main recommendations.**

**Strategic Recommendation 1:** Considering the new UNFPA Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and its focus on accelerating and scaling up the already achieved results in order to reach the three transformative results along with opinions of evaluation respondents, it will be important for UNFPA Ukraine to focus on interventions within areas where significant achievements were reached and disseminate them to other regions and municipalities as situation dictates. At the same time, it is important to keep focus on SRH and P&D areas as UNFPA has unique expertise and mandate in these areas and is the only development actor with such focus. Also, if opportunity comes, the CO should accelerate good achievements and practices reached in partnerships with government civil society, business, academia, and public figures (like the Honorary Ambassador and the Office of the First Lady) in recent years and CPs.

**Strategic Recommendation 2:** The UNFPA CO should continue to promote and implement its comprehensive 'bottom up' approach used for GBV prevention and response that proved its effectiveness, efficiency and one that promotes ownership of municipalities/ local communities and form/ influence national advocacy policy agenda.

**All programme areas Recommendation 3:** UNFPA should strengthen national and local capacity across all programme areas, including institutional, advocacy, policy as well as culture of data use and promotion of multisectoral and inter-municipal coordination and collaboration.

**SRH/GE area Recommendation 4:** It is important to continue and accelerate work on promoting the formed unified vision of the main priorities and consolidated actions to ensure introduction of a Comprehensive Sexual Education and gender component in non-formal and formal education in Ukraine.

**GEWE/ A&Y Recommendation 5:** It is crucial to invest more effort in engaging the business community in response to GBV, gender inequality and challenges faced by youth, as it has huge potential though the problem itself is insufficiently dealt. At the same time, it is important to promote the interaction of business campaigns and CSOs, and public-private dialogue, particularly business engagement and cooperation in UNFPA-related programme areas, especially at local and community levels.

**GBV Recommendation 6:** It is recommended to continue GBV-related prevention work in 4 key areas: 1) strengthening the national system for combating gender-based violence; 2) expanding the access of survivors of gender-based violence to specialised services; 3) raising awareness on the possibilities of obtaining specialised services; and 4) expanding the circle of male GBV experts and experts in anti-discrimination (inclusivity of services and support mechanisms).

**Cross-cutting issues Recommendation 7:** To accelerate good practices gained by the CO in communication, partnership building and resource mobilisation in GE/DV/GBV related areas and adjust them to other socially significant areas such as SRH, HIV, Family planning, P&D.

<b>Outcome 2: Adolescents and youth</b>		
<b>Output 1: Evidence-based and inclusive national and subnational policies and programmes for young people that advance sexual and reproductive health, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, expand opportunities, and promote youth participation for the full realization of their potential, including in humanitarian settings</b>		
<b>Adolescents and Youth (including HIV and SRH as integrated components)</b>		
<b>Government and other institutions (LGU, Academia, Media)</b>	<b>INGO/NGOs (please specify if IPs)</b>	<b>Donor (specify direct or not) / UNRCO / UN Agencies</b>
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*Topic: youth living with HIV, comprehensive sexuality education*

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**Outcome 3: Gender equality and women's empowerment**

Output 1: Strengthened national and sub national partnership frameworks in place for reducing gender inequalities in social, economic and political spheres of life

Government	NGO	Donor/ UN agencies
<p><b>Kateryna Levchenko</b> Governmental Commissioner for Gender Policy <a href="mailto:katerynalevchenko@yahoo.com">katerynalevchenko@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:levchenko@kmu.gov.ua">levchenko@kmu.gov.ua</a> <a href="mailto:klevchenko@yahoo.com">klevchenko@yahoo.com</a> <i>Topic: Donor Gender Group and SWG by Ministries to promote gender equality</i></p> <p><b>Maryna Bardina</b> Deputy Chairperson of the Committee, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Ukraine's Observance of International Obligations in the Field of Human Rights Protection and Gender Policy of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Foreign Policy and Interparliamentary Cooperation <a href="mailto:marynabardina@gmail.com">marynabardina@gmail.com</a> <i>Topic: support of the 4 Hands Happiness campaign, sensitisation of the corporate sector on the newly adopted law on paternity leave and joint campaign with fathers politicians on the occasion of Fathers Day; Ukrainian Women's Congress</i></p> <p><b>Stefanishyna Olha</b> Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine <a href="mailto:vpm.eu.nato@kmu.gov.ua">vpm.eu.nato@kmu.gov.ua</a></p> <p><b>Dmytro Kaplun</b> Deputy Head of the Office of the Vice Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration <a href="mailto:kaplun@kmu.gov.ua">kaplun@kmu.gov.ua</a> <i>Topics: main partners within Equality Springboard project</i></p> <p><b>Office of First Lady</b> Victoria Romanova, Advisor to First Lady</p>	<p><b>EdCamp Ukraine - UNFPA IP</b> Oleksandr Elkin <a href="mailto:elkin@edcamp.ua">elkin@edcamp.ua</a> - Head Oleg Marushchenko <a href="mailto:omarushchenko@edcamp.ua">omarushchenko@edcamp.ua</a> - Deputy Head Olena Masalitina <a href="mailto:omasalitina@edcamp.ua">omasalitina@edcamp.ua</a> - Deputy Head <i>Project: Equality Springboard</i> <i>Topic: gender-sensitive &amp; non-discriminative teaching approach &amp; education</i></p> <p><b>Centre for CSR Development Ukraine - UNFPA IP</b> Maryna Saprykina, Managing Director <a href="mailto:ms@csr-ukraine.org">ms@csr-ukraine.org</a> Yuliia Shkulipa, Project coordinator <a href="mailto:yuliashkulipa@gmail.com">yuliashkulipa@gmail.com</a> <i>Project: Equality Springboard</i> <i>Topic: gender-sensitive teaching approach, STEM-girls, sensitisation of the corporate sector</i></p> <p><b>Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health - UNFPA IP</b> Oksana Savenko, Project Coordinator <a href="mailto:oksana.savenko@healthright.org">oksana.savenko@healthright.org</a> <i>Project: EU4Gender Equality, Equality Springboard</i> <i>Topic: responsible fatherhood &amp; men-engagement, coordination and opening fathers spaces (clubs).</i></p> <p><b>NGO Women's League of Donetchchyna - UNFPA IP</b> Yulia Prudnikova, NGO Coordinator, <a href="mailto:prudnikova.j@gmail.com">prudnikova.j@gmail.com</a> <i>Project: Joint RPP</i> <i>Topics: gender sensitive hackathons for vocational schools and research among youth on biases around career choice</i></p> <p><b>NGO "Faith, Hope, Love" (TatoHub.Odessa)</b> Tetiana Semikop <a href="mailto:semikop@te.net.ua">semikop@te.net.ua</a> - Head Kostiuk Olha <a href="mailto:okostyuk59@gmail.com">okostyuk59@gmail.com</a> - Deputy Head</p>	<p><b>EU</b> Tetiana Shulha Sector Manager, EU Delegation to Ukraine <a href="mailto:Tetiana.SHULHA@eeas.europa.eu">Tetiana.SHULHA@eeas.europa.eu</a> <i>Project: EU4Gender Equality, WeAct</i></p> <p><b>Sweden</b> Olha Sedova, Programme Officer Development Co-operation <a href="mailto:olga.sedova@gov.se">olga.sedova@gov.se</a> Kateryna Lytvynenko, Communications Specialist - <a href="mailto:kateryna.lytvynenko@gov.se">kateryna.lytvynenko@gov.se</a> Oleksandr Mashynets, Trade Officer - <a href="mailto:olexandr.mashynets@gov.se">olexandr.mashynets@gov.se</a> <i>Project: Equality Springboard</i></p> <p><b>UK</b> Iryna Svavolya CSSF Programme Manager British Embassy Kyiv <a href="mailto:iryna.svavolya@fcdo.gov.uk">iryna.svavolya@fcdo.gov.uk</a> <i>Topic: Declaration for gender equality and against domestic violence (Corporate Alliance)</i></p> <p><b>UNICEF</b> Nina Sorokopud Communication Specialist <a href="mailto:nsorokopud@unicef.org">nsorokopud@unicef.org</a> <i>Topic: 16 days campaign</i></p>

<p><a href="mailto:v_romanova@ukr.net">v_romanova@ukr.net</a>  <i>Topic: First Lady's support of the paternity leave legislation, tato hubs and gender mainstreaming in education as part of Ukraine's commitment in Biarritz Partnership</i></p> <p><b>Ministry of Education and Science</b>  Vira Rogova, Deputy Minister  <a href="mailto:rogova1@ukr.net">rogova1@ukr.net</a></p> <p><b>Ministry of Social Policy:</b>  Nataliia Bohdanova  <a href="mailto:genderpolicy@ukr.net">genderpolicy@ukr.net</a>  <i>Topic: 4 Hands Happiness joint campaign since 2015 and 1325 NAP</i></p> <p><b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</b>  Aksionova Olga  <a href="mailto:olga.aksyonova@mfa.gov.ua">olga.aksyonova@mfa.gov.ua</a>  Main partner within We Act Programme and capacity building of the Association of Women Ambassadors of Ukraine</p> <p><b>Kyiv City Administration</b>  Tetiana Huzenko <a href="mailto:tan.apu@ukr.net">tan.apu@ukr.net</a> - Head of the Gender Equality Department of the Kyiv City State Administration</p> <p>Tetiana Zotova <a href="mailto:zotovtg55@gmail.com">zotovtg55@gmail.com</a> - Director of the Kyiv City Center for Gender Equality, Prevention and Response to Violence  Olena Hotarenko <a href="mailto:ssd@kievcity.gov.ua">ssd@kievcity.gov.ua</a> - Head of the Family Policy Department of the Service for Children and Families</p> <p>Tetiana Hudenko <a href="mailto:tetyanahudenko@gmail.com">tetyanahudenko@gmail.com</a> - Head for Information advisory work</p> <p><b>Donetsk Regional State Administration</b>  Liliia Zolkina, Head of the Family and Youth Department, Donetsk RSA</p>	<p><b>NGO "Bureau (Office) of Institutional Development" (TatoHub.Vinnitsia)</b>  Nataliia Serhienko, Project Coordinator  <a href="mailto:psuhe7@gmail.com">psuhe7@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Charity Fund "PosmishkaUA" (former "Posmishka dytyny/Child Smile"), Zaporizhzhia (TatoHub)</b>  Anna Chernova <a href="mailto:anna.chernova1402@gmail.com">anna.chernova1402@gmail.com</a> - Project Coordinator</p> <p><b>NGO "Center for Modern Development and Innovation" (TatoHub.Poltava)</b>  Yuliia Trunova <a href="mailto:julia.trynova.pl@gmail.com">julia.trynova.pl@gmail.com</a> - Project Coordinator</p> <p><b>NGO "UA Fishing Club" (TatoHub.Kramatorsk)</b>  Yaroslav Boiko, Head of NGO, Coordinator of TatoHub,  <a href="mailto:uafishingclub2018@gmail.com">uafishingclub2018@gmail.com</a>  <i>Topics: men-engagement initiatives</i></p> <p><b>Promundo USA</b>  Chris Hook,  Strategic Growth and Engagement Officer  <a href="mailto:c.hook@promundoglobal.org">c.hook@promundoglobal.org</a>  <i>Topics: Masculinity IMAGES research and guide on fatherhood developed within EU4GE projects; workshops for the corporate sector</i></p> <p><b>Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms</b>  <a href="mailto:ucsr2012@ukr.net">ucsr2012@ukr.net</a>  Research "Masculinity today: men's attitudes to gender stereotypes and violence against women"</p> <p><b>Ukrainian Marketing Group</b>  <a href="mailto:info@umg.com.ua">info@umg.com.ua</a>  Research "Gender Equality and Response to Domestic Violence in the Private Sector of Ukraine: Call for Action"</p> <p><b>LLC "Info Sapiens"</b></p>	<p>Liliya Lyubomudrova, Adolescent Development Officer  <a href="mailto:llyubomudrova@unicef.org">llyubomudrova@unicef.org</a>  <i>Topic: Ureport polls among youth, education sector</i></p> <p><b>UN Women</b>  Tetyana Kudina  Programme Coordinator  <a href="mailto:tetyana.kudina@unwomen.org">tetyana.kudina@unwomen.org</a>  <i>Topic: GTG AWP, EU4GE regional project</i></p>
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<p><a href="mailto:zolkinali@donmolod.gov.ua">zolkinali@donmolod.gov.ua</a>  <i>Topic: All UNFPA activities in the region: GBV, youth, gender (men-engagement)</i></p> <p><b>Vinnitsia City Council</b>  Iryna Kryshafor <a href="mailto:krishtafor@vmr.gov.ua">krishtafor@vmr.gov.ua</a> - Deputy Head - Head of the Sector of the Organizational Work Department of the Social Policy Department</p> <p><b>Odessa City Council</b>  Nataliia Medvid <a href="mailto:gender@dpsp.omr.gov.ua">gender@dpsp.omr.gov.ua</a> - Department of Labor and Social Policy of Odessa City Council, Head of the Department of Family and Gender Policy of the Department of Family and Gender Policy  Olena Vershynina <a href="mailto:deposvita@omr.gov.ua">deposvita@omr.gov.ua</a> - Department of Education and Science of Odessa City Council, consultant in "Odessa Center for Professional Development of Teachers"  Olena Azarkina <a href="mailto:css@dpsp.omr.gov.ua">css@dpsp.omr.gov.ua</a> - Center for Social Services of Odessa City Council, Deputy Director - Head of the Department for Social Services and Legal Support  Liudmila Akimova <a href="mailto:akimova-odessa@ukr.net">akimova-odessa@ukr.net</a> - advisor on gender policy for the Odessa regional administration</p> <p><b>Poltava City Council</b>  Svitlana Tarashevska <a href="mailto:cancelar@rada-poltava.gov.ua">cancelar@rada-poltava.gov.ua</a> - Deputy Mayor of Poltava  Olena Romas <a href="mailto:ssdpoltava@ukr.net">ssdpoltava@ukr.net</a> - Head of the Department of Culture, Youth and Family  Topics: TatoHub</p> <p>Oksana Tribat, Head of the Education and Science Division, Poltava City Council  <a href="mailto:poltosvita@osvitapoltava.gov.ua">poltosvita@osvitapoltava.gov.ua</a>  Topics: CBIM</p> <p><b>Zaporizhzhya City Council</b></p>	<p><a href="mailto:info@sapiens.com.ua">info@sapiens.com.ua</a>  Study "What Ukrainians are driven by when choosing a profession: the results of national public opinion survey on key factors and stereotypes"  Polling "Men's role in caregiving"</p> <p><b>PWC</b>  Anna Onyshchenko (UA), <a href="mailto:anna.onyshchenko@pwc.com">anna.onyshchenko@pwc.com</a>  EU4GE research on social norms</p> <p><b>Koroliuk Consulting</b>  Oscar Butragueno (USA), <a href="mailto:oscar@koroliuk.com">oscar@koroliuk.com</a>  EUGE assessment on perpetrators' response</p> <p><b>Ferrexpo</b>  Lyubov Kozyura, HR Business Partner  <a href="mailto:Lyubov.Kozyura@mine.ferrexpo.com">Lyubov.Kozyura@mine.ferrexpo.com</a></p> <p><b>Danone</b>  Anastasiia Skakun, Learning Manager Operations, HR  <a href="mailto:Anastasiia.Skakun@danone.com">Anastasiia.Skakun@danone.com</a></p> <p><b>Asters</b>  Oleg Kirichuk, PR Coordinator  <a href="mailto:oleg.kirichuk@asterslaw.com">oleg.kirichuk@asterslaw.com</a></p> <p><b>StarLightMedia Group</b>  Honcharenko Yana, Sustainability Lead  <a href="mailto:Honcharenko.Y@slm.ua">Honcharenko.Y@slm.ua</a></p> <p><b>Kernel</b>  Natalya Kulchutska, Head of HR Department  <a href="mailto:n.kulchitskaya@kernel.ua">n.kulchitskaya@kernel.ua</a>  Topics: gender mainstreaming in corporate sector</p> <p><b>Corteva Agriscience</b>  Anna Babich, Corporate Communication Manager  <a href="mailto:anna.babich@corteva.com">anna.babich@corteva.com</a>  Topics: gender mainstreaming in corporate sector</p>	
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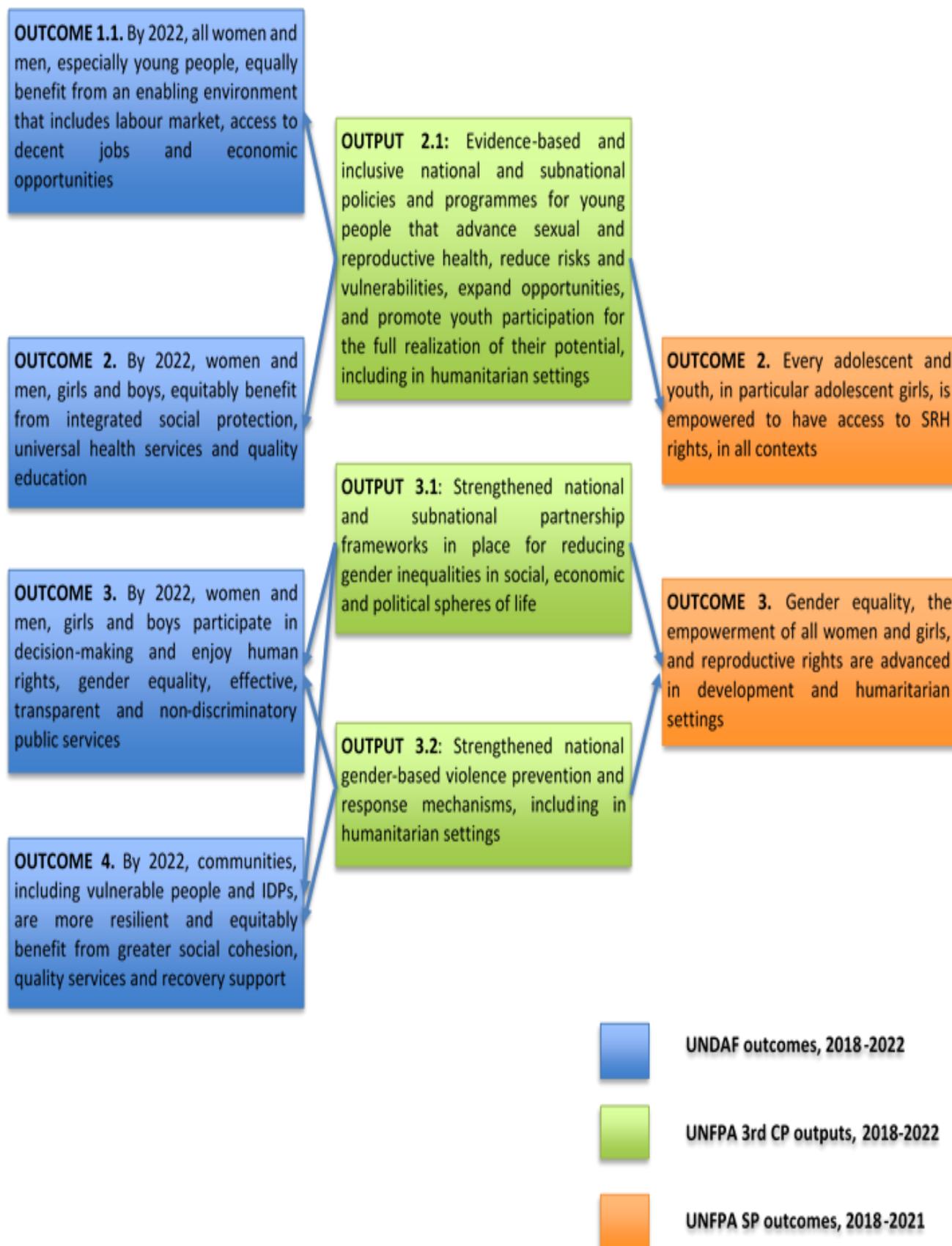
<p>Viktorii Tokareva, Head of the Municipal Social Services Center- zmcssdm@ukr.net  Topics: TatoHub</p>	<p><b>European Business Association</b>  Tatiana Karelskaya, Head of HR and CSR Department  <a href="mailto:Tatiana.Karelskaya@eba.com.ua">Tatiana.Karelskaya@eba.com.ua</a></p> <p><b>Happy Monday</b>  Anna Mazur, CEO and Founder  <a href="mailto:anna@happy monday.ua">anna@happy monday.ua</a>  Topics: gender sensitive recruiting</p> <p><b>Ukrainian Women’s Congress</b>  Iryna Drobovych, Director  <a href="mailto:womenua.today@gmail.com">womenua.today@gmail.com</a>  Topic: session on female leadership, men engagement and role of the corporate sector in gender equality mainstreaming</p> <p><b>Beetroot Academy</b>  Andreas Flodstrom - Founder <a href="mailto:andreas@beetroot.academy">andreas@beetroot.academy</a>  Anastasiia Petrova, Project Manager  <a href="mailto:anastasia.petrova@beetroot.academy">anastasia.petrova@beetroot.academy</a>  Topic: IT courses for women in complex life circumstances</p> <p><b>Logos IT</b>  Iryna Tytar, Project Manager  <a href="mailto:iryna@lgs.lviv.ua">iryna@lgs.lviv.ua</a>  Topic: IT courses for women in complex life circumstances</p>	
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<b>Outcome 3: Gender equality and women's empowerment</b>		
<b>Output 2: Strengthened national gender-based violence prevention and response mechanisms, including in humanitarian settings</b>		
<b>Government</b>	<b>NGO / Business</b>	<b>Donor/ UN agencies</b>
<p><b>Office of Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration</b> Olha Stefanishyna, Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine <a href="mailto:yvm.eu.nato@kmu.gov.ua">yvm.eu.nato@kmu.gov.ua</a> Topics: <i>Government Policy of GBV Response, state subvention for GBV services (2021)</i></p> <p><b>Office of First Lady</b> Victoria Romanova, Advisor to First Lady (advising on GBV response and prevention) <a href="mailto:v.romanova@ukr.net">v.romanova@ukr.net</a> Topics: <i>First Lady's support of GBV response work, Presidential Decree for Protection of GBV Survivors (2020), GBV response as part of Ukraine's commitment in Biarritz Partnership</i></p> <p><b>Ministry of Social Policy</b> Olha Revuk, Deputy Minister for Social Policy <a href="mailto:revuk@misp.gov.ua">revuk@misp.gov.ua</a> Topics: <i>Coordination of GBV Response and Prevention Policy, State Programme for GBV Response and Prevention till 2025</i></p> <p><b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b> Kateryna Pavlichenko, Deputy Minister for Internal Affairs <a href="mailto:k.pavlichenko@mvs.gov.ua">k.pavlichenko@mvs.gov.ua</a> Topics: <i>Coordination of frontline response to GBV, improvement of procedures and instruments of police response to DV/GBV</i></p> <p><b>National Police</b> Olena Dashutina, Head of the Department for Gender Equality Monitoring and Coordination of Domestic Violence Response <a href="mailto:kpd.police.0000764@gmail.com">kpd.police.0000764@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>ICF Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health (UNFPA IP)</b> Halyna Skipalska, Director, <a href="mailto:halyna.skipalska@healthright.org">halyna.skipalska@healthright.org</a> Olga Veselovska, Coordinator <a href="mailto:Olga.Veselovska@healthright.org">Olga.Veselovska@healthright.org</a> Anastasiia Liadneva-Irlik, Project Coordinator <a href="mailto:anastasiia.liadneva@healthright.org">anastasiia.liadneva@healthright.org</a> Topics: <i>establishment of specialised services in the east and across Ukraine (shelters, daycare centres, mobile teams of psychosocial support, including mobile teams of outreach work with ATO veterans and their families; operation of Women Career Hub for GBV survivors)</i></p> <p><b>NGO La Strada-Ukraine (UNFPA IP)</b> Inna Kolisnyk, Coordinator <a href="mailto:i.kolisnyk@la-strada.org.ua">i.kolisnyk@la-strada.org.ua</a> Alona Kryvuliak, Head of the National Toll-Free Hot Lines and Social Assistance Department, CSO La Strada-Ukraine <a href="mailto:a.kryvuliak@la-strada.org.ua">a.kryvuliak@la-strada.org.ua</a> Topics: <i>operation of 24/7 hotline for GBV survivors</i></p> <p><b>NGO Woman Health and Family Planning (UNFPA IP)</b> Galina Mastruk, Director <a href="mailto:mastruk@rhr.org.ua">mastruk@rhr.org.ua</a> Topics: <i>establishment of health service delivery points, capacity development of health specialists to provide assistance to GBV survivors</i></p> <p><b>NGO Women's League of Donetchchyna (UNFPA IP)</b> Yulia Prudnikova, NGO Coordinator, <a href="mailto:prydnikova.j@gmail.com">prydnikova.j@gmail.com</a> Topics: <i>Specialised services for GBV survivors in Mariupol, community-based GBV early-warning mechanisms</i></p>	<p><b>UK FCO/FCDO – UK Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)</b> Iryna Svavolya CSSF Programme Manager <a href="mailto:iryna.svavolya@fcdo.gov.uk">iryna.svavolya@fcdo.gov.uk</a> Natasha Vasylyuk, Programme Manager <a href="mailto:Natasha.Vasylyuk@fcdo.gov.uk">Natasha.Vasylyuk@fcdo.gov.uk</a> Topic: <i>support to UNFPA GBV projects since 2017</i></p> <p><b>UK DFID/FCDO (former DFID till September 2019)</b> Hannah Bayliss, Corporate and Humanitarian Programme Officer, Good Governance Fund EECAD <a href="mailto:hannah.bayliss1@fcdo.gov.uk">hannah.bayliss1@fcdo.gov.uk</a> Topic: <i>support to UNFPA GBV projects since 2015</i></p> <p><b>Global Affairs Canada</b> Yulia Koba, Program Analyst <a href="mailto:yulia.koba@international.gc.ca">yulia.koba@international.gc.ca</a> Topics: <i>Implementation of project with Canadian contribution in 2018-2020</i> Olena Trapeznikova, Senior Development Officer <a href="mailto:Olena.Trapeznikova@international.gc.ca">Olena.Trapeznikova@international.gc.ca</a> Topics: <i>implementation of AMBER project (2021-2026)</i></p> <p><b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia</b> Anastasiia Mykhailova, Project Coordinator <a href="mailto:anastasiia.mykhailova@mfa.ee">anastasiia.mykhailova@mfa.ee</a></p>

<p>Serhii Alyoshkin, Head of the Department of Precinct Police Officers of the Department of Preventive Activities, National Police  <a href="mailto:aloshkin_serhii@police.gov.ua">aloshkin_serhii@police.gov.ua</a>  Topics: <i>Police response to GBV, deployment of police groups of DV/GBV response (evolution of Polina project)</i></p> <p><b>Commissioner for Human Rights of the Parliament</b>  Natalia Fedorovych, Head of the Secretariat of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Parliament of Ukraine (formerly Deputy Minister for Social Policy in 2014-19)  <a href="mailto:natalika.fedorovych@gmail.com">natalika.fedorovych@gmail.com</a>  Topics: <i>Adoption of Law on GBV Response and Prevention (2018), development of legislation on GBV, monitoring of human rights of GBV survivors</i></p> <p><b>Donetsk Regional State Administration</b>  Liliia Zolkina, Head of the Family and Youth Department, Donetsk RSA  <a href="mailto:zolkinali@donmolod.gov.ua">zolkinali@donmolod.gov.ua</a>  Topics: <i>All UNFPA activities in the region: GBV, youth, gender (men-engagement)</i></p> <p><b>Vinnitsia Regional State Administration</b>  Natalia Zabolotna, First Deputy Head of Vinnitsia Regional State Administration  <a href="mailto:zabolotna.n.m@gmail.com">zabolotna.n.m@gmail.com</a>  Topics: <i>Development of regional GBV response and prevention system as part of the project "Cities and Communities Free from Domestic Violence"</i></p> <p><b>Kyiv City Administration</b>  Maryna Honda, Deputy Head of the Kyiv City State Administration (Deputy Mayor of Kyiv),  <a href="mailto:hondamarinaorg@gmail.com">hondamarinaorg@gmail.com</a>  Tetiana Zotova, Head of Kyiv City Center of gender equality and GBV prevention and response,  <a href="mailto:zotovatg55@gmail.com">zotovatg55@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>NGO Internews Ukraine (UNFPA IP)</b>  Andriy Kulakov, Program Director, <a href="mailto:akulakov@internews.ua">akulakov@internews.ua</a>  Topic: <i>training for journalists on GBV, development of community-based participatory awareness-raising, delivery of information interventions on GBV response</i></p> <p><b>Charitable foundation "Fund Masha" (charity of Maria Efrosinina, UNFPA Honorary Ambassador)</b>  Tetiana Muratkina, Head of charitable foundation "Fund Masha"  <a href="mailto:tatiana.muratkina@gmail.com">tatiana.muratkina@gmail.com</a>  Topics: <i>raising awareness on unacceptability of GBV in society</i></p> <p><b>NGO "Initiative", Kharkiv</b>  Iryna Krasnolobova, Head of NGO "Initiative", Director of Kharkiv Municipal Center for GBV survivors  <a href="mailto:iryna.krasnolobova@gmail.com">iryna.krasnolobova@gmail.com</a>  Topics: <i>cooperation in setting up a shelter for GBV survivors and daycare center with crisis rooms</i></p> <p><b>NGO "League of Socially Responsible Women", Kherson</b>  Natalia Kravets, Director of the NGO <a href="mailto:liga.women@gmail.com">liga.women@gmail.com</a>  Topics: <i>cooperation on opening the shelter for GBV survivors, opening of social entrepreneurship initiative for GBV survivors in Kherson</i></p> <p><b>Ukrainian Medical Association</b>  Dmitriy Vernygor, Director  <a href="mailto:dver69@gmail.com">dver69@gmail.com</a>  Topic: <i>coordination of mobile clinics work in Donetsk and Luhansk regions (2020-2021)</i></p> <p><b>L'Oreal Ukraine</b>  Yulia Romanenko, Corporate Communications/Media Director  <a href="mailto:yulia.romanenko@loreal.com">yulia.romanenko@loreal.com</a>  Topic: <i>Beauty for Better Life project that helps GBV survivors to gain free certified vocational training</i>  Iryna Aizman, Brand manager</p>	<p>Topic: <i>contributions to UNFPA GBV Programme since 2017</i></p> <p><b>UNDP</b>  Mykhailo Karelin, Community Mobilization Specialist of UN RPP in Donetsk region  <a href="mailto:mykhailo.karelin@undp.org">mykhailo.karelin@undp.org</a>  Topic: <i>joint establishment of the specialised services for GBV survivors (Pokrovsk, Myrnohrad, Manhus, Bakhmut)</i></p> <p><b>UN Women</b>  Nadejda Lutenco, International Project Manager of UN RPP  <a href="mailto:nadejda.lutenco@unwomen.org">nadejda.lutenco@unwomen.org</a>  Topic: <i>joint RPP activities - training of community activists in GBV, selection committees</i></p>
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<p>Topics: <i>Development of municipal GBV response and prevention system as part of the project “Cities and communities free from domestic violence”</i></p> <p><b>Kharkiv City Council</b> Svitlana Gorbunova-Ruban, Deputy Mayor <a href="mailto:dovira92@ukr.net">dovira92@ukr.net</a> Larysa Bolgova, Head of the Department of Social Protection <a href="mailto:departament_sp@ukr.net">departament_sp@ukr.net</a> Topics: <i>Development of municipal GBV response and prevention system as part of the project “Cities and Communities Free from domestic violence”</i></p> <p><b>Odessa City Council</b> Svitlana Bedrega, Deputy Mayor <a href="mailto:findep@omr.gov.ua">findep@omr.gov.ua</a> Olena Kytayska, Head of the department of social policy <a href="mailto:ekitayskaya@ukr.net">ekitayskaya@ukr.net</a> Topics: <i>Development of municipal GBV response and prevention system as part of the project “Cities and Communities Free from Domestic Violence”</i></p> <p><b>Mariupol City Council</b> Iryna Boychenko, Head of Department on Family Issues, GBV FP in Mariupol <a href="mailto:irina.boychenko@mariupolrada.gov.ua">irina.boychenko@mariupolrada.gov.ua</a> Topics: <i>specialised services for GBV survivors in Mariupol: shelter, MT, daycare center; capacity building on MSR; development of municipal system of GBV response and prevention</i></p>	<p><a href="mailto:iryna.aizman@loreal.com">iryna.aizman@loreal.com</a> Topic: <i>StandUp against street harassment project</i></p> <p><b>Avon</b> Zoia Teliha, Internal communications and CSR Specialist <a href="mailto:zoia.teliha@avon.com">zoia.teliha@avon.com</a> Topics: <i>Avon donation of clothes/care essentials to GBV survivors (2019), establishment of crisis room for GBV survivors (sponsored by Avon, in process)</i></p> <p><b>StarLight Media</b> Yana Honcharenko, Sustainability Lead <a href="mailto:honcharenko.y@slm.ua">honcharenko.y@slm.ua</a> Topics: <i>capacity development of business on GBV response and prevention</i></p>	
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Population Development (cross cutting)		
Government (including Academia, LGU, Media)	INGO/NGO	Donor (direct or indirect)
<p><b>State Statistics Service of Ukraine</b> Ihor Verner Chair</p>		



**INTERVIEW / FGD GUIDE**

**Evaluation Questions Matrix**

This matrix provides an overall list of guiding questions for each evaluation question, while noting the intended audience. This matrix served as the basis for the expanded, complete protocols that follow. The types of protocols are listed below include the representatives of the following **stakeholder groups**: (1) UNFPA Team in Ukraine; (2) Government of Ukraine at national and regional levels; (3) UNFPA implementing partners (NGOs, analytical centers, etc.); (4) UNFPA International/ UN partners and donors

EQ	1	2	3	4
Stakeholder group				
<b>EQ1: Relevance:</b> To what extent are the objectives of the programme adapted to the needs of vulnerable women, including those who survived GBV, adolescents and youth, people at risk of HIV infection?				
<b>EQ2: Relevance:</b> To what extent are the objectives of the programme , aligned with the national development priorities and policies, UN-Ukraine Partnership Framework (2018-2022) as well as with interventions of other development partners and with the UNFPA strategic plan (2018-21) in particular goals, principles, programme mode of engagement?				
<b>EQ3: Effectiveness:</b> To what extent have the intended programme outputs been achieved?				
<b>EQ4: Effectiveness:</b> To what extent did the outputs contribute to the achievement of the planned outcomes: <i>Outcome 2:</i> Adolescents and youth. Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services; and <i>Outcome 3:</i> Gender equality and women’s empowerment. Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth and what was the degree of achievement of the outcomes?				
<b>EQ 5: Effectiveness:</b> To what extent has UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to ensure that prevention and response to gender based violence, and the associated concerns for the needs and rights of young people, including their needs in SRH, gender equality, and relevant population dynamics are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine?				
<b>EQ6: Efficiency:</b> To what extent has UNFPA made good use of its human, financial and technical resources, and has used an appropriate combination of tools and approaches to pursue the achievement of the Results defined in the UNFPA country programme?				
<b>EQ7: Sustainability:</b> To what extent has UNFPA been able to support its partners and the beneficiaries in developing capacities and establishing mechanisms to ensure ownership and the durability of effects?				
<b>EQ8: Sustainability:</b> To what extent have the partnerships established with ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government allowed the country office to make use of the comparative strengths of UNFPA, while, at the same time, safeguarding and promoting the national ownership of supported interventions, programmes and policies?				
<b>EQ 9: Sustainability:</b> To what extent have some of the results of pilot projects being used to scale up interventions and/or bring relevant evidence to policy-makers to adopt such approaches?				
<b>EQ10: Coordination:</b> To what extent did UNFPA contribute to coordination mechanisms in the UN system (UNCT and HCT) in Ukraine?				

In addition to the proposed EQs, the ET will employ the following cross-cutting issues while evaluation the 3<sup>rd</sup> CP, including: i) Three transformative and people-centred results in the period leading up to 2030; ii) Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (GEEW) intergration criteria<sup>cxviii</sup>; iii) Application of *Leaving No One Behind* policy, innovation and human rights in UNFPA programming, implementation, and monitoring; and iv) Integration of disability inclusion.

## INTRODUCTION

Hello,

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I work for UNFPA to evaluate the Ukraine UNFPA Country Programme for 2018-2022. The overall objectives of evaluation include: (i) an enhanced accountability of UNFPA and its country office for the relevance and performance of its country programme and (ii) a broadened evidence-base for the design of the next programming cycle. The specific objectives:

- To provide an independent assessment of the progress of the country programme towards the expected outputs and outcomes set forth in the results framework of the country programme;
- To provide an assessment of country office (CO) positioning within the developing community and national partners, in view of its ability to respond to national priority needs while adding value to the country development results.
- To draw key lessons from the past and current cooperation and provide a set of clear, specific and action-oriented forward-looking strategic recommendations in light of agenda 2030 for the next programming cycle.

The evaluation covers Ukraine and the following four programmatic areas: adolescents and youth, gender equality and gender-based violence prevention and response planned and/or implemented during the period 2018-2020.

This interview is voluntary; you can withdraw at any time, either before or during the interview. There are no right or wrong answers. We want to hear your thoughts, based on your experience and your involvement with the activities. The interview should not take more than 60 minutes to complete. Following the interview, we may want to contact you again in a few days to confirm or clarify some of the information you have shared.

The information you provide us will be important to understand the achievements of the UNFPA and we may wish to cite this discussion in support of our findings. However, if you would like to remain anonymous, you may inform us of this now or at any time in the next week following this interview. If so, we will not attribute any information that we receive to you, either in any report, transcript or notes from this discussion, or any conversations that we may have with persons outside of our evaluation team.

Does the respondent wish to remain anonymous? **Yes**  **No**

If you have no objection, we would like to record this discussion, but wish to assure you that all recordings and notes will remain confidential and will be kept in a safe place. The recordings will be used for analysis purposes only. Do you have any other questions about the study or this interview?

*The study has been explained to me. My questions have been answered satisfactorily. I understand that I can change my mind at any stage and it will not affect me in any way.*

*Do you agree to participate in this study (automatic if interview is scheduled)?* **Yes**  **No**

**RESPONDENT:** \_\_\_\_\_ (INITIALS)

**DATE:**

## GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Date of interview:</b>	___ month 2021
<b>Place of interview:</b>	<input type="radio"/> Kyiv <input type="radio"/> Municipality (please specify): Kremenchuk, Melitopol, Lviv, Mariupol, Syeverodonetsk, Kramatorsk, Odesa, Vinnytsya, Poltava, Zaporizhzhya, Kharkiv, and Kherson
<b>Name of person interviewed:</b>	
<b>Respondent sex:</b>	Male/ Female
<b>Organization name:</b>	
<b>Organizational type:</b>	<input type="radio"/> UNFPA Team in Ukraine <input type="radio"/> Government / Government Institution of Ukraine <input type="radio"/> Parliament <input type="radio"/> Academia <input type="radio"/> Municipality <input type="radio"/> UNFPA implementing partners <input type="radio"/> Civil Society <input type="radio"/> UNFPA Donors <input type="radio"/> UN institutions (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, etc.). <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify
<b>UNFPA Programme Component</b>	<input type="radio"/> Adolescents and youth <input type="radio"/> Gender equality <input type="radio"/> GBV <input type="radio"/> Sexual and reproductive health <input type="radio"/> HIV <input type="radio"/> P&D <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify
<b>Name of interviewer:</b>	

Can you describe what interactions your organization and you yourself have had with a UNFPA activity(ies)?

List of issues to be discussed under each EQ (to be further developed after thorough document review)

### Relevance

- The evidence of consultation through needs assessments, studies, and evaluations, that identify needs and lessons learned prior to programming and during the CP (Country Programme), updated periodically <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Separate programmatic areas are integrated in planning with cross cutting areas (partnership, resource mobilization, communication)
- The choice of target groups for UNFPA supported interventions is consistent with identified and evolving needs as well as national priorities <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Extent to which the interventions supported by UNFPA were targeted at most vulnerable, disadvantaged, marginalized and excluded population groups, and retargeted as needed <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Extent to which the partner organizations and targeted people were consulted in relation to programme design and interventions throughout the programme
- The objectives and strategies of the CP and the WPs are in line with the goals and priorities set in the UNPFA <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>SP 2028-2021
- The CP sets out relevant goals, objectives and interventions to develop national capacities <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Extent to which objectives and strategies of each programmatic area were adjusted and are consistent with relevant national and sectorial policies and SDG goals <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Extent to which the objectives and strategies of the CP have been planned with the national partners
- Extent to which interventions have been implemented with Government and community partners and through national systems <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- To what extent were the short-term requests for COVID-19 response balanced against mid-term recovery needs?
- To what extent have UNFPA programmes ensured addressing the changing needs of beneficiaries as part of the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts?
- To what extent do the UNFPA COVID-19 response and recovery efforts conform to the principle of leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first?

## Effectiveness

- Have the intended programme outputs been achieved?
- Did the outputs contribute to the achievement of the planned outcomes, namely:
  - *Outcome 2: Adolescents and youth.* Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services; and
  - *Outcome 3: Gender equality and women's empowerment.* Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth and what was the degree of achievement of the outcomes?
- What was the degree of achievement of the outcomes?
- Has UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to ensure that prevention and response to gender based violence, and the associated concerns for the needs and rights of young people, including their needs in SRH, gender equality, and relevant population dynamics are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine?
- Number of gender responsive and costed policies that integrate SRH response to GBV
- Contribution to progress on Gender equality goals set out in the CEDAW, ICPD, and the MDGs
- Number of national legal instruments, policies and programmes promoting gender equality analysed and provided with evidence-based recommendations for improvement
- Number of institutions that have incorporated training curriculum on gender mainstreaming into program of regular trainings for civil servants
- Percentage of population reached through UNFPA communication campaigns *aimed at promoting gender equality*
- Guidelines for policy-makers on health-seeking behaviour promotion programming developed
- Number of community level health-seeking behaviour programmes implemented by community-based organizations in UNFPA programme regions
- Extent to which rights based analysis has been incorporated into formulation of national policies [SEP]
- To what extent and in what ways has UNFPA been able to ensure continuity of sexual and reproductive health services and interventions (including ensuring the supply of modern contraceptives and reproductive health commodity), and addressing GBV and harmful practices as part of the COVID-19 crisis response and recovery efforts?
- To what extent has UNFPA ensured vulnerable and marginalized groups (such as young women and girls, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, etc.) have the information they need, are protected against violence and have access to life-saving services?
- To what extent has UNFPA systematically incorporated and implemented data-driven, gender responsive and human rights-based interventions to maintain essential services, including quality sexual reproductive health and GBV prevention and protection services (including mental health and psychosocial support), within the framework of the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts?

## Efficiency [SEP]

- The planned inputs and resources were received as set out in the WPs and agreements with partners [SEP]
- The resources were received in a timely manner according to project time lines and plans, or plans adjusted accordingly [SEP]
- Inefficiencies were corrected as soon as possible [SEP]
- Evidence that UNFPA leveraged resources from other sources [SEP]
- Evidence of effective use of regional resources and participation in regional initiatives [SEP]
- Communications targets
- Appropriateness of the UNFPA administrative and financial procedures for the implementation of agreed interventions including UN Delivering as One joint business operations [SEP]
- Appropriateness of the use of resources and indications of cost efficiency [SEP]
- Appropriateness of the mix of implementation modalities to promote an integrated approach [SEP]
- To what extent was the country office able to adapt the level and the allocation of its resources with view to mitigating the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis?
- To what extent did UNFPA systems, processes and procedures (particularly in terms of finance, partnerships, logistics, procurement and human resources) foster or, on the contrary, impede the adaptation of the country programme to changes triggered by the COVID-19 crisis?
- To what extent has UNFPA appropriately used innovative technologies to respond to the COVID-19 crisis and mitigate its effects?

## Sustainability

- What support do UNFPA provide to its partners and the beneficiaries in developing their capacities and establishing mechanisms to ensure ownership and the durability of effects.
- Have UNFPA established the partnerships with ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government?
- How UNFPA uses its comparative strengths of UNFPA to safeguard and promote the national ownership of supported interventions, programmes and policies?
- Have some of the results of pilot projects being used to scale up interventions and/or bring relevant evidence to policy-makers to adopt such approaches?
- Existence of exit strategies with government partners that illustrate hand over of activities and demonstrate readiness of national stakeholders to replicate activities and adapt programme results in other contexts <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- To what extent has UNFPA been successful in managing the threats to the sustainability of results caused by the COVID-19 crisis?
- To what extent have UNFPA COVID-19 response and recovery efforts contributed to strengthening national capacities and systems in the fields of SRHR, GBV prevention and protection and data?

## Coordination

- Does UNFPA actively participate in UN working groups? <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Does UNFPA contribute to UN advocacy efforts? <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Any evidence of the leading role played by UNFPA in the working groups and/or joint initiatives corresponding to its mandate areas <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Evidence of exchanges of information between UN agencies <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Evidence of joint programming initiatives (planning) <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Evidence of joint implementation of programmes <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Extent to which the UNPF reflects the priorities and mandate of UNFPA in Ukraine <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Evidence of overlaps and/or absence of overlaps between UNFPA interventions and those of other UNCT /HCT members <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Evidence that synergies have been actively sought in the implementation of the respective programmes of UNCT members <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- To what extent have issues pertaining to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, been adequately integrated and addressed in joint COVID-19 response and recovery programming?
- To what extent has the UNFPA country office provided leadership in GBV and SRHR coordination and contributed to effective coordination and complementarity within the framework of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) collective response to the COVID-19 crisis?
- What are the comparative strengths of UNFPA, both corporate and in-country, particularly in comparison to other UN agencies? <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Please provide evidence that UNFPA comparative strengths are reflected in its cooperation with other development partners <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>
- Please provide evidence that UNFPA has established and maintained partnerships to ensure that UNFPA can make use of its comparative strengths <sup>[1]</sup><sub>[SEP]</sub>

After detailed document review In the ET will add other specific questions to assess the following cross-cutting issues:

- **Three transformative and people-centred results** in the period leading up to 2030. These include: (a) an end to preventable maternal deaths; (b) an end to the unmet need for family planning; and (c) an end to gender-based violence and all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage;
- **Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (GEEW)** intergation criteria;
- Application of **Leaving No One Behind policy** (e.g. reaching most vulnerable groups and underserved, including persons with disabilities, LGBTI, elderly, etc.) in the UNFPA Ukraine activity, including UNFPA comparative advantages in data, population dynamics, reducing inequalities in health and education;
- Application of **innovation and human rights** in UNFPA programming, implementation, and monitoring. Specific focus will be given to human rights principles of participation and inclusion, equality and nondiscrimination in situation analysis, programme design, implementation and monitoring.
- **Integration of disability inclusion**, or 'the meaningful participation of perons with disabilities in all their diversity, the promotion and mainstreaming of their rights into the work of the Organization, the development of disability-specific programmes and the consideration of disability-related perspectives, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)<sup>xcix</sup>'.

**Subject: Evaluation of UNFPA Country Programme 2018-2022**

To whom it may concern,

UNFPA Ukraine has engaged three independent evaluators to conduct an evaluation of UNFPA Country Programme 2018-2022 for period of 2018-2020.

The purpose of the evaluation is to i) provide an independent assessment of the progress of the country programme towards the expected outputs and outcomes set forth in the results framework of the country programme; ii) to provide an assessment of country office (CO) positioning within the developing community and national partners, in view of its ability to respond to national priority needs while adding value to the country development results; and iii) to draw key lessons from the past and current cooperation and provide a set of clear, specific and action-oriented forward-looking strategic recommendations in light of agenda 2030 for the next programming cycle.

We would like to ask you to fill out the attached questionnaire. We want to hear your thoughts, based on your experience and your involvement with the UNFPA programmes. The information you provide will be essential to understand the achievements and limitations of the UNFPA support in Kyrgyzstan for the last three years. We may want to cite your answers in support of our findings but we will ask your permission to do so. However, all information that we receive from you will remain confidential and will be kept in a safe place. The recordings will be used for data analysis purposes only.

The questionnaire should take no more than 20 minutes to complete. We would be grateful if you could fill it out by **September 6, 2021**. Following the questionnaire, we may want to contact you again in a few days to confirm or clarify some of the information you have shared with us. Your opinion is very important to us and we count on your support.

We hope for a good cooperation.

Yours truly,

Evaluation Team

Lyubov Palyvoda, E-mail: [palyvoda@ccc.kiev.ua](mailto:palyvoda@ccc.kiev.ua);  
Volodymyr Kupriy, E-mail: [volodymyr.kuprii@gmail.com](mailto:volodymyr.kuprii@gmail.com);  
Artem Miroshnychenko, E-mail: [artemetr@gmail.com](mailto:artemetr@gmail.com)

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### INSTRUCTIONS

Before providing your answers to the questionnaire, please read the instructions and questions carefully. The information you provide is extremely valuable in allowing us to properly understand your project and its achievements to date. The questionnaire is structured along the main evaluation criteria for UNFPA programmes (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability) and several areas of specific interest of this assignment. Please answer ALL questions (if a question is not applicable or you don't know the answer, please put "0 - do not know". When you are asked to provide an explanation, please elaborate and provide examples, or a comment if needed.

Please provide the following information:

<b>Your name:</b>	
<b>Organization name:</b>	
<b>Organizational type:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> UNFPA Country Office in Ukraine</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Government / Government Institution of Ukraine</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Parliament</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Academia</li> <li><input type="radio"/> City/Oblast Councils and/or administration</li> <li><input type="radio"/> UNFPA implementing partner</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Civil Society</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Development Partners (EU, UK, etc.)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> UN entity (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, etc.).</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, please specify</li> </ul>
<b>Place of residence:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Kyiv</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Oblasts/city(please specify):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Kremenchuk</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Melitopol</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Lviv</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Mariupol</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Syeverodonetsk</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Kramatorsk</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Odesa</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Vinnytsya</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Poltava</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Zaporizhzhya</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Kharkiv</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Kherson</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>UNFPA Programme Component you/your organization participated in (select all apply)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Adolescents and youth</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gender equality</li> <li><input type="radio"/> GBV</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Population and development</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Sexual and reproductive health</li> <li><input type="radio"/> HIV</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, please specify</li> </ul>
<b>Types of activities you/your organization participated in (select all that apply)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Advocacy work/ campaigns</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Communication/ information campaigns</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Capacity building (trainings, workshops)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Community empowerment</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Policy work/advice</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Technical assistance through targeted expertise</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Development tools, including IT</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Service/service delivery strengthening</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Country preparedness, readiness and emergency response</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coalition/ networkbuilding</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Educational curricula development</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Implementation/organization of research/ study/ survey/ analysis</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Guidelines/ manuals/ material development</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Emergency response during the COVID-19 pandemic</li> </ul>

**Please provide name(s) of UNFPA initiatives you participated in?**

**RELEVANCE**

*Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about relevance of the UNFPA support, where 1 – Strongly Disagree and 5 - Strongly Agree and 0 – do not know*

5. Have you been consulted while UNFPA was planning its activities for the current country program?	1 2 3 4 5 0
6. UNFPA conducted needs assessments, studies, and evaluations to identify needs and lessons learned prior to programming and during the CP	1 2 3 4 5 0
7. The needs of the population, in particular those of vulnerable groups, were taken into account during the programming process.	1 2 3 4 5 0
8. Target groups for UNFPA supported interventions are consistent with identified and evolving needs and national priorities	1 2 3 4 5 0
9. The interventions supported by UNFPA were/are appropriate to support positive changes in lives of most vulnerable and marginalized and excluded population groups (women, youth, people in risk with HIV infection, disable, sexual diversities, etc.)	1 2 3 4 5 0
10. The CP sets out relevant goals, objectives and interventions to develop national capacities	1 2 3 4 5 0
11. UNFPA interventions have been implemented with Government and local partners	1 2 3 4 5 0
12. To what extent have UNFPA programmes ensured addressing the changing needs of beneficiaries as part of the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts?	1 2 3 4 5 0

**EFFECTIVENESS**

*Please rate by 4-point scale (where 1- no, 2 – partly, 3 – in full, 0 – do not know) the extent to which:*

13. UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to increase priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increase of availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services	1 2 3 0
14. UNFPA been able to advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth?	1 2 3 0
15. UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to ensure that prevention and response to gender based violence are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine?	1 2 3 0
16. UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to ensure that the needs and rights of young people, including their needs in SRH, gender equality are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine?	1 2 3 0
17. UNFPA policy advocacy and capacity building support helped to ensure that relevant population dynamics are appropriately integrated into national development instruments and sector policy frameworks in Ukraine?	1 2 3 0

**EFFICIENCY**

*Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about relevance of the UNFPA support, where 1 – Strongly Disagree and 5 - Strongly Agree and 0 – do not know*

18. UNFPA made good use of its human, financial and technical resources	1 2 3 4 5 0
19. The resources provided by UNFPA have had a <b>leveraging/ triggering effect</b>	1 2 3 4 5 0
20. UNFPA has used an appropriate combination of tools and approaches to pursue the achievement of the Results defined in the UNFPA country programme	1 2 3 4 5 0
21. The country office was able to adapt the level and the allocation of its resources with a view to mitigating the consequences of the <b>COVID-19 crisis</b> ?	1 2 3 4 5 0
22. <b>UNFPA systems, processes and procedures</b> (particularly in terms of finance, partnerships, logistics, procurement and human resources) foster or, on the contrary, impede the adaptation of the country programme to changes triggered by the COVID-19 crisis?	1 2 3 4 5 0
23. UNFPA appropriately used <b>innovative technologies to respond to the COVID-19 crisis</b> and mitigate its effects?	1 2 3 4 5 0

## SUSTAINABILITY

Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about relevance of the UNFPA support, where 1 – Strongly Disagree and 5 - Strongly Agree and 0 – do not know

24. UNFPA established the partnerships with ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government	1 2 3 4 5 0
25. UNFPA provides to its partners and the beneficiaries support in developing their capacities	1 2 3 4 5 0
26. UNFPA provides to its partners and the beneficiaries support in establishing mechanisms to ensure ownership	1 2 3 4 5 0
27. UNFPA provides to its partners and the beneficiaries support in developing the durability of effects	1 2 3 4 5 0
28. The partnerships UNFPA established with ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government allowed the country office to make use of the comparative strengths of UNFPA	1 2 3 4 5 0
29. The partnerships UNFPA established with ministries, agencies and other representatives of the partner government allowed the country office safeguarding and promoting the national ownership of supported interventions, programmes and policies?	1 2 3 4 5 0
30. Some of the results of pilot projects being used to scale up interventions and/or bring relevant evidence to policy-makers to adopt such approaches	1 2 3 4 5 0
31. UNFPA has exit strategies with its partners exist to hand over of activities and demonstrate readiness of national stakeholders to replicate/ continue started within CP activities	1 2 3 4 5 0
32. UNFPA been successful in managing the threats to the sustainability of results caused by the COVID-19 crisis	1 2 3 4 5 0
33. UNFPA COVID-19 response and recovery efforts contributed to strengthening national capacities and systems in the fields of Adolescents and Youth, GE, and GBV prevention and response	1 2 3 4 5 0

## COORDINATION

Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about relevance of the UNFPA support, where 1 – Strongly Disagree and 5 - Strongly Agree and 0 – do not know

34. UNFPA actively participate in UN working groups	1 2 3 4 5 0
35. UNFPA contribute to UN advocacy efforts	1 2 3 4 5 0
36. UNFPA participated in planning of joint initiatives	1 2 3 4 5 0
37. UNFPA participated in implementing of joint initiatives	1 2 3 4 5 0
38. UNFPA country office provided leadership in Adolescent and youth coordination and contributed to effective coordination and complementarity within the framework of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) collective response to the COVID-19 crisis?	1 2 3 4 5 0
39. UNFPA country office provided leadership in GBV prevention and response coordination and contributed to effective coordination and complementarity within the framework of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) collective response to the COVID-19 crisis?	1 2 3 4 5 0

## ADDED VALUE

40. What are the comparative strengths of UNFPA, both corporate and in-country, particularly in comparison to other UN agencies?
41. What is the UNFPA's added value?
42. UNFPA will soon be formulating a new 5-year Country Program within its mandate area (gender, youth, SRH, HIV, population and development).
  - c) What activities the new CP needs to focus on? Please mark all appropriate from the list:
    - Advocacy work/ campaigns
    - Communication/ information campaigns
    - Capacity building (trainings, workshops)
    - Community empowerment
    - Policy work/advice
    - Technical assistance through targeted expertise
    - Development tools, including IT
    - Service/service delivery strengthening

- Country preparedness, readiness and emergency response
- Coalition/ networkbuilding
- Educational curricula development
- Implementation/organization of research/ study/ survey/ analysis
- Guidelines/ manuals/ material development
- Emergency response during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Other (please specify)

d) Which target groups/vulnerable the new CP needs to focus on? Please mark all appropriate from the list:

- Young people/youth
- Key populations
- Women with severe chronic diseases,
- Single mothers
- Poor families (малообеспеченные)
- Families living below the poverty line,
- Survivors of gender-based violence,
- People with disabilities
- Women and girls with disabilities
- Women and girls with intersecting forms of discrimination
- Others (please specify)
- Others (please specify)

46. Would you like to add or say something else that is relevant to this evaluation?

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!**

**Тема: Оцінка національної програми UNFPA на 2018-2022 роки**

Шановні пані та панове,

Представництво UNFPA, Фонду ООН у галузі народонаселення в Україні, залучило трьох незалежних оцінювачів для проведення оцінки діяльності національної програми на 2018-2022 за період з 2018 по 2020 рік.

Метою оцінювання є: i) забезпечити незалежну оцінку поступу національної програми відповідно до очікуваних результатів, прописаних в переліку орієнтовних стратегічних досягнень національної програми; ii) надати оцінку позиції українського представництва Фонду у спільноті та серед національних партнерів, з огляду на його здатність відповідати на пріоритетні виклики на національному рівні та позитивно впливати на розвиток країни; iii) вивчивши особливості минулої та поточної співпраці, надати ряд чітких, практичних та конкретних стратегічних рекомендацій до порядку денного на 2030 рік в рамках наступного програмного циклу.

Ми просимо Вас заповнити додану анкету. Для нас є важливим почути Ваші думки та дізнатися про досвід участі у програмах UNFPA. Надана Вами інформація буде ключовою для розуміння досягнень та обмежень підтримки, що UNFPA надавав в Україні протягом трьох останніх років. Деякі відповіді можуть бути процитовані у наших висновках, але це робитиметься лише з дозволу респондента. Хочемо наголосити, що вся надана Вами інформація залишатиметься конфіденційною та зберігатиметься в безпечному місці. Записи будуть використовуватися лише для аналізу даних.

Заповнення цієї анкети забере у Вас не більше 20 хвилин. Будемо вдячні, якщо Ви зможете заповнити її до **30 вересня 2021 р.** Після анкетування ми, можливо, захочемо зв'язатися з Вами протягом кількох наступних днів, щоб уточнити ту чи іншу надану інформацію. Ваша думка є дуже важливою для нас, і ми розраховуємо на Вашу підтримку.

Щиро сподіваємося на плідну співпрацю.

З повагою,

команда з оцінювання

Любов Паливода, E-mail: [palyvoda@ccc.kiev.ua](mailto:palyvoda@ccc.kiev.ua);  
Артем Мирошніченко, E-mail: [artemetr@gmail.com](mailto:artemetr@gmail.com);  
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## ОПИТУВАЛЬНИК

### ІНСТРУКЦІЇ

Перш ніж заповнювати анкету, будь ласка, уважно прочитайте інструкції та питання. Надана Вами інформація є надзвичайно цінною, оскільки дозволить нам належним чином зрозуміти проєкт, в якому Ви працюєте та його поточні досягнення. Анкету структуровано відповідно до основних критеріїв оцінки програм UNFPA (актуальність, результативність, економічна ефективність, сталість) та кількох сфер, що становлять особливий інтерес для нашого дослідження. Будь ласка, дайте відповідь на ВСІ питання (якщо питання є нерелевантним або Ви не знаєте відповіді, будь ласка, поставте відповідь «0 - не знаю».) Коли Вас попросять надати пояснення, будь ласка, прокоментуйте питання більш детально та надайте приклади, якщо це необхідно.

**Будь ласка, надайте наступну інформацію:**

<b>Ваше ім'я:</b>	
<b>Назва організації:</b>	
<b>Тип організації:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Українське представництво UNFPA</li> <li>• Уряд / урядова інституція в Україні</li> <li>• Парламент</li> <li>• Наукова установа</li> <li>• Муніципалітет</li> <li>• Виконавчий партнер UNFPA</li> <li>• Організація громадянського суспільства</li> <li>• Партнери з реалізації (ЄС, Великобританія, тощо)</li> <li>• Фонд чи програма ООН (UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, тощо).</li> <li>• Інше, будь ласка, уточніть</li> </ul>
<b>Регіон:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Київ</li> <li>• Область/регіон (виберіть зі списку): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Кременчук</li> <li>• Мелітополь</li> <li>• Львів</li> <li>• Маріуполь</li> <li>• Сєверодонецьк</li> <li>• Краматорськ</li> <li>• Одеса</li> <li>• Вінниця</li> <li>• Полтава</li> <li>• Запоріжжя</li> <li>• Харків</li> <li>• Херсон</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Програмний компонент UNFPA, в якому Ви/Ваша організація брали участь (оберіть все, що підходить)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Підлітки та молодь</li> <li>• Гендерна рівність</li> <li>• Запобігання та підтримка постраждалих від гендерно зумовленого насильства</li> <li>• Населення та розвиток</li> <li>• Сексуальне та репродуктивне здоров'я</li> <li>• ВІЛ</li> <li>• Інше, будь ласка, уточніть</li> </ul>
<b>Види діяльності, в яких Ви/Ваша організація брали участь (оберіть все, що підходить)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Робота/кампанії з адвокації</li> <li>• Комунікація/інформаційні кампанії</li> <li>• Інституційний розвиток (тренінги, воркшопи)</li> <li>• Підтримка громад</li> <li>• Розробка політик/консультації</li> <li>• Технічна допомога через цільову експертизу</li> <li>• Розробка інструментів, включаючи ІТ</li> <li>• Надання / покращення надання послуг</li> <li>• Готовність країни, реагування на надзвичайні ситуації</li> <li>• Розбудова коаліції / мережі</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Розробка навчальних програм</li> <li>• Проведення / організація досліджень / опитувань / аналізу</li> <li>• Розробка вказівок / посібників</li> <li>• Допомога під час пандемії COVID-19</li> </ul>
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Вкажіть, будь ласка, назву(и) ініціатив UNFPA, у яких ви брали участь?

#### АКТУАЛЬНІСТЬ

Будь ласка, скажіть, наскільки ви погоджуєтесь чи не погоджуєтесь з кожним із наведених нижче тверджень щодо актуальності підтримки UNFPA, де 1 - "категорично не погоджуюсь", 5 - "повністю погоджуюсь" і 0 - "не знаю"

1. Чи проводилися з вами консультації, коли UNFPA планував свою діяльність в рамках поточної національної програми?	1 2 3 4 5 0
2. UNFPA проводив оцінки потреб, дослідження та вивчав попередній досвід перед початком планування та в процесі виконання національної програми	1 2 3 4 5 0
3. Потреби населення, зокрема вразливих груп, враховувалися під час розробки програми	1 2 3 4 5 0
4. Міжсекторальні аспекти, такі як партнерство та комунікація, відображено в національній програмі та окремих програмних складових інтервенцій	1 2 3 4 5 0
5. Цільові групи інтервенцій, які підтримує UNFPA, відповідають визначеним та нагальним потребам та національним пріоритетам	1 2 3 4 5 0
6. Програми UNFPA узгоджені з національними пріоритетами та політиками розвитку, Рамковою програмою партнерства ООН-Україна (2018-2022 рр.), а також з інтервенціями інших партнерів у галузі	1 2 3 4 5 0
7. Якою мірою програми UNFPA забезпечили задоволення нагальних потреб бенефіціарів у рамках заходів реагування та допомоги під час епідемії COVID-19?	1 2 3 4 5 0

#### РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНІСТЬ

Будь ласка, оцініть за 4-бальною шкалою (де 1- ні, 2- частково, 3- повністю, 0- не знаю), наскільки:

8. Діяльність UNFPA сприяє збільшенню пріоритетності потреб підлітків (особливо юних дівчат-підлітків) у національних політиках та програмах розвитку, зокрема збільшенню доступності всебічної сексуальної освіти та послуг із сексуального та репродуктивного здоров'я	1 2 3 0
9. Діяльність UNFPA сприяє підвищенню гендерної рівності, розширенню прав і можливостей жінок та дівчат та їх репродуктивних прав, у тому числі для найбільш вразливих та маргіналізованих жінок, підлітків та молоді	1 2 3 0
10. Адвакація UNFPA політик та підтримка інституційного розвитку допомогли забезпечити належну інтеграцію <b>запобігання та реагування на гендерно зумовлене насильство</b> до національних інструментів розвитку та галузевих політичних механізмів.	1 2 3 0
11. UNFPA вдалося забезпечити, інтеграцію <b>проблем та потреб молодих людей</b> , зокрема, їхніх потреб у сфері сексуального та репродуктивного здоров'я, гендерної рівності та актуальної динаміки зміни населення, до національних інструментів розвитку та галузевих політичних механізмів в Україні.	1 2 3 0
12. <b>Три глобальні цілі UNFPA</b> (зменшення материнської смертності, забезпечення потреб у плануванні сім'ї, припинення гендерно зумовленого насильства та шкідливих практик, таких як дитячі, ранні та примусові шлюби), було враховано при розробці національних політик	1 2 3 0
13. UNFPA забезпечив уразливим та маргіналізованим групам (молоді жінки та дівчата, особи з інвалідністю, ключові групи населення тощо) <b>доступ до необхідної їм інформації</b> , захист від насильства та доступ до життєво необхідних послуг	1 2 3 0
14. Політика UNFPA має бути спрямована на найбільш уразливих (як частина місії Фонду <b>Захистити права кожної людини</b> ). Чи Ви вважаєте, що цей принцип було враховано при розробці національних політик?	1 2 3 0
15. UNFPA систематично включав та впроваджував інтервенції, <b>ґрунтуючись на даних, гендерно-чутливому підході та правах людини</b> , для забезпечення надання базових послуг, включаючи якісне статеве та репродуктивне здоров'я та послуги з профілактики та захисту від ГЗН (включаючи психічне здоров'я та психосоціальну підтримку), у рамках реагування на епідемію COVID-19	1 2 3 0
16. <b>Аналіз, що ґрунтується на правах людини</b> (наприклад, принципи рівної участі та інклюзії, рівності та недискримінації в аналізі ситуації, розробці програм, впровадженні та моніторингу), було враховано при розробці національних політик	1 2 3 0

## ЕКОНОМІЧНА ЕФЕКТИВНІСТЬ

Будь ласка, скажіть, наскільки ви погоджуєтесь чи не погоджуєтесь з кожним із наведених нижче тверджень щодо результативності підтримки UNFPA, де 1 - "категорично не погоджуюсь", 5 - "повністю погоджуюсь" і 0 - "не знаю"

17. Бенефіціари підтримки UNFPA отримували ресурси <b>вчасно</b> відповідно до графіку та проектного плану, або плани вчасно коригувалися	1 2 3 4 5 0
18. Ресурси, надані UNFPA, дозволяли залучати <b>додаткові кошти/ресурси</b>	1 2 3 4 5 0
19. <b>Сукупність методів впровадження</b> (інституційний розвиток, адвокація, фінансова підтримка тощо) дозволяє безперебійно виконувати національну програму, як зазначено у річних планах роботи (РП) та угодах з партнерами	1 2 3 4 5 0
20. Національне представництво UNFPA зуміло адаптувати об'єм та розподіл своїх ресурсів з метою пом'якшення <b>наслідків COVID-19</b>	1 2 3 4 5 0
21. <b>Структура, процеси та процедури UNFPA</b> (особливо що стосується фінансів, партнерства, логістики, закупівель та людських ресурсів) сприяють адаптації національної програми до змін, спричинених епідемією COVID-19	1 2 3 4 5 0
22. UNFPA належним чином використав <b>інноваційні технології для реагування на кризу COVID-19</b> та пом'якшення її наслідків	1 2 3 4 5 0

## СТАЛІСТЬ

Будь ласка, скажіть, наскільки ви погоджуєтесь чи не погоджуєтесь з кожним із наведених нижче тверджень щодо сталості підтримки UNFPA, де 1 - "категорично не погоджуюсь", 5 - "повністю погоджуюсь" і 0 - "не знаю"

23. UNFPA налагодив партнерські стосунки з міністерствами, установами та іншими представниками партнерського уряду	1 2 3 4 5 0
24. UNFPA надає своїм партнерам та бенефіціарам підтримку у розвитку їх організаційного потенціалу	1 2 3 4 5 0
25. UNFPA надає своїм партнерам та бенефіціарам підтримку у створенні механізмів забезпечення залученості	1 2 3 4 5 0
26. UNFPA надає своїм партнерам та бенефіціарам підтримку у збільшенні сталості досягнень	1 2 3 4 5 0
27. Міністерства, установи та інші представники партнерського уряду мають змогу використовувати порівняльні переваги UNFPA завдяки встановленим партнерським відносинам з національним представництвом	1 2 3 4 5 0
28. Національне представництво використовує порівняльні переваги UNFPA для забезпечення та заохочення <b>більшої залученості національних партнерів</b> до підтримуваних Фондом інтервенцій, програм та політик	1 2 3 4 5 0
29. Інтервенції UNFPA сприяли / сприятимуть забезпеченню сталого розвитку	1 2 3 4 5 0
30. Результати пілотних проєктів використовуються для розширення інтервенцій	1 2 3 4 5 0
31. Результати пілотних проєктів доводяться до відома відповідальних за формування політик та слугують аргументами за прийняття певних підходів	1 2 3 4 5 0
32. UNFPA успішно впорався зі загрозами для сталості результатів, спричиненими епідемією COVID-19	1 2 3 4 5 0
33. Зусилля UNFPA з реагування на епідемію COVID-19 сприяли зміцненню національного потенціалу та систем у сферах СРЗ, запобігання та захисту від ГЗН, статистики	1 2 3 4 5 0

## КООРДИНАЦІЯ

Будь ласка, скажіть, наскільки ви погоджуєтесь чи не погоджуєтесь з кожним із наведених нижче тверджень щодо координації підтримки UNFPA, де 1 - "категорично не погоджуюсь", 5 - "повністю погоджуюсь" і 0 - "не знаю"

34. UNFPA бере активну участь у робочих групах ООН	1 2 3 4 5 0
35. UNFPA робить внесок в адвокаційні зусилля ООН	1 2 3 4 5 0
36. UNFPA брав участь у плануванні спільних ініціатив	1 2 3 4 5 0
37. UNFPA брав участь у втіленні спільних ініціатив	1 2 3 4 5 0
38. Національний офіс UNFPA виступив в ролі лідера у координації боротьби із ГЗН та реалізації потенціалу молоді та сприяв ефективній координації та комплементарності дій у рамках колективної відповіді національної групи Організації Об'єднаних Націй на кризу COVID-19	1 2 3 4 5 0

39. Незабаром UNFPA формулюватиме нову п'ятирічну Національну програму в межах своєї сфери повноважень (гендер, гендерно зумовлене насильство, молодь, сексуальне та репродуктивне здоров'я, ВІЛ, населення та розвиток).

а) На яких заходах варто зосередити нову програму? *Будь ласка, позначте всі бажані варіанти зі списку:*

- Робота / кампанії з адвокації
- Кампанії з інформування / комунікації
- Інституційний розвиток (тренінги, воркшопи)
- Підтримка громад
- Розробка політик/консультації
- Технічна допомога через цільову експертизу
- Розробка інструментів, включаючи ІТ
- Надання / покращення надання послуг
- Готовність країни, реагування на надзвичайні ситуації
- Розбудова коаліції / мережі
- Розробка навчальних програм
- Проведення / організація досліджень / опитувань / аналізу
- Розробка вказівок / посібників
- Допомога з подолання пандемії COVID-19
- Інше (будь ласка, уточніть)

б) На яких цільових / вразливих групах варто зосередити нову програму? *Будь ласка, позначте всі бажані варіанти зі списку:*

- Молоді люди / молодь
- Ключові популяції
- Жінки з важкими хронічними захворюваннями
- Матері-одиначки
- Малозабезпечені сім'ї
- Сім'ї, що живуть за межею бідності
- Люди, які пережили гендерно зумовлене насильство
- Люди з обмеженими можливостями
- Жінки та дівчата з інвалідністю
- Жінки та дівчата, що зазнають кількох форм дискримінації
- Інші (будь ласка, уточніть)

46. Чи хотіли би Ви додати ще щось, що є релевантним для цього оцінювання?

**ДЯКУЄМО ЗА ВАШ ЧАС!**

## EVENT/SITE OBSERVATION CRITERIA

### Short Site Visit Observation Protocol

Whenever possible, the ET will engage in site visit observations to observe and take detailed field notes on:

- 1) interaction and communication among and between various stakeholders, beneficiaries and representatives of organizations, which work with beneficiaries within the UNFPA initiatives/programmes;
- 2) an overall organization and functioning of the offices of organizations visited. Below is a list of guiding questions for proposed site visit observations.

**Site Visit Observation Goal:** To gather evidence through observation and reflection notes (as recorded in detailed field notes) to describe in detail 1) the process of interaction between beneficiaries and the representatives of various organizations/implementation partners/authorities and 2) the organization and functionality of the office.

### Guiding Questions for the ET (to be used internally):

1. As you enter the office and spend time in the office of the organization/authority, pay attention to the overall organization of the office from the perspective of functionality, openness and transparency (Is the office easy to locate? Navigate? Easy to move around? Friendly front person staff, if any?). Is the office organized in a way that promotes participation (Do the meeting spaces have movable furniture to easily rearrange for group meetings/teamwork? Can materials be easily found?). What are examples of accountability that are evident from the office (is the location appropriate? Write down examples of the office organization and functionality and your reflections on how transparency, participation, accessibility and accountability are manifested in the office organization.
2. Find out whether any interactions with beneficiaries take place during the time of the interview. If so, ask to observe the event (meetings/conversations/special events/etc.).
3. While observing the event, pay attention to whether the interactions are open and transparent; whether the rapport and trust are established between the sides; whether participants are mutually respectful and recognize the needs of others. Take notes and examples to support evidence. Write down examples of interactions and your reflections on how transparency, participation, and accountability are manifested in these interactions, if any, as you observe these interactions.

1. 20 September, Bakery, **social enterprise** of charity foundation *Nut House*, **Lviv**
2. 21 September, **Online event** "100 minutes with youth for youth" facilitated by Oleh Malets from MoloDvizh Center, **Lviv**
3. 3 October, **Kramatorsk, TatoHUB**, Yaroslav Boyko
4. 4 October, **Severodonetsk, NGO Garage Craft**, David Pahava
5. 4 October, **Rubizhne, Shelter for GBV survivors**, Oksana Zhuk - Director of Rubizhne centre of social services, Khrystyna Anikanova, administrator of shelter
6. 4 October, **Rubizhne, Service delivery point** on medical-psychological support for GBV survivors in the hospital, Nataliia Necheporchuk - Gynecologist in Rubizhne city hospital
7. 5 October, **Kramatorsk, Congress of Women** of Donetsk Region, Panel Discussion "Combating GBV"
8. 5 October, **Myrnohrad, Shelter for GBV survivors**, Olena Protsenko - Chief of City Center of Social Services , Oksana Streletskaya - Director of the shelter for GBV survivors
9. 5 October, **Pokrovsk, the Day Centre and Crisis Room for GBV survivors**, Tetiana Lysenko - Director of the Center of Social Services, Yana Shturhetskya - Chief of the sector of youth and family, Department of family, youth and sports
10. 8 October, **Zaporizhzhya**, NGO Smile UA
11. 8 October, **Zaporizhzhya**, Municipal Social Services Center

## List of municipalities with special social services for GBV survivors

List of municipalities with special social services for GBV survivors that have been introduced in municipalities with UNFPA's support.

List of municipalities with special social services institutions (November 2021)

#	Municipalities	Shelter	Day-care centre	Crisis rooms	Primary medical care units	Other
1.	Avdiivka				1	
2.	Bakhmut				1	
3.	Berdyansk	1	1			
4.	Bilovodske				1	
5.	Dnipro	1			1	
6.	Kharkiv	1	1	1	1	2
7.	Kherson	1	1		1	
8.	Kostyantynivka				1	1
9.	Kramatorsk				1	
10.	Krasnopavlivka	1				
11.	Kreminna	1	1			
12.	Kryvyi Rih	1				
13.	Kyiv			2		
14.	Kuiv oblast					3
15.	Mariupol	1	1		2	
16.	Mykolaiv	1	1		1	3
17.	Myrnohrad	1				
18.	Novoaidar				1	
19.	Odesa	1	1		1	
20.	Pokrovsk		1	1	1	
21.	Poltava		1	1		
22.	Popasna	1			1	
23.	Rubizhne	1			1	
24.	Schastya				1	
25.	Sloviansk	1	1			
26.	Stanytsya Luhanska				1	
27.	Starobilsk				1	
28.	Truskavets	1				
29.	Vinnytsia	1	1	1	1	
30.	Volnovakha				1	

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- <sup>1</sup> Sustainable development goals for children in Ukraine. National Report, 2019 <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/reports/sustainable-development-goals-children-ukraine>
- <sup>2</sup> The State Of Youth In Ukraine 2019. <https://ukraine.un.org/en/51418-state-youth-ukraine-2019>
- <sup>3</sup> KII#8
- <sup>4</sup> KII#32
- <sup>5</sup> KII#24
- <sup>6</sup> KII#86
- <sup>7</sup> KII#4
- <sup>8</sup> KII#4
- <sup>9</sup> KII#20
- <sup>10</sup> KII#48
- <sup>11</sup> Decree of the President of Ukraine on the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine until 2030 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text>
- <sup>12</sup> The 'Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine' national report - <https://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/uk/home/library/sustainable-development-report/sustainable-development-goals--2017-baseline-national-report.html>
- <sup>13</sup> The State Social Program for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men for the period until 2021 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/273-2018-%D0%BF#Text>
- <sup>14</sup> the National Action Plan on the Implementation of Recommendations set out in the Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Eighth Periodic Report of Ukraine on the Implementation of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the period until 2021 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/634-2018-%D1%80#Text>
- <sup>15</sup> National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" until 2020 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/113-2016-%D1%80#Text>
- <sup>16</sup> The State social program to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence until 2025 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/145-2021-%D0%BF#Text>
- <sup>17</sup> The action plan for the implementation of the commitments of the Government of Ukraine undertaken in the framework of the international initiative "Biarritz Partnership" to promote gender equality - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1578-2020-%D1%80#Text>
- <sup>18</sup> The regional program on family and gender policy and counteraction to human trafficking in Donetsk region for 2021-2025 - <http://donmolod.gov.ua/images/stories/2021/banner/simya20212025.pdf>
- <sup>19</sup> The National voluntary review of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine - <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>
- <sup>20</sup> Ukraine's 2021 Common Country Analysis (CCA) - <https://ukraine.un.org/uk/node/126017>
- <sup>21</sup> The first Voluntary National Review - [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26295VNR\\_2020\\_Ukraine\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26295VNR_2020_Ukraine_Report.pdf)
- <sup>22</sup> The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene - <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/UKR.pdf>
- <sup>23</sup> # 71
- <sup>24</sup> # 73
- <sup>25</sup> # 2
- <sup>26</sup> # 12
- <sup>27</sup> The GoU – UN Partnership Framework 2018-2022 <https://ukraine.un.org/uk/node/49543>
- <sup>28</sup> The 3th Ukraine Country Programme Document - <https://www.unfpa.org/cpd-ukraine-2018-2022-dpfpacpdukr3-0>
- <sup>29</sup> The State Social Program for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men for the period until 2021 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/273-2018-%D0%BF#Text>
- <sup>30</sup> The National Action Plan on the Implementation of Recommendations set out in the Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the Eighth Periodic Report of Ukraine on the Implementation of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the period until 2021 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/634-2018-%D1%80#Text>
- <sup>31</sup> National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" until 2020 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/113-2016-%D1%80#Text>
- <sup>32</sup> The State social program to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence until 2025 - <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/145-2021-%D0%BF#Text>
- <sup>33</sup> Country programme document for Ukraine (2018-2022) <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1293889?ln=en>
- <sup>34</sup> UNFPA Strategic Plan - <https://www.unfpa.org/strategic-plan-2018-2021>
- <sup>35</sup> KII#4
- <sup>36</sup> KII#86
- <sup>37</sup> KII#70
- <sup>38</sup> KII#17
- <sup>39</sup> KII#20
- <sup>40</sup> <https://mon.gov.ua/ua/npa/pro-zatverdzhennya-instruktivno-metodichnih-materialiv-dlya-provedennya-ekspertami-ekspertiz-elektronnih-versij-proektiv-pidruchnikiv>
- <sup>41</sup> <https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/GenderProgram>
- <sup>42</sup> Research "TEACH AND LEARN: how and where to grow Ukrainian teachers?" - <https://www.edcamp.org.ua/teachandlearn>
- <sup>43</sup> The regional program on family and gender policy and counteraction to human trafficking in Donetsk region for 2021-2025 - <http://donmolod.gov.ua/images/stories/2021/banner/simya20212025.pdf>
- <sup>44</sup> #40
- <sup>45</sup> ibid
- <sup>46</sup> ibid
- <sup>47</sup> ibid
- <sup>48</sup> ibid
- <sup>49</sup> ibid
- <sup>50</sup> ibid
- <sup>51</sup> #2
- <sup>52</sup> #40, #2

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53 #40  
54 #2  
55 ibid  
56 ibid  
57 #3  
58 #34  
59 #2  
60 #6  
61 #62  
62 #57  
63 Video on training for publishers - <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=305397130301546>  
64 #1  
65 #1; UNFPA-Ukraine Annual reports for 2020  
66 #30  
67 ibid  
68 # 60; # 61; Protection Cluster Ukraine 5W Dashboard (ENG) - <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine/protection-cluster-ukraine-5w-dashboard-eng>  
69 #63; #71; #73  
70 Health and Behavioral Orientation of Student Youth in Ukraine, 2018  
71 Health and Behavioral Orientation of Student Youth in Ukraine, 2014  
72 The State of Youth in Ukraine, 2019.  
73 The State of Youth in Ukraine, 2019.  
74 Health and Behavioral Orientation of Student Youth in Ukraine, 2018  
75 Thoughts, Assessments and Visions of Adolescents and Youth on HIV Counseling and Testing, 2018  
76 Thoughts, Assessments and Visions of Adolescents and Youth on HIV Counseling and Testing, 2018  
77 KII#3  
78 ibid  
79 KII#4  
80 KII#70  
81 ibid  
82 KII#24  
83 KII#78  
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85 <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/195/2020#n10>  
86 [https://ukraine.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/rezolyuciya\\_z\\_dodatamy\\_uk.pdf](https://ukraine.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/rezolyuciya_z_dodatamy_uk.pdf)  
87 [http://www.reprohealth.info/files/Concept-Event\\_2017-2021\\_ispr.pdf](http://www.reprohealth.info/files/Concept-Event_2017-2021_ispr.pdf)  
88 KII#69, 15, 32, 7, 3  
89 UNDP Human Development Reports for Ukraine  
90 According to the State Statistics Service (2020)  
91 World Bank Data (2007)  
92 According to UNICEF (2020)  
93 UN (2015)  
94 World Bank Data (2012)  
95 #12  
96 #1  
97 #61  
98 #63; #58; #68; #73  
99 KII#14  
100 KII#70  
101 Annex 1. Integrated results and resources framework, Page 4  
102 GoU – UN Partnership framework  
103 KI#2  
104 KI#3  
105 KI#3, 20  
106 KI#2  
107 KI#4  
108 ibid  
109 KII#8  
110 KII#24  
111 KII#86  
112 ibid  
113 KII#8  
114 KII#4  
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133 KII#8  
134 KII#4  
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144 KII#16  
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148 KII#34  
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150 ibid  
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152 KII#2  
153 KII#14  
154 KII#8  
155 ibid  
156 KII#4  
157 KII#4  
158 KII#15  
159 KII#3  
160 KII#15  
161 KII#86  
162 The GoU – UN Partnership Framework 2018-2022, <https://ukraine.un.org/uk/node/49543>  
163 #12  
164 #12; #2; #1  
165 [https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/Mobile-and-Remote-Service-Delivery-Guidelines\\_ukr](https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/Mobile-and-Remote-Service-Delivery-Guidelines_ukr)  
166 [https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/Focal\\_points\\_manual](https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/Focal_points_manual)  
167 [https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/Coordinators\\_manual](https://ukraine.unfpa.org/uk/Coordinators_manual)  
168 <https://pokrovsk-rada.gov.ua/uk/page/pasporti-byudzhetnih-program>  
169 <https://data.gov.ua/>  
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173 KII#20  
174 KII#17  
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177 KII#79  
178 #58; # 60  
179 #2; #40; #42  
180 #1; #72; #73; #58; #62  
181 #1; #72; #73; #58; #62  
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183 <https://dn.gov.ua/news/kongres-zhinok-donechchini-ruh-do-gendernoyi-rivnosti-v-konteksti-mizhnarodnih-zobovyzan-ukrayini2>  
184 <https://www.unfpa.org/strategic-plan-2018-2021>  
185 <https://www.unfpa.org/unfpa-strategic-plan-2022-2025-dpfpa20218>  
186 <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1TFz2Jv2M18BnJLmzvRZ8nvB8ZhKjV9RH>  
187 KII#4  
188 KII#14  
189 ibid  
190 KII#6  
191 KII#81  
192 KII#32  
193 KII#24  
194 KII#86  
195 KII#6

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<sup>196</sup> KII#3

<sup>197</sup> Prepared by the UNFPA CO Ukraine

<sup>cxcviii</sup> i) Is GEEW integrated in the evaluation scope of analysis and indicators designed in a way that ensures GEEW-related data to be collected? ii) Is a gender-responsive methodology used, including gender-responsive methods and tools, and data analysis techniques? iii) Do the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations reflect a gender analysis?

<sup>cxcix</sup> UNFPA Evaluation Office. Guidance on disability inclusion in UNFPA evaluation, 2020

<sup>cc</sup>For UNFPA country office team, Government/municipality, Implementing partners, UN institutions