### Country: Ukraine

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: [2012-2017]

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The UNDP Ukraine Country Programme document (CPD) for 2012-2017 supported outcomes in the areas of Democratic Governance and Reform, Energy and Environment, and Poverty Reduction / Recovery and Peacebuilding. During this programming cycle, development changes were affected by the Maidan revolution in 2014 and the outbreak of armed conflict in the east of Ukraine. In response to reform priorities of the new government, UNDP repositioned its programmes by establishing its field presence in eastern Ukraine, to enable access of conflict affected populations to livelihoods, restore social cohesion and governance. The CO also provided capacity building to the national institutions, such as the Ombudsperson’s office and National Agency on Corruption Prevention, to become more effective and accountable. UNDP contributed to reducing country’s energy inefficiency through launching innovative solutions, increasing citizens’ awareness and participation in local development.

Notable results include:

* To enhance the transparency of the legislative process and honour the commitments taken in the Declaration on Parliamentary Openness, UNDP supported the Government in developing an Open Data Roadmap and launching the Open Parliament Plan and Open Data Portal. With UNDP’s support, the Ombudsperson's Office increased its presence to all 24 oblasts via a regional network including CSO actors.
* Supporting the creation of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, UNDP helped develop its policies on conflict of interest and launch the e-asset declaration system, recognized in Ukraine and globally as a major anti-corruption achievement.
* UNDP worked with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to improve national health procurement processes. UNDP procured $46.5 million of life-saving medication achieving nearly 25% savings. This and a delivery rate of 99.7% allowed UNDP to procure an additional 74,000 units of life-saving medication. The MoH and UNDP signed an MoU to scale up the partnership. UNDP also helped launch an online medicine stock tracker that allows patients to check the availability of medicines in their local hospital — and then receive them free of charge. UNDP is supporting the ministry in developing a strategy to make the procurement system more transparent.
* Through the Community-Based Approach to Local Development (CBA) programme, UNDP operated in each of Ukraine’s 24 regions focusing on strengthening participatory governance and fostering community-based initiatives. Over three project phases, CBA has supported more than 3,900 local development initiatives that include 1,810 school/kindergarten renovations, 708 health posts, 157 water supply schemes, 18 environment projects, 64 agricultural service cooperatives, and 1,044 energy-saving projects. Some 5.6 million people across more than 2,830 local administrative units (i.e. almost 20 percent of the total number) have benefited from CBA support since 2008. Moreover, UNDP has established partnerships with more than 40 universities, out of which 17 integrated community-based approach to local governance into their curriculum. An evaluation confirmed that social mobilization of local communities has had a dramatic impact for individuals and communities and is critical for supporting decentralization efforts in Ukraine.
* UNDP targeted income generation, livelihoods and business development with a focus on conflict-affected populations. Over 8,000 full-time jobs were created (57% for women and 70% for IDPs). Some 250 new businesses were started by and for conflict-affected people, with UNDP support and training. Some 360,000 people benefited from UNDP reconstructed infrastructure that is now back to pre-crisis levels, including water utilities, schools and hospitals.
* To increase Ukraine’s energy efficiency, UNDP worked both at the policy level and with advocacy actions. An awareness raising campaign reached over 10 million people, and the pilot boilers installed with UNDP support are now considered successful models to be replicated. With UNDP policy and advocacy support, nine cities adopted regulations on energy efficient lighting. The share of energy efficient lighting equipment grew to 73% (from 50% in 2012), which will help municipalities save 20% of the energy budget.
* In response to the governance outcome evaluation, the gender score card and gender marker results, UNDP is prioritizing the integration of a human rights-based approach and gender equality across all programming. The gender marker results indicate that 38% of UNDP programme resources in this CPD cycle (2012-2017) contributed significantly to gender equality; 61% made some contribution. There has been an increase in the amount of programme resources that had gender equality as a principal objective through targeted interventions (from $10.2 m in 2012 to $20.5 m in 2017). Most of the contributions were from CPD Outcome 16 (Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services) and the least contribution from Outcome 19 (Government adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation; climate change mitigation and adaptation; and prevention of and response to natural and human-caused disasters).

UNDP underwent an organizational restructuring to become more effective. In 2016, delivery doubled to $70.6 million (from $32.7 million in 2015), and UNDP mobilized over $101 million, exceeding the target of $60 million. Most UNDP resources (48%) contributed to Outcome 3 of the Strategic Plan on Strengthened institutions for universal access to basic services, followed by Outcome 2 (30.6%) on Citizen voice, rule of law, accountability and democratic governance. Results were highlighted in a series of donor reviews, project and programme mid-term evaluations.

According to the 2015 UNDP Partnership Survey, 85% of respondents considered UNDP to play a relevant role in Ukraine’s development. UNDP-Ukraine External Perception Survey (2017) showed that 59.6% of responders have good or very good understanding of what UNDP does in Ukraine, with less than 2% saying they do not know anything about UNDP’s contribution to the development of Ukraine.

The CO strengthened pipeline management as a result of newly established Strategic Advisory and M&E Units, as well as strengthened Communications unit. UNDP established partnerships with non-traditional donors, resulting in agreements with the Ministry of Health for the procurement of life-saving medicines, with LDS Charities for the humanitarian assistance and with the European Investment Bank (a global first for providing technical assistance in support of implementing its recovery loan). Additionally, UNDP successfully pursued partnerships with emerging donors (Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and Austria), diversifying UNDP’s resource portfolio. Finally, UNDP is implementing a joint programme with the UN Women on gender equality, women’s empowerment and local governance in partnership with UN Women s as well as liaising with the 7 other UN agencies on coordinating recovery and peacebuilding activities in eastern Ukraine under UN Eastern Team framework.

**II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** |  | | |
| **Country name**: **Ukraine** | | | |
| **Current country programme period**: **2012-2017** | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **UKR\_OUTCOME15 -** **Reduction of poverty in rural areas through socio-economic development activities.** | $ 15,997,613 | 1. **Indicator:** Extent to which MDGs are integrated into Ukraine’s strategic priorities   **Baseline:** less than 20% of plans/strategies are MDG explicit  **Target:** 50% of plans/strategies are MDG explicit   1. **Indicator:** % of small and micro enterprises in total volume of trade   **Baseline:** 20.84%  **Target:** 24%   1. **Indicator:** % of households’ real income growth in targeted localities of selected regions of Ukraine by 2017   **Baseline:** UAH 1,994  **Target:** UAH 4,000 | 1. The share of MDG explicit national plans and strategies slightly increased from less than 20% in 2012 to 23% in 2015. Due to the transition from MDGs to SDGs, The Government of Ukraine is now focusing on integrating newly adopted SDGs into its strategic plans. The following SDGs are prioritized for Ukraine: No Poverty (1), Good Health and Well-Being (3), Quality Education (4), Decent Work and Economic Growth (8), Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (9), Sustainable Cities and Communities (11), Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (16).      1. The share of small and micro enterprises in total volume of trade increased from 20.84% in 2012 to 24.02% in 2016. This is slightly greater than the target for 2017. 2. Households’ real income (measured in 2012 real UAH) decreased substantially from almost UAH 2,000 in 2012 to UAH 1,437 in 2015 (the latest available data). It can be explained by negative effects of ongoing supply line disruptions from the armed conflict in the east, high inflation and policy tightening. |
| **UNDP Contribution**  UNDP delivered three key outputs (amongst others) aimed to reduce poverty in rural areas of Ukraine through socio-economic development activities: a) creation of new jobs and training activities for rural population and internally displaced persons (IDPs); b) strengthened livelihoods; c) technical assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). | | | |
| **Progress and Achievements**  Over 8,800 new full-time jobs were created in rural areas (57% women); 70% for IDPs. Some 4 million people benefited from UNDP-supported livelihood interventions (56% women). Targeting conflict-affected people (CAP), UNDP focused on rehabilitating infrastructure, small grants, business skills, economic and social services and the promotion of Agricultural Service Cooperatives in 26 rural areas. 250 new businesses were launched by and for CAP. UNDP provided start-up funds and training. Over 6,000 CAP gained new skills to find employment or launch a business. UNDP researched business niches to help them start sustainable businesses. Following UNDP technical assistance to business associations, over 2,700 micro and SMEs benefited from improved business development services (Mid Term Evaluation of Strengthening SME Business Management Organizations). With UNDP’s technical support, the Chamber of Commerce created key business development services. The new Center for Export Promotion provided consultations and trained over 300 SMEs on certification and marketing. The new Mediation Center provided a pre-trial dispute settlement mechanism. The first Committee on Women’s Entrepreneurship was launched providing services to more than 500 women-led and owned SMEs. A total of 48 Agricultural Service Cooperatives in rural areas were developed with UNDP support, and trained on business development and market outreach. | | | |
| **Gender**:  The gender marker indicates that 96.5% of all programme resources in this outcome made a significant contribution to gender equality. There has been some progress towards gender equality and women’s empowerment in this outcome. UNDP programming efforts to promote women’s economic empowerment through small grants programmes have directly targeted vulnerable internally displaced women. Some 5,097 women received full-time jobs. Over 2.1 million women benefited from UNDP-supported livelihood interventions in their communities. Over 500 women-led / owned enterprises benefited from UNDP business development services and technical and financial support to business associations. UNDP launched a programme on gender equality, women’s empowerment and local governance in partnership with UN Women. Although many activities have taken place, targeted needs assessments of local authorities on gender-responsive budgeting, status and outcome-level results are expected to take place in 2017. UNDP and UN Women will directly conduct surveys on the result of policies and trainings. | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **UKR\_OUTCOME16 - Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services.** | $ 172,633,478 | 1. **Indicator:** Targeting of social assistance through improved services for vulnerable and marginalized groups increased, especially in rural areas   **Baseline:** 23%  **Target:** 33%   1. **Indicator:** % allocated in the state budget for HIV/AIDS programmes comparing to the needs   **Baseline:** 50%  **Target:** 80%   1. **Indicator:** Improved public perception of quality and accessibility of public service provision   **Baseline:** 11.8%  **Target:** 20% | 1. Targeting of social assistance through improved services for vulnerable and marginalized groups didn’t improve significantly. It increased from 23% in 2012 to 24.5% in 2016. 2. The share of funds allocated in the state budget for HIV/AIDS programmes comparing to the needs decreased from nearly 50% in 2012 to almost 40% in 2016. This is primarily due to budget consolidation, general crisis of the economy and ongoing armed conflict in the east. 3. Public satisfaction with quality and accessibility of public services improved from 11.8% in 2012 to 14% in 2015. Presence of out-of-pocket expenses (especially in the healthcare) remains an issue. |
| **UNDP Contribution**  UNDP delivered two key outputs to improve access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services: a) procurement support services to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine; b) renovation of social facilities and infrastructure in conflict-affected and rural areas. | | | |
| **Progress and Achievements**  a) Patients now have direct access to medical supplies which were not available two years ago due to high levels of corruption. The Ministry of Health entrusted UNDP with procuring medical supplies worth $46.5 million. UNDP’s transparent and competitive procurement processes saved the government $7 million, which allowed UNDP to procure additional medication. Recognizing UNDP effectiveness, the Ministry signed an additional agreement increasing UNDP’s health procurement operations to over $70 million. The Ministry and patient associations have asked UNDP for help reforming the public procurement system with a view to achieving more transparency. UNDP also helped the Ministry pilot an electronic management system, which will allow patients to access real-time data on medicine supply.  b) Some 135 critical social and economic facilities , including a secondary school and a hospital, were rehabilitated with UNDP programme support in conflict areas, benefiting 360,000 people (29,000 IDPs). The facilities are now back to pre-crisis levels. Over 3.5 million people living in conflict areas have benefited from water pumping stations rehabilitated with UNDP programme support. Additionally, 52 health care centers in rural areas were refurbished and/or their physical premises and equipment rehabilitated. | | | |
| **Gender**:  Around 38% of all UNDP expenditures on this outcome made significant contribution to gender equality; none had gender equality as a main objective. The National Action Plan on Security Council Resolution 1325 was adopted in 2016. This follows UNDP-supported advocacy, including promoting the voices of women leaders and grassroots groups. UNDP supported the employment of 168 conflict-affected women to serve as case managers that provide access to social services for IDPs. 62% of UNDP expenditures under this outcome made some contribution to gender equality. UNDP is working to change this and has developed an action plan. Targeted efforts, based on gender analysis and assessments will focus on improving quality health, education and social services. | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **UKR\_OUTCOME17 - More effective and accountable public institutions respond to the needs of all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine, especially the most vulnerable.** | $ 46,954,669 | 1. **Indicator:** World Bank Government Effectiveness Index   **Baseline:** 25 percentile  **Target:** 35 percentile   1. **Indicator:** Contribution of Legal Framework to more effective, accountable and responsive public institutions (measured on a scale from 1 to 5: 5 – Excellent, 4 – Very Good, 3 – Good, 2 – Fair, 1 - Poor);   **Baseline:** 2  **Target:** 5 | 1. Ukraine’s government effectiveness index significantly improved from 22nd percentile in 2012 to 35th percentile in 2016. This is mainly due increased transparency and strengthening of democratic institutions. 2. Legal Framework has notably improved from score “2” (fair) in 2012 to “4” (very good) in 2016. It can be explained by improvement in government procurement procedures, increased open data accessibility, police reform, development of the anti-corruption legislation and establishment of anti-corruption institutions (National Agency on Corruption Prevention, National Anti-Corruption Bureau, electronic asset declaration mechanism, etc.). |
| **UNDP Contribution**  UNDP provided three key outputs that contributed to improvement of more effective and accountable public institutions in Ukraine: a) assistance to the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) on creation of comprehensive e-asset declaration system; b) support to the Parliament of Ukraine to ensure its greater openness; c) strengthening capacities of the Office of the Ombudsperson. | | | |
| **Progress and Achievements**  a) NACP became operational with UNDP technical and capacity-building support. UNDP worked with NACP to launch the e-asset declaration system, which enabled over 107,000 high-level officials to openly publish their assets in 2016. The system is recognized as a major anti-corruption achievement in Ukraine and globally.  b) The parliament launched Open Data instruments enabling citizens to provide feedback on legislation, increasing public accountability. UNDP worked with the Government to develop an open data roadmap using world’s best practices.  c) The Ombudsperson's Office increased its presence to all 24 regions, up from 10 in 2015, to better meet Ukraine’s human rights obligations. Thirteen new regional coordinators are now funded by the government. The Ombudsperson established a network of officials protecting the rights of IDPs and deployed 21 civic monitors to visit prisons and orphanages. These mechanisms are enabling poor citizens and IDPs to address their grievances. The Ombudsperson’s Office responded to 2,400 inquiries compared to 1,550 in 2015. | | | |
| **Gender**:  Around 35.8% of expenditures under this outcome significantly contributed to gender equality (GEN2). The Ombudsperson’s Office now has a monitoring framework for gender quality. The UNDP-supported Justice for Peace in Donbas carried out systematic documentation of human rights abuses against women, preparing cases for prosecution. With UNDP support, the Strategic Gender Platform, representing over 45 CSOs, produced an alternative report on Ukraine’s CEDAW compliance. About 61.8% of UNDP expenditures under this outcome contributed in a limited way to gender equality (GEN1). Currently, most gender mainstreaming is done on an ad hoc basis. The midterm outcome evaluation recommended that future interventions should apply gender mainstreaming and assess planned actions to determine the implications for women and men (Evaluation of UNDP Ukraine’s Democratic Governance Assistance 2012-2016 And Recommendations on Directions for Future Assistance). UNDP will prioritize a Human Rights Based Approach to development programming and gender mainstreaming, enabling a broader, systematic approach to democratic governance and the rule of law. Targeted efforts will be made to ensure that UNDP work with the Ombudsperson’s Office is built on gender analysis and addresses gender concerns. Future UNDP advocacy will promote dialogue between civil society and government, while strengthening the capacity of CSOs on gender budgeting and gender-based violence and domestic violence prevention. | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **UKR\_OUTCOME18 - Government facilitates the participation of women in public, economic and political life.** | $ 147,982 | 1. **Indicator:** Extent to which national development plans/strategies address gender equality issues and identify linkages between gender equality and national development (measured on a scale from 1 to 5: 5 – Excellent, 4 – Very Good, 3 – Good, 2 – Fair, 1 - Poor)   **Baseline:** 3  **Target:** 4 | 1. There is no evident progress on this indicator from 2012 to 2016. Despite the adoption of the State Programme for Ensuring Gender Equality in Ukraine for 2012 – 2016, the programme didn’t receive necessary funding from the government and, thus, was only partially implemented. Global Gender Gap score, provided by the World Economic Forum, remained stable during the period. |
| **UNDP Contribution**  Although there are no linked projects under this outcome, UNDP helped achieve key results: a) development of a comprehensive framework for the National Human Rights Strategy; b) support to the Equal Opportunities caucus; c) technical expertise assistance to the Office of Ombudsperson and CSOs in preparation of alternative CEDAW reports. | | | |
| **Progress and Achievements**   1. The National Human Rights Strategy now has a comprehensive framework for gender equality standards, including gender-explicit indicators to monitor progress on gender equality. UNDP-led consultations with women’s groups and technical expertise were key to developing the framework. 2. The Equal Opportunities caucus, established with UNDP technical and policy support, led to the development of key policies: the national action plan to implement Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, the draft law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men and the draft law on Domestic Violence. These laws address key barriers to women’s economic opportunities and gender-based violence. The caucus also initiated creation of a Public Council on Gender, which is helping to coordinate the efforts of MPs and civil society. UNDP provided technical support and organized policy advocacy events, including a 16-day campaign on violence against women. 3. Shadow reports on CEDAW were developed by the Ombudsperson and CSOs. The reports highlighted gender issues not covered by the official government report. UNDP provided technical expertise to the Ombudsperson and helped organize policy advocacy sessions with 30 CSOs. | | | |
| **Gender**:  Only 38.4% of UNDP expenditure significantly contributed to gender equality. No projects had gender equality as a main objective. UNDP and UN Women launched a joint programme addressing the needs of women in conflict areas, including women’s participation in local decision-making and gender-responsive budgeting. The local government committed to collecting sex-disaggregated data. An agreement was reached with the national police to provide GBV training on community policing. Over 61% of UNDP expenditure made some or no noticeable contribution to gender equality. UNDP will undertake specific actions to improve resource allocation for gender equality and women’s empowerment. All project work plans and new project designs will be reviewed to ensure that specific gender issues have been integrated and appropriately funded. UNDP has adopted a gender action plan, which it will monitor on a regular basis in 2017 (focusing on gender equality results and resources). | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **UKR\_OUTCOME19 - Government adopts policy frameworks and mechanisms to ensure reversal of environmental degradation; climate change mitigation and adaptation; and prevention of and response to natural and human-caused disasters.** | $ 22,887,440 | 1. **Indicator:** Number of newly adopted environmental policy frameworks   **Baseline:** 0  **Target:** 2   1. **Indicator:** Number of active green investment schemes (GIS) and energy efficient (EE) projects   **Baseline:** 0 GIS and 250 EE  **Target:** 100 GIS and 500 EE ongoing projects by the end of 2017   1. **Indicator:** Percentage of national budget allocated to environmental protection and energy efficiency   **Baseline:** 1.61%  **Target:** 3% | 1. Three new environmentally policy frameworks (Intended Nationally-Determined Contribution, Low Carbon Growth Strategy Concept, Paris Agreement on Climate Change) were adopted in 2015-2016, surpassing 2017 target by one. 2. The number of active green investment schemes (GIS) and energy efficient (EE) projects increased substantially from 250 in 2012 to 150,000 in 2016. 3. The share of the national budget allocated to environmental protection and energy efficiency decreased gradually from 1.61% in 2012 to 1.02% in 2015, and then to 0.86% in 2016. This is due to economic recession, ongoing armed conflict in the east and budget consolidation steps, initiated by the government. |
| **UNDP Contribution**  UNDP helped the government in three key areas: a) to set up policy frameworks and mechanisms to regulate green-house gas (GHG) emissions; b) to provide technical assistance in detection of ozone depleting substances (ODS); c) to promote partnerships related to the introduction of energy efficient technologies and methods. | | | |
| **Progress and Achievements**  a) The government adopted its first comprehensive framework for measuring GHG emissions from peatlands, which allows the country to meet UNFCCC reporting obligations and is a precondition for a national emission trading scheme. UNDP’s team of experts facilitated policy dialogues to develop and test the methodology.  b) Over 5,000 mt ODS and 50,000 ODS-based air conditioning systems were stopped at the border due to UNDP-supported testing with specialized equipment in partnership with environmental inspectors and custom services. UNDP/private sector partnerships helped 54 companies produce non-ODS equipment and chemicals (Midterm Review of the UNDP-GEF Full Sized Project Initial Implementation of Accelerated HCFC Phase Out in the CEIT Region).  c) Five partnerships were signed to fund sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste. UNDP worked with municipalities to install ten pilot carbon-neutral biomass boilers and raised awareness about energy efficiency among over 10,000 students and their families. Nine cities adopted legislation to phase out incandescent lightbulbs and introduce energy-efficient lighting, following UNDP technical and policy support. The share of energy efficient lighting equipment grew to 73% (from 50% in 2012), which will help municipalities save 20% of the energy budget. | | | |
| **Gender**:  Only 3.9% of all expenditures contributed to gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEN2). UNDP focused on ensuring that women are fully involved in all consultations related to developing the Sustainable Development Strategy for Ukraine. The strategy has identified gender equality as a core priority. UNDP helped the Ministry of Economy host over 30 consultations, including targeted discussions on gender equality and women’s empowerment. 94.8% of all UNDP expenditures made minimal contribution to gender equality (GEN1). A systematic approach to address gender inequality was not pursued. Future interventions will focus on ensuring that gender dynamics and concerns are analysed when addressing environmental protection and supporting adaptive climate change initiatives. All projects will be required to conduct gender analysis and include gender equality targets. | | | |

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| **Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)**  **Evaluations findings:**  **2015 Partnership Survey**  According to the 2015 UNDP Partnership Survey, 85% of respondents considered UNDP to play a relevant role in Ukraine’s development (representing a 2%-point increase from 2012 survey results). Key partner of choice relevance criteria identified by the survey included UNDP ability to influence policy and build capacity, achievement of results and outreach to a wide range of partners. UNDP is considered to be making two main contributions to national development goals: (1) institutional capacity building for delivery of basic services; and (2) early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development in post-conflict/disaster settings. However, UNDP efforts in reducing likelihood of conflict and the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change, and gender equality did not receive the same recognition. UNDP will deepen it’s focus on the abovementioned issues in the next CPD.  **UNDAF Evaluation**  There are several issues related to realization of UN Partnership Framework 2012 – 2017 (UNPF). Firstly, the government was not engaged sufficiently in the UNPF process, and while it signed the UNPF text, it did not agree to the Results Matrix. Consequently, there was little national leadership at the level of the UNPF. Secondly, UNPF Outcomes included too many subjects and were too broad; they were not always realistic or clearly defined, and included far too many indicators. With too many, and too ambitious targets, many have not been and will not be achieved. Finally, the events of 2013-2014 and the continuing crisis have radically shifted the UN’s work from development activities to humanitarian relief. The UNCT now carries out humanitarian work in the east and with IDPs, and is ramping up early recovery work in a well-designed and logical manner. The UNCT is looking to consolidate and build on its development work in the country as a whole in a new UNDAF. Such a new UNDAF must be manageable for optimum results. This means it should be designed as a flexible tool to move progressively from humanitarian, to early recovery and development in some areas while engaging in development work in the bulk of the country.  **Evaluation of UNDP Ukraine’s Democratic Governance Assistance 2012-2016 And Recommendations on Directions for Future Assistance**  The evaluation found that recent and ongoing governance interventions were successful to an extent in contributing to specific progress in the achievement of more effective, accountable and responsive public institutions. Notably, as a result of UNDP support in recent years, the Ombudsperson has increased its institutional and substantive capacity and presence in the regions, including by working through civil society organizations. UNDP offered technical expertise on the structure of the newly created National Agency on Prevention of Corruption (NACP) and its operating methods. UNDP expertise was provided to draft an action plan to implement the prevention elements of the law. Nine recommendations were created during the evaluation, as a result necessary actions were developed and initiated by the CO. Among others, the evaluation recommended the Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Programming and Gender Equality underpin and position governance programming to achieve better and more sustainable development outcomes.  **Democratization and Human Rights project final evaluation**  The evaluation concluded that DHRP laid the groundwork not only for follow-on UNDP projects, but the projects of other donors operating in the civil society sector in Ukraine. In this sense, DHRP was “ground-breaking”. Per the independent evaluators, the project consistently performed at a high level across all its results areas and proved to be highly adaptable to changed political circumstances in Ukraine which allowed it to reach thousands of beneficiaries across Ukraine. The evaluation recommendations related mostly to a new phase of DHRP but can serve other CO initiatives in the area. Specially, a new phase of DHRP should especially prioritize the recommendations of the March 2017 CEDAW report to address needs of IDP women, afford legal aid, advocate for gender-based legal reforms, and continue to involve women in CSOs and political life in Ukraine. The evaluation recommends that DHRP increase programming for vulnerable youth in Ukraine. The entire DHRP programme could significantly benefit from more cutting-edge youth driven social media platforms that detail international human rights.  **Assessment of Community-based Approach (CBA III) to Local Development project**  The evaluation noted that the community-based approach to local development programme has had a dramatic impact in the lives of communities. “It has helped facilitate their transition from being passive recipient of centrally planned services and resource provision to proactive identification and pursued of their needs and interests.” The evaluation also highlighted that the bottom-up approach to decentralization, pursued by CBA, is of critical importance for the ongoing decentralization efforts in Ukraine.  **Poverty Reduction/Recovery Outcome Evaluation**  The evaluation highlighted that UNDP has contributed to informing relevant policy debate, as well as policy-making in Ukraine. Results were reported on establishment of standards and methodologies in a wide range of areas covered by the ongoing social sector reform. The interventions had an impact on legislative change for vulnerable groups in society, including youth; people living with HIV/AIDS; the LGBT community; people with disabilities’ as well as legislation underpinning social reform. The evaluation highlighted UNDP’s work on building capacities at various levels of partnership. This includes increased capacities of the government at central level to use data and evidence for policy planning, as well as capacity of civil society organizations to conduct advocacy work with the government, including on entrepreneurs’ rights and rights of vulnerable groups of the populations. The evaluation concluded that poverty reduction and social cohesion remain at the core of UNDP’s work and should inform future interventions in this area.  **Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting in Ukraine, final project evaluation**  The evaluation found that the project achieved significant results, including promoting close coordination with municipalities and cities to effectively phase out energy inefficient lamps. The project’s informational campaigns were its bright points, and resulted in the creation of a number of effective messages for Ukrainian consumers on energy efficient lighting and climate change. The project has made significant contributions to the awareness of energy efficiency and energy efficient lighting in Ukraine’s consumer, local and municipal governments, as evidenced by a significant increase in consumption of energy-efficient equipment. The conversion of retailers and manufacturers to energy efficient lighting, as well as adoption of decrees by municipal and city governments need to be further promoted and adopted by others.  **Development and Commercialization of Bioenergy Technologies in the Municipal Sector in Ukraine, Mid-Term Review Report**  Significant results were reported at the policy/legislative level. Specifically, because of legal changes prepared by the project, four draft laws on alternative energy were registered in the Parliament; 12 biomass-fired boilers with 200 kW thermal capacities are installed and started operations; Municipal Biomass Programmes have been developed for 7 pilot oblasts. The Financial Support Mechanism, in partnership with the IFC, is a first landmark initiative for UNDP. The evaluation recommended to provide technical assistance in development of the National Programme / Action Plan on use of biomass energy in municipal services, intensify cooperation with the stakeholders (Verkhovna Rada, Bioenergy Association of Ukraine, Ukrainian Pellet Union, all-Ukrainian association of local self-governments "Association of Ukrainian Cities"), and provide assistance to the municipalities which are signatories to the Covenant of Mayors.  **Major Lessons Learnt**:   1. Effective conflict prevention programming stems from participatory and inclusive consultations with affected communities and civil society, as evidenced by the evaluation of the Dialogue Support Platform. The evaluation concluded that calls for proposals should require partners to join with other CSOs and local authorities and better articulate social cohesion. These lessons fed into UNDP’s leading role in developing the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE). 2. People in Ukraine, particularly rural residents, are largely unaware of legal aid services. A survey showed that only 26% of the general population were aware of these services, but only 12% among rural people. Legal aid (through 17 new offices and a national legal aid telephone hotline service) has not impacted access to justice. Fear of retribution for reporting crimes to the police is high. UNDP will support mobile services and other mechanism, targeting the most vulnerable. 3. Medicine procurement as a support service to the Ministry of Health highlighted the sensitivity of patent issues. UNDP has taken measures to ensure due diligence, including through active communications with the government and patient organizations. Promotion of the best international practices on patent issues will also be strengthened by collaboration with media, business associations and producers. 4. UNDP needs to strengthen its gender equality work through targeted interventions and gender expertise. An external evaluation found that some UNDP Democratic Governance activities “were not designed or implemented based on gender analyses or approaches” (Evaluation of UNDP Ukraine’s Democratic Governance Assistance 2012-2016 And Recommendations on Directions for Future Assistance). The UNCT Gender Scorecard revealed weaknesses with regards to gender mainstreaming. The CO developed a gender action plan to correct this. The 2018–2022 CPD will include clear gender targets and resources. 5. An area-based approach contributes more effectively to programming and helps strengthen synergies as evidenced by the governance outcome evaluation. The CO shifted from a project to an area-based approach to implement its interventions in conflict-affected areas. More than 10 projects were merged within the Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme. A holistic management style allowed the CO to break silos. Management costs were reduced and communication with partners streamlined. |

**III. Country Programme Resources**

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| **UNDP Strategic Plan Outcomes** | **Programme Expenditure ($) 2012-2017\*** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded | 1,481,517 | 25,284,848 | 26,766,365 | 10.20% |
| Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance | 2,413,382 | 77,665,335 | 80,078,717 | 30.60% |
| Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services | 514,860 | 120,145,167 | 120,660,027 | 48.00% |
| Outcome 4: Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| Outcome 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change | 100,000 | 1,135,892 | 1,235,892 | 0.50% |
| Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings | 618,482 | 26,705,027 | 27,323,509 | 10.40% |
| Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles | 609,551 | 146,963 | 756,514 | 0.30% |
| Total | 5,737,792 | 251,083,232 | 256,821,024 |  |

\* The table includes planned delivery for 2017, actual delivery for 2012-16 is $165.6 m and planned delivery for 2017 is $91.2 m. Source: Financial Data collected from CDR, atlas CM124CB and intranet executive snapshot report

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| **Data sources**: |
| 1. UNDP 2015 Partnership Survey (Ukraine) 2. United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF) 2012-2017 Forward Looking Evaluation & Comparative Advantage Analysis, Richard Olver, 02/29/2016 3. Evaluation of UNDP Ukraine’s Democratic Governance Assistance 2012-2016 And Recommendations on Directions for Future Assistance, Marcia V. J. Kran, 05/08/2016 4. Midterm Review of the UNDP-GEF Full Sized Project Initial Implementation of Accelerated HCFC Phase Out in the CEIT Region (Belarus, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan), UNDP, 12/1/2016 5. Detailed Group Tables for UNDP Ukraine - Pulse Survey 2016, 06/01/2016 6. 2016 ROAR Report (Ukraine) 7. Mid-Term Evaluation of Strengthening SME Business Management Organizations, Anthony Costanzo, 01/26/2017 8. Assessment of the Community Based Approach to Local Development Project, Phase III, Ukraine (CBA III), Neil Webster & Adam Moe Fejerskov, *forthcoming* 9. Terminal Evaluation of Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting in Ukraine, My K. Ton, Petro Pavlychenko, 03/10/2017 10. Midterm Review of Development and Commercialization of Bioenergy Technologies in the Municipal Sector in Ukraine, Paata Janelidze, 03/01/2017 11. Final Evaluation of Poverty Reduction, Recovery and Peacebuilding Outcome, Vera Devine, 03/08/2017 |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)