

Ukraine Joint Programme on CRSV
ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 18 DECEMBER – 31 DECEMBER 2024

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results ²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Ukraine Joint Programme on CRSV Programme Number: NDICI CRISIS FPI/2023/437-822 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00140541 	<p><i>Country/Region Ukraine</i></p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results:</i> Outcomes(s): United Nations in Ukraine - Transitional Framework (September 2022-December 2023): Strategic Priority 2.1: National capacities are strengthened and use data for efficient crisis response and recovery planning Strategic Priority 3.1: Early recovery interventions are effective in increasing inclusive human development, promoting a sustainable green economy, and building a resilient society</p>
Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Ukraine United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in Ukraine United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Ukraine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Ukraine Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration (DPM/EEAI) Office (Apparatus) of the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy (GC/GEP) Ministry of Social Policy (MSP) National Social Service of Ukraine (NSSU) Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) National Police of Ukraine (NPU)
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	Programme Duration
<p>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution⁴:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (if applicable): \$2,333,100.00 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OSRSG-SVC: \$72,321.30 UNFPA: \$525,910.62 UN Women: \$500,815.42 UNDP: \$1,210,721.67 MPTFO: \$23,331.00 <p>Agency Contribution \$470,241.35</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (if applicable) 	<p>Overall Duration (months) 18 months</p> <p>Start Date⁵ (dd.mm.yyyy) 16.01.2024</p>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

Government Contribution (if applicable)	\$0.00	Original End Date ⁶ (dd.mm.yyyy)	31.05.2025
Other Contributions (donors) (if applicable)	0.00	Current End date ⁷ (dd.mm.yyyy)	15.06.2024
TOTAL:	\$2,803,341.35		
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy		Report Submitted By <input type="checkbox"/> Name: Chikuhwa <input type="checkbox"/> Title: Programme Team Leader and Senior Policy Advisor <input type="checkbox"/> Participating Organization (Lead): Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict <input type="checkbox"/> Email address: chikuwha@un.org	

ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-Based Organisations
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DPM/EEAI	Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration
DPPA	UN Department of Political & Peacebuilding Affairs
EU	European Union
FoC	Framework of Cooperation
FPI	EU Service for Foreign Policy Instruments
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GC/GEP	Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy
GOU	Government of Ukraine
HRC	Human Rights Commissioner
HRMMU	UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission to Ukraine
HSPG	High School of Public Governance
IAWG	Interagency Working Group
ICC	International Criminal Court
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JIAP	Joint Implementation Action Plan
JP	Joint Programme
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MSP	Ministry of Social Policy
NPU	National Police of Ukraine
NSS	National Social Service
NTC	National Training Center
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSINT	Open-Source Intelligence
OSRSG-SVC	UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
PUNO	Participating UN Organisation
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
RRM	Regional Review Meeting
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRC	Survivor Relief Centre
SWPA	Senior Women's Protection Adviser
TG	Technical Group
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VRU	Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
WG	Working Group
WPA	Women's Protection Adviser

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ukraine Joint Programme on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV JP) funded through a generous contribution by **the EU Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)** sponsored assistance was established to provide strategic and technical support for implementing the Joint Implementation Action Plan (JIAP). This plan was developed following the adoption of the 2020 Framework of Cooperation (FoC) on the Prevention and Response to CRSV in Ukraine. The CRSV JP aims to equip Government of Ukraine (GOU) institutions and relevant UN entities with technical expertise, facilitating collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs) and first responders to implement the FoC through:

- (i) Policy development,
- (ii) Training and awareness-raising, and
- (iii) Survivor support.

In 2024, the key achievements associated with the CRSV JP included:

- Adoption of Ukraine's **CRSV Survivor Protection Law**, titled *"On Legal and Social Protection of Survivors of Sexual Violence Related to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine and Providing Urgent Interim Reparations"* (Law No. 4067-IX, dated 20.11.2024), a major milestone in Ukraine's CRSV legislation.
- Passage of the Law **"On Recording Information on Damage Caused to Personal Non-Property Rights as a Result of Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine"** (Law No. 4071-IX, dated 20.11.2024);
- Amendment of Ukraine's Criminal Code aligning its legal framework with provisions from the Rome Statute, the Istanbul Convention, and the EU Directives);
- Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code further harmonizing Ukraine's legislation with international standards, including provisions of the Rome Statute, the Istanbul Convention, and the EU Directives);
- Increased public awareness of CRSV driven by the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Besides, the CRSV JP supported the GOU collecting initial CRSV data and start developing CRSV survivor-centred programme implementation capacity. The CRSV JP assessed early progress in adapting existing gender-based violence (GBV) referral mechanisms to meet CRSV-specific needs, took critical steps to enhance accessibility to social services for CRSV survivors, and strengthened interagency coordination and CSO collaboration.

The flexible approach integrated in the Ukraine CRSV JP, coupled with the EU FPI's commitment to advancing critical social service reforms, proved essential to the CRSV JP successful implementation in a context marked by an unpredictable wartime environment. Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs) implementing Ukraine CRSV JP overcame substantial challenges including a shortage of CRSV experts in Ukraine, outdated GOU coordination mechanisms, and lack of safe locations for CRSV training events.

While this report highlights numerous achievements, it is important to acknowledge that a number of outcomes were not solely the result of this specific Joint Programme. The CRSV JP primarily contributed human resources and expertise, enabling the implementation of activities supported by other projects, particularly two major Joint Programmes on CRSV led by the Team of Experts and the UN Action network respectively. The synergy between these efforts played a crucial role in achieving progress.

Despite these achievements, significant challenges remain, including persistent underreporting of CRSV cases due to survivors' mistrust of institutions and stigma, the lack of specialised legal aid, the lack of referral pathways for CRSV survivors, and limited CRSV and GBV response integration.

I. Purpose

The Ukraine CRSV JP was established to provide both strategic and technical support for the rollout of the FoC JIAP, developed in response to the adoption of the FoC on the Prevention and Response to CRSV in Ukraine. The CRSV JP aims to offer technical expertise and support to various GOU institutions and relevant UN entities, working collaboratively with CSOs and first responders to implement the FoC through:

- Policy development
- Training and awareness-raising
- Support for survivors

The primary objective of the CRSV JP is: "Strengthened and coordinated CRSV prevention and response in Ukraine." This objective is developed through the following three outcomes:

1. Enhanced coordination among government entities to ensure policy consistency in CRSV prevention and response, informed by accurate and objective data.
2. Increased capacity among stakeholders involved in the implementation of the rollout plan, ensuring survivor-centred programs based on reliable data.
3. Improved accessibility of services for survivors.

The CRSV JP contributes to two of the three strategic priorities outlined in the UN in Ukraine Transitional Framework (2022–2024):

- **Strategic Priority 2.1:** Strengthening community recovery interventions to enhance resilience and address displacement through nexus approaches in key sectors, promoting rights-based, people-centred, inclusive, and gender-responsive human development.

- **Strategic Priority 3.1:** Supporting national and sub-national capacities and systems informed by data to foster efficient, inclusive, and gender-responsive crisis response, recovery planning, and green economic growth.

Additionally, the CRSV JP aligns with the broader goal of achieving SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Outcomes

Outcome 1 – Improved coordination among government entities to ensure policy consistency in the prevention and response to CRSV based on accurate and objective data

Key Achievements in 2024 (CRSV JP):

- Adoption of the **Law of Ukraine on Legal and Social Protection of Victims of Sexual Violence Related to Armed Aggression** (No. 4067-IX, 20.11.2024), a cornerstone of Ukraine’s CRSV legislation.
- Adoption of the **Law of Ukraine on Recording Information on Damage to Personal Non-Property Rights Due to Armed Aggression** (No. 4071-IX, 20.11.2024).
- Amendments to the **Criminal Code of Ukraine** to align legislation with provisions of the **Rome Statute, Istanbul Convention, and EU Directives**.
- Amendments to the **Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine** to ensure compliance with international legal standards including the Rome Statute, the Istanbul Convention, and the EU Directives).
- Increased public awareness of CRSV resulting from Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

Outcome 1 Indicator – The Joint Secretariat is established in support of the Interagency Working Group (IAWG) for the roll-out of the Implementation Plan (JIAP) for the Framework of Cooperation on CRSV

To support the IAWG rollout, the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy (GC/GEP Office) and a team of national and international experts funded through the CRSV JP— including a dedicated national expert embedded in the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration (DPM/EEAI) Office—fulfilled the coordination role initially assigned to the Joint Secretariat. During the CRSV JP inception period, a Ukrainian consultant swiftly reviewed the FoC JIAP to enhance user accessibility and support the development of its Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework.

Outcome 2 – Increased capacity of stakeholders involved in the roll out of the implementation plan in developing programmes using a survivor-centred approach based on accurate and objective data

Key Achievements in 2024 (CRSV JP): Support provided for initial CRSV data collection to inform policy decisions and capacity-building efforts to support the development of survivor-centered programmes.

Outcome 2 Indicator 1a – Percentage of government actors reporting improved knowledge in developing programmes using a survivor-centered approach based on accurate and objective data

- Over 80% of Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and National Police of Ukraine (NPU) employees enrolled in two three-day CRSV Response training sessions demonstrated enhanced understanding of CRSV-specific crime prevention and investigation measures.

Outcome 2 Indicator 2 – *Reach of specific training on the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements mechanism*

- Approximately 150 public sector specialists enhanced their skills in CRSV case identification and registration
- Specialized training sessions reinforced the importance of timely, survivor-centered referrals.
- Trainees recognized the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (HRMMU) as pivotal in ensuring survivors’ experiences are documented and addressed, fostering continued collaboration.

Outcome 3 – Improved accessibility of services for (CRSV) survivors

Key Achievements in 2024 (CRSV JP)

- Significant progress in expanding accessibility to critical services for survivors.

Outcome 3 Indicator 1 – *A mechanism for providing a coordinated and timely assistance to CRSV survivors is established and coordinates all existing referral channels*

- In 2024, the CRSV JP supported the Government of Ukraine (GOU) and CRSV stakeholders in evaluating the adaptation of existing GBV referral mechanisms to meet CRSV-specific needs

Outcome 3 Indicator 2 – *Percentage of professionals and front-line service providers reporting clear knowledge on standards to ensure provision of comprehensive, needs-based assistance to all survivors*

- Nearly 100 social service specialists in Ukraine improved their expertise in CRSV case identification and registration.

Outcome 3 Indicator 3 – *Number of destroyed/war damaged facilities and properties of specialised support service for CRSV survivors supported in view of resuming their operations (/ Institutions working on CRSV cases/providing support to CRSV survivors report having enhanced capacity)*

- Support for rebuilding war-damaged facilities and restoring operational capacity of specialized CRSV survivor support institutions.
- Strengthening the Ministry of Social Policy (MSP) and National Social Service (NSS) to oversee CRSV survivor registration and service provision.
- Assistance to the GOU-funded High School of Public Governance (HSPG) and the GBV Prevention & Counteraction National Training Center (GBV NTC) to adapt GBV training to meet the needs of professionals handling CRSV cases.

Outputs

Output 1.1 Strategic and technical capacity of national authorities enhanced in the prevention and response to CRSV

In 2024, the **CRSV JP** played a vital role in supporting Ukrainian authorities by enhancing their strategic and technical capacity to systematically address **CRSV-related issues**. This assistance provided:

- **Additional CRSV expertise**
- **National-level coordination of CRSV initiatives**

- **Informative reporting to strengthen policy decisions**

The **Government of Ukraine (GOU)** leveraged this support to improve legislation and increase public awareness of **CRSV resulting from Russia's full-scale invasion**. Notably, Ukraine developed and adopted its primary CRSV legislation—the **CRSV Survivor Protection Law**—while also incorporating CRSV-specific amendments to the **Criminal Code** and **Criminal Procedure Code**. A detailed breakdown, structured around original and amended **CRSV Output 1.1 performance indicators**, is provided below.

Advancing FoC Implementation & International Awareness

The **CRSV JP** supported several key events at both **strategic and technical levels** to advance the **Framework of Cooperation's (FoC) implementation** and enhance international awareness of Ukraine's CRSV-related efforts.

Participation in the Beijing+30 Regional Review Meeting (RRM) – Geneva, October 2024

Ukraine contributed to international advocacy by providing expertise and assistance to Ukrainian representatives attending the **Beijing+30 RRM**. The delegation:

- Organized a **side event** titled: *"Ensuring gender mainstreaming in the country during recovery from armed aggression."*
- Participated in two high-level panels, namely: 1) "Closing the Gender Gap: Effective Policies to Deliver on SDGs in the ECE Region"; 2) "Accelerating Women's Economic Empowerment: The Path to Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies".

This engagement **showcased Ukraine's commitment** to combating **gender-based violence (GBV)**, promoting **gender equality**, and integrating **gender perspectives** into its **post-war recovery efforts**. The side event provided a platform to discuss Ukraine's **recovery plan**, foster international collaboration, and position Ukraine as an active **global player in gender-sensitive reconstruction efforts**. Panel discussions highlighted Ukraine's progress in **bridging the gender gap**, while also allowing participants to exchange best practices that could be adapted to Ukraine's unique context.

UN Security Council Open Debate – Women, Peace & Security

UN Women led the organization of the event: "Innovative Approaches to Protection in Conflict: Good Practices and Lessons from Ukraine." This event, held in conjunction with the 15th anniversary of the UN's CRSV prevention and response agenda, gathered over 50 participants, including representatives from:

- UN entities (SRSG/SVC Office, UN DPPA, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNFPA)
- International CSOs
- UN Member States, including the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada (including its Women-Peace-Security Ambassador) and Ukraine (including its Permanent Representative)

Participants engaged in discussions about Ukraine's progress and challenges in CRSV prevention and response.

Ukraine's Leadership in the PSVI Alliance

The above event strengthened Ukraine's international standing, leading to its selection as the Chair of the International Alliance on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict (PSVI Alliance) at the Annual PSVI Alliance Conference, hosted by Colombia.

Ukraine's 2025 PSVI Alliance Chairmanship

The CRSV JP experts assisted Ukraine in preparing for its first PSVI Chairmanship meeting (scheduled for January 2025). This leadership role enables Ukraine to:

- Draw global attention to CRSV and GBV crimes linked to Russia's full-scale invasion.
- Strengthen its position on the international stage as a country actively combating these crimes.
- Promote Ukraine's best practices, while sharing and scaling successful strategies.
- Learn new approaches from partner states.

International Forum: Post-Traumatic Growth of CRSV Survivors

In collaboration with UN HRMMU, SEMA (a local CSO for CRSV survivors), UN Women, and UNFPA, an international forum was organized: "Post-Traumatic Growth of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Survivors in Conditions of a Long War – Let's Go, Sisters!".

This event, attended by over 160 participants, including GOU institutions, mass media, survivor-led organizations, women's CSOs, and other CRSV stakeholders, aimed to:

- Promote draft legislation on CRSV survivors and interim reparations.
- Discuss avenues for survivors' post-traumatic growth.
- Provide support for male CRSV survivors.

Indicator 1.1.1 Number of coordination meetings conducted by the IAWG and/or its subgroups (amended in August 2024)

In 2024, PUNOs participated in the GOU-convened IAWG meeting and five subgroup meetings (six meetings in total). Their contributions helped the GOU develop the IAWG Rules & Procedures, approved in December 2024, to structure activities, enhance interagency coordination, and strengthen collaboration with the SRSG/SVC Office. Additionally, PUNOs supported the GOU in creating a set of indicators to track the IAWG's progress in establishing a CRSV prevention and response system in Ukraine.

Furthermore, the SRSG/SVC Office engaged a local consultant to develop a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the FoC JIAP. The consultant successfully assessed the JIAP, transforming it into a user-friendly tool through a participatory review of its outcomes, targets, and indicators of success. Based on this assessment, she developed a comprehensive M&E Framework for the FoC JIAP, ensuring effective stakeholder coordination, improving its structure, and reinforcing a survivor-centered approach. Her work laid a solid foundation for measuring progress and assessing impact.

PUNO's CRSV assistance efforts were guided by a team of international advisors, including:

- The Senior Women's Protection Adviser (Senior WPA or SWPA), hired by UNDP and embedded in the UN Coordinator Office (RCO);
- A WPA hired by UNFPA and seconded to the OHCHR Ukraine Country Office;
- Another WPA hired and embedded within the UN Women Ukraine Country Office.

These advisors played a crucial role in strengthening national responses and improving support mechanisms for CRSV survivors.

Notably, UN Women provided technical assistance to IAWG Sub-Group #2 ("Providing Comprehensive Assistance to Victims of CRSV"), Sub-Group #3 ("Access to Justice and Accountability"), and Sub-Group #5 ("Reparations and Compensation"). They facilitated discussions on key CRSV issues, including the impact of

Rome Statute ratification on CRSV crime recognition, strategies for enhancing survivor rights protection and access to justice, and the implementation of comprehensive rehabilitation programs for CRSV survivors of all genders. Additionally, they highlighted the need for further IAWG attention to protecting the rights of children born as a result of CRSV and providing rehabilitation support for survivors' families.

UN Women also supported the GOU in amending regulations governing intergovernmental coordination of CRSV prevention and response actions, specifically Cabinet Ministries of Ukraine Resolution #658 ([Cabinet Ministries of Ukraine Resolution #658 'Procedure for Interaction of Entities Implementing Measures in the Field of Preventing and Counteracting Domestic Violence and GBV'](#)). They also developed the Roadmap for CRSV Training Unification/Coordination, which provides an overview of available CRSV capacity-building events and identifies training gaps.

To ensure close coordination, PUNO representatives to the CRSV JP-participated in four meetings of the UN CRSV Working Group (CRSV WG), established to align the design and implementation of CRSV-related activities among UN organizations.

These coordination efforts complemented the work of the UN/Ukraine CRSV Technical Group (TG), co-chaired by the GC/GEP and the Acting SWPA. This TG includes PUNO representatives, international and national CRSV advisors, and representatives from assisted GOU organizations.

Indicator 1.1.2 Number of guidance notes, recommendation and/or methodology documents produced (amended in August 2024)

Legislative Support

In the area of law preparation, the DPM/EEAI Office and the MSP, with UN Women support, provided legal and technical advice to the working group drafting the CRSV Survivor Protection Law ([Law of Ukraine "On Legal and Social Protection of Victims of Sexual Violence Related to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine and Providing Urgent Interim Reparations" #4067-IX from 20.11.2024](#)). Their guidance emphasized gender considerations, and the integration of a survivor-centered, multi-sectoral approach aligned with international standards.

Through the CRSV JP, PUNOs assisted Ukrainian authorities in facilitating the adoption and consideration of several key legislative initiatives:

- **CRSV Personal Damage Records Law** ([Law of Ukraine "On Recording Information on Damage Caused to Personal Non-Property Rights as a Result of Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine" #4071-IX from 20.11.2024](#)) – facilitated by UN Women.
- Amendments to Ukraine's Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code ([Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine in connection with the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and amendments thereto" #4012-IX from 09.10.2024](#)) – facilitated by UNDP.
- Draft amendments to Ukraine's Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code ([Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine in connection with the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and amendments thereto" #4012-IX from 09.10.2024](#)) to support the implementation of international law on combating domestic and other types of violence – facilitated by UNDP.
- Draft amendments to Ukraine's Free Legal Aid Law ([#12297 from 09.12.2024](#)), developed in collaboration with the Legal Aid Support Coordination Centre to ensure CRSV survivors have access to free legal assistance – facilitated by UN Women.

The CRSV JP also contributed to reviewing legislative proposals to safeguard human rights:

- **Draft amendments to Ukraine’s Criminal Code** ([#12291 from 09.12.2024](#)) regarding criminal offenses against public order and morale, identifying provisions that could weaken protections for children against sexual exploitation and violence – reviewed by UNDP.
- **Draft Law on Criminal Liability for International Crimes** ([#11538 from 02.09.2024](#)) aimed at aligning Ukraine’s legislation with the Rome Statute provisions – reviewed by UN Women.

Regulatory Support

The CRSV JP provided assistance to the GOU in refining regulations to improve CRSV prevention and response efforts:

- Amendments to [CMU Resolution](#) ([#658 from 22.08.18](#)) strengthening collaboration among domestic violence and GBV prevention actors to enhance victim access to protection services – facilitated by UN Women.
- **Development of a common response algorithm** for police officers, prosecutors, healthcare workers, and social service professionals operating in non-occupied territories (pending governmental approval) – facilitated by UNDP.
- **Drafting and adoption of MIA orders on NPU activities** ([#817 from 09.12.2024](#) and [#818 dated from 09.12.2024](#) and [#852 from 23.12.2024](#)) to improve interdepartmental coordination and grassroots implementation of domestic violence and GBV prevention directives – facilitated by UNDP.
- **Amendments to MSP regulations** to align with the CRSV Survivor Protection Law – facilitated by UN Women.

Methodological and Advisory Support

UNDP, through a national advisor embedded in MIA/NPU, supported the development of methodological recommendations on:

- a. Interaction between investigators and psychologists in criminal proceedings related to sexual violence;
- b. Compliance with international protocols for the safe, ethical collection, use, exchange, and analysis of data on sexual violence cases reported to the NPU, MIA, and NPU hotline;
- c. The identification of the subject and object of the offense in sexual violence cases, in accordance with the IHL norms and practices.

To ensure practical application, these recommendations were developed in collaboration with CRSV survivors (both men and women), psychologists working in relevant criminal proceedings, and NPU investigators. Completion is expected in 2025.

Additionally, PUNOs involved in the implementation of the CRSV JP provided a series of assessments and recommendations:

- A review of best international practices (including those from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, and Nepal) for CRSV survivor reparations, informing Ukraine’s policy development – facilitated by UN Women.

- An analysis of **EU Directive 2024/1712** and Ukraine's legislative and policy initiatives to counter human trafficking – facilitated by UN Women.
- A review of Ukraine's **State Strategy for Equal Rights & Opportunities (2022-2030)** and its alignment with the **UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women** and relevant EU standards.
- Recommendations for integrating international CRSV standards into the **Operational Plan (2025-2027)** for the **State Strategy for Equal Rights & Opportunities (2022-2030)**.

Indicator 1.1.3 Number of governmental institutions (Ministry/Other national level authority) receiving ongoing support from CRSV JP-sponsored experts (added in August 2024)

Under **Indicator 1.1.3**, The CRSV JP provided ongoing support to multiple government institutions. As envisioned in the CRSV JP design, PUNOs hired local advisors and coordinators to bolster six GOU organizations: two experts to support the DPM/EEAI Office, two experts to support the GC/GEP Office (often called Apparatus), an expert to support the MIA and NPU (a MIA-subordinated organisation), an expert to support the MSP, and an expert to support the NSS (a MSP-subordinated organisation).

These experts collaborated with their host organization counterparts to develop roadmaps and work plans that outlined their contributions toward achieving **FoC JIAP targets**. The plans were discussed at the **October 30 UN/Ukraine CRSV Technical Group (TG) meeting**.

Additionally, local experts received support from the three WPAs embedded within PUNOs.

Ongoing and Future Efforts

PUNOs will continue hiring short-term local consultants to strengthen the GOU's limited capacity for effective CRSV prevention and response. For example, in response to MSP's request for technical assistance in late 2024, **UNDP initiated the recruitment of local consultants to develop a CRSV case registration, processing, and reporting system in 2025**. These consultants will:

- Develop a protocol for working with CRSV survivors.
- Design a standardized form for reporting assistance provided to survivors.
- Create a program to assist CRSV survivors.

Indicator 1.1.4 Number of IAWG Annual Reports (added in the revised logframe)

In early 2024, the GOU sought contributions from participating PUNOs supporting two IAWG subgroups: *Strengthening the Capacity of the Security & Defence Sector to Prevent and Address CRSV and Reparations & Compensation*, to draft 2024 Subgroup Reports. Their input is expected to help the GOU accurately assess progress made in 2024 and guide the development of well-informed plans for 2025.

Output 1.2 The monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) mechanism is strengthened, in line with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions #1960 (2010) and #2467 (2019).

The MARA mechanism was enhanced in 2024 in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, including Resolutions 1960 (2010) and 2467 (2019).

Through the CRSV JP and under the coordination of the SWPA, a UN CRSV WG was established, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010) and the FoC. In particular, UN Women, in consultation with other PUNOs, led the development of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the UN CRSV WG. These ToRs,

based on the CRSV architecture conceived by UN policy and adapted to Ukraine's context, were formally adopted by the UN CRSV WG in December 2024.

In 2024, the CRSV JP helped enhance Ukraine's CRSV situational awareness among both national and foreign policymakers. However, some activities under Output 1.2 faced delays due to challenges in advisor selection and hiring. More specific details are provided below, structured according to the original and amended CRSV Output 1.2 performance indicators.

Indicator 1.2.1 Number of OHCHR public reports including information and analysis on CRSV in Ukraine (amended in August 2024)

OHCHR, contributed to the development of four quarterly *Reports on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine* and a special report titled *Human Rights Situation During the Russian Occupation of Territory of Ukraine and Its Aftermath* (linked in the table below). These reports incorporated CRSV data and analysis.

Report Title	Period Covered	Link
Report on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine	December 2023 - February 2024	https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/report-human-rights-situation-ukraine-1-december-2023-29-february-2024
Human Rights Situation During the Russian Occupation of Territory of Ukraine and its Aftermath	March 2024	https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/human-rights-situation-during-russian-occupation-territory-ukraine-and
Report on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine	March-May 2024	https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/report-human-rights-situation-ukraine-1-march-31-may-2024
Report on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine: Treatment of Prisoners of War and Update on the Human Rights Situation	June-August 2024	https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/40th-periodic-report-human-rights-situation-ukraine-treatment-prisoners
Report on the Human Rights Situation in Ukraine	September-November 2024	https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/country-reports/41st-periodic-report-human-rights-situation-ukraine-1-september-30-november

Indicator 1.2.2 Inputs from UN Country Team provided to the SRSG/SVC Office for the Secretary General's Annual Report on CRSV (added in August 2024)

The present Narrative Report will contribute to the preparation of the annual report of the Secretary-General on CRSV.

The CRSV JP supported the development of an [information and advocacy document](#) that underscores the systematic nature of CRSV committed by the Russian Armed Forces against Ukrainian civilians and prisoners of war, with strong indications of high-level sanctioning.

Indicator 1.2.3 Number of updates to the CRSV WG on OHCHR-documented CRSV cases, including statistics and analysis of patterns and trends (added in August 2024).

The OHCHR Country Office, kept the UN CRSV WG informed about OHCHR-documented CRSV cases, including statistics and analysis of patterns and trends.

Indicator

1.2.4 Number of updates to the IAWG supporting implementation of the FoC on OHCHR-documented CRSV cases, including statistics and analysis of patterns and trends (added in August 2024, amended in March 2025)

UN Women supported the work of three IAWG Sub-Groups (specifically, Sub-Group 2 on CRSV Survivor Assistance and Sub-Group 3 on Accountability & Access to Justice, and Sub-Group 5 on Compensation & Reparations) and facilitated group meetings on implementation of comprehensive CRSV survivor rehabilitation programs, introduction of CRSV specific criminal procedures, and protection of the CRSV survivors' rights.

No information on documented CRSV cases was provided in 2024 (as the WPA seconded to OHCHR was hired after the IAWG 2024 meeting). It is envisioned that OHCHR will inform the IAWG about the CRSV cases documented by OHCHR in 2024 (including analysis of patterns and trends) in the IAWG May 2025 meeting.

Indicator 1.2.5 Number of field visits to identify gaps, challenges, recommendations related to CRSV monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (amended in August 2024)

UN Women played a key role in planning three joint field visits in early 2025. To ensure effectiveness, the WPA consulted with PUNOs, Ukraine's national and regional authorities, survivors' networks, and other civil society actors. These visits aimed to assess local capacity to identify, report, and respond to CRSV cases, as well as to pinpoint gaps and challenges faced by local institutions.

Indicator 1.2.6 Number of webinars and/or workshops on CRSV data protection and exchange methodologies (amended in August 2024 and March 2025).

No webinars were conducted in 2024. However, six webinars on international protocols for the safe, ethical collection, use, exchange, and analysis of CRSV data for entities engaged in reporting at the NPU are planned for early 2025.

Indicator 1.2.7 Terms of Reference for CRSV WG and data sharing protocol developed (added in August 2024).

UN Women collaborated with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Ukraine to establish the UN CRSV WG, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010) and the FoC. The UN Women-funded Advisor led the development of the Terms of Reference (ToRs) in consultation with other UN entities. The ToRs, incorporating the CRSV architecture conceived by UN policy and adapted to Ukraine's context, were formally adopted in December 2024.

OHCHR drafted a data-sharing protocol for structured data collection and analysis among UN entities. This protocol will be discussed by the UN CRSV WG in April 2025.

Output 2.1 Stakeholders involved in the response to CRSV trained to develop and implement CRSV-related policies using a survivor-centred approach

In 2024, CRSV JP supported the MIA/NPU capacity building efforts in prevention and investigation of CRSV-related crimes and conducted two training events for 62 MIA/NPU employees on using special expertise, conducting interactive interviews, and collecting evidence in CRSV criminal proceedings. More specific information is provided below (structured around the original and amended CRSV Output 2.1 performance indicators).

UN Women, worked with GOU institutions, PUNOs, and Ukrainian CSOs, particularly women-led organizations and survivors' networks on strengthening capacities of civil society and GOU actors to ensure survivor-centered CRSV response. Those efforts were intended to: a) reduce vulnerabilities of women and girls against sexual exploitation and conflict-driven trafficking; b) to increase capacity of community-based organisations (CBOs) and women's CSOs to address CRSV through training on self-care, psychosocial support, and primary legal aid; and, c) to strengthen capacities of local authorities, police, and State Emergency Service to respond to CRSV at the community level.

Indicator 2.1.1 Specialized information and training material is developed for institutions working on CRSV cases and/or involved in service provision to survivors are developed (amended in August 2024)

UNDP, through a national expert embedded within MIA (NPU), developed nine modules of training materials (modules are listed below) and conducted two three-day CRSV Response training events for the MIA/NPU staff. Where appropriate, the training materials (Module 5 in particular) reflected experience and comments/recommendations of CRSV survivors:

- 1) CRSV as a Psychologically Traumatic Factor;
- 2) Fundamentals of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) | CRSV: Elements of the Crime & Evidence | Ukraine, the International Criminal Court (ICC) and other international institutions;
- 3) Review of Current Legislative Activities Associated with Introduction of IHL Requirements in Ukrainian Legislation and Related Changes to the Criminal Proceedings;
- 4) Use of Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) in CRSV Cases;
- 5) Using Forensic Medicine in CRSV Criminal Proceedings;
- 6) Using a CRSV Survivor-Centered Approach in Identifying (CRSV) Survivors and Conducting a CRSV Case Investigation;
- 7) Collaboration of an Investigator, Operational Officer, and a Psychologist in a CRSV Criminal Proceedings;
- 8) Setting an Interview Room and Use of Audio/Video/Other Means of Verification in Conducting an Interview; and
- 9) Conducting Survivors' Interviews in CRSV Criminal Proceedings.

Following the development of the material, two training events for police investigators and psychologists are planned for 2025, focusing on applying psychological expertise in CRSV proceedings. Additionally, one training session for NPU will cover CRSV crime classification (as a crime against humanity), evidence collection, teamwork, and OSINT techniques for identifying perpetrators.

There are also plans to develop a training program for regional representatives of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (VRU) Human Rights Commissioner (HRC) to oversee executive branch CRSV prevention and response efforts

Indicator 2.1.2 Number of beneficiaries trained & Indicator 2.1.3 Number of trainings for institutions working on CRSV cases and/or involved in service provision to survivors conducted (added in August 2024)

Two three-day training events were conducted on involving experts, conducting interactive interviews, and collecting evidence in CRSV criminal proceedings for 62 MIA/NPU employees. CRSV survivors were invited

to participate in relevant training sessions to provide feedback on training content and to hold discussions with the MIA/NPU staff.

- 82% of trainees demonstrated improved knowledge about CRSV-specific crime investigations;
- 84% of participants who completed the final survey, evaluated the training event as “excellent” whereas 16% reported it as being “good”;
- 76% of participants acknowledged that the training event was “very useful” whereas 24% reported it being “useful”.

Output 2.2 All stakeholders involved in the monitoring, analysis and reporting are highly trained to ensure reliable data and information on CRSV

In 2024, the CRSV JP supported the GOU in developing educational materials and training employees of several Survivor Relief Centres (SRCs) on CRSV case recognition and survivor referral to OHCHR for case registration. (documentation). More specific information is provided below (structured around the original and amended Output 2.2 performance indicators).

Indicator 2.2.1. Structured presentations/workshop materials for stakeholders involved in the monitoring, analysis and reporting of CRSV cases are developed (amended in August 2024)

The DPM/EEAI Office, with UN Women support, gathered information on current GOU CRSV training efforts and challenges, using it to develop a roadmap for coordinating training initiatives in CRSV prevention and response. This document identified existing training programs, highlighted capacity gaps, and underscored the need for regular training of GOU employees.

OHCHR with UNFPA’s support, developed educational materials on CRSV case identification and OHCHR registration, ensuring survivor-informed consent and adherence to the *Do-No-Harm* principle.

Indicator 2.2.2. Number of beneficiaries trained & Indicator 2.2.3. Number of trainings for stakeholders involved in the monitoring, analysis and reporting of CRSV cases conducted (added in August 2024)

Following the development of the material, six training sessions were conducted for 40 SRC employees, enhancing their expertise in CRSV case identification and survivor referral to OHCHR for case registration. Beneficiaries included: (documentation). Beneficiaries included employees deal with GBV cases, including CRSV.:

- 12 SRC coordinators (June),
- 5 employees of Kyiv SRC (April),
- 6 employees of Lviv SRC (December),
- 6 employees of Kropyvnytskyi SRC (December),
- 6 employees of Chernivtsi SRC (December), and
- 5 employees of Mukachevo SRC (December) benefitted from training in CRSV case identification and registration.

Additionally, OHCHR helped 105 case managers from UNFPA partner organizations attending the GBV Case Management Conference complement their expertise by conducting an information session on CRSV case identification and survivor referral to OHCHR (July).

Both training sessions and informational briefings reinforced participants’ understanding of the importance of timely, survivor-centered referrals. Discussions highlighted HRMMU’s role in documenting survivors’ experiences and emphasized the need for ongoing capacity-building and guidance to strengthen the referral process and address challenges.

Output 3.1 All services available to CRSV survivors are identified and referral pathways are coordinated to connect CRSV survivors to appropriate, quality and multi-sectoral services

In 2024, the CRSV JP helped the GOU identify available services for CRSV survivors and existing referral pathways, laying the groundwork for assessing Ukraine's needs and planning technical assistance to ensure survivors' access to specialized protection services. Additionally, the CRSV JP supported the introduction of a Certification Training Course on GBV Case Management, addressing CRSV and domestic violence-specific issues, and initiated training for public sector officials (structured around the original and amended Output 3.1 performance indicators).

Indicator 3.1.1 Number of beneficiaries trained (amended in August 2024) & Indicator 3.1.2 Number of trainings using a certified training course on interagency coordination to facilitate functional referrals in GBV/CRSV cases (added in August 2024).

At the GOU's request, UNFPA collaborated with the GOU-funded High School of Public Governance (HSPG), its GBV Prevention & Counteraction National Training Center (GBV NTC), and the GC/GE Office to support a certification course enhancing interagency coordination and functional referrals.

UNFPA assisted in conducting:

- **A training-of-trainers (ToT) session** (October 2024) for **26 future trainers**
- **Three training sessions** for **70 public sector employees** from Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Odesa, Lviv, and Volyn regions (October–November 2024)

These sessions were part of the *Strategic Fundamentals for Developing Interagency Cooperation in GBV Prevention & Response*, a professional development program managed by HSPG and GBV NTC.

The trained public sector employees represented local governments, social service providers, SRCs, free legal aid centers, the NPU, local prosecutor's offices, and the judiciary aimed to help them better understand the specifics of interagency cooperation in CRSV cases and improve their skills in responding to GBV and CRSV cases. This course is a part of the ongoing professional development system for public officials and local self-government staff engaged in responding to domestic violence and CRSV at the national and local levels. It is anticipated that the MSP, with UNFPA's support, will sustain these training sessions for Ukraine's public sector employees from the conflict-affected regions (Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, etc.) in 2025.

Indicator 3.1.3 Number of field visits to CRSV survivor centres/service providers/other institutions working with CRSV cases (amended in August 2024)

UNFPA conducted eight field visits to SRCs in Chernivtsi, Dnipro, Kropyvnytskyi, Kyiv, Lviv, Mukachevo, Odesa, and Zaporizhzhia. UNFPA led these efforts, with the support of UN Women for the Dnipro and Kyiv visits. These visits helped map available services and referral pathways, ensuring functional survivor referrals to OHCHR.

Indicator 3.1.4 A standard process for monitoring and analysing the availability and capabilities of the existing support services is developed

UNFPA provided technical support to launch a monitoring process—coordinated with GOU authorities—to evaluate the availability and capacity of specialized GBV services for CRSV survivors. UNFPA's national expert embedded within NSS is overseeing this process, with the Assessment Report expected by **spring 2025**.

Output 3.2 All services available to CRSV survivors follow a standard procedure for ensuring the delivery needs-oriented assistance to CRSV survivors

The CRSV JP did not provide substantive Output 3.2-related assistance in 2024, but support is planned for 2025.

Indicator 3.2.1 Standard procedures for delivering needs-oriented assistance to CRSV survivors are developed (amended in August 2024)

UNDP initiated the hiring process for consultant(s) who would support the MSP in developing:

- A protocol for working with CRSV survivors and a reporting form for assistance provided to a survivor, and
- A program to assist CRSV survivors.

The hiring process is expected to be completed in March 2025.

Output 3.3 Recovery on facilities and property of the specialized support services for CRSV survivors that have been destroyed/damaged (/ Supporting institutions working on CRSV cases/providing support to CRSV survivors)

The CRSV JP helped Ukrainian counterparts identify necessary equipment and assistance to strengthen institutional support for CRSV survivors, determine the best procurement strategies, and initiate procurement processes. The requested equipment and assistance are anticipated to be **delivered in 2025**.

Indicator 3.3.1 Number of institutions working on CRSV cases/providing support to CRSV survivors receiving material and/or technical support to enhance their capacity (amended in August 2024)

UNDP helped the NPU identify equipment that would facilitate CRSV case processing and service provision at 12 NPU oblast-level offices, and initiated procurement of the equipment in December 2024. The procurement will be completed in May-June 2025.

No procurement-related activities associated with the use of CRSV JP funds were planned by UNFPA for 2024.

Delays in implementation

The initial design of the CRSV JP included a standard three-month inception period. Despite the concerted efforts of all PUNOs to ensure a timely launch, the high demand for professional technical and humanitarian assistance in Ukraine during late 2023 and early 2024 severely limited their ability to recruit qualified personnel—both local and international—causing significant delays in implementation. For instance, while the decision to hire a Senior Women Protection Adviser (SWPA) was made in July 2024, the recruitment process was only completed by the end of the year. Another factor contributing to delays was a shift in Ukraine's CRSV assistance priorities, which required a review of the originally planned CRSV JP activities, performance indicators, and targets—a process that was finalized in July 2024.

Challenges

Limited Availability of Local CRSV Experts

1. The full-scale Russian invasion significantly escalated CRSV incidents in Ukraine, prompting the government (GOU) to seek international assistance. However, local CRSV expertise was scarce—

likely no more than a dozen professionals with relevant experience—since CRSV had been largely overlooked by governmental and non-governmental organizations prior to early 2022. Additionally, the influx of other war-related technical and humanitarian assistance led to a surge in demand for qualified professionals. Many local experts engaged in international projects were granted remote work options and had left Ukraine by mid-2022, as had many experienced CSO and charity workers. This severely limited PUNOs' ability to recruit local personnel for the CRSV JP in 2024.

2. Meanwhile, the unpredictable military actions by the Russian Federation—including long-distance, multi-targeted strikes—combined with damaged infrastructure and logistical challenges may have discouraged experienced international CRSV professionals from working in Ukraine. As a result, PUNOs struggled to identify and hire international experts to serve as WPAs.

Misalignment in CRSV JP Design and GOU Priorities

3. The CRSV JP was developed in response to the GOU's request to address policy and institutional gaps identified through the UN Action Strengthening National and Community-Based CRSV Prevention and Response Mechanisms in Ukraine project, approved in early 2023. However, initial consultations and discussions may not have sufficiently helped the GOU understand the objectives and benefits of the CRSV JP or differentiate it from other UN-led initiatives. To accelerate this process, PUNOs organized multiple coordination meetings and presentations, outlined JIAP tasks for UN-funded experts, and developed individual work plans for national experts in close collaboration with their hosting authorities.

Delays Due to Shifting Priorities and Extended Inception Period

4. The time lag between the initial CRSV JP design and its intended launch, coupled with implementation delays, necessitated a reassessment of CRSV JP-related needs. PUNOs worked to align some planned activities, performance indicators, and targets with evolving GOU priorities and engaged with the CRSV JP Steering Committee and the Donor to secure approval for adjustments.

Outdated GOU Coordination Mechanisms

5. The GOU's coordination mechanisms were outdated, slowing efforts to secure commitments for CRSV-related policy or legislative changes. For instance, the CRSV Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG)—a key coordination body—comprised representatives from more than 80 organizations but only met twice a year, delaying progress.

Conflicting Priorities and Limited Resources

6. While the CRSV JP was highly relevant and timely, the GOU faced multiple competing priorities and had limited financial and personnel resources (low aid absorption capacity), preventing it from dedicating adequate support to CRSV issues in 2024.

Training Venue Challenges

7. Some CRSV JP interventions included short-term (up to five days) offline training sessions, all of which required shelters to protect attendees from air raids and prevent disruptions. However, Ukraine had a limited number of safe locations, often requiring significant time and effort to find, reserve, and assemble trainees in a suitable venue.

Lessons learned

- The standard three-month inception period was insufficient to fully rolling-out the CRSV JP implementation (as originally planned) in war-affected Ukraine.
- CRSV JP success relies on strong coordination of UN-led activities and PUNO collaboration with the GOU. Given the government's limited CRSV expertise, the SWPA played a crucial role in ensuring effective coordination and smooth implementation. The risk of shortages in professional technical assistance and project management expertise—both local and international—was underestimated during the CRSV JP design and approval stages.
- Changes in GOU priorities and the extended inception period required a review of the originally planned CRSV JP activities and performance indicators.
- Original cost estimates did not fully align with subsequent adjustments to planned interventions, necessitating significant revisions.
- Some GOU commitments on CRSV were slow to translate into actions due to limited expertise, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and a slow learning curve. The UN/Ukraine CRSV Task Group played a key role in improving coordination among PUNOs and supporting GOU institutions.
- The high degree of flexibility built into the CRSV JP design, alongside EU FPI's commitment to social service reforms, greatly contributed to its successful implementation despite the unpredictable war-driven environment.
- Despite major strides in CRSV response efforts, significant knowledge gaps persist—particularly at the oblast level—along with ongoing challenges in CRSV prevention and response. These include continued underreporting due to survivors' mistrust of institutions and stigma, limited access to specialized legal aid services, gaps in referral pathways for CRSV survivors, and weak integration between CRSV and GBV response mechanisms.

Qualitative assessment

In 2024, the CRSV JP funded through EU FPI-funded assistance played a pivotal role in shaping Ukraine's CRSV policy, driving the adoption of key legislative measures, and expanding essential social services for CRSV survivors. This support also helped amplify public awareness of CRSV, ensuring that survivors' voices were heard and their needs prioritized.

Until late 2024, the Ukraine CRSV JP was implemented largely as envisioned. Despite unforeseen delays and necessary adjustments due to evolving GOU priorities, most first-year targets were successfully met, reflecting the resilience and adaptability of the initiative.

The CRSV-JP funded by EU FPI not only enabled PUNOs to scale up their CRSV assistance but also fostered deeper collaboration with key GOU CRSV partners. Through these strengthened partnerships, PUNOs helped drive more effective coordination of government-led CRSV efforts, reinforcing Ukraine's commitment to protecting and supporting survivors.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

<u>Outcomes & Outputs</u> <u>Indicators & Baselines & Targets</u>	<u>Achieved Indicator</u> <u>Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with</u> <u>Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source(s) of</u> <u>Verification</u>
Outcome 1⁸ - Improved coordination among government entities to ensure policy consistency in the prevention and response to CRSV based on accurate and objective data			
Indicator 1.1: The Joint Secretariat is established in support of the IAWG for the roll-out of the JIAP for the FoC on CRSV Baseline: Meetings of the IAWG are held on an irregular basis Planned Target: The IAWG is meeting on a regular basis and provides accurate guidance in the roll-out of the JIAP based on accurate and objective data	The IAWG met two times in 2024. IAWG meetings were useful. The JIAP was implemented with some delays.	The IAWG is controlled by the GOU. It includes representatives of more than 80 organisations. The GOU slowly adopts modern planning and programming methods.	Key informant interviews (KIIs), mass media posts; meeting reports; attendance lists; observations;
Output 1.1 - Strategic and technical capacity of national authorities enhanced in the prevention and response to CRSV			
Indicator 1.1.1 - Number of coordination meetings conducted by the IAWG and/or its subgroups (amended in August 2024) Baseline: at least two IAWG meetings per year Planned Target: 10 meetings	The IAWG met two times in 2024. Each of five IAWG subgroups met at least once in 2024. The UN CRSV WG met four times in 2024.	The 2024 target was met.	Mass media posts; meeting reports; attendance lists.
Indicator 1.1.2 - Number of guidance notes, recommendation and/or methodology documents produced (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 10	One guidance note was prepared.	CRSV JP assistance was focused on drafting and promoting key CRSV legislation.	KIIs, Guidance Notes; workplans (roadmaps) of CRSV JP funded advisors
Indicator 1.1.3 - Number of governmental institutions (Ministry/Other national level authority) receiving ongoing support from PUNO-hired experts (added in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 6	The CRSV JP supported DPM/EEAI Office, GC/GEP Office (Apparatus), Ministry of Social Policy & National Social Service, and Ministry of Internal Affairs & National Police.	The 2024 target was met.	KIIs, workplans (roadmaps) of CRSV JP funded advisors
Indicator 1.1.4 - Number of IAWG Annual Reports (added in revised logframe) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2	Annual Report of IAWG subgroup #4 (Security and Defense) & Annual Report of IAWG subgroup #5 (Reparations) were drafted in March 2025.	This indicator was added in the revised logframe.	Draft Annual Reports
Output 1.2 - The monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) mechanism is strengthened, in line with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions #1960 (2010) and #2467 (2019)			

⁸ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

Indicator 1.2.1 - Number of OHCHR public reports including information and analysis on CRSV in Ukraine (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: four per year	Five OHCHR public reports (four quarterly & one special report) included information and analysis on CRSV in Ukraine.	The 2024 target was exceeded.	OHCHR public reports
Indicator 1.2.2 - Inputs from UN Country Team provided to the SRSG/SVC Office for the Secretary General's Annual Report on CRSV (added in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: once a year	This Annual Narrative Report is expected to be used to inform preparation of the Secretary General's Annual Report on CRSV.	The 2024 target was met.	Annual Narrative Report
Indicator 1.2.3 - Number of updates to the CRSV WG on OHCHR-documented CRSV cases, including statistics and analysis of patterns and trends (added in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: four times per year	Two updates were made in 2024.	The 2024 target was met.	Meeting reports
Indicator 1.2.4 - Number of updates to the IAWG supporting implementation of the FoC on OHCHR-documented CRSV cases, including statistics and analysis of patterns and trends (added in August 2024, amended in revised logframe) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: once a year	One update was made in 2024.	The 2024 target was met.	Meeting reports
Indicator 1.2.5 - Number of field visits to identify gaps, challenges, recommendations related to CRSV monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3	No visits were conducted in 2024.	All visits will be conducted in 2025.	Field visit reports
Indicator 1.2.6 - Number of webinars and/or workshops on CRSV data protection and exchange methodologies (amended in August 2024 and revised logframe). Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2	No webinars/workshops were conducted in 2024.	All webinars/workshops will be conducted in 2025.	Webinar agendas, attendance lists, presentations, post-training assessments
Indicator 1.2.7 - Terms of Reference for CRSV WG and data sharing protocol developed (added in August 2024). Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 (Terms of Reference & Data Sharing Protocol)	Terms of Reference for CRSV Working Group were developed.	Data sharing protocol will be developed in 2025.	Terms of Reference, Data Sharing Protocol

Outcome 2 - Increased capacity of stakeholders involved in the roll out of the implementation plan in developing programmes using a survivor-centred approach based on accurate and objective data

Indicator 2.1 - Percentage of actors reporting improved knowledge in working with CRSV cases/delivering services to CRSV survivors Baseline 1: Limited level of knowledge on the principles of the survivor-centred approach and holistic care in the development and delivery of trainings	Over 80% of participants of UNDP-led training events reported improved knowledge of CRSV-specific crime investigation	The 2024 target was met.	KIIs, focus group discussions (FGDs), attendance lists, presentations, post-training assessments
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Planned Target 1: Based on questionnaires, over 80% of actors reached by the project's trainings report improved knowledge as a result of trainings			
Indicator 2.1 - Percentage of actors reporting improved knowledge in working with CRSV cases/delivering services to CRSV survivors Baseline 2: Insufficient involvement of survivors in the development and verification of training programmes Planned Target 2: Relevant interventions integrate survivors' own experiences and input within respective initiatives as part of the Implementation Plan	Many CRSV JP-funded interventions reflect survivors' experiences and input.	The 2024 target was met.	KIIs, presentations, attendance lists, post-training assessments
Indicator 2.2 - Reach of specific training on the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA) mechanism Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Relevant personnel is trained, meetings are held on a regular basis, and quarterly reports are prepared	The CRSV JP supported 145 public sector specialists to increase their capacities in CRSV case identification and registration.	The 2024 target was met.	KIIs, FGDs, presentations, post-training assessments
Output 2.1 - Stakeholders involved in the response to CRSV trained to develop and implement CRSV-related policies using a survivor-centred approach			
Indicator 2.1.1 - Specialized information and training material for institutions working on CRSV cases and/or involved in service provision to survivors are developed (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2	A set of training materials for institutions that work on CRSV cases was developed.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	KIIs, training and other informational materials
Indicator 2.1.2 - Number of beneficiaries trained Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 231	62 MIA/NPU employees were trained.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	Training agenda, attendance lists, post-training assessments
Indicator 2.1.3 - Number of trainings for institutions working on CRSV cases and/or involved in service provision to survivors conducted (added in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 11	The CRSV JP sponsored two training events.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	KIIs, training agendas, attendance lists, post-training assessments
Output 2.2 - All stakeholders involved in the monitoring, analysis and reporting are highly trained to ensure reliable data and information on CRSV			
Indicator 2.2.1 – Structured presentations/workshop materials for stakeholders involved in the monitoring, analysis and reporting of CRSV cases are developed (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2	One set of structured presentations/workshop materials for stakeholders involved in the monitoring, analysis and reporting of CRSV cases was developed.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	Training and other informational materials
Indicator 2.2.2 - Number of beneficiaries trained Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 210	145 public sector specialists were trained in CRSV case identification and registration.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	Training agenda, attendance lists, post-training assessments

Indicator 2.2.3 - Number of trainings for stakeholders involved in the monitoring, analysis and reporting of CRSV cases conducted (added in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 8	Seven training events were conducted.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	KIIs, training agenda, attendance lists, post-training assessments
Outcome 3 - Improved accessibility of services for (CRSV) survivors			
Indicator 3.1 - Referral mechanism(s) for providing a coordinated and timely assistance to CRSV survivors are improved Baseline: availability of operating service providers is not clearly identified Planned Target: operating service providers (government-funded and non-government funded) are identified and continuously mapped	The CRSV JP helped the GOU and other CRSV stakeholders assess the progress made in adaptation of the existing GBV referral mechanism to the CRSV-specific needs.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	KIIs, FGDs, Assessment Report, Guidance Note(s), regulations
Indicator 3.2 - Percentage of actors reporting improved knowledge in working with CRSV cases/delivering services to CRSV survivors Baseline: insufficient level of qualifications of specialists working with CRSV survivors Planned Target: Based on questionnaires, over 80% of actors reached by the project's trainings report improved knowledge as a result of trainings	Almost 100 Ukraine's social service specialists improved their knowledge of CRSV case identification and registration.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	KIIs, FGDs, training agendas, attendance lists, post-training assessments
Indicator 3.3 - Institutions working on CRSV cases/providing support to CRSV survivors report having enhanced capacity Baseline: Institutions that are authorised to work on CRSV cases and/or support CRSV survivors have very limited CRSV-specific capacity Planned Target: Institutions that received support within the Programme report having enhanced capacity	Institutions working on CRSV cases and/or providing support to CRSV survivors reported on enhancing their capacities.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	KIIs, FGDs
Output 3.1 - All services available to CRSV survivors are identified and referral pathways are coordinated to connect CRSV survivors to appropriate, quality and multi-sectoral services			
Indicator 3.1.1 - Number of beneficiaries trained (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 200	96 people attended training sessions in interagency coordination designed to facilitate functional referrals in GBV/CRSV cases	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	Training agendas, attendance lists, post-training assessments
Indicator 3.1.2 - Number of trainings using a certified training course on interagency coordination to facilitate functional referrals in GBV/CRSV cases (added in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 10	Four training sessions were conducted.	The 2024 target (adjusted) was met.	KIIs, training agendas, attendance lists, post-training assessments
Indicator 3.1.3 - Number of field visits to CRSV survivor centres/service providers/other institutions working with CRSV cases (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5	Eight field visits to CRSV survivor centres were conducted.	The 2024 target was exceeded.	Field visit reports
Indicator 3.1.4 - A standard process for monitoring and analysing the availability and capabilities of the existing support services is developed Baseline: 0	A standard process for monitoring and analysing the availability and	A standard process for monitoring and analysing the availability and capabilities of the existing	KIIs, Guidance Note(s), regulations

Planned Target: 1	capabilities of the existing support services is being developed.	support services will be developed in 2025.	
Output 3.2 - All services available to CRSV survivors follow a standard procedure for ensuring the delivery needs-oriented assistance to CRSV survivors			
Indicator 3.2.1 - Standard procedures for delivering needs-oriented assistance to CRSV survivors are developed (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2	Standard procedures for delivering CRSV needs-oriented assistance to CRSV survivors are being developed.	Standard procedures for delivering CRSV needs-oriented assistance to CRSV survivors will be developed in 2025.	KIIs, Guidance Note(s), regulations
Output 3.3 - Supporting institutions working on CRSV cases/providing support to CRSV survivors			
Indicator 3.3.1 - Number of institutions working on CRSV cases/providing support to CRSV survivors receiving material and/or technical support to enhance their capacity (amended in August 2024) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 5	Most institutional needs were identified and procurement was initiated.	Material and/or technical (equipment) support will be provided in 2025.	KIIs, invoices, property transfer documents

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

No specific assessments or evaluations were conducted during the reporting period except for UNFPA's technical support provided to the GOU for assessing the range of and capacity to provide services to CRSV survivors. Results are expected in spring 2025.

IV. Programmatic Revisions

The JP participating entities would like to propose a four-month no-cost extension (NCE) of the Ukraine CRSV JP to ensure uninterrupted support for Ukraine's CRSV prevention and response efforts. With the GOU extending the FoC Implementation Plan until December 2025, this extension will maximize the JP's ability to drive meaningful change. Following consultations with representatives from the DPM/EEAI Office and the GC/GEP Office, it is clear that an NCE is the best path forward.

All PUNOs have sufficient funds to sustain operations through mid-September (approximately 3.5 months), ensuring expert capacity remains intact. A final two-week closing phase will allow convening and administrative agents to conclude the JP efficiently.

This four-month extension is essential for achieving all originally envisioned outcomes, including:

- Driving critical legislative and institutional reforms to strengthen Ukraine's CRSV response
- Enhancing the GOU's internal coordination for a more effective and streamlined approach
- Training at least 300 professionals, equipping them with the expertise to support CRSV survivors
- Expanding access to survivor-centered referral and protection services
- Deploying modern tools for CRSV monitoring, assessment, and data security
- Establishing reliable and ethical methods for CRSV data collection and protection

By extending the JP, PUNOs will ensure that Ukraine's CRSV response remains strong, survivor-focused, and strategically aligned with evolving national priorities. This investment in continuity will not only reinforce institutional capacity but also help create a safer, more just future for CRSV survivors.