



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE – MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND PROJECT PROPOSAL

Part A. Meeting Information (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)	
RMC Meeting No: N/A (Circulated via email)	Project No: CRSV_UNA06
Date of Meeting: Approved _____	RMC members in attendance at meeting: N/A
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organisations)	
Date of Submission: 02/14/2023 Re-submitted on 06/20/2023 Date of NCE request: 24/07/2025 Date of budget modification request: 23/10/2025 Date of NCE and budget modification request: 19/02/2026	Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs): UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, IOM, WHO Participating UN Organisation(s) receiving funds: UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, IOM, WHO
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organisations: • Akiko Sakaue, GBV Program and Coordination Advisor, UNFPA in Ukraine, sakaue@unfpa.org • Alona Zubchenko, GBV Programme Manager, UNFPA in Ukraine, zubchenko@unfpa.org • Harsheth Virk, Head of Office, UNODC Ukraine, harsheth.virk@un.org • Jessica Guex, Transitional Justice and Reparations Specialist, jguex@iom.int • Candice Talleux, Resource Mobilization Officer, talleuxc@who.int • Marharyta Hromova, National Professional Officer (GBV), WHO, hromovam@who.int • Olena Ursu, Programme Specialist, Democratic Governance (Team Leader), UNDP, olena.ursu@undp.org • Iryna Mykhailovska, Project Coordination Analyst GBV/CRSV, UN Women, iryna.mykhailovska@unwomen.org	Project Title: Strengthening national and community-based CRSV prevention and response mechanisms in Ukraine through a survivor-centred multi-sectoral approach ('UNited Action to Empower Survivors of CRSV' in short) Project Location(s): Ukraine - the country's areas under control of the Government of Ukraine, with a special focus on the areas near the frontline and locations hosting large caseloads of IDPs Projected Project Duration: 24 months, starting from August 2023; start date – 30 August 2023; extended from 31 August to 31 December 2025 NCE: From 01 January 2026 till 15 July 2026
Proposed project, if approved, would result in: ☐ New Project ☐ Continuation of previous funding	Total Project Budget: \$7,156,750 Amount of MPTF funds requested:



☒ Other (explain) Budget modification request within the approved total budget of US \$7,156,750 ☒ No-cost extension: From 01 January 2026 till 15 July 2026	\$7,156,750	
Projected Annual Disbursements:	2023-2024 \$3,920,000 <i>Tranche 1, August 2023 - \$1,410,000</i> <i>Tranche 2 - \$2,510,000</i>	2025-2026 \$3,236,749
Projected Annual Commitments:	2023-2024 \$	2025-2026 \$

Application Instructions for Narrative Summary and Annexes

The following sections and Annexes must be completed using the project proposal template provided.

Section I) Project Narrative

Please respond to each question and section with relevant details.

Section II) Budget Summary

As required by UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

Section III) Annexes

Annex 1: Project Results Framework

Annex 2. Project Budget for first year 2023-2024 and second year 2024-2025

Budget Modification Request:

The requested revisions reflect the reallocation of funds across budget lines within the individual agencies' budgets to better align resources with actual implementation needs and evolving priorities. No changes have been made to the overall amounts allocated to each PUNO or to the total project budget.

In particular, budget modifications requested by IOM are designed to maximize the impact of remaining funds by prioritizing essential activities and reinforcing national and local ownership. Reductions were strategically applied to the travel budget category with corresponding reallocation directed toward contractual services category that directly support activity delivery. Specifically, cross-cutting institutional support and venue and catering budget lines were significantly increased from repurposed travel costs to facilitate capacity building and stakeholder engagement. In summary, IOM is requesting 30.48% of reallocation across travel and contractual services budget categories. This high percentage results from over-estimated travel costs. Despite the plan to ensure proper engagement of CRSV survivors and local stakeholders from outside Kyiv into project activities, travel was both limited in terms of security but also events logistics with more accessible and clearer venues in Kyiv than other regions of Ukraine. These adjustments will allow IOM to sustain implementation under outputs where delays occurred, while also enabling additional activities that expand outreach on national and international redress mechanisms and provide in-kind support to Survivor Relief Centers



operated by the GoU under UNFPA's support. By strengthening survivor-focused interventions and institutional capacity, the modifications mitigate operational disruptions caused by the suspension of foreign assistance in 2025 and ensure continuity of critical project outcomes.

No budget modification is requested by UNDP. Slight budget modifications are required by UNFPA, in particular: an increase of approximately 8.5% under Staff and Personnel Costs, reflecting continued programme coordination needs and close-out functions; an increase of around 18.7% under General Operating Costs, associated with ongoing operational and administrative requirements; a reduction of approximately 2.1% under Contractual Services with the decrease of around 25.1% under Travel.

Modifications across budget lines were primarily driven by revised implementation modalities and operational needs. Travel costs decreased by approximately 17%, reflecting updated planning assumptions, security considerations, and logistical feasibility. Supplies, commodities, and materials experienced only a marginal decrease, while expenditures for equipment, vehicles, furniture, and depreciation remained unchanged. At the same time, staff and personnel costs increased by approximately 2.5% to support ongoing programme coordination and close-out functions. Contractual services and general operating costs increased modestly (by around 0.5% and 1.5%, respectively) to accommodate continued operational and administrative requirements. Transfers and grants remained unchanged.

Overall, these adjustments reflect internal reallocations across budget lines, with no change to the total approved programme budget.

Justification for no cost extension (NCE)
(which is effective from 1 January 2026 till 15 July 2026)

Justification

This Non-Cost Extension request (which is effective from 1 January 2026 for a period of four months from the date of approval by the RMC) has been submitted by several Participating UN Organizations, namely IOM, UNDP and UNFPA, to allow additional time for the full utilization of approved budget allocations within the project framework. In particular, IOM has achieved an expenditure rate of 83%, UNDP 92%, while UNFPA has approximately 1% of the approved budget remaining unspent.

In particular, as indicated previously, some project activities planned by IOM were put on hold, given that the legislative and regulatory framework is currently being developed by the state, UN agencies, civil society – including survivor representatives – and other stakeholders, as these changes directly affect service provision. This particularly relates to the development of by-laws for the Law of Ukraine No. 4067-IX, adopted in November 2024 with contributions from PUNOs, which defines the legal and social protection of survivors, their status, and provides for urgent interim reparations – IOM focus area under the project (Outcome 9). Throughout 2025, the law's implementation was stalled as proposed amendments presented by the Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity during the meeting of the Working Group on the implementation of the law, raised concerns prompting extended consultations including during the PSVI Alliance Conference, which took place in Kyiv in November 2025. At the end of 2025, the Ministry began taking more active steps towards the implementation and returned to the original by-laws developed by the working group in April 2025. These recent developments create a renewed momentum to further support the Ministry in this endeavor and address civil society's high demand for outreach and capacity building interventions. In this context, IOM seeks to reallocate resources to sustain delivery under delayed outputs and expand survivor-centered activities, including the implementation of training sessions to support survivors' access to



remedies (Output 9.3), support outreach to national stakeholders on CRSV survivors needs (Output 9.2), and in-kind support for the Survivor Relief Centers (the activity of which was re-launched) in coordination with UNFPA. These modifications are essential to maintain momentum, mitigate the impact of reduced foreign and US assistance, and ensure continuity of critical survivor-focused interventions. The cost estimates required to implement these activities have been provided by IOM, based on up-to-date information on actual spending rates, with the following budget – \$255,926.11.

The remaining UNFPA budget of USD 18,433.99 will be allocated to staff costs to ensure proper project close-out in UNFPA's capacity as the inter-agency project lead, as well as to contractual services required to support related close-out activities.

UNDP will allocate the remaining balance of USD 48,636.37 under the non-cost extension to implement a targeted package of complementary, advanced activities that build upon and reinforce previous capacity-building interventions, while responding to a newly articulated request from the Free Legal Aid (FLA) system. Drawing on the foundations established through earlier trainings focused on trauma-informed and sensitive communication with war-affected populations, this next phase will prioritise more specialised, practice-oriented support aimed at strengthening the quality and effectiveness of legal representation provided to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), particularly in regions proximate to the war zone. Through this targeted consolidation of competencies, the proposed activities will directly contribute to the achievement of Output 7.2 by strengthening sustainable, practice-based capacity and improving access to specialised legal services for survivors in the most affected regions.

Hence, the NCE request is based on a combination of strategic, operational, and contextual factors that justify the continuation of project activities within the existing budget envelope and ensure the full utilization of the project budget.

List of Delayed Activities and Rationale for the Delay

Outcome 9: Survivors of CRSV have increased access to interim and long-term reparative measures

Output 9.3: Survivor Relief Centers and other relevant local stakeholders (mapped under Activity 9.1.2) inside Ukraine have increased capacity to support survivors in accessing compensation, rehabilitation, restitution and other reparative measures based on imminent adoption of Ukrainian legislation on urgent interim and comprehensive reparations, subject-matter knowledge and capacity of the Social Policy Ministry, and other relevant governmental stakeholders are strengthened.

- Developing a specialised training package on sharing information, submitting claims and assisting survivors in pursuing their right to remedy in accordance with national legislation and International Register under CoE.
- Equipping Survivor Relief Centers and other relevant local stakeholders (mapped under Activity 9.1.2) to serve as entry points for collecting reparations application forms from survivors and assisting them; and
- Capacity building and technical support to the Ministry of Social Policy and other relevant stakeholders to develop and implement the legislative framework on the survivors status recognition and urgent interim reparations.

Rationale for delay: Delays in implementation largely stem from external factors related to the evolving national reparations framework. Throughout 2025, progress on the implementation of Law No.4067-IX was stalled and proposed amendments to the Law raised concerns among stakeholders, prompting extended consultations, including during the PSVI Alliance Conference in Kyiv in November 2025. Recent development and return to the original by-laws for Law No.4067-IX creating renewed momentum for implementation. In addition, IOM's capacity building interventions remain relevant



and in demand, particularly the support to register claims, obtain assistance and compensation through existing redress mechanisms. Hence, IOM will be able to address this need through remaining funds, which also calls for budget reallocation to ensure that training logistics are covered.

In light of the above, the requested no-cost extension is required to ensure completion of the project with full implementation of its objectives and the above-mentioned activities.

Spending rate as of February 2026

UNFPA			
<i>Total budget, USD</i>	<i>Total spent, 2023-2025, USD</i>	<i>Balance, USD</i>	<i>Spending rate, %</i>
1,892,525	1,863,869.19	18,433.99	99.01%
Explanation: The remaining balance of 0.99% is primarily attributable to minor variances between planned and actual expenditures during project implementation.			
UNODC			
<i>Total budget, USD</i>	<i>Total spent, 2023-2025, USD</i>	<i>Balance, USD</i>	<i>Spending rate, %</i>
929,920	927,435.56	2,484.44	99.73%
Explanation: The remaining balance of 0.27% is primarily attributable to minor variances between planned and actual expenditures during project implementation. These figures reflect the latest available information and may be subject to minor adjustments, as the final balance can only be confirmed by UNODC Headquarters.			
UN Women			
<i>Total budget, USD</i>	<i>Total spent, 2023-2025, USD</i>	<i>Balance, USD</i>	<i>Spending rate, %</i>
1,465,233	1,457,695.05	7,537.95	99.49%
Explanation: The remaining balance of 0.51% is primarily attributable to minor variances between planned and actual expenditures during project implementation. These figures reflect the latest available information and may be subject to minor adjustments, as the final balance can only be confirmed by UN Women Headquarters.			
WHO			
<i>Total budget, USD</i>	<i>Total spent, 2023-2025, USD</i>	<i>Balance, USD</i>	<i>Spending rate, %</i>
951,338	951,338	0	100%
UNDP			
<i>Total budget, USD</i>	<i>Total spent, 2023-2025, USD</i>	<i>Balance, USD</i>	<i>Spending rate, %</i>
594,143	545,506.63	48,636.37	92%
Explanation: The remaining balance of 8% is a response to a newly articulated request from the Free Legal Aid (FLA) system, building on the experience gained through earlier capacity-building activities. While previous support focused on strengthening general trauma-informed and sensitive communication skills of legal aid lawyers working with war-affected populations, the FLA Coordination Center has since identified a need for more specialised, practice-oriented support related to effective legal			



representation of CRSV survivors, particularly in regions close to the war zone. The proposed activities, therefore, represent a targeted deepening and consolidation of expertise rather than a repetition of earlier interventions. Implementation was not possible earlier due to administrative constraints related to the project re-registration process. This approach will ensure continuity and maximise the impact of prior investments while responding to evolving partner needs.

IOM			
<i>Total budget, USD</i>	<i>Total spent, 2023-2025, USD</i>	<i>Balance, USD</i>	<i>Spending rate, %</i>
1,323,590	1,062,485.55	255,926.11	83%

Explanation:

The enactment of the reparations legislation, in particular Law of Ukraine №4067-IX on the survivors' social and legal protection and urgent interim reparations, has been delayed by the Government of Ukraine. This delay has resulted in the postponement of training and other capacity-building measures for relevant state and non-state stakeholders by IOM, as these activities depend on the provisions of the said legislation. In addition, following the US suspension of funding, IOM experienced a significant shortage of human resources for transitional justice and reparations programme, which placed further strain on the reduced project team that lost technical expertise and support affecting key activities within the project.

Special conditions applicable to the following implementing partners: UN Women and WHO

This no-cost extension is signed by UN Women, and WHO on an exceptional basis after the formal project end date, including with a retroactive entry-into-force date. This approach is taken solely to ensure overall joint programme governance, coherence, and consistency, and reflects the inter-agency nature of the programme. In this case this arrangement applies in a context where:

- allocated resources for UN Women and WHO under the project have been fully expended;
- no additional implementation, financial, or reporting activities are envisaged for WHO during the extension period; and
- the NCE does not entail any new legal, financial, or operational obligations for UN Women, and WHO.

Inclusion of UN Women and WHO in the NCE therefore serves procedural and governance purposes only, ensuring consistency of joint programme arrangements, while clearly reflecting status of zero remaining funds and no extended implementation responsibilities for the listed UN agencies.

Original Proposal

Project Summary:

The ongoing war in Ukraine shows minimal signs of abating and continues to exacerbate risks of CRSV. This calls for a scaled and sustained multi-sectoral response, including efforts to prevent CRSV, meet survivors' needs, and enhance accountability for CRSV. This UN Action project has been jointly designed based on identified needs and complementarity, and will be jointly implemented by UNODC, UNDP, IOM, UN Women, WHO, and UNFPA with coordinating support from the UN Action Secretariat. Through this joint project, the rights and needs of CRSV survivors in Ukraine will be properly addressed through improved system-wide response at national and community level with strengthened awareness, knowledge, capacity and technical expertise, increased availability and accessibility of comprehensive survivor-centred multi-sectoral assistance, and by mitigating risks, improving the survivor-centred gender-sensitive justice and reparation framework along with reinforced coordination, cooperation, and coherence among key international and domestic actors. The project



will seek to strengthen the capacity of Ukrainian institutions, including the Government of Ukraine (GoU), healthcare, psychosocial and other relevant service providers, judiciary, prosecutors, law enforcement, academia, civil society (particularly women-led organisations and survivors networks), to effectively design and implement restorative measures for CRSV survivors, provide direct quality holistic assistance and support, increase prevention efforts, and enhance criminal accountability processes whilst enabling conditions for their meaningful participation and leadership in these efforts. The nine outcomes contained in the joint project are fully aligned with the Implementation Plan of the Framework on Cooperation between the GoU and the UN on prevention and response to CRSV. The joint project is anchored in localisation efforts and will foster national ownership and leadership for a sustainable, survivor-centred response that also empowers civil society, survivor networks and women's rights defenders.

Introduction and Context:

The Russian full-scale invasion, which started on 24 February 2022, has severely impacted the lives of people in Ukraine. The war has caused, and continues to cause, unprecedented levels of displacement, destruction, and human suffering. Its impacts are immediate in terms of humanitarian needs and massive in terms of recovery, rehabilitation of infrastructure, and stability prospects. Civilians, as in most armed conflicts, have continued to bear the brunt of the ongoing violence that poses grave risks to their safety, access to basic lifesaving services, and mental health. Survivors of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), most of whom are women and girls, are particularly and disproportionately affected for a variety of reasons, such as stigma, marginalisation, a culture of silence, and a lack of access to services and reparative measures.

The ongoing war has continued to result in an exponential increase in health needs in the context of diminished access to essential healthcare and reduced humanitarian access. Damage and destruction to civilian infrastructure in areas experiencing active fighting and those across the country affected by airstrikes and shelling continue to impede people's access to essential healthcare including for gender-based violence (GBV) and other basic services. Of special concern is bombing of Ukraine's critical civilian infrastructure, including energy facilities. The national health system has been negatively impacted, including through attacks against hospitals and health clinics, as well as the forced displacement of health care workers, and large population movements continue especially entering the harsh winter months. Supply chains for medicines and medical supplies have been disrupted, resulting in limited supplies of medications, including emergency contraceptives, and constrained access to the clinical management of rape services. This means that the majority of GBV survivors in the conflict-affected areas are unable to access response services. With two thirds of women in Ukraine having experienced some form of GBV in their lifetime, prior to the current war¹, the capacity to respond to needs for health, mental health and psychosocial support and legal assistance remain insufficient. WHO, jointly with its partners, continues to scale up operations to address the health needs of over 9 million of the most vulnerable people targeted for health assistance. Destruction of health facilities and lack of adequate service infrastructure persist in a vulnerable environment with ongoing war.

As of 13 December 2022, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine reported having documented 154 facts of sexual violence along with identified six alleged perpetrators from the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.² It is estimated that many survivors have not yet come forward due to the lack of functioning telecommunication networks, inexistent, inaccurate or limited information regarding what CRSV is, where to seek help and which services are available and how to access them,

¹ OSCE: Survey on violence against women, 2019.

² [Link in Ukrainian.](#)



how to report, as well as because of the fear of stigmatisation and re-traumatisation, and other reasons. Furthermore, as cities gradually regain access to telecommunication networks, electricity and meaningful humanitarian assistance, more reports may surface.

It is important that the GoU has made a significant commitment to strengthen, review and harmonise national legislation and policies on CRSV in order to align them with international standards. Therefore, starting from 2022, CRSV appears to be at the forefront of numerous key national-level discussions in Ukraine. The UN has been working hand-in-hand with the GoU to enhance the prevention and response to CRSV, and on 3 May 2022, the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine signed the Framework on Cooperation (FoC) between the GoU and the UN on prevention and response to CVSR.³ The provisions of the Framework seek to strengthen the UN-GoU partnership through joint actions and programmes to prevent and respond to CRSV, and strengthen national mechanisms and institutions. For that, an inter-agency working group⁴ uniting relevant governmental institutions, national CSOs, and international organisations was established⁵ to collaborative design and streamline delivery of priority interventions; its activities are coordinated by the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy (GCGP)⁶. Sub-groups have also been set under five pillars, which this joint project proposal is structured under, to tackle the following issues: (1) Human trafficking for the purpose of conflict-related sexual exploitation, (2) Provision of comprehensive assistance to survivors, (3) Access to justice and accountability, (4) Strengthening the capacity of the security and defence sector to prevent and address CRSV and, (5) Reparations and compensation, along with an overarching pillar of Ensuring cross-cutting coordination and information sharing on CRSV. September 2022 marked the adoption of the Implementation Plan (IP)⁷ as developed by the said working group in close consultations with national stakeholders, which sets out to translate the signed Framework into practice and is structured around the above-mentioned pillars.

Other GoU's legislative efforts refer to (1) the draft Recovery Plan of Ukraine which specifies CRSV and reparations for human rights violations in the section relating to human rights⁸; (2) updated National Action Plan till 2025 for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security to strengthen its operational provisions on CRSV in accordance with the Framework of Cooperation; (3) updated National Strategy on Human Rights of Ukraine and its Action Plan till 2023 to reflect and address the full spectrum of issues related to CRSV.

It should be noted that a number of measures envisaged in the Implementation Plan have already been implemented by the UN agencies jointly with GoU, and several are currently in progress. This includes continuous service operation of a number of national toll-free hotlines covering, *inter alia*,

³ [Government of Ukraine and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Framework on cooperation between the GoU and the UN on prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence. 2022.](#)

⁴ Group's full title is 'Interagency working group on countering sexual violence related to Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine, and providing assistance to survivors'.

⁵ The group is an advisory body under the Commission for coordination of interaction of executive bodies to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men, which is headed by Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration.

⁶ [Government of Ukraine. First session of Inter-agency working group on countering CRSV related to RF aggression against Ukraine, and provision of assistance to affected persons. 2022.](#)

⁷ [Link in Ukrainian.](#)

⁸ [Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Draft Ukraine Recovery Plan, Materials of the "Human Rights" working group, 2022.](#)



CRSV,⁹ enhancing capacities of the newly created Specialized Department within the Prosecutor General's Office structure, which is charged with investigating cases of sexual violence along with two mobile groups deployed to areas recently retaken by GoU,¹⁰ as well as capacities of the special police groups¹¹ charged with documenting CRSV, and supporting survivor disclosure with referrals to available services.

Work is in progress to launch thematic awareness raising campaigns with the aim to inform people on how to behave in crisis situations and where to reach out for specialised help, including in cases of CRSV.¹² As well as a standard general short-term training programme for civil servants and local self-government officials¹³ co-crafted with the National Agency of Ukraine on Civil Service and the GCGP that should serve as the basis for developing training programmes for those state actors involved in the CRSV response and can be also used by the non-state actors. 145 public officials (incl. representatives of the National Police, Interior Ministry, Ombudsperson's Office and Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision) have improved their knowledge on international frameworks and national legislation pertinent to CRSV, referral pathways, and services available for survivors, along with communication skills in line with a survivor-centred approach and 'do not harm' principle. Scaling up of the training is envisaged in 2023 to cover more categories of public officials.

The UN has provided direct support to the GoU for the establishment of four Survivor Relief Centres (with 5 more centres soon to be launched) in areas close to the front line; in areas where GoU has regained control, and; in locations with a high number of internally displaced people (IDPs). These centres offer a safe environment and provide a single-entry point for IDPs and other war-affected persons, survivors and people at-risk of GBV, including CRSV, to access a broad array of services, ranging from: psychosocial support; access to legal aid; consultations on health services; humanitarian aid; help with settlement, and; social benefits. Another joint service with GoU is the 'Aurora online platform', which delivers specialised comprehensive psychotherapeutic support, helping survivors to overcome trauma, recover, and restore their mental health in order to rebuild their lives. The unique platform, being entirely online, is accessible from any part of Ukraine, including areas not under the control of the Government of Ukraine, and those abroad - rendering access to reach all those in need.

Furthermore, Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers approved the Social Policy Ministry-proposed amendments to the standard operating procedures for specialised support services dealing with survivors of domestic violence and GBV (such as shelters, mobile teams, day-care centres, advisory services), which will extend the authority for helping CRSV survivors, and ensure that relevant Istanbul Convention provisions are implemented. The National Social Service of Ukraine, in its turn, has been regularly collecting up-to-date data on the number and capacities of the specialised support services (including a calculation of the recovery needs for destroyed/damaged infrastructure), as well as on

⁹ [The National Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Advice Hotline \(527\), the National Hotline on Prevention of Domestic Violence, Trafficking in Persons and Gender Discrimination \(116-123\), and the Government Hotline on combating trafficking in persons, preventing domestic violence, GBV and violence against children.](#)

¹⁰ The mobile groups included ten specialists each, including prevention and police officers, investigators, prosecutors, psychologists, domestic experts, and international experts.

¹¹ These groups include specialists with different profiles such as police officers having experience in domestic violence cases, juvenile police officers, investigators, prosecutors, and psychologists.

¹² Which includes a to-be-launched Ukraine-wide campaign bearing the working title 'The State Support Platform' that will consolidate all communication into a single web resource and encourage war crimes survivors, including CRSV, to seek psychological, social, medical, legal, and informational help from the key support services.

¹³ The comprehensive training curriculum is titled 'Identifying and responding to cases of conflict-related sexual violence and providing assistance to survivors'.



the number of services provided to survivors of domestic and GBV (including through the recently introduced reporting on number of services to CRSV survivors).

On the humanitarian coordination front, the GBV Sub-Cluster in Ukraine has continued to conduct mapping of GBV essential services provided by state and non-state providers, and has been finalising the development of advanced mapping/quality check tools to reinforce the re-establishment of functional referral pathways for GBV survivors, including CRSV. This has been reinforced by seven sub-national GBV Sub-Cluster coordination hubs along with the regional humanitarian coordination working groups on GBViE programming currently being rolled out /strengthened jointly with the regional authorities to help the latter in adhering to international best practices. Efforts are also underway to roll out the GBV Information Management System in Ukraine, as one of the GBV incidence monitoring and case management systems. The Sexual and Reproductive Health Technical Working Group, chaired by UNFPA, works with partners to ensure that quality healthcare services are readily available and accessible to survivors of sexual violence.

Rationale and Justification:

Limited access to essential safety, rule of law, and medical and psychological services and support for CRSV survivors, especially in hard-to-reach locations, further compounds their burden and amplifies their needs. The severe deterioration of the economic situation, particularly in areas beyond/not under the control of the GoU or in areas experiencing active hostilities, combined with the breakdown of community ties caused by displacement, have compelled vulnerable individuals, particularly women and girls, to use harmful survival strategies and coping mechanisms, such as sex for food or money, further increasing the risks of CRSV. Anecdotal information and general observation suggest that CRSV survivors would generally first approach service providers and prioritise meeting their immediate basic individual needs and those of their family, such as food, warm clothing, evacuation or shelter, and other humanitarian aid, as well as medical, livelihood/income services, primary legal aid to restore their documents, receive social entitlements, etc.

Due to trauma as well as stigma attached to CRSV, accompanied by the mistrust and apprehension about disclosing incidents, in particular to government entities, many survivors only disclose their experiences after long periods of time and once they have received psychosocial support that is not always/may not be available in most cases. The details of ill-treatment and torture, especially CRSV, are usually shared by the survivors only when they require medical or other specific assistance. Thus, the availability, accessibility, and comprehensiveness of provided services will increase the likelihood that survivors will disclose the instances of CRSV and receive necessary assistance. In line with best international practice, survivors of CRSV should be able to seek support from social service centres and specialised support services for survivors of GBV, including domestic violence, which include holistic care for all types of GBV survivors but where staff have specific skill sets to deal with CRSV cases. Due attention should also be given to the needs of male survivors of CRSV as dedicated or specialised services for them may not be existent or available, despite the availability, appropriateness and accessibility of other forms of assistance (such as Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) services, services geared by torture survivors, services for reintegration of war veterans etc.).

Ukraine had made significant progress in addressing trafficking in persons (TIP) for sexual exploitation before the war, however the new dynamic of the escalated conflict has increased the number of challenges faced by criminal justice practitioners and requires tailored interventions and up-close mentoring and coaching in order to improve access to justice for survivors of CRSV, including TIP. There is a need to widen the scope of outreach among potential identifiers of victims of trafficking to include health care practitioners. Victims of human trafficking may seek out healthcare services in hubs of displacement for wound treatment, drug use symptoms, and other primary care and there is



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thus an opportunity to better identify, protect and assist survivors of CRSV, including trafficking in persons, at this access point. According to UNODC ongoing analysis and research, internal trafficking is a major concern in the country. Internally displaced women and children are vulnerable to organised crime groups (OCGs) who are sexually exploiting them and also facilitating their transport out of the country. An updated threat assessment of the modus operandi of OCGs will allow law enforcement, prosecutors and judiciary to better investigate upon initial indicators of TIP being present, better prosecute and deliver justice to survivors. An effective criminal justice response is a deterrent to OCGs and can prevent further trafficking, as well as improving the provision of services for identified survivors.¹⁴

Survivors of sexual violence in Ukraine may seek and receive support and guidance from the existing state and non-state service providers, such as healthcare facilities, social service centres, specialised support services for survivors of domestic violence and GBV, free legal aid system and other. However, as a direct result of the war, many service providers have been impacted by a lack of human and financial resources. Civil society organisations, particularly women-led organisations - increasingly the first point of contact for CRSV survivors - have become exponentially overstretched due to the lack of resources and immediately available flexible funding. Moreover, some staff have fled to save their own lives, and are now IDPs themselves. IDPs now form newly concentrated populated areas where humanitarian operations and GBV services have not yet been established or where existing services are not able to adequately respond to the high demand and new challenges. Considering this dire situation, there is a need for increased financial support, particularly flexible funding, and capacity building of service providers, including women's CSOs, so that survivor-centred services can be brought as close as possible and more effectively to affected communities.

There is a clear need to foster an enabling environment for CRSV survivors in Ukraine to: seek support; to provide accessible and quality multisectoral assistance, including sexual, reproductive and health care, access to clinical management of rape services, including safe abortion care; as well as psychosocial and mental health services; legal assistance; livelihood support, and long-term rehabilitation. The priority key tasks are: (a) to map and assess – continuously mapping and assessing effectiveness, capacities, quality, and existing gaps in essential service delivery (in particular, in terms of adherence to inter-agency GBViE Minimum Standards, Minimum Initial Service Package for SRH (MISP) and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in crisis); (b) to strengthen service provision - there is a need to ensure that services and facilities are adequately prepared to provide life-saving and empowering interventions to survivors of CRSV; (c) to refer – there is a need to reestablish and/or create effective and accountable referral pathways to link survivors to essential services, along with usage of the GBV case management to reduce re-traumatisation and ensure long-term comprehensive support; (d) to inform – it is critical that survivors know where and how to access information about available services; (e) to decentralise – there is an urgent need to access the needs of those who are living in the war-affected areas beyond the central cities and to assist them; (f) to protect through presence – an increased presence from local and international actors is needed to enable more comprehensive understanding and identification of survivors needs, as well as assist with information, aid, and services provision; (g) to educate and scale – educating the service providers and scaling up their capacity in the service delivery; (h) ensure sustainability - providing institutional capacity and tools for primary service providers, particularly women's CSOs, to overcome contextual challenges and continue operating and delivering much need services.

The GoU, CSOs and international organisations are working tirelessly to address prevention needs, the growing causes and consequences of CRSV; however multiple critical obstacles exist. Firstly, the scale

¹⁴ This is in line with the UN Action Theory of Change - Outcomes 1 and 2 on preventing CRSV and gathering reliable timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns.



of need is immense and continues to grow. In addition, the spotlight on CRSV as a ‘rally cry’ for international support to Ukraine has resulted in a proliferation of well-intentioned, but inexperienced or non-operational advocates which can inadvertently slow processes through over-coordination and may provide non-contextualised advocacy or referral messages. Additionally, the high levels of public attention given to CRSV trends, the acute mistrust between survivors and local authorities, compounded by the gaps in capacities of the investigation authorities/case management, of CRSV runs the risk of preventing survivors from disclosing in fear that their right for confidentiality will not be respected. Moreover, the non-neutral nature of the armed conflict is politicising the help that survivors can receive, thus causing potential prejudice against and stigmatisation of survivors whose story do not align with the narrative, such as male survivors, veteran survivors, survivors whose perpetrators were not part of the Russian military, and survivors with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). Lastly, longer-term, structural planning has been under-emphasised, therefore slowing the future delivery of justice.

For these reasons, the UN Action Network – through its member entities UNODC, UNDP, IOM, UN Women, WHO, and UNFPA propose a coordinated, multi-sectoral, and comprehensive joint project that will allow for simultaneous and mutually reinforcing efforts to prevent and address CVSR and empower survivors.

The current project will focus on several critical gap-filling interventions: these gaps have been identified by the implementing agencies through engagement with affected communities, CSOs (incl. women-led), and consultations with the GoU to learn about and incorporate their needs and aspirations. Therefore, the proposed actions have been carefully selected and discussed to reflect joint prioritisation, planning, and programming by the involved UN entities and are fully in line with the IP of the FoC. By leveraging the existing partnerships and aligning activities under this project with the strategic frameworks, the joint action of six partnering UN entities will, therefore, remove the risk of duplication and enhance the impact of CRSV interventions in Ukraine.

The project will seek to strengthen the capacity of Ukrainian institutions, including the Government, healthcare, psychosocial and other relevant service providers, judiciary, law enforcement, civil society (particularly, women’s civil society organisations and survivors networks), to effectively design and implement restorative measures for survivors of CRSV, provide direct quality assistance and support, increase prevention efforts, and enhance criminal accountability processes whilst enabling conditions for their meaningful participation and leadership in these efforts. By doing so, the implementing agencies aim to foster national and local ownership and leadership for a holistic, sustainable, survivor-centred response that also empowers civil society and human rights defenders, including survivor networks and women’s rights defenders.

Beneficiaries

At least 2,450 direct beneficiaries will be covered through all project interventions. The indirect beneficiaries and benefitting entities will be the children, respective family members targeted by the project along with other witnesses of CRSV and affected communities, central governmental authorities who will be involved in consultations, coordination, policy development, advocacy, service provision, CSOs currently working/planning to work on comprehensive support and holistic care delivery to CRSV survivors and their families, along with WLOs and survivor networks. As well as service providers, academia, judiciary, prosecutors, law enforcement entities who will be trained and whose capacities will be strengthened.

Rationale for Additional funds from NORAD:



Additional funds are requested to expand the reach of awareness raising activities to cover the front-lines of the conflict, strengthen the capacity of five additional women's rights organisations and survivor's networks, provide technical and capacity building support to the Office of the Prosecutor General's Coordination Center for Support of Victims and Witnesses of War's regional branches, ensure that male survivors of CRSV's specific needs are addressed through tailored services, implement two cycles of rehabilitation programmes for female survivors of CRSV and support the roll-out of the imminent legislation on reparations for survivors.

Additional Beneficiaries to be served with NORAD funds:

- 50 female survivors of CRSV through the rehabilitation programme
- 200 male survivors of CRSV through the specialised services
- 5 women's rights organisations / survivor's networks through strengthened capacity
- Additional 2 million people reached as part of expanded awareness raising activities to reach front-line of conflict bringing the total to 3 million.
- Additional training of service providers, and government officials (TBC).

In implementing this project, the implementing agencies will be guided by six key programming principles:

Overarching Principles

A Survivor-centred approach: All project interventions will be anchored in a survivor-centred approach to create a supportive environment in which the survivor's rights and wishes are respected, their safety is ensured, an environment enabling their participation is provided, and they are treated with dignity and respect. Central to this approach is the guiding principle of confidentiality. All participating implementing partners will follow confidentiality guidelines based on gathering, storing and sharing personal data. Women and survivors are key actors in their own protection, and it is critical that they can meaningfully participate and lead if they so wish in the process of identifying protection risks and solutions. Thus, a participatory approach will be embedded in all programming, and project interventions will place the survivor's needs and choices at the heart of the response.

Do No Harm: Considering the gravity of the crimes of CRSV, as well as witnessing mass atrocities against their families, friends and communities, particular attention will be given to avoiding re-traumatisation and countering stigmatisation, while taking into consideration prevalent cultural environments and norms.

Adherence to international standards and best practices: The project will draw on UN and other international standards in regard to redress for International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law violations, as well as international strategies, best practices, and lessons learned in respect to CRSV.

Comprehensive approach to reparations, assistance, criminal accountability, and advocacy: The project team will seek solutions which include the provision of services, goods, psycho-social support, legal assistance, symbolic and collective reparations, advocacy, awareness-raising, memorialisation and measures for guaranties of non-repetition. The project will aim for a transformative approach, i.e., changing of the conditions which enabled violations to take place, addressing structural discrimination and empowering survivors, their families and communities.

Gender, age, disability and diversity inclusion, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA): The implementing agencies promote a people-centred and rights-based approach by ensuring that project participants, beneficiaries, and stakeholders represent the breadth and depth of the



affected population and – regardless of sex, SOGIESC, disability, and age – have equal and meaningful participation in all stages of programming. When appropriate, assessment and monitoring will use disaggregated data to assist in understanding the inclusivity of programming, and the concept of intersectionality will be at the forefront. PSEA is of the utmost importance and all project personnel and partners will be trained on prevention, reporting, complaints mechanisms, and referral pathways

Conflict sensitivity: In this environment, no intervention is conflict-neutral, meaning that the project's activities, regardless of their intended aims, will almost certainly impact positively or negatively on the conflict dynamics. For this reason, all project steps will be built upon conflict analysis, analysis of the project interaction with the conflict dynamics, and planning to maximise positive and minimise negative effects. At all stages, the said analyses will be performed through a gender lens.

Project Goal, Outcomes, Outputs and Proposed Activities

Project Goal: The rights and needs of CRSV survivors in Ukraine are properly addressed through improved system-wide response at the national and community level with strengthened awareness, knowledge, capacity and technical expertise, increased availability and accessibility of comprehensive survivor-centred multi-sectoral assistance, mitigated risks, improved survivor-centred gender-sensitive justice and reparation framework along with reinforced coordination, cooperation, and coherence among the key international and domestic actors.

The outcomes, outputs and activities set to achieve this goal are focused on and grouped by all pillars of the Implementation Plan of the UN-GoU FoC on CRSV Prevention & Response, as follows:

Overarching across all Pillars: Ensuring cross-cutting coordination and information sharing on CRSV

General outcome 1: Improved coordination amongst the relevant actors (UN entities, GoU, international and domestic non-governmental organisations, women's CSOs and survivors' networks), joint and sustained advocacy and raised public awareness for more streamlined, integrated and comprehensive response to and prevention of CRSV in a survivor-centred, sensitive, ethical and trauma-informed manner.

UN Action will develop multi-sector interventions acting in the spirit of collaboration and dialogue and linking with other sectors and actors working on CRSV prevention & response to more broadly address CRSV in Ukraine. Our plans encompass a variety of outputs and measures on interagency cooperation, coordination, and coherence, advocacy, knowledge- and experience-sharing, awareness-raising, and building multi-sectoral partnership.

In addition, all awareness raising activities will be closely coordinated, jointly performed and, whenever possible, combined with the other GOU's efforts to streamline and strengthen a subject-matter communication ensuring that information is properly consolidated, fully available to and accessible by survivors. The involvement and meaningful participation of the survivors' networks, women's organisations and other relevant community-focused initiatives will be ensured in order to make survivors aware of the existing support and services, and to jointly design and implement planned interventions.

Output 1.1: Increased and reinforced cooperation, coordination and coherence within the UN and at country level to improve CRSV response and prevention.

Output 1.2: Safe, ethical, gender-responsive, trauma-informed data management used to inform impactful, survivor-centred solutions.



Output 1.3: Improved sensitisation, enhanced capacities and awareness raising on CRSV to avoid re-traumatisation and make survivors aware of the guaranteed services and support.

Output 1.4: Joint and sustained advocacy targeting the GoU to address CRSV in line with the national and international commitments.

Indicative Activities:

- Coordinate high-level consultations with GoU. Arrange interagency workshop/s for implementing agencies on collecting, storing and reporting information and data on CRSV.
- Launch information campaign and raise awareness on CRSV and trafficking in persons for the sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Expansion of reach of awareness raising activities to cover front-line of conflict, and additional awareness raising on urgent and interim reparative measures for CRSV survivors to be piloted with the Government of Ukraine through UNFPA's Survivor Relief Centers.
- Conduct advocacy on procedures of forensic evidence collection. Hold additional training on forensic evidence collection drawing from international expertise in this technical area.
- Increase of support from 10 to 15 small grants to survivors' networks and women's organisations aimed at overcoming operational challenges that may impair their capacity to carry out CRSV prevention activities as well as their capacity to assist CRSV survivors.

Pillar 1: Trafficking in persons (TIP) for the purpose of sexual exploitation

Outcome 2: Ensured rights-based effective investigation and prosecution of TIP for sexual exploitation among selected criminal justice practitioners.

Output 2.1: Improved evidence base on CRSV, especially TIP for sexual exploitation and the links with organised crime, identifying areas for targeted criminal justice action and judicial cooperation given evolving international armed conflict setting.

Output 2.2: Strengthened capabilities of Ukrainian criminal justice practitioners to identify victims of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation and to facilitate their access to justice.

Output 2.3 Improved treatment of victims of CRSV especially TIP for sexual exploitation by criminal justice actors.

Output 2.4 Strengthened capacity of frontline officers to better identify and refer to protection and assistance services victims of CRSV, especially TIP for sexual exploitation, in collaboration with the Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs.

Indicative Activities:

- Assess OCGs and networks perpetrating CRSV with a focus on TIP for sexual exploitation in conjunction with Ukrainian authorities, research institutions and police academies. Conduct trainings, provide mentorship, and support survivor-centred investigations.
- Provide capacity building and technical support to Office of the Prosecutor General's Coordination Center for Support of Victims and Witnesses of War's regional branches on protection of victims and ensuring functional referral pathways are in place for survivors to receive quality comprehensive survivor-centered assistance.



Outcome 3: Improved quality of legal and healthcare services available to survivors of TIP for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Output 3.1: Improved rights-based provision of legal aid services to survivors of CRSV especially victims of TIP for sexual exploitation, including criminal and civil remedies.

Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of healthcare practitioners to identify victims of TIP for sexual exploitation and ensure appropriate referral pathways, with a focus on internally displaced women and children vulnerable to sexual exploitation in urban hubs of Kyiv and Lviv.

Indicative Activities:

- Hold consultations with the legal aid authorities, bar association and relevant NGOs to ascertain needs specific to the victims of CRSV especially TIP for sexual exploitation.
- Develop and disseminate guidance note for legal aid lawyers and private victim advocates in terms of the specific rights of CRSV victims.
- Hold subject-matter training for the legal aid authorities, bar association, and relevant NGOs.
- Holding training of the health care providers (primary and secondary) in the selected hot spots for internal displacement, especially of women and children for TIP for sexual exploitation, on the identification of victims and referral pathways, specific needs and rights of CRSV and TIP victims.
- Develop guidance for medical professionals across the country on identifying, responding to and addressing the needs of victims of TIP for sexual exploitation.
- Hold training with public health officials in strengthening public health interventions to prevent and respond to emergency situations.

Outcome 4: Vulnerabilities of women and girls in Ukraine that increase the risk of trafficking for the sexual purposes are mitigated.

Output 4.1: Conducted safety audits in partnership with local government authorities in the select locations where the risk of TIP is higher to assess what needs to be improved to better protect women and girls from trafficking.

Output 4.2: Enhanced capacity of WLOs and law enforcement institutions on identification of people at risk of trafficking, and addressing the vulnerabilities of women and girls at risk of trafficking as well as the gendered dimensions of trafficking, in particular addressing demand and gender stereotypes that perpetuate the sexual exploitation of women and girls.

Indicative Activities:

- Hold consultations with local government authorities, law enforcement and emergency services of targeted public spaces, as well as WLOs to collaboratively design safety audits, particularly women's and girl's inputs on potential risks. Conduct safety audits.
- Produce, present and disseminate safety audit report.
- Conduct workshop with local authorities, CSOs as well as law enforcement and emergency services agencies to discuss the safety audit results and recommendations to improve women's and girls' protection.
- Develop and roll out E-learning training modules and contextualised subject-matter guidance.

Pillar 2: Provision of comprehensive assistance to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence



Outcome 5: Survivors of CRSV and at-risk groups are better protected, supported and benefitting from the improved contextualised comprehensive and multi-sectoral assistance.

Output 5.1: Improved availability and accessibility of the essential healthcare services for survivors of CRSV.

Output 5.2: Increased access of CRSV survivors to quality services and support via SRHR and GBV services integration and cross-referrals.

Indicative Activities:

- Deliver trainings for healthcare practitioners and the National emergency medical team (EMT) health workers to provide first line support (LIVES) and intervention (emergency contraception, STI prevention, and HIV PEP) for survivors of sexual violence.
- Hold training and Training of Trainers (ToT) for medical and health service professionals on CMR-IPV quality standards and facility preparedness.
- Deliver training for medical forensic experts on medico-legal care tools for survivors of sexual violence.
- Conduct capacity assessment of service providers on GBV Case Management.
- Hold training on core concepts of SGBV and gender mainstreaming for GBV actors.
- Update referral pathways to reflect the changes in CMR provision of care, under the direction and alignment with the humanitarian coordination structures.
- Conduct training for the health mobile teams on comprehensive CMR support and service provision for survivors of sexual violence.
- Additional assessments of capacity and training on CMR for service providers focused specifically on addressing the needs of 200 male survivors of CRSV.
- Based on initial pilot implement two cycles of rehabilitation programmes for female survivors of CRSV (including psychiatric support, medical, legal and humanitarian assistance, safe space, economic empowerment and employment, reintegration, other services).

Outcome 6: Increased capacity of community-based groups and women's CSOs for raising awareness on CRSV, providing basic legal information and do referrals to qualified legal aid services available.

Output 6.1: Increased capacities of women's CSOs to provide primary aid and counselling to CRSV survivors.

Output 6.2: Raised awareness and built capacities of women's CSOs and local authorities on self-care, individual and collective psycho-social support strategies to cope with work and context-related stress and trauma ultimately allowing them to continue delivering services to their communities.

Indicative Activities:

- Map the existing legal referral pathways and relevant services providers.
- Develop and roll-out of E-learning training modules and contextualised guidance on legal information and aid (in English and Ukrainian languages).
- In consultation with women's civil society organisations develop contextualised guidance and toolkit (Ukrainian and English) on self-care and coping strategies, incl. existing good practices, to deal with stress and trauma, for women's CSOs supporting CRSV survivors and other war-affected people.
- Conduct workshops with women's CSOs and local authorities in accessible conflict-affected areas to present guidance and toolkit.



Pillar 3: Access to Justice and Accountability

Outcome 7: Strengthened capacity of the national authorities for victim-centred and gender-sensitive response to CRSV and support to victims and survivors.

Output 7.1: Strengthened capacity of the judicial institutions to establish victim and witness support system in criminal proceedings for CRSV.

Output 7.2: The national free legal aid system supported to better respond to CRSV and other GBV Raising public awareness, among the survivors in particular, of the right of CRSV survivors to free legal aid and referral mechanisms and pathways.

Indicative Activities:

- Pilot creation of specialised sub-units in the prosecution offices by hiring and embedding, within selected prosecution offices, psychologists or other specialists to assist and support victims and survivors in trauma-informed, victim-centred, and gender-responsive manner throughout criminal investigations and trials.
- Provide specialised CRSV-focused training and developing training tools for the sub-units
- Conduct training of the staff of free legal aid centres and lawyers and other specialists engaged in provision of secondary free legal aid, including on sensitive communication with CRSV survivors, rights and services the survivors are entitled to, and referral mechanisms and pathways.

Pillar 4: Strengthening capacity of security and defence sector to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence

Outcome 8: Enhanced capacity of local government authorities, police, State Emergency Service (SES) and stationed troops on identification, prevention and basic, survivor-centric response to CRSV at community level in accessible conflict-affected areas.

Output 8.1: Increased basic knowledge of police, local government authorities and troops on CRSV for sensitive, ethical, confidential and dignifying treatment of survivors.

Indicative Activities:

- Hold consultations with women's CSOs, survivor networks, police, local authorities, law enforcement, SES and troops -where possible- on realities, challenges, existing measures and good practices regarding the prevention, and basic response to CRSV and the treatment of survivors and their cases.
- Develop and roll-out of E-learning training modules and contextualised guidance (incl. easy-to-download information sheets, with do's and don'ts).
- Jointly with national police authorities, develop a code of conduct on identification, prevention and response to CRSV, with a focus on ethical, confidential, dignifying and responsible treatment of survivors.

Pillar 5: Reparations and compensations

Outcome 9: Survivors of CRSV have increased access to interim and long-term reparative measures.

Output 9.1: The capacities of the Government and civil society entities are mapped and assessed, with a focus on their documentation protocols.



Output 9.2: Needs and expectations of CRSV survivors are identified and integrated to adjust the multi-sectoral response services linked to reparative measures.

Indicative Activities:

- Identify government actors who work on addressing CRSV cases and NGOs documenting cases, collecting and storing related data, and assisting survivors.
- Conduct an assessment of their capacities.
- Gather information on the standards used by these organisations to collect, document, and store relevant information on cases of CRSV, including in terms of format and content.
- Draft a reparations referral mechanism between the UN agencies, government, and civil society sector.
- Ensure staff of all Survivor Relief Centers are capacitated to support survivors in accessing compensation, rehabilitation, restitution and other reparative measures based on imminent adoption of Ukrainian legislation on reparations.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation Arrangements:

Project implementation will be monitored by project and M&E staff using available monitoring, evaluation and learning tools, including but not limited to the site visits and event monitoring, analysing reports, establishing focal points in the target communities and government bodies, where feasible.

Throughout the project life, identified risks, challenges, insights and opportunities relative to project implementation will be assessed as part of monthly coordination and learning meetings. During the kick-off event, the implementing agencies will develop a joint structured approach to monitoring and analysing consequent changes to the local and socio-economic operating environment because of, and relative to project implementation. This will be done to ensure that interventions continue to be responsive to urgent and emerging needs, priorities and context. The process opens itself to revisiting project objectives, shifting resources to new priorities and strategies, and updating assumptions.

Overall M&E coordination and support will be provided by the UN Action Network Secretariat.

Sustainability:

The sustainability of the results achieved during the project will notably be ensured through the strengthened capacities of Ukrainian institutions to effectively prevent and address the root causes of CRSV. States bear primary responsibility for ensuring non-discriminative and efficient access to protection, assistance, and remedies for human rights violations for their citizens. Hence, the main elements of the project are centred around bolstering the institutions' knowledge and capacity to fulfil their mandate in terms of supporting survivors, delivering comprehensive survivor-centred multi-sectoral services, as well as ensuring the availability of reparative and restorative measures and improving prevention efforts. Consequently, the training and capacity building for central authorities and relevant government institutions on state responsibility and methodologies to provide assistance, remedy, and reparations for CRSV will contribute to sustain the results of the project beyond its end.

Furthermore, the enhanced capacity of the central government institutions in the domain of addressing CRSV, as well as the enhanced civil society capacities, including WLOs, will further enable them to promote a unified approach during all stages of comprehensive assistance delivery to CRSV survivors. By involving WLOs, survivors' networks and organisations working directly with survivors of CRSV, the project will also contribute to vocalising and paying due regard to the needs, experiences



and aspirations of survivors as well as strengthening women's role in peacebuilding and recovery processes and promoting gender equality and thus address the root causes of CRSV.

The project, by enhancing the provision of multisectoral and multifaceted support to survivors of CRSV, will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project will primarily target SDG 16 on the promotion of peace, justice and strong institutions through expert advice and capacity building to Ukrainian institutions. Moreover, the project will promote SDG 5 on gender equality by empowering women and girls, who make up the majority of CRSV survivors, through building effective accountability and recourse mechanisms. Further to that, the project supports implementation of the Framework of Cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence¹⁵ as well as Ukraine's National Action Plan (NAP) for the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security¹⁶. Lastly, the intervention will contribute to the GoU's efforts to increase the guarantees of survivors' rights through the promotion of restorative mechanisms for the damage caused as outlined in the Programme of Activities of the Cabinet of the Ministers of Ukraine, namely, 19.1. Human rights and access to justice.

¹⁵ [The Framework of Cooperation](#) builds upon the engagement between the GOU and the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence.

¹⁶ [Verkhovna Rada. Decree of the President of Ukraine on National Human Rights Strategy, Programme of Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. 2021.](#) The NAP was recently updated and approved to significantly strengthen the provisions on CRSV in accordance with the FoC with incorporation of anti-trafficking and CRSV response measures.



Section II: Project Budget

Completed table, required by UNDP MPTF, revised as of February 2026

Category	Amount (USD), 2023-2025	Revised Amount (USD), 2023-2026
Staff & Personnel Cost	1,480,298	1,599,614
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	22,497	17,337
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation	98,672	111,258
Contractual Services	4,100,129	4,097,377
Travel	364,989	311,043
Transfers and Grants	240,000	240,000
General Operating	381,966	311,922
Programme Costs Total	\$6,688,550	6,688,551
Indirect Support Costs Total (Maximum 7%)	\$468,200	468,199
Total	\$7,156,750	7,156,750

Budget breakdown by PUNOs, years and categories is given in the Annex 3.



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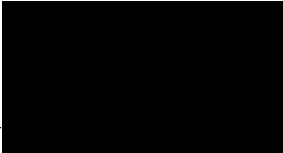
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

ANNEX 3.

Category	UNFPA				UN Women				UNODC					UNDP				IOM				WHO				Total amount per category (USD)			
	2023-2024, as originally budgeted	2025, as originally budgeted	Total Approved – October 2025 Request	Total Revised, February 2026 Request	2023-20 24	2025	Total Approved, August 2025	Total Approved – October 2025 Request	2023-2024, as originally budgeted	2025, as originally budgeted	Total Approved, August 2025	Total Approved – October 2025 Request	Total Revised, February 2026 Request	2023-2024	2025	Total Approved, August 2025	Total Approved – October 2025 Request	2023-20 24	2025	Total Approved – October 2025 Request	Total Revised, February 2026 Request	2023-2024, as originally budgeted	2025, as originally budgeted	Total Approved, August 2025	Total Approved – October 2025 Request	2023-2024, as originally budgeted	2025, as originally budgeted	Total 2023-2025 Approved in 2025	Total 2023-2026, Revised in February 2026
Staff & Personnel Cost	219600	219600	317000	343910.68	234827	200794	270176	270176	149400	149400	330668	330668	413073	25802	62506	88398	88398	125160	195628	360788	370788	65065	48203	113268	113,268	819854	876221	1,480,298	1,599,614
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	4500	3000	1900	1837.34	23180	9187	0	0	16530	10500	21627	5097	0	11000	26500	2500	2500	10500	2500	13000	13000	10850	0	10850	0	2843697	2148778	22,497	17,337
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation	29500	5000	3131.13	3131.13	6686	5600	17852	17852	59070	2500	49578	0	12586	32000	4550	10550	10550	27600	6000	67338.75	67338.75	10440	6076	0	0			98672	111258
Contractual Services	728036	403000	1401583.87	1372434.28	214460	105900	705575	705575	195780	150128	345908	345908	324024	122000	232600	410600	410600	286375	310500	556875	605156.88	336521	235000	681488	679,587			4,100,129	4,097,377
Travel	55000	62000	14000	10486.93	165953	75000	70000	70000	57276	32000	74803	34803	42652	0	10000	15000	15000	143975	80950	191186.25	132904	60000	58500	25049	40,000			364,989	311,043
Transfers and Grants	0	0	0	0	100000	150000	240000	240000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			240000	240000
General Operating	15310	24169	31100	36914.64	41933	35856	65974	65974	20500	26000	46500	152608	76749	9126	19100	28226	28226	22350	25462	47812	47812	27246	31200	58446	56,246			381,966	311,922
Programme Costs Total (USD)	1051946	716769	1768715	1768715	787039	582337	1369376	1369377	498556	370528	869084	869084	869084	199928	355346	555274	555274	615960	621040	1237000	1237000	510122	378979	889101	889,101	3663551	3024999	6,688,551	6,688,551
Indirect Support Costs 7% Total (USD)	73636	50174	123810	123810	55093	40764	95857	95856	34899	25937	60836	60836	60836	13995	24874	38869	38869	43117	43473	86590	86590	35709	26529	62237	62,237	256449	211751	468199	468199
Total by year (USD)	1125582	766943			842132	623101			533455	396465				213923	380220			659077	664513			545831	405508			3920000	3236750	7,156,750	7,156,750
Total per entity (USD)			1892525	1892525			1465233	1465233			929920	929920	929920			594143	594143			1323590	1323590			951338	951,338				



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Part C. Initial Review of Proposal <i>(To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)</i>	
(a) Does the project proposal comply with all Administrative and Budget criteria as per the Proposal Assessment form?	Yes X No ☐
(b) Does the project proposal adequately comply with all Substantive Content criteria as per the Proposal Assessment form (aligned with the Funding Strategy)?	Yes X No ☐
Part D: Decision of the Resource Management Committee <i>(To be completed by the RMC Chairperson)</i>	
Decision of the Resource Management Committee ☐ Approved for a total budget of US \$7,156,750 ☐ Approved with modification/condition ☐ Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration ☐ Rejected	
Comments/Justification:	
Chairperson of the Resource Management Committee Name (Printed) Mause-Darline Francois Signature  Date 9 March , 2026	



STOP RAPE NOW

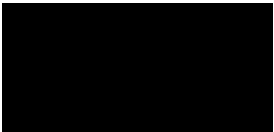
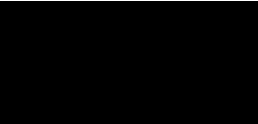
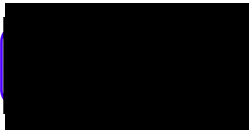
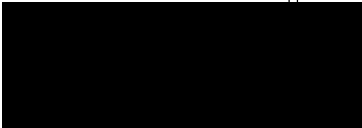
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FUND SIGNATURE PAGE

(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

Participating UN Organisations: UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, IOM, WHO		Focal Point of Participating UN Organisations receiving funds:	
Project Number: CRSV_UNA06 Ukraine		Project Duration: 24 months, starting from August 2023, extended from 31 August to 31 December 2025 NCE: From 01 January 2026 till 15 July 2026	
Project Title: Strengthening national and community-based CRSV prevention and response mechanisms in Ukraine through a survivor-centred multi-sectoral approach		Project Location(s): Ukraine - the country's areas under control of the Government of Ukraine, with a special focus on the areas near the frontline and locations hosting large caseloads of IDPs	
Total Project Cost: US \$7,156,750			
MPTF: US \$7,156,750			
Other: US \$N/A			
GRAND TOTAL: US \$7,156,750			
Total Amount Approved: US \$7,156,750			
	Name/Title	Date	Signature
Focal Points of Participating UN Organisations receiving funds:			
UNFPA	Jacqueline Mahon Representative	03-Mar-2026	
UN Women	Tetyana KUDINA Head of Programmes	03-Mar-2026	



UNDP	Christophoros Politis OIC/Deputy Resident Representative	02-Mar-2026	
UNODC	Harsheth virk Head of Office	03-Mar-2026	
IOM	Robert Turner Chief of Mission	03-Mar-2026	
WHO	Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge Dr	04-Mar-2026	
RMC Chairperson:		09 March 2026	Mause-Darline Francois