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UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) TARGETING UKRAINE: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

The UNFPA has been actively engaged supporting Ukraine with demographic stability, reproductive healthcare services and GBV prevention. This paper tries to address the issue of financial and technical assistance that UNFPA provides which enables the conduct of population studies, builds healthcare access sufficiency, and improves the responsiveness of the system to crises. Considering the depopulation, aging, and war related demographic shifts in Ukraine, UNFPA provides key resources and guidance towards the collection of basic demographic data that would itemize national policies for Ukraine. UNFPA has funded and supported numerous clients' projects such as the State Statistics Service in the implementation of the all-Ukrainian demographic surveys, which comprise the 2020 Demographic and Health Survey that is later used for the development of healthcare, migration, and social protection programs.

In contraception and family planning, as with other areas of health care, UNFPA has helped to reduce the impact of wars by providing medical equipment and supplies to able and targeted internally displaced persons and other vulnerable populations. Healthcare workers are trained in implementing emergency obstetric care and providing necessary maternal and reproductive health services in a crisis. UNFPA also leads efforts to GBV prevention by building shelters, mobilizing psychosocial support teams, and raising public awareness to counteract negative gender stereotypes. The agency has worked towards Ukraine's ratification of the Istanbul Convention to provide legal protections for survivors of GBV and to integrate international standards of human rights into national policies.

Moreover, UNFPA's initiatives, like the TatoHubs program, promote father's participation in childbearing and parenting, thus addressing domestic gender equality issues. As Ukraine moves into its post-war reconstruction phase, long-term engagement from UNFPA will be vital for demographic resilience, social stability, and sustainable development.

Key words: *gender relations, population policy, public health, aid to Ukraine, Ukraine humanitarian assistance, pregnancy health services, violence against women prevention, health region, legal changes, international organization, social reconstruction, financial law.*

Problem Statement. Ukraine contends with serious and problematic issues regarding sustaining its demographics, delivering reproductive health services, and preventing Gender Based Violence, worsened due to conflict and socio-economic instability. The country has faced a declining birth rate coupled with an aging population, and high war-induced displacement which raises serious issues for the country's demographic sustainability in the long term. The formulation of effective policies to solve these problems is highly impeded by weak demo-

graphic data infrastructure. All tries for designing solution which are based on evidence towards problem shift due to fertility rate, migration, and even medicine services accessibility become gray owing to credible population statistics absence.

Moreover, the ongoing conflict has disrupted reproductive healthcare services, resulting in greater maternal mortality, unsafe childbirth, and an increased incidence of diseases associated with sexual and reproductive health. Women in conflict impacted regions, particularly internally

displaced persons (IDPs), have very poor access to medical care, family planning, and psychosocial services. In both urban and rural settings, bridging these gaps is crucial for achieving comprehensive reproductive health outcomes. Gender based violence still remains a major issue in Ukraine, with war circumstances worsening the situation for women and girls in particular. Displaced people face heightened risks of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and human trafficking. Ukraine has taken legal measures, such as ratifying the Istanbul Convention, but gaps remain in law enforcement of the training, survivor support services, and public awareness campaigns. Social GBV normalization in some communities hinders effective response intervention.

Due to these situations, concerted international collaboration and focused actions must be put in place. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been trying to deal with these issues by sponsoring demographic studies, constructing healthcare facilities and assisting in GBV prevention projects. Nonetheless, evaluating how effective and impactful UNFPA's aid was is still important to enhance policy execution and achieve strategies lasting beyond Ukraine's post-war reconstruction efforts.

Review of Recent Studies and Articles.

America and many other countries across Europe have published several documents and conducted analyses pertaining to Ukraine's demographic issues, reproductive health, and gender-based violence (GBV) in the context of war-related migration and socioeconomic challenges. The UNFPA, World Health Organization, and UNDP have highlighted the consequences of demographic shrinkage combined with healthcare system dislocation and increase of GBV associated healthcare service needs. Among the most illustrative is the 2020 Demographic and Health Survey report prepared by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine with the support of UNFPA. This research offered the best estimates of fertility, child mortality, family planning, and migration, which are essential for formulating evidence-based policies and enabling other impactful decisions. Findings from these studies show that Ukraine is in a very dire condition in the course of popu-

lation decrease due to the birth disengagement, intensifying emigration and displacement caused by armed conflict which calls for corrective policies without which the demographic equilibrium will be disrupted [1].

Multiple studies have analyzed the effects of war on the provision of reproductive health services. As stated by the UNFPA Response to Ukrainian Crisis (2025), destruction to healthcare infrastructures have resulted to increased maternal mortality, decreased access to pre-natal and post-natal care, and the spread of sexually transmitted infections due to scarce reproductive health services in the areas of conflict. In the Romanian 2023 Reproductive Health Report on Ukraine [2], it asserts the improvement of medical supply chains, training of healthcare personnel and provision of contraceptives and safe delivery services as basic yet essential health services remains to be needed critically.

The Main Aim of this article is to evaluate the outcomes of the interdisciplinary and sectoral legal study on the taxation base of corporate income tax. The objectives of the research is to determine gaps that exist which range from definitional or conceptual gaps and recommend possible solutions. Finding these gaps will enable better and more effective tax reformation, and contribute towards improving the legal regulation and simplification of the administration of corporate income tax.

Main Content Presentation. With the aim to improve reproductive health, gender-based policies, and population policies globally, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) aims to provide aid where it is most needed. Established in 1969, UNFPA has been actively involved in assisting governments build workable healthcare systems, population policies, and programs that deal with gender-based violence (GBV). As a partner country, Ukraine has received assistance from UNFPA, more specifically in the areas of demographic studies, reproductive health, and interventions to address gender-based violence. The aim of this paper is to assess the level of technical and financial assistance given by UNFPA to Ukraine in terms of demographic studies, reproductive health and dealing with gender-based violence.

The demographic changes, the policies and practices related to the population maintenance and development are important development areas for Ukraine. The United Nations assists the country through providing funds in order to improve the local ability to collect and analyze demographic and statistical information. This is like sowing seeds for creating policies based on factual data and as the repository of information is weak in Ukraine's case, where there is a shrinking population, aging demographic and war driven displacement [3].

UNFPA has invested in population research by sponsoring national census and demographic surveys aimed at migration and fertility changes, as well as shifts in the population structure. With the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, UNFPA has implemented the projects such as the 2020 Demographic and Health Survey, which collected valuable information on the status of reproductive health, child mortality, and family planning practices. These results play an important role in developing national healthcare and social protection strategies.

In addition, some regional research activities aimed at the demographic growth of Ukraine during the post-war reconstruction period have been initiated under the Regional UNFPA project. The organization is actively involved with the research institutions in preparing demographic policies in correlation with the economic development of the country as well as its integration to the European Union.

In Ukraine, UNFPA has dedicated efforts towards working against gender-based violence, especially in contexts where war has resulted in women and girls being displaced and made more vulnerable. The agency has been active in the mobilization and financing of services aiming to mitigate the effects of crises such as as:

- The deployment of mobile psychosocial support groups for the counseling and legal assistance of GBV survivors in frontline and other conflict zones.
- In partnership with community institutions, the funding of safe houses and women shelters for the protection and rehabilitation of survivors [4].

- Participatory campaigns targeting the changing of social norms and battling the acceptance of domestic violence and sexual violence in conflict terms.

- Train and prepare the police and other law enforcement agencies, as well as the judiciary, on how to handle GBV cases with the appropriate legislative and legal tools [5].

Ukraine's legal institutionalization of GBV prevention efforts received a critical boost with the ratification of the Istanbul Convention in 2022. UNFPA has also actively engaged local stakeholders to bring the laws in Ukraine in line with international practices and to promote adherence to them.

Delivery of reproductive health services is one of the primary ways that UNFPA supports the people of Ukraine. Access to important maternal and reproductive health care services has been substantially disrupted because of the war, increasing maternal mortality, rates of unsafe deliveries, and the prevalence of sexual health related diseases. To address these issues, UNFPA has provided:

- Medical supplies and equipment to maternity hospitals and women health centers, enabling them to provide services to mothers and children even in the besieged parts of Ukraine [6].
- Workshops for public health experts to enhance their skills in emergency obstetric care, delivery, sexual health services, and psychosocial support to victims of war.
- Contraceptive methods and family planning products, together with HIV prevention strategies, especially for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people in low reach areas [7].

One of the principal projects of UNFPA in Ukraine is the TatoHubs, which encourages fathers to stake responsibility in parenting as well as in reproductive health issues. This program seeks to advance gender transformation by encouraging greater community involvement in caregiving and family planning.

Conclusion. UNFPA's involvement in Ukraine is multidimensional where demographic studies, gender violence mitigation, and reproductive health improvement come together. With their financial and technical support, the organization has fueled policy creation, built national capacities, and deli-

vered essential services to populations at risk. The continuation of the war in Ukraine and the subsequent reconstruction make UNFPA's role in social population development, healthcare and human rights equally critical and sustainable. The continuation of this partnership will be critical for Ukraine's international health and gender equality standing as well as its demographic resilience.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has had a multi-dimensional involvement in Ukraine's demographic issues including violence against women (VAW) and reproductive health services. The ongoing war in Ukraine has resulted in an overaged population coupled with out-migration, and the UNFPA has been helpful in gathering and analyzing demographics data, which has made it possible for policymakers to make informed decisions. UNFPA has assisted the State Statistics Service of Ukraine in collecting reliable demographic data vital for strategic planning and social and healthcare reform. The organization's funding of population studies, such as the 2020 Demographic and Health Survey, has provided information on fertility, migration, and child mortality, which can help deal with the country's policy goals.

UNFPA has put into action a strong preventive response with legal aid, psychological counsel, emergency accommodation, and advocacy campaigns in the sphere of violence against women and girls. Domestic violence, sexual violence, and human trafficking, in particular, have been worsened by the war for most displaced women and girls. UNFPA has provided aid in the form of mobile psychosocial support teams for survivors and has also supported protective and rehabilitative safe houses. Furthermore, UNFPA has taken a more active role in policy advocacy and assisted Ukraine in adopting her GBV prevention policies to international standards, especially after the Ukraine ratified the Istanbul Convention in 2022. Quite a number of barriers still exist in the everyday training of policemen and women, survivor assistance programs, and changing social perceptions of GBV. Therefore, greater attention and more profound change is needed.

Yet another critical area of intervention from the UNFPA is improving reproductive health services. Health services have been severely impacted by the war, resulting in a higher rate of maternal mortality, deaths during childbirth, and contraception and HIV services being offered to few. In answer, UNFPA has supplied medical aids, contraceptive devices, and family planning services especially to IDP's and afflicted regions. The agency has also offered workshops aimed at enabling healthcare practitioners to deliver emergency obstetric surgery, sexual health care, and psychosocial care to war casualties. Also, the TatoHubs initiative has stimulated the acceptance of paternal responsibility in caregiving and reproductive health thereby aiding in community gender relations in the long term.

In perspective, UNFPA sustaining involvement in Ukraine is invaluable for the urgent humanitarian requirements as well as the enduring developmental ones. Strengthened demographic strategies, more comprehensive gender policies, and bettered healthcare facilities will be necessary during the time of post-war renewal. Controls of the UNFPA will need to be focused on ensuring that reconstruction of physical infrastructure is matched by rebuilding social infrastructure, human capital, and legal systems.

To strengthen demographic resilience, gender equality, and sustainable healthcare access in Ukraine, the country should: Put more emphasis on demographic studies relative to the accuracy of data gathering and policy formulation within the context of post-war recovery planning.

Scale up GBV preventative measures by reinforcing legal protection aspects as well as training the law enforcement and rehabilitation of survivors. Rural and conflict areas must be provided with enhanced access to reproductive healthcare and maternal child health services to ensure sustainability and resiliency.

Bolster international relations for the granting of expert and financial aid from UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, European Union, and other organizations to build a strong and resilient healthcare and social protection system in Ukraine.

In conclusion, UNFPA's contribution toward the demographic research of Ukraine, the prevention of gender-based violence, and the development of reproductive health-care remains unparalleled and irreplaceable. Their capacity to provide lifesaving interventions as well as long term constitutive aid places the organization at the very core of Ukraine's recovery and progression. The continuation of aid received from UNFPA will guarantee the achievement of social equilibrium, gender balance, and improved health services which define a resilient society as Ukraine moves forward.

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Іванова Р. Ю. Фонд ООН у галузі народонаселення (ЮНФПА) для України: комплексний аналіз

UNFPA активно підтримує Україну у забезпеченні демографічної стабільності, послуг з охорони репродуктивного здоров'я та запобігання гендерному насильству. У цьому документі намагається розглянути питання фінансової та технічної допомоги, яку надає ЮНФПА, яка дозволяє проводити дослідження населення, забезпечує достатній доступ до медичної допомоги та покращує реагування системи на кризи. Враховуючи депопуляцію, старіння та пов'язані з війною демографічні зрушення в Україні, UNFPA надає ключові ресурси та вказівки щодо збору основних демографічних даних, які б детально описували національну політику України. UNFPA профінансував та підтримував численні проекти клієнтів, зокрема Державну службу статистики, у проведенні всеукраїнських демографічних досліджень, які складають Демографічне та медичне дослідження 2020, яке згодом використовується для розробки програм охорони здоров'я, міграції та соціального захисту.

У сфері контрацепції та планування сім'ї, як і в інших сферах охорони здоров'я, UNFPA допоміг зменшити наслідки воєн, надаючи медичне обладнання та матеріали відповідним особам, переміщеним всередині країни, та іншим уразливим групам населення. Медичні працівники навчаються надавати невідкладну акушерську допомогу та надавати необхідні послуги з охорони материнського та репродуктивного здоров'я під час кризи. UNFPA також очолює зусилля щодо запобігання ГЗН шляхом будівництва притулків, мобілізації команд психосоціальної підтримки та підвищення обізнаності громадськості для протидії негативним гендерним стереотипам. Агентство працювало над ратифікацією Україною Стамбульської конвенції, щоб забезпечити правовий захист жертв ГЗН та інтегрувати міжнародні стандарти прав людини в національну політику.

Крім того, ініціативи UNFPA, як і програма TatoHubs, сприяють участі батька у дітонародженні та вихованні дітей, таким чином вирішуючи внутрішні проблеми гендерної рівності. Оскільки Україна переходить до фази післявоєнної відбудови, довгострокова участь ФНПО буде життєво важливою для демографічної стійкості, соціальної стабільності та сталого розвитку.

Ключові слова: гендерні відносини, демографічна політика, охорона здоров'я, допомога Україні, гуманітарна допомога Україні, медичні послуги під час вагітності, запобігання насильству над жінками, охорона здоров'я, правові зміни, міжнародна організація, соціальна реконструкція, фінансове право.