**PUBLIC POLICY FUNDAMENTALS REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN THE CONTEXT OF ADDRESSING ARMED CONFLICT EFFECTS**

**(excerpt)**

**CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS**

1. The armed conflict and occupation, in addition to the reforming of national defence and security sectors, have put strategic planning of the State’s actions in the field of human rights protection on the agenda. Public policy’s human dimension becomes a cross-cutting issue due to the fact that it is the human resource of Ukraine that has become affected by such negative and massive challenges as:

* over 10.3 thousand persons killed, over 24.5 thousand persons wounded and about 1,300 persons missing, including both civilians and combatants[[1]](#footnote-1),
* involvement of no less than 45 thousand nationals of Ukraine into the activities of illegal armed groups, as well as the involvement of over 346 thousand nationals of Ukraine into the activities of the so-called “government structures of DNR/LNR”, paramilitary groups, authorities of the occupying power[[2]](#footnote-2),
* displacement of about 2.7 million nationals within the territory of Ukraine and beyond, including approximately 60% retirees, 60% women, 13% children and 4% persons with disabilities[[3]](#footnote-3),
* deportation of over 1,500 persons from the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in accordance with decisions adopted by authorities of the occupying power, as well as forced transferring of about 4,700 persons held in penitentiaries in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea into the territory of the Russian Federation,
* an extremely vulnerable condition of about 800,000 persons residing in the conflict affected area, including 45-47 thousand persons crossing the line of conflict in Donetsk, Luhansk oblasts and the administrative border with the Crimea on a daily basis[[4]](#footnote-4),
* infliction of various damage upon over 5 million residents of Donbas[[5]](#footnote-5),
* existence of about 200 thousand children requiring psychological and rehabilitation assistance, as victims of the armed conflict[[6]](#footnote-6), as well as no less than 4,900 minor orphans and children deprived of parental care who remain in the occupied territory of the Crimean Peninsula[[7]](#footnote-7),
* a need of about 3.8 million nationals of Ukraine, including 2.8 million nationals residing in the non-government controlled area, for government aid as a result of the conflict [[8]](#footnote-8).

2. Tackling these challenges requires coping with the following tasks on the basis of international law by Ukraine:

1. developing a national system to restitute human rights, including “protected persons”, in relation to an armed conflict, as well as to repair damage inflicted upon the population due to war, including the following negative factors: losses of the budget of Ukraine resulting from the occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and Donbas (a minimum of USD 100 billion)[[9]](#footnote-9), a lack of state registers of damaged property, killed, wounded, and disappeared persons, flawed mechanisms for identifying persons, paying pensions and welfare benefits,
2. state assistance in implementing the public dialogue for the purpose of integration of Ukrainian society, forming of a common, objective vision and assessment of events;
3. providing an unbiased legal assessment of acts of persons who have participated in the armed conflict and provided for the activities of the occupation authorities and self-proclaimed groups supported by the occupying state;
4. introducing and observing guarantees of effective protection of the rights of Ukraine’s nationals to prevent an armed conflict, occupation, massive violence and human rights abuse in the future; shaping foreign and home policies in a manner that maximally makes recurrence of such situations in the future impossible.

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5. Provisions of this document apply to all nationals of Ukraine, foreigners and people without nationality abiding in the territory of Ukraine on legal grounds, as well as persons who have been forcefully transferred into the territory of the Russian Federation from the occupied territories.

6. These Fundamentals constitute a foundation for drafting laws and other normative-legal acts aimed at resolving issues associated with addressing effects of an armed conflict, ensuring human rights, as a fundamental public policy value, resolving problems of social reconciliation, restituting violated rights and reintegrating, avoiding recurrence of such situations in the future.

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8. Civil society institutes shall be engaged in the implementation of these Fundamentals. The State shall delegate to the latter the performance of separate functions and powers, as well as provide such institutes with relevant resources. The engagement of civil society institutes relates to the following areas of activities, as a minimum:

* Drafting legislation
* Documenting human rights violations and entering any information from citizens, volunteers, civil society experts into registers
* Exercising control over the maintaining of archives and registers envisaged by these Fundamentals, general course of investigations
* Exercising control over law enforcement bodies and military formations, observance of codes of behaviour by civil servants
* Organizing and conducting educational, cultural, awareness-raising and other events

**ІІІ. KEY MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT PUBLIC POLICY CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION AND RESTITUTION IN THE CONTEXT OF ADDRESSING ARMED CONFLICT EFFECTS**

Within the framework of the Fundamentals’ implementation, the State shall envisage the implementation of the following minimal scope of measures.

 **1. In the field of reparations for victims of an armed conflict**

1.1. For the purposes of these Fundamentals, the State shall determine procedures and grounds for considering a person as a victim of an armed conflict, mechanisms for repairing damage inflicted upon victims of an armed conflict by way of moral satisfaction, material compensation, mechanisms for putting an end to the violation of rights and restituting violated rights.

1.2. When recognizing a person to be a victim of an armed conflict, the State shall comply with the following provisions:

* An affected person has the right to claim that his/her rights have been violated either personally or through his/her representative.
* The examination of documents, circumstances and the scope of the violation of rights is an administrative procedure, falling within the jurisdiction of an ad-hoc established national government authority – an interagency commission formed on the basis of equal representation of the government and non-government sectors.
* A refusal to consider a person as a victim of an armed conflict may be appealed to court.

1.3. Moral satisfaction

Moral satisfaction is the primary method of repairing damage to victims of an armed conflict, which envisages the following:

1.3.1. officially acknowledging affected persons as victims of an armed conflict by the State,

1.3.2. acknowledging its own responsibility for human rights abuse by the State,

1.3.3. public recognition on behalf of the state of all violations of human rights that took place, and confirmation of the state's desire to restore violated rights and ensure non-repetition in the future,

1.3.4. developing a national database of persons wounded and killed in an armed conflict, as well as persons disappeared in connection with the armed conflict,

1.3.5. searching for disappeared persons, identifying kidnapped persons, identifying the bodies of killed persons, identifying the children separated from their families;

1.3.6. developing and implementing a national program of public (societal) recognition and honouring of the memory of victims of an armed conflict (erecting monuments, creating museum exhibits, renaming streets, commemorating memorable dates, etc.),

1.3.7. restoring dignity and reputation of victims of an armed conflict, by verifying the facts and disclosing the truth about this person;

1.3.8. execution of all or part of the abovementioned actions in relation to victims of illegal politically motivated repressions by the occupation power;

1.3.9. providing psychological assistance and rehabilitation to victims of an armed conflict.

1.4. Material compensation

Material compensation is a secondary (after moral compensation) tool of reparations for victims of an armed conflict.

To develop a mechanism of material compensation for incurred damage to victims of an armed conflict, national government bodies shall ensure the following:

1.4.1. developing a register of losses / damage (establishing the real scope of material and non-material losses),

1.4.2. determining a level of compensations and payments which have already been made at the time of this law’s adoption,

1.4.3. determining the principles, procedure and order of priority for compensations (depending on the amount of losses / damage, as well as the amount of already provided compensations and payments, available resources of the State and raised funds of international technical assistance).

1.5. The State shall develop criteria and introduce a differentiated level of benefits and material compensations, taking into consideration various special circumstances and individual peculiarities of specific victims of an armed conflict.

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1.7. The State shall develop a mechanism for forming a fund for the payment of material compensations (including for covering medicines and medical treatment, services of psychological and social agencies), which shall envisage the following sources of funding:

* State Budget of Ukraine
* Charity funds, international assistance funds
* Funds collected through international jurisdiction bodies from the aggressor-state’s budget, or with the use of other mechanisms for generating revenues at the expense of the aggressor state
* Other available legal sources.

1.8. The State shall ensure the establishment of an effective mechanism to record and collect material compensations for inflicted damage from those responsible for the infliction of such damage.

1.9. To protect property rights of victims of an armed conflict, the State shall develop a mechanism for fulfilling property (debt) obligations in the occupied territories and in the uncontrolled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

1.10. Restitution of violated rights

Restitution of violated rights is a duty of the State, which envisages the introduction of a mechanism for granting an access for victims of an armed conflict to the full scope of rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine. Among such, the State shall ensure the following mechanisms at a minimum:

1.10.1. developing effective procedures (on the basis of simplification, transparency, accessibility and effectivity criteria) for receiving and restoring documents identifying a person and confirming citizenship, property rights of a person, issuing documents identifying a person and confirming citizenship of children who resided in the occupied territories; children separated from the family etc.,

1.10.2. introducing an administrative procedure for recognizing and registering legal facts of birth, death and marriage, divorce that occured in the occupied territories,

1.10.3. cleaning the territories of mines, explosive remnants of an armed conflict and other hazardous objects (destroyed buildings, bridges, military machinery),

1.10.4. introducing clear and effective forms of government assistance in free-will returning to the previous place of dwelling after the restoration of effective control by Ukraine over former occupied territories and ensuring safety and security there; assisting to reinstate in a job or to find a new job after returning to the previous place of dwelling,

1.10.5. determining basic principles for returning property which has been illegally conveyed by the occupying power or individuals to legal owners during the armed conflict,

1.10.6. expanding the network of checkpoints to cross the line of contact in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Settling (near the checkpoints) the centres providing services to residents of the occupied territories (centres for the provision of administrative, social, banking and notary services, free legal aid, etc.),

1.10.7. determining a procedure for transferring “political prisoners” into the controlled territory of Ukraine and grounds for further release from serving a sentence (minimizing potential risks of non-application of the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons of the Council of Europe and the Convention on the Transfer of Persons Sentenced to Deprivation of Liberty to Further Serve their Sentence of the CIS to the nationals of Ukraine imprisoned in the Russian Federation),

1.10.8. determining the status of persons in custodial settings at the moment of de-occupation,

1.10.9. determining a mechanism for re-considering selected preventive measures and sentences to persons held in penitentiaries during an established time period as soon as Ukraine resumes control over the occupied territories,

1.10.10. bringing back persons, nationals of Ukraine from custodial settings in the territory of the Russian Federation and from the temporarily occupied territories and determining their status, grounds for being held in custodial settings (including, the serving of a sentence);

1.10.11. developing a strategy regarding the restitution of rights and return of representatives of vulnerable groups who used to be under the control of the State before the occupation (incapacitated, orphans, etc.);

1.10.12. creating conditions and ensuring a real access to general secondary education for children who are victims of an armed conflict,

1.10.13. developing a strategy and a legal position of the State concerning civil, criminal and administrative proceedings (at the stage of pre-trial and trail investigations) conducted by authorities of the occupying power at the time of the occupation and at the time of the de-occupation of the territories,

1.10.14. establishing an effective mechanism for restoring pre-trial, trial and enforcement proceedings whose materials remain in the occupied territories and in the non-controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, as well as a mechanism for resolving cases when their restoration is not possible,

1.10.15. determining procedures of partial and complete verification of criminal and administrative proceedings (both current proceedings and proceedings with regard to which authorities of the occupying power have already made final judgments) by Ukrainian authorities following de-occupation,

1.10.16. developing a legal position of the State concerning benefits and payments authorized by the occupying power and paid to residents of the occupied territories (reviewing / continuing / denying the payment of such / taking into consideration during the authorization of similar payments or payments under the same circumstances by national government authorities of Ukraine,

1.10.17. legislatively regulating the protection of the rights of indigenous people,

1.10.18. developing a mechanism to eliminate consequences of the violation of rights of the people of Ukraine which have occurred in connection with an armed conflict, which will namely include: recording infrastructure damage, damage to the sanitary-epidemiologic condition, environmental impacts, illegal minerals extraction, cultural heritage losses; analyzing such damage consequences; developing step-by-step instructions to keep track of such losses, value, to calculate the amount of compensation to be paid by perpetrators, to restore these resources and the original situation existing before such damage occurred.

**2. In the field of ensuring the right to the truth**

2.1. Documenting events related to an armed conflict

Developing an effective system to document human rights violations in coordination of relevant authorities with all interested national government bodies, non-governmental organizations, victims of an armed conflict, international organizations, which will include:

2.1.1. developing and introducing uniform approaches at the national level in the field of documenting human rights violations in the course of an armed conflict, including the principle of avoiding re-traumatization of victims of an armed conflict in the course of such documentation, voluntariness of testimonies, confidentiality, etc.,

2.1.2. establishing archives and registers of documents issued by authorities and officials of the occupying power, enterprises, institutions and organizations in the occupied territories, which have come into possession of national government authorities, local self-government authorities, persons authorized to perform state functions, and using the data from such registers to conduct investigations and to restore the historical truth,

2.1.3. collecting information from open sources concerning participants of an armed conflict, potential violations of human rights in the area affected by an armed conflict,

2.1.4. ensuring the participation of various parties in the process of documentation, promoting openness, coherence of positions and information through dialogue meetings.

2.2. The State shall appoint a responsible body whose jurisdiction may include the following functions:

2.2.1. creating a maximally complete database of persons who have died, disappeared, been harmed as a result of an armed conflict,

2.2.2. in cooperation with the Ukrainian National Memory Institute, developing a national archive of photo and video documents related to the events of an armed conflict,

2.2.3. ensuring a steady inflow of information concerning human rights abuses in the course of an armed conflict, verification, detailing and restoration of such information, taking into consideration technical protection requirements,

2.2.4. exchanging necessary information with authorities, non-governmental organizations, volunteer initiatives subject to compliance with confidentiality and personal data protection requirements,

2.2.5. analysing and visualizing available information to follow up with the affected persons and witnesses,

2.2.6. organizing an objective and unbiased documentary reconstruction of events to prevent manipulations with the history designed to serve political interests.

2.3. The State shall ensure maximal full disclosure of archives and access to documents concerning the course of events in the territory of the entire country, which directly relate to the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and the occupation of separate regions of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

2.4. Historic truth finding

2.4.1. Supporting by the State of national truth-finding mechanisms aimed at reaching social harmony and avoiding additional traumatizing of victims of an armed conflict,

2.4.2. Organizing and supporting civil society investigations, agency checks, activities of temporary investigation commissions of the Parliament of Ukraine and using their findings to fully investigate violations which occurred in the period of an armed conflict or were repressive towards civilians: establishing an account of events, verifying facts, identifying victims, identifying perpetrators,

2.4.3. Developing legal mechanisms to make distortion of historical events and manipulations with the topic of an armed conflict impossible,

2.4.4. Introducing a truth commission which is seen to:

* Be initiated by authorities of Ukraine following consultations with international organizations and public discussions concerning its mandate,
* Be established on the basis of a law, as an independent body, for the purpose of thorough investigations and disclosure of the truth found concerning high-profile facts or massive human rights abuses which occurred in the course of an armed conflict,
* Be formed on an open competitive basis from the pool of international and national experts with the support of international institutions, which provides the Commission with a possibility to use documents preserved in foreign state archives, to engage technical and financial assistance, services of international investigators who have experience in serving on similar commissions of other countries,
* Receive all documents necessary for investigations, including restricted access documents, from the government according to the undertakings of the latter,
* Receive all necessary support from the government according to the undertakings of the latter to interview victims of an armed conflict, witnesses, acting or ex officials who possess information about events and facts to be investigated in the course of closed-door and public hearings,
* Following establishment, perform all scope of work (examining cases, conducting investigations, resolving budget issues, drafting a report and recommendations) without an immediate influence or control of the government, the Parliament, the President of Ukraine. When there is a need for financial monitoring of the Commission’s activities, the Government will take necessary measures not to jeopardize independence of the Commission’s work with influence or intervention risks;
* Develop a report based upon the outputs of the Commission’s work, whose opinions have a recommendatory nature. The report will be provided to authorities for review and may be published fully or partially.

2.5. Informing the population about the course and consequences of an armed conflict maximally fully and accurately, for which cause the State shall take necessary measures concerning:

2.5.1. adherence to an objective and unbiased information policy of openness, as a first step towards building social dialogue and addressing consequences of the conflict,

2.5.2. forming societal acceptance of transitional justice fundamentals and establishment of its national model with collaborative resources of authorities, the academic community and the expert community, the targeted group of the population,

2.5.3. disclosing the truth concerning events of an armed conflict fully and publicly,

2.5.4. including information about human rights violations committed in the course of an armed conflict into training programs of all levels, etc.

**3. In the field of prosecuting perpetrators**

3.1. To address conflict effects and to prevent impunity, the State shall ensure an effective investigation and fair individual prosecution of persons who have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity and gross human rights violations, as well as other criminal offences which occurred in the course of an armed conflict.

The state guarantees that persons who occupy positions in the organs of the occupational authorities or local self-government, self-proclaimed bodies of local self-government or self-proclaimed bodies of state authority illegally created in the occupied territories and supported by the occupying state will not be prosecuted solely in connection with the occupation of these positions, except when their actions in these positions caused and contain the composition of war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violation of the human rights.

The State shall also give a legal assessment of actions of persons who played an important role in the commitment of gross human rights violations or held leadership positions in bodies, institutions and organizations involved in the commitment of gross human rights violations in the course of an armed conflict.

The State shall guarantee legal protection of victims of an armed conflict as witnesses in a trial, in the process of their identification and placement of personal data in relevant records and registers.

The State shall ensure the development and introduction of effective protection programs for witnesses of crimes committed in the course of an armed conflict, engagement of funds to implement the above-mentioned programs.

At the same time, the State shall ensure enhanced physical security measures for professionals working with victims of an armed conflict (lawyers, healthcare professionals, mass media professionals, human rights activists, etc.) for a period necessary for the performance of professional duties by them.

3.2. To avoid impunity and to prosecute perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity and gross human rights violations, the State shall undertake to implement the following measures:

3.2.1. effective investigating the facts of the commitment of war crimes or crimes against humanity, gross human rights violations, violation of territorial integrity, alienation of public, communal and private property and other crimes, connected with armed conflict,

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3.2.3. taking active and effective actions to establish whereabouts of perpetrators who abide beyond Ukraine’s control and to communicate with other countries concerning an effective investigation of crimes such persons are suspected of having committed for the purpose of prosecution.

 3.3. To prevent recurrence of an armed conflict, the State shall introduce lustration measures concerning all senior officials of authorities of the occupying power, judges, and employees of law enforcement bodies who performed their duties in the occupied territory of Ukraine and/or were involved in the commitment of gross human rights violations, if those persons wish to continue, resume or get started the job in the state bodies. The State shall introduce an administrative procedure to inspect such people with regard to their formal role, actions which they took during the occupation and consequences of such actions. Specifically, the State undertakes to implement the following measures:

3.3.1. developing grounds and forms of political liability for senior officials of authorities of the occupying power, judges, and employees of law enforcement bodies while taking into consideration the presumption of the co-engagement of an employee of such organization in the commitment of gross human rights violations by this organization,

3.3.2. implementing lustration measures based on the presumption of innocence, enforcement of the right to protection, principles of individual responsibility, a clear distinction between lustration functions and goals,

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 3.4. The State shall take all necessary measures to improve legislation, court and investigation practices, including the following mandatory measures:

3.4.1. harmonizing Ukraine’s legislation with norms and standards of international humanitarian law, international human rights law, international criminal law, including ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

3.4.2. analysing peculiarities and results of transitional justice application in other countries, assessing risks associated with the development of a Ukrainian model of transitional justice,

3.4.3. creating a uniform database of persons accused of committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, as well as general crimes committed in direct connection with an armed conflict, aiming the state bodies’ coordination in the criminal prosecution area,

 3.4.4. ensuring an effective investigation of war crimes, crimes against humanity, as well as general crimes committed in direct connection with an armed conflict by ensuring coordination of the activities of the Office of the Prosecutor General, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Interior, and the Defence Ministry of Ukraine,

3.4.5. creating a uniform database of facts, testimonies and evidence to support Ukraine’s position in international judicial organs on the basis of materials collected in the course of an investigation,

3.4.6. singling out criminal proceedings concerning actions committed in an armed conflict by improving pre-trial investigation, court practice and statistics records of authorities,

3.4.7. introducing effective mechanisms to search for persons who have disappeared in the area of an armed conflict,

3.4.8. developing procedures for bringing back prisoners of war and freeing hostages, which are transparent and based upon approaches and principles of international human rights law, international humanitarian law, as well as take into consideration the best interests of persons held in captivity,

3.4.9. developing procedures for engaging foreign judges as experts, testing hybrid judicial mechanisms in court proceedings concerning criminal offences committed during an armed conflict,

3.4.10. training representatives of law enforcement bodies in international humanitarian law and international criminal law and their standards in the context of future ratification of the Rome Statute.

**4. In the field of providing guarantees of non-recurrence of an armed conflict**

4.1. Reforming activities of the authorities

The public administration system shall ensure a gradual transformation of government operations, which in addition to restoring trust in government institutions and ensuring non-recurrence of an armed conflict, shall result in the following:

4.1.1. achieving a level of law enforcement and the judiciary capable of effectively addressing criminogenic consequences of an armed conflict, including by introducing flexible models (ad hoc and inter-agency investigatory groups, hybrid courts),

4.1.2. emphasizing a human dimension in an armed conflict as a value of the civil security sector (with a focus at preventive competences (or forecasting competences), as well as developing relevant public policy documents,

4.1.3. developing mechanisms for preventing armed conflicts, controlling and settling social conflicts at the national level,

4.1.4. improving fundamentals of Ukraine’s information security, which shall maintain balance between ensuring freedom of expression and counteracting war propaganda and hate speech,

4.1.5. developing an information and education policies of the State, taking into consideration the right to the truth and studying lessons learnt of an armed conflict, controversial aspects of reconciliation and non-recurrence of an armed conflict,

4.1.6. reviewing laws and procedures containing risks of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

4.2. Strengthening government capacity

Taking into consideration an essential role of professional and unbiased human resources, the State shall ensure the implementation of the following measures:

4.2.1. raising awareness of professionals and legislators concerning transitional justice, as a model of a comprehensive reforming of the activities of authorities in the course of an armed conflict and in the aftermath of an armed conflict,

4.2.2. raising competence of officials of law enforcement and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, judges, prosecution in the field of international humanitarian law and human rights,

4.2.3. raising competence of Ukrainian professionals working in the field of documentation, investigation of war crimes, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law,

4.2.4. creating a reserve pool of civil servants, law enforcement employees, judges, public sector employees to hold positions in the territories liberated from occupation,

4.2.5. developing legal grounds and mechanisms for engaging foreign advisors to work in the judiciary and law enforcement.

4.3. The government shall form a reserve of the state budget for technically restoring justice and activities of national government authorities, reimbursing material damage to victims of an armed conflict.

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2. <https://zn.ua/internal/donbass-aksiomy-reintegracii-265826_.html>; <https://helsinki.org.ua/korotkyj-ohlyad-stanu-z-pravamy-lyudyny-v-tak-zvanyh-lnr-i-dnr/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Assessment of the Donbas Region of Ukraine. Strategic and Operational Recommendations for USAID’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2017 - 2022. Kyiv, 24 April 2017 (<https://helsinki.org.ua/articles/otsinka-sytuatsiji-v-donbaskomu-rehioni-ukrajiny-stratehichni-ta-operatyvni-rekomendatsiji-dlya-pidhotovky-stratehiji-usaid-zi-spivrobitnytstva-u-haluzi-rozvytku-na-2017-2022-roky/>) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Assessment of the Donbas Region of Ukraine. Strategic and Operational Recommendations for USAID’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2017 - 2022. Kyiv, 24 April 2017 (<https://helsinki.org.ua/articles/otsinka-sytuatsiji-v-donbaskomu-rehioni-ukrajiny-stratehichni-ta-operatyvni-rekomendatsiji-dlya-pidhotovky-stratehiji-usaid-zi-spivrobitnytstva-u-haluzi-rozvytku-na-2017-2022-roky/>) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Assessment of the Donbas Region of Ukraine. Strategic and Operational Recommendations for USAID’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2017 - 2022. Kyiv, 24 April 2017 (<https://helsinki.org.ua/articles/otsinka-sytuatsiji-v-donbaskomu-rehioni-ukrajiny-stratehichni-ta-operatyvni-rekomendatsiji-dlya-pidhotovky-stratehiji-usaid-zi-spivrobitnytstva-u-haluzi-rozvytku-na-2017-2022-roky/>) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/ukr/media_30741.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Response of the Social Policy Ministry of Ukraine dated 29 May 2017 # 20/0/143-17/371 to a request of the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Assessment of the Donbas Region of Ukraine. Strategic and Operational Recommendations for USAID’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2017 - 2022. Kyiv, 24 April 2017 (<https://helsinki.org.ua/articles/otsinka-sytuatsiji-v-donbaskomu-rehioni-ukrajiny-stratehichni-ta-operatyvni-rekomendatsiji-dlya-pidhotovky-stratehiji-usaid-zi-spivrobitnytstva-u-haluzi-rozvytku-na-2017-2022-roky/>) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <https://www.epravda.com.ua/news/2017/02/22/621802/> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)