



USAID
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HUMAN RIGHTS



IN
UKRAINE
2017

infographics

REPORT
OF HUMAN RIGHTS
ORGANIZATIONS

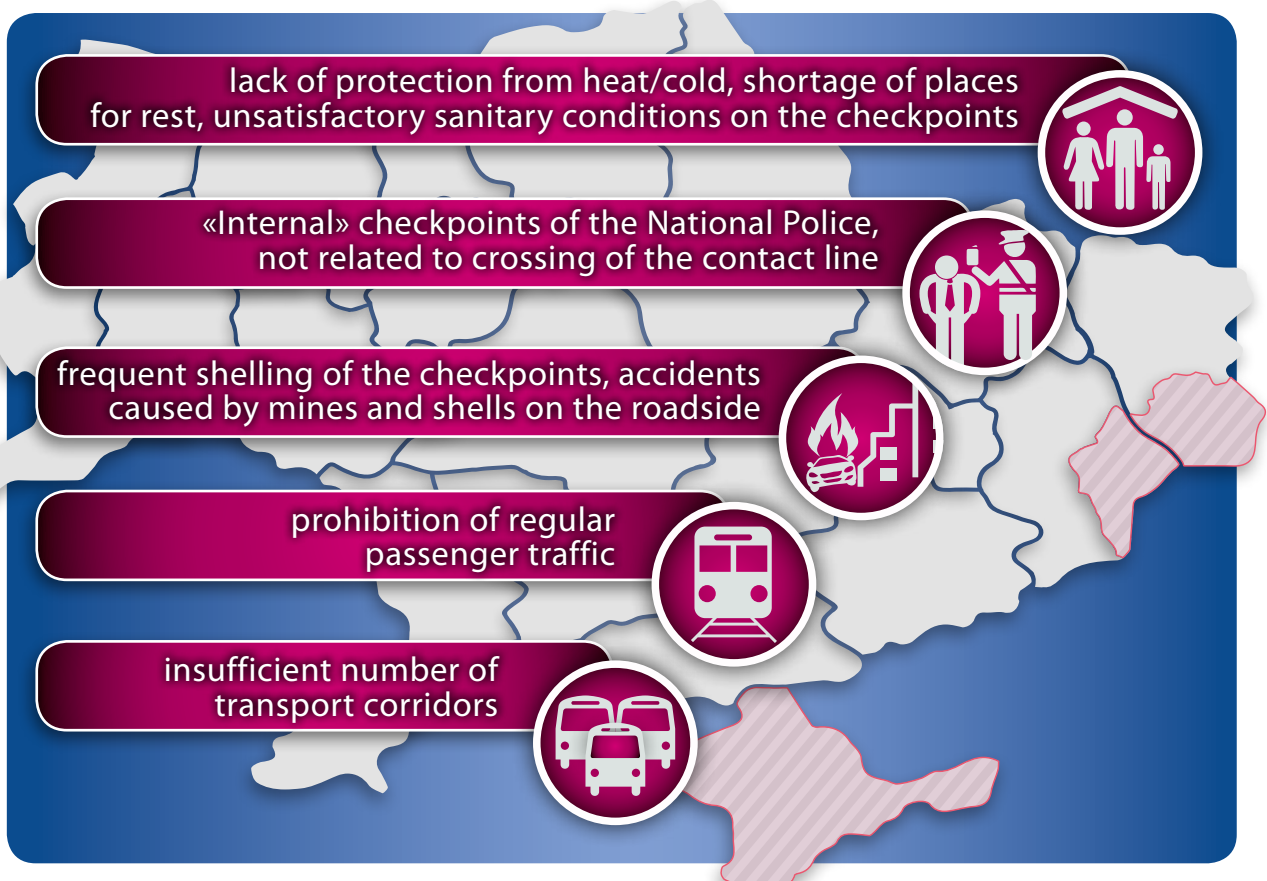
UKRAINIAN HELSINKI
HUMAN RIGHTS UNION

Kyiv 2018

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES AND IN THE CONFLICT ZONE



The demarcation line in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the administrative border with the temporarily occupied Crimea



Occupied territories of Donbas (2017):



The administrative arrest of citizens: the initial term is **30 days** with the possibility of its extension to **60 days**. The arrested persons do not have contact with relatives and lawyers; neither procedural supervision nor monitoring by international organizations is performed. Conditions of holding: insufficient medical care, poor quality food, lack of proper heating



Custodial facilities: correctional colonies, former SIZO, temporary detention facilities (TDF) + **147** illegal custodial facilities (**84** in Donetsk and **63** in Luhansk region) limited access to water; no specially equipped sleeping places; unsatisfactory sanitary conditions; lack of access to fresh air, widespread physical, sexual and psychological violence



Freedom of speech and belief: disproportionate and unlawful restrictions, collection and storage of user personal data by Internet providers, as well as information about their search history in the Internet.



The major hindrance to the activities of Jehovah's Witnesses communities: searches, collecting personal data, forcing to re-registration, property confiscation



Approximately **850 educational** institutions based their curriculums on Russian textbooks and programs



VIOLATION OF THE PROPERTY RIGHTS: an order on the «nationalization» of harvest grown on the «state» and «communal» «property» land plots



«LNR» - requirements for the inventory of private housing, left unattended for a period of 3 months, with the possible transfer of property rights to other people



THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

PROSECUTION OF CRIMEAN TATARS for conducting public, religious or cultural activities – sanctions include fines for participating in unauthorized acts, mass arrests, and accusations of belonging to extremist organizations



OBJECTIVES FOR PROSECUTION – the Committee on the Rights of the Crimean Tatar People, Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars, League of the Crimean Tatar Women, the Ukrainian Cultural Center of Crimea



PRESSURE ON OPPOSITIONAL and independent journalists, listing them as terrorists and extremists (<http://fedsfm.Ru/documents/terrorists-catalog-portal-act>)



CONSCRIPTION OF 4,800 CRIMEAN residents to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, with the following transfer of 1/3 of conscripts to the mainland of the Russian Federation. This violates the international humanitarian law on prohibition to compel protected persons to serve in the armed forces of the occupying power



SYSTEMATIC PROBLEM – the insufficient level of medical care in custodial facilities



The fate of **798** convicts, who are kept in the penitentiary facilities in the uncontrolled territory of Donbas

and **3,200** convicts in the occupied territory of the AR of Crimea, is yet to be determined.



IDP ISSUES



TERMINATION, DISCLAIMER
in social benefits



BUREAUCRACY of the verification
procedure



PROBLEMS ON RESTORATION of documents (passports,
educational documents, property documents, etc.), receiving
subsidies



SUSPENSION OF SOCIAL BENEFITS due to inaccurate information
(20% of IDPs)



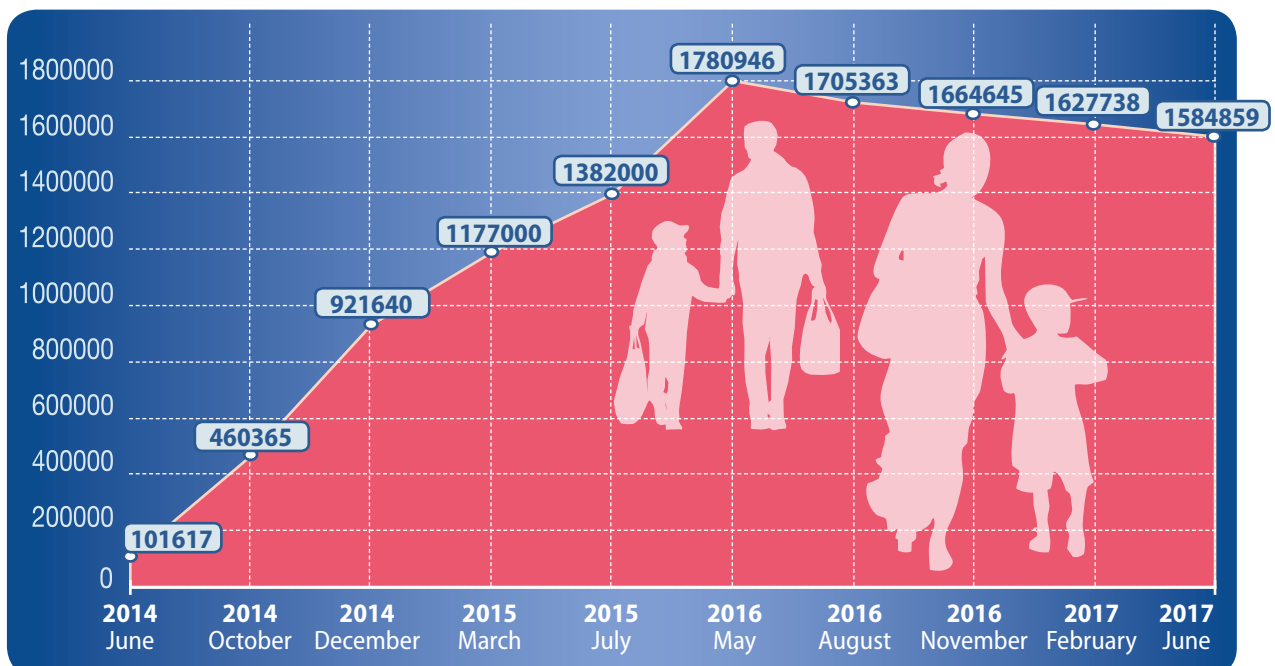
ONLY 45% OF IDPS can afford to purchase food at their own
expense



66% OF IDPS do not own housing and are forced to rent it, there
are no comprehensive state programs for concessional lending,
construction, restoration or purchase of new housing for the
conflict-affected population.



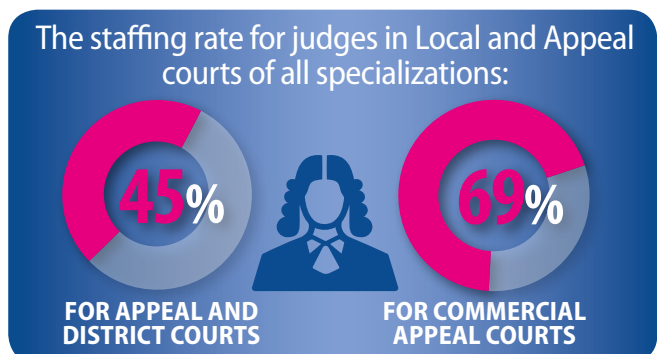
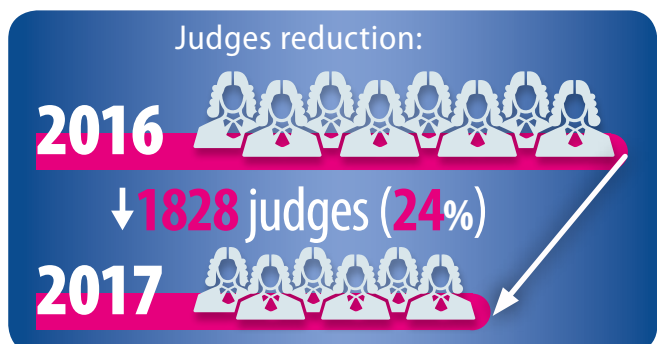
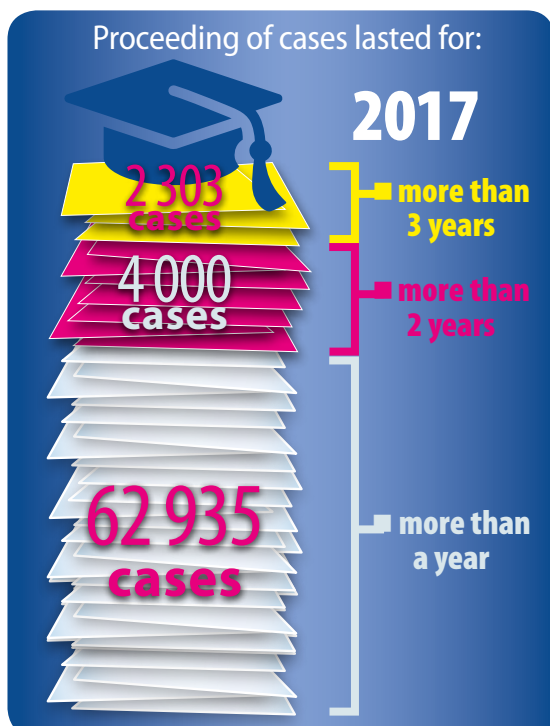
Internally displaced persons in Ukraine



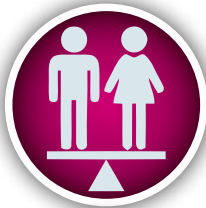
OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SECURITY SECTOR



PROBLEMS IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM



PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS



THE FIRST ELECTIONS for 25 city councils (October 29, 2017), - **39%** of all registered electoral lists did not comply with the gender quota

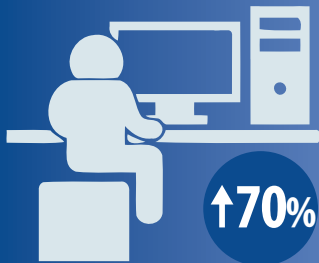


ONLY 16.4% OF THE CANDIDATES for the heads of the UTC met the legal requirements on interim financial reporting. Only **1%** of the candidates for deputies of village and town councils submitted interim financial reports at the first local elections



AMONG THE MOST SERIOUS VIOLATIONS of the first local elections in the UTC public observers recorded: campaigning in forbidden places; abuse of an administrative resource, in particular, through charitable activities. The National Police launched **44** criminal proceedings against crimes relevant to the electoral rights of citizens, but **20** of them were already closed as of February 2018

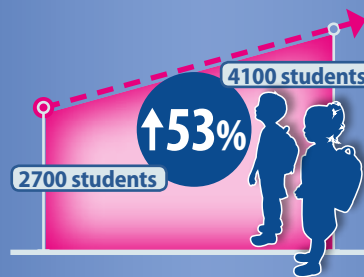
PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION



↑70%

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN with special educational needs, who attend comprehensive schools, increased by **70%**

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS in inclusive classes increased



2016 **2017**

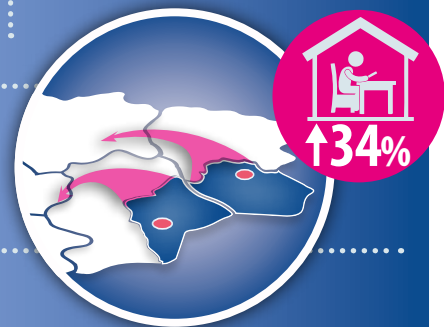
16395



69↓

ONLY 69 educational institutions out of **16,395** can ensure the free access to children with disabilities

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN from temporarily uncontrolled territories, who study remotely or are getting the external degree, grew by more than **34%**

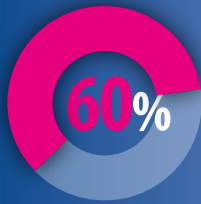


UNIVERSITIES: NON-TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE

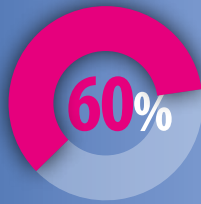
and corruption, imitation of student self-government, forcing students to attend extracurricular activities, violation of the right to choose training courses, the limited academic mobility of students, sexism, and mass student protests

DECENT LIVING STANDARDS

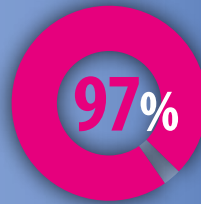
According to the Sociological Group «Rating,» in 2017 the responders admitted:



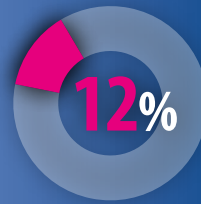
OF RESPONDENTS claimed worse financial situation



OF RESPONDENTS were unable to pay bills for housing and communal services



OF RESPONDENTS felt the increase in prices for consumer goods and services

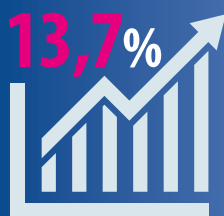


OF RESPONDENTS did not have enough funds for food

The average salary in Ukraine is €190 and is the lowest in Europe, and the gap between the income of the rich and the poor in 2006 was 1:10, in 2016 – 1:30, then in 2017 – 1:40. While this indicator is 1:5 in the EU countries



INFLATION



2017

PRICE INCREASE

for housing and communal services (47-60%) leads to an increase in the number of households that are not able to pay the expenses



↑47-60%



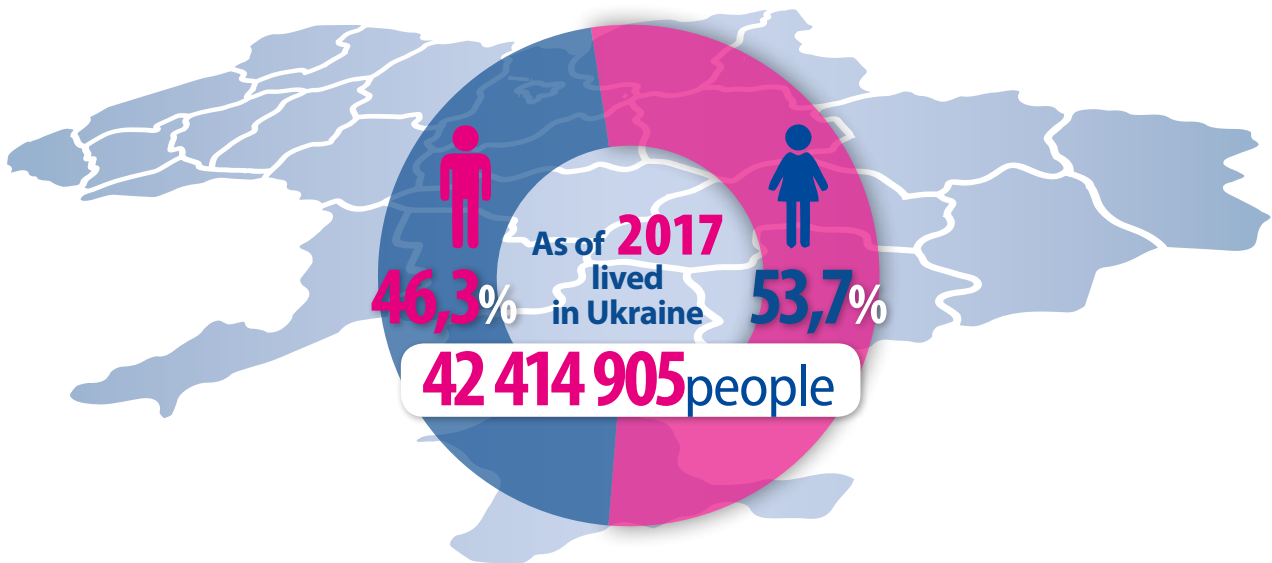
PROBLEM OF PROVISION OF HOUSING, the norm in Ukraine (23.8 m²) is three times lower than required by UN standards



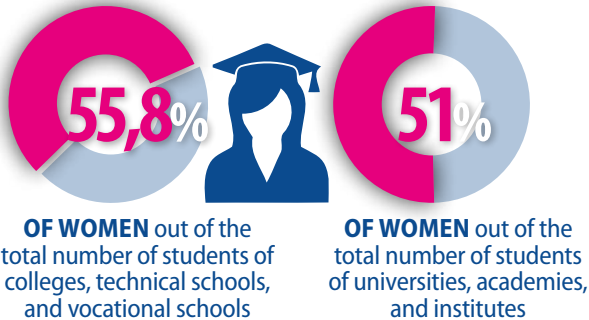
LABOR MIGRATION becomes a threatening trend: ↑44% of the working-age population are ready to migrate for work



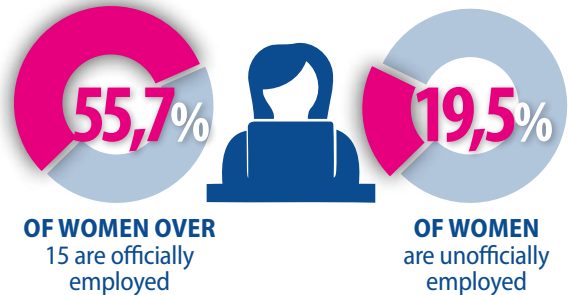
THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN



The beginning of 2016/2017 academic year



Ukrainian women are economically active:



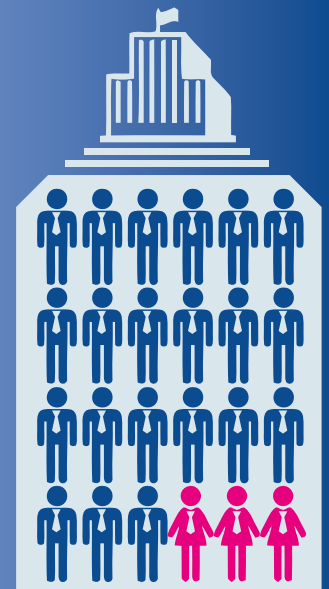
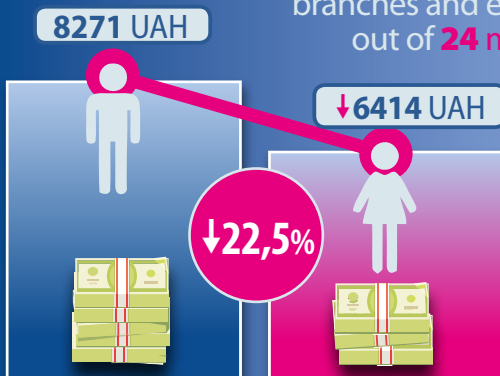
WOMEN IN POWER



SHARE OF WOMEN-PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES (12%); in **22** regional councils, the share of women was **15%**, in city councils – **18.1%**, while the legislative norm stipulates

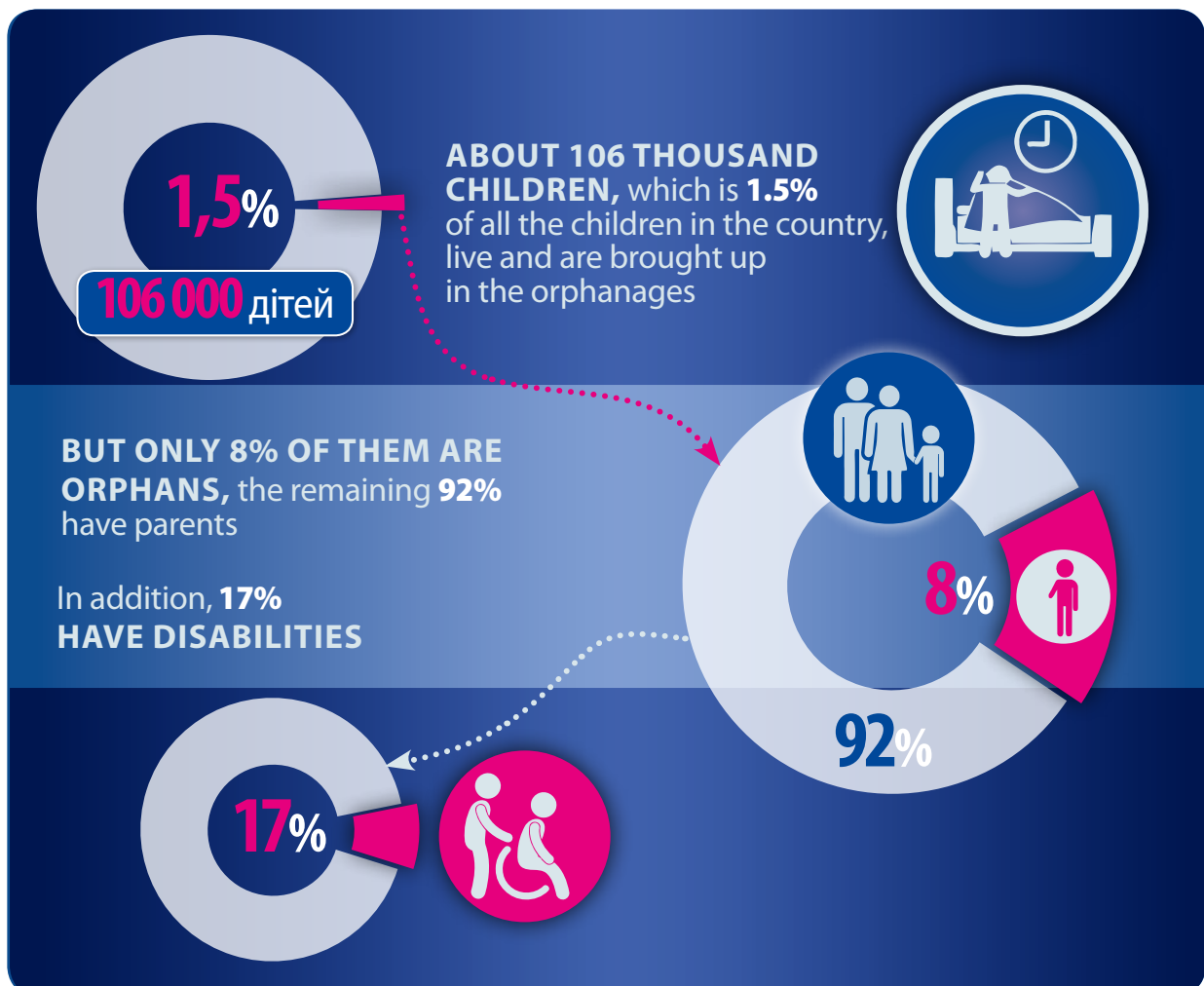
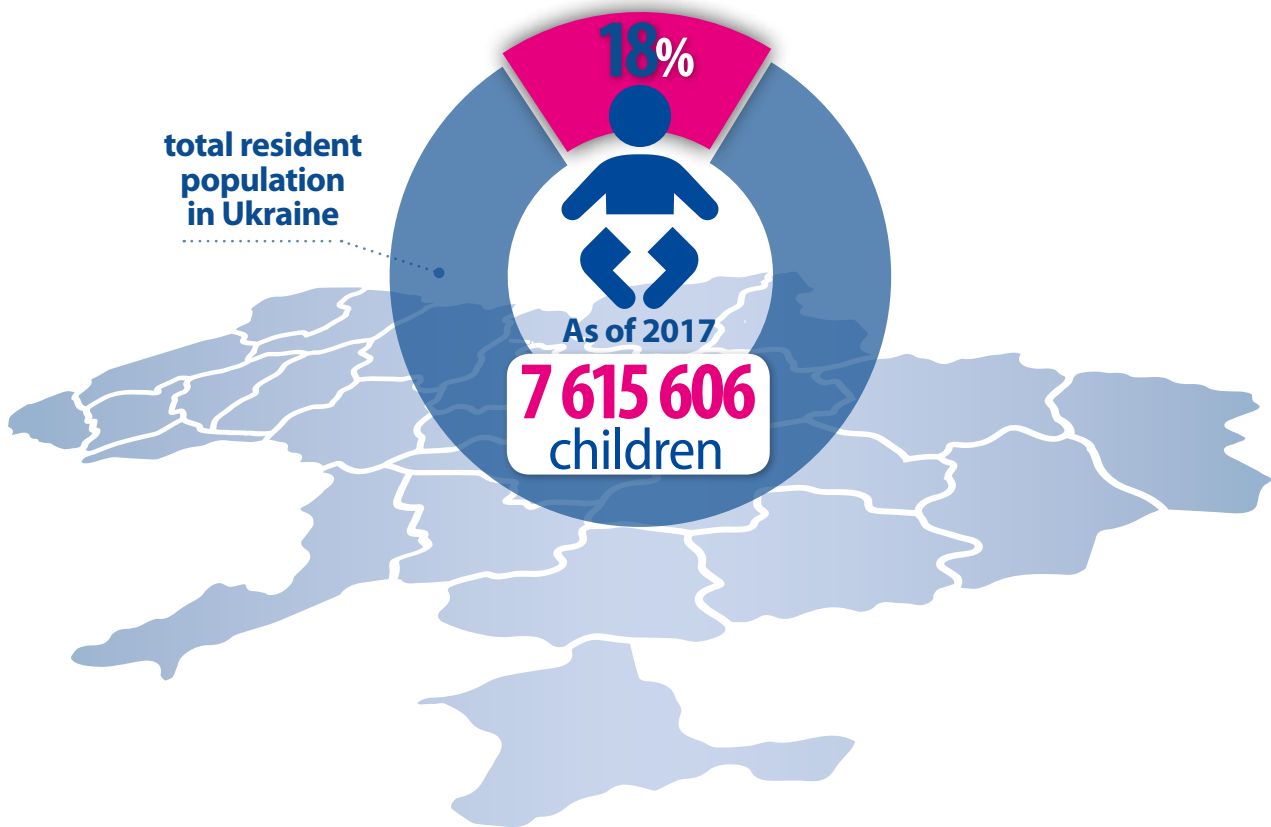
at least 30%. According to the data of the Index, in general, the average ratio of women and men among legislators, high-ranking officials and managers is **39.6%** to **60.4%**, whereas a similar ratio among professional and technical employees is **62.5%** to **37.5%**.

There are a few women in the management bodies of the economic branches and enterprises (only **3 women** out of **24 members** of the Cabinet of Ministers)



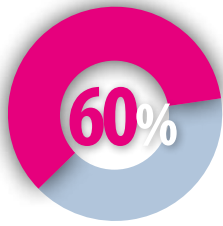
THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE GAP between the salaries for men and women: the average monthly salary of men was **UAH 8,271** for nine months of 2017, whereas the salary of women for the same period was **UAH 6,414** i.e. **22.5%** less.

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN



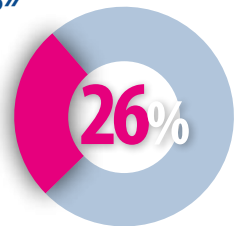
VULNERABLE GROUPS AND DISCRIMINATION

According to the nationwide study entitled «WHAT UKRAINIANS THINK ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS»

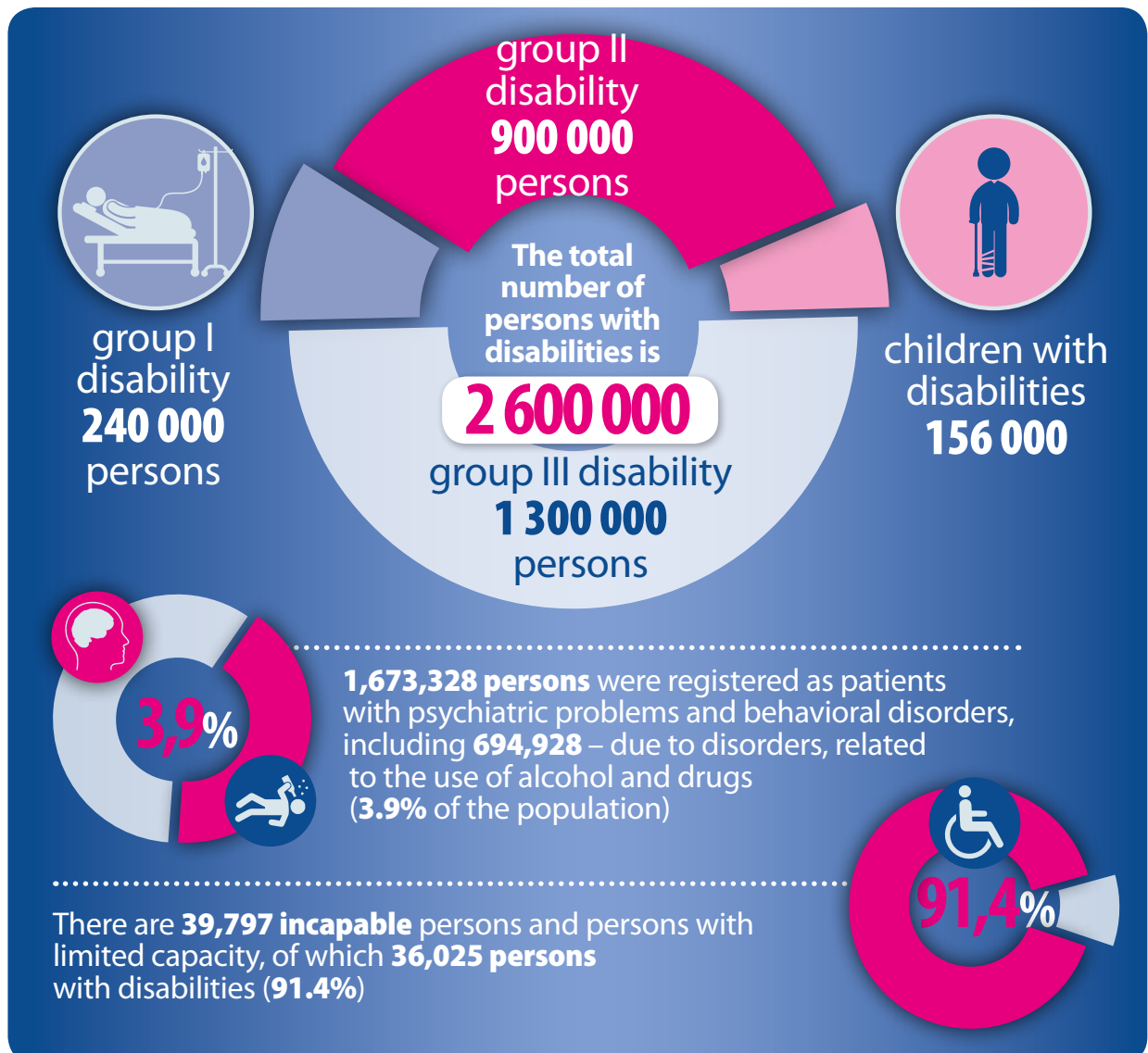
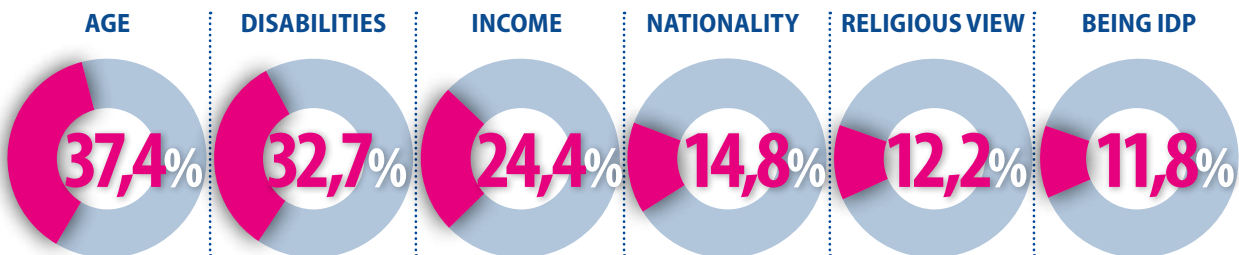


of respondents emphasized that the problem of discrimination exists

of respondents consider discrimination «not a problem» at all



PEOPLE ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST:



HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM

THERE ARE **41,800** CONVICTS IN THE PENITENTIARY FACILITIES and approximately **19,000 prisoners** at pre-trial detention centers



THERE IS CATASTROPHIC SHORTAGE of doctors and mid-level health professionals in prisons, the staffing rate for these positions does not exceed **50-60%**



THE STATE FINANCING for medical provision needs is as low as **22-23%**



MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is not updated at all, thus it is at least **70%** outdated or does not function

MAJOR DOCUMENTS ON PRISON REFORM



THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTED the Concept of Penitentiary System of Ukraine



THE PUBLIC WAS INVOLVED in the development of the penitentiary system passport



A **DRAFT LAW** «On the Penitentiary System» was REGISTERED