UNICEF Ukraine Country Office

“YOUTH POLICY REVIEW”

FINAL REPORT

(Prepared by the International consultant David Rivett and the Center for Social Expertise of the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine)

Kyiv - 2010
Content

Executive summary ........................................................................................................ 3

Section 1 ......................................................................................................................... 4
  Introduction .................................................................................................................. 4
  Aim and objectives of review ....................................................................................... 4
  Desk Review .................................................................................................................. 5
  Needs assessment of young people’s attitudes towards youth-related policy ............ 5
  Further in depth discussions with expert group ......................................................... 5

Section 2. Setting the scene ......................................................................................... 6
  Youth Policy in Ukraine .............................................................................................. 6
  An overview of the desk review key findings .............................................................. 6
  Stability and sustainability .......................................................................................... 6
  Intersectoral working ................................................................................................... 7
  Finance, effectiveness and coherence .......................................................................... 7
  Change .......................................................................................................................... 8
  Youth assessment ......................................................................................................... 8
  Policy awareness ........................................................................................................... 8
  Involvement in youth policy activities ........................................................................ 9
  Young People’s concerns ............................................................................................ 9

Section 3. Youth policy in context – European policy directions and strategy ............ 10
  Youth policy in Sweden ............................................................................................. 11
  Youth Policy in the U ................................................................................................. 11

Section 4. Key issues in youth policy development in Ukraine .................................. 13
  A state of the art view with observations from information gathered through the review, experience and other informed source ......................................................... 13
  1) Youth policy in a changing political environment ................................................. 14
  2) Centralization .......................................................................................................... 14
  3) Policy content .......................................................................................................... 14
  4) Demographics and the age definition of young people ........................................ 14
  5) Participation and volunteering ............................................................................... 15
  7) Structures and infrastructure .................................................................................. 15
  8) Inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral collaboration .................................................. 15
  9) The role of NGOs .................................................................................................... 16
  10) Targets, indicators, monitoring and evaluation .................................................... 16

Section 5. Recommendations and areas of action and collaboration for youth policy development ............................................................. 16
  UNICEF ...................................................................................................................... 16
  The work of other UN agencies .................................................................................. 18
  Considerations for the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport and State Social Service for Family, Children and Yout .......................................................... 18

Annex section .................................................................................................................. 19
  Annex 1 Terms of reference ....................................................................................... 19
  Annex 2 Desk Review of the youth policy. Study Group .......................................... 22
  Annex 3 Youth Assessment methodology .................................................................. 54
  Annex 4 Youth Assessment Report .......................................................................... 66
  Annex 5 Report of in depth interviews with experts ............................................... 80
  Annex 6 2009 activity schedule ................................................................................. 85
  Annex 7 Example of NGO contract for delivering activitie .................................... 93
Executive summary

UNICEF Ukraine country office is beginning preparations for its 2012-2016 Country Programme, in line with the wider UN country analysis, which will feed into the 2012-2016 UN Development Assistance Framework. A review of the youth policy setting has been carried out to identify strategic directions for the new plan of UNICEF’s work in with young people. The review analysed past and present youth policy and accompanying legalisation in Ukraine, interviewed a range of experts from the government, NGO and IGO sectors and carried out in depth interviews with 800 young people from around the country. In addition further face to face interviews were held with a wider range of experts to fill gaps and add clarity. The review has gather together a considerable depth of information on youth policy from which it is possible to identify emerging trends and issues in the way policy is developed and implemented, monitored and evaluated. From this the review has drawn conclusions and made recommendations on how policy can be more focused and relevant to the youth of Ukraine.

Ukraine is a country in transition from an authoritarian, centralised administration to a more democratic and pluralist one. Over the past six years the country has experienced rapid political and economic movement resulting in uncertainty and slow social progress. Following the recent election, experts contacted through the review commented that the country could now experience a period of greater political stability during which progress might be made in reorienting youth policy.

Their views on youth policy raised a number of concerns relating to content and implementation. Following a period during which much legislation has been passed addressing youth, many experts were confused about what youth policy was and whether its implementation was effective. With all the legislation and related programmes of overlapping and duplicating activities, experts expressed confusion about who was responsible for what. Other concerns focused upon the high level of bureaucracy, centralisation of decision making and funding, lack of focus and targeting, understaffing of services and the over politicisation of young people’s issues.

The information from young people pointed to issues of some concern in relation to their knowledge of and participation in youth organisations, youth activities and their representation. A picture emerged of young people being apathetic and disengaged from meaningful participation and involvement, with few organisations providing the kind of opportunities that they felt met their needs. There were particular concerns voiced about how youth policy did not meet the needs of particularly disadvantaged young people such as those living in isolated places or in situations of particular vulnerability.

On the other hand, the youth assessment found strengths in young people’s eagerness for change and for their greater involvement in youth movements that were appropriate to their needs. These responses indicated that they were an under used resource in Ukraine, instead of being a driving force for social change. Youth policy appropriately designed could be the tool to move Ukrainian society in the direction it aspires to go. Building more participative approaches, in which young people have greater self governance in youth organisations, and in the decisions they and others make about their lives, would strengthen their contributions to society and initiate a new level of policy making. Participation at this level would position young people at the heart of shaping the social and democratic processes in the country.

However, new levels in policy making also have, as matter of urgency, to look more deeply at the needs of vulnerable and marginalised youth. These are not just young people living and working on the street or those with health and lifestyle difficulties but more importantly they are the hidden majority of disengaged youth, those living in difficult situations of poverty, bad housing, and isolated in rural communities. Needs focused policy making is most effective in analysing young people’s lives and seeking solutions to the living condition problems young people face. This approach operates hand in hand with a sharper focus upon how policy addresses the needs of young people who experience social exclusion, and the reasons for it, the effect of gender on their lives and inequalities in their access to education, health and employment.

The recommendations for UNICEF in this review point out how the organisation might work with the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport to support the elaboration of a new youth policy, following the programme for 2009-2015. The recommendation is that the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport and UNICEF create a Policy Planning Group and launches an engagement drive through round table discussions with stakeholders, most especially youth stakeholders. The goal will be to take youth policy making to another level by tackling key issues raised by this review.

In addition recommendations are offered for UN agencies for strengthening their work through better coordination and making their programmes more cohesive and coherent in both their messages to
Government and to themselves. Further recommendations are offered to the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport for setting up dialogues with stakeholders to discuss in depth some of the challenges this review has raised. This could be undertaken by looking at both the strengths and weaknesses that exist within current youth policy making and identifying how organic change could be introduced into existing processes and by developing ideas and being open to change, building on the strengths within current policy making possesses.

Section 1

The development of Ukraine as a democratic state with a modern socially oriented economy can become effective only upon the active involvement of youth, as their creative potential and social resources are an essential basis for the modernization of society. In the new world the influences of the "youth-friendly state" is much overdue and is in urgent need of increased attention by the state. What is needed is systematic development, with a scientific and long-term action plan, for significant results to be felt in the near future.

The main form of manifestation of social activity of the young generation is the development of youth movements and the promotion of youth participation in the processes associated with the implementation of state policy. Currently, the government and society should encourage youth participation in the state building process. This agenda includes; providing equal opportunity, developing creative, professional and intellectual potential, providing social experience, developing skills for living in civil society, supporting young families, improving young people’s competitiveness in the labour market, promoting the production of qualitative education, engaging in national education and public awareness, based on state and national values. This approach will provide the basis for Ukrainian young people to form the strategic goal of taking responsibility for their own future and the future of the state.

Introduction

UNICEF Ukraine Country Office is beginning preparations for the new Country Programme 2012-2016, which includes participation in the development of the Ukraine Country Analysis Document and the new UNDAF outcome framework for 2012-2016. As a part of this planning exercise, UNICEF has undertaken a youth policy review to identify the strategic direction for the work of the Country Office with young people (see Annex 1). This review and its recommendations provide a strategic vision for UNICEF Ukraine together with proposals for a joint platform for action by UN agencies. The review also offers advice to the Government /Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports on future directions for national youth policy and the role UNICEF and other UN agencies might play in providing on going support in this. It is hoped that this report will be used to boost discussion among UN agencies and the Government with the aim of achieving consensus on the agenda for youth and to ensure that the new UNDAF gives a high priority to the needs of young people in Ukraine.

In the Ukrainian Law on ‘Supporting the Development of Youth in Ukraine’ youth are categorised as being between the ages of 14-35. The UN defines youth as being 15-24 years old. Understanding among stakeholders is growing that greater priority should be given to youth, with a particular focus on the adolescent age group (15-19 years old). The draft UNICEF CEE/CIS Framework for Adolescent Programming and the EU Strategy for Youth should be used as background and reference documents for development of a youth policy framework for Ukraine. In these documents the ages of young people are 15-28.

Aim and objectives of review

The Youth Policy review is designed to gather a comprehensive picture of youth policy in Ukraine. The Ministry of Family Youth and Sport and State Social Services for Family, Children and Youth (MFYS) have the main responsibility in the country for the design and delivery of youth policy. Where other Ministry’s activities overlap with the role of the MFYS, the practice is that they try to collaborate and coordinate their activities. Other stakeholders also play a part in the implementation of youth policy. These include national Public Youth Organisations (youth NGOs), international NGOs, International Development Agencies and UN partners. The youth policy in Ukraine is aimed at the 14-35 year old age group and are the recipients of policy implementation.

1 Taken from Ukraine Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports State Institute of Family and Youth Development Student Youth Annual State Report Ukraine: current dimension (Up to 2008)
To gain a comprehensive picture, a wide range of individuals and organisations involved in youth policy contributed to the review. Key stakeholders in policy development were contacted together with those who make contributions to implementation, those who provide support and additional material assistance and those to whom the policy is targeting. The review comprised three main processes

**Desk Review**
This review was undertaken by the Centre of Social Expertise of the Institute of Sociology under the National Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (CSEP). The brief for the desk review brief included:
- a review of the current conditions of youth and youth policy in Ukraine;
- information on the legislative background of youth policy;
- descriptions of the current status of youth policy in Ukraine;
- a review of relevant laws, regulations and policies;
- an overview of existing programs and activities within policy;
- identification of key policy priorities, gaps and deficiencies;
- evidence of effectiveness through a review of research studies, surveys, publications and other scientific research in this area;
- a description of further national objectives and other expected/planned changes and developments in youth policy in the near future;
- a presentation of issues that deserve particular attention;
- a survey of experts on youth policy effectiveness.

A comprehensive set of documents and information sources were investigated during the desk review, accompanied by a series of in depth interviews with 23 experts involved in policy development and implementation. Views on youth policy in Ukraine were also gathered from UN agencies that included a youth component in their plans of work. The draft desk review report can be seen as annex 2.

**Needs assessment of young people’s attitudes towards youth-related policy**
The needs assessment was designed to gather information on the role the national youth policy played in the lives of young people in Ukraine. The assessment exercise was carried out by the CSEP through structured interviews. A sample group of 800 young people between the ages of 15-24 from five regions in the country and the Autonomous Region of Crimea was interviewed, according to gender, age, urban and rural settings. The assessment methodology can be seen in annex 3 and final report of the assessment can be found in annex 4.

**Further in depth discussions with expert group.**
A final series of discussions was held with an extended group of experts during the field trip of the international consultant to the project. These discussions were used primarily as a means to fill gaps in the information already collected, and were loosely based upon the following questions:
- What do you understand the status to be of the Cabinet of Ministers approved State Programme Youth of Ukraine 2009 - 2015?
- How will the programme be funded?
- How would you like to see the influence of the European Youth Forum impacting on the development and implementation of youth policy and strategy in Ukraine?
- What are the priorities of your organisation for youth policy in Ukraine, philosophically and thematically?
- What are the benefits and disadvantages of having a national youth policy?
- How do your strategies for youth correspond to national policies and priorities?
- What mechanisms are in place to ensure collaboration and coordination of policy development and implementation?
- How will/is your policy or strategy being monitored and evaluated. Have implementation indicators been identified and measurement tools designed?

The report from these discussions together with the list of people involved can be found in annex 5.
Section 2. Setting the scene

Youth Policy in Ukraine

The breakup of the Soviet Union which resulted in Ukrainian independence in 1991 brought with it great socio-economic change to the country. Many traditional soviet institutions that had been created to build and sustain the soviet system ceased to function. Previously, state-run schools, clubs, and youth organizations took over a great part of the family's role in the socialisation of children and young people. The Soviet Union’s principal vehicle for the delivery of youth policy was the youth movement which comprised the Young Pioneers and the allied Komsomol. Through these youth organs the young people of the Soviet Union were provided with entertainment, cultural, civic, social and political education. The Komsomol was the political wing of the youth movement and the youth section of the Communist Party through which young people were able to enter the political realm, gain membership of the Communist Party and climb the social and political ladder. Although these organizations evoke mixed emotions, it cannot be denied that they provided an effective process through which youth policy could be delivered. Following independence, many state structures were weakened, and institutions such as the Young Pioneers and Komsomol all but disappeared. Youth policy began to be built upon ideas taken from Western European models and incorporated UN frameworks such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, there remain many barriers to the implementation of current policy direction and the legacy of the Soviet system remains. Much of Ukrainian youth policy today contains an echo of how young people were perceived in the past and the development and implementation of policy still resembles the way in which state institutions managed youth policy previously.

An overview of the desk review key findings.

Political and social systems in Ukraine have been in a state of flux since 1991. Young people, youth culture and the changes impacting young people over the period since independence have received much attention and have been a regular topic of discussion in government and the public sector. For example, the desk review showed that the government has made many wide ranging laws, regulations and policies on youth since the first in 19922. The range of issues covered by this stream of legislation, often accompanied by long lists of activities and expectations of what these will achieve, gives an impression that youth policy in Ukraine is attempting to accomplish much more than is possible. Many comments from experts revealed that there was weak capacity to deliver policies and accompanying activity programmes, much of the policy content was more declarative than practical and because of its disparate nature, it failed in addressing the real needs of young people. All these concerns lead to the expert’s view that youth policy lacked focus on real issues and the quantity of programmes fell short of identifying and addressing priorities. Moreover youth policy did nothing to build in young people, belief in the existence of youth leaders or champions of their causes nor did it provide the direction that youth policy requires. Furthermore, experts noted considerable overlap in the various policy documents together with duplication of activities at national and local level resulting in inefficacy in the use of scarce resources.

Stability and sustainability

Political instability was noted as a continual challenge for sustainable youth policy and implementation. Most of the experts interviewed in the desk review and during subsequent discussions raised this as a matter of serious concern. It was felt that instability has caused the situation of young people to become politicized, resulting in a perception that policy making was impromptu and politically motivated, with numbers of initiatives being launched, many targeting the civic and social development of young people. It also seems to have caused the planning cycle for policy implementation to be based upon annual evaluation leading to frequent planning and changes in direction, accompanied by the creation of programmes comprising lists of activities. This policy cycle, driven by an ever changing political process, does not encourage the building of sustainable policy development and implementation and consequently little evidence that policy is having the desired impact. Outcomes such as these tend to lead to confusion of direction within government institutions and confusion within organisations such as the UN and in larger international NGOs operating in the country about what the basis of national youth policy is and their role in supporting its goals.

---

Intersectoral working

Several ministries are active in the youth field and the desk review outlines many of the different authorized youth programmes and policies that have been issued during the past two decades, indicating the need for well co-ordinated implementation between the different sectors. However, mechanisms for coordination between ministries and between the national and the local level appear to be weak. Additionally, those ministries most closely involved in youth affairs - Ministry of Affairs of the Family, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Defence and State Committee on Affairs of Entrepreneurship - all have their own internal mechanisms, statutory orders and programmes, opening up the possibility of policy and activity overlap confusion on whom is responsible for what and who is doing what.

This may be exemplified by recent programme developments. The current policy 2009-2015\(^1\) which was launched in 2009, before the recent elections, has been adopted by the new administration and is now being implemented. The policy is based upon seven general directions:

- Creation of conditions for intellectual self-improvement of young people and creative development of personality;
- Promotion of patriotism, spirituality and formation of universal human values;
- Advocacy and promotion of healthy lifestyles;
- Creation of favourable conditions for youth employment;
- Support for youth and children’s organizations;
- Integration of the Ukrainian youth organizations into respective European and international youth organizations;
- Improvement of the legal framework in the field of implementation of public policy on the youth.

This policy is being rolled out through a number of activities which can be seen in annex 6 and in parallel to other policies and strategies a number of which can be found in the desk review report in annex 2. However, a selection of the issues addressed in these other policies include youth housing illicit trafficking and use of narcotic substances, reproductive health support for young families, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support crime prevention development of physical culture and sports. All these programmes come with extensive lists of goals, objectives and activities. The Ministry of Family Youth and Sport are also involved with international organisations such as IOM, WHO and the World Bank on projects involving young people, but it is not clear how these projects relate to youth policy, whether sustainability is built into project activities and how learning from them is integrated into normative services provision.

In addition to these national programmes the State Social Services Centre for Family, Children and Youth, a department linked to the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport is the main provider of social support services for young people. The network of centres numbering around 2000 has wide coverage. However, in discussions it was noted that since the centre network was set up, the levels of staffing have not kept up with the demand the centres are now having to deal with.

Finance, effectiveness and coherence

It is not clear to many of the experts how the activity programmes are being implemented, how they reach those in the most need and how their outcomes and being measured. Many questions are raised over how the needs for the programmes activities are identified and how reflective they were of the real needs of young people in Ukraine today. Centralisation of policy development, financial distribution and implementation was also raised as concerns and it was thought that the centralisation of policy design and implementation contributed to the narrowing of execution, a lack of participation and the danger of policy not responding to the local needs of young people.

Other observations made by experts concerned the lack of coherence in the way policy was designed and implemented resulting in confusion about how policy goals were set and achieved through the many activities that were funded through central funding from the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport, who was doing what and the way conflicting documents were placed into the public domain. All these factors lead to uncertainty about what the youth policy actually was.

Monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation was of concern to the expert group, although some processes of monitoring were mentioned and evaluation does appear on reporting documents that are

\(^1\) 2009 Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine State target-oriented social program “Youth of Ukraine” to be implemented for the period of 2009-2015
returned by contractual partners responsible for activity delivery. However, monitoring and evaluation tends to relate to indicators on numbers of young people attending events rather than on what the aims and objectives of events are, what indicators were used to measure quality and how objectives were met.

This is in contrast to the numbers of surveys and research data that is available in the country which cover such issues as health behavior, national identity, drug use, attitudes of young people to different issues. Much information about young people seems to be available but there seemed little connection between policy, the activities that the policy includes and the known real needs of young people in the country.

The financing of youth policy programme implementation is channeled through the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport. Activities are arranged around the general directions outlined above. Youth NGOs that are officially registered, (of which there are 192), are eligible to bid for funding to implement activities that appear in the events list on the Ministry web site. These can be seen in annex 6. One of the concerns expressed by experts is that a number of NGOs seem to be receiving most of the funding. This concern was in addition to the often mentioned disquiet about the weakness in implementation. Although many activities were broadcast as part of the youth programme it was frequently seen that many were not implemented or had reduced coverage. This could be explained by lack of financing or capacity but the situation led to some frustration. Other sources of frustration were brought about by the centralization of decision making, the high level of bureaucracy and the role the Ministry of Finance played in reducing budgets.

Change

Throughout the comments from experts in the review, a common understanding for change emerged. The consensus expressed was that youth policy was formulaic in nature and that in many cases the centralised processes employed in developing and designing youth policy produced more declarative statements and intentions than were, in reality, delivered. Many comments revealed expert’s views that youth policies rarely addresses the needs at local level, some even saying that policy had no real purpose but to entertain and only address the needs of elite youth. Legislation on youth matters was extensive, often contradictory, declarative and disparate. The need to align policy to European standards was mentioned on several occasions but there were few references to exactly what standards were being aspired to.

When taking into account Ukraine’s recent history, it is not surprising and quite understandable that new ideas on youth policy are still erected upon previous system thinking. However, the opinion of the expert group is that, if youth policy that is relevant and appropriate to the needs and aspirations of today’s young people in Ukraine is to be developed, fundamental change in how it is designed and implemented is required. The message from the expert group points to the need for substantial change, which involves the abandonment of outdated thinking and practices and the introduction of new processes in policy development and strengthened systems for delivery. These systems and processes might include delegation of decision making to the local level; better use of local and regional data to make policy more sensitive to local and regional needs; the designing of coherent programmes and activities shaped around real need and delivered through coordinated systems of providers; strengthened networks of local providers, including NGOs and statutory services; delivery of targeted, sustainable programmes; effective monitoring and evaluation that feeds reliable data into the national and regional policy making processes. It was recognised by the expert group that for all this to be achieved some element of social and political stability needs to be in place, accompanied by the opening of opportunities for new influences to take root and, for change to be adopted and embedded in the political and policy environment.

Youth assessment

A sample group of 800 young people between the ages of 15-24 from five regions in the country was interviewed, according to gender, age, urban and rural settings. The data was collected through questionnaire and focused upon three main areas of investigation

- The level of awareness amongst young people of the state youth-related policy in Ukraine
- The main areas of young people’s interest in areas of existing state youth-related policy and interests of young people in participating in the implementation of the policy
- Young people’s needs for support in enabling their participation in youth policy.

Policy awareness

It is perhaps not surprising that the assessment revealed the low level young people’s awareness of youth policy in Ukraine. It would be unusual for them to have a working knowledge of all policy aspects but it is
somewhat alarming that a large proportion were quite unaware that youth policy existed. The assessment indicated that over 50% of those questioned were not at all familiar with the existence of a youth policy.

The analysis of responses from young people on their perception of activity in substantive policy areas is indicative of some expert’s comments on youth policy in Ukraine being more entertainment oriented. Those that knew of policy activities are most familiar with those that are sports and leisure oriented whereas they are less familiar with policy elements of information and support related to healthy lifestyles, career guidance, job seeking, volunteering and involvement in civil society. Not only are they less aware, the total levels of awareness about any of the areas of youth policy, which were scored on a scale of 1-100 never exceeded 40. These findings tend to indicate a lack of connection between young people, policy and policy making.

These finding should be seen in the context of young people’s responses to their expressed interest in the need for a national youth policy and their participation in both informing policy development and benefitting from its implementation. Here it can be seen that young people see a major role for government in leading the development of youth policy and creating the conditions for their participation in its development at national and local level and in its implementation. For young people, the three key areas that youth policy should be engaged in are education, employment and housing. They also indicated the problems associated with the aimless use of spare time, which they imply is extensive, and is linked, in their eyes, to a lack of programmes and activities that correspond to their interests. The situation of young people living in rural environments and small villages was also raised. Young people living in remote areas were rarely able to participate in the policy related activities. Their isolation was seen as a major disadvantage to their involvement in any youth programmes and should be viewed as a priority issue to be addressed.

**Involvement in youth policy activities.**

The assessment found that the engagement of young people in community activities designed for their involvement was very low. Of those that did participate, the activities were mainly sports, leisure and recreational rather than issue based. Their low engagement in other organised initiatives is perhaps linked to findings concerning perceptions of the lack of support and advocacy mechanisms in place to represent young people’s views, opinions and needs in communities locally or nationally. The level of youth organisation’s politicisation could also be a factor in young people’s lack of engagement. Both young people and experts expressed similar views on the motives of youth organisations activities. The recruitment drives of youth groups allied to political parties in the run up to elections that offered their membership very little in return, has created a level of cynicism amongst young people towards youth organisations, their purposes and their relevance to the issues young people feel strongly about. Few respondents could name any social movements or political parties whose views they could say represented theirs. Nor could they identify any political or social leaders who might unite young people and effectively represent their needs and opinions. The general view from young people is that their abilities to affect decisions concerning their lives were very weak, that they have limited access to the decision making process and that they had little influence in the decisions taken by government in relation to, for example, their personal freedoms.

Routes for young people’s involvement and participation in the development of the youth policy and programme do exist in certain situations. For example the Ministry for Family Youth and Sport has an Advisory Board which includes representatives from youth organisations. During discussions with representatives from youth NGOs, they reported that their participation in the Advisory Board was important and sometimes produced animated exchanges between Ministry officials and youth representatives, although other youth representatives stated that although they felt they were listened, they did not think they were listened to in the way they would like to be. This is perhaps indicative of the figures for the numbers of young people informed about youth activities in their locality, those currently engaged in youth NGOs as members or volunteers or as participants in their activities. In general, the figures reported in the desk review and youth assessment report are very low. These showed that 2% only of the youth population were involved with, or members of, youth organizations and a majority (91%) of respondents have never participated in the activities of volunteer groups.

**Young People’s concerns**

The main concerns of young people reported in the assessment correspond very closely to the priority areas that the European Union has established as its main goals for the 2009-2018 youth programme which is outlined below. Young people in Ukraine have included as their three main concerns employment, education
and housing. These are followed by stimulating leisure opportunities, career counseling and protection from violence and harassment, all linked to their needs for access to effective social support services such as personal assistance, information, counseling and material support.

When considering the concerns voiced by the young people involved in the assessment and the directions of the European Union policy, the next steps for youth policy in Ukraine might be to undertake a reorientation of policy areas and develop some areas for priority action.

**Section 3. Youth policy in context – European policy directions and strategy**

The standardisation of Ukrainian youth policy in line with European youth policy has been referred to in documentation issued by the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport, in the discussions with the expert group and by young people. There is also evidence from these information sources that steps are already being taken to introduce mechanisms and processes that are creating the conditions for convergence with European standards in youth policy to happen. Some examples include the formation of the Ukrainian European Youth Forum (EYF) in the country. The EYF is an international umbrella organization based in Brussels and substantially funded by the EU. It supports national organizations such as youth councils or national forums of youth organizations and assists in the introduction of concepts and values of youth policy, youth work and participation as integrated processes within decision making at the national political level. Another example is the number of international youth organizations that are setting up national programmes in Ukraine such as Euro Clubs which now comprises a network of youth organizations spread throughout the country.

Young Europeans of today have grown up in a Europe very different to the one their grandparents or even parents grew up in. This is especially true in countries in transition such as Ukraine. Although travel within Europe for young Ukrainians is not as easy as it is for those living in EU member states, their opportunities for travel to, and communication with, young people in the European region is immeasurably easier and very unlike the situation of a few years ago. Young people nowadays are more independent, have greater access to information and have raised expectations. They are generally much clearer about what they want and have many more opportunities to reach their goals. However in all European countries challenges exist which call for them to be given a helping hand if something goes wrong and to encourage them to reach new and better horizons.

The European Union recognizes the need for young people and their concerns to be taken seriously and have adopted a number of different approaches and programmes over the past ten years. The youth programme of the European Union has been renewed by the latest council resolution which clearly outlines the main goals of youth policy for 2009-2018 to be:

- To create more and equal opportunities for all young people in education and in the labour market,
- To promote the active citizenship, social inclusion and solidarity of all young people.

The main areas of action to achieve these goals are through:

- Education and training
- Employment and entrepreneurship
- Health and well-being
- Participation
- Voluntary activities
- Social inclusion
- Youth and the world
- Creativity and culture

The key guiding principles underpinning European policy are:

- Promoting gender equality and combating all forms of discrimination, respecting the rights and observing the principles recognised in Articles 21 and 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;
- Taking account of possible differences in the living conditions, needs, aspirations, interests and attitudes of young people due to various factors, paying particular attention to those who, for different reasons, may have fewer opportunities;

---

- Recognising all young people as a resource to society, and upholding the right of young people to participate in the development of policies affecting them by means of a continuous structured dialogue with young people and youth organizations.

Member states interpret their directions in youth policy within these goals, objectives and guiding principles and it will be seen that there is great variety in the directions different countries have taken.

**Youth policy in Sweden**

Youth policy in Sweden is cross-sectoral and includes all the decisions and measures affecting the lives of young people. National youth policy concerns young people’s life situations in a number of different areas, such as work, housing, education, health, leisure and influence.

The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality is responsible for coordination of the Government’s youth policy, issues affecting youth organisations and international youth exchanges. The task of coordinating Government youth policy calls for active cross-sectoral work within the Government Offices and other youth organisations and agencies. It involves extensive contact with youth organisations, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions and a number of innovative youth projects. The central government agency, the National Board for Youth Affairs, is an important actor in implementing youth policy.

The objectives of the Government's youth policy are to:
- ensure that all young people have genuine access to welfare,
- ensure that all young people have genuine access to influence. (i.e. participation)

The work on coordinating and reporting progress so as to achieve these overall goals takes place in five main areas:
- Education and learning
- Work and means of support
- Health and vulnerability
- Influence and representation
- Culture and leisure

Young people’s living conditions are the starting points for how services and policy initiatives are planned. They are also points of reference when these services and initiatives are evaluated. The Government uses four perspectives to characterize both the policy and public services such as health, welfare and education for young people.

These are:
- the resource perspective,
- the rights perspective,
- the independence perspective
- the diversity perspective.

Government agencies in charge of different policy areas have to follow up youth related issues as an integrated part of their ordinary follow up of their field of work. A number of youth policy relevant indicators have been identified in different policy areas such as work, education, housing, health, etc. These are reported on each year to the responsible ministry and to the Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs. The reports are compiled and analysed by the Board and presented in a yearly report to the Government, providing an analysis on the situation of young people in Sweden. Furthermore, the Board produces a Country yearly in-depth study focusing on one specific youth policy field such as health, work, disadvantaged youth, etc

**Youth Policy in the UK**

In the UK, youth policy over the past ten years has undergone radical changes. The focus has been on a broad integrated approach looking specifically at social exclusion, poverty, health, (especially adolescent sexual health and pregnancy), education provision post 16, participation and employment, within the policy areas of:
- being healthy;
- enjoyment and achievement;
- personal safety;
- active engagement in communities;
economic well-being

The country has a professional youth service through which the main policy areas are delivered. Professional youth services support both voluntary youth organizations at local level as well as providing a variety of statutory services according to local need. Professional youth and community workers are active in a wide variety of statutory and voluntary youth provision and are found in many different professional areas such as social work, education and in the informal education sector. A general definition of a youth worker in the UK can be found in box 1.

Degree courses in the social sciences of youth and community work can be studied in around 24 universities across the country.

The main points of service delivery will be planned and implemented at a local level, taking account of the lives and living conditions of the young people in the locality. In box 2 a local youth policy from a region in the UK provides an example of how national youth policy is interpreted at a local level. In the case of policy delivery in both Sweden and the UK the views and opinions of young people are paramount in the design and delivery of policy. Much emphasis is placed on the participatory role of young people in all the stages of policy development and implementation, for it is recognized that young people’s participation fulfills many objectives.

Firstly is ensures that policy, strategy and implementation are aligned to the real needs of young people. Young people know their needs better than adults. Young people’s active input into policy and strategy design is accomplished in partnership with all stakeholders. Appropriate models of youth participation can be designed around the age and competence of young people for all ages.

Secondly, young people’s participation is a powerful tool in their civic and social education, by providing them with an entry point for learning about social processes such as democracy, voluntarism, social responsibility and negotiation.

Thirdly it builds empowerment in young people by providing opportunities to for them to employ their creativity, extend their expertise and experience success. Empowerment builds skills and resilience.

Box 1. A Youth Worker is:

- A friendly professional, building trusting relationships with young people in the work context, with a clear understanding of personal and professional boundaries.
- Able to retain a professional detachment and objectivity
- A listener, who respects young peoples’ views and encourages their expression
- A champion for young people’s interests, able to represent their issues when they cannot be present (recognising this is second best to young people representing themselves)
- Accepting and understanding of young people and their circumstances, able to separate behaviour from underlying causes.
- Facilitator for young people, helping them explore and express their own feelings, circumstances and options, encouraging them to gain the skills and confidence needed for decision making and self reliance.
- Able to challenge constructively in areas of awareness, prejudice, responsibility and consequences.
- An enabler, encouraging growth in self esteem and realistic self image for young people through involvement in a range of positive experiences.
- A source of information on a wide range of issues including health, education and employment, with connections to other services.
- Able to plan for clear learning outcomes with young people and evaluate progress with them

Youth workers are people who are trained, qualified and experienced to work informally with young people.

Youth workers will make contact with young people in a variety of ways; in youth centres, in schools, in mobile youth centres and on the street or anywhere else that young people get together.

Youth workers help young people in groups or individually to get involved with positive activities and be active members of their communities. Youth workers help young people to find good quality advice and guidance and support them with specific issues that are affecting them.
Section 4. Key issues in youth policy development in Ukraine

A state of the art view with observations from information gathered through the review, experience and other informed sources

The role of this report is not to suggest definitive models for the strengthening of youth policy in Ukraine but primarily, through an overview of youth policy in the country, assist the UNICEF country office Ukraine in identifying how it might best fulfill its mandate of support to the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport in building a process for the development of sustainable youth policy between 2012-2015. The second objective is, through the information the review provides, help UN agencies interested in youth matters identify how to better coordinated their activities. Finally this review hopes to offer some guidance to the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport on how youth policy development and implementation might be strengthened and brought into alignment with European approaches, after having analysed the input from key stakeholders in the country.

The implication of a review is that it will reveal whether what is in place is fit for purpose and assess if change is needed. Introducing change into an already functioning system is not achieved overnight for it also requires systemic, cultural and traditional models and practices to be reviewed and possibly opened up for change, including a consideration of the positive and negative political influences on policy. The sections below contain observations formed by experience and feedback from a wide range of stakeholders. The headings might be used as triggers for dialogue across the youth policy spectrum with the objective of identifying whether change is necessary, and if so, what the steps might be for organic change to be

Box 2. Devon Youth Service
Our twin purposes are:
- To support, challenge and enable the learning of young people in order that they may realise their full potential in shaping their own lives.
- To promote the social and economic inclusion of all young people so that they can contribute to, influence and be valued as part of their community and of society as a whole.

We aim to:
- Offer opportunities for personal growth through which young people can develop life skills, confidence and self esteem.
- Recognise, respect and encourage initiatives of young people.
- Act as advocates on behalf of and alongside young people in challenging the inequalities and prejudices arising from their experiences and life circumstances.
- Offer a variety of informal education activities, programmes and experiences which are recreational, social and fun!
- Acknowledge and value the diversity within youth culture and promote it within the wider community.
- Challenge young people's actions, attitudes and words whilst encouraging them to realise the consequences of, and take responsibility for those actions, attitudes and words.
- Provide ways for young people to express their views and be heard.
- Offer support to young people through the transitions they experience in moving from childhood to adulthood.
- Offer relevant information, advice and education for young people on their rights and responsibilities and the issues which affect their lives, and so enable them to make informed decisions and choices.
introduced and sustained. Parts of each section have been highlighted with the proposed intention that they might be helpful in starting a dialogue between all stakeholders in youth policy.

1) Youth policy in a changing political environment

The review has clearly identified that the political uncertainty of the past years has had an effect on how policy is designed and implemented. The level of uncertainty has resulted in policy overload and lack of direction, leading to confusion. In addition, lack of capacity and funding has resulted in incomplete implementation and short term yearly planning cycles which do not support sustainable activity. The overabundance of agreements, resolutions and legislation is reported as being repetitive and has caused layer upon layer of activity planning which frequently seems unrelated to the real needs of young people in the country. The expert group commented that the political stability that may be ushered in by the election of a new administration is an opportunity for some consolidation in youth policy to be initiated, to better aligned it to European standards, to build sustainability and to open policy development up for different approaches to be tried.

2) Centralization

National policy is designed at a central level and is mainly implemented through a number of national activities through central funding. The responsibility for the coordination and delivery of these activities rests with the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport. Other ministries have a role to play and national youth NGOs are key players in activity implementation through a competitive process for funding. The centralization of policy development and implementation causes difficulty in identifying whether policy elements are being implemented in accordance with the requirements of young people in the different regions of the country and whether the funding for activities is equitable in terms of population density, urban and rural targeting, the addressing of marginalized or special interest groups and so on. Also as there do not appear to be qualitative indicators set for activity outcomes, it is not clear how effective activities are in reaching their goals. For example if an activity such as the patriotic education of youth is implemented without clear qualitative outcome indicators it is not apparent how the activity can be judged to have been effective.

Decentralization is an on-going process in government and some examples of this were illustrated during the follow up discussions with experts following the desk review. The Ministry of Education outlined plans where in collaboration with their regional centres, discussion were being held on which powers could be delegated to the regions from the central ministry.

It appears that the centralization of decision making on the dissemination of funds and activities through youth NGOs pays little attention to the specific needs found in regions and localities. A restructuring of the funding streams, making them more decentralised, might assist in the programme activities of the youth strategy being better focused on specific problems, especially in relation to support for rural youth and other marginalized groups. This would go some way to answering the concerns expressed by young people in the youth assessment about the apparent irrelevance of the youth policy to their lives.

3) Policy content

The youth assessment indicated that there was very low awareness of youth policy and of the activities that accompanied policy implementation. This raises the question about whether the policy content and its implementation mechanisms are addressing the needs of young people in Ukraine. It is understandable that there may be political imperatives at work here especially in the design of activities that encourage a strong identification of young people with Ukraine as one country with common cultural roots, rich heritage and a proud history. However it cannot be ignored that the country has many social and economic problems as well as cultural and social differences within the youth population, which all impact on young people’s lives. Young people are one of the richest resources the country possesses. Designing youth policy content to ensure young people are aware that it is offering them something of value will raise their awareness and participation and bring much benefit to national regeneration.

4) Demographics and the age definition of young people

The Ukrainian age range of young people which youth policy encompasses is one of the widest in Europe, being from 14-35. This means that valuable resources are being used to cover an extremely large age group which has two possible negative outcomes. Firstly, the resources will have to be spread very thinly and so will be unable to be used most effectively. Secondly, it is widely recognized that young people most in need
of support are those negotiating the transition from childhood through adolescence to adulthood. This is a smaller group and is usually identified as being between 10 and 24. Most countries in Europe focus on this group with greatest attention being paid to the 15-24 year olds, for it is in this group that most support tends to be needed in terms of health, education and social welfare. If support and assistance is provided at these critical times in a young person’s life, challenges can be faced by them much more satisfactorily in later life.

5) Participation and volunteering

The levels of involvement and participation of young people in youth activities is worryingly low in Ukraine. With between only 2% - 4% reportedly involved in youth organizations, little awareness of youth provision and no particular focal points for young people to identify with, this is an area of work that demands considerable attention. In the youth assessment of this review, young people said they were unaware or dissatisfied with youth provision and spoke about the aimless use of time which in their eyes encouraged unhealthy behaviours such as drug and alcohol use.

The integration of real and meaningful participation of young people into decision making forums is a prerequisite for success in developing relevant youth policies and strategies. The benefits of participation have already been outlined but to gain the benefits, participation has to be embedded throughout the policy making system. Building successful participative structures however is a complex and developmental process, involving the building of participation skills in both adults as well as young people, including an acceptance of concepts such as the re-distribution of power and responsibility. It requires commitment, especially from adult partners, and a joint vision in all partners about the expectations and benefits from real participation. Some valuable youth participation models are readily available from many organizations, together with tools to assist in building youth participation.

7) Structures and infrastructure

The Ministry of Family Youth and Sport has a well developed structure of representatives and centres throughout Ukraine. With nearly 2000 State Centres for Social Services for Families Children and Youth and several specialist centres, the coverage appears to be good. In addition there are nearly 200 nationally registered youth organizations through which many of the activities which comprise the youth programme are delivered. Despite this there is still lack of awareness by young people about where to go for assistance and information and low participation in youth activities, linked to what some experts called a sense of apathy amongst youth.

Ukraine depends upon the delivery of the programme of activities designed to support the youth policy, through a central tendering process where nationally registered youth organizations bid for central funding. The regions follow a similar process with regional funding. As the planning for the delivery of activities is an annual process it is difficult to understand how sustainability, consistency and coherence in policy implementation can be achieved. No core funding is provided to youth organizations so much of the work of NGOs is based upon project work. Some of the larger NGOs attract funding from international donors but when the donor funding ceases the sustainability of their work is threatened as state funding is rarely provided.

In countries like the UK there is a professionalised youth and community service which works in parallel to the extensive network of voluntary youth organizations. The statutory service provides a coordination function, ensuring that information about all youth provision in the area is broadcast, using the channels of communication that young people regularly use and involving sectors such as education as partners. This ensures sustainability and a wide mix of provision, targeted to meet local needs, linked to quality standards. Activities and information are all planned at local level while locally and nationally the Ministry is responsible for setting the parameters, the quality standards and the framework for the curriculum. Funding for the statutory services is provided at local level. Government grants support some local activities but there is a policy for government to provide sustainable funding to large national youth NGOs.

8) Inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral collaboration

It cannot be said that many countries have solved this issue completely. Inter-ministerial and intersectoral coordination and collaboration in any sphere is very complex and demands structures and direction for it to be successfully accomplished. The information from the experts made it clear that in Ukraine this is a challenge for the implementation of youth policy, even though there are inter-ministerial forums in place.
Experts identified the complex web of individual Ministerial statutory instruments which governed their functions as one of the reasons why inter ministerial collaboration was so difficult to achieve. More flexibility between ministries was called for, together with better definitions of who was responsible for what.

9) The role of NGOs

The youth NGO sector can make a valuable contribution to the formation of civil society. In Ukraine, youth NGOs are based upon democratic values and the range of interests they cover and the activities they are engaged in demonstrate the level of interest and concern some young people have for the modernization and reformation of Ukrainian society. One of the main concerns for the sector however is the low level of engagement in NGO or other youth organizations by the majority of the youth population in the country. The explanations given have been referred to already and concern the apathy young people have in general, cynicism and a perception that NGOs are not offering anything in return for participation. In addition there is a widespread suspicion that many NGOs have vested interests especially when only a relatively small number of them implement Ministry funded activities and many have an overt political agenda. The register of NGOs provides little information about the quality of activities that they provide and the way they work. Bearing in mind the attitudes of young people towards NGOs, it may be necessary to re look at the range of registered youth NGOs and assess, through some form of accreditation, the level of provision they are offering, together with their capacities and competencies.

10) Targets, indicators, monitoring and evaluation

The main mechanism used to operationalise the seven general directions that Ukrainian youth policy is built around, is through youth NGO activities. All elements of the general directions have connected activity areas, devised by the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport. Within the contract the youth organization sign when employed to deliver activities, there are both qualitative and quantitative assessment requirements for each activity (see annex 6). It is through extensive lists of activities that the Ministry evaluates the programme and plans the next year’s programme.

However, the reporting requirements do not seem to include the use of targets for activities linked to focused interventions, neither do they have quality indicators. Required outcomes do not seem to figure in how policy implementation is managed, monitored and evaluated. Some regional plans are also designed in parallel to the national programme and examples found of these follow the pattern of national programme monitoring and implementation.

The absence of robust targets and indicators is a major weakness in youth policy for without these it is not possible to know whether programmes such as building patriotic attitudes or developing healthy lifestyles in young people are being effective or if the processes being employed are of high enough quality to instill sustainable results.

Effective policies and strategies are those that include within them national standards and indicators that guide those responsible in developing programmes. Standards and indicators can be used to build programmes around. Programmes for monitoring and evaluation, linked to standards, targets and indicators, can then provide accurate data upon which to build developmental and systematic policy directions. Stakeholders can then also see their role and make effective contributions.

Section 5. Recommendations and areas of action and collaboration for youth policy development

UNICEF

Within the UN, UNICEF is the agency that has the greatest focus on children and young people. The work undertaken by the agency on adolescents and young people covers the widely spread issues of greatest concern to this age group navigating its way through the challenges of transition from childhood to adulthood. The issues the agency has specialised knowledge and experience in include youth and health, education, youth participation, livelihood, sexual exploitation and youth and gender, all of which are key features of youth policy around the world. As an agency therefore, UNICEF is well placed and can bring a comparative advantage to the tasks of supporting governments in strengthening their roles in youth policy. In
Ukraine, the country is moving from a model of a centralized, authoritative political and social culture to one which is more democratic and pluralistic. The process takes time and the influences upon the directions of change are sometimes conflicting. However the expectation from government, many parts of the population and international agencies, is that Ukraine is moving towards developing social and economic standards in line with the European Union, especially in relation to education, health and social welfare. It is in these areas that UNICEF is able to work to support the government in youth affairs, and particularly with the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport in relation to youth policy.

The Youth Policy Review has provided much information about how youth policy in Ukraine is developed, what it contains, how it is implemented and the attitude young people have towards it. There are many activities included in implementation plans, many rightly based upon the anxieties the country has about its young people. However, there are questions raised by many stakeholders concerning policy direction, content and implementation. The stated aim of the ministry is for the structures and processes by which youth policy is developed and implemented to be oriented towards a more European approach and these are areas where UNICEF is best placed to assist the Ministry by providing support and direction. In this context the policy review makes recommendations for the future focus of support from UNICEF to the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport.

Recommendation

Starting in 2012 it is proposed that UNICEF works with key representatives of the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport, Youth Policy Department, in the preparation of the Youth Policy which would be launched in 2016, following the completion of the 2009-2015 policy.

It is proposed that, in close collaboration with Ministers and Deputy Ministers and in consultation with key officials in the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport, UNICEF establishes a Policy Planning Group.

The goal of the group will be to: *Strengthen and make more relevant to Ukrainian youth, the Youth Policy Development and Implementation.*

This will be achieved by

- Assessment of the outcomes of the Policy review and the proposed directions it contains;
- Assessment of key areas of policy development and how it might be strengthened;
- Assessment of key areas of policy implementation and how it might be strengthened;
- Assessment of how monitoring and evaluation might be strengthened.

The group will work in conjunction to the existing policy planning structures in the Ministry and especially in the Youth Policy Department. It is proposed that the Policy Planning Group would initiate a series of extensive stakeholder round table discussions which will be informed by the UNICEF Youth Policy Review documents and other relevant information, including recent research data on young people in Ukraine. The main agenda of the round tables would be to identify key areas of focus for youth policy observing the above objectives and taking into account areas such as:

- Decentralisation of decision making and budgetary control;
- Youth participation;
- Use of research data;
- Sustainability;
- Policy implementation infrastructure.

Discussions would also focus upon the key areas of policy programming with the intention of including them into a strategic programme. These areas of activity should be pinpointed through discussion of the policy review, with the main emphasis being on the youth assessment and other research data gathered from existing or newly initiated studies on the situations of youth. The Policy Planning Group would formulate new ideas and approaches in policy development and implementation.

Introducing change into existing processes is a challenging task, so proposals to enable this might be the development of pilot regions or localities where implementation using new approaches and programming can be tested, perhaps involving existing structures or project activities.

The work of the Policy Planning Group should also include study tours for experts and stakeholders to carefully selected sites and countries where different successful process for youth policy development and implementation are found.
THE WORK OF OTHER UN AGENCIES

Many of the UN agencies working in Ukraine have components in their country programmes that have a focus upon young people. The UNDP activity on the development of networks of youth centres in a number of regions is a good example of such activity. As a result of UN agency activity in the youth sphere, contacts are in place between the agencies involved and the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport. However it seems that the sharing of information about the activities of the UN within the UN programme in Ukraine and between officials in the Ministry is weak. It was mentioned in the follow up discussions during the policy review that frequently UN programmes were engaged in projects involving Ministry departments which include meetings with Ministry officials. Sometimes agency programmes were unknowingly meeting with the same departments and individuals. Currently there is no formal way in which information on these contacts is shared within the UN system. This causes confusion especially for the Ministry.

Recommendation

One way in which collaboration between UN agencies might be strengthened is that a UN Youth Focal Point group is established. In this way information about activities can be shared. In addition, mechanisms for better coordination, sharing of resources, avoiding overlap, and efficient monitoring and evaluation can be established. Better collaboration between agencies will provide a good practice model for government departments.

The focal point group might establish mechanisms to improve interactions between agencies and the Ministry. Joint inter agency meetings with Ministerial officials can be used to clarify the synergy between UN programmes and the goals each agency has for its work with young people. Collaboration will also demonstrate how programme planning can assist in the development and implementation of youth policy. Sustainable interaction with the Ministry can have a major impact on the youth policy making processes and would contribute to the activity in the proposed direction UNICEF might take in supporting policy development and programming in the coming activity cycle proposed in this report.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY, YOUTH AND SPORT AND STATE SOCIAL SERVICE FOR FAMILY, CHILDREN AND YOUTH

This Review of Youth Policy in Ukraine has identified some of the strengths and weaknesses in the process of policy development and implementation, with contributions from a wide number of stakeholders. Some of the key strengths of youth policy in Ukraine are:

- A policy exists and its importance is becoming clearer;
- There is an infrastructure through which the policy is implemented;
- Central and regional funding is available for policy implementation;
- There is commitment to adopting European standards in youth policy;
- There is a recognition from many stakeholders that systemic change is necessary in youth policy development and implementation;
- Political stability may provide a window of opportunity to introduce sustainable change.

Some of the key weaknesses the review has identified are:

- The policy environment is crowded with different policy initiatives, it is often declarative and frequently not implemented.
- Centralisation and bureaucracy causes inefficiency and gaps in implementation
- Youth Policy does not appear to address the real needs of young people resulting in their non engagement and low real participation at all levels.
- Low capacity in terms of skills and human resources
- Planning cycles and lack of funding hinder sustainable programme development
- Weak inter-sectoral collaboration

Section 4 of this report contains a number of items which represent some of the key findings of the review. These headings touch upon the lists of strengths and weaknesses it is thought are inherent in Ukrainian youth policy. The hope is that the information the section contains together with the strengths and weaknesses which are a constellation of expert opinion, can be used by the Ministry as part of its internal planning processes. It is proposed that these might contribute to the ongoing discussion with support agencies such as UNICEF in the continuing efforts by the Ministry to improve the situation of young people in Ukraine in the pursuit of creating the conditions for every young person to achieve their full potential.
Annex section

Annex 1 Terms of reference

Terms of Reference
UNICEF Ukraine Country Office
Youth Policy Review
Institutional consultancy (local research team) and international consultant

Duration:       June–August 2010
Start date:    25 June 2010
End date:        31 August 2010

1. Rationale:

In 2010, UNICEF Ukraine Country Office is preparing for the new Country Programme 2012-2016, which includes and participation in the development of the Ukraine Country Analysis Document and the new UNDAF outcome framework for 2012-2016. As a part of the planning exercise for the new Country Programme and UNDAF, the Country Office will conduct a youth policy review to identify the strategic direction for UNICEF’s working relation to youth. The review will provide a strategic vision and joint platform for action also for other UN agencies, as well has a potential to generate good advice to the Government /Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports on the finalization of their Youth Doctrine (drafted by the previous Government). The report will be used to boost discussion among UN agencies and the Government with the aim to achieve consensus on the agenda for youth and to ensure that youth receive due priority in the new UNDAF.

According to the Ukrainian Law on ‘Supporting the Development of Youth in Ukraine’, youth is a legal category of citizens aged 14-35 years. The UN follows the WHO definition of youth – 15-24 year olds.

There is a growing understanding among the stakeholders that greater priority needs to be given to youth with a particular focus on the adolescent age group (15-19 years old). The draft UNICEF CEE/CIS Framework for Adolescent Programming and the EU Strategy for Youth should be used as background and reference documents for development of a youth policy framework for Ukraine.

The activity is included into the Two Year Rolling Work Plan for HIV/AIDS, Children and Youth programme, 2010-2011.

2. Purpose of Special Service Agreement:

The consultancy will assist the UNICEF Office in Ukraine to identify the youth agenda priorities and targets for the new Country Programme 2012-2016.

3. Objectives of the Special Service Agreement with expected results/outcome/products/sub products/outputs:

- Perform a desk review of existing systems, legislation, policy and programmatic efforts on youth in Ukraine including evidence based information analysis, gap analysis and stakeholder review;
- Conduct interviews and consultations with experts and stakeholders involved in youth policy issues against the findings of the desk review;
- Carry out a small-scale needs assessment among youth with particular focus on a risks and vulnerability analysis, considering adolescents aged 15-19 years old the priority target group;
- Ensure a participatory review of findings by young people and key stakeholders;
- Produce recommendations on the youth agenda and submit them to UNICEF;
- Prepare a final report.

Key government partners will include:
- Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Education and Science;
- State Social Services for Family, Children and Youth.

Other key partners:
- UN (UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS, ILO, IOM);
- International HIV/AIDS Alliance;
- Network of People living with HIV/AIDS;
- EU
- Youth NGOs

Main result:
Strategic vision for development of youth agenda priorities and targets for the Country Programme 2012-2016.

Roles and responsibilities of the team:
The research team will consist of the institutional consultancy (local research team) and international consultant.

Local research team (to be selected based on the open tender results):
- conducts literature review, evidence based information analysis, gap analysis and stakeholder reviews;
- carries out a small-scale needs assessment among youth with a following participatory review of findings;
- produces draft reports and shares them with the international consultant for his revision, analysis and finalization;
- provides inputs, clarifications, additional information upon request from the international consultant;
- presents the final report.

International consultant:
- works in a cooperation with the national research team and provides review, analysis and finalization of the research outputs;
- visits Ukraine to meet and consult with UNICEF Ukraine and other stakeholders against the findings of the desk review.
- is responsible for the delivery of agreed upon research outputs (desk review report, recommendations on the youth agenda to UNICEF, final report, PPP).

4. Deliverables based on the work plan:
- draft desk review report, literature review list and list of interviews by local research team
- youth needs assessment methodology by local research team
- youth needs assessment report with protocol of youth participatory review by local research team
- final report including recommendations on the youth agenda to UNICEF by international consultant
- PPP in English

5. Details of how the work should be delivered:
All deliverables will be submitted to UNICEF in electronic form in English and Ukrainian for feedback and evaluation.

6. Performance indicators for evaluation of results:
- Quantity of work (No. of products produced, No. of meetings with partners)
- Quality of work (quality of products developed, feedback received)
- Responsibility (timeliness of products’ submission and accuracy of reports to UNICEF)
- Ability to work independently.

7. Qualifications/specialized knowledge/experience required to complete the task:
- Main skills required:
  - Knowledge and experience in statistical methods (including previous use of analysis software).
  - Qualitative and participatory research experience.
  - Proven links to the target community and key stakeholders.
  - Report writing and presentation skills.
- Previous work experience in conducting similar research, assessments and analyses.
- Good knowledge of the UNICEF programme in Ukraine and research experience in area of social sciences, youth studies and policy development.
- Ability to meet deadlines.
- Fluency in Ukrainian and English.

8. Definition of supervision arrangements:
Contractor is supervised by Youth & Adolescent Development Officer, UNICEF Ukraine.
Close information sharing and regular follow-up meetings with UNICEF management and relevant staff to report on progress and discuss the interim findings for any adjustments that might be beneficial to the implementation of objectives of the study.

9. Description of official travel involved:
The assignment will require travel to Ukraine as well as within Ukraine. It is expected that the international consultant will travel to Ukraine in July 2010. UNICEF will cover travel costs in accordance with UNICEF rules. Travel will be authorized upon completion of the UNICEF ‘Basic Security in the Field’ Course.
Annex 2 Desk Review of the youth policy. Study Group

Content

Summary .................................................................................................................................................. 23

RESULTS OF THE DESK REVIEW ........................................................................................................ 24
1. A brief review of the current conditions of the youth and the youth policy in Ukraine .. 24
2. Brief Background .................................................................................................................................. 24
3. Current status of the problem ............................................................................................................... 25
4. Review of relevant laws, regulations and policies .............................................................................. 26
5. Review existing programs and activities in this area ......................................................................... 30
6. Key priorities, gaps and deficiencies .................................................................................................. 32
7. Evidence of effectiveness: a review of basic researches, surveys, publications and other scientific works in this area ................................................................................................................................. 39
8. National objectives. Other expected/planned changes/developments in this area in the near future ...... 40
9. Issues that deserve particular attention .............................................................................................. 40

Appendix 1. Some statistics on youth in Ukraine ..................................................................................... 44
Table 1. Ukraine’s urban population distribution by gender and age (2001) ........................................... 44
Table 2. Distribution of rural population of Ukraine by gender and age (2001 pik) ................................. 45
Table 3. Initial granting of work disability status ..................................................................................... 46
Table 4. Age structure of disabled children (under 18) ........................................................................... 46
Table 5. The level of employment by gender and group and place of residence in 2009 ......................... 47
Table 6. The level of economic activity of population, by gender, age group and places of residence in 2009 .......................................................................................................................................................... 47
Table 7. The level of population unemployment (as evaluated by using ILO methodology) distributed by gender, age and place of residence (2009) ........................................................................................................ 47
Table 8. Distribution of population of Ukraine by martial status, gender and age (2001) ...................... 48
Table 9: Distribution of the employed population by age and level of education (2001) ......................... 49

Appendix 2 .................................................................................................................................................. 51
Appendix 2.1. List of legal acts of Ukraine analyzed in the context of the review of the youth policy ...... 51
Appendix 2.2. List of analyzed program documents ................................................................................... 52
Appendix 2.3. List of studies, surveys, publications and other researches in the field of the youth policy in Ukraine ......................................................................................................................................................... 52
Summary

This report was prepared under the project on "Review of Youth Policy. Study team", which is performed by the Center for Social Expertise of the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine and is commissioned by UNICEF. The main objective of this project is to conduct research and to analyze obtained data in order to define a strategy of youth-related developments by the UNICEF as a part of its new program of cooperation with the Government of Ukraine for the period 2012-2016. Desk-review precedes implementation of interview-based survey of the young people in order to explore their needs and views concerning further development of the youth policy and to analyze existing risk and vulnerability factors, with particular focus on adolescents aged 15 to 19 who are viewed as a priority target group.

Youth-related policy in Ukraine, like other areas of public policy is going through major transformation process, resulting, on the one hand, from restructuring the political system of the Ukrainian society, and, on the other hand, from a desire of Ukraine to integrate into the European Union. Today, the country implements a number of national programs, and activities aimed at solving social problems of the youth and promotion of social development of the youth. It should also be noted that according to the Ukrainian legislation included into category of the young people are people aged 14-35, while the UN institutions use the definition of the youth as adopted by the WHO under which definition the young people category includes those aged 15-24 years old.

Assuming that the youth policy in the country is governed by legal regulations that directly concern the youth and also by those regulations, at which the youth is one of the subjects or objects of political sphere, analyzed on priority basis were laws and regulations concerning the youth-related policy issues. Another block of documents includes documents that regulate the issues of the youth's participation in solving certain problems. In addition, data were collected on results of researches, publications, reports and materials of information and education measures which were carried out in respect to the youth-related policy and concerned the young people. Such an approach made it possible to make a high quality analysis of the situation observed in the field of the youth policy development and implementation in Ukraine.

In addition, conducted also were in-depth, half-structured, interviews with 23 experts (9 experts in Kyiv and 14 experts in various regions of Ukraine: AR of Crimea, Dniepropetrov's, Kharkiv, Kherson and Lviv regions). These experts represented mainly government agencies and public organizations whose activities are mainly in the field of youth policy. These interviews were conducted according to pre-designed guidelines (See. Appendix 2.1) and were recording on a Dictaphone machine after which all interviews were subject to deciphering and summarizing their content.

Thus, the key issues subject to analysis were:

- Specific features of the situation concerning the youth and the youth-related policy in Ukraine;
- Legislative and regulatory documents that define the state youth policy in Ukraine;
- Existing programs and activities in the field of the state youth policy;
- Public and non-governmental organizations involved in the development and implementation of the youth policy in Ukraine;
- Peculiarities of elaboration of the concept of the youth policy in Ukraine at the period after independence;
- Programs and projects in the field of the youth policy that are implemented in Ukraine by international organizations.

The results of the analysis were used to prepare recommendations for further study of the situation in the field of the youth policy in Ukraine and improvement of cooperation between public and non-governmental organizations.
RESULTS OF THE DESK REVIEW

1. A brief review of the current conditions of the youth and the youth policy in Ukraine

In Ukraine, a third of the population includes the young people aged 14-35. The young people viewed as a socio-demographic group of the population is characterized by the fact that this group, on the one hand, is at the center of social, cultural, economic and political events and, on the other hand, the problems facing young people today are problems of the future development of the state and society (Appendix 1). Modern Ukrainian youth - this is the first generation of the citizens of Ukraine socialization process of which takes place in the new, independent Ukraine. This young generation is formed in the difficult conditions of transformation of socio-economic, socio-political and cultural values.

The concept of the youth in Ukraine is very extensive and, according to the current legislation, this group includes people who are from 14 to 35 years old. Therefore, different problems are faced by different age sub-groups, and policies concerning them should be of multi-facet and multi-vector type. In fact, according to opinion of experts, they do not see examples of such multi-vector and multi-facet policy. And, therefore, there is no coherent vision of the needs of these people and there is no coherent vision of the requirements posed by the youth group as a whole. It is difficult to form a coherent view of their needs, because even in the age of 30-35, some people can do only the first steps towards creating a family, while some others can at this age already to be a grandmother or a grandfather. And of course they have quite different needs.

On the other hand, the situation of the youth and of the youth policy is difficult to be characterized, because currently there are virtually no relevant case studies. In the past released on annual basis were state reports on the situation of the young people and which reports were based upon results of real researches, to-day the governmental reports are mostly based on some analysis of available statistical data and analysis made by some governmental authorities and, therefore, they do not fully reflect the needs and problems of the youth.

2. Brief Background

One of the first legislative act of the independent Ukraine was the Declaration "On general principles of the state youth policy" of 1992. During subsequent years adopted also were the law of Ukraine "On promotion of social advancement and development of the youth of Ukraine" (1993), "On bodies and authorities dealing with affairs of the minors" (1993), "On Education" (1996), "On Youth and Children Public Organizations (1998), “On social work with children and the youth"(2001), " On Higher Education "(2002). Thus, creation of the legislative basis of the state youth policy was one of the major mechanisms of formation and realization of the youth policy in Ukraine. According to some data, since the independence, Ukraine has adopted over 700 laws of Ukraine and about 800 subordinate legislation act and norms, which to that or another extent aimed at addressing problems of the youth.

Every year the Parliament of Ukraine holds hearing on the conditions of the young people, and for this hearing usually prepared is a report on this issue to be presented to the President of Ukraine, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and Cabinet of Ministers. During the years of 1995-2006 in Ukraine held were 7 parliamentary hearings and prepared were nine reports on the situation of the youth in this country. In 2008, it was planned to have parliamentary hearings devoted to the situation of the young people at the labor market of Ukraine, but currently it is not known whether or not they will be actually conducted. On July 1, 2010, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a resolution envisaging carrying out joint parliamentary committee’s hearings on issues of arrangement, together with the Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine, of health rehabilitation and recreation measures for children and young people. But by the time of this review preparation this event was not held.

Another component of the mechanism of the state youth policy - a number of different institutions established since the independence. At the level of the Central Government, by April 2010, this mechanism included: National Council on upbringing and development of the youth (acting as a consultative and


6 Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Draft) on holding the 2008 parliamentary hearings on the situation of youth in the labor market in Ukraine http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/DF11Z00B.html

advisory body attached to the President of Ukraine); Parliamentary Committee on Youth, Physical Culture, Sport and Tourism, Ministry of Ukraine on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports, State Social Service for family, children and the youth; State Fund for supporting housing construction for the young people (attached to Cabinet of Ministers); National Institute of Family and Youth Development: Today, the Central executive authority in the field of the youth policy is the Ministry of Ukraine on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports.

The legislation of Ukraine provides an opportunity to get involved into the state youth-related policy for public youth organizations, although by the most estimates their involvement remains to be quite passive. Among the total number of Public organizations that were established and are functioning now in Ukraine, a share of public youth organization is 5%\(^9\). However, during independence of Ukraine, the total number of registered public organizations tends to constantly grow. For example, according to data of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine by the end of 1996 about 1,047 international and national associations of citizens were legally registered (including - 47 parties in 1,000 public organizations) but at the beginning of 2006 – their number grew up to 2,384 associations (of which - 125 parties and 1,259 public organizations).

3. Current status of the problem

In many public documents it is declared that the state youth policy in Ukraine is a priority for activities of the state. As confirmation of this, cited are different laws, programs, and departmental regulations. In addition, the country operates a special central executive body the title of which even contains the word “youth” - the Ministry of Ukraine for Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports. The ministry has State Department of Social Support to implementation of the youth policy, which is directly involved into development and implementation of the youth policy. Priorities of work of this department include:

- promoting job search, employment and social advancement of the youth, including for the rural youth as well as for the youth with disabilities and other categories of the youth and it also deals with the issue of guaranteeing to the young their first jobs;
- development of a network of the youth labor centers;
- development and support of youth business initiatives;
- youth education and upbringing for acquiring skills necessary to maintaining healthy lifestyles, prevention of occurrence of negative phenomena among the young people, combating the spread of socially dangerous diseases among the young people;
- participation in formation of effective mechanisms to protect the health of the young people against exposure to adverse environmental factors;
- promote conditions for development and implementation of creative and intellectual abilities and patriotic education of the youth;
- organization of international, national and regional administrations information, creative and educational activities (contests, competitions, tournaments, exhibitions, art festivals, conferences, forums, etc);
- development of a network of informational, cultural and educational facilities for the youth and organization of creative recreation activities for the youth;
- cooperation with the Ukrainian youth and children's organizations;
- support of various projects and programs developed by Public organizations for children, women, families and the youth;
- state support for housing projects and housing loans aimed specifically for the young people;
- improvement of cooperation between governmental and public youth, and children's organizations in implementation of the state youth policy with due account for social demands and needs of the youth;
- encouragement of the youth to join civil service and formation of staff reserve for work in the field of the youth policy implementation;


\(^9\) Composition of the Committee, see: http://gska2.rada.gov.ua/pls/site/p_komity?pidid=2091

\(^10\) Saharenko K., State Youth Policy in Ukraine. - Www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/…/N10_Youth_policy_Ukraine_ru.pdf
• further development and establishment of international cooperation, exchange of experience and participation in the implementation of international programs on the youth employment, youth entrepreneurship support, socialization of the rural young people and young disabled people, social work among the young people, promotion of healthy lifestyle, prevention of negative phenomena, implementation of information and education programs in the field of the youth policy, cooperation with other youth communities, etc.\(^\text{11}\).

At local level (in the Crimea, regions, districts, and Kyiv and Sevastopol state administrations) there are departments of family, youth and sports. This arrangement makes Ukraine different from other countries at which the youth is not viewed as a separate object of the state policy.

The year 2009 was proclaimed as the Year of Youth in Ukraine. And according to the Decree of President of Ukraine, № 616/2008 “On declaring the year 2009 as the Year of Youth in Ukraine”, Cabinet of Ministers was instructed to establish by October 1, 2008 appropriate executive committee, to approve personal membership of the committee which would include representatives of the youth organizations from the whole of the country\(^\text{12}\). Besides that, developed and approved was a plan on measures and activities for celebration of the year 2009 as Year of the Youth in Ukraine. However, due to the economic crisis only 1/3 of the planned amount of funding was actually allocated and planned measures were implemented in a cut-off manner.

4. Review of relevant laws, regulations and policies

Normative legal base in the field of youth policy can be conventionally divided into two parts: those acts which directly affect the implementation of youth policies and acts that govern different spheres of public life and are aimed primarily at young people (Appendix 2.1).

The Declaration on the general principles of state youth policy in Ukraine, adopted on 15 December, 1992, № 2859-XII declares that the state youth policy in Ukraine is a priority and specific activity of the state and is implemented: a) at interests of young people, society and state; b) with due account for possibilities of Ukraine, its economic, social, historical and cultural development and international experience of state support of young people\(^\text{13}\).

It is also stipulated that this Declaration is the basis for further development of state youth policy, its legal framework and practical work of the state governance and management authorities, which is aimed at promotion of the comprehensive development of young citizens of Ukraine. The main guarantor of practical implementation of state youth policy is Ukraine as a sovereign state.

The Declaration defined state youth policy as "systemic activity of the state in its relations to a personality, youth, youth movement, which is implemented in the legislative, executive and judicial sectors and aims to create social, economic, political, organizational and legal conditions and guarantees for life self-identification, intellectual, moral and physical development of young people, realization of its creative potential as creative both in its own interest and in the interests of Ukraine".

The main tasks of the state youth policy are:

- to study the situation of youth, creating the necessary conditions for strengthening the legal and material guarantees for the rights and freedoms of young people, support of activities of youth organizations for the full social development of the youth;
- to help young people in their self-realization realization of their creative possibilities and initiatives, wide engagement of boys and girls into activities aimed at national and cultural revival of the Ukrainian people, shaping his consciousness, further development of national traditions and ethnic features;
- involvement of young people into economic development of Ukraine;


• provision by the State to each young person of social services, aimed at education, upbringing, spiritual and physical development, professional training;
• coordination of efforts of all social institutions and organizations working with youth.

The main principles of the state youth policy include: a) respect for the views and beliefs of young people b) granting relevant rights and direct involvement of young people in elaboration and implementation of policies and programs relating to the society in general and to the youth in particular c) legal and social protection of young citizens, especially those under the age of 18 years in order to create necessary initial opportunities for their further full social advancement and development d) promotion of initiatives and activities of youth in all spheres of society.

It is also declared that the state youth policy applies to citizens of Ukraine aged 14 to 28 years regardless of their origin, social and economic status, racial and national origin, gender, education, language, religion, type and nature of occupation and such youth policy is carried out by the bodies of state executive power, other authorities, social institutions and associations of young people.

The major directions of the state youth policy in Ukraine, according to the Declaration are:
• development and protection of intellectual potential of young people, improvement of their life conditions and securing guarantees for provision to the youth education, special professional training and job re-training;
• securing youth employment, legal protection of youth with due account for economic interests, professional and social potential of the society;
• creation of conditions for acquiring spiritual and cultural values of the Ukrainian people and for the direct participation of young people in revival and further development of these traditions and values and in activities for protection and restoration of environment;
• instilling into young people of a sense of national pride, patriotism, willingness to defend the sovereignty of Ukraine;
• protection of health of young people, instilling into young people of the sense of deep need for spiritual and physical development and the need of taking other measures to ensure a healthy gene pool of people of Ukraine.

The Declaration also stated that the parameters of state youth policy in Ukraine in respect of education, social, political and economic development of youth and development of spiritual, cultural, and physical potential of young people and youth organizations are to be defined by the legislation of Ukraine.

Speaking about the mechanism of formation and realization of state youth policy, the Declaration stated that it is formed and implemented by:
• adoption of legislative acts and decisions of state bodies aimed at implementation of the state youth policy;
• undertaking by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of annual hearings on the situation of the youth and preparation of a report thereon to be presented to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and President of Ukraine;
• arrangement of efficient activities of structural units in charge of youth affairs and attached to bodies of public administration and governance at all levels of state power;
• creation of social services for youth and training of social workers;
• development and implementation of governmental target-oriented programs dealing with issues of youth policy; allocation from state and local budgets specially earmarked funding to finance state youth policy, use of material and financial resources of enterprises, institutions, public organizations interested in working with the youth;
• establishment of special funds.

In 1993, adopted was the law of Ukraine "On promotion of social advancement and development of young people in Ukraine", which has experienced a number of different amendments, but is still valid today\(^\text{14}\). This law defines the general principles of "establishing the institutional, socio-economic, political and legal conditions of social formation and development of young citizens of Ukraine in the interests of an individual, society and the state. This law also defines the basic directions of realization of the state youth policy in Ukraine in respect to social advancement and development of the youth"

The law also contains legal definitions of the basic terms used in the sphere of the youth policy: “youth, young citizens”; “adolescents”; “social formation of youth”; “first job”; “Youth labor centers”; “young family”; “Centers of social services for families, children and young people”; “Public youth organizations”; “Youth labor units”.

Specially authorized central executive power body, together with other executive agencies develops but the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approves social norms and standards in respect to dealing with issues of social advancement and development of youth. Compliance and adherence to these norms is obligatory for all executive power bodies, local authorities, associations of citizens as well as for enterprises, institutions and organizations regardless of the form of their ownership.

Provision of funding for social advancement and development of the youth, according to the law is to be made from the state and local budgets, other sources not prohibited by law. When the Parliament of Ukraine approves the State Budget of Ukraine it envisages financial means for funding measures aimed at social advancement and development of the youth. Administration of these funds is carried out by the Ministry of Ukraine for Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports. Local authorities in approving their local budgets also should include expenditures for activities aimed at social advancement and development of the youth. In the central and local budgets, according to law, provided should also be target-oriented funding for implementation of youth and children's programs that promote social advancement and development of the youth.

In order to support social advancement and development of the youth established in this country are centers of social services for families, children and youth which have specialized facilities.

The law also regulates the issues of labor employment for young people; support of entrepreneurial initiatives and activities of the young people; promotion of higher standards of living for the youth; housing conditions of the youth, education and cultural development; protection of youth health, physical development of the young people, guarantees of legal protection of young people, legal status of youth organizations; guarantees, granted to youth organizations.

Law of Ukraine "On Youth and Public Organizations for Children", dated December 1, 1998, determines organizational and legal requirements for establishment and operation of youth and children's public organizations and governmental guarantees securing their activity, and also complements definitions of some other important legal terms in order to ensure their uniform interpretation: “Public youth organizations” and “Children's public organizations”.

The law emphasizes that youth and children's public organizations are formed and operate on the principles of voluntariness, equality of their members, self-government, legitimacy and transparency. They must provide to the public information about their activities in ways that do not contradict legislation. Information contained in the organization statutes in respect to composition of their governing bodies, about sources of material and other inputs, as well as information related to youth and children's organizations activities is not confidential and does not belong to that kind of information which is to be protected by law.

According to the Article 4 of this Law, founders of youth and children's public organizations may be citizens of Ukraine, as well as foreigners and stateless persons who stay in Ukraine on legal grounds who have reached 15 years of age. Founders of associations involving different youth and children's public organizations can be youth and children's public organizations themselves.

Youth and children's organizations and their associations have the rights given to them by the Law of Ukraine "On public associations" and law on "On Youth and Children’s Public Organizations", and by some other legislative acts. These organizations can not form or join the electoral coalitions and electoral blocs. But they can be engaged by the bodies of the executive power and by local governments into development and discussion of draft decisions on state policy issues concerning children and the youth (Article 8 of the Law).

Governmental support for youth and children's organizations is exercised in the following forms:

- provision to youth and children's organizations of information about public policy concerning children and youth;
- provision of methodological and organizational assistance on arrangement of activities aimed at social advancement and development of the youth.

---

support to creation of enterprises, institutions and organizations that provide services to children or young people and promote youth employment.

release of youth and children's organizations from obligation to pay state registration fees and fees for registration of formal symbols adopted by such organizations.

Financial support of activities of youth and children's organizations is provided by public authorities and by local governments which may involve these youth organizations in fulfillment of various projects undertaken in the interests of the state and local needs. Approval of the local budgets requires by the law provision of funds to finance implementation of programs initiated by the youth and children's organizations. The law also stipulates that state authorities and local authorities can delegate to the youth and children's organizations authority to implement the relevant programs (projects, measures). In this case, they provide involved youth and children's organizations, with financial and material assistance and monitor implementation of powers granted to them, including control of target-specified use of allocated funds. Youth and children’s public organizations (or their associations) who receive financial or other material support are required to submit reports on the target-specified use of financial and material assets to the bodies which provided such assets. This should be done in terms specified by these bodies.

Law of Ukraine on social work with children and youth, dated 21 June, 2001, defines the organizational and legal framework for social work with families, children and the youth. The law also contains some definitions of the terms used in this law, such as: “Management in social work with families, children and youth”; “Needs assessment”; “Social service for families, children and youth”; “Social inspection”; “Social services for families, children and youth”; “Social prevention measures”; “Social rehabilitation”; “Social accompaniment”; “Social supervision”; “Specialist in social work with families, children and youth”.

According to the Law, the subjects of social work with families, children and youth are:

- competent authorities carrying out social work with families, children and youth;
- specialists in social work with families, children and youth;
- citizens' associations, charities, religious organizations;
- individuals and legal entities that provide social services to families, children and youth;
- volunteers in the field of social work with families, children and youth.

The authorized bodies include: a) state power executive authorities; b) bodies of local self-government; c) Centers of social services for families, children and young people and their specialized facilities; d) authorities in charge of children’s affairs.

The objects of social work with families, children and youth are:

- family, children, youth;
- professional and other groups;
- social group in to respect to which some social work is performed.

According to the Law, the Social Centres in Ukraine can provide (and provide) 4 types of works:

1) Social services to families, children and youth are carried out through provision of a set of social services to families, children and youth, which envisages:

- providing psychological services for the psycho-diagnostic, psychological correction, psychosocial rehabilitation, provision of methodological advice;
- formation of healthy lifestyle, protection of health of families, children and youth;
- provision of information on employment and assistance in finding employment;
- social adaptation, social support of orphans and children deprived of parental care;
- meeting, according to the law, material needs of families, children and youth who got into difficult circumstances;
- protection of the rights and interests, assistance in representation of the interests of families, children and youth;
- identification and support provision to talented children and youth;
- dissemination of educational, cultural and educational knowledge, objective information on the types of social services, formation of responsible attitudes towards social issues.

2) Social prevention measures undertaken in family, children and young people surrounding may include:

---

• comprehensive measures aimed at preventing poor well-being of family, social orphanage, domestic violence and cruel treatment and abuse of children, use of the worst forms of child labor;
• use of system of registration and monitoring of behavior of children and young people who showed tendency to behave in anti-social manner;
• information, education and advocacy work directly at places of residence of families, children and young people and arrangement for them work or study opportunities aimed at formation of personal standards of positive behavior and healthy lifestyle.

3) Social rehabilitation of children and young people involves:
• educational and upbringing-related rehabilitation in secondary boarding schools for children and youth in need of social assistance; in special schools (boarding schools) for children and young people requiring correction of their physical and mental development; in general education facilities of the sanatorium type (boarding schools) for children requiring prolonged medical treatment;
• socio-medical and psychological rehabilitation in appropriate health care facilities for children and youth who have experienced violence, abusive use of alcohol or suffered from the impacts of the Chernobyl accident;
• physical rehabilitation of children and youth with physical or mental disabilities in specialized sports and recreational facilities (clubs, centers, etc.);
• medical and social rehabilitation of children who abuse alcohol, drugs and who, for health reasons, can not be sent to social rehabilitation schools and vocational training schools for social rehabilitation;
• social and educational rehabilitation at social rehabilitation schools and professional training schools of social rehabilitation for children who committed law offenses.

4) Social survey:
• identification, registration, analysis and evaluation of needs of families, children and youth who are in difficult circumstances and need help,
• control over life conditions, moral, mental and physical condition and health of children and youth, ensuring protection of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests;
• level of compliance with state standards and norms in social work. Social inspection is undertaken by centers for social services for families, children and youth, and inspection rules and guidelines are determined by the central executive authority in charge of family, children and youth affairs.

5. Review existing programs and activities in this area

In 2009 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the State target-oriented social program "Youth of Ukraine" to be implemented for the period of 2009-2015. Its main objective is defined as "development of a system of comprehensive support to civic engagement of the youth, aimed at self-determination and self-realization of the youth and creation for this objective necessary legal, humanitarian and economic conditions, as well as provision of social guarantees.

It highlighted two main problems of youth: spread of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS among the youth and low level of youth employment. Defined were also two options for solving these problems:

The first option would be to resolve the problem by implementing systematic measures by the public institutions using public budget funds. This option is assessed as to be not very effective because it requires concentration of the budget funds of great volume and introduces a significant amount of public benefits for the youth which can cause frustration of other population groups.

The second option envisages a departure from the paternalistic model of the state government policy in respect to the youth and cooperation, in line with the law requirements, with public and charitable organizations. It is expected that such approach will help to introduce an effective mechanism for partnership and cooperation.

The program is also contains some references to the European experience as an evidence that the active cooperation of government agencies with non-governmental institutions and organizations on matters relating to implementation of state youth policy gives positive results. Viewed as an optimal solution, is an arrangement of efficient cooperation of state and local governments with public and charitable organizations. Basing on objectives of the Program, calculated were required expenditures, sources of funding and types of measures to be implemented in the future for implementation of the program and achievement of its objectives.
The main objectives of this Program are:

- creation of conditions for intellectual self-development of young people, creative growth of their personality;
- instilment of the spirit of patriotism, spirituality, morality and formation of commonly accepted human values;
- promotion and introduction of healthy lifestyles;
- creating enabling environment for youth employment;
- provision of support to youth and children's organizations;
- integration of the Ukrainian youth organizations into relevant European and world organizations.

It is expected that the Program will enable to:

- improve the regulatory framework on formation and realization of state youth policy, including settlement of issues of international youth cooperation;
- raise level of public activity and patriotic awareness of the youth, to create moral and ethical tools for further comprehensive development;
- involve young people into development of proposals for improving mechanisms of realization of state youth policy;
- improve the level of legal culture of young people, particularly in matters of respect for human rights and freedoms, responsibility for their own lives;
- create favorable conditions for establishment of conscious attitudes of young people to protection of their own health, fight against bad habits;
- provide support for young people in employment and implementation of business initiatives;
- create conditions under which young people would prefer to find employment on their own;
- reduce the number of young people among labor migrants;
- more efficient use of the existing network of sports facilities and cultural institutions;
- increase the number of youth participating in the activities of children's and youth organizations.

The program also envisages that indicators of the program implementation efficiency will be determined by the results of monitoring its implementation. National customer and coordinator of the Program is Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports. Program leader is - Minister on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports. Implementers of Program - Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, MKT, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Defense and State Committee on Affairs of Entrepreneurship. In addition to this program, implemented in Ukraine are a number of national programs, some provisions of which are aimed at solving social problems of youth and promotion of social development of youth. In 2003, adopted was the “Program of training and employment of the young in the state civil service, including civil service in local government bodies, and creation of conditions for professional growth of the youth”, but today this document has lost its legal force.

In 2002, adopted was the State program on provision of the youth with housing during the period of the years 2002-2012”, whose main goal was realization of the state youth policy in respect of solution of housing problem for the youth through creation of enabling environment for the youth-oriented housing building initiatives, improvement of the mechanisms of housing acquisition by the youth and provision on this basis, conditions for further development of the system of mortgage lending specifically for the young people 17. For the period of 2009-2012, it was planned that funding of the Program, should be made mostly from the extra-budgetary funding sources as well as budget sources of funds which were designed to be allocated mainly for compensation of costs of provision of the low-interest loans to young people. It was also planned to use resources of special funds, established by the relevant budgets, including those accumulated due to repayment back of the earlier granted, low-interest rate, long-term governmental loans granted for construction (reconstruction) and acquisition of housing for young families and single young people.

Since the year 2003, the country implements the “Program of implementation of state policy in combating illicit trafficking and use of narcotic substances, psychotropic substances and precursors for the period of 2003-2010”18. Its adoption was connected with, alongside with some other reasons, concerns in respect to high level of distribution and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances among the youth. Main goal of the program is definition and implementation in the period until 2010 of measures to fight against spread

17 State program for providing housing to youth in the years 2002-2012 – http://www.molod-kredit/derg-prog.php
of drug addiction and crime related to illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

In 2006, adopted was the **State program on "Reproductive Health of Nation” to be implemented by the year 2015**\(^{19}\), which included young people into the list of those to whom this program is directed. Program’s goal is to enhance reproductive health of the population as an important component of overall state of health of the nation, which greatly affects the demographic situation and the socio-economic development of the country. The main objectives of the Program are:

- creation of conditions of safe motherhood;
- ensuring good reproductive health in children and youth;
- improvement of family planning;
- protection of good level of reproductive health;
- to ensure effective implementation of the Program.

In order to more effectively address the reproductive health problems identified were major groups of population: a) children aged under 14 years; b) children, adolescents aged 15-17 years; c) young people aged 18-20 years; d) young families aged under 35 years; e) pregnant women; f) women and men of reproductive age.

Among other policy documents aimed at young people, mentioned also should be the **“State program “On support of family during the period until the year 2010”**\(^{20}\); **National target-oriented programs for HIV prevention, treatment, care provision and support to HIV and AIDS patients for the period of 2009-2013**\(^{21}\); **“State Program of development of physical culture and sports for 2007-2011”** and **“State program of development of physical culture and sports for 2007-2011”**; **“State Target-oriented Program of the Ukrainian village development for the period until 2015”**\(^{22}\) etc.

6. Key priorities, gaps and deficiencies

Concerning the key priorities of the state youth policy, experts mainly refer to the existing program "Youth of Ukraine" for the years 2009-2015 and at the same time they indicate to its very general nature. In the programme highlighted are the main directions of the youth policy, within which developed for each year is a number of specific measures. The basic problem is that determination of priorities regarding the implementation of certain measures is rather subjective and does not always meet the real needs of the youth.

"Priority areas of the state youth policy in Ukraine are indicated in the state program of support for young people for the period of 2009-2015. You can probably assume that they coincide with the reality. They include issues of youth employment, educational and upbringing work, social protection of the youth, housing... But a programme direction - this is a very wide outlook, because if we're talking about supporting youth employment, it could involve a thousand of different options. In addition, priorities are added to one another. It is hard to say which of these five or six important directions is more important and which of them is less important. But within each direction one can really single out some defined priorities. For example, if we take the issue of youth employment, there can be singled out a number of activities - from optimization of professional training, support to the youth entrepreneurship, secondary employment, and to student labor groups. And if funding would have been available, probably all of these measures could be implemented. But, since neither money nor other resources are available to required volume, within each direction arranged are some priorities. And here one can argue, because sometimes the state is following the path of the least resistance. That is, it tries to implement something that is easier to do, or perhaps it is more spectacular, and so on, but not what is really more important”.

*(From interviews with experts)*

---

\(^{19}\) Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, dated 27 December 2006, № 1849 "On approval of the Program “State of the Reproductive Health of Nation” for the period 2015" - http://zakon.nau.ua/doc/?uid=1096.1846.0


\(^{22}\) Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine , dated 19 September 2007 , № 1158 "On approval of State program of future development of the Ukrainian village until the year 2015" - http://zakon.nau.ua/doc/?code=1158-2007-% EF
Another problem with definition of priorities is due to the fact that adoption of the Programme for the years 2009-2015 was carried out in a very short time (this was related to the issue of adoption of the state budget), resulting in singling out as priority measures only general directions of the youth policy, namely:

- Creation of conditions for intellectual self-improvement of young people and creative development of personality;
- Promotion of patriotism, spirituality and formation of universal human values;
- Advocacy and promotion of healthy lifestyles;
- Creation of favourable conditions for youth employment;
- Support for youth and children’s organizations;
- Integration of the Ukrainian youth organizations into respective European and international youth organizations;
- Improvement of the legal framework in the field of implementation of public policy on the youth.

According to expert evaluations, in Ukraine priorities of the youth policy SHOULD include:

- Preparing the youth for family life and fatherhood;
- Integration of young people into the EU;
- Securing youth employment;
- Patriotic upbringing and education of youth;
- Formation of healthy lifestyles;
- Provision of education aimed at getting work;
- Youth Health;
- Provision of housing for young families (solving the problem of absolute inefficiency of the current house loans provision policy);
- Support of youth initiatives (overcoming passivity of the youth, and creating incentive grants for gifted youth).

"To-day, the priority of the country is integration of its youth in the EU, youth employment, patriotic education, instilling of the healthy lifestyle. They all coincide with my vision. But I would put as the first priority solution of the housing problem: in the second place - training of young people for family life and fatherhood. Because, laying down these foundations create conditions under which young people can lead a normal life in the family conditions and when their child will be born. In addition, among the priorities also mentioned should be provision of access for youth to certain services. I speak about rural youth or youth with disabilities, because these categories of young people today fall out of the government priorities."

"In my opinion there are three main issues: employment, education which should be oriented at future work, healthy way of social behavior. Often young people manifest unhealthy behavior, which is caused by lack of better opportunities for the youth. Bad habits are condemned, but at the same time there is no alternative to them... They say: “You should not do something”, but nothing is proposed as to which way the youth should choose."

"The most urgent problems now are problems of education, employment and housing for the youth. Especially great problem is provision of employment for young people. It is because to-day even adults often are without jobs... The young people do not have required job experience, skills and, therefore, young people can not easily find jobs. As a rule they take some unskilled, temporary works which do not fit their education or training, if any. They do it just in order to earn some money to support their life for a certain time... Concerning priority area they mainly relate to issues of the social policy: prevention of negative phenomena, family support, and work with children who are orphans. Regarding social support to the young people, this includes the first job and its guaranteed provision, obligatory education."

"Priorities of the state youth policy must be in such an order: housing, education, health, recreation and employment and wider involvement of the youth into affairs of the society... "

"Should be clearly defined a system of priorities, indicating to what, at the present moment, is more important and what needs to be supported at this stage. Assuming that I take decisions then I would group social support to the youth into the following three areas: first, it is, of course, the help to young people in receiving social housing, because without it, as you may understand, the young people often can not start to establish normal family. The second is the help to young families in order to give them an opportunity, not just to be a family with one child, but to have three or even four children, because the current demographic problem in the country is really closely linked with this. As to the third area it is, of course, development of adequate tools of support. Should be made the instruments. Maybe, at the present stage, some system of social money lending run by the state can be initiated in order to make it possible for young people to take a money loan to pay for education at that educational establishment where they really want to study. Within a few years after graduation, when they..."
start to work, the young people can re-pay this loan to the state. In principle, in the European countries such practice is in use for many years and it brings good, long-term results…"

"Regarding the establishment of youth organizations, in general, the situation seems to me to be slightly strange. In terms of number of youth organizations, even at the level of the Crimea, there are more than hundreds of them. That is, if you want to establish new youth organization nobody makes any obstacles for you these days. Get together an initiative group, develop organization’s charter in accordance with the law, register your organization and start to work… But, on the other side, an organization is established but the state does not always tries to cooperate with such organization. Of course, there are some large organizations which stand on their own feet and state pays attention to them, but concerning small organizations, newly established ones, there is always an issue concerning how to overcome the sense of alienation which exists between a public organization and the state…”

"If one reads and analyses priorities of implementation of the state youth policy of Ukraine, one tends to think about two things: first - an absolute amorphity and vagueness of what is written in it. Because, it is written beautifully well, a lot of things are mentioned, but not in focused way… And the second – no system or core idea is actually can be traced in this programme… Because there is no such core idea. Well, it contains declarations of what we want to see but how to achieve it is not mentioned at all… Nothing is specified … It seems to me that concerning the youth policy in Ukraine and in the AR of Crimea, in particular, nothing can be achieved without cardinal changes of the state order and those objectives which the state put forward for itself. What we need is building of the socialist state, the state which will be socially oriented… Without it, solution of the problems of the youth as well as the problems of the childhood in a productive way will be impossible…”

(Interviews with relevant experts)

Interviews with relevant experts concerning the issue of key priorities, gaps and weaknesses of the youth policy in Ukraine showed that among them frequently spread are very different views on certain policy issues and even availability / absence of state youth policy is often questioned by them. Among these experts distinguished can be two groups supporting quite opposite opinions in respect of the youth policy in this country.

So, one group of the experts states that formed in Ukraine today is legal and normative basis, created are various institutions to work with young people (including governmental, public, consulting and advisory institutions), and conducted also are various activities involving state and non-governmental organizations.

"If we talk about public policy on young people - it is there. There is a separate Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports as a central executive power body, which deals specifically with youth issues which is even obvious from its official title. There is the State department of social promotion to the youth policy development, which directly develops such a policy and implements this policy. And at the local level there are departments and sections in charge of Family, Youth and Sports affairs.”

"Both at the national level, and at the Kharkiv region level established is a mechanism and used are tools for the implementation of the state youth policy. They include normative and legislative basis, various consulting advisory bodies. For example, the functional responsibilities of the deputy head of the regional state administration include provision that he is also charge of implementation and coordination of work on realization of the state youth policy. Similar provisions are spilled out in the functional job duties of the relevant officials functioning at the level of districts and cities of the regional level. In addition, established is a Regional Council on the issues of youth policy which functions at the present time. This consulting and advisory body which involves young people, though, they are mostly youth leaders and activists of the youth movement of the Kharkiv region, representatives of youth-related public organizations and the Ukrainian NGOs. They take certain decisions and recommendations to the regional authorities in respect to what decisions should be taken by the authorities in order to ensure the effective implementation of the state youth policy”.

"Viewed as an important aspect, is involvement of the state in development and implementation of the youth policy. This is evident, in particular, from existence of programs of national and regional levels concerning youth policy, and provision of funding for planned activities from the state and/or local budgets”.

"What are the positive aspects of state policy towards youth? Speaking about Kherson and specifics of the Kherson region, we have adopted a program on “The youth of Kherson region”, with allocation of the required funding for its implementation. Allocated was about three hundred thousand (UAH) hryvna, and it is viewed as virtually positive development… Money was allocated by the regional council. There is also a youth council attached to the office of the governor, which makes proposals on youth policy. With regard to shifts in social work, there are still a number of unsolved problems”.

(From interviews with experts)

But the other experts point out that despite the existence of certain attributes, the state youth policy in Ukraine has a declarative character, is not of a comprehensive nature is not implemented on a systemic basis. The existence of different state programs hides from the state and prevents the state to hear and to see the problems faced by young people. These programs are developed by state agencies without due regard to
youth problems, there is no system of state monitoring and evaluation of the efficiency of the implemented measures. And a lack of mutual communications between the state and public youth organizations under conditions of frequent changes in leadership of ministries and departments creates a situation when achievements of the previous years are not always used as a starting point for further actions.

"Public policy on the youth has a declaratory character today. There are basically many regulations concerning other areas of state policy..."

"There are some very good policy directions and they are constantly declared - for example, provision of housing for the youth. But in fact, in this sphere everything remains the same. It seems that declared are the best, the most principal policy directions, but, unfortunately, they remain unimplemented..."

"The work of the Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports consists of the following components: 1) youth employment, 2) securing healthy lifestyle of the youth 3) support of the youth initiatives and activities of youth organizations. There is also a separate facility in charge of provision of housing loans for the young people... There is a law promoting the social formation of the youth. It means that there are certain elements that clearly indicate that the youth policy in Ukraine really exists. But if you try to evaluate its efficiency, then, in my opinion, it has not yet acquired a systematic and comprehensive character."

"In Ukraine there are different programs, but there is no vision of the youth. I have an impression that the Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports is separated from the rest of the country and its regional and district offices are more involved in the implementation of the planned measures than in their active development. Though, at the local levels, problems of the youth are felt better, but there is no sufficient feedback and communication between regional and central authorities. Another problem is that the state has a strategy that consists of five or six positions concerning various aspects of youth policy (employment, health, etc.), but the Ministry carries out no monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. In fact there is no feedback and this hinders the ministry to use what has been achieved during the last years. It always has to start everything all over again, which is one reason why there are no results and lack of broader vision of problems of the youth...

(From interviews with experts)

Among other shortcomings of the state youth policy in Ukraine, experts single out the following ones:

A) Lack of youth organizations in the country, which would receive state funding and be engaged in educating the younger generation;

"If we speak, in general, about the youth-related state policies of Ukraine as a subject of state policies, it is necessary to note, first of all, that, unfortunately, today there is no comprehensive youth and children-related policy. For example, one can cite a fact that there were created no youth organizations, which would have been supported by the state, and which would seriously deal with issues of education and upbringing of the young generation. So, if one takes an example from the recent past, from the Soviet Union, there was a clearly defined system including kindergarden children (so called Octiabriata”, school children (Pioneers) and adolescents (members of the Comsomol organization). This is clear that this system had been largely focused on ideology – and it is understandable, because that state was the ideological state, but, anyway, this system worked, and everybody remembers that fact quite well. And today, unfortunately, such a system does not exist, and so far there are even no conceptual attempts to establish similar system. This is what I view as the main problem of the whole youth policy. It is because all the rest specific policy manifestations and projections are based on the fact that the required system itself has not been built so far and nothing is properly adjusted."

(From interviews with experts)

B) Inconsistency of the state in determining ideological and educational priorities in respect to the youth policy which is manifested in the absence of uniform set of the national youth aspirations and values (e.g. there are different approaches to education in the Western and Eastern regions of Ukraine);

"We have the state governments which change frequently, and also changed frequently, accordingly, are governmental approaches to solution of different issues. So, for example, one government introduced a 12-year school education, another government cancels it and tries to introduce 11-years school study period. One government introduced independent external assessment at schools, but the other government begins to change again this process. All such moves cause panic in society and a sense of instability. Young people studying at school do not know what awaits them in the future, how they will get to higher education facilities and on what basis will they receive the higher education."

"Every government is trying to educate young people in his own way. That is, when we had government established after the Orange Revolution we have to live with everything complying to ideas of OUN-UPA, Shukhevych and “red ciborium”, we all learned the Ukrainian language. Now a new president has come and we have all changed again. That is, we have our history and our education very politicized. And the state, first of all and foremost, cares about its public image than about the education of youth. "

35
"Education, I believe, should be based on patriotism, especially in the state. Such attempts were made under Kuchma presidency, and under Yushchenko presidency, and they are made now. But in terms of education, we again return to the problem that exists today: because there are no single centers today, and there is no common aspirations and standards in terms of where are we going, what are general values of life which should be taught to young people by the state. If you take the western regions, they traditionally were brought up to their values, and at these regions there are working organizations such as Scouts and education there is on the basis of the Ukrainian nationalism, on examples posed by their regional heroes, on their own pantheon. But if we take Donetsk, Crimea, there educational process, including in schools is inseparable from the life philosophy prevailing in the region based more on the need for friendship of the Ukrainian people with the peoples of Russia, Belarus, and principle of Slavic unity.

But such duality of education and youth upbringing, especially in terms of the world view, does not help to resolve the issue of the split, faced today by the country. That is, in this respect there is only one way out: if the state tries to make a single system in respect to work with the youth, then it have to make and propose some neutral, common approaches, and to use such approaches as a basis for beginning its work in that direction of the youth policy. Because, without such unity, the issues of youth policy will be managed not by the government, but by public or some private entities that will not bring holistic positive outcomes and results serving the interests and benefiting the state as a whole.

(From interviews with experts)

C) A small number of youth organizations which are created by political parties and which would deal with issues of youth policy;

"In the Kherson region one can be mention a maximum of ten NGOs, and of these ones the number of the youth-related organizations is even smaller, especially of those one of them which actually works... Their interests are sufficiently broad, but not narrow-minded and they are not purely political organizations. But the bulk of youth organizations – are attached to political entities. And if we talk about the spectrum of youth organizations that deal with social problems, they actually do not exist here."

"Youth policy in our country is highly politicized, because the youth is used as a factor in conduct of election campaigns, and that's all. All promises, usually end up their validity just after the election. This, by the way, is confirmed by an incredibly large number of youth organizations, which are affiliated to political parties. But the number of such organizations really dealing with youth problems is very low."

(From interviews with experts)

D) Limited scale of funding provided by the state and local budgets for implementation of youth policy, and lack of stability of such funding provision and allocation;

"Compared with level of funding of other policy measures, for example, culture or health care, the level of funding for young people in the Dnipropetrovsk region provided through regional department on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports of the Dnipropetrovsk regional administration (and mind you, that Dnipropetrovsk region is one of the youngest and one of the most densely populated regions of the country, actually it is the second after the Donetsk region, and it has a population of four million people, of which 35% are young people), makes up only UAH 500 thousand. This is a drop in the sea – for the whole region! That is equal to US$ 70 thousand to implement youth policy measures in the region... And on the urban management they allocate, as far as I know, about UAH 320 thousand... So, what we are talking about?"

"Currently, the State provides funding, through the Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports, to programs implemented by youth public organizations, that is for support of conduct of the various competions among youth organizations. This form of work is quite interesting. But, if three years ago we received UAH 70 thousand for all youth organizations in Crimea, in the last year we got only UAH 45 thousand but this year even less – only UAH 25 thousand in total. This is despite the fact that to-day in Crimea we have more than 50 public organizations, which are eligible to present their project proposals at project tenders. Which means that if volume of funding would be bigger, we would have more opportunity to carry out more large-scale youth-related projects together with the Ministry. In addition, if take into account those youth-related programmes which exist even at the level of the Council of Ministers and the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, we shall honestly say that even such a beautiful and well-formulated programme as the programme on the youth housing money lending has slowly died due to lack of required funding..."

(From interviews with experts)

E) Inconsistent cooperation between the state and public organizations, due to impact of specific situational characteristics and needs for carrying out specific joint activities;

"At local level, we cooperate literally with all organizations – both with youth-related and non-youth organizations. Yes, we really cooperate... Regarding the All-Ukrainian level of cooperation, it exists, but it is very situation-dependent and is often targeted for support of specific measures"

"The state authorities see problems of the youth, they support youth movements, youth initiatives. But, because our social and economic situation is not always stable, cooperation with youth movements is not always
systematic. But such is general situation in Ukraine. But this situation is really strongly affected by political considerations and aspect of our life. For example, created at some body of state power is some public advisory council. In Ukraine there is no mechanism and criteria for selection of public organizations’ representatives to work in such councils. As a result, when a government creates such public advisory council it invites into it certain youth organizations (which it considers at the moment to be represented in such council) but the government has changed - and it invites representatives or very different public organizations. That means that there no criteria which would objectively define what kind of organization should be invited to cooperate under such council. To-day, one organization can be invited for cooperation but another one may not be invited and no explanation is given why...”.

(From interviews with experts)

F) Low activity of the youth in activities of youth-related organizations, and the lack of desire among the youth to influence in some way state policy;

"It seems to me, that today the most important problem of the youth, which, unfortunately, the young people often do not recognize, is that young people today are not charged for more active behaviour in the societal life, which means that the youth does not see any purpose in its life. On the one hand, it would be possible to say that some young people realizes themselves in business, or in something else, but the young people today in general do not have the desire to make their country better. And when you see such attitudes, it becomes frightening, because there is a small, healthy-minded part of the young people, which joins different organizations, and which, in one way or another is trying to apply its energy for the better of the country. But if we take the vast majority of young people, and today it is no secret for anybody, that even if the total number of all youth organizations that exist in the country is taken into account together with all their members, still the number of young people who try to realize their right to influence something in their own country remains to be very low and about 90% of the youth does not care about it at all..."

(From interviews with experts)

G) Lack of a system approach in work of the state organizations (in particular, Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports) with international organizations (e.g. UN agencies).

"Yes, we cooperate with the Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports. But every time we discuss and choose a new subject for a project. Often, we do not know which projects are being currently implemented by the Ministry and by our colleagues from other UN agencies. Everyone is working only on some specific issue. Of course, it is necessary that such work should be carried out on a systematic basis and the list of priorities of the youth policy should be developed as a basis for cooperation on the youth policy issues with different UN agencies and governmental organizations of Ukraine.

(From interviews with experts)

Today Ukraine is gradually moving towards adaptation of its development criteria to the European Union standards. In this respect, the role of the youth and attention to its problems will only grow up. Moreover, in April, 2009 the European Commission adopted a new strategy of the European Union in the field of the youth policy for the next ten years (2010-2018) – “Young people - investment and expansion of opportunities”. According to experts, interviewed in the course of work on this analytical report, today there is a need to make relevant adjustments of principles of the state youth policy of Ukraine. In particular, it is recommended to take into account a bilateral approach to address youth problems, as it is done in the new EU Strategy:

• on the one hand, to make investments into the youth – by increasing the resources allocated for development of those sectors that have daily impact on the young people and ensure their well-being;
• on the other hand, securing for the young people appropriate rights and powers and use of potential of the young people in order to upgrade the society and to achieve the European objectives and values.

But how to achieve it practically - the experts can not say. Among positive developments mentioned are legally declared documents (laws, programs); signed agreements on cooperation between Ukraine and other countries; implementation of various youth projects involving Ukraine; creation of various youth advisory bodies. Among the negative – first of all, laws of Ukraine are often detached from the reality, thus adopted standards and law provisions are often not practically met.

"So far we are very far from the European standards. It concerns not only the EU strategy for young people, but also in respect to other EU policies on different issues. Legislatively declared things we do have. There is a governmental program on “Youth Ukraine” for the years 2009-2015. Signed are many agreements with the European parliaments. But, unfortunately, a very big problem in Ukraine is that we made very good legislation, but, unfortunately, it does not correspond to the reality, and, therefore, is not fulfilled. Therefore, in principle,
legal provisions in Ukraine, more or less are trying to comply with the EU strategy and meet certain guidelines. But in reality, youth policy in our country is very far from the way is implemented in Europe."

"As far as I know, the Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports together with the European Union implement certain projects. They concern the issues of gender equality, creation of the youth advisory bodies. For example, established is the institution of the advisors on the youth policy to regional governors and city mayors of different levels. All such measures are taken at the project level. I was once involved into such activities, namely aimed at establishment of children’s councils at the mayor’s offices in four towns of the Lviv region. This model works and is very effective. That is really a European approach to attract and involve young people into development and implementation of youth policies starting from the municipal community levels...”

(From interviews with experts)

Speaking of the current law on youth policy, experts mark its branching nature, caused by the fact that existing in the country, in addition to some basic laws, there are a number of the secondary, subordinate regulations and norms approved by various central and local authorities. In this regard, expressed are wishes to bring the legislative acts concerning the youth policy into a single document, which will contain only the main strategic legal documents and other, secondary norms will be developed on their basis and in accordance with their provisions.

"We have laws taken by different bodies, by different institutions. We have the Parliament, Cabinet of Ministers, central and local authorities. But when we adopt a certain legal regulations, no one tries agrees its provisions with provisions of the other regulations adopted in the past. As a result, today we have very extensive legislation, where one law can contradict another one. If we could bring the legal framework into a single document, leaving only certain strategic legal documents, using which the Cabinet of Ministers (who is in charge of practical interpretation of such documents) and other central agencies (which demonstrate the way to comply with provisions of the law) can prepare relevant follow-up documents. If we manage to built such a system, it would be a very effective one."

"The law on the youth organization on the basis of which the majority of public youth organizations operate now. However, this law is not perfect. It overloaded with some bureaucratic provisions to be complied with both at the time of creating the organization, and during existence and functioning of the organization. There is also the concept of youth policy in Ukraine, which does not fully reflect realities that currently exist in the country, and does not regulate the requirements that exist among the youth. That means that on the one hand, there is the constitution, the existing legislation which fix many aspects of the rights of the youth, but actually the youth can not practically enjoy its rights. For example, the right for young people to get housing, or so-called youth money loans for housing – because this programme is not practically realized because no funds were allocated to support it. So, in principle, it is legally approved, but not implemented in practice."

"There is only one law about social guarantees for young people, in which all provisions are expressed in general, without detailed specifics. It is necessary to upgrade this law. Then, there is a problem with the program on “Youth of Ukraine”. After all, there are also youth programs developed for each region, but again – these are as usual declarative programs, covering everything in general and nothing specifically. These programs must be re-elaborated with involvement of the young people, with youth organizations, youth leaders in order to make young people to understand what is at stake. And programme’s provisions should be explored in specifics, rather than to leave it for later time when higher authorities will take relevant decisions."

"Normative field of Ukraine - in general, and specifically on youth policy is, unfortunately, very complicated, because in addition to the basic documents, which in our legal framework are the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, there are some other regulatory documents. In Ukraine, all relevant ministries dealing with youth issues, and these include, in general, the Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education – all of them have a number of internal programmes, orders, instructions which leads to the following. First, it is not always so that young people even heared about those rights and opportunities that are granted to the youth and youth organizations by the relevant institutions dealing with the youth issues. And, secondly, often the work of these government structures overlaps the work of each other of them and they start to dub the functions of each other. I do not think that it is possible to isolate any one issue of the youth and try to individually solve it. Without an integrated approach, it may turn out to be a kind of a vicious circle."

(From interviews with experts)

According to some experts, there is a need to remove gaps in the legislation of Ukraine related to the activities of youth organizations and volunteers.

"There are big gaps in legislation relating to NGOs. Therefore, NGOs tend to only protect their own interests, and they can not protect human rights, because it does not constitute their prevailing task. There are also no laws on volunteerism, and for us it is a problem because it is difficult to get permission to cover the losses, there is no legal form for defining what are volunteer organizations or who can be categorized as belonging to international volunteers working in Ukraine.”

(From interviews with experts)
7. Evidence of effectiveness: a review of basic researches, surveys, publications and other scientific works in this area

All experts involved into this survey were unanimous about the need to improve demographic situation in the country. Role of youth in this task is very significant. However, according to the results of sociological research, a major cause of low fertility rate in Ukraine is the insecurity of youth housing provision. So far as there will be no available housing and prospects of getting such housing by the young will be non-existent, the youth will tend to spend its free time at any place they still can afford. Declared from the parliamentary tribune was quite disappointing statistics: 31% of young people spend their free time at streets, 21% - in cafes and bars, and only 3% visit the library, 2% - visited clubs and sections of their interests. Such situation has a direct, not very favorable impact on development of spiritual and patriotic fundamentals of the people, especially young ones.

Six thousand registered youth organizations in Ukraine include only about 2% of young people. In the capital, according to survey conducted by the Youth Policy and Information Center in December 2006, among young people aged 14 to 35 years about 80% of interview respondents were not aware of existence and activities of any youth or children's public organizations and only about 1.5% of the respondents are or were members of various youth organizations.

According to the survey conducted by the State Institute for Family and Youth Development in June 2007, only a third of respondents aged 14-35 years were satisfied with their level of education. Every tenth was not satisfied, and one in four said “more “No” than “Yes”. Two thirds of young people aged 14-35 years would like to have a higher level of education. Among the main reasons - the opportunity to get a more prestigious job (34%), the possibility of higher earnings (34%), a possibility to make a good career and personal need for constant growth of the level of personal education (24%). Almost half (47%) of employed young workers do not work according to their specialty. Among the main reasons of such situation are lack of jobs, poor wages and working conditions.

In 2006, among persons who were clients of employment services, the number of graduates of secondary schools was 20,600; graduates of vocational education facilities - 22.0 thousand; universities graduates - almost 47 thousand. Employed by such job centers were (in total) - 31 thousand graduates. Among them – 7,267 secondary school graduates, 8,589 graduates of vocational education institutions, 14,858 university graduates.

However, adjustments in the size of employment of citizens, including the youth were unfortunately made by the recent economic crisis. According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine (2009) the share of unemployed among the youth can reach 15%.

According to data of the State Institute of Family and Youth Development (June, 2006) for young people the most attractive profession is lawyer (42%), businessman, entrepreneur (37%), bank employee (32%). At the same time, professions for which there is an increasing demand in the labor market have a low attraction rating among young people: farmer, specialist in agriculture (5%), engineer (9%), commercial trade employee (11%), and teacher (14%).

Low rating of some professions, in the opinion of youth, is because they may not ensure success in life. A large percentage of young people - 30.4% consider as an appealing the medical profession, but only 23.3% believe that this profession will brings success. Simultaneously, according to the State Employment Service in the labor market of Ukraine there is a shortage of medical workers, teachers, and food vendors, both of food and non-food products. Analysis of in-depth interviews with leaders of private recruitment companies shows that among young people with higher education the mostly frequently they are inquired about job possibilities by clients with higher education in the field of law and medicine.

As shown by the results of research, conducted by the “Youth of Ukraine - June 2009", only 2% of young respondents were members of public organizations, 4% - members of political organizations. The number of young people, who know about the existence of youth organizations, is growing up.

23 Painted fence, heard the bell ... Parliamentary hearings on the youth policy of not serving any problems.
25 http://www.dipsm.org.ua/publications
8. National objectives. Other expected/planned changes/developments in this area in the near future

In a fragmented way, the national goals in respect to the youth policy in Ukraine can be found in the laws, analyzed above. Currently, no single state document that would clearly outline national goals and specific measures for their implementation in the coming years is available in this country.

The main document, to which reference is made today by the governmental and public organizations, is the Program on "The Youth of Ukraine" for the years 2009-2015. It recognizes the youth as an important part of the modern Ukrainian society, a carrier of intellectual potential and a defining factor of the social and economic progress. It is also emphasized that ability of the youth to be an active and creative force considerably influences the process of state-building and civil society development.

According to this program, important for the Ukrainian youth today is an issue of formation of its spiritual needs, interest in study of universal human values and historical heritage of the people, involvement of the youth into cultural life and social activities. In addition, it is also emphasized that the youth faces a difficult situation associated with the rapid development of information technologies, increasing number of life issues it has to face now, formation in the youth of the "complex of dissatisfaction". Due to these aspects, one of the goals of the state is defined as "ensuring the right of young people for the first job “even if such young people still have not gained required practical job experience after graduation from educational establishment”. Currently, there held are some discussions on the need for adoption of a relevant law.

In general, basing on the main goal of this program, it can be stated that by the year 2015, it is expected that in Ukraine will be created” a system of comprehensive support to the civic engagement of the youth, aimed at its self-determination and self-realization as well as at creation of the necessary for it legal, humanitarian and economic conditions and securing required social guarantees”. In should be noted that plan of actions to be implemented pursuant to this program is to be formulated separately for each year.

In more detailed way policy directions and individual components of the youth policy are prescribed in the Doctrine of youth policy, developed several years ago under framework of one of the projects involving the Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports. But this is not an official document. It is often criticized for the dominance of general wishes and desires and for lack of specific goals. And so far, no institution has planned to upgrade this Doctrine.

In November 2010, it is expected that in Ukraine carried out will be a Congress of the Ukrainian Youth Forum, during which decision will be taken on accession of the Ukrainian youth forum to the European Youth Forum. So far, there is no specific programme for this event and no list of participants. But in total, according to the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, in August 2010 in the country there were officially registered 192 youth and 18 children's organizations. However, not all of them are active in the field of the youth policy.

This activity tends to greatly increase as a result of undertaking of competitions and tenders involving project proposals from the youth-related NGOs and provision of funding to support certain types of their activities and projects by the state. So, in 2010, the Ministry on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports received project proposals, which were submitted from 120 youth organizations. Of that number of project proposals, selected and provided with necessary funding were 68 project proposals. Supported the provision of adequate funding - 68. According to expert estimates, a part of existing NGOs may suspend activities after funding, provided to them will be exhausted and they will wait for subsequent project tenders or for an opportunity to get involved into other youth-related projects...

9. Issues that deserve particular attention

The main problem that exists at the moment is, primarily, the lack of sufficient funding to the youth policy from the state. The second problem is a low efficiency of implemented measures and high level of passivity of the Ukrainian youth, which is manifested today in its attitude to development and implementation of youth policies.

For example, if we look at student youth, we see that it faces quite a lot of problems, one of which is low level of student self-governance (not all students are covered by student bodies of self-governance) and there is a need to centralize this power, which could serve for the benefit of the state. Therefore, the main task of
Ukraine as a state in the area of implementation of state youth policy is, first of all, securing activation of the youth movement, better financing for those public programs that exist at present.

According to the expert opinions among the various spheres of youth life, the most attention is required to issues of organization of recreation activities for the young, because most experts assess existing recreation facilities as "unsatisfactory". Particular attention needs to be in respect to rural youth, youth in small towns, young people with disabilities who have limited available money resources and can not afford to attend expensive centers of leisure and recreation. A number of cheap and accessible recreation points for the young people is very small.

In comparison to state of youth recreation opportunities the state of the youth employment and education is assessed as being somewhat better ("satisfactory"). In Ukraine, many young people complete higher education (though, there are problems of access to higher education) and the state has created a list of incentives to increase the chances of getting higher education for young people with limited financial capacity (for example, for young people with large families, orphans, disabled, etc.).

Experts assess as poor activity of the state in the field of protection of health of young people.

However, in this case there are problems that are associated primarily with the fact that for graduates with certain specialties it is difficult to find work (e.g. lawyers, economists, etc.).

Therefore, according to some experts point of view, the state must determine which economy sectors require which specific professions and in what numbers so that can facilitate further professional development which may be required in the future. Currently, there are many employment opportunities for youth. These include youth employment centers, labor teams, general employment centers and pretty strong financial support for registered unemployed. However, there still remains unbalanced share of different specialties and occupations in the labor market that will requires more active participation of the state in solving this issue.

Experts quite positively assess the level of youth culture and the level of social support received by the youth from the state. However, there is still very urgent need for many young people to acquire housing and the government should pay attention to it. In addition, among those requiring some extra attention and among those who are socially most vulnerable groups of young people mentioned should be, in particular, patients with HIV/AIDS, drug addicts, etc.

If we talk about comparing the youth policy of Ukraine with youth strategy of the EU, it should be noted that the experts nearly unanimously emphasize the fact that many aspects of local youth policy are subject to very heavy legal regulation, and the fact that many items of the current youth legislation (though it is still assessed mainly as “good”) are not compatible with real situation which leads to poor enforcement of this legislation. In addition, it is noted that legislation in Ukraine is trying at least somehow to follow direction of the EU principles of youth policy but many of such legal norms in reality remain unfulfilled.

According to experts, first of all, developed and adopted should be unified concept of state youth policy. And there should be only one such concept. Then, all regulations that are developed should be closely matched to requirements of such concept or strategy of state youth policy. Second, under this strategy must be developed a number of specific indicators, which can be used to monitor in which direction, how fast and with what results proceeds implementation of the state youth policy.

For this purpose, it is necessary to clearly spell out the problem of youth and the ways of their solution. And the most importantly, for each planned youth policy activity fixed and allocated must be required resources (financial, personnel, etc.). In this case, the state youth policy becomes a complex, continuous and systematic in its nature. And if a new government comes to power it will have to adhere to continuation of implementation of the selected and earlier approved strategy.

Moreover, the principle of the EU Youth Strategy is to provide young people with authority and mobility but these aspects still are absent in Ukraine. The Ukrainian youth almost always stays aside from the decision making process because in this country approaches to policy making are very hierarchical and all decisions tend to be adopted at the highest level of government. In many cases (especially in the case of education) the youth is not able to state their needs at the highest level of decision-making.

According to many experts, the key to the development and implementation of youth policy in Ukraine should be granting certain powers of the youth. In addition, used also could be provisions of the Council of Europe concerning strengthening of human rights, securing employment, provision of education opportunities throughout the whole life.
In order to improve the state youth policy, experts suggest that public authorities should pay more attention to implementation of developed strategies, monitor activities envisaged by such strategies, regularly report on them, to refuse to cooperate with partners who can not cope with their assumed responsibilities.

In addition, youth policy should not be a matter of concern only for the state. It is important to actively involve into it Public organizations and international organizations. Assessment of efficiency and effectiveness of such policy should be conducted not only at national level (in Kiev) but also at the regional administrations level. Much more information should be provided about this policy. Young people need to be informed about their rights, because now they do not know what they may claim from the state. As to the state it should, according to the opinion of experts, monitor investments, coming into the country and used to fund activities involving the youth.

"This is as an example... last year officially it was the year of youth in Ukraine. President of Ukraine – V. Yushchenko signed a decree. But in the year of youth authorities have reduced funding for implementation of the youth policy somewhere by the third. There is also a program of development of the system of housing loans for young families and just for the youth. This program’s funding has been reduced by more than a quarter at the year of youth. Programs that were promised to be carried out in 2009 for young people - they were not implemented at all. As a result, the young people made a protest moves under slogan "The Year Without Youth" near the building of the Cabinet of Ministers, protesting against the fact that the president did not implement what he had promised to implement. But, since that promise was given by the Minister of Family, Youth and Sports, the latter promised to fulfil everything which had been promised... But the minister was changed, and all planned activities just remained on the paper... just as declarations...

"The students – they are the most active part of the youth. The recently enacted Higher Education Act, which would expanded the student’s self-government potentials. Now it allows students to manage some activities of universities and rector will have to reckon with the students’ opinions, because now students should make up about 10% in the academic council of universities. Now, only after agreement of student’s self-government body can anyone be granted the right to use student’s hostel facilities, to be evicted from the hostel, to hire the assistant dean for educational work. Alongside with increased student’s rights increased also were the responsibilities of students. This was the impetus for further development of student self-government, and will promote more close cooperation between administration and students”.

"There is no recreation... What recreation can our youth have now? Well, if we take the Soviet definition of the word recreation then we also see what do we mean by this term... What recreation can the youth have these days? Every young man, for example, myself tries to arrange his leisure and recreation time on his own and to invent something... But speaking about recreation provision by the state – frankly and honestly speaking I even can not imagine what the state can propose to me... There should be some clubs, some interest groups, etc”

"I assess as below satisfactory the level of protection the health of the youth. This is due to sharp decrease in number of youth health protection and recreation facilities because public facilities were privatized, sold and resold, It is also due to privatization and reduction of the number at the regional level of sports facilities and structures."

“Youth employment practices are in very unsatisfactory conditions. This is due to production volumes and capacities reduction”.

"I would assess the level of education as "satisfactory", but with some reference to the strategic planning for the future, that is for at least five to ten years period. In this area there is still much work to do. People should know that their education is in demand by the state or by those economy sectors which were designated by the state.”

"If, for example, the government says that its priority is the development of nano-technology, we can understand which educational institutions or faculties will be of priority importance during the next decade. Young people should make conscious choices. Now we have so many graduates from the faculty of law, that it is unlikely that we will need so many lawyers. If the state puts forward a task that a certain sector of psychological support affiliated to that or another field of activities would be required , we understand that the psychological faculties or specializations may be in demand during the next 10-15 years. A person is ready to go for such education, be prepared for it, undertake relevant studies if he/she knows that there will be demand for such speciality."

"What is needed is integrated should be one. And there should be only one concept. Then, all the regulations that are developed should closely match that concept or strategy of state youth policy. Second, accompanying this strategy of the state youth policy should be specific indicators, which could be used in order to check whether we are moving in the right way. Such strategy should contain clearly itemized problems faced by the youth and the ways how they should be solved, and, the most important, - for each indicator allocated must adequate resources (financial, personnel, etc.). If the concept will comprehensive, systematic, constant, then , even in case of change of the government, such strategy still will be continued in its implementation. And then we may rip and see some positive results."
"A person feels as if is removed from the life when he has no home, no registration. A lack of registration also cuts him from a range of opportunities that he could realize, including his legal rights. It seems to me that the lack of housing is one of the worst problems."

"Social support for young people - is one of the declared position of the state in respect to the youth. But I think that the state should create more opportunities so that the youth not only received some social support, but was able to find jobs and solve their problems independently. Social support should be given to children, orphans, disabled, and to those that are not able not provide themselves."

"There is a fairly large number of young people who are ill, have drug addiction or are suffering from HIV/AIDS. The state should take measures, specifically designed for these categories of the problematic youth, in order to attract them to employment, to work and to adapt them into the society in order to make them to feel that they are also necessary for other people. This work is carried out by a lot of youth organizations, but they do it on their own initiative, for certain grant funds from international donors. The state, on its part, allocates very little funding for the fight against negative phenomena such as smoking, alcohol or drug addiction among young people."

"In our country, there are many different documents on concerning the youth issues: 60 laws, about 60 presidential decrees, more then one hundred of decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers. Therefore, there is a need for excerpts from the basic laws. This was done in 1998 – when published was a reference book containing all legal and regulatory documents concerning the youth policy. There were excerpts from the basic laws. After this time there were taken several times more laws. There is also a two-volume reference book containing data on normative framework regulating activities of the centres of social services for families, children and youth. If all the normative documents on youth policy will be collected in one edition, it would make a good multi-volume reference book, such as the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia. "There should be an access to the regulatory framework. It is OK if someone has access to the Internet and if one really wants he can get into legal documents database of the Verkhovna Rada and find something he wants to know... But, if you take some far-off region (for example, the Pechenezhsky district of the Kharkov region), in which there is only one computer for three departments and no access to Internet, in principle, then about what database search can we talk? "

"There must be created a certain innovation centre, which would be involved in the collection and development of youth ideas. And it must be based on some sort of strategy of the country’s development, for example, until the year 2050... In order for everyone to understand what we want to achieve... For us to see where we should go. This strategy must cover the issues of development of science, technology and innovations – these are the issues with which we need to work on the priority basis and in the first place. And then, maybe we will manage to get something good... "

"We need to ascertain that we are moving in the right direction".

"The principle of the EU strategy is to offer to young people certain authority and mobility, which is totally absent in Ukraine. Here, young people are practically remain aloof and away from the decision-making process, because decision-making process here is very hierarchical. The youth has no opportunity to express its needs, views at the decision-making level of the state power and this is the main difference between the EU strategy and the situation in Ukraine”.

"It is necessary to consider issues relating to financing of youth organizations. Is this funding adequate one? Are all program adopted by the state or government authorities in the field of youth policy implemented? So, we need to carry out even a small monitoring of such programs.”

"Currently there are many issues of priority for Ukraine, which must be considered and solved. They include such aspects of work with the young people as ensuring their involvement into sport, culture, tourism and science. It should also include development of patriotic organizations working on the issues of raising patriotically-minded youth, to educate young people about the essence of the state, and will somehow master the knowledge of history, culture of our country. And in parallel to it, it is necessary to develop various youth organizations, which join various professional associations, professional groups, various student movements... For example, associations of law students or psychology students. What is clear is that there should be some professional associations involving young professionals... “

(From interviews with experts)
### Appendix 1. Some statistics on youth in Ukraine

#### Table 1. Ukraine’s urban population distribution by gender and age (2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total size of population</th>
<th>Including age groups</th>
<th>Size of population</th>
<th>Including</th>
<th>Number of men per 1,000 women of the same age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>32290729</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR of Crimea</td>
<td>1258720</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinnytsia Region</td>
<td>809078</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volyn Region</td>
<td>526711</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dnipropetrovsk Region</td>
<td>2951536</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk Region</td>
<td>4345373</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhytomyr Region</td>
<td>772679</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakarpian Region</td>
<td>460429</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaporizhia Region</td>
<td>1452828</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivano-Frankivska Region</td>
<td>586126</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv Region</td>
<td>1041556</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirovograd Region</td>
<td>675172</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugansk Region</td>
<td>2183454</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lviv Region</td>
<td>1533976</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mykolaiv Region</td>
<td>835012</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odessa Region</td>
<td>1604669</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poltava Region</td>
<td>944253</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivno Region</td>
<td>544074</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumy Region</td>
<td>837920</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ternopil Region</td>
<td>480391</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharkiv Region</td>
<td>2266401</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kherson Region</td>
<td>702291</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khmelnitsk Region</td>
<td>723431</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>35-44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44
### Table 2. Distribution of rural population of Ukraine by gender and age (2001 пік)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total size of population</th>
<th>Including age groups</th>
<th>Size of population</th>
<th>Including Men (persons)</th>
<th>Women (persons)</th>
<th>Number of men per 1,000 women of the same age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>15950173</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>1047600 987553</td>
<td>538425 509112</td>
<td>509175 478441</td>
<td>1057 1064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR of Crimea</td>
<td>765336</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>65662 55199</td>
<td>33479 28275</td>
<td>32183 26924</td>
<td>1040 1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinnytsia Region</td>
<td>954866</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>53246 51932</td>
<td>27596 26223</td>
<td>25650 25709</td>
<td>1076 1020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volyn Region</td>
<td>530503</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>37351 37598</td>
<td>18604 19428</td>
<td>18747 18170</td>
<td>992 1069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dnipropetrovsk Region</td>
<td>609688</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>40119 34087</td>
<td>20973 17516</td>
<td>19146 16571</td>
<td>1095 1057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk Region</td>
<td>480190</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>33225 28920</td>
<td>17308 15002</td>
<td>15917 13918</td>
<td>1087 1078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhytomyr Region</td>
<td>616614</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>36711 34165</td>
<td>18797 17352</td>
<td>17914 16813</td>
<td>1049 1032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakarpatic Region</td>
<td>794185</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>64927 62050</td>
<td>32317 32131</td>
<td>32610 29919</td>
<td>991 1074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaporizhia Region</td>
<td>473982</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>31025 27820</td>
<td>16016 14316</td>
<td>15009 13504</td>
<td>1067 1060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivano-Frankivska Region</td>
<td>820003</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>56835 57120</td>
<td>28396 29234</td>
<td>28439 27796</td>
<td>998 1055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv Region</td>
<td>779595</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>50696 44750</td>
<td>26030 22819</td>
<td>24666 21931</td>
<td>1055 1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirovograd Region</td>
<td>450532</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>27408 25438</td>
<td>14290 13224</td>
<td>13118 12214</td>
<td>1089 1083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugansk Region</td>
<td>356737</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>23833 21166</td>
<td>12571 10960</td>
<td>11262 10206</td>
<td>1116 1074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lviv Region</td>
<td>1071980</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>78678 72929</td>
<td>40265 37946</td>
<td>38413 34983</td>
<td>1048 1085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mykolaiiv Region</td>
<td>427887</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>30314 27735</td>
<td>15869 14487</td>
<td>14445 13248</td>
<td>1099 1094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odessa Region</td>
<td>850997</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>59895 54310</td>
<td>30719 27527</td>
<td>29176 26783</td>
<td>1053 1028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poltava Region</td>
<td>676954</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>38771 36354</td>
<td>20251 18724</td>
<td>18520 17630</td>
<td>1093 1062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivno Region</td>
<td>62771</td>
<td>15-19 20-24</td>
<td>43143 22361</td>
<td>20782 20782</td>
<td>1076</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: data from WEB-site [www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/select/?box=2.1W&data1=1&rz=1_2&data=1&botton=cens_db&k_t=00](http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/select/?box=2.1W&data1=1&rz=1_2&data=1&botton=cens_db&k_t=00)
# Table 3. Initial granting of work disability status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinnytsia</td>
<td>47.05</td>
<td>45.77</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dnepropetrovsk</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>35.37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.41</td>
<td>15.36</td>
<td>17.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaporizhzhia</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivano-Frankivsk</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komsomolsk</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kremenchuk</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugansk</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutsk</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>9.39</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>23.38</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lviv</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>45.44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mykolayiv</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivne</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzhgorod</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kherson</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chernivtsi</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chernigiv</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>19.54</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


# Table 4. Age structure of disabled children (under 18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of disabled people in Ukraine</th>
<th>Total number of disabled children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2495241</td>
<td>162101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2449489</td>
<td>168128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2442597</td>
<td>167619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2430115</td>
<td>166213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Including those
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>0-2 years</th>
<th>3-6 years</th>
<th>7-14 years</th>
<th>15-17 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>10596</td>
<td>11203</td>
<td>11937</td>
<td>11394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population</td>
<td>22042</td>
<td>23925</td>
<td>25609</td>
<td>28163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All population</td>
<td>73433</td>
<td>71788</td>
<td>70400</td>
<td>79372</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population</td>
<td>56030</td>
<td>61212</td>
<td>59673</td>
<td>47284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Krusnomovets V.A., Human development of disabled people in Ukraine: assessment of the level of support they receive, Scientific works of KNPU, Economic Sciences, 2010, issue 17. – www.nbu.gov.ua

Table 5. The level of employment by gender and group and place of residence in 2009

(average for the period, in % from total number of population belonging to relevant age group)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In 15–24</th>
<th>In 25–29</th>
<th>In 30–39</th>
<th>In 40–49</th>
<th>In 50–59</th>
<th>In 60–70</th>
<th>Belonging to work-able age 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All population women</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All population men</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>62.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population women</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population men</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>62.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Women aged 15 - 54 years, me aged - 15 - 59 years.

**Source:** WEB-site of the State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine - www.ukrstat.gov.ua

Table 6. The level of economic activity of population, by gender, age group and places of residence in 2009

(average for the period, in % from total number of population belonging to relevant age group)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In 15–24</th>
<th>In 25–29</th>
<th>In 30–39</th>
<th>In 40–49</th>
<th>In 50–59</th>
<th>In 60–70</th>
<th>Belonging to work-able age 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All population women</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>71.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All population men</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>68.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population women</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population men</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population women</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Women aged 15 - 54 years, me aged - 15 - 59 years.

**Source:** WEB-site of the State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine - www.ukrstat.gov.ua

Table 7. The level of population unemployment (as evaluated by using ILO methodology) distributed by gender, age and place of residence (2009)

(average for the period, in % of total number of economically active population belonging to relevant age group)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In 15–24</th>
<th>In 25–29</th>
<th>In 30–39</th>
<th>In 40–49</th>
<th>In 50–59</th>
<th>In 60–70</th>
<th>Belonging to work-able age 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All population women</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All population men</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population women</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population men</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population women</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Women aged 15 - 54 years, me aged - 15 - 59 years.

**Source:** WEB-site of the State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine - www.ukrstat.gov.ua
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Including (persons):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are formally or informally married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All population</td>
<td>40291039</td>
<td>23686069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>18241611</td>
<td>11782847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td>22049428</td>
<td>11903222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19 years old</td>
<td>3891568</td>
<td>160004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>1989538</td>
<td>20652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td>1902030</td>
<td>139352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24 years old</td>
<td>3489588</td>
<td>1267128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>1766985</td>
<td>438199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td>1722603</td>
<td>828929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WEB-site - http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/select/?box=2.3W&data=1&botton=cens_db&k_t=00
Table 9: Distribution of the employed population by age and level of education (2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Belonging to age group of:</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Do not have secondary education</th>
<th>Illiterate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Of them with fully completed higher education</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Of them with fully completed higher education</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>17250136</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>326101</td>
<td>40499</td>
<td>649952</td>
<td>242004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR of Crimea</td>
<td>681559</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>11783</td>
<td>1345</td>
<td>23474</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinnytsia Region</td>
<td>617310</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>11856</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>20591</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volyn Region</td>
<td>363847</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>8555</td>
<td>1109</td>
<td>14100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dnipropetrovsk Region</td>
<td>1312765</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>24713</td>
<td>4368</td>
<td>59388</td>
<td>18711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk Region</td>
<td>1724070</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>31988</td>
<td>5060</td>
<td>69947</td>
<td>23614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhytomyr Region</td>
<td>469485</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>8015</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>15737</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakarpatian Region</td>
<td>416401</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>15453</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>13174</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaporizhia Region</td>
<td>717882</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>12868</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>26000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivano-Frankivska Region</td>
<td>520108</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>12112</td>
<td>1608</td>
<td>18346</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv Region</td>
<td>680807</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>12367</td>
<td>1335</td>
<td>26015</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirovograd Region</td>
<td>387546</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>7255</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>12180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugansk Region</td>
<td>843771</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>16294</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>29224</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lviv Region</td>
<td>892875</td>
<td>84962</td>
<td>10592</td>
<td>13504</td>
<td>8365</td>
<td>50680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mykolaiv Region</td>
<td>455588</td>
<td>9020</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>5209</td>
<td>16334</td>
<td>50206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odessa Region</td>
<td>865757</td>
<td>18379</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>12922</td>
<td>7481</td>
<td>33023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poltava Region</td>
<td>581004</td>
<td>8722</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>6881</td>
<td>7749</td>
<td>29488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivno Region</td>
<td>400240</td>
<td>8961</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>7749</td>
<td>29488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mykolaiv</td>
<td>455588</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>7749</td>
<td>29488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivno Region</td>
<td>400240</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>7749</td>
<td>29488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumy Region</td>
<td>449488</td>
<td>7450</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>4940</td>
<td>6457</td>
<td>26192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ternopil Region</td>
<td>394767</td>
<td>8165</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>5953</td>
<td>7123</td>
<td>24697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharkiv Region</td>
<td>1016101</td>
<td>15540</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>19198</td>
<td>13588</td>
<td>51370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kherson Region</td>
<td>405183</td>
<td>8307</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>4630</td>
<td>7528</td>
<td>25305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khmelnts Region</td>
<td>512047</td>
<td>9100</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>5899</td>
<td>8155</td>
<td>32119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherkassy Region</td>
<td>505677</td>
<td>8995</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>5261</td>
<td>7904</td>
<td>29733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chernivtsy Region</td>
<td>355608</td>
<td>10488</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>3894</td>
<td>9612</td>
<td>29998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chernigiv Region</td>
<td>430495</td>
<td>6687</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>4848</td>
<td>6042</td>
<td>25315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 2

Appendix 2.1. List of legal acts of Ukraine analyzed in the context of the review of the youth policy

- Declaration on common principles of state youth policy in Ukraine, of 15 December, 1992, № 2859-XII (as amended)
- Law of Ukraine "On promotion of social advancement and development of youth in Ukraine" of February 5, 1993, № 2998-XII (as amended)
- Law of Ukraine "On Youth and Public Organizations for Children" of December 1, 1998, № 281-XIV (as amended)
- Law of Ukraine on social work with children and youth of 21 June 2001, № 2558-III (as amended)
- Law of Ukraine "On State Program of Youth Support for 2004-2008" of November 18, 2003 № 1281-IV (as amended)
- Law of Ukraine "On securing to the youth who received higher or vocational education the first job with provision of subsidies to the employer" of November 4, 2004, № 2150-III (the Law was cancelled in 2007, 2006)
- Decree of President of Ukraine "On priority measures for realization of state youth policy and support of youth organizations" of October 6, 1999, № 1284/99
- Decree of President of Ukraine "On Provision of youth employment" of October 6, 1999, № 1285/99
- Decree of President of Ukraine "On additional measures for state support of gifted youth" of April 24, 2000, № 612/2000
- Decree of President of Ukraine "On additional measures on realization of state youth policy" of March 29, 2001, № 221/2001
- Presidential Decree № 924/2009 dated 12.11.2009 "On the National Council on advancement and development of youth"
- Decree of the President of Ukraine № 490/2010, dated 02.04.2010 "On the Elimination of the National Council on advancement and development of youth"
- Decree of the President of Ukraine № 616/2008 «On conducting the 2009 Year of Youth in Ukraine"
- Order of the President of Ukraine "On promotion of youth housing" of 6 October 1999, 244/99-rp
- Order of the President of Ukraine "On measures to further improve the system of patriotic education of youth" of 29 June 2001, 173/2001-rp
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the implementation of state youth policy "of 18 June 1999 № 1059
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on issuing long-term preferential credits to young families and single young people for construction (reconstruction) and housing (as amended) of 29 May 2001, № 584
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of government programs for youth housing in the years 2002-2012 of 29 July 2002, № 1089
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of training and attracting young people to public service and service in local government, creating conditions for their professional growth" (as amended) of 10 September 2003 № 1444
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the typical situation of youth employment unit" of 3 July 2006 № 899
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 19 September, 2007, № 1158 "On approval of State program of Ukrainian village development till 2015"
- Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Draft) on holding in the year 2008 of parliamentary hearings on the situation of youth in the labor market in Ukraine
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 27 December 2006, № 1849 "On approval of the State Program on the "State of Reproductive Health of Nation until 2015"
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 4, 2003, № 877 "On approval of State Program for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for 2003-2010"
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On measures to support formation and development of student's family" (as amended) of 14 March 2001 № 1992-r
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the state support for youth and children tourism" from May 12, 2004 № 298-p
• Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 21, 2008 № 728-p 2 - The concept of national target-oriented program for HIV prevention, treatment, care provision and support HIV and AIDS for 2009-2013 
• Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the concept of public programs for talented students. 2006-2010," April 12, 2006, № 202-p
• Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On recommendations of parliamentary hearings- Ensuring children's rights in Ukraine. Maternity and Childhood "of September 22, 2005, № 2894-IV
• Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On recommendations of parliamentary hearings on the situation of youth in Ukraine - Rural Youth: state, problems and solutions "of 20 December 2005, № 3238-IV
• Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On recommendations of parliamentary hearings on the situation of youth in Ukraine - Young family support, strengthening of social protection of children and youth in 2001-2006)" of 22 March 2007, № 816-V

Appendix 2.2. List of analyzed program documents
• National Program of support to youth 2004-2008;
• State, target-oriented social program "Youth of Ukraine in years 2009-2015;
• Program of preparation and involvement of young people to public service and service in local government, creation of conditions for their professional growth”;
• State program for providing housing to youth in the years 2002-2012;
• Program of implementation of government policy in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for 2003-2010;
• State program "Reproductive Health of Nation " till 2015;
• State program for support to family until 2010;
• Concept of national target-oriented program for HIV prevention, treatment, care provision and support HIV / AIDS patients for 2009-2013;
• National Program for HIV prevention, care and treatment of HIV / AIDS patients for 2004-2008;
• Comprehensive crime prevention program for 2007-2009;
• State program of development of physical culture and sports for 2007-2011.

Appendix 2.3. List of studies, surveys, publications and other researches in the field of the youth policy in Ukraine
• Some aspects of formation and implementation of the Youth Policy at the regional level: Collection of methodical materials and of recommendations the Ministry of Ukraine on Affairs of Family, Youth and Sports, UkrNII on problems of youth. - K., 1991
• Golovaty M.F., Youth Policy in Ukraine: problems of renewal. - K.: Nauka i Dumka, 1993
• On the situation of youth in Ukraine (as for 1998): Annual report to the President of Ukraine, to Supreme Council of Ukraine and to Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. - K.: TM PrintiksPres, PrintXPresstm, 1999
• On the situation of youth in Ukraine (as for 1999): Annual report to the President of Ukraine, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Ukrainian Institute of Social Research, 2000
• Study report «Capacity building action towards Ukrainian local institutions for the empowerment of migratory and social-educational policies on behalf of children, women and local communities» (UNDP), 2009.
• http://www.fpsu.org.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id =2790 & Itemid = 2 & lang = uk
• Concept of State Youth Policy in Ukraine - http://www.politik.org.ua/vid/bookscontent.php3?id=4&c=147
• Concept of national youth policy in Ukraine - http://experts.in.ua/fabrika/m_politika/materiali_f/detail.php?ID=20528
• National youth policy doctrine - politeh.ridne.net/files/Doktryna_molodizhnoyi%20polityky.doc
• Doctrine of youth policy in Ukraine as a basis for the formation, development and effective implementation of modern competitive personality - http://www.experts.in.ua/baza/analitic/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=35666
• Concept of youth policy of the Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine - http://zakon.nau.ua/doc/?uid=1041.9119.0
• We painted the fence…. and we heard a bell ringing….. Parliamentary hearings on the youth policy of failed to solve problem. - Http://www.dt.ua/3000/3050/55469/
• Materials of WEB-site: http://www.dipsm.org.ua/publications
• Materials of WEB-site : http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/
Annex 3 Youth Assessment methodology

Interviewing of the young people in order to explore their needs and views on the development of the youth policy: Research methodology

Interviewing of the young people in order to explore their needs and views on the development of the youth policy is conducted as part of the project on “Review of the youth policy. Research group”, which is performed by the Center of Social Expertise of the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine at request of the UNICEF. These polls are yet another source among the ones which are used in order to obtain information needed for development of the final conclusions and recommendations.

At the previous stages of the project conducted was an analytical review of the literature (regulations and policy documents), as well as an analysis of supporting information, available gaps and the review of stakeholders; also completed was a survey of 20 experts. Interviewing of the young people will provide some additional opportunity to look at the youth-related policy through the eyes of those at whom this policy is aimed or should be targeted. It is very important because obtained results will be used in order to develop the youth-related strategies to be followed by the UNICEF for a new program of cooperation with the Government of Ukraine for the period of 2012-2016, which provides some hope for increasing the role of the youth in development and implementation of the youth policy in this country.

In development of the basic methodological principles of this study, the research team approach was based on the few key aspects. First, the implementation of the youth policy is viewed as a systematic tool of the state to facilitate the growth of healthy, educated, conscious, and active in public life, viable and work-able, initiative and creative young generation.

Second, taken into account is the fact that youth policy in Ukraine, like other areas of public policy is going through major and serious transformation processes, resulting, on the one hand, from restructuring the political system of the Ukrainian society and, on the other hand, the desire to integrate Ukraine into the European Union. As a result, the country implements a number of national programs which are targeted at solving social problems of the youth and promotion of its social development. Among these programs mentioned should be the following:

- Program of training and involvement of young people into public service in bodies of local government, and creation of conditions for professional development of the youth”;
- State program "Reproductive Health of the Nation" planned for the period up to the year 2015;
- State family support program for the period up to the year 2010; National Program for provision of housing for young people during the period of 2003-2012;
- Program of implementation of state policy in the field of combating illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors for the period of 2003-2010;
- State program of development of physical culture and sports for the period of 2007-2011 and other programmes.

On January 28, 2009, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the Resolution "On approval of the State target-oriented social program - “Youth of Ukraine “for the period 2009-2015”.

Third, it is taken into account that implementation of the existing programs brings some positive results. However, according to the previous data, there are still many problems, caused first of all by relatively low level of economic and social activity of the youth, its suspension from the public and state affairs. Therefore, identification of the issues, risks and threats which at the present time are the most relevant for young people of Ukraine, is considered as a separate piece of research work under this project.
Fourth, according to opinion of the research group identified should be main urgent problems and obstacles in the way of self-organizing development and growth of the young generation, because they determine or should define priorities in development of the youth-related policy. Programs, related to the youth policy development, should be focused on solution of the existing problems and formation of secure social environment favorable and facilitating academic and creative development and self-realization of the youth.

Hence, the main objective of this study – is to define vectors of interests of the young people in implementation of the youth policy, and to study of problematic spheres and aspects of the life of young people and to identify obstacles to proper development and self-realization of young people.

Taking into account the above-mentioned considerations, as well as existence in this country of the developed doctrine and concept of the national youth policy in Ukraine, the principal and essential directions of research activities under the project are:

- Assessment of the level of the young people's awareness about implementation of state youth-related policy in Ukraine
- Definition of main fields of interest of the youth in respect to the existing state youth-related policy as such and interests of the youth in taking part in implementation of this policy
- Assessment of the level of awareness and requirements of the youth in support to be provided to them in such spheres:
  - Family planning, staying in family, relationships with older generations
  - Socio-economic sphere
    - Social welfare level (availability of housing, access to transportation and domestic services, etc.)
    - Professional orientation
    - Professional training and re-training
    - Employment
    - Consulting and teaching services for young entrepreneurs
    - Involvement into contests of the business plans and projects proposed by the young people, participation in work of business incubators for young people
    - Participation in youth (student) labor teams
  - Social and cultural sphere
    - Participation in programs, competitions, festivals, exhibitions aimed at developing the intellectual and creative potential of the youth
    - Expansion of the list of healthy permitting practices aimed at facilitation of self-realization of the young people
    - Access to quality education, access to information and participation in cultural life
  - Support for young families
    - Availability of consulting and information services on reproductive health, healthy way of life (HWL), safe motherhood, good health, upbringing and education of children, creation of favorable family atmosphere
    - Preparation of the young people for creation of healthy families
    - Expansion of services provided to young families, legal advice to young families
  - Patriotic upbringing of the youth
    - Participation in the activities of research, ethnographic, archaeological and historical expeditions, public associations, clubs, youth labor teams which work, for example, at archaeological expeditions and so on.
    - Participation in projects and actions aimed at creation of tolerant attitudes in respect to different people
• Medical care and health
  ▪ Participation in sports clubs and groups, public initiatives undertaken for support of sports, tourism and active leisure
  ▪ Participation in events and movements aimed to promote spread of HWL among the youth, prevention of occurrence of asocial phenomena and events
  ▪ Access to quality health services

• Public activities, social support and legal protection
  ▪ Knowledge about existence of youth and children's public organizations
  ▪ Participation in work of public organizations and movements whose aim is to support socially relevant and important initiatives (access to information, participation in political decision-making, protection of rights of children and young people, volunteer works, etc.)
  ▪ Participation in advisory (consultative) bodies attached to ministries and agencies
  ▪ Participation in decision making processes
  ▪ Access to consulting and information services aimed at improvement of level of legal culture
  ▪ Access to programs of social and psychological rehabilitation and psychological support and programs of adaptation of the young people who found themselves in difficult life situations
  ▪ Availability in the places of residence or in direct contact of people belonging to risk groups
  ▪ Risks and threats of the social environment (criminality, diseases, antisocial phenomenon, unemployment, etc.)
  ▪ Availability of some intentions to participate in public initiatives, events and actions organized in order to promote more active participation of the youth in public and political life.

Features of the sampling array set used for the survey

According to the Ukrainian legislation, included into the category of the young people are people aged from 14 to 35 years. However, within this study it is planned to interview young people aged 15 to 24 years which is according to the definition of the youth, followed by UN and WHO. Selected as a priority target group is adolescents aged 15 to 19 years. Interviewing will be carried out in five regions of Ukraine (Donetsk, Zhytomir, Kyev, Lviv and Odessa) and Autonomous Republic of Crimea. In total, subjected to interviewing, using the method of standardized interviews, planned to be 800 people, who will represent the young people subdivided according to their gender, age, type of their place of residence (city-village).

Justification of proposed sampling array set

Size of population of Ukraine as of January 1, 2009 made up 45,963,359 persons, including young people:
  • Aged 15-19 (6.6%) - 3,028,414 persons;
  • Aged 20-24 (8.3%) - 3,801,494 persons.

Due to absence of data on the distribution of the young people according to the above two age-groups by individual regions, in the process of designing of sampling array set to be used in individual regions it was decided to apply national Ukrainian age-related percentile subdivision of the young people - (6.6% of the population is aged 15-19 years and 8.3% of the population is aged 20-24 years) and also to use data on size of population in individual regions as of January 1, 2009 (See pp.340-341, Ref.1).

The size of population in six selected regions makes up only 14,378,860 people. Of this number of people selected will be only 800 respondents who will participate in project interviews. In order to calculate the size of sampling array set for each involved region used will be data on percentile ratio of the population.
Table 1. Size of population in the regions (as of January 1, 2009) and sampling array set with age-related sub-division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total number of persons</th>
<th>Youth aged:</th>
<th>Selective number (persons)</th>
<th>Including the young people aged:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15-19 years old</td>
<td>20-24 years old</td>
<td>15-19 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk Region</td>
<td>4 487 592</td>
<td>296181</td>
<td>372470</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhitomir Region</td>
<td>1 294 994</td>
<td>85470</td>
<td>107485</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv Region</td>
<td>1 722 094</td>
<td>113658</td>
<td>142934</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lviv Region</td>
<td>2 534 559</td>
<td>167281</td>
<td>210368</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odessa Region</td>
<td>2 381 116</td>
<td>157154</td>
<td>197633</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR of Crimea</td>
<td>1 958 505</td>
<td>129261</td>
<td>162556</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14378860</td>
<td>949005</td>
<td>1193446</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further data in respect to size of population in the regions where respondents live are taken from Population Census, 2001

Table 2. Urban and rural population size in the regions, %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Urban population</th>
<th>Rural population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk Region²⁶</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhitomir Region²⁷</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv Region²⁸</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lviv Region²⁹</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odessa Region³⁰</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR of Crimea³¹</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the gender-related sub-division of the sampling array set used are available data for the Lviv region (8): in the youth group (aged 15-34 years) share of men is 51.4%, share of women - 49, 6%. With due account for gender-age trends assumption can be made that in a younger group the ratio of young men to young women will be 52% and 48%, respectively.

Table 3. Quantitative sub-division of sampling array set by regions according to age groups, place of residence and gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>City/village</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk Region</td>
<td>15-19 years old (110 persons)</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>village</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>city</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>women</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²⁶ http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/reg_don/
²⁷ http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/reg_zhit/
²⁸ http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/reg_kyiv/
²⁹ http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/reg_lviv/
³⁰ http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/reg_odes/
³¹ http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/regions/reg_crym/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Gender Distribution</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-24 years old (140 persons)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                      | Village                    | 14      | Men         | 7
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 7
| Zhytomir Region      | City                       | 18      | Men         | 9
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 9
|                      | 20-24 years old (40 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 18      | Men         | 9
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 9
| Kyiv Region          | City                       | 24      | Men         | 13
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 12
|                      | Village                    | 18      | Men         | 9
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 9
|                      | 20-24 years old (54 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 23      | Men         | 12
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 11
| Lviv Region          | City                       | 37      | Men         | 19
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 18
|                      | Village                    | 25      | Men         | 13
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 12
|                      | 20-24 years old (79 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 32      | Men         | 17
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 15
| Odessa Region        | City                       | 38      | Men         | 20
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 18
|                      | Village                    | 20      | Men         | 10
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 10
|                      | 20-24 years old (74 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 25      | Men         | 13
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 12
|                      | 15-19 years old (32 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 9       | Men         | 9
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 9
|                      | 20-24 years old (40 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 12      | Men         | 12
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 10
|                      | 15-19 years old (42 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 9       | Men         | 9
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 9
|                      | 20-24 years old (54 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 11      | Men         | 11
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 10
|                      | 15-19 years old (62 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 10      | Men         | 10
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 10
|                      | 20-24 years old (79 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 15      | Men         | 15
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 14
|                      | 15-19 years old (58 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 9       | Men         | 9
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 9
|                      | 20-24 years old (74 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 12      | Men         | 12
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 11
|                      | 15-19 years old (48 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 14      | Men         | 14
|                      |                           |         | Women       | 14
|                      | 20-24 years old (61 persons) |                     |             |
|                      | Village                    | 11      | Men         | 11

Thus, the distribution of respondents by selected regions is presented in Table 3. Names of settlements in regions where young people will interviewed are given in Table 4.
Table 4. The list of settlements where it is planned to carry out interviewing of the young people (800 persons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Urban settlements</th>
<th>Rural settlements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donetsk Region</td>
<td>Artemivsk</td>
<td>Metallist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kramotorsk</td>
<td>Pavlivka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kirovske</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nikolske</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhytomir Region</td>
<td>Berdychiv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korostyshiv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Novograd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teterivka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Your’jyvka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syngury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staryj Bobryk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyiv Region</td>
<td>Bila Tserkva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ukrainka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brovary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shparivka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trypillia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tsybli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sosnivka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lviv Region</td>
<td>Drogoibychi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mykolayiv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staryj Sambir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romaniv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Angelivka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bruchovychi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turynka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dobriachyk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odessa Region</td>
<td>Izmail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illichivsk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pivdenne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nerubaiske</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kyslytsia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sahiantsi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ozerne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Varzhany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR of Crimea</td>
<td>Yevpatoriya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alushta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bachchysara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chervone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Krymska Roza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dolyne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perevalne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data input and Processing

Interviewing of the young people will be conducted by using a questionnaire containing a number of closed and open questions. In response to closed questions a respondent must choose the most correct for him variant of answer - one or more – from the proposed list of the possible answers. The most frequent are closed questions which allow selection by the respondent of only one variant of answer.

In case when a respondent is invited to select more than one variant of his answer to a closed question, such possibility is indicated in the process of formulation of the question (for example: "mark three possible answers" or "no more than 5 answers, and so on). In answering an open question a respondent is proposed to formulate possible answer himself. In this case, the interviewer simply reads the question to the respondent and does not suggest any variant of answer.

All answers of the respondents will be input into the computer files. Input and processing of data will be carried out with a use of SPSS system.

Research Tools

FORM OF QUESTIONARE

Hello, my name is ____________________. I represent the Center of Social Expertise, which carries out a study of the current state of the youth-related policy in Ukraine. I would like to ask you some questions. Your answers will be used only in generalized way. However, you may not answer some individual questions if you do not want to answer them. But your open and detailed answers will help us to better understand attitudes of the youth to the implemented youth-related policy, to identify needs and opinions of the young people. We will be very grateful for your participation in the study. Interview will last for about 20 minutes. Do you agree to take part in it? Thank you for agreeing to participate in this study!

I. INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT

01. Region: __________________________
02. Place of residence 1 – city 2 - village

1. Gender of respondent: 1 – Men 2 – Women
2. Age: __________________________ in years
3. What is your religion?
1 – No religion 5 - Protestant
2 – Orthodox 6 - Islam
3 – Catholicism 7 - Judaism
4 – Greek-catholic 8 - Others (indicate) __________________________

4. What are you doing? (indicate those answers which fit you):
1 – Student of school, gymnasium ,lyceum ,college 5 – Employee
2 – Student of professional training school 6 – Civil servant
3 – Student of technical college 7 – Military
4 – University or institute student 8 – Other (indicate) __________________________

5. Main past-time and leisure activities:
1- Learn a foreign language 5- Cultivate animals/plants
2- Engaged in sports 6- Drive car/motorbike
3- Engaged in music, dancing, singing activities 7- Involved in public activities
4- Engaged in arts 8-Other (indicate)

II. RISKS AND THREATS TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE

How frequently do you experience among the youth in your place of residence such phenomena as?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phenomenon</th>
<th>Almost never</th>
<th>Less than once a month</th>
<th>Every month</th>
<th>Every week</th>
<th>Every day</th>
<th>Difficult to tell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Purposeless waste of time</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Abuse of alcohol drinks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Use of narcotic drugs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Unemployment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Theft of property</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Quarrels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Fighting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Serious diseases</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Extreme work load</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Other (indicate in writing)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. From your point of view what are the causes of the above-mentioned phenomena? (Name not more than three possible causes)
1. __________________________________________________________
2. __________________________________________________________
3. __________________________________________________________

17. What is the youth of your settlement is afraid most of all now? (Include no more than 3 replies)
1 – To become a victim of a crime (hooliganism, theft)
2 – To acquire a serious disease
3 – To loose job or not to find a job after graduation of studies
4 – To become poor
5 - To become a victim of human trafficking
6 – To loose family, friends
7 – To loose friends
8 – To be damaged by an accident, catastrophe, natural disaster
9 - Other (write down, please) ____________________________________
18. What of the above-mention is of the greatest concern for young people of your age to-day? (Include no more than 5 replies)

1 - Solving the problems of housing and domestic problems
2 – Professional training or retraining
3 - Employment
4 – Obtainment of good quality education
5 – Availability of advice and support for young entrepreneurs
6 – Desire to spend spare time in an interesting way
7 - Availability of consultation services and information support for young families
8 – How to solve problem of the youth participation in public and political life, adoption of important policy decisions, protection of rights of children and the youth
9 - Other (write down, please) ______________________________________________________________

19. In your opinion, who of young people can be considered as the least protected and vulnerable groups of population? (Indicate no more than 3 replies)

1 - Those that have no family
2 - Those that have only one parent
3 - Those that live in not well-to-do or disadvantaged family (whose parents are fighting each other or have bad habits)
4 - Those that live in poor family
5 - Those whose parents are very ill
6 - Those who themselves have very poor health
7 - Those that have bad habits (alcohol, drugs)
8 - Those whose parents do not have permanent jobs
9 - Those that got into bad company of children (e.g. having problems with the law)
10 - Those that belongs to ethnic minorities
11- Those who belong to certain religious confessions (specify which ones)
12 - Other (write down, please) ______________________________________________________________

20. Do you personally consider yourself as belonging to those who are vulnerable, unprotected?

1 – Yes  2 – No  3 - Other (write down) ______________________________________________________________

21. Why do you consider so? ______________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do young people of your settlement have access to?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Difficult to tell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22. Quality health services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Quality Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Possibility to be involved into cultural life</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Process of taking decisions important for your settlement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Youth-related programs, competitions ,festivals ,exhibitions in the field of culture and arts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Participation in research ,ethnographic , archeological, historical expeditions ,public associations and clubs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Sport sections, tourism activities and active leisure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. To psychological support ,assistance provided to the young people who got into difficult life situation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. YOUTH AND POLITICAL DECISION

30. Does your city / village has a youth organization, capable to represent and defend your interests?
1 – Yes  2 – No  => Go to question 33  3 - Hard to tell  => Go to question 33

31. Do you take part in the work of this organization?
1 – Yes  2 - No

32. Did this organization managed to solve the problem or task which you put forward?
1 - Yes, fully  2 - Yes, partially  3 - No, did not solve

33. Does the youth of the place where you live, needs a youth organization that could represent and protect interests of young people?
1 – Yes  2 – No  3 – Hard to tell

34. Which public movements, organizations and projects you have participated in during the past 12 months (Check no more than 3 replies)?
1 - Action or protest movement against the decisions of the authorities
2 - Action or movement in support of urgent political decisions
3 - Action or movement to support freedom of speech
4 - Action or movement to protect the rights and interests of the young people
5 - Action or movement to protect the rights and interests of groups of people whose rights have been infringed (people with special requirements, HIV-infected, homeless, etc.)
6 - Campaign to protect ethnic minorities (specify which)
7 – Some project dealing with social advertisement campaign in support of a youth movement
8 - Organizing training for young people outside their usual school program (seminars, trainings, courses, etc.)
9 – Organization and actions to support clean environment or protection of recreational areas
10 - Organization of interesting recreation activities for children, youth, families
11 - Organization of holidays, festivals, concerts, performances of some creative art groups
12 - Organization of sport events, tourist trips, leisure activities
13 - Other (please, write down)

35. What public movements, organizations or projects, you will definitely join or participate if they would be established soon in your town / village? (Check no more than 3 replies)
1 - Action or protest movement against the decisions of the authorities
2 - Action or movement in support of urgent political decisions
3 - Action or movement to support freedom of speech
4 - Action or movement to protect the rights and interests of the young people
5 - Action or movement to protect the rights and interests of groups of people whose rights have been infringed (people with special requirements, HIV-infected, homeless, etc.)
6 - Campaign to protect ethnic minorities (specify which)
7 – Some project dealing with social advertisement campaign in support of a youth movement
8 - Organizing training for young people outside their usual school program (seminars, trainings, courses, etc.)
9 – Organization and actions to support clean environment or protection of recreational areas
10 - Organization of interesting recreation activities for children, youth, families
11 - Organization of holidays, festivals, concerts, performances of some creative art groups
12 - Organization of sport events, tourist trips, leisure activities
13 - Other (please, write down)

36. Do you think, that to-day the youth of Ukraine can freely express its views?
1 – Yes  2 – No  3 - No comment
37. If the Government of Ukraine takes a decision that afflicts your legal rights and interests, could you do something against this decision?
1 - No, I can do nothing 2 - Hard to say 3 - Yes, I could do something

38. But if similar decision, infringing your legal rights, had been taken by local authorities, would you be able to do something against such a decision?
1 - No, I can do nothing 2 - Hard to say 3 - Yes, I could do something

39. Do you think that your current political views are fully established and formed?
1 – Yes 2 – No 3 - Other (Write down)________________________

40. Is there in Ukraine some party or social movement, whose views and beliefs you share?
1 - Yes (Specify which one exactly)________________________________________
2 - No
3 - Hard to say

41. Is it important for you that the youth can participate in decision-making process undertaken by the local authorities in the city / village where you live?
1 – Yes 2 – No 3 - No comment

42. Are interests of the young people taken into account in the process of decision making by local authorities in the city / village where you live?
1 – Yes 2 – No 3 - No comment

43. Can you personally influence decisions by taken by local authorities in the town / village where you live?
1 – Yes 2 – No 3 - No comment

44. Do you have any opportunity to choose a profession according to your preferences?
1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - No comment

45. Do you know any Ukrainian youth leaders of national level who can unite young people to address the pressing problems faced now by the youth?
1 – Yes 2 – No 3 - No comment

46. How do you understand the term "youth policy"? (Briefly Explain)
Youth policy - is _________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

47. Do you think that the state needs to develop specialized programs to work with the young people?
1 - Yes, because (specify): _______________________________________________________________
2 - No, because (specify): __________________________________________________________________
3 - Hard to say

48. How well are you aware of your state youth policy in Ukraine?
1 - Not aware
2 – Know a little, but not enough…
3 – Moderately well aware (at least, about some individual policies)
4 – Well aware and know about all directions of the youth-related policy
5 – Fully aware and I have specific comments and suggestions (write them down): ______________________
49. Tell me, please, which directions of practical implementation of the youth policy are of greatest interest for you (Not more than 3 replies)
1 - **Social-economic** (provision of housing, transportation, household services, professional training, employment, assistance to young entrepreneurs, etc.)
2 - **Social and cultural** (participation in creative programs, competitions, festivals, empowerment of wider participation in cultural life, excursions, trips, provision of access to music, theater, film, video and audio materials and projects, communicating with creative people, folk artists, etc.)
3 - **Support for young families** (preparation for family establishment, advice on healthy eating, child upbringing and education, protection of health of children, etc.)
4 - **Support for various associations, clubs** (research, ethnographic, historical, geographical, archaeological associations, communication with people belonging to other cultures, nationalities, races, religions, etc.)
5 - **Health and medical aspects** (involvement into sport clubs and sections, tourist trips, competitions, training in healthy eating, teaching aid skills to be applied in cases of emergency, etc.)
6 - **Support for public initiatives, movements and advocating personal rights and freedoms** (participation in public organizations, movements or actions aimed at identification and solution of critical problems, raising level of awareness about relevant legislation and legal documents)
7 - Other (**Specify, please**)

What is your level of awareness about the issues solution of which is the objective of implementation of the youth-related policies?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fully not aware of</th>
<th>Average level of awareness</th>
<th>Well aware of</th>
<th>Hard to say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50. Help to solve housing and domestic problems of the young people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Assistance in career selection guidance, professional training and re-training of the young people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Help with employment of the young</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Consulting support for young entrepreneurs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Competitions of business ideas and projects proposed by the young entrepreneurs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Operation of business incubators for young businessmen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Operation of work team involving young people and students</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Programmes, competitions, festivals and exhibitions of youth creativity in various fields of culture and art</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Interesting leisure activities, provision of opportunities for creative self-development</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Consultations and information support for young families</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Involvement in work of research, ethnographic, archaeological and historical expeditions, associations, clubs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Projects and actions facilitating tolerant attitudes towards different people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Involvement into work of sport sections and groups, and support of public initiatives in support of sports, tourism and active types of recreation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Public actions to facilitate the spread among the young people of healthy lifestyle</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Organizations and movements to support youth</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Environmental volunteerism, participation in activities aimed at protection of the environment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Consulting support aimed at raising the level of legal culture of the young people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Psychological support and assistance to the young people who found themselves in difficult life situations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Other (write down, please) ________________________</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**69.** What types of life styles, adhered to by the current young generation, are so sympathetic to you that you are ready to join such style of life now?

1 - RAP and HIP-HOP  
2 – Punks  
3 – Emos  
4 – Goths  
5 - Rockers and Metallists  
6 - Skinheads  
7 - Folklorists  
8 - None  
9 - Other (specify) ____________________________

*Thank you for your cooperation!*
Annex 4 Youth Assessment Report

RESULTS OF THE YOUTH SURVEY FOR ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS OF THE YOUTH AND ITS ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH-RELATED POLICY

CONTENTS

Preface .................................................................................................................................................. 66

KEY SURVEY RESULTS .................................................................................................................. 66

§ 1. Level of awareness of young people about implementation of the state youth policy in Ukraine .......... 67

§ 2. Interest of the youth in availability of the state youth policy and in taking part in its implementation .... 68

§ 3. Conditions for development of the youth, life problems faced by the youth and getting by the youth of practical assistance .................................................................................................................. 72

§ 4. Problems of the social environment and risk groups among young people ........................................ 74

§ 5. Main activities and recreational practices of the respondents .................................................................. 77

General conclusions .......................................................................................................................... 78

Recommendations .................................................................................................................................. 78

Preface

Interviews aimed at assessing needs and attitudes of the young people in respect of the youth-related policy were carried out as a part of the project on “Assessing the youth-related policy. Study group”, which is performed by the Center for Social Expertise of the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine, at the request of UNICEF. This poll is yet another link to a number of sources that are used to obtain information needed to develop final conclusions and recommendations. Interviewing of the young people gives more opportunities to look at the youth policy through the eyes of those at whom this policy is aimed or must be targeted at. It is very important because the results will be used to develop strategies towards the youth in the work of UNICEF related to elaboration of a new program of cooperation with the Government of Ukraine for the years 2012-2016, which gives some hope for increasing the role of the youth in development and implementation of the youth policy in the country.

The main objective of this study - defining vectors of interests of young people in implementation of the youth policy and study of problem areas and aspects of the youth’s life and the obstacles to development and self-realization of the young people.

According to the Ukrainian legislation, included into the category of the young are people aged 14 to 35 years old. However, within this study surveyed were young people aged 15 to 24, according to the definition of the youth, which is used by the UN and the WHO organizations. Polls were carried out in five regions of Ukraine (Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Lviv, Odessa) and AR of Crimea. Youth survey was conducted by using the method of standardized interviews (face-to-face) in home conditions, on one to one basis. All replies of the respondents were input into to specially created computer database. Input and processing of data was carried out with a use of the SPSS system.
KEY SURVEY RESULTS

§ 1. Level of awareness of young people about implementation of the state youth policy in Ukraine

The level of awareness of young people about youth policy and its main directions is very low. Nearly nobody from the interviewed young people had excellent” or “good” level of awareness about features of the state youth-related policy \(^{32}\) and only 8% of them had a “satisfactory” level of awareness; 37% of the respondents knew only something and more than half (54%) were not familiar with it at all.

Assessed as low and very low is the level of awareness of young people about all areas of the youth policy, with no one area of the youth policy getting the level of awareness exceeding 40 points out of possible 100 points scale\(^{33}\). The highest awareness level among the young people was in respect of sport programs (38 points), cultural and recreational projects (33-34 points) and public actions and campaigns aimed at promotion among young people of healthy lifestyles (30 points).

The least awareness of young people was about programs designed to promote youth business (13 - 9 points). The distribution of assessments concerning the youth’s awareness about other areas of the youth policy implementation in practice is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Awareness of young people about specific areas of practical implementation of youth policy, in points (0-100)\(^{34}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of youth policy implementation</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work of sport sections and sport clubs, public initiatives to support sports, tourism, recreation</td>
<td>37,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmes, competitions, festivals, exhibitions of the youth’s creativity in different fields of art and culture</td>
<td>33,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interesting leisure and recreation activities, opportunities for creative self-development</td>
<td>32,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public action to facilitate the spread among the young of healthy lifestyles</td>
<td>29,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance in securing the youth employment</td>
<td>29,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance in career guidance, skills training and re-training of young people</td>
<td>28,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental volunteerism, participation in actions for protecting the environment</td>
<td>24,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help in solving the housing and domestic problems of young people</td>
<td>22,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work of the youth and student labour groups</td>
<td>22,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological support and assistance to young people who found themselves in difficult life situations</td>
<td>21,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations and movements to support the youth’s participation in public and political life, and in decision-making processes relating to important policy decisions and protection of children and youth</td>
<td>19,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects and actions aimed at instilling tolerance in respect to different people</td>
<td>17,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting and information support aimed at raising level of legal culture of the young</td>
<td>16,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting and informational support for young families</td>
<td>15,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting support for young entrepreneurs</td>
<td>13,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations of job search, ethnographic, archaeological, historical expeditions, public associations, clubs</td>
<td>13,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitions the youth-initiated business ideas and projects</td>
<td>12,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job of business incubators for young businessmen</td>
<td>9,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{32}\) 1% within the limits of the error

\(^{33}\) In order to simplify comparative analysis, verbal assessments were converted into point-based assessments: “Know nothing” and “Hard to answer” got “0”points; “Have moderate knowledge” - got 50 points; “Well aware”- got 100 points. Summary point was calculated with use of formula of the averaged mean value.

\(^{34}\) Here and elsewhere in tables, variants of responses are located in descending order.
§ 2. Interest of the youth in availability of the state youth policy and in taking part in its implementation

The need for implementation of the state (as well as private) youth policy is high. Young people must overcome in their life many difficult life problems and due to this there is a particular interest in specific areas of the youth policy implementation and first of all, in area of socio-economic development, support to young families, health and medical rehabilitation programs, socio-cultural programs.

Despite the low level of awareness about the governmental youth policy, the overwhelming proportion of young people (about 66%) believes that the government should develop specialized programs to work with young people, and only 2% of respondents disagree with this, the respondents who could not arrive to an answer made up about a third of the respondents. Among the answers to the question about why there is a need for the programs of work with the youth were the following:

1. Majority of respondents pointed out the problems faced by the youth who is in need of “education, work, and housing”;
2. Large proportion of responses points out to unorganized, aimless free time spending by the young people who have nowhere to go, nothing to do and as a result end up in “idling, drinking and drug addiction”;
3. Some part of responses claims that youth should be supported for the sake of the future of the country;
4. Considerable percentage of comments argued that there are no support programmes for the youth, but there is a need for them;
5. Sometimes, the responses mention difficult "start" conditions for youth, for which it is difficult to find the way out without having sufficient life experience.

Among the answers to questions about why there is no need for programs of work with the youth are:

1. In writing such programs there is no sense, because they are not practically implemented in life;
2. Even if money for such programs will be allocated such money will be stolen and there will be no improvement;
3. "These political parties do not do anything";
4. "Such programmes are needed not just for the young but for all people.

The interest of youth in specific areas of the state youth policy implementation.

Of all the areas of youth policy implementation the most number (74%) of the young people were interested in socio-economic programs; support for young families (48%), health and medical programs (46%) and cultural projects (37%). Support for social initiatives and movements advocating rights and freedoms was of interest only for one fifth (21%) of respondents, support of various associations and clubs – was of interest only for 13% of respondents.

Understanding the term «Youth Policy»

From the received definitions of the youth policy it is clear that respondents perceived it as a rather abstract concept, whose implementation into life is hardly known to great majority of the young people. In the most variants of such identification, the youth is viewed more often as a passive, target object of implementation of the programs of upbringing, education, etc., than as an active actor, who independently finds his own place in the system of social relations and implements into life his personal variants of vision of the life situations.

However, in some answers presented is a vision of the youth as an active actor, who has, among other vital tasks of the life, objectives of self-realization, particularly in political projects and programs and has to create his own youth organizations and movements. Sometimes, expressed is the opinion that the formation of youth policy should be aimed at finding and agreeing upon positions of the state, on the one hand, and positions of the youth - on the other. This option of formation of youth policy, probably allows for the appearance in the spectrum of various policy approaches of some, needed for the society innovations, with the realization of which some of the respondents associate the chances for a better future for the country.
These options also outline not the realities of the Ukrainian political life, but an ideal framework of cooperation of state institutions with the young people.

Responses to the open questions about how the term "youth policy" is understood, have made several major groups.

1. Most respondents believe that this is a state policy of promoting youth development, laws, programs, activities and help to the youth in order to improve its position, protect its interests and rights.
2. Many of the respondents perceived the term as "policy of the youth", its views, its vision of life that it wants to realize in life;
3. Some of those surveyed favor approach envisaging that youth policy has to be defended by a certain movement or organization that expresses the views of young people, and has young leaders;
4. Minority of respondents believes that this term means a policy aimed at reaching understanding with the youth and the inclusion of youth in contemporary life;
5. Some respondents felt that this is a policy under which the youth is encouraged to participate in decision making;
6. Respondents sometimes associate the youth policy with innovations; the future of the country and prospects of development of the society;
7. Occasionally expressed is opinion that this term means arrival of new politicians to state power;
8. Sometimes respondents express an idea is that "youth policy" is that which does not exist at all;
9. Some individual responses imply that this term means ability of the young to advocate their own opinion and realize their own visions in life.

The presence in the place of residence of youth organization, participation in its work, its efficiency and the need for such an organization

Working youth organizations that can represent interests of young people living in localities where the survey was conducted, were met very rarely; number of responses concerning respondents’ participation in the work of such organizations is within the margin of error. The need for such organizations is high.

Only 10% of respondents know in their place of residence a youth organization, capable to represent and protect the interests of young people, 69% believe that there is no such organization, and 21% of respondents were undecided in their answers.

Only 2% (16 people) themselves take part in work of such organization. Even less, (14 people) is the share of respondents who believe that such organization solves the problems, which it set for itself as an object of its activities; 7% (52 people) think that their organization solve this problem only partially, and 2% (15 people) believe that the organization is not performing its tasks properly.

However, 72% of respondents think that young people need at their place of residence such youth organization that could represent and protect interests of the youth. Only 12% do not see any point in creating such an organization, and 16% could not determine the answer.

Political views of young people, level of their formation; ability to freely express themselves and ability to influence political decisions

The political views of the most of young people are poorly formulated; level of support by the youth of the existing in Ukraine parties and movements is low. The vast majority of the young people in the country does not know any decent youth leader who is able to unite young people in order to address current issues.

Despite the fact that for young people it is important that its opinion is taken into account in the process of decision making at the local level, and the half of the respondents claims that they can freely express their political views, still the most of them believes that the interests of young people are not taken into account in the course of decision-making process.
Two thirds of young people (63%) believe that their political views have not yet been formed, and only 36% thinks that they have been already formed.

Even smaller share (15%) of young people in Ukraine believes that there exists a social movement or a party, whose views and beliefs they share. The majority of them believe that this Party of Regions (5%), BYT (Yulia Tymoshenko) and the “Strong Ukraine” party (2%). The remaining responses refer to other isolated movements, parties and organizations. The overwhelming proportion of young people (63%) do not see in the country any movement or the party whose views they share, and every fifth (22%) not know the answer.

The vast majority of young people (84%) do not know in Ukraine any young leader who is able to unite young people in order to address the urgent problems; and only 8% of respondents know such leader with the rest 8% of respondents been undecided.

At the same time, half of respondents (51%) believe that they can freely express their views, and a third (32%) thinks that they can not do it. Respondents who were undecided as to whether they can freely express their views or not 17%.

For the most part of the young people (56%) important is ability of the youth’s participation in decision making at local levels of state power in the place of residence; for the one fifth of respondents it does not matter and for 24% of respondents it was hard to answer this question.

Still, the most part of the youth (58%) believes that the interests of young people in decision making by local authorities in the place of residence are not accounted for, and only 12% of respondents think that their interests are taken into account; about a third (30%) were unable to determine the answer.

Only 5% of the youth believe that young people can personally influence decisions by local authorities in the place of their residence, the vast majority of respondents (81%) can not do it, and 14% of respondents could not answer that question.

The ability of youth to resist the decision of the authorities

Most of the young people believe that they would be unable to resist the decision of the authorities even if that decision would infringe their rights and interests, regardless of the level at which such decisions are taken - state or local.

More than half (60%) of young people believe that they would be unable to do anything if the Government of Ukraine would have adopted a decision that afflict their legitimate rights and interests; 28% of respondents were undecided on this issue and only 12% think that they would be able to resist such a decision.

A similar distribution of responses (57%, 26% and 17%, respectively) was to the question of whether they were able to do something to defend themselves against decisions of the local authorities. Only the share of those who consider themselves able to do something to protect their rights and interests is slightly larger (17%).

Youth involvement in community initiatives, events, promotions and volunteer projects

Young people manifest little level of participation in public life. They are relatively more involved in community initiatives and projects than in politics. More often, these are sports, tourist and cultural events. Relatively less involved is the youth into movements to protect the rights of groups of people who have suffered oppression, or such movements aimed at protection of interests of young people.

Participation in volunteer work has been confirmed only by a small share of respondents, but represented was rather wide range of types of the volunteer work (environmental and charitable works, anti-epidemic campaigns, social networking, protecting rights of vulnerable people, etc.) that allows to view this kind of the youth activity as a perspective one. Young people demonstrated a low level of support to marginal youth styles that could potentially provoke anti-social behavior.
The vast majority of young people (94%) does not cooperate with any political parties and movements or organizations. Only 4% (32 people) of respondents have experience of such cooperation, and 2% of respondents were undecided. Judging by a few individual responses to those parties and movements that were supported belong such parties as the Party of Regions, Yulia Tymoshenko, Front of changes, Strong Ukraine, Homeland, Party of Freedom, Young people's movement;

Young people also supported some public health projects such as campaign “NO to stroke” or “Fight against HIV”, as well as campaigns for protection of the rights of young people, and campaigns for protection of environment (e.g. Youth for clean city”).

At the same time, during the last 12 months, 41% (328 people) of respondents have participated in various social movements, organizations, projects (Table 2). Data on such participation are given in the following table in descending order of the number of participations.

Table 2. Participation in social movements, organizations and projects
(Share (in %) of all respondents, N = 800)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social movements, organizations and projects</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization of sport events, tourist trips, leisure and recreation</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of holidays, festivals, concerts, performances of creative groups</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action or a movement to protect the rights and interests of groups of people whose rights have been infringed (people with personal disabilities, HIV-infected, homeless, etc.)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of training for young people outside curriculum of an educational establishment (seminars, training, courses, etc.)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of interesting recreation and leisure events for children, young people and families</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action or movement to protect the rights and interests of young people</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization or some actions to support clean environment and to protect recreational areas</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action or movement of protest against decisions of the authorities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action or movement in support of urgent and relevant policy decisions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action or movement to support freedom of speech</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action to protect rights of the ethnic minorities</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social advertising projects in support of young people’s movements</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The largest commitment of young people was manifested in respect to projects associated with active sports events (16%) and cultural events (14%). Medium level of interest (6-5%) was in respect to programmes of protection of vulnerable groups of people, training, interests-oriented recreation activities, environmental protection, etc... Even less interest (3-1%) was in respect to protest actions, actions in support of political decisions, protection of freedom of speech, etc.

Those who wanted to take part in various civic movements, actions and projects if they would have been held soon in the place of their residence included 81% of the respondents (650 people). We can see that the number of those wishing to participate in such projects and actions is twice as much as number of those who actually took part in such activities. Data on number of such participations are given in the Table 3 (in decreasing order of the number of those willing to participate).

Table 3. The wish to participate in public movements, organizations and projects
(Share (in %) of all respondents, N = 800)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social movements, organizations and projects</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization of sport events, tourist trips, active recreation and leisure</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of interests-oriented recreation for children, youth and families</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of holidays, festivals, concerts, performances of creative groups</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action or movement to protect the rights and interests of young people</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action or movement to protect the rights and interests of groups of people whose rights have been infringed (people with personal disabilities, HIV-infected, homeless, etc.)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organization or action to support clean environment and to protect recreational zones 14
Action or movement to support freedom of speech 9
Action or movement of protest against the decisions of the authorities 8
Organization of training for young people outside curriculum of an educational establishment (seminars, training, courses, etc.) 8
Social advertising projects in support of young people’s movements 7
Action or movement in support of relevant and urgent policy decisions 6
Action to protect the ethnic minorities 2

The highest level of interest to that or another project or activity, in a way similar to when selecting preferred actually undertaken projects, was manifested in respect to actions aimed at organization of sports events and cultural activities (33-25%). About 22% of respondents (more than one in five) would prefer to participate in the movement to protect the rights of youth. 16-14% of respondents would like to get involved into actions aimed at protection of the rights and interests of the vulnerable people, and protection of the environment. Lower level of interest was in respect of projects to support freedom of speech, protest movements, educational actions, support of youth-related movements, and support for urgent and relevant policy decisions.

Low activity level of young people can be seen in the context of their involvement into activities of volunteer groups. The majority (91%) of respondents has never participated in the activities of volunteer groups and only 7% (56 people) have such experience. Among volunteer works mentioned should be - environmental actions aimed at cleaning some polluted territories, trees planting, assistance to the poor, boarding schools, orphanages, blind people, help to the elderly people, participation in the charity-type events such as "Heart to Heart" – help to the newborns; actions to combat spread of epidemics, diseases; participation in social network of journalists (EVS); protection of the rights of young people, arrangement of youth recreation and leisure activities, concerts, conferences and festivals.

However, share of those respondents who wish to participate in volunteer work is only 23%. Scope of such volunteer works is mainly focused upon solving environmental problems, protection and assistance to vulnerable people (children, adolescents, the elderly, pensioners and the sick people); fight against bad habits; support for healthy life-styles; healthy and interesting recreation and leisure; support to young families.

From the responses of young people regarding prevailing sympathies to that or another youth’s styles it is clear that three-quarters of respondents do not support any "extreme" manifestations of youth behavior. Of all below listed styles (RAP and HIP-HOP; punk, emo, goths, rockers and metallists; skinheads, folklorists) the greatest sympathy is demonstrated to RAP and HIP-HOP styles (14%), which can be considered as a youth style relating more music rather than to expression by the youth of marginalized behavioral intentions.

§ 3. Conditions for development of the youth, life problems faced by the youth and getting by the youth of practical assistance

The level of access of the youth to health, educational, social, cultural and psychological services is at a level lower than the average one, or even at very low level.

The most urgent problems faced by the youth include employment; quality education; domestic and housing problems; lack of interesting leisure and recreation opportunities, professional training and retraining; personal protection against harassment (bullying) by the peers / or neighborhood youth groups.

Assistance in solving their own problems is often found by young people from the family and friends as well as from the usual medical and educational institutions rather than from specialized, youth-oriented institutions. Available sources of help are not sufficient to solve existing problems of the youth.

The share of those who believe that they have an access to affordable, quality health care that takes into account the needs of the youth, makes up 35% of respondents, but share of those who think that they do not have such access makes up 51%.
Access to quality education, which allows to realize personal potentials in work place or in occupation, have 38% of respondents; share of those who do not have it - 47%.

At the same time, 44% of youth believe that they can select profession according to their personal preferences, while another 40% said that they do not see such possibility of choice.

About 46% of young people have access to participation in cultural life, while 40% of respondents do not see for themselves such an opportunity. In line with the above distribution of the answers is the split of answers to the question about availability of access to participation in cultural programs, competitions, festivals, exhibitions of youth art and creativity in various fields of art and culture: 46% of young people see such opportunities for themselves, while 39% of respondents do not see such opportunity.

Access to decision-making on issues relevant to their place of residence is available to 15% of respondents, while the overwhelming proportion (70%) of them does not have it.

The share of those who did not know the answer to the above questions, was ranging from 13 to 16% of respondents.

More than half of respondents (57%) did not see the possibilities of access and involvement into work of various search groups; ethnographic, archaeological and historical expeditions; associations and clubs, and only 22% of respondents see for themselves an opportunity to participate in such activities; those who failed to identify their response made up nearly one fifth of the respondents.

Level of access to youth-related psychological support as well as to some assistance in case of occurrence of difficult life situations was small and only 27% believe that such assistance is available, while 54% rated it as not accessible (it was difficult to answer this question for 19% of respondents).

Level of access to youth sports clubs, participation in work of travel sections and groups appeared to be slightly higher; access to active leisure was considered as quite possible by more than half (52%) of respondents and as inaccessible – for 37% of respondents (could not answer this question were 12% of respondents).

It is estimated that young people are mostly concerned about such problems as (these problems are listed in the diminishing order of their importance for the youth):

- Employment (73% of respondents are concerned about it);
- Ability to receive a quality education (54%);
- Solution of housing and domestic problems (51%);
- Desire to spend free time in an interesting way (34%);
- Career guidance, professional training and / or re-training (19%);
- Protection of themselves against harassment (bullying) by the peers or neighborhood youth groups (18%);
- Solution of problem of youth participation in public and political life, involvement in making important policy decisions, protection of rights of the young people and children (13%);
- Access to advice services and information support for young families (13%);
- Access to advice and support for young entrepreneurs (11%).

Share of those who got some assistance in solving youth problems made up 5% of the respondents (42 people). Among the possible options of the received assistance were the following ones:

1. Help from school psychologist;
2. Moral support of friends; parental advice; help from Center for social services for the youth;
3. Material and moral support from businessmen, charitable organizations, village councils, state social security services, work colleagues, trade unions, churches, youth organizations, Children's Funds
4. Health care assistance from medical institutions, Red Cross facilities
5. Educational assistance from the Educational centers, help in vocational orientation from schools, help from other educational institutions
6. Assistance in employment received from the Employment Center or Labour Exchange;
7. Legal assistance provided by a lawyer.

Help was sought from institutions and agencies such as:
- Trade unions - 6%;
- Employers - 2%;
- Charities - 2%;
- Human rights organizations - 3%;
- Religious organizations - 4%;
- Governmental departments in charge of youth – affairs - 2%;
- Local social services for the youth - 3%;
- Labour inspections - 3%;
- Social security inspectorates - 4%;
- Departments of Internal Affairs - 3%;
- School inspections - 4%;
- Local Employment Agency - 4%;
- Media organizations - 7%;
- Local governments - 5%;
- International funds and organizations - 1%.

Only the number of cases of resort to assistance from educational institutions (20%) and hospitals (30%) was comparatively high.

Therefore, answers about the nature of assistance received by young people mainly relate to:

1. Treatment of diseases, medical check ups and consultations;
2. Studies at educational institutions and advanced training

Furthermore, some individual responses relate to other types of assistance received by the young:
- social care help, support after the loss of family, relatives;
- employment search;
- personal assistance, advice, psychological support;
- material assistance (clothing, food, medicines);
- health rehabilitation help;
- solution of housing problems;
- spiritual support, spiritual direction, blessing;
- legal assistance after traffic accident, theft of property.

About 47% (347 persons) of participants received assistance from various institutions. More than half of those who received assistance (28% of all respondents) consider it useful. About 29% of those who received assistance (14% of all respondents) were not sure how much it was useful or not useful for them (which can be true, for example, in respect to assistance in provision of different information). About 12% of those who received assistance (5% of all respondents) did not consider as useful the service they received (e.g. if appeal for help was not satisfied or brought no results).

§ 4. Problems of the social environment and risk groups among young people

Among the most vexing negative phenomena faced by young people in their surrounding is the aimless pastime, alcohol abuse and unemployment. These phenomena become an obstacle for development and self-realization of the youth.
Among the biggest fears of youth - the loss of family, friends, job or unemployment after graduation from educational institution, severe disease.

The list of negative factors facilitating formation of various groups of risk corresponds to major problems and fears of the youth. These are: unemployment, poor financial status, poverty, lack of family, incomplete or troubled family, poor health or negative psychological state. Considering themselves as belonging to some kind of risk group is one in eight of the respondents.

Respondents consider that factors contributing to their personal well-being are the following ones: positive social circumstances (family, friends, and work); psychological and spiritual stability; availability of positive traits in individual character of person, strong will, good health, healthy lifestyles, normal level of material security, good education.

Negative aspects of the social environment were described by respondents when they were responding to questions about how often they personally encountered such negative phenomena among young people. Table 4 contains average frequency of occurrence of negative phenomena per one month of observation by the respondent over that or another manifestation of such negative phenomenon.

**Table 4. Observation of negative phenomena among young people, in points (0-30)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of negative phenomena</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aimless pastime</td>
<td>15,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol abuse</td>
<td>13,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>11,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarrels</td>
<td>5,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting</td>
<td>4,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive workload and work duties</td>
<td>3,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of narcotic substances (drugs)</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of property</td>
<td>1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe disease</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most vexing phenomena observed among the youth on every other day basis is an aimless spending of time (15.6 days per month) and alcohol abuse (13.1 days per month).

Unemployment and lack of work to do is also commonplace – respondents observed it every third day of a month (11.1). The use of narcotic substances (drugs), theft of property and serious illness are not so visible phenomena and they are observed as happening less frequently (2-1 days per month).

Main causes of occurrence of such negative phenomena, are estimated by the respondents as the following ones:

- unemployment and idleness - 34%;
- nothing to do in one’s spare time - 23%;
- poor performance of the authorities, indifference of the state - 17%;
- poor functioning of families, bad education and upbringing - 15%;
- passivity, chaotic style of life of the youth, lack of sustained interest in something useful - 15%;
- crisis situation in the country or region - 8%;
- laxity, poor level of youth culture - 8%;
- negative impact of society and surrounding social environment - 7%.

35 Verbal responses of the respondents were converted in points in proportion to the frequency of occurrence of the observed phenomenon during a month time; “daily” – 30 points (or days per month); “Every week” – 4 points; “Every month” – 1 point; “Less than 1 time per month” -0.5 points. Summary number of points was calculated using the formula of the mean average value.

36 85% of respondents answered that question; Percentile is given in respect to the whole group of those who were interviewed.
Among other responses, which occur even more rarely mentioned are lack of adequate state control over behavior of young people and educational institutions; negative moods – feelings of the lack of any life perspective, uncertainty about the future, dissatisfaction with life and so on.

Answers to questions about what the young people today fear the most, make it possible to better define the reasons for uncertainty experienced by the youth and feelings of the lack of any life perspective, also often manifested by the youth. Among the most frequently mentioned concerns are:

- loss of family, relatives - 63%;
- job loss or unemployment after graduation from educational institution - 46%;
- severe illness - 40%;
- impoverishment, poverty - 28%;
- to become a victim of a crime (e.g. bullying) - 28%;
- loss of friends - 24%;
- to be damaged by a traffic accident, some catastrophe or natural disaster - 15%;
- to become an object of contempt, malicious jokes or even harmful bullying by the peers or neighborhood youth groups - 15%.

According to estimates of the interviewed people, the most disadvantaged, vulnerable groups of young population include:

- those, who have no family - 61%;
- those, who have disadvantaged family (quarrelling parents or parents with bad habits) - 46%;
- those, who have bad habits (alcohol and drugs abuse) - 31%;
- those, who have poor, measurable family - 27%;
- those, who have poor personal health - 26%;
- those, who got into bad company of their peers (not in good relations with the law) - 21%;
- those, whose parents are very sick - 19%
- those, whose parents do not have permanent employment - 14%.

We see that having a well-to-do family is a kind of safeguard for the surveyed young people securing positive solution of their everyday problems; these responses correspond to the answers received in response to the question concerning the biggest fears faced by the young people among which mentioned as the most fearful and important is the loss of the family.

Share of those who referred themselves as belonging to some group of risk made up 12% of respondents and they named the following reasons for their vulnerability (listed in the diminishing order of the size of share of respondents mentioning that or another reason for vulnerability):

- poverty, lack of funds;
- incomplete family or no family;
- unemployment;
- problems in the family;
- dissatisfaction;
- lawlessness in the country, corruption;
- poor health;
- negative impact of the society.

About 85% of respondents do not consider themselves as belonging to some group of risk. Among the factors which protect them from getting a part of that or another group of risk respondents mention the following ones:

37 Percentile is given in respect of the whole group of interviewed people
available degree of security, supported by a positive social environment (belief in their families, family assistance, trust in friends, availability of job and employment) - 45%;
personal protection, backed by psychological and spiritual factors (ability to stand up for themselves, strong character, life satisfaction, self-confidence, optimism, healthy mind, self-sufficiency, independence, availability of a purpose in life, availability of some hobby, good mental state, wit, sense of being an adult, availability of adequate life experience) - 21%;
personal security, based on good health and leading healthy lifestyles - 8%;
security, supported and due to good financial situation - 4%;
security, backed by good educational level (I study, and I received good education) - 4%.

§ 5. Main activities and recreational practices of the respondents
A large proportion of youth engagements - both main and pastime are linked to the acquisition of new knowledge, information, particularly through the Internet.

One of the leading pastime practices is engagement into some sports and tourism, active pastime spending and involvement into social and cultural activities (festivals, competitions, concerts, etc.).

Table 5 gives description of the main types of occupations of the surveyed young people. These data show that survey sampling set is mainly composed of workers (25%), students of higher educational institutions (24%), school students, high schools, high schools and colleges (20%).

Smaller share among them (8-7%) are students of technical colleges, vocational schools, unemployed and housewives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic occupation</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student of a university</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student of secondary school, gymnasium or college</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical college students</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students of vocational schools</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, housewife</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil servant</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On maternity leave</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military serviceman</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Types of pastime and free time spending, practiced by the young people, in descending order of their importance, include:

- communicate with friends via Internet - 42%;
- sports - 34%;
- computer games - 23%;
- music, dancing, singing - 20%;
- learning a foreign language - 17%;
- driving a car / bike - 13%;
- growing animals / plants - 12%;
- households management; on maternity leaves - 6%;
- arts-related, creative pastime spending - 5%;

38 Percentile is given in respect of the whole group of interviewed people
39 Percentile is given in respect of the whole group of interviewed people
• involvement into some public affairs - 3%.

We see that the main pastime activities and engagements of respondents are in communication via the Internet, sports activities, computer games, music, dancing and singing as well as learning some foreign languages.

**General conclusions**

1. The term "Youth policy" is interpreted primarily as an abstract concept, whose practical implementation aspects are hardly known to the respondents. Even in such "abstract" understanding, the youth policy is perceived by respondents as a tool used by the state in order to influence the youth and the youth itself is treated by it as a passive object at which oriented is implementation of various educational and youth upbringing programmes but not as actively functioning subject which independently orients itself in life realities, implements its own choice and tries to practically implement its visions into the life. In some definitions the youth is presented as an active subject, who faces complicated life objectives, among which there are such as embodiment of his visions into life practices, particularly into political projects, and this subject should form his own youth organizations and movements. Sometime, respondents express the opinion that the formulation of youth policy has to be focused upon search of an agreement between positions of the state, on the one hand, and positions of the youth - on the other. This option of formation of youth policy allows to create, necessary for the society, innovations in public policy approaches. Implementation of these new approaches is related, in some comments by the respondents, to opportunity for a better future for the country. All these semantic structures in interpretation of the term "youth policy" concern not so much realities of the Ukrainian political life, but they rather represent an ideal framework of cooperation of state institutions with the young people.

2. Most pressing youth issues – employment; quality education; domestic and housing problems; lack of interesting pastime, level of professional training and retraining; protection against harassment (bullying) by the peers or neighborhood youth groups - suggest what are the most vital issues to be solved through implementation of youth policy programs. Because, principal social resource available to the youth is family, the urgent direction of the youth policy implementation is also a provision of comprehensive support for young families and protection of family traditions of mutual assistance.

3. There is unrealized potential to increase the youth’s desire for more participation in social movements and volunteer work – because desire to participate in them was expressed by twice as much of respondents than the number of respondents who already have experience of practical involvement into such activities.

**Recommendations**

1. Measure of the level of youth awareness rises, depending on how much the young people get involved (and get interested) in recreation and past time practices alongside the following directions: sport programs, competitions, festivals, exhibitions in various fields of culture and art; interest-oriented pastime activities, etc.

Level of the young people awareness about youth policy is appropriate to be raised not only by common means of information but also, and it is even better, by means of informing specific target (interest) groups. Familiarity with the directions of youth policy implementation can grow up
simultaneously with efforts encouraging young people to actively participate in the relevant life practices that could be ensured through realization of state youth policy and policies implemented by NGOs. Passive perception of available information – is comparatively less effective method of information learning.

2. Particular attention in the implementation of the youth policy should be paid to ensuring required transparency of mechanisms of such policy implementation in order to provide an access to these programs on equal footing and rights. Otherwise, these programmes may be perceived in a negative way and will operate in inefficient manner.

3. Effective tool for facilitation of implementation of youth policy is unification of various protest actions and speeches in support of the rights of the young people (or vulnerable groups of population) with cultural, sports or festival events (for example, protests in the form of "flash mob"; public movement "Athletes for healthy lifestyle", etc.).

4. It is advisable to use educational potential and opportunities of Internet in order to provide to young people information regarding opportunities for self-realization of young people in the sphere of youth policy, both state and public one. It would be appropriate to try to model some versions of projects implementation in the field of youth policy by using advantages provided by some computer games.
Annex 5 Report of in depth interviews with experts

Report of in depth meetings with experts
2-7 August 2009

Introduction
The UNICEF Policy Review has three main elements, a desk review of policies and legislation, including a series of meetings with experts from Ministries and UN agencies, a youth assessment comprising a structured interview method with 800 young people from across the country and a further series of meetings with experts with the aim of filling in some of the gaps in information and expanding the range of experts the review covered.

The meetings were structured around a number of questions which formed the core of the discussions but from which other information was gleaned. Not all the questions were relevant for each expert but this report is structured around the list. The core questions in the meetings were:

- What do you understand the status to be of the Cabinet of Ministers approved State Programme Youth of Ukraine 2009 - 2015?
- How will the programme be funded?
- How would you like to see the influence of the European Youth Forum impacting on the development and implementation of youth policy and strategy in Ukraine?
- What are the priorities of your organisation for youth policy in Ukraine, philosophically and thematically?
- What are the benefits and disadvantages of having a national youth policy?
- How do your strategies for youth correspond to national policies and priorities?
- What mechanisms are in place to ensure collaboration and coordination of policy development and implementation
- How will/is your policy or strategy being monitored and evaluated. Have implementation indicators been identified and measurement tools designed?

What do you understand the status to be of the Cabinet of Ministers approved State Programme Youth of Ukraine 2009 – 2015?

Responses to this question indicated there was some confusion about the current policy direction and where it fitted with other previous policy documents, including a National Doctrine on Youth document that seemed to be in the public domain. The way in which documents such as the Doctrine and other previous policy documents, or documents emanating from the Cabinet of Ministers, or as Presidential decrees, were published and agreed, seemed to cause considerable confusion amongst experts about which direction youth policy is going and how it is managed, implemented and evaluated. Some viewed policy as rather formulaic, and too centralized in its creation and how funding was dispersed. Some thought that policy relied too much on activities that provided entertainment or addressed only elite youth, missing the real needs of young people. The policy of 2009-2015 is the policy the government has adopted and it will be implemented, although funding for it has been reduced. This will mean that some activities will not be carried out or they will be reduced in coverage or funded through regional funds.

How will the programme be funded?
Funding for national level activities comes directly from the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport whilst regional activities are funded through regional funds. Nationally funded activities are carried out in two ways. Firstly, national funds are channeled through the regional centres of the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport for nationally funded activities to be implemented regionally. Secondly, registered national youth
NGOs bid for funding from the Ministry to implement national activities through a tendering process. The Ministry issue tenders on the web site and receive bids which are based upon a list of activities also listed on the web site. Regional activity programmes are carried out through a similar tendering process using regional funds. Some experts had concerns about this process, especially on whether the activity list really met needs and how only a few NGOs seemed to receive a majority of the contracts. Questions were raised about the quality of activities, how activities were monitored and evaluated and how it was that some publicised activities did not take place. This was especially raised by young people. The role of the finance ministry in reducing funding was mentioned as a particular barrier to policy implementation as well as the general reduction in budgets due to the financial crisis.

How would you like to see the influence of the European Youth Forum impacting on the development and implementation of youth policy and strategy in Ukraine?
Several references were made in discussions with experts about the need to align youth policy in Ukraine with European standards. The acceptance of the Ukrainian Youth Forum as a member of the European Youth Forum (EYF) is a move in this direction as is the agreement by the European Youth Forum to hold its annual General Assembly in Kyiv 18-21 November 2009. Experts were asked about the influence membership of the European Youth Forum Youth might have on youth policy in Ukraine and on the standards the Forum might set for other youth organisations. As an umbrella organisation of national youth councils and forums, the EYF’s membership represents youth organisations throughout Europe. EYF’s democratic and participatory structure could be a strong influence on the aspirations of young people in Ukraine to become more participatory and their demand for greater access to decision making, especially in youth policy matters. This was clearly a position stated by young people that were met through the expert’s meetings. Some young people already had strong views on their ability to participate, which matched the views of the group who were interviewed in the youth assessment. They stated that although they were listened to, they were not listened to in the way they would like. They felt that sometimes their views were not acted upon and that their real access to decision making was limited. Some of the adult experts saw the EYF as a positive influence but others thought that there would be little or no influence because of the greater political influence that would be brought to bear on the Ukrainian Youth Forum in how it conducted its business.

What are the priorities of your organisation for youth policy in Ukraine, philosophically and thematically. How do your strategies for youth correspond to national policies and priorities?
Experts in Ministerial positions were clear about the youth policy priorities they were covering as they were based on the seven general directions of the 2009-2015 policy. Views from other experts tended to be based upon the task of the organisation they worked in or as comment upon the current programme. Experts thought that the current youth policy could do much more to meet the needs of young people. Many from NGOs, international organisations and the youth sector explained that they were working to fill the gaps in programmes that the government policy did not address, using resources that came from non-governmental sources. Many were of the opinion that youth policy resources could be allocated more effectively and that they should be more focused on real needs in areas such as social welfare services, which were critically under staffed and unable to keep up with the demand. Other priority areas mentioned were youth employment counselling, youth participation and healthy lifestyles. The centralisation of priority setting and dispersal of funding was seen an outdated process and that decentralisation was an urgent requirement. This would enable local priority setting, better engagement of young people in decision making and more effective targeting of resources.

What are the benefits and disadvantages of having a national youth policy?
Most experts viewed national youth policy as essential and a benefit for young people. For many, policy was a way to focus attention on the needs young people have while growing into adulthood and provide support when they experienced difficulties. However there was criticism of the way youth policy was designed and how it was used, or not, for the benefit of youth. People agreed that young people were a resource for the country but acknowledged that there were serious challenges for them growing up in Ukraine and policy
needed to be much more relevant to them if they were to gain any advantage from it. If policy did not meet needs then perhaps there were disadvantages to one being prepared as it gave an impression all was well and real problems could be concealed.

Confusion caused by the different pieces of legislation and alternative documents in the public domain was seen as a disadvantage to youth policy, for it made it difficult for organisations to know how best to support policy implementation. The coordination and leadership of youth policy was viewed as weak and it was thought that stronger direction was required or new structures created, to strengthen policy making and implementation.

**What mechanisms are in place to ensure collaboration and coordination of policy development and implementation?**

Although coordination mechanisms are in place from the ministerial perspective, many experts were of the opinion that this was an area of policy that needed greater attention. Much of the confusion experts experienced occurred because of lack or collaboration and coordination in policy development and implementation. Many ministries are involved in delivering programmes for young people and legislation lays out how this is done and the way in which ministries should work together. Much of the legislation on youth has a multi-sectoral dimension but the mechanisms for how all this legislation is coordinated, monitored and evaluated are difficult to see. So although mechanisms may be in place, the reality of implementation in the eyes of experts, leads to overlap in policy development and delivery. In the view of some of the experts, knowing who is responsible for all the different parts of the youth policy is difficult to see, in addition to understanding how the different ministries work together.

It is very important that youth organisations, UN agencies and NGOs involved in programming for young people are able to collaborate more effectively and have a more coordinated approach. It was recognised for example that the UN agencies needed to have a much more coordinated way of working, but to do that they also needed to understand better how they might align their activities on youth matter to be more in line with youth policy. This would enable them to be more supportive of national goals and approaches as well as be more efficient in the use of resources and effective in delivery.

Youth organisations spoken to felt that there was little attempt from the government to coordinate their activities and often they felt ignored if they were not working on government contracts. No NGOs received sustainable national funding so many of them worked with funding that came from grants and donations for outside sources, making their programmes vulnerable to funding withdrawal or unable to continue when the funding arrangement came to an end, even though they had much to offer in learning and experience.

**How will/is your policy or strategy being monitored and evaluated. Have implementation indicators been identified and measurement tools designed?**

Activities delivered by NGOs with funding from the Ministry have to provide an evaluation of the activity and there are questions on forms for the NGOs to answer. However it appears that these are mostly quantitative and do not give much indication of whether the objectives of the activity were achieved or what targets or indicators were used. Nationally, evaluations from the activities are gathered by the Ministry and studied. Results from this analysis informs objective and activity setting for the next year. For many experts this was not considered very efficient for several reasons. Firstly the annual cycle of planning did not encourage a sustainable and developmental approach to youth policy formation or implementation. It is thought that policy should be designed to addresses needs followed by initiatives to address them. Long and short term objectives should be set, accompanied by qualitative and quantitative indicators. Monitoring should be an on-going process to ensure policy objectives are being reached or not, and whether they need adjusting. Evaluation at the completion of the programme should identify its effectiveness and feed into further planning.
This approach to programme planning and implementation seemed to be absent in the national programme of policy activities but it was an approach other organisations involved in activities for young people adopted. Generally, the expert group hoped that monitoring and evaluation would be seen as a higher priority for national policy and that the Ministry would work with them in the design of policy standards around key themes and priority issues which address the real needs of young people. In collaboration with the key stakeholders, linked national, regional and even local indicators might be selected which would enable all stakeholders to measure whether the policy objectives were being addressed effectively. In this way, funding could be allocated more equitably and used to target specific issues in a more focused way.

Other issues raised by experts

Youth Participation – there was much concern over the level of participation by young people in policy programmes and activities. It was generally recognised that the engagement of young people in youth activities was very low and that action was needed at all levels to address this. The youth organisations met during the exercise mentioned that there were opportunities in place for them to meet and discuss with decision makers on policy issues and these sometimes developed into lively debates. Others mentioned that the way they were listened to was not done in a way that they felt was effective. There was an element of tokenism in their participation and an impression that young people's issues were not a high priority in the governments thinking unless there was a political incentive, such as at election times. Participation in their eyes included the way in which young people were encouraged to be able to practice self governance. It was explained that in some cases youth organisations that professed to be there for them were in fact managed by adults. In other cases young people felt patronised by decision makers who wanted to be seen with young people in publicity terms. In these instances young people felt that not much had changed from previous times and they considered much work needed to be done to build the capacity of organisations within and outside government in how youth participation worked and to learn the benefits that come through meaningful youth participation.

Centralisation – many experts saw the centralisation of decision making and funding as a barrier to effective policy development and implementation. Legislation and statutory instruments that directed how governmental institutions worked were part of the problem and if there was a wish to align youth policy with European practices, this centralisation of youth policy had to be abandoned. Current policy was felt to be of little effect on the real social and economic challenges young people faced in the country so new and more appropriate approaches need to be adopted. It was understood that these changes would not be able to be introduced immediately but a start should be initiated by opening up a dialogue with stakeholders and short medium and long term planning begun for bureaucratic change to be introduced.

Youth policy and age - the official age of a young person in Ukraine is 14-35. This is one of the widest age ranges in Europe. There were several explanations given for this, relating to the way social benefits were provided to young people during their education and according to their employment or housing status. For example, legislation was being passed to ensure that housing would be available for young people up to the age of 35. In most European countries, youth policy is targeted at a much a narrower age group based more upon the social, psychological, and physical developmental phases young people go through towards adulthood, it being generally recognised that these phase are complete by the time young people reach their mid twenties. Youth policy therefore generally covers the 10-24 year old age group, spanning early and mid adolescence and the young adult stages, with the greatest emphasis upon the 15-24 year olds group. It is during these ages that young people’s lifestyle habits are formed, the time when they become sexually active and when they experience the greatest physical and psychological change, and so it is during this time that they need the greatest support as they move from childhood to adulthood. Many experts considered that the youth policy and its accompanying resources should be concentrated on this age group and that the older age group should be given the assistance and attention they need, from other sources.
Conclusion
The information gathered from the interviews with this expert group has been included with the other information gathered as part of the Youth Policy Review. It has been used to provide additional information that will be form the full Review report. The review team wish to thank all those who contributed time and experience to this task.
Annex 6 2009 activity schedule

Planned schedule

2009

state support for youth and children's organizations
implementation of national programs and activities for children, youth, women,

*Ministry of Ukraine in for 'family, youth and sports*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Q</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Program Title</td>
<td>Type of association</td>
<td>The organization that filed the application</td>
<td>Number of priority</td>
<td>Approved in 2009</td>
<td>Period of</td>
<td>including monthly due to the general fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>January</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Youth and energy efficiency in Ukraine</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Republican Christian youth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>May-August</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>How to create your own business</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Ukrainian League of Young Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Skill &quot;Way of the Ancestors&quot;</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Studiya youth Association &quot;glow&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td></td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A comprehensive program of outdoor &quot;Know yourself - know the world&quot;</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Nationalistic Youth Congress</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August-November</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>XIII All-Ukrainian student sports festival</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Association of young MPs in Ukraine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Youth and Local Government - 2009.</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Ukrainian Youth Cathedral</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>June-November</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Funding (Ukr)</td>
<td>Subsidies (Ukr)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Patriotic education of young</td>
<td>WMO Youth Initiatives Center School of Leaders</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Different but equal</td>
<td>WMO Young Medics Association of Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MOLODZHNA TRUTH</td>
<td>WMO Ukrainian Union of Young MPs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Partnership and Cooperation between Ukraine and EU</td>
<td>WMO Slavic Youth League</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ukrainian Leaders Forum of the student government</td>
<td>WMO Union of Youth of Regions of Ukraine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>September-November</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Resocialization and social support of youth and minors, or who are released from prison</td>
<td>WMO European integration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>April-August</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hoverla 2009 - Ukraine together creating a safe</td>
<td>WMO Young People's Movement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>June-September</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>By preserving the family</td>
<td>WMO People's Democratic League of Youth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>October-December</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>International Program Student republic</td>
<td>WMO Student Republic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>June-November</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>In harmony with nature</td>
<td>VDHO Ukrainian Children’s Union “Ecological Guard”</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July-September</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Contest &quot;Young Entrepreneur of the Year&quot;</td>
<td>WMO Council of Young Entrepreneurs of Ukraine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>June-October</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ukrainian Art Festival - TV program for young singers</td>
<td>VMO Federation of modern dance and vocal Ukraine Premier League</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July-December</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Federation of modern dance and vocal Ukraine Premier League</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Federation of modern dance and vocal Ukraine Premier League</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>Federation of modern dance and vocal Ukraine Premier League</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Cost (Person)</td>
<td>Cost (Si)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Labor Youth Festival Ukraine</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Labor Youth Association of Ukraine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>&quot;Children's alpine games (Golden piolet, Tigers rocks, salamanders, water Bystra, Parent meeting)&quot;</td>
<td>VDHO</td>
<td>Alpine Children’s Movement of Ukraine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>July-November</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Children Activities crisis categories (Recovery of orphans and children &quot;street&quot; means physical education, sport and tourism)</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Snowboard and ski Federation - Ukraine Tour</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>July-December</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ukrainian Youth patriotic educational program &quot;Cossack Paths of Glory&quot;</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Youth coloring</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>&quot;The educational program for young employees,&quot; European standards of public service &quot;</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Association of young civil servants in Ukraine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>May-October</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Country castles and fortresses</td>
<td>VDHO</td>
<td>Kozachenki</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July-October</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Nationwide collection of patriotic students, military and sports clubs and associations Sokolyata Ukraine &quot;I-th stage)&quot;</td>
<td>VDHO</td>
<td>Ukrainian children’s patriotic association &quot;Future of Ukraine&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>October-November</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ukrainian program to develop programs to support the development of</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Youth Association &quot;Ukrainian Union of Young Entrepreneur&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>April-August</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ukrainian CYM Camp</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Ukrainian Youth Association</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>June-November</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Teaching and Experimental Center Student Travel Laboratory</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Ukrainian Youth Tourist Association</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>August-December</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Summer Camp - 2009</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Ukrainian Youth Association in Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August-October</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Programme support youth with special needs, &quot;needs you&quot;</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Ukrainian federation of young doctors</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>European youth, we combined a common goal</td>
<td>VSMHO</td>
<td>Union of Young Lawyers of Ukraine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>May-August</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Strong family - strong country</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Association of Lawyers of Ukraine future</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>June-September</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Youth European Social School</td>
<td>VSMHO</td>
<td>Revive the village - Youth Force</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>June-August</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>International Ethno - Festival Gutsulskaia turnup &quot;</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>New Youth Initiatives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>May-September</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Own business in the countryside</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Ukrainian Social-Democratic Youth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>July-October</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Ukraine and Poland: shared memory, common future</td>
<td>VSMHO</td>
<td>All-Ukrainian union of local and regional youth development</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>May-July</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>International Youth Film Festival in the wake fascinated</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Conscience and Hope Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>May-September</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>International Youth Forum &quot;school volunteer&quot;</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>May-December</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Hi-tech employment of young specialists on the same labor market in the international Internet by Intellect Job Portal transfer to the new Job Board Technology</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>October-December</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Social rehabilitation of minors who committed crimes</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>June-September</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Healthy Child - Healthy Nation</td>
<td>VDHO</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>June-November</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Preparation and participation in 16-That the international youth conference of the European Federation of Youth Service Organisations (EFYSO)</td>
<td>VSMHO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>June-November</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Historic - ethnographic camp for seniors and students</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>June-September</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine through the eyes of youth</td>
<td>VSMHO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>June-October</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Historic - ethnographic camp for seniors and students</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>June-September</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Project/Event</td>
<td>Organizing Body</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>Funding 1</td>
<td>Funding 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Young Citizen of Ukraine WMO Ukrainian pioneer organization named Lenin</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td></td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Ukrainian program of patriotic education of youth &quot;Living Heritage&quot; WMO Ukrainian National Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August-December</td>
<td></td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>International School &quot;Youth of Europe - a step toward&quot; WMO Homeland young</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>September-December</td>
<td></td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>International Conference: Rural Youth of Ukraine - cooperation and collaboration with the European community in the social, economic and cultural problems that have arisen as a result of the global financial crisis. WMO Union rural youth Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>May-August</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Forum Scout nationwide children's and youth organizations WMO National Organization Scouts of Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>June-October</td>
<td></td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Organization of summer school training volunteers to participate in social programs WMO Quietness</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>July-August</td>
<td></td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Youth Employment: Problems and Prospects WSMHO Union Youth Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>May-August</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Nationwide campaign &quot;Youth for Healthy Lifestyle&quot; WMO Republican Cultural and Educational Center Youth of</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>July-September</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>From to</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>From to</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>KVN Ukraine Championship 2009</td>
<td>WMO Association KVN Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August-November</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Program for Legal Education of Youth &quot;Know Your Rights&quot;</td>
<td>WMO Youth Against Corruption</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>May-December</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Promoting rural youth employment through enterprise development in green tourism</td>
<td>WMO Youth Employment Centre</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>June-November</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Development Program charity and philanthropy &quot;Bona Mente&quot;</td>
<td>WMO Glow</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July-December</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>International Youth Conference &quot;New challenges for youth - the role of joint initiatives&quot;</td>
<td>VSMDO National Council of Youth Organizations of Ukraine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>May-August</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Forward and up</td>
<td>WMO Plast - National Scout Organization Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>May-December</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>School young citizen</td>
<td>WMO Student Fellowship</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>May-December</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Volunteering. Ideals. Perspectives. (VIP)</td>
<td>WMO Ukrainian Association for Youth Cooperation &quot;Alternative - The...&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>August-October</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Designer ideal state &quot;Country of Liability&quot;</td>
<td>WMO Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>July-October</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Children's safety - &quot;Safety School&quot; (A comprehensive program of)</td>
<td>VDHO Ukrainian children's civic movement &quot;Safety&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>April-September</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>YOUTH FOR HEALTH: SOCIAL PREVENTION</td>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>The democratic transformation of Ukraine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>August-December</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5000.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>800.0</td>
<td>900.0</td>
<td>900.0</td>
<td>900.0</td>
<td>400.0</td>
<td>300.0</td>
<td>300.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td>Director of promoting social advancement and development of youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KV Zakharrenko</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 7 Example of NGO contract for delivering activities.

Contract number

about the program "_________________

Kiev "__" ____ 2009

Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports, which is not a taxpayer on a general basis in the future - Party-1, represented by Deputy Minister Tolstouhov Svetlana V., acting on the basis of the Ministry of (the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 08.11 .06 № 1573), on one side and all-Ukrainian youth public organization that "____________________________", is a nonprofit organization in the future - Party-2, represented by ____________________, which (a) acting under the Charter, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (Certificate № _____ _____), from the other side, and together referred to as the Parties have signed this Agreement as follows

1. Subject of Treaty

1. Party-1 Minsim'yamolodsportu by order of 25.06.2010 № 1892 under which Party-2 was the winner of programs, developed by youth, children's organizations and their unions for children, youth, women and families in 2010, allocates funds from the State budget of Ukraine for the two-party programs "____________________________" (hereinafter - Programme) and Party-2 agrees to implement the program.

2. As part of its obligations hereunder Party-2 provides measures to implement the program in accordance with the Consolidated expenditure, which is an integral part hereof.

2. The cost of the program

1. Pursuant to the order of Minsim'yamolodsportu ______2010 № _____ and this Treaty provides a Side-Party-2 State Budget of Ukraine to implement the program in the amount of 10000 USD. (10000 USD. 00.) In the period from _____ to ______ 2010 .

Thus, the budget of $ 7500 USD. (7500 USD. 00.) Are within the period specified calendar plan for 2010 public support for youth, children's organizations and unions to implement national programs and events concerning Children, Youth, Women and Children, approved by Order of 06/30/2010, the Minsim'yamolodsportu № 2029. The remaining budget funds are allocated according to the amount of budgetary commitments registered in the State Treasury of Ukraine, after checking the relevant departments of the Ministry of creative and financial report on the implementation of programs and documents confirming the direction of funds for specified purpose from alternative sources in an amount not less than 25 percent of the total costs and post-implementation monitoring program.

2. Costs specified in Clause 2.1. this Agreement, a Party-Party-2 selects the account opened in the State Treasury of Ukraine, according to the order of Minsim'yamolodsportu ______2010 № ______.

3. Party - 2 shall involve the Program funds from other sources in an amount not less than ________ USD. (Amount in words 00.).
3. The rights and obligations of the Parties

3.1. **Party-1 shall:**

3.1.1 Provide 2-Party State Budget of Ukraine needed to implement programs and conditions in the time specified herein.

3.2. **Party-1 may:**

1. Demand the return of the funds of the State Budget of Ukraine, if the party-2 implements a program or perform under this Agreement.
2. Participate in activities to implement the program.
3. Do not allocate the remaining budget provided for 2.1. violations of p.3.3 requirements of this Agreement.
4. Party-1 has other rights arising from the requirements of legislation of Ukraine and conditions hereof.

3.3. **Party-2 agrees to:**

1. Qualitatively fulfill its obligations under the Agreement up to ____ 2010.
2. Notify Party-1 which publishes information regarding Ukrainian youth programs, children's organizations and their unions, the place and time of the event, the expected number of participants and a detailed plan for the scenario event. This information in writing must be received by Party-1 10 days prior to each event within the framework of the Programme.
3. Plan and conduct an internal assessment of the effectiveness of specific activities and programs in general. Report on the assessment set out in the creative report on the implementation of the Programme, under the form established Minsim'ymolodsportom.
4. Quarterly to 15 the month following the reporting quarter, provide information on effective indicators of the Programme according to the passport of the budgetary program for 2010, which approved the overall order Minsim'ymolodsportu and the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (Annex 1).
5. Envisage a scenario in terms of program time for the external evaluation of individual program activities.
6. Before the production of printed products in the framework of the Programme, it necessarily agree with the party-1.
7. If you can not implement programs to inform the Party-1 no later than 10 days before the scheduled start of the Program and return allocated to the Program State Budget of Ukraine.
8. During the program in all printed, audio and video materials indicate that the event is funded by the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports.
9. After completing the program, but no later than 10 days after the period specified by Mr. 3.3.1. this Agreement, provide Party-1 for approval by the creative and financial reports with supporting primary documents, the forms set Minsim'ymolodsportom.
10. After approval of Party-1 creative and financial statements Party-2-P arty submits them to a paper and electronic media for further publication.
11. Carry out procurement of goods and services necessary to implement the Programme, established by legislation.

3.4. **Party-2 has the right:**

1. To choose how to implement the Program, unless contrary to applicable law, the terms of this Agreement and of the program.
2. Party-2 has other rights arising from the requirements of legislation of Ukraine and this Agreement.
4. The Parties

1. Each Party is responsible for failure under this Agreement in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.
2. Party-1 is released from liability in the absence of funding for KPKVK 3,401,170.
3. In case of violation of conditions 2 of the Program, this Agreement, a party is entitled to early termination of this Agreement within 10 days of discovering the violation.
4. In the event of early termination of this Agreement in accordance with Clause 4.3, the Treaty Party-2 shall refund the State Budget of Ukraine that were allocated to the Programme Party-1 protyahom 10 days of discovering the violation.

5. Emergency

1. A party that has violated the terms of this Agreement is exempt from liability if they prove that this violation occurred as a result of circumstances at that party had no opportunity to influence (force majeure).
2. By force majeure include: emergency and force majeure (a storm, strike, declared and undeclared war, threat of war, terrorist act, blockade, riots, insurrections, riots, sabotage, fire, flood, earthquake, etc.), whose action can not be prevent the use of a professional practice of staff and confirmed by an authorized body.
3. On the occurrence of force majeure Parties have informed each other without delay.

6. Disputes

1. All disputes which may arise hereunder or in connection with, the Parties decided through negotiations.
2. If the parties fail to reach agreement through negotiations, disputes to be settled in accordance with the laws in court.

7. Lease Term

1. This Agreement shall enter into force after its signature by the Parties and remain valid until the Parties under this Agreement.

8. Other conditions

1. Unilateral renunciation of its obligations hereunder shall not be permitted, except as expressly provided herein.
2. In cases not provided for in this Agreement, the Parties are governed by the laws of Ukraine.
3. All amendments to this Contract shall be made by mutual consent in writing and is its integral part.
4. This Agreement is made on three sheets in two copies, which have the same legal force - one for each party.

9. Addresses and bank details of the Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party-1</th>
<th>PARTY-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01601, Kyiv,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
st. Esplanadna 42.  
Party-2 is a nonprofit organization  
tel. 289-03-66  
R / 35212006000027  
In Kiy, MFO 820172,  
EDRPOU code 26113374.  
Party-a taxpayer is not on general grounds  
Attachments:  
1. Efficient indicators of the Program;  
2. Summary cost estimates to implement the program (from all funding sources).  

10. Signatures and seals  

Party-1  
Deputy Minister ________________ SV Tolstoukhov  
MP  
PARTY-2  
__________________ Leader  
MP  

Attachment number 1  
the Treaty of "____ " ______ 2010 p. № ______  

Efficient indicators of the budget programs:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Number of participants in programs aimed at integration of the Ukrainian youth to the European and global youth community</td>
<td>Yew.people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Number of participants in programs aimed at forming a national children and youth awareness, promote patriotism, spirituality, morality and human values</td>
<td>Yew.people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Number of participants in programs aimed at promoting youth employment, professional orientation of children and youth</td>
<td>Yew.people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Number of program participants to ensure full access of children and youth for human rights and democracy</td>
<td>Yew.people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Number of participants in programs aimed at providing healthy and safe lifestyles of children and youth</td>
<td>Yew.people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.</td>
<td>Number of participants in programs aimed at strengthening of the family, contribute to the improvement of demographic situation, overcoming the demographic crisis</td>
<td>Yew.people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.</td>
<td>The percentage of children and youth, which conducted the work on prevention of smoking, alcoholism, drug use, the total number of youth in Ukraine</td>
<td>Percent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.</td>
<td>The percentage of children and young people who receive legal assistance in solving social problems, the total number of youth in Ukraine</td>
<td>Percent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.</td>
<td>The percentage of youth who will be informed about possible integration of the Ukrainian youth to European and world youth community, the total number of youth in Ukraine</td>
<td>Percent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.</td>
<td>The percentage of youth involved in activities aimed at professional orientation and the issue of youth employment, the total number of youth in Ukraine</td>
<td>Percent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>