

Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of youth



COUNTRY SHEET ON YOUTH POLICY IN UKRAINE



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1. Context and principles of national youth policy

State youth policy in Ukraine is among the priorities of the state policy and is implemented for the benefit of young people, society and the state; taking into account the capacity of Ukraine, its economic, social, historical, cultural development and international experience of the state support to young people.

Youth policy in Ukraine is implemented at a rather high level with due regard for respective requirements of the international community: - development and adoption of an efficient legislative and regulatory framework, covering implementation of the state youth policy; - establishment of the public authority structures responsible for coordination of actions in the area of state youth policy; - attempts of involving young people and youth non-governmental organisations into implementation of the state youth policy.

Context and principles of the national youth policy in Ukraine for 2016-2020 are defined by the Concept State Target Social Programme “Youth of Ukraine” for 2016-2020.

Aims of the Programme

The State Target Social Programme “Youth of Ukraine” for 2016-2020 (hereinafter referred to as the Programme) rests on the need for meaningful development and self-realisation of young people, who are a value for the society, whereas social support to youth is one of the core priorities in public policy.

The Programme draws upon the scientific analysis of the state of play and challenges in the development of young Ukrainians, results of the last round of implementation of the state policy in youth sector in Ukraine and is also anchored to programmatic requirements and prospects defined by the Strategy for State Youth Policy Development for the period up to 2020, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 27 September 2013 No 532, Action Plan on implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, for 2014-2017, approved by the Cabinet of Ukraine on 17 September 2014 No 8470 (Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2014, No 77, p. 2197). Sustainable Development Strategy “Ukraine 2020” approved by Decree of the President of Ukraine of 12 January 2015 No 5, documents of the European Union and the Council of Europe regulating European principles for youth policy development.

The Programme targets youth between 14 and 35, including children aged between 14 and 18.

Problems that need to be addressed:

- Non-systemic character of building citizenship and national-patriotic awareness among young people;
- Young people lacking motivation and skills for self-directed learning;
- Low level of youth employment in the labour market by chosen profession or trade; low level of practical skills among young specialists;
- Challenging and lengthy transition of young people from education to stable and satisfactory employment;
- Slow development of entrepreneurship among young people;
- Insufficient use of young people's potential for innovation;
- Low quality of secondary education of young people;
- High disease incidence and mortality rate among young people; weak motivation to lead a healthy and safe lifestyle; insufficient knowledge and skills concerning life safety;
- Insufficient acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies beyond the education system, in order to raise young people's employability in the labour market;
- Low level of career guidance for young people;
- Lack of sustainable trend towards decrease of crime and violence in youth environment and lack of systematic prevention work;
- Low level of housing provision for young families;
- Poor organisation and culture of young people's leisure;
- Weak integration of Ukrainian youth into the European and global youth community.

Analysis of underlying causes and justification of the need to address the problem in a programmatic approach

The objective causes underlying the above problems are:

- A relatively low level of social and economic development and limited financial resources of the state;
- Negative impact of inertia on the society, related to old ways of administrative command type of management and totalitarian ideology;
- Underdeveloped civil society organisations, non-availability of any mechanism of young people's involvement and creative application of other countries' good practices, as well as alignment of the national youth policy with the EU youth policy.

Subjective causes include:

- Unsatisfactory compliance of the society with laws due to poor political and legal culture;

- Weak co-ordination and interaction between government agencies, local self-governments, civil society organisations and employers, trade unions, international organisations, in the area of implementation of state youth policy;
- Lack of fully operational mechanism for development and implementation of state youth policy and building links between administration and youth environments; poor awareness of young people about state youth policy.

The state youth policy needs improvement in order to align it with the needs of young people and Ukrainian society.

Purpose of the Programme

The Programme is aimed at creating conducive conditions for development and self-realisation of Ukrainian youth, building its citizenship position and national-patriotic awareness.

Implementation of the Programme will allow in 2020 to see the increase of up to 50% versus 2015 (13.8%) in the number of young people participating in youth programmes and activities, aimed at solving youth problems. At the same time, the proportion of active participation of the Ukrainian society in national-patriotic activities in 2020 will reach 25%.

Ways and methods of addressing problems, implementation timeline

In view of rational use of resources, the Programme envisages concentration of efforts on six priority tasks:

Priority 1. Building active citizenship and national-patriotic upbringing – implementation of activities aimed to revive national-patriotic upbringing, assertion of citizenship awareness and active participation of young people.

The priority is planned to be implemented in the following directions:

“Youth in Harmony with Law”

Purpose: Enhance prevention of law-breaking through raising legal awareness, legal culture and legal behaviour of young people.

“Patriot”

Purpose: Build patriotic awareness of young people, specifically in education institutions and youth settings through development of historical memory; promote Ukrainian culture and folk traditions; raise awareness of national identity; engagement of young people in activity beneficial for society.

“Dignity and Tolerance”

Purpose: Develop the sense of personal and national dignity among young people, break inferiority stereotypes, develop respectful attitude to contribution of national minorities in state-building processes in Ukraine.

“Environmental Protection”

Purpose: Develop caring attitude towards the environment.

“Culture and Spirit”

Purpose: Support youth initiatives; create conditions for young people’s creative and spiritual development and intellectual growth.

Priority 2. Young people’s healthy lifestyle – implementing measures aimed at promotion and affirmation of healthy and safe lifestyle and health culture among youth.

The priority is planned to be implemented in two areas:

“Sound Mind in Sound Body”

Purpose: Enhance health of young people; promote and affirm healthy and safe lifestyle and health culture among youth.

“In Harmony with Oneself and the World”

Purpose: Foster strengthening of mental health of young people; build internal culture of relations in the family and social settings; ensure reproductive health of young people; promoting safe lifestyle among young people.

Priority 3. Development of non-formal education – implementing activities aimed at acquiring knowledge, skills and competencies by young people beyond the system of formal education, in particular by volunteering.

The priority is planned to be implemented in the following areas:

“Youth Worker”

Purpose: implementation of the training programme for staff that work with young people involving civil servants working in the youth field and representatives of youth public organisations; address the issue of youth worker certification.

“Youth Centres”

Purpose: Carry out analysis of the existing network of institutions dealing with young people and develop it on the basis of youth centres drawing on the needs of specific regions.

“Youth Camping”

Purpose: Develop non-formal youth work by organizing equipped facilities for the use of summer camps.

“Youth Portals for Information and Learning”

Purpose: Implement measures to ensure information support to state youth policy and communication between young people in Ukraine and beyond.

“Youth Passport”

Purpose: Create a European instrument for presentation of knowledge, experience and qualification of a young individual with the view of enhancing his/her social mobility.

Priority 4. Youth employment – creating conditions and implementing measures to facilitate youth employment (providing primary and secondary employment and self-employment of young people).

The priority is planned to be implemented in the following areas:

“Career Guidance”

Purpose: Guide professional interests of young people by formula: informing – training – testing – involving; build conscious motivation in selection of field of activity that would ensure satisfaction of material and spiritual needs of young people.

“Youth Entrepreneurship”

Purpose: Promote development of youth entrepreneurship, self-employment and effective advancement of young people in entrepreneurial environment.

“Volunteer”

Purpose: Implement activities aimed at engaging young people in volunteering.

“Fostering Employment”

Purpose: Develop and implement mechanisms to increase youth employment rate by fostering job placement, internships and engagement in socially beneficial activity as a way of secondary employment.

Priority 5. Youth housing – creating conditions for providing young people with housing.

This priority stipulates providing young people with housing, targeting firstly people with special needs, young families that are composed of combatants, war veterans with disability and young families, where a member died missing or died of wounds, concussion or injury received during the defence of the Motherland, by analysing the current legislation, its improvement and effective implementation of existing state and regional programmes in this area.

Priority 6. Partnership support to young people from temporarily occupied territories and internally displaced persons – implementing measures aimed at social assertion and support to young people among internally displaced persons.

Implementation of projects within the Programme stipulates modernisation of the mechanism serving state youth policy by way of:

- co-ordinating efforts of state and local authorities with efforts of civil society organisations, institutions dealing with young people, on the national and local levels; and
- supporting socially beneficial projects of civil society organisations, in particular youth and children's public organisations.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports will undertake co-ordination of inter-agency co-operation in implementation of state youth policy.

Implementation of priority areas of the Programme includes enhanced focus and efforts on developing international youth co-operation, promoting integration of young people in global and European youth community.

The Programme implementation process stipulates a set of expert, analytical, organisational, final evaluation measures with application of gender equality.

The Programme implementation period is 2016 – 2020.

Expected results, determining Programme effectiveness

The Programme implementation will enable to:

- By 2020, increase the number of young people engaged in programmes and activities aimed at patriotic upbringing and enhancement of citizenship awareness of Ukrainian youth by 25% by building systematic educational, training and information work with involvement of institutions dealing with youth, civil society organisations, youth workers and volunteers;
- Increase by up to 30% the number of young people engaged in promotion and assertion of healthy and safe lifestyle and health culture;
- Create a holistic system of non-formal education for youth;
- Ensure annual training of 100 staff working with young people involving civil servants working in the youth field and representatives of youth organisations, and their certification;
- Ensure development of youth entrepreneurship by improving the existing legal framework and streamlining preferences for young entrepreneurs, building young people's entrepreneurship skills;
- Ensure support to young people's employment and foster opening new job places for young people;
- Raise the level of self-organisation and self-governance of civil society organisations and their groups;
- Ensure involvement of young people in volunteering as a form of socially beneficial activity within secondary employment;

- By 2020, reduce the rate of law-breaking among youth by 20% by enhancing legal awareness and participation of young people in socially beneficial community-focused activity;
- Ensure effective implementation of state and regional programmes aimed at providing young people with housing, in the first place targeting people with special needs, young families that are composed of combatants, war veterans with disability and young families, where a member died missing or died of wounds, concussion or injury received during the defence of the Motherland;
- Ensure integration of Ukrainian youth in the European and global youth structures;
- Increase by 25% the number of young people who participate in implementation of projects of the European Union and other countries, in particular in the Erasmus + Programme.

Evaluation of the Programme implementation progress will be carried out by the Ministry of Youth and Sports together with research institutions.

If necessary, planned activities will be reviewed and more effective ways to address problems will be sought and applied.

Assessment of financial, technical and human resources necessary for Programme implementation

Costs for Programme implementation will be allocated in the state and local budgets as well as from other sources not prohibited by the legislation.

The amount of costs necessary for Programme implementation shall be defined on the yearly basis when drafting respective annual budgets with regard to their actual capacity.

2. Statistics on young people

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Promotion of Social Development of Youth in Ukraine" young people are persons aged 14 to 35 years.

This age group can be divided into three separate categories of youth:

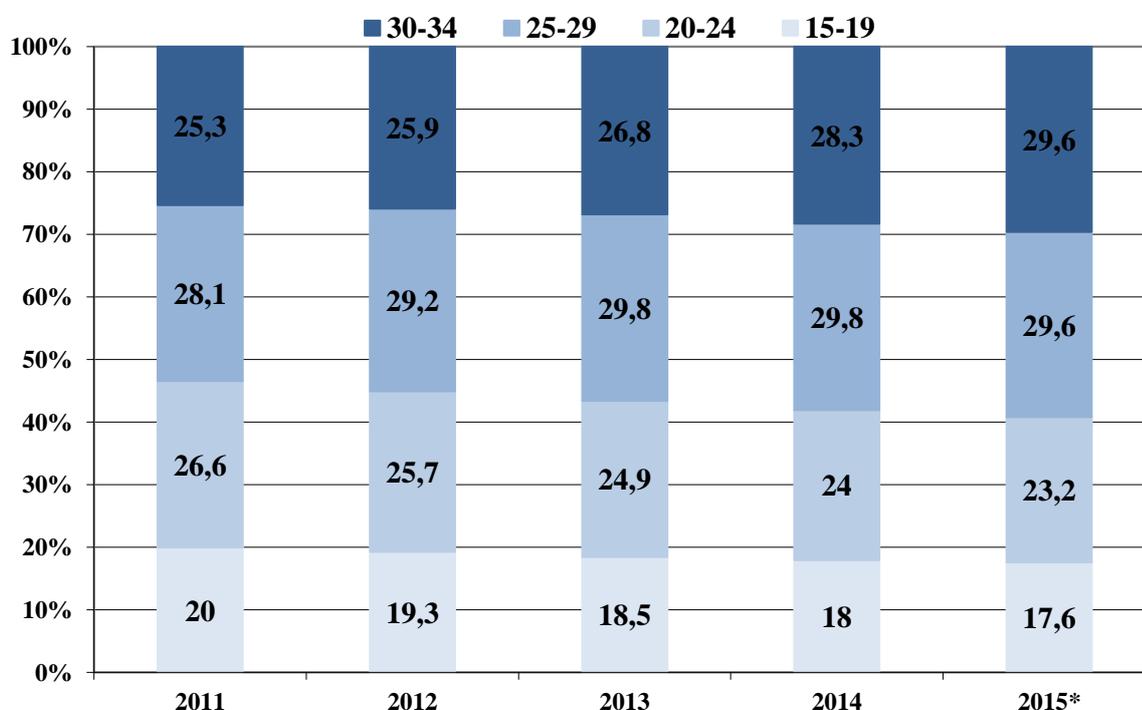
- 15-19 years old - mostly students, who live with their parents and are usually fully supported. Determining actors of socialisation at this stage are the family and the school;
- 20-24 years old - youth who get further education in educational institutions of I-IV level of accreditation. School and changing social environment impact significantly on the socialisation of young people at this stage;
- 25-29 years old - young people who are working. Socialisation is completed by the inclusion of a young person in the process of social production.

At the age of 30, we can speak about an independent, fully formed person. Of course, such grading may not reflect all the nuances of socialisation, but it is typical for most of the modern Ukrainian youth.

As of 01.01.2015 **the number of young people** aged 14-35 years in Ukraine amounted to 12, 795, 000 people (around 32% of the population of Ukraine). Of these, 6,518,641 (51%) people are male and 6,276,129(49%) are female.

At the beginning of 2015, the biggest age group was young people aged 30-34 years and 25-29 years (by 3.5 million people), persons aged 20-24 years - 2.7 million, the youngest members of the youth sector (teenagers aged 15-19 years) - 2 million.

The distribution of young people aged 15-34 years by selected age groups in Ukraine in 2011-2015. (At the beginning of the year), %.



****excluding the temporarily occupied territory of AR Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, and the anti-terrorist operation zone***

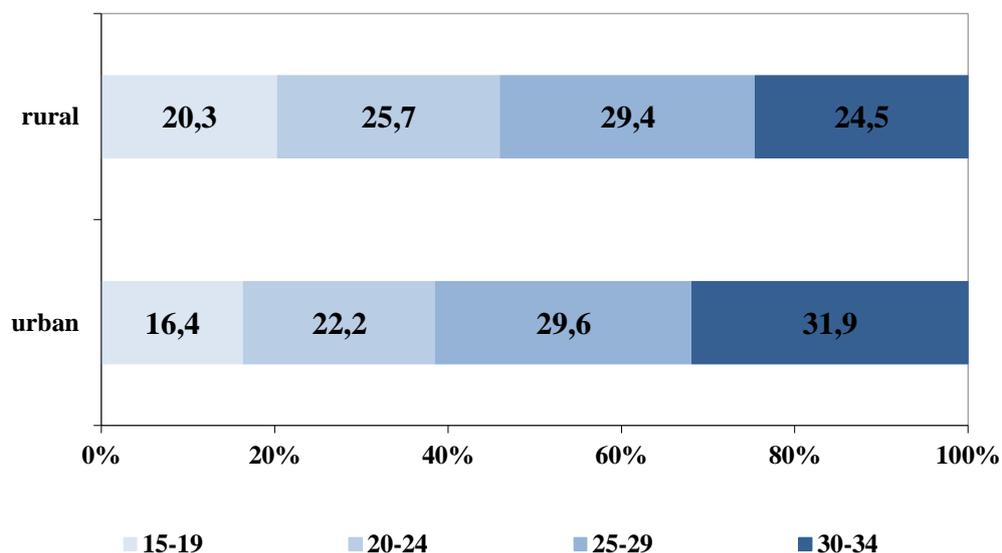
(according to State Statistics Service of Ukraine)

Most young people live in urban areas - 70%. In the cities the proportion of persons aged 15-34 years in the population is now close to 28%, while youth living in rural areas forms close to 26.6%.

Comparison of young age **structure by type of settlement** shows that the share of rural youth population groups is higher than in urban areas. This is because in rural areas, as compared, there are higher birth rates and urban areas are the centre of gravity of highly

educated young people with some work experience, where there is more opportunity for older age groups.

Distribution of urban and rural youth aged 15 - 34 years by selected age groups in Ukraine in 2015 . (at the beginning of the year)



(according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine)

****excluding the temporarily occupied territory of AR Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, and the anti-terrorist operation zone***

Among the regions of Ukraine, the largest contribution to the total number of Ukrainian youth engaged in densely populated industrial regions - Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv and the capital city Kyiv. In these four regions live 30.5% of all young people.

Almost a quarter (24.8%) of all young people is concentrated in the following five areas: Lviv, Odessa, Luhansk, Zaporizhia and Kyiv (number of young people in each of them exceeds half a million).

A large share of young people stands out in the Western regions of Ukraine with a relatively young population (Volyn, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, and Chernivtsi region), due to high level of birth rate in these regions.

In general, around half of Ukrainian youth (45%) live at parents' or relatives' places, 32% have an own apartment (house), and 12% rent an/a apartment/room. At the age of 30-34, only half of the young people have their own accommodation.

Evaluating their health status, 58% of the interviewed Ukrainian youth in 2015 said that they are apparently healthy, but sometimes they have cold or other short illnesses. Two per cent

of the respondents have serious health problems, and one per cent have a disability category.

In Ukraine remains the traditionally **high education level of young people**. This is due to the compulsory and secondary general education free of charge, an extensive network of higher and vocational education and value orientations of Ukrainian.

49% of Ukrainian youth have completed higher education (university of III-IV accreditation level) or will get it after graduation from their educational institution. There are 43% of such respondents among men, and 56% among women.

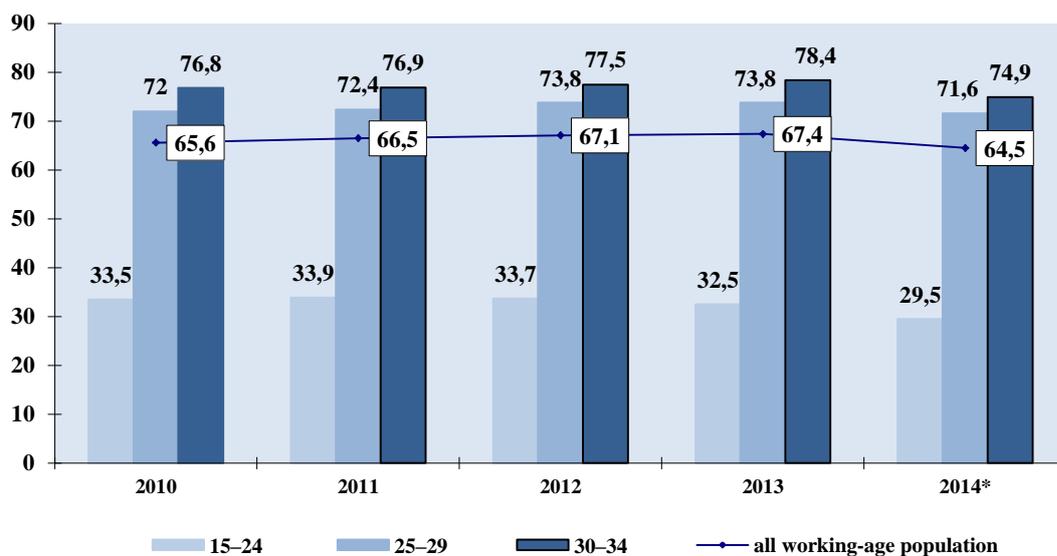
The level of education of young people aged 14-35 years in Ukraine,%

The level of education	2014-2015
higher education	28,2
basic higher	3,4
incomplete higher	13,9
vocational	17,7
complete general secondary	22,6
basic general secondary	13
primary general secondary	4,0
have no primary general and are illiterate	0,2

(according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine)

The socio-economic situation of young people can be determined by analysing the main indicators of the youth labour market. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2014 there were 7,654.6 thousands economically active people aged 15-34 years (including 6,621.1 employed and 1,033.5-unemployed), representing 40.2% the total economically active population of working age.

The level of youth employment by age groups in 2010-2014 *.%



(according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine)

*** In 2014 data provided excluding the temporarily occupied the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.**

Youth employment is decreasing because of negative trends in the labour market across the country. The main reasons: - reduction in the number of employed, - reduction in the number of workers, transfer of employees to part-time, - reduction in the number of vacancies declared by employers.

The level of employment negatively affects deteriorating situation in the labour market of Luhansk and Donetsk regions, due to the military operations.

Since 2014, there is an acute problem with internally displaced persons in Ukraine. According to the UN, the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in Ukraine exceeds 1,8 million people (including those who have moved to other regions of Ukraine and those who travelled outside the country). Half of internally displaced persons are youth aged 16-35 years (50%).

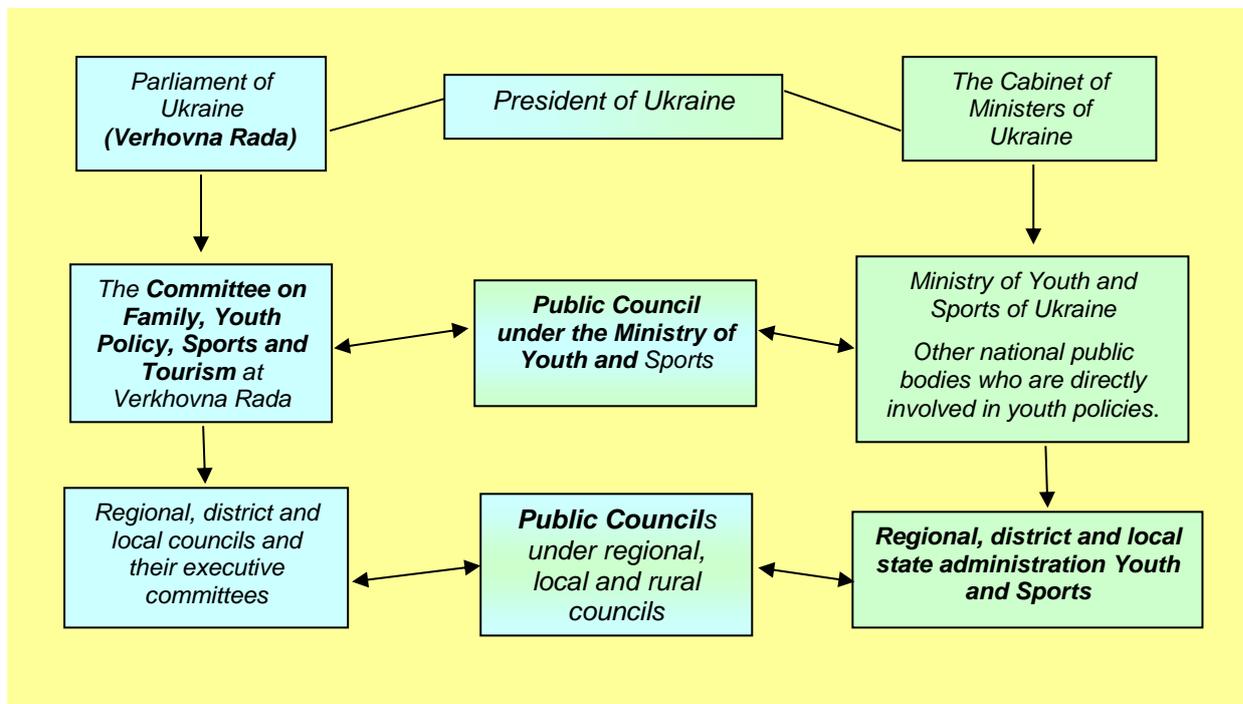
Evaluating their concerns regarding different problems of Ukraine, Ukrainian youth first of all mentioned threat of war and terrorism (56%). In the second place are economic problems, economic instability (inflation, unemployment etc.) – 52%. In the third place – corruption and the fact that the law does not exist for officials and rich people – 47%. Full information about the sociology on youth in Ukraine: see Sociological survey "Youth of Ukraine – 2015":

http://www.gfk.com/fileadmin/user_upload/dyna_content/UA/Molod_Ukraine_2015_EN.pdf

3. Actors and Structures

3.1 Public authorities

The structure of state bodies of managing youth policy



Ministry in charge of youth

The main authority responsible for implementing youth policy in Ukraine is the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine.

Minister of Youth and Sports of Ukraine is Ihor Zhdanov, since December 2, 2014.

According to Decree 390 of the President of Ukraine of 2013, the Ministry's specific tasks include the development of measures to promote healthy lifestyles, youth employment, conditions for the intellectual and creative self-development of youth, social development of children and youth, humanistic values and patriotism among young people. It is also responsible for state support for youth and children's associations, and for promoting volunteering.

The main structure of the Ministry which is responsible for youth policy is the **Youth Policy Department**. Head of the Department is Irina Belyaeva.

<http://dsmsu.gov.ua/index/ua>

Number of people who work in this ministry in the youth department – 15 persons.

Contact person in the youth department competent for European youth policy:

Iryna Belyaeva

Head of Youth Policy Department

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e-mail: belyaeva@sport.gov.ua

Other national public bodies who are directly involved in youth policies:

Youth issues are multi-sector and cut across many different areas of governance. Other Ministries and with a significant role in youth law and policy implementation:

The **Ministry of Education and Science** is responsible for all levels of formal education (pre-school, primary school, secondary school and tertiary education) and vocational and out-of-school education. The Ministry of Education and Science is also responsible for teacher training. <http://mon.gov.ua/>.

The **Ministry of Health** is divided into four State Services, along with a Central Body. The State Services include: Epidemiological Service; Medications; Control of Drugs; and prevention HIV/AIDS and Other Socially Dangerous Illnesses. The Ministry of Health manages Youth Friendly Clinics, (specialised subdivisions are usually part of children's clinics that provide medical services for youth, inform and consult young people, particularly on HIV and STI Prevention), which were developed in collaboration with UNICEF. Currently the country has 104 clinics. <https://www.moz.gov.ua>.

The **Ministry of Social Policy** is responsible for the provision of social services to "particularly vulnerable groups". The Ministry manages the Centres for Social services for families, children and youth, Centre for Social Rehabilitation of children with disabilities, the State complex of social rehabilitation children with disabilities, the State Service for Labour. <http://www.mlsp.gov.ua>

Sports for All is a State organisation, under the Ministry of Youth and Sport, established by the President of Ukraine in 2003. Its focus is on the promotion of healthy lifestyles in the general population, with a particular focus on sport and physical activity. <http://sportforall.gov.ua/>

Parliament commission in charge of youth issues

The **Committee on Family, Youth Policy, Sports and Tourism in Verkhovna Rada** of Ukraine. Head of the Committee - Artur Palatnyy.

<http://komsport.rada.gov.ua/komsport/control/uk>

Committee activity directions: state policy in the field of family relations; state policy in the field of rehabilitation and recreation for children; state policy to facilitate the development of the family, to families with children, the protection of street children; the demographic policy;

national-patriotic education of children and youth; state youth policy; physical education; sports and sporting activities; travel and tourism activity; resorts and recreational activities.

3.1.2 Regional public authorities with competencies in the youth field

The structure of the public administration in Ukraine consists of regional, district and local administrations.

On the regional level, Youth and Sports Office within the Regional State Administration is responsible for implementing youth policy. The Office is a unit of RSA, accountable and controlled by Chairman of RSA and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine.

3.1.3 Local public authorities with competencies in the youth field

On the local level, department or sector of Youth and Sport in the structure of local and district state administrations are responsible for youth policy.

3.2 Youth welfare services (comprising public and/or non-public actors)

There are some networks of available public services for different social groups of youth in Ukraine: a network of government agencies, social service centres for families, children and young people and institutions of social services.

These centres are open for all young people who need help, understanding or information. Here they can get various social services, support, assistance and care. The structure of these centres includes social service institutions:

- social services for families, children and youth (696 total in Ukraine),
- social centres for mother and child centres (15 total in Ukraine),
- centres for HIV-positive children and youth (6 total in Ukraine),
- centres of social and psychological rehabilitation of children and youth with functional disabilities(17 total in Ukraine),
- Youth Friendly Clinics (24 total in Ukraine).

More information: <http://www.mlsp.gov.ua/labour/control/uk/index>

A significant contribution to youth work, comes from NGOs. The work of charity organisation "Caritas Ukraine", which is engaged to help young people who are in difficult life situations should be noted. This activity BU "Caritas Ukraine" includes the work of 12 social centres for children and youth (Kyiv, Donetsk, Lviv, Khmelnytsky, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kolomyia, Drohobych, Stryi, Borislav, Brody, and Novovolinsk). <http://caritas-ua.org>.

3.3 Non-public actors/structures & youth services with competencies in the youth field

Several United Nations organisations are heavily involved in youth policy, including, notably UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF (which focuses on particular at risk groups) and UNODC (which works particularly on drug policy and HIV prevention).

<http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/en/home.html>

<http://www.unfpa.org.ua/>

<http://www.unicef.org/ukraine/>

3.3.1 Youth Councils

Ukraine has two main national youth associations:

Public Association "**National Youth Council UKRAINE**" is a national youth platform, which was established in 2015. The goal of the organisation is to represent and protect the civil, political, social and economic rights of young people in Ukraine, to expand opportunities for personal development and active youth participation in political life. The "National Youth Council UKRAINE" includes 17 leading youth organisations, of which 12 are all-Ukrainian.

More information <http://www.nycukraine.org/index.php>

Contact person:

Yana Konotopenko (Secretary General)

mail: NYCUkr@gmail.com

tel:+380672540165

The **Ukrainian Youth Forum**, which was established in 2005. The goal of the organisation is consolidation of youth, improving the state youth sector and implementation of European values in the context of the general development of Ukraine. The Ukrainian Youth Forum includes 16 all-Ukraine children's and youth organisations and is active in healthy lifestyles, technology, innovation, business development, ecology and democratic development of the state.

More information (<https://www.facebook.com/UkrainianYouthForum>).

mail: uyf@ukr.net

3.3.2 Youth NGOs

According to the State Statistics Service, the number of officially registered youth NGOs is 5450 (7.8% of all NGOs). Specific research and monitoring activities of youth NGOs in Ukraine are not carried out, so we cannot operate reliable statistical or empirical data on the participation of youth organisations in realization of youth policy. According to the Institute of Sociology of NAS of Ukraine, membership of the "student associations, youth organisations" during the past 20 years is not more than 2% of the population aged 18 years and older. A

common database that contains contacts and information about youth organisations has not yet been created.

3.4 National network(s) for knowledge on youth linking all actors in the field (policy makers, researchers, young people and their organisations, NGOs)?

Youth Worker Programme Ukraine is a common platform for public servants and NGO representatives for empower the implementation of programmes and activities to young people, information exchange on best practices and professional contacts. The network carries out trainings, runs a FB-group and a website.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/youth.worker.ua/>

<http://youth-worker.org.ua/about/us/>

State institute of family and youth policy is the only state research centre that provides scientific support for the evidence-based Youth Policy in Ukraine. The Institute collects and processes data on youth, conducts thorough research on youth involving a wide range of experts and researchers in the youth field. <http://dimp.org.ua>

In order to promote public participation in the formulation and implementation of government policy on youth and sport acts as the **Public Council** under the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine. The main objectives of the Public Council are: the promotion of citizens constitutional right to participate in the management of state affairs, monitoring the activities of the Ministry of Youth and Sport, promoting public opinion in the formulation and implementation of public policy in the youth field, the field of physical culture and sports. Members of the Public Council are representatives of institutions or from civil society working in the area that is connected with the activities of the Ministry. Duration of the Public Council mandate - 2 years. More information: <http://dsmsu.gov.ua/index/ua/material/19123>

EKCYPcorrespondent is the representative of the State Institute of Family and Youth Policy.

4. Legislation

The regulation of state youth policy in Ukraine is based on the existing legislation defining the general provisions, priority and specific activity of the state in accordance with the Declaration on General Principles of State Youth Policy in Ukraine (№ 2859-XII of December 5, 1992).

Sphere of youth policy regulated by the following legislative acts:

General

- Law on State Programme “National Action Plan to Implement the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child until 2016”, 2009
- Law on Protection of Childhood, 2001
- Law on Fostering Youth Socialisation and Development in Ukraine, 1993 (as amended)
- Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 532/2013 on the Strategy for the State Youth Policy Development for the Period up to 2020, 2013 (“Ukraine Youth Strategy”)
- Concept for State Programme ‘Youth of Ukraine’ for 2016 – 2020 (“Concept for 2016 – 2020”), 2015
- Law on Non- Discrimination, 2013

Volunteering

- Law on Volunteering, 2015

Non-formal education

- Law on Education, 1991 (amended in 2015)
- Law on Higher Education, 2014 (amended in 2015)

Active citizenship

- Law on Youth and Children’s Organisations, 1999 (amended in 2015)

Healthy lifestyle and sport

- Law of Fundamental Healthcare Principles of Ukraine, 1993 (amended in 2015)
- Law on Social Work with Families, Children and Youth, 2001(amended in 2012)
- Law on Physical Culture and Sports, 1994 (amended in 2015)
- Law on AIDS Prevention and Social Security of the Population of Ukraine, 2009
- Family Code of Ukraine, 2002 (amended in 2015).

It should be noted that Ukraine is developing the **new "Law on youth"**. It will be a comprehensive document which will render null previous laws. However, this law will become a code for young people, aiming to expand capabilities and foster involvement in the social and political life.

The full review of legislation on youth policy in Ukraine, can be found on:
http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/uk/home/library/democratic_governance/gap_analysis_of_national_youth-legislation/.

The full version of legislative acts on youth policy in Ukraine can be read on the link:
<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show>.

5. National Policy Programmes on youth

The Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine in co-operation with youth NGO, Reanimation reform package, the UNDP in Ukraine, and the Reform Support Centre at CMU developed a **Roadmap for reforms of the youth sector**. Implementation of this reform plan will build a European youth policy in Ukraine.

Main goal: The development of an active youth sector with a higher level of youth engagement in civil society. The goal is to increase this level to the median European level (~25%).

Reform tasks:

- “Mobile Youth” – an initiative to have more than 50% of Ukrainian youth visiting other regions of Ukraine and/or EU countries.
- Introduction of European norms and standards to domestic youth policy.
- Creation of new instrument for civic education.
- Development of National and local youth initiatives.

Reform Directive №1:

National Patriotic Education for Youth (Civic Education): 2016-2020

1. An active civic role for youth and the development of civic education
2. Camps and training initiatives for youth
3. Development of a civic engagement system “Jura” based on learning historical heritage

New Reform Law «On Youth»

1. A guarantee of youth rights
2. No further decisions on youth without youth
3. Implementation of European Charter on youth participation on local and regional levels
4. Youth Centres as centres for civic education
5. European standards for state youth policy

Reform Directive №2:

Programme Youth of Ukraine for 2016-2020

Quality Education

- “National Quality Label” for youth centres
- Law “On the Recognition of Non-Formal Education”
- “Youth Worker” State Programme (together with UNDP)

Dignified Work

- Professional Orientation Website “My Career” (together with UNDP)
- National Volunteer Service (together with UN Volunteers)
- Work Standards for Youth Employment Centres
- Affordable Housing

Healthy Youth

- Website “Sportify” (together with UNDP)
- Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) (together with UNFPA)
- Support of non-formal youth sport participation
- Network of youth summer camps

National-Patriotic Education

Support of Vulnerable Youth Groups

Reform Directive №3:

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH PARTICIPATION

- Youth exchange council with other countries.

As of today, Intergovernmental Agreements were signed with Poland and Lithuania on the establishment of Councils for Youth Exchange.

The Councils’ operation system involves a separate funding from the State Budget, competition among the projects and recording of youth exchanges. The requirement for conducting these events is to develop a list of participants from both participating countries on the 50/50 basis. This year we have a confirmed funding from Poland (1 million EUR) and from Lithuania (50,000 EUR) and 500,000 UAH, per each country, from Ukraine to implement exchanges with these countries. There are draft agreements with France, Germany and Canada in processing.

- Strengthening of relationships with international agencies and institutions.
- Opening and establishment of new projects and possibilities for youth.
- Increase in donor contributions to youth policy

Reform Directive №4:

TRANSPARENCY AND EFFICIENCY IN THE USE OF STATE FUNDS

1. New effective model for youth support – A foundation for the support of youth initiatives
2. New system of the Youth Awards by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

3. Presidential Grant for institutional development of All-Ukrainian youth and children NGOs

4. Quality partnerships between the State and NGOs through a competition process

5. A simplification of state funding:

- norms for activities meet the needs of the present
- payment for works and services are made before the event

6. State endowments for youth organisations.

Indicators for success till 2020 by the numbers:

- 100 Regional Youth Centres, which have achieved National Quality Level.
- 50 000 Youth, who have passed the “My Career” proficiency test.
- 10 000 volunteers, working on National Volunteer Service activities
- 4000 Certified Youth Workers
- 50 equipped facilities for summer camps.

More details about the programmes that are already implemented within the Roadmap reforms.

Programme “Youth Worker”

In Ukraine, youth work is primarily realised by civil servants employed by regional and local Departments of Youth and Sports. In addition, a number of NGOs offer training and other activities for youth. Yet, according to the Council of Europe expert review, there are no systematic measures to support and further develop youth work on national and local levels. In addition, there is no constructive dialogue and cooperation between civil servants who work with youth and civil society. Finally, there is a need to reform a paternalistic approach to youth development and introduce best international practices of youth engagement and informal learning in Ukraine.

In response to these challenges, UNDP Ukraine, in co-operation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine and State Institute for Family and Youth Policy, launched innovative educational “Youth Worker” Programme.

The programme is aimed at ensuring an appropriate knowledge level on priorities, trends and challenges of youth policy and youth work, while building capacity of youth workers in Ukraine. The target groups of the programme are civil servants who work with youth and leaders of youth NGOs. Training is organised in the form of joint learning, aiming to facilitate dialogue and cooperation between state actors and civil society. Currently, the “Youth Worker” programme consists of three levels of training:

Basic - 3 days

For civil servants of all levels, working with youth, and for youth NGOs (100%) 4 modules:

- Youth policy, organisation of work with youth
- Project management
- Personal competencies
- Tools of co-operation between government agencies and NGOs, best practices.

Specialised –3 days

For civil servants and youth NGOs who completed 1st level training and are willing to improve their qualification (30%) Possible specialised trainings could contain, but not be limited to:

- Development of volunteering
- Management of social projects
- Integration of vulnerable groups: migrants, street children, formerly imprisoned
- Healthy lifestyle promotion etc.

Training for Trainers - 5 days

For participants of the 1st level who are willing to organise the trainings and were recommended by the trainers (10%). Graduates will get licensed state certificates and will have a right to organise such trainings with the support of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine and State Institute for Family and Youth Policy.

Term-plans

Middle-term plans, 2014-2019

In 5 years, all civil servants and leaders of youth NGOs (around 4000) have completed basic level trainings, 30% have completed specialised trainings (1200), 10% have completed training for trainers (400).

Long-term plans: Programme “Youth Worker” – is mandatory for obtaining the profession “Youth worker”, is financed by the government and donors, and is developed and implemented together with the civil sector, on equal terms.

After the training, a number of participants organised different follow-up events and projects in the regions.

Strategically, Youth Worker programme makes up a key part of government documents. For example, it is included in the Action Plan for Implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and Concept of Youth Development Strategy 2016-2020. It will be further strengthened in the context of co-operation with the Youth Department of the Council of

Europe. The programme was presented to the Council of Europe during the best practice exchange session in November 2014.

More information: <http://youth-worker.org.ua>

Project «My career»

UNDP in Ukraine, in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the State Employment Service launched in 2015 a career guidance and career building website for the Youth Portal - "My Career".
<http://www.mycareer.org.ua>

The portal "My Career" provides information about the labour market and actual profession, opportunities for development and the correct construction career. In addition, it can offer young people to take internationally licensed test to determine the interests, skills and the choice of the future direction of study.

Objectives:

- Provide advice and recommendations on student interests and aptitudes
- Help chose the direction of education and institution
- Familiarize youth with the principles of career building.

Components of the portal:

1. Career choices

The site helps young people to choose their future profession, according to their interests and skills. It is especially tailored to the needs of young people and provides the ability to pass a test of professional orientation, and it proposed a test designed by Magellan University (Italy), which is based on determining the individual interests and abilities and aptitudes of the student. When a young person gets the test results, s/he will be asked to contact qualified career guidance professionals, offering free advice. In September 2015, 50 specialists completed training in career counselling methodology and Magellan certified specialists in interpreting test results.

2. Education

After receiving the results of the test, young people can find information about educational institutions of Ukraine, as well as opportunities for education abroad.

3. Internships and work

This section provides information on the current trends of the labour market, tips for writing resumes, preparing for interviews, training and finding work. The section developed in partnership with the largest Ukrainian search engine work - site rabota.ua. The section also includes a part on entrepreneurship, which tells about the benefits of opening your own business, provides information on the key steps in this area and lists of useful resources for finding like-minded people and funding. The section of civic participation and volunteering talks about the benefits of active participation in youth and volunteer organisations.

4. Information for parents

Since parents have a very strong influence on their child's career choice, this section provides tips specifically designed for parents who want to understand their child and help her/him to take this important decision.

Online service for youth SPORTIFY

In order to develop the existing sports infrastructure and attracting young people to mass sports, UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine developed the information system Sportify. <http://sportify.org.ua>

The project "Sportify" was launched by the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine jointly with UNDP, representatives of NGOs and sports volunteers. Through this portal, through an easy to use mobile application - every citizen who wants to join or bring their children to physical training and sports - can find information about existing in the city sports facilities (sports section in the Youth Academy, clubs, swimming pools, sports grounds, etc.).

Today "Sportify" already covers such cities, as Kyiv and Odessa. The next step will be in Lviv, Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk, aiming to create in the nearest future the largest Ukrainian interactive sports facilities.

6. Budget / Public expenditure allocated to youth

Financing of programs for youth is provided from the state and local budgets and other sources not prohibited by legislation.

The amount necessary for implementation youth policy shall be defined on the yearly basis when drafting respective annual budgets with regard to their actual capacity.

The financing of youth policy programme implementation is managed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Officially registered youth NGOs, (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.

In 2015, for measures on youth and state support of youth and children's organisations, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine allocated 13,000,000 UAH. Of these, 2,000,000 were distributed to youth organisations through an open competition of the projects.

Total amount of funding organisations for children and young people in the regions are different. Some local governments do not invest in youth and children's programmes, while others involve them in social projects.

In view of the decentralisation process that began in Ukraine in 2015, regional and local authorities responsible for the implementation of youth policies will, in the nearest future, receive bigger financial opportunities for realisation of programmes for youth.

7. European Dimension of youth policy

Very important is that a post of Deputy Minister of Youth and Sport on European Integration was recently established. Each Ministry also has a Deputy Director on European Integration. This is relevant, if youth policy reform issues are conceived as part of the European integration process.

7.1 Council of Europe

Ukraine has bilateral relations with the Council of Europe's inter-institutional and community levels.

During the General Assembly of the European Youth Forum, in November 2010 in Kyiv, Ukraine proposed to the Council of Europe to sign a Framework Co-operation Programme on Youth Policy.

The first Framework Programme of Co-operation in Youth Policy between the State Service for Youth and Sports of Ukraine and the Youth Department of the Council of Europe was concluded for 2012-13. The second Framework Programme of Co-operation in Youth Policy between the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine and the Council of Europe covering 2014-15 years, and including a series of joint activities (seminars, trainings, round tables, etc.), was signed in June 2014.

European Youth Foundation announced funding of priority projects for the near future connected with Ukraine. This information is being disseminated among youth organisations.

More information about co-operation between the Council of Europe and Ukraine: <http://dsmsu.gov.ua/index/ua/category/347>.

7.2 European Union

7.2.1 Implementation of the Youth in Action programme

During the term of the EU program "Youth in Action" 2007-2013, Ukraine took part in the two of five areas: №2 (European Voluntary Service) №3 (exchanges, workshops, seminars).

During this period, representatives of youth NGOs of Ukraine took part in about 829 trainings and 724 youth exchanges, becoming leaders in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus in this area of the programme.

As for the participation of representatives of Ukraine in the European Voluntary Service projects, over the period 2007-2013, 783 young people from Ukraine took part in it, during this period 690 EVS projects were implemented in Ukraine. There is a trend of increase in the number of Ukrainian volunteers, who travel abroad for participation in the EVS project. At the same time, an increasing number of foreign volunteers travel to Ukraine (326 foreign volunteers worked in Ukraine in 2007-2013).

More information about implementation of the Youth in Action programme in Ukraine:

<http://www.yia.org.ua/>

8. Further sources of information on youth policy in Ukraine.

1. State report to the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers on the situation of young people in Ukraine in 2014: <http://dsmsu.gov.ua/index/ua/material/21176>
2. Sociological survey "Youth of Ukraine - 2015": http://www.gfk.com/fileadmin/user_upload/dyna_content/UA/Molod_Ukraine_2015_EN.pdf
3. Gap analysis of Ukrainian youth legislation in relation to recommendations of the EU-Ukraine Association agreement and other relevant EU policies (2015): http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/uk/home/library/democratic_governance/gap_analysis_of_national_youth-legislation/
4. Research Report "Volunteerism in Ukraine" prepared by GfK, commissioned by the United Nations in Ukraine (2014): http://www.gfk.com/fileadmin/user_upload/dyna_content_import/2015-09-01_press_releases/data/ua/Documents/Presentations/report_vyshlisky.pdf
5. Research Report "Health Behaviour in School-aged Children" HBSC (2014)
6. Tobacco Control in Ukraine, Second National Report (2014): <http://www.moz.gov.ua/docfiles/Zvit-tutun-control2.pdf>
7. Statistics of population of Ukraine: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>
8. Legislation of Ukraine: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua>
9. Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine <http://dsmsu.gov.ua/index/>
10. Ministry of Education and Science: www.mon.gov.ua
11. Ministry of Social Policy <http://www.mlsp.gov.ua>
12. Ministry of Health: <https://www.moz.gov.ua>
13. Sports for All <http://sportforall.gov.ua/>
14. State Institute for Family and Youth Policy <http://www.dipsm.org.ua>
15. Information Centre for Civil Society GURT <http://gurt.org.ua>
16. Portal Civil Space <http://www.prostir.ua>
17. Ukrainian Centre for Independent Political Research: <http://www.ucipr.kiev.ua>
18. UNICEF In Ukraine: <http://www.unicef.org>
19. UN Population Fund Ukraine: <http://unfpa.org.ua>
20. UNDP office in Ukraine: <http://www.undp.org.ua>
21. United Nations Volunteers in Ukraine: <http://ukraine.unv.org>
22. Youth Friendly Clinics <http://kdm-ldd.org.ua/kdm/index.php?tab=5>

23. Civic Society and the State: informational-analytical system:
<http://civic.kmu.gov.ua>
24. National Tempus/Erasmus+ Office in Ukraine: [http:// www.tempus.org.ua](http://www.tempus.org.ua)
25. Democratic Alliance: <http://www.dem-alliance.org/>
26. Foundation of Regional Initiatives: <http://fri.com.ua>
27. Civil Network OPORA: <http://www.opora.org.ua>
28. Informational Centre for Gays and Lesbian Protection “Nash Mir”:
<http://www.gay.org.ua>
29. Vocational Education in Ukraine: <http://proftekhosvita.org.ua/en>
30. Platform for Students Self-Governments: <http://www.studua.org/>
31. Every Child Foundation in Ukraine: <http://www.everychild.org.ua>
32. Open Ukraine Foundation: <http://www.openukraine.org>
33. International Renaissance Foundation: <http://www.irf.ua>
34. Network of European Information Centres: <http://ukrcei.org>
35. National Children Library of Ukraine: <http://www.chl.kiev.ua>
36. National Youth Library of Ukraine: <http://www.4uth.gov.ua>
37. Council of Europe, Information point in Ukraine: <http://www.coe.kiev.ua>
38. International Renaissance Foundation: <http://www.irf.ua>