

## United Nations Development Programme

### Promotion of Human Security for Ukrainian Youth

**Brief description:**

The overall development objective of *Promotion of Human Security for Ukrainian Youth* is to expand, deepen, and reinforce livelihood opportunities as well as peer education on healthy lifestyle in Ukraine as a means to empower youth and their communities to organize effectively in promoting civic engagement and assertive behavior as a key contribution to human development, MDGs, and human security.

The intervention reflects the multiple components of the Human Security Concept through the promotion of sustainable benefits to youth – by means of an integrated approach of education, health, and enhanced dignity. As defined by the UN established *Commission on Human Security*, the focus of newly emerging paradigm should “protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment” and calls for strategy of “protection and empowerment”.

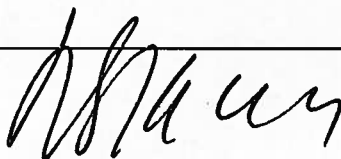
By deploying peer education as a technology, the project would provide information, motivation, behavior changes, and livelihood assets in a comprehensive and strategic manner. Peer education will be used as a methodology to disseminate concepts of human security and provide practical solutions to mitigate livelihood threats. And, youth, are the beneficiaries of both, working on preventative efforts from the outset.

A small capital grants facility will be established to help strengthen and promote the activities of youth organizations – in and out of school – and to facilitate outreach to communities. Young people have been successful in activating their parent’s interest in human security and in bringing them closer to the school community. The grant facility will provide the opportunity for them to expand this development, through community based projects. Expected tripartite arrangements for this activity (youth organizations/schools, community organizations, e.g. Parents’ Associations and Local Authorities) will accelerate expansion and form a good foundation for promoting local self-governance - an essential bi-product of a human security concept that should be nurtured.

Programme Period: 2004 -2005  
Programme Component: Human Development  
Project Title: Promotion of Human Security for Ukrainian Youth  
Management Arrangements: Preparatory Assistance

Budget: \$ 100.000

Agreed by UNDP \_\_\_\_\_



## I. Introduction

In the past decade, Ukraine has witnessed a significant transformation affecting all facets of development, from societal to economic to political, as the country returned to independent statehood and moved toward democracy and a market economy. As in most cases, transition has presented both opportunity and challenges with varying degrees of exposure to different constituents. Particularly threatened is the health and well-being of young people as they face a climate of great uncertainty. Growing unemployment and widespread poverty, drug and alcohol use, the spread of HIV/AIDS, and deteriorating educational opportunities have placed increased burden on the future of Ukraine. The casual relations between these pressures require sustained and comprehensive approaches to reverse negative trends.

Ukraine is not the only country in the region to face such challenges, nor the only country applying a peer education programme. It is, however, unique regarding the extent of problems confronting youth as well as the casual interaction between these threats. For example, as HIV/AIDS approaches one percent of the adult population, Ukraine experiences the highest infection rate in all of Europe, including Central and Eastern. Compounding this problem is the mode of transmission. It is predominately propagated by injecting drug use, not sexual activity. These interrelated factors, coupled with overall pessimism toward the future, lack of information, high unemployment, etc. only reiterate the need for quick intervention. On an encouraging note, Ukraine has adopted a systemic approach through peer education and one of the few countries successfully reaching youth, turning disparagement into a healthy future. Continued investment, however, in the younger generation must be given a priority and this will require socio-political commitment and resources. The human security approach provides the most focused entry point.

The intervention found within this proposal reflects the multiple components of the Human Security Concept through the promotion of sustainable benefits to youth – by means of an integrated approach of education, health, and enhanced dignity. As defined by the UN established *Commission on Human Security*, the focus of newly emerging paradigm should “protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment” and calls for strategy of “protection and empowerment”.

## II. Situational Analysis

Integration into the larger Europe and the world chosen by Ukraine following independence will require intensive adaptation of its social, political and economic spheres. Within this context, efforts should be future-oriented, mobilizing the strength of youth in order that they gain access to competitive labor markets as well as the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies for life in a democratic society. Transition processes have opened new opportunities for young people, but have also exposed pressures and human security problems that were not so acute or did not exist previously: widespread poverty and growing income inequality, deterioration of quality of life and access to key social services like education and health care, disintegration of families. Unless these detrimental trends are overcome, it will not only have consequences for the destiny of the country but for the region itself.

### a. *Context of Youth Perception in Ukraine*

As with any country, youth hold the key to the demographic, social and economic, political and cultural progress of Ukraine. Due to the declining availability of opportunities - rather than contributing to the well-being of their nation - youth are often turning to other, less constructive, alternatives. Their degree of satisfaction directly influences their behavior and

expectations. In turn, their potential to reach an acceptable level of human security – materially, healthily, behaviorally, etc. – is greatly diminished.

As the final report issued by Human Security Commission states strongly “Peoples ability to act on their own behalf or on the behalf of others is one key to human security. Empowered people can demand respect when their dignity has been violated. They can also create new opportunities for work and address many problems locally”. Unfortunately, the opposite is taking place in Ukraine.

According to a recent survey commissioned by UNDP and undertaken by the Social Monitoring Centre, the perceptions of contemporary Ukrainian youth toward future development substantiate a troubling outlook. According to the study, with results compiled from over 1,000 youth (aged 14-28) from Ukraine’s entire 27 administrative regions, the following results are worth highlighting:

- The large majority of young people believe that *the current situation in Ukraine falls far short of ensuring conditions for a normal and health life*. A total of 85% of the respondents disagreed with the statement: “Today, conditions have been created in Ukraine for life of citizens”.
- *Ways out in the form of employment seem futile to many youth* with as many as 64% of respondents believing (or are prone to believe) in the assertion that “Making a good living by honest work is almost impossible in Ukraine at this stage”.
- The overwhelming majority of the youth, 73%, believe that the efforts of *the State - and by proxy, other development agents - should focus on raising the standard of living for its citizens*, ensuring worthy conditions for their existence at the expense of meeting their basic demands.

On the optimistic side, young people believe in their potential with 68% fully or inclined to agree that “A purposeful and diligent young person can well achieve a success in his or her life at this stage in Ukraine”, albeit this abates with age. Further, high value was given to education by the youth surveyed, the majority believing it would assist with a successful vocation. Therefore, given a conducive environment, a framework of support for dignified alternatives, and opportunities for healthy and productive livelihoods, the youth of Ukraine should – and can - meet their optimal potential.

#### *b. Context of Human Security Threats*

The 1994 UNDP “Human Development Report” was the first to outline human security publicly for the international development community. The report defined dimensions of human security as having the following four characteristics: i) it is a universal concern, ii) components of human security are interdependent, iii) early prevention is significant, and iv) it is people-centered. Another definition of human security is a “condition or state of being characterized by freedom from pervasive threats to people’s rights, their safety, or even their lives. From a foreign policy perspective, human security is perhaps best understood as a shift in perspective or orientation...it is an alternative way of seeing the world, taking people as its point of reference, rather than focusing exclusively on the security of territory or governments” (Human Security: Safety for People in a Changing World, DFAIT, April 1999). The concerns of Ukraine and the means to overcome obstacles are contained within human security fears (e.g. – HIV/AIDS) and interventions (e.g. – peer education).

Embarking from this definition, the risk of human security threats to Ukraine can not be understated. Aside from slow annual economic growth in the 1990s, unemployment is

mounting, the health and education systems are deteriorating, and people's basic sense of pride and community are being lost. As previously noted, youth have tended to suffer the most from these multiple human security threats.

Described in brief below are a few of the greatest sources of concern on the lives and health of young people and the implications for the country's economic growth and social stability:

- *Widespread poverty:* According to the official statistics 25-30% of the Ukrainians live outside of the poverty line. The alternatives calculations of the International Labor Organization give the indicator of poverty among the adult population at the level of 57%.
- *Unemployment:* Number of the unemployed youth aged 15-19 in cities is about 40% and is 25, 2% in the rural areas (from the all number of the unemployed citizens).
- *Drug Use:* Official statistics shows that the overwhelming majority (83%) of Ukrainians diagnosed as having drug use problems are young people aged 15-17 years. At the same time, there is a marked trend of decreasing age among registered drug addicts. Many young people consider drugs an integral component of their everyday life, closely linked with the company of friends, clubs, discos, etc. Factors reported for beginning drug use include an increase in problems at home; pessimistic attitudes toward the future; and relative availability of drugs.
- *Other Health Abuses:* Aside from illicit drug use, other harmful practices are increasing. For example, statistics show that every second adolescent between the ages of 15-18 smokes cigarettes and every third one uses alcohol.
- *Risky Sexual Behavior:* Numerous studies are reporting changes in the sexual behavior of young Ukrainians, in particular, lowering the age of sexual initiation – their first experience of sex. Statistics shows that 6% of teenagers have their first sex at 11-13 years, and 11% of 14-year-olds. Research reports 21% of young people having had sexual contacts with 2 or more partners during the previous three months and only 55% of young people aged 15-22 use condoms. Notably, syphilis incidence among young people is 2-3 times higher than older age groups. In addition to being a serious threat to one's health, the presence of sexually transmitted infections increases the risk of HIV infection by 5-10 times.
- *HIV Infection:* The HIV epidemic is most widespread among young people, who are especially vulnerable to the virus for a variety of social and economic reasons. Worldwide, since the epidemic was first recognized in the early 1980s, around 50% of all new HIV infections have occurred among people in the 15-24 year age group. Injecting drug use remains the primary cause of the majority of new infections though recent trends show increasingly higher rates of transmission through unprotected sexual intercourse.

A great deal of strain has been placed on today's Ukrainian families, much of it related to the economic upheaval of recent years. Families have become less stable as unemployment has increased and living standards have declined. The traditional role of families in the formation and maintenance of moral and ethical guidelines has been undermined, and has not been replaced by other sources or structures of guidance.

c. *Context of Previous and Existing Support*

For the past three years, UNDP has been working with the Ministry of Education and Science (MES) and other partners such as UN agencies to introduce awareness about advantages of healthy lifestyles as well as equip students with knowledge and methodologies to bring this information to peers through the "Promotion of Peer Education on Healthy Lifestyle Among Youth in Ukraine" initiative or, in short, the Peer Education Programme (PEP). The PEP is more than just an HIV/AIDS prevention programme, as it exposes young adults (ages between 12-18) to a variety of real life challenges and endows them with appropriate assets to lead a healthy and productive life style, so crucial for an enlightened approach to nurturing solid citizens for the future of Ukraine.

The PEP, with a budget of slightly over USD 1 million, was focused on empowering young adults to become informed decision makers when confronted with real life concerns, widely shared by youth across the world. Such concerns evolve around a range of choices including; substance abuse and prevention, unsafe sex and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other STDs, unwanted and early pregnancy, criminal behavior including prostitutions, and critical relational issues such as respecting individual rights, tolerance, behaviors and life styles. The initiative uses the peer-to-peer methodology as its main premise to disseminate its messages and reach youths across Ukraine.

Currently, there are five modules driving the content: 1) Methodology for Peer Education; 2) Your life – is your choice (drug abuse prevention); 3) Be careful and cautious (HIV/AIDS prevention); 4) Know and fulfill your rights; and 5) Communication and acting. All programme modules are built on the human security concept that – communication with youth should not only be focused on the hazards of a risky life style but also on providing them with a range of choices and alternatives to ensure a healthy and productive life. The interactive nature of the programme is perceived as a key contributor to not only a participatory approach to education where the youths are empowered to share their ideas and their opinions, but also as a formidable strategy to assist young adults to sharpen their communication and presentation skills to better articulate their views

### **III. Justification for a Human Security Framework using Peer Education**

A human security approach through peer educations achieves sustained results based on a sense of empowerment, dignity, and knowledge that influences positive changes towards people's practices, behavior, and attitude. It focuses both on the interdependence of concerns as well as early, preventative interventions. It serves as both a tool and a goal. In the case of Ukraine, it would mobilize young people and the resources – potential or otherwise – available to them.

By deploying peer education as a technology, it would provide information, motivation, behavior changes, and livelihood assets in a comprehensive and strategic manner. Or, as otherwise defined by Sadako Ogata, a key value of human security is "social inclusion – or having an equal access to political, social and economic policy making processes, as well as to draw equal benefits to them." Peer education attempts to do this for youth.

In the final analysis, human security is an end, a status and condition individuals hope to achieve. Peer education is a methodology to disseminate concepts of human security and provide practical solutions to mitigate livelihood threats. And, youth, are the beneficiaries of both, working on preventative efforts from the outset.

The programme has determined that leaders and facilitators could be identified and appropriately trained from within young people on human security issues that are causing serious concerns in the country. It has directly contributed to building awareness among the participating youth on issues related to HIV/AIDS epidemic, dangers of smoking, alcohol,

drug abuse and teenage pregnancies. Reflecting the model of people-centered human security, enhanced sense of responsibility, self-worthiness, self-esteem and thus empowerment mainly caused by access to information and ability to participate in decision making have also been identified as key attributes among participants.

Whereas the Peer Education Programme has achieved a great deal by offering youth a range of alternatives on how to lead healthy and productive lives, much remains to be done to ensure that the benefits of the human security reaches youth across the country, through a well planned and systematic fashion. It is clear that a great deal of interest and enthusiasm has already been generated and this needs to be sustained through the extension of the programme. The shape and the form of extension should not only build upon the current format of PEP but further explore on-going opportunities in Ukraine which the future initiative could leverage in order to increase human security outcomes for youth.

To promote human security, as it currently stands, the project will use the peer to peer model as its main source of communication channel to reach youth and disseminate messages concerning how best to avoid a risky life style. This model although effective, may not be able to reach all young adults and specifically those who may be considered as the most vulnerable population group in need of access to such information – i.e. hard to reach population. For example, according to a UNICEF commissioned study (“Young People’s Health and Development, Programme Evaluation from 1997-2001” by the Ukrainian Institute of Social Research), 55% of all respondents obtain HIV/AIDS-related information from TV or radio.

By its nature, currently the model operates on a volunteer basis – those who are willing to participate in the programme, and not necessarily the youth who should be participating in such initiatives. This means that without a doubt, there are currently a large number of young adults either engaged or highly likely to be engaged in risky life styles that are not reached by the current intervention such as orphans or street children. Lastly, incentive systems need to be built, particularly those that involve employment skills such as computer literacy and a small-grants facility for youth activities.

The current reach of the programme is only a small portion of what needs to be covered. Although, PEP is mandated to make contact with all 27 administrative regions, currently it has only provided training to 15% of the school teachers, psychologists and social workers working with young adults in the country. An expansion of a programme based on human security characteristics could reach a much larger population of school-based personnel. While extending coverage to train a much larger segment of Ukrainian teachers and school psychologist should be among the top objectives of a new intervention; to reach more school-age children (9-18) must be considered as the intervention’s primary mission. The age bracket should be reduced to access those between the years of 9-12.

#### **IV. Strategy**

The achievements gained in implementing the Peer Education Project (PEP) have verified the need to expand its activities to realize nationwide effect in curbing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, drug and alcohol abuse and other negative behavior among youth and promoting health as an essential factor in developing human capital and security in Ukraine. In addition to educational and health dimensions, it is suggested to introduce, in selected pilot administrative regions, modest skills training – such as computer literacy - that will encourage entry into an ever competitive job-market and reduce growing poverty.

The expansion of the initiative will capitalize on the empowerment and role of young men and women themselves. Efforts will be made to divert their new activism into constructive alternatives that produce health, educational, employment, and other results – through

developing their leadership skills, enhancing their knowledge on child rights, civic responsibility and gender issues. As youth grow conscious of their cumulative abilities and alternative lifestyle options, greater responsibility to the future and development of Ukraine will take root.

Aside from strengthening proven activities such as training of trainers and distribution of advocacy materials, new innovations and instruments will be introduced that allow youth to have greater command over future prospects. These include a small-grants facility, county-to-country peer exchanges, extracurricular job skills training as well as artistic outlets, and reviving the importance of youth centers.

Building on past achievements, there is a need to continue, sustain and expand numerous aspects. First, human security through peer education requires considerable institutionalization in Ukraine and should be pursued through influencing existing and newly developed curriculum as well as integration into current framework of the Ministry of Education and Science. Second, a human security Training of Trainers and peer exchanges that have proven so successful must extend coverage and scope of existing efforts. Lastly, to promote human security it should be accompanied by the on-going advocacy, knowledge-building, and awareness campaigns through networking, media outreach, and continued publication of learning materials.

A newly introduced instrument will be the establishment of a small capital grants facility to help strengthen and promote the activities of youth organizations – in and out of school – and to facilitate outreach to communities. Young people have been successful in activating their parent's interest in human security and in bringing them closer to the school community. The grant facility will provide the opportunity for them to expand this development, through community based projects. Expected tripartite arrangements for this activity (youth organizations/schools, community organizations, e.g. Parents' Associations and Local Authorities) will accelerate expansion and form a good foundation for promoting local self-governance - an essential bi-product of a human security concept that should be nurtured.

Second, investment in modest career skills and arts will be promoted as productive alternatives for after-school activities in existing and rehabilitated resource centers such as youth palaces. This would include theater troupes, art classes, and computer trainings. Youth centers, based on the old but neglected notion and premises, and in some cases still existing, "youth palaces" will be revitalized. This will, in turn, have impact on other perceived outcomes of human security. For example, theater can be used as a model for introducing the negative consequences of social ills, poster competitions encouraging "messages of hope" will be introduced, and computer lessons will enable outreach to other youth groups and also promote additional long distance learning.

To sustain momentum, enthusiasm and ensure an on-going learning process, a network of human security Peer Educators, Trainers and Parents will be established and nurtured. It will facilitate exchange of experiences, innovations and lessons learned on an on-going basis. It will combine email discussions, a common database and regular face-to-face meetings. Lastly, venues will be identified that can serve as training facilities, repositories of information, and safe environments for after-school activities.

The project will contribute to improving overall health promotion and care services for youth as indicated in a human security approach through enhanced cooperation among various centers at the Oblast level, including: Social Services for Youth, Centers for Planning and Reproductive Health.

Partnership with a wide range of stakeholders will be continued to help maintain the quality of the training content, monitor progress on an on-going basis and respond to emerging needs

during project implementation. Collaboration with UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, Children's Christian Fund, and other CSOs will be maintained.

In light of the step-wise phase out of donor funding, full transfer of ownership to the national partner by the end of the third year is crucial. Sustainability can only be ensured through institutionalizing the methodology in the educational system. An on-going education reform presents exceptional opportunity to incorporate peer methodology in curricular as a foundation for the development of life skills competencies in school.

In conclusion, the human security approach will pursue different behavior change theories through application of knowledge and practice. One such exemplar of particular relevance is the IMBR (information, motivation, behavioral skills, and resources) model as it addresses health-related behavior in a clear and all-embracing manner. It focuses on information or "the what", motivation or "the why", behavioral skills or the "the how", and resources or "the where, when, and whom". A useful example of applying such a model can be found in prevention of STDs, including HIV/AIDS. If a young person understands that the use of condoms may prevent the spread of STDs, she or he might still require proper motivation to use them, need to acquire the skills to use them properly, and, lastly, need to know where, when, and from whom to obtain them. This behavioral model, along with other studied approaches, will be deployed in a systematic manner to ensure successful implementation and ownership of proposed activities.

## **V. Partners/Beneficiaries**

**Primary:** Youth and their communities in Ukraine particularly those most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, drug use, other social ills such as early pregnancy, smoking, and alcohol abuse.

**Secondary:** Decision-makers and influencers, including policy architects, Government agencies and departments (at national and local levels), UN agencies, international and national NGOs, media groups, and those associated with schooling such as teachers and psychologists.

## **VI. Objectives, Activities, and Outputs**

The human security approach will be expanded to allow for greater participation, deepened to address additional livelihood and human security issues, and reinforced through outreach, networking, and advocacy campaigns. This will be done by both scaling up successful models currently undertaken by PEP as well as introducing select and innovative new means to ensure ownership and greater youth participation such as a small-grants facility and computer training. These activities will be systematically monitored and evaluated on a regular basis. For a more detailed work plan, please see attached proposed log frame(s) indicating objectives, activities, outputs, benchmarks/indicators for success, timeframe, and budget.

### *a. Overall Development Objective*

The overall development objective of *Promotion of Human Security for Ukrainian Youth* is to expand, deepen, and reinforce peer education as well as livelihood opportunities in Ukraine as a means to empower youth and their communities to organize effectively in promoting healthy lifestyles and assertive behavior as a key contribution to human development, MDGs, and human security.

### *b. Immediate Objectives, Activities, and Outputs*



**Immediate Objective 1** – To institutionalize and scale up promotion of healthy lifestyles, human security, and responsible behavior for youth through involvement of students, teachers, parents, representatives of non-government organizations by implementation into the education process of peer-to peer methodology and innovative pedagogical technologies, creation of education modules and their piloting in the regions of Ukraine

Activity 1.1 – Expand the human security dimensions and scale-up the existing PEP model to reach additional communities, schools.

*Output 1.1.1* – Institutional support provided to the All Ukraine Association of Teacher's Trainers and Peer Educators (national NGO based in Kiev) to eventually serve as a coordinator and network of human security beneficiaries.

*Output 1.2.1* – Current modules are revised on a needs-basis to meet emerging trends and requirements, including additional human security threats. Prepare a new human security module that address leadership issues such as civic education, healthy business practices, corporate responsibility (i.e. – anti-corruption), and basic legal and human rights.

**Immediate Objective 2** – To deepen human security values, and the capacity of youth organization in order to address livelihood requirements such as computer literacy and civic education that will lend itself to improved employment opportunities and leadership capacity.

Activity 2.1 – Establish a small-grants capital fund to support youth activities, organization, networks at the local level, and Human Security centers.

*Output 2.1.1* – Develop a small-grants facility based on very clear criteria and application procedures – including reporting mechanisms - with financial allocations devised on proportion of population served, levels of oblast youth deprivation, etc. that services human security needs.

*Output 2.1.2* – Convene a national steering committee (and potentially at oblast committees) consisting of the Ministry of Education, UN agencies, Trainers, and Peer Educators to review and select incoming proposals.

**Immediate Objective 3** – To reinforce peer education and human security issues through improved outreach, networking, and advocacy campaigns.

Activity 3.1 – Strengthen and invigorate the network and outreach of human security peer educators at all levels (national, oblast, and rayon) with involvement of other stakeholders such as NGOs and Parents' Associations as well as support country exchanges.

*Output 3.1.1* – Establish an email network and website/portal to facilitate ongoing dialogue nationwide on key issues, exchange of experiences and innovations, documents and to ensure easy and timely flow of information among Trainers, Peer Educators, Parents, Local Authorities and other key stakeholders. The portal will also serve as an information bank for posting resources and sharing of lessons on human security.

*Output 3.1.2 - Support Parents' Associations – with a minimum of one per administrative region and potentially extended to the rayon level – to assist youth in health promotion and education and to activate community participation in relevant development activities.*

Activity 3.2 - Develop and implement an advocacy strategy to raise the interest and facilitate adoption of human security through peer education by central and local government, directors of educational institutions and the general public.

*Output 3.2.1 - A comprehensive multi-media campaign strategy on human security developed and implemented reaching government, Civil Society Organizations, Local Authorities, the private sector and the general public to promote peer education and mobilize support of key stakeholders.*

*Output 3.2.4 – Identify and recruit a well-known personality (i.e. – sport idol, musician, actor) to serve as a champion for youth well-being and human security.*

## **VII. Management Arrangement**

This initiative will utilize the preparatory assistance modality. UNDP will be responsible for the overall management of the initiative, primarily with regard to the responsibility for the finalization of the all-Ukrainian project; in partnership with MOES and APSU achievement of the outputs (results) and objectives of this project.

The UNDP to fulfill the responsibilities to achieve the results will establish a Coordination Implementation Unit (CIU). A CIU consisting of one professional staff and two support staff. CIU will be headed by a Project Manager/Human Security Coordinator, who will be responsible for all managerial aspects of the programme, including the management of the budget, under the guidance and direction of the UNDP Resident Representative.

**Project Manager/Human Security Coordinator** – responsible for overall coordination and management of the initiative inputs; ensuring effective institutionalization of human security dimensions at National, Oblast and educational institutional level; expansion of course modules and ensuring that quality of training and peer education is maintained. The Coordinator will also be responsible for partnership building, social and resource mobilization.

- **Network Facilitator** – responsible for establishing a national human security network and supporting Oblast based networks and their activities. The network coordinator will facilitate email discussions, manage the network's national website/portal, and organize networking workshops/events.
- **Public Information Specialist** – develop and implement the advocacy and media campaign strategy for human security and assist with the initiation of the youth champion.

Implementation will be governed by the provisions of the project document and operations manual. Governance of the project will be supported through annual and quarterly work planning as well as reporting and monitoring the delivery of results and impact. The annual and quarterly work plans as well as progress reporting will be the responsibility of the project management and approved in close consultation with UNDP.

The project will be subject to 5% charge for UNDP CO services.

TORs of the project staff are attached and are integral part of the project document.

## **VIII. Monitoring and Evaluation**

In addition to traditional modes of monitoring and evaluation, supplementary qualitative and quantitative means will help to establish a quality control system. For example, the following steps will be taken. First, an internal monitoring and evaluation system that combines both participatory and conventional approaches – with clear process/impact indicators that are gender sensitive and reporting procedures – will be established and functional. This will include additional surveys of youth taken pre and post-training. Second, a Management Information System (MIS) established in the Ministry of Education and linked to the proposal to facilitate monitoring and reporting processes will be installed to quickly monitor budgets, outputs, and indicators for success. Third, the initiative will contribute to national reporting to UNGASS on outreach of HIV/AIDs in schools. Development of impact indicators in line with WHO standards will aid this process. Lastly, monitoring and evaluation training will be conducted for Trainers, Peer Educators and Oblast Coordinators to ensure quality control.

Generic indicators of success, among others would include:

- Outreach of the programme to 80% of schools in Ukraine by 2007 on the human security approach
- Reversing national trends in HIV/STDs, drug and alcohol abuse among youth in Ukraine
- Change in perception of youth on human security issues such as access to productive employment
- A strong youth movement becoming a central part of Ukrainian Civil Society and effectively promoting human security and healthy lifestyles and contributing to democratic development in Ukraine.
- Enhanced capacities in pilot Rayons for multi-sector and participatory approach to addressing young people's needs in the socio-economic, cultural and political context.

## **IX. Legal Context**

The present project document is the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 18 June 1993. The host-country-implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in the Agreement

## **Terms of Reference**

### **Post Title: Project Manager/ Human Security Coordinator**

coordinates the Programme implementation and supports strengthening of the national capacity to develop, implement, monitor and sustain effective and sustainable programme that will assist in promoting the decentralization process; help mobilize a creative and proactive body of young leaders. In order to ensure a comprehensive approach, the PM is to recognize the linkages between areas of Promotion of Human Security for Youth of Ukraine and other UN/UNDP programme areas and, as a result, will provide input to the work of UNDP Office in Ukraine.

Specifically, the PM will have the following responsibilities in her/his sphere:

- Provide the professional platform for networking and partnership building with the government, local authorities, non-government and international development organizations or projects
- Establish and regulate procedures for policy advisory services needed to provide assistance to Government of Ukraine on policy formation
- Be responsible for the overall operational management of HS4Y programme and delivery of results, in accordance with the project document, work plans and other agreements
- Coordinate the activities of different stakeholders involved in the project activities
- Ensure the maintenance of sound filing system and appropriate use and recording of all equipment that is under ownership of UNDP.
- Participate and contribute to the regular Program Managers' Meetings at UNDP. Similarly, participate as required in the UNDP staff meetings and, as appropriate, conduct learning sessions.
- Make assessment of the needs for equipment, educational and other materials for sub-programmes.
- Ensure the implementation of the UNDP procedures and rules in HS4Y.
- Provide through progress reporting continuous analysis of the achievements on HS4Y implementation to the National Programme Director and Donors.
- Prepare TPRs and APRs.
- Participate in additional resource mobilization for the HS4Y.
- Assure high delivery rate in line with the work-plan and approved programme budget.

#### **Other functions:**

- ✓ Assist in evaluating the project-objectives-achievement level and the outputs produced as stated in the project documents.
- ✓ If requested, facilitate operational activities (missions, conferences, projects etc.) of the UN organizations and specialized agencies.
- ✓ In order to ensure the most efficient manner of work, the PM will coordinate his/her activities with other Project and Programme staff.

### **Requirements for the post:**

- Ability to balance many simultaneous tasks;
- Education background: (Masters Degree or PhD) in education, public administration, economics;
- At least 7 years of relevant work experience;
- Willingness to travel in-country and invest long hours to achieve concrete results;
- Excellent writing, communication and organization skills;
- Fluency in English (spoken and written), Ukrainian;
- Excellent analytical skills
- Good interpersonal skills, diligence and dedication;
- Strong ideas to support national development in Ukraine and serve as a catalyst for human development and poverty reduction.

## **Post Title: Communication Specialist**

### **Duties and responsibilities:**

Under the supervision of the Project Manager and in liaison with MOES, APS, MCFY and UNDP the incumbent performs the following:

- Acts as managerial focal point on the Project information and reporting activities.
- Prepares annual/quarterly communication work-plans as a part of the project work plan.
- Participates in preparation of project reports on PR, media and communication activities.
- Assists the HS4Y Project Manager in promoting activities on national, regional, local and international levels through substantive advice and information.
- Visits regularly project sites to keep abreast of activities.
- Prepares communication materials and compiles reports to the donors and national partners on the Program activities, including presentations, press-releases, etc.
- Assists with donor visits, provides services of donor guide during donor visits and events.
- Organizes national and international press trips to the regional sites for the information support of project activities implementation.
- Ensures development of project regular and ad hoc publications.
- Provides publicity of project events, activities, etc.
- Brings the information to the attention of the decision makers so they could make informed decisions.
- Ensures and supports monitoring, analyses and research in the areas of current project operation as well as regarding the areas of future project activities.
- Assists in identifying key areas for further UNDP interventions in the Human Security for youth and peer education areas.
- Cooperates closely with and contributes to UN DPI and other UN agencies information units.
- Submits regular updates for UNDP web-site on the project.
- Liaises with communication staff of other projects/programs.
- Provides assistance to other staff when required and the work-plan permits it.
- Performs other duties as required and requested.

### **Requirements for the post:**

- Proactive, energetic, committed and innovative approach;
- Master's Degree and at least 5 years of practical experience in the PR/Communication field, preferably in education policy projects;
- Excellent writing, communication and organization skills;
- Good contacts with media;
- Fluency in English (spoken and written), Ukrainian, Russian;
- Strong knowledge and use of modern information technologies;
- Good interpersonal skills, diligent, open minded and dedicated to UNDP ideas;
- Excellent team working skills.

## **Post Title: Network Coordinator**

### **Duties and responsibilities:**

Under the direct supervision of Programme Manager the incumbent will perform the following functions:

- Establishing a national human security network and supporting Oblast based networks and their activities.
- Facilitate email discussions in the networks established
- Manage the network's national website/portal, and organize networking workshops/events.
- Contribute to the Program work plans development as well as to current program activities.
- Compile information and contribute to preparation of periodic and ad hoc reports on the Program operation.
- Maintain contacts with governmental institutions and NGOs dealing with Youth Policy and Peer Education issues.
- Contribute to the preparation of reports, project documents and submissions to Government by providing information, preparing tables and drafting relatively routine sections.
- Prepare background information for various Program events – UN officials' visits, round table discussions with the Government and other relevant institutions.
- Distribute information on HS4Y Programme activities to UN agencies and to governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- Participate in briefing and debriefing of programme personnel.
- Maintain plans of operations, exchange of letters and takes appropriate follow-up actions.
- Participate in the meeting, round tables etc. organized in line with the Program work plan, prepare minutes and distribute them among the participants.
- Contribute to preparation and delivery of training session, seminars, conferences and other events in line with the Program work plan.
- Performs other functions and duties as required.

### **Requirements for the post:**

- University degree in education or philology and at least 2 years of experience;
- Ability to balance many simultaneous tasks;
- Experience of work within international organizations;
- Excellent writing, communication and organization skills;
- Fluency in English (spoken and written), Ukrainian;
- Excellent team working skills;
- Good interpersonal skills;
- High level of accuracy and reliability;

## I. Project Work Plan

Objective	Activity	Output targets	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	SOF	Donor	Budget Description	Funding required
<b>Immediate Objective 1</b> To expand, institutionalize, and scale up promotion of healthy lifestyles, human security, and responsible behavior for youth	<u>Activity 1.2 -</u> Expand the human security dimensions and scale-up the existing PEP model to reach additional communities, schools, and vulnerable groups.	Association of Youth NGOs is formed and functional					04000	00012	71600 72100	2000 1500
		Human security module that complement others with leadership issues of business and civic education					04000	00012	71300 72100 74200	5000 3000 5000
<b>Immediate Objective 2</b> To deepen human security values, and the capacity of youth organization in order to address livelihood requirements such as computer literacy and civic education.	<u>Activity 2.1 -</u> Establish a small-grants capital fund to support youth activities, organization, networks at the local level, and Human Security centers.	National (and oblast) steering committees established comprised of multiple stakeholders.					04000	00012	72100 72500	1500 1500
		Criteria and guidelines for the small grants facility developed in a participatory manner					04000	00012	72100 71600	1000 1500
<b>Immediate Objective 3</b> To reinforce peer education and human security issues through improved outreach, networking, and advocacy campaigns.	<u>Activity 3.1 -</u> Strengthen and invigorate the network and outreach of human security peer educators at all levels (national, oblast, and rayon) with involvement of other stakeholders such as NGOs and Parents' Associations as well as support country exchanges.	Regional parents' associations are supported					04000	00012	72400 71300 71600	3500 1000 2000
		Regional networks established with multiple stakeholders (in partnership with parents' associations, local government and other relevant partners)					04000	00012	71300 72400	2500 2500
	<u>Activity 3.2 -</u> Develop and implement a human security advocacy strategy to raise	Identify and recruit a well-known personality (i.e. - sport idol, musician, actor) to serve as a champion for youth well-being and s/he speaks/advocates					04000	00012	71600	4700







**Annual Work Plan**

Ukraine - Kiev

Award Title: Promotion of Human Security for Ukrainian Youth

Year: 2004

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Responsible Party	Fund	Donor ID	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$
00040287	Promotion of Human Security	Activity2 Outreach and networking	00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Local Consultants	2,000.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Travel	6,700.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Contractual Services-Companies	6,595.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	3,500.00
		Activity3 Project management	00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Local Consultants	6,750.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Equipment and Furniture	1,250.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	200.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	2,400.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Reimbursement Costs	1,905.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Miscellaneous Expenses	200.00
		Activity1 Promotion of HS for youth	00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Local Consultants	5,000.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Travel	2,000.00
			00012 UNDP (Direct Execution)	04000	00012	UNDP	Contractual Services-Companies	1,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>40,000.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>								<b>40,000.00</b>

**Minutes of the Appraisal Project Proposals**  
***"Promotion of Human Security and Healthy Lifestyles through Peer Education of Ukrainian Youth"***  
***"Helping Individuals Address their Fears, Problems, and Risks in Chernobyl-Affected Communities"***  
***"Rural Development and Poverty Reduction"***

03 June 2004

Aleksanyan Room, UN House

18:30-19:20

**Agenda:**

1. Introductory Notes
2. Presentation of the project proposals:
  - "Promotion of Human Security and Healthy Lifestyles through Peer Education of Ukrainian Youth"
  - "Helping Individuals Address their Fears, Problems, and Risks in Chernobyl-Affected Communities" to be submitted to MATRA (the Netherlands)
  - "Rural Development and Poverty Reduction"
3. Discussions
4. Final remarks/Summing up

**Present:**

Manoj Basnyat, Klavdia Maksimenko, Sergei Volkov, Oksana Leshchenko, Helen Petrozzola, Yugesh Pradhanang, Oleksandr Shevtsov

**Introduction:**

The LPAC was called to review and make recommendations on the 3 project proposals "Promotion of Human Security and Healthy Lifestyles through Peer Education of Ukrainian Youth" to be submitted to the Japan Human Security Trust Fund; "Helping Individuals Address their Fears, Problems, and Risks in Chernobyl-Affected Communities" to be submitted to MATRA (the Netherlands), and "Rural Development and Poverty Reduction" to be submitted to mobilize Czech/ Hungarian Funding.

***The major highlights of the presentations:***

***1<sup>st</sup> project proposal - "Promotion of Human Security and Healthy Lifestyles through Peer Education of Ukrainian Youth"***

- this project proposal is presented in line with the incorporated suggestions made on the pre-LPAC meeting (07 May, 2004): strong human security indication (work with street children was deleted as it is not mandate to UNDP)
- itemized budget (improved version will be disseminated later) will be in the form of ERP format (indicating resources needed)

***Comments I:***

- \* strong piece with the social/human security angle (in compliance with the requirements of the Japan Human Security Trust Fund)
- \* the summary of the project should be included in the cover page of the document according to the standard UNDP format
- \* rearrange parts: strategy side and objective side from the human security angle
- \* send to the Japan Embassy for consideration

***2<sup>nd</sup> project proposal "Helping Individuals Address their Fears, Problems and Risks in Chernobyl-Affected Communities"***

- to be presented to MATRA, so the paper is written from the governance angle
- three activities included aimed at the economic recovery, community mobilization to contribute to the cost of rehabilitating or developing appropriate infrastructure to increase income, business community training

***Comments II***

- \* rename Activity 2, suggestion: "Building Self-governance capacity by self-reliance and dignity"

- \* rename activity 3 (using Governance orientation): "Using self-governance capacity to save threatened lives"
- \* connect between governance and economic development
- \* improve context from the governance perspective and eliminate the feeling of the human security angle
- \* eliminate reference to Kyrgyzstan, better strengthen context by connecting to the current CRDP project

**3<sup>rd</sup> project proposal "Rural Development and Poverty Reduction"**

- paper is written from the non-agricultural angle, aimed at supporting people – non-enterprises entities.

**Comments III**

- \* add budget breakdown and correlate it with activities
- \* include info how EU joining and WTO accession will influence Ukraine's agriculture
- \* develop reference to the current APHD
- \* specify role of UNDP in the implementation of the project

**INTERIM SUGGESTION:** currently, CASE Ukraine performs the study on Local Economic Development Proposal, so the discussed paper can be given as input (incorporated) to the CASE study. To invite the CASE team to make presentation in the mid of the process.

**RESOLVED THAT:**

To recommend the following project proposals: "Promotion of Human Security for Ukrainian Youth" and "Helping Individuals address their fears, problems, and risks in Chernobyl-affected communities" for endorsement, incorporate the suggestions and recommendations made and to submit to the respective donor agencies for consideration subject to modification mentioned above. The paper on "Rural Development and Recovery Reduction" is advised to be included into the CASE study on Local Economic Development proposal.

Prepared by Larysa Pedersen  
Larysa Pedersen

Approved by Manoj Basnyat  
Manoj Basnyat