

United Nations Development Programme

Country: UKRAINE

Revised Project Document

Project Title: Strengthening National Capacity for Effective Youth Development and HIV/AIDS Response in Ukraine

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 1 - Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services
Outcome 2 - People are aware of their rights and are able to exercise them thereby reducing vulnerability
Outcome 3 - More people adopt healthy and safe patterns of behaviour

Expected CP Outcome(s): Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services
(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CP)

Expected Output(s): National capacities to test and implement innovative youth development approaches supported and strengthened
(Those that will result from the project)

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Brief description of Project's substantive revision

This project is substantively revised to reflect:

- the change of the Project title "Strengthening National Capacity for Effective HIV/AIDS Response In Ukraine" to "Strengthening National Capacity for Effective Youth Development and HIV/AIDS Response in Ukraine";
- the addition of a new project output focused on youth development. Working with the Ministry of Youth & Sports of Ukraine, the project's Beneficiary, UNDP will promote innovative models of youth employment and youth civic engagement, as well of healthy life style and will support the design of a more evidence-based youth development strategy;
- the streamlining of activities, within the existing Project's outputs on HIV/AIDS, which will ensure that in compliance with the division of labour between UN Agencies in this sphere, the Project will focus on key strategic priorities, mainly: promotion of legislative frameworks which recognize the human rights of people affected by HIV/AIDS.; addressing intellectual property rights and working against gender-based violence.
- the change in implementation modality from NIM to DIM.

Programme Period:	2012-2016	2014 AWP budget:	\$ 316,275
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	Reducing Poverty and MDGs	Total resources required:	\$ 1,597,780
Atlas Award ID:	00065113	Total allocated resources:	\$ 1,147,780
Start date:	16 February 2012	• Regular (UNDP)	\$ 589,375 (TRAC, CO)
End Date:	31 December 2016	• Other:	
PAC Meeting Date:	03.12.2013	○ \$ 22,500 (IRC)	
	12.07.2012	○ \$ 143,895 (FDU)	
	14.12.2011	○ \$ 94,560 (EURO BRC)	
Management Arrangements	DIM	○ \$ 78,250 (PAF)	
		○ \$ 48,500 (MAF)	
		○ \$ 63,800 (UNAIDS UBRAF)	
		○ \$ 10,000 (NY HQ)	
		○ \$ 96,900 (UBRAF)	

On behalf of:

Signature

Name/Title

Date

Agreed by

(Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine)

Dmytro Bulatov,
Minister of Youth and Sports of Ukraine

Agreed by (UNDP):

Inita Paulovica, Deputy Resident Representative

23 May 2014



I. Situation analysis

I.1. Youth development in Ukraine

The situation of young people today provides Ukraine with an unprecedented opportunity to overcome development challenges and accelerate prosperity. Ukraine's 6.25 million of young people in the age of 15–24 (or 13.7%) are the next generation of economic and social actors.¹ Making sure that they are well prepared for the future is thus very important to the course of poverty reduction and growth of the country. Because human development is cumulative, missed opportunities to invest in and prepare current generation will be extremely costly to reverse, both for young people and for the society. Their decisions will affect the welfare of everyone in society.

The challenges young people face at present directly relate to their economic and social inclusion, as well as their health and way of life.

Many young males and females face significant difficulties entering the labour market. Unemployment rate for young people was 17.5% in 2012, which is significantly higher than for adults (55% of all unemployed people in Ukraine were youth). The most vulnerable to unemployment is the age group of 15-24, which is a result of their inability to find a first work place. After leaving school, youth spend years in temporary or intermittent work and spells of joblessness before permanently entering stable employment. Only half of youth after graduation works according to their acquired professions. Initial failure in finding a job can lead to persistent joblessness for young people, especially in weak economic systems, such as in Ukraine.

Many young people remain poorly informed about the consequences of smoking, consumption of alcohol, abuse of drugs, sexual behaviour that increases the likelihood of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and inadequate diet and physical activity. Awareness of the consequences of decisions for health, and of ways to avoid ill health, is very low among young people, especially girls, and evidence shows that only a small share of those aware actually adopts safe and health promoting behaviours. Thus, for instance, regular consumption of tobacco is very common among youth in Ukraine: according to expert research², more than 46% of youth in the age of up to 30 regularly smoke. Similarly, 9% of people in the age of 15-34 have experience with drug abuse, and 96% of youth of the same age group have experience with alcohol consumption. A downward trend of new HIV cases is observed in the group of 15-25 years, from 15% in 2007 to 9% in 2011. However, only 48% of the group possesses knowledge and understanding of the manner in which HIV is transmitted. Half of HIV transmission among young men took place because of injecting drugs (50%), while the majority of young women contracted HIV through unprotected heterosexual relations (90%). At recent parliamentary hearings on youth policy of Ukraine (20 November 2013) the necessity of developing a National Healthy Life Style Promotion Programme was stated as one of the priorities of youth development in the country. Yet, young people are not sufficiently informed about the key triggers to healthy life style.

Investing in youth citizenship affects development priorities. Youth is important not merely because they are future adults: they can define and achieve positive societal changes today. Ukraine promotes various forms of youth participation, such as youth organizations, advisory youth councils, or even local governments, but opportunities to participate and capacity of different structures vary substantially. More than 70% of youth believe they can express their political views openly. At the same time, it should be noted that a certain political nihilism exists in the country: only 8% of youth are interested in political life of the country, and only 1.5% of youth participate in political parties.

The main legislations on youth policy in Ukraine are the Constitution of Ukraine, the Declaration on Main Principles of Youth Policy, the Law on Support for Social Formation and Development of Youth, and the Strategy on the Youth State Policy for the period until 2020 recently approved by the President of Ukraine. According to the Strategy, the priorities of the national youth policy are: (i) provision of accessible education; (ii) promoting healthy lifestyles; (iii) youth employment at the labor market; (iv) providing young people with housing; (v) encouraging participation of the youth in public life; and (vi) promoting integration of Ukrainian youth in European youth community. Issues relating to youth policy and young people are under the jurisdiction of the newly established Ministry of Youth and Sports. Since

¹ The number of young people at the age of 14-35 amounts to 14.5 million or 31.9 percent of the entire population.

² I. Vengerchuk. Health and Influencing It Factors by Estimations of Citizens/I. Vengerchuk/Ukrainian Society in 1992-2012. State and the dynamic of change. Sociological monitoring/Ed. By V. Voronin, M. Shulga.-Kyiv, Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2012.

youth issues are cross cutting, other Ministries are also involved to some extents, such as the Ministry of Education and Sciences, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Justice, etc.

So far, the national youth policy has had a history of mixed successes due to (i) poor coordination among policies and sectors that affect youth and limited accountability for youth outcomes; and (ii) weak voice of young people in monitoring and providing feedback on the quality of policy and service delivery.

Very recently, in an 'instruction' signed on 12 November 2013, the President of Ukraine ordered the Prime Minister to implement a series of measures aimed at 'increasing the role of youth in building a democratic civil society'. He set a 3 February deadline for the Prime Minister to ensure that the powers vested on local state administrations on youth, sport, education and science matters are realigned and a 1 September 2014 deadline for the creation of 'regional youth centres' across the country. According to the text, the heads of the local and regional state administrations are to ensure that youth are involved and engaged in decision making processes and that the work of youth organizations which focus on the 'propaganda of healthy and safe lifestyles' is facilitated at local and regional levels.

The UN Secretary-General has made working with and for young people a priority of his Five-year Action Agenda and has called for the development of a UN System-wide Action Plan on Youth (Youth-SWAP) that focuses on the following thematic areas: employment, entrepreneurship, political inclusion, civic engagement and protection of rights, education – including comprehensive sexual education, and health. In response to the global agenda requirements, the UN in Ukraine has initiated the establishment of an inter-agency working group on youth issues at the country level, with UNDP as one of the members.

1.2. HIV/AIDS

Ukraine is at a critical stage of combating HIV. For the first time since 1987, in 2012 the number of new cases of HIV infection was lower than in the previous year, indicating a slowdown in the intensity of the epidemic.

Yet, the scale of the HIV epidemic in Ukraine remains high. In November 2013, nearly 243,000 cases of HIV infection among citizens of Ukraine had been registered in the country since 1987³. Since the beginning of epidemic, more than 66,000 citizens of Ukraine have been diagnosed with AIDS, and nearly 32,000 people have died from HIV-related diseases.

Due to imperfect official data, the real situation of HIV/AIDS in the country, particularly the number of people living with HIV, is not reflected accurately. Estimates suggest that, at the beginning of 2013, 220,000 people aged 15 and over lived with HIV, accounting for 0.57 percent of the total population of this age group. These data differ from the official statistics on the number of HIV-positive people under observation in specialized health care facilities (129,100) as of the end of 2012. The difference between these data suggests that only half of the people living with HIV are aware of their HIV-positive status and receive life-saving treatment.

With a currently increasing share of HIV transmission through sexual intercourse (versus through injection drug use, dominant in the previous years), the HIV epidemic continues to spread mainly among most-at-risk populations (MARPs), particularly injecting drug users (IDUs), men who have sex with men (MSM), and commercial sex workers (CSWs). As a result of prevention programmes among IDUs, the spread of HIV has been stabilized, and the number of HIV-positive people among those who recently started to inject drugs has decreased. Today, the biggest concern is with MSM; the epidemic among this group continues to intensify (unlike other MARPs), and they are 10 times more likely to become infected than the general population. There are also people who, due to their behaviour, can be simultaneously exposed to multiple risk factors; therefore, their likelihood of infection is the highest.

Over the last 3 years, UNDP, on the basis of the division of labor between UN Agencies operating in the sphere of HIV/AIDS in Ukraine, has played an important role in advancing policy development relating to PLWH. In particular:

- the National Programme of HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support for HIV Positive People and AIDS Patients for 2009-2013 (hereinafter - the State Programme) is the key governmental strategic document which forms the basis for the national response to HIV/AIDS. Importantly, it set specific measures to stabilize HIV/AIDS related morbidity and mortality by ensuring access of population to

³ Operational information on officially registered HIV-positive during November 2013, State Service of Ukraine on HIV/AIDS and other Socially Dangerous Diseases <http://dssz.gov.ua/index.php/operatyvna-informaciya/2016-kilkist-ofitsijno-zareestrovanih-vil-infikovanih-protyagom-listopada-2013-roku>

large-scale prevention, treatment, care and support services for MARPs, HIV-infected and AIDS patients. Despite important achievements in the increase of coverage of treatment, expansion of services for prevention, care and support, the majority of the State Programme targets were not achieved by 2013. Through a comprehensive evaluation process, which took place over 2013, the Government developed, with UNDP expert support, a new National AIDS Programme for 2014-2018 which incorporates evidence-informed, prioritized, efficient and costed prevention, treatment, care and support interventions addressing MARPs, human rights and gender equality.

- In 2013, UNDP supported the development of a cost-reduction strategy for Ukraine, which was presented during a national conference on HIV in Kiev (October 2013) (Національна стратегія зменшення вартості антиретровірусної терапії в Україні). It provided comments on the National Strategy on scaling up treatment. Yet, only a small number of the cost reduction recommendations were entered this Strategy and, at present, it is not clear what the status of the Strategy is and how it is being implemented;

- Since 2009, UNDP has been supporting the efforts of the Ukrainian government and civil society to introduce and use flexibilities in intellectual property that would allow to access cheaper medicines (mostly but only generic equivalents). Ukraine has one of the highest prices in the region. At the very end of 2013, a Cabinet of Minister Regulation on compulsory licensing of medicines was passed. This secondary legislation is the result of two years of efforts of UNDP and stakeholders. The document was adopted despite serious opposition from certain business circles, including the big pharmaceutical industry. It is critical to secure its further existence and utilization;

- There have been numerous legislative initiatives in Ukraine, which could negatively impact the situation of PLWH and key populations. A piece of homophobic legislation formerly known as Bill 8711 was re-registered under the number 0945, after its adoption at first hearing by the Ukrainian Parliament on October, 2 2012. Bill 0945 is awaiting consideration for a second hearing, after which and upon signature by the President, a bill normally becomes a law. So far, the Bill has not been taken down and if adopted it could seriously impact the rights of key populations and the HIV work among MSM and TG people. UNDP has already submitted extensive comments, which should be followed up; there are also other discriminatory (homophobic) legislative initiatives registered in the Ukrainian Parliament.

- Since 2011, UNDP has been discussing with the State Service and civil society the need and opportunities to repeal provisions in the criminal code of Ukraine regarding HIV transmission, which currently foresee criminal punishment also for non-intentional transmission. This is against international recommendations and good practices. The State Service appears to be in favor of these amendments. An amendment in that direction would be a serious step forward in the national response to HIV, combating stigma and will put Ukraine on the map as a country with best practices in HIV and the law. A follow up of this initiative would be most beneficial;

- In 2012 and 2013, UNDP facilitated the engagement and coordination between local authorities and community members in planning and implementing of the HIV response in Odessa, Ukraine to scale-up services to key populations. A needs assessment was conducted leading to the development of an action plan validated by local partners. A system of clients' monitoring of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services aimed at key populations to be used by municipal authorities for planning and managing an effective and rights-based HIV response was developed and launched. This work was conducted under the chapeaux of the global initiative "Urban Health and Justice" implemented by UNDP and UNFPA. It will be important to ensure continued support to partners in Odessa with implementation of the action plan and online system for monitoring satisfaction of services provided to key populations.

- Over the course of 2013, UNDP provided support to the development of the new National AIDS Plan (2014 – 2018) ensuring the integration of the gender equality promotion and gender-based violence prevention. Further support is required together with UNAIDS to operationalize the NAP especially at the sub-national/regional levels. This work already started with a series of trainings last year. The further strengthening of the association of women living with HIV should be priority as well for this year.

I.3. Activities of international organizations in the field of youth development and HIV/AIDS

As the key institution dealing with **youth development** issues, the Ministry of Youth and Sports is supported as follows:

- The European Union (EU), through its "Programme of support to youth development policy in Eastern Partnership countries" provides some training and seminars to the Ministry and other key stakeholders on questions related to the strengthening of the youth development policy

- The Council of Europe, through its Plan of Activities for Ukraine for the period 2011-2014 and Framework Cooperation Programme in the sphere of youth development policy (2012-2013), has provided a few seminars on youth development policies and carried out a review of the Youth Policy in Ukraine (2013) (report published)
- UNDP, through its Young Football Volunteers Project, has designed and implements innovative and low costs interventions to promote healthy life style through football among young people, in southern regions of Ukraine (Khersonska, Mykolaivska Oblasts and ARC Crimea)
- Moreover, the Ministry of Youth and Sports works closely with the Peace Corps of the United States in Ukraine in the framework of the implementation of the project "Youth Development". This partnership is carried out on the basis of an Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the United States of America concerning the program of the Peace Corps of the United States in Ukraine (1992) and Memorandum of Cooperation.

In September 2013, a UN agencies' Youth Working Group (YWG) was created, in Ukraine, in line with the UN Secretary General's priority of working with and for young people at the country level. The purpose of the YWG specifically is i) to strengthen and support the mainstreaming of youth-related activities in UN System programmes and activities, ii) to enhance UN coordination by undertaking joint UN programmes and programming on youth and iii) to create a platform for regular sharing of information and experience on implementing activities targeted at youth in Ukraine.

At the end of 2013, UNFPA initiated a detailed mapping of institutional responsibilities for youth development in Ukraine and of the research carried out so far in this sphere by international and national development actors (surveys, analyses, policy recommendations). The results of this mapping exercise will be used for further strategic planning in this sphere, by helping identify institutional collusions and/or gaps as well as research/analytical gaps.

In the sphere of HIV/AIDS, Ukraine is the recipient of the largest share of assistance given to Europe (59% of total, from 14 donors), followed by Moldova (9%, from 6 donors), Belarus (7%, 6 donors) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (6%, 7 donors). The Global Fund is the largest donor accounting for 75% of HIV/AIDS assistance to the region; the Global Fund provides more than 70% of funding in 9 of 11 recipient countries. The U.S. was the second largest donor (8%), followed by UNAIDS (6%), and Germany (5%)⁴.

The UN system, 3rd largest donor by the volume of investments, implements the Joint Programme of Support on HIV/AIDS, which envisages interventions for reduction of sexual HIV transmission; elimination of mother-to-child HIV transmission; promotion of universal access to treatment; creation of enabling (legal) environment to reduce stigma and discrimination, and promotion of gender equality and human rights.

In line with the agreed Division of Labour within the UN System in Ukraine, UNDP is the lead organization promoting laws, policies, and practices for effective HIV/AIDS response. UNDP implements projects to empower MARPs (men who have sex with men and transgender people) to better protect themselves from HIV infection, and supports activities at the nexus of HIV/AIDS and gender and sexual based violence. UNDP also partners with other UN agencies in reducing sexual transmission through access to treatment and services, promoting comprehensive HIV services for people in prisons and drug users, enhancing social protection for HIV affected people and supporting the development and implementation of multi-sectoral national HIV/AIDS programmes.

II. Strategy

Over the last three years, two key factors have emerged which impact on the Project's further relevance:

- a) the technical and financial support provided by a number of specialized international agencies, such as Global Fund, USAID, etc., to address the HIV/AIDS issue in the country has been growing significantly; in this context, the limited core resources that UNDP has at its disposal cannot any longer continue ensuring a significant impact of its interventions in this sphere and need to be deployed where UNDP can make a difference;
- b) the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the National Implementing Partner of this Project (February 2012-March 2014), is keen to get urgent support from UNDP in the area of youth development, a key

⁴ Mapping the donor landscape in global health: HIV/AIDS – 2013 Report, the Kaiser Family Foundation

priority of the Government at this stage. It has thus asked UNDP to consider reallocating some of the Project's core resources to a new project output specifically focused on youth development.

Thus, from 2014, the goal of the Project is **to strengthen national capacities for Youth Development and HIV AIDS response in Ukraine**. Taking into account the importance of youth in the UN development agenda and the government's prioritization of this area, UNDP will support the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine in a new intervention, which will **kick-start an innovative and strategic approach to development actions for young people**. Actions will not be limited to addressing issues of healthy life style but will also encompass other dimensions such as employment/employability and civic engagement.

In the sphere of HIV/AIDS, UNDP will focus its efforts in **consolidating the results achieved by the Project** up to end of 2013. It will support the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, State Service of Ukraine on HIV/AIDS and other Socially Dangerous Diseases as well as other relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions in further promoting laws, policies and practices for effective HIV/AIDS response.

II.1. Youth Development – New Project Output (no 4)

Project's activities will be focused on:

a) Youth employment/employability. Under this activity, the following actions will take place:

- Research youth employment models most successful in Europe, paying particular attention to innovations in this sphere (for instance: Youth information portals)
- Carry out Information sessions on successful and innovative youth employment models among key national stakeholders
- Design an innovative concept of youth employment to be tested at local level, with strong participation of key national and regional stakeholders including young people
- In close cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports as well as regional employment centers, support the implementation of the youth employment concept in 3 regions of Ukraine, selected on the basis of a competitive process
- Analyze and disseminate results and impacts of the tested concept.

This set of interventions will be closely coordinated with ILO.

b) Health and healthy life style. The Project will build on already acquired experiences in this sphere. In particular it will:

- research innovative models of healthy life style promotion across Europe and within Ukraine itself and carry out information sessions on these models among key national stakeholders
- support the dissemination of available national good practices of healthy life style through various innovative channels
- test, in the city of Lviv, an innovative approach aimed at reducing youth alcohol consumption through the use of behavioral science.
- review the effectiveness of the current "healthy life style" promotional concept and contribute to its further strengthening through the use of innovations in the sphere of communications.

This set of interventions will be closely coordinated with WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA

c) Civic engagement/political inclusion – Project's interventions will be mainly focused on two youth engagement dimensions: citizen's civic duty and advocacy role in addressing youth specific issues. Thus, the project will:

- research and promote European models of effective civic education among relevant stakeholders through targeted information sessions and publications
- replicate in 2 regions of Ukraine UNDP's previous experience in Crimea in developing research capacities among young people (School of Young Researchers). The school will include additional training modules aimed at raising young people project design, fund raising and advocacy skills
- compile and disseminate among relevant stakeholders a set of participatory methodologies for active youth community engagement.

In this set of interventions, the Project will ensure that existing platforms of youth engagement such as Youth Councils, etc. are used as much as possible.

d) **Strategic planning** – in parallel to the above mentioned set of interventions, and taking into account the results achieved, the Project will support the Ministry of Youth and Sports in developing a new Strategy/Programme on youth development for the country. This is a demand-driven request for expert support from the part of the Ministry. This intervention will include support to the Ministry in:

- compiling results of successful initiatives/models (not limited to those carried out by the Project)
- convening and consulting with relevant stakeholders
- contributing to a comprehensive research on youth
- supporting problem analysis and strategic planning
- coordinating strategic planning process with other state institutions
- designing suitable monitoring system for strategy implementation.

All Project's activities will promote gender equality and human rights based approach.

This component of the project will be implemented in full cooperation and coordination with the UN inter-agency working group on youth issues and respective UN agencies.

II.2. HIV/AIDS and TB – Project Outputs no 1 to 3

As of 2014, taking into account the results achieved so far, the Project's activities will be aimed at:

Within Project output no 1 - Abilities of the state and civil society sector institutions to effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate national and sub-national multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS strategies and action plans strengthened

- Continuing advocacy work and technical support to ensure sustainability of HIV prevention programmes/projects targeting men who have sex with men, transgender people (MSM, TG), with funding allocated from national and regional budgets. Specific actions will include:

- facilitating the dialogue between authorities and civil society organizations at national and regional levels on sustainability of MSM focused HIV prevention programmes/projects, which are currently funded by the Global Fund;
- ensuring that the contextual legislative environment is monitored on a permanent bases to allow timely advocacy activities against adoption of discriminatory legislation.

- Promoting the use of TRIPS flexibilities and other mechanisms to reduce cost of medicines and commodities. Specific actions will include:

- Facilitating discussion of the UNDP developed Cost Reduction Strategy (2013) between the national purchasers of HIV treatment and Patients' organizations.
- A follow-up will be conducted on the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Decree #877 from December 4th, 2013 on compulsory licensing and advocacy for initiation of a compulsory licensing process before the end of 2015

- Promoting the adoption and implementation of the draft HIV Law and for the repeal of discriminatory and stigmatizing provisions in the Criminal Code of Ukraine regarding HIV transmission (Article 130), which currently foresee criminal punishment for non-intentional HIV transmission. This will include:

- Targeted advocacy actions with Parliamentary Healthcare Committee for the draft HIV Law and on the issue of non-intentional HIV transmission.

- Continuing supporting the Government in enhancing links between HIV/AIDS responses and the broader MDG and development agendas and providing particular support to the rolling out of the MDG Acceleration Framework and national consultations on Post 2015 Agenda priorities.

Within Project output no 2 - Public sector institutions strengthened in protecting the human rights of people affected by HIV/AIDS, especially youth; gender and HIV linkages addressed in policies and plans; and equal access to prevention, treatment, care and support services for men who have sex with men and transgender people provided

- Further strengthening the capacity of the civil society organizations in strengthening their advocacy work, monitoring of and responding to cases of discrimination and human rights violations against people with HIV and their families at the sub-national level. This will entail:

- Support access of Ukrainian civil society organizations to most advanced regional experiences through the Regional Aid Network and through their involvement and participation in high level regional events.

- Support Gidnist's capacity through seeds grant

To fulfill the above activities, the Project will work in close collaboration with UNDP Regional Center in Bratislava, which will provide technical support/in-house expertise.

Within Project output no 3 - National health care system strengthened to ensure effective diagnostics and treatment of tuberculosis

Providing technical assistance in establishing state-of-the-art diagnostics system through procurement of equipment and advisory services. The implementation of this activity will depend on further funding deployed by FDU to UNDP.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1 (00081756): Abilities of the state and civil society sector institutions to effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate national and sub-national multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS strategies and action plans strengthened</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate level of strategic planning and coordination between responsible stakeholders to assure sustainability of HIV/AIDS response High cost of essential treatment purchased for the national budget funds <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability strategy with explicit set of actions developed and approved by all the key stakeholders <p>2.1 National Cost Reduction Strategy presented and transferred into ownership of HIV medication purchasers for the national budget funds and</p> <p>2.2 Government Decree on compulsory licensing operationalized</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 2</p>	<p>Targets (2014-16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability strategy developed and approved by the key stakeholders National Cost Reduction Strategy integrated into plans of HIV medication purchasers for the national budget funds and at least 1 compulsory license issued 	<p>Activity 1. Multi-sectoral action on HIV</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support national partners in developing the sustainability strategy for effective HIV/AIDS response Support to enhancing links between HIV/AIDS responses and the broader MDG and development agendas and providing particular support to the rolling out of the MDG Acceleration Framework and national consultations on Post 2015 Agenda priorities <p>Activity 2. Local HIV responses (activity completed in the previous period)</p> <p>Activity 3. Intellectual property and access to treatment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the use of TRIPS flexibilities and other mechanisms to reduce cost of medicines and commodities <p>Activity 4. Promotion of healthy lifestyle among youth (moved into new output 4: See below)</p> <p>Activity 5. Project management and administration (moved into new output 4: See below)</p>	<p>UNDP, Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>Budget 2014: \$ 15,500 <u>Budgeted:</u> 71300 (Local consultants): \$3,000 (CO) \$8,500 (IRC)</p> <p>72100 (Contractual services – comp.): \$ 2,000 (BRC) \$ 2,000 (CO)</p> <p>Budget 2015: 0 Budget 2016: 0</p>
<p>Output 2 (00081757): Public sector institutions strengthened in protecting the human rights of people</p>	<p>Targets (2014-16)-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV law adopted by the Parliament 	<p>Activity 1. HIV-related law and human rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support HIV-related law reform and 	<p>UNDP, Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>Budget (2014): \$12,000 <u>Budgeted:</u></p>

<p>affected by HIV/AIDS, especially youth; gender and HIV linkages addressed in policies and plans; and equal access to prevention, treatment, care and support services for men who have sex with men and transgender people provided</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National HIV legislation does not fully support effective response to the growing HIV epidemic, while criminalization of unintentional HIV transmission in corresponding legislation further contribute to HIV stigmatization and discrimination of PLWH Inadequate level of coordination between responsible stakeholders to assure sustainable access to prevention, treatment, care and support services for men who have sex with men and transgender people <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and criminal legislation improved Joint approach to sustainability of HIV prevention programmes/projects targeting men who have sex with men, transgender people developed, implemented and evaluated Number of advocacy activities against discrimination (homophobic legislation) implemented <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 3</p>	<p>- Discriminatory and stigmatizing provisions regarding HIV transmission in criminal legislation repealed</p> <p>- Conceptual approach on funding prevention activities focused at men who have sex with men, transgender people (MSM, TG) developed</p> <p>- at least 5 advocacy efforts conducted against adoption of discriminatory (homophobic) legislative initiatives (conditional to monitoring results)</p>	<p>facilitate legislative dialogue on HIV/AIDS among main stakeholders</p> <p>1.2. Support repeal of discriminatory and stigmatizing provisions regarding HIV transmission in criminal legislation</p> <p>Activity 2. Gender and HIV (activity completed in the previous period)</p> <p>Activity 3. HIV and sexual diversity</p> <p>3.1. Advocate for sustainability of HIV prevention programmes/projects targeting men who have sex with men, transgender people (MSM, TG), with funding allocated from national and regional budgets</p> <p>3.2. Strengthen advocacy efforts by civil society related to HIV and sexual diversity by monitoring progress of discriminatory (homophobic) legislation and taking appropriate advocacy actions</p>	<p><u>71300 (Local consultants):</u> \$11,500(IRC)</p> <p>72100 (Contractual services – comp.): \$ 500 (IRC)</p> <p>Budget 2015: 0 Budget 2016: 0</p>
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<p>Output 3 (00083572): National health care system strengthened to ensure effective diagnostics and treatment of tuberculosis</p> <p>Baseline: no state-of-the-art equipment for diagnostic of the drug resistant tuberculosis</p> <p>Indicators: 1. Numbers of state-of-the-art equipment for diagnostics procured and maintained</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 2</p>	<p>Targets (2014) - 4 state-of-the-art equipment for diagnostics maintained</p>	<p>Activity 1. Tuberculosis diagnostics 1.1. Technical assistance to establish state-of-the-art diagnostics system through procurement of equipment and advisory services</p>	<p>UNDP, Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, Foundation of Development of Ukraine.</p>	<p>Budget 2014: \$ 34,775 (FDU) 72130 (Transportation services): \$ 3,000 72350 (Medical kits): \$ 23,500 72415 (Courier charges): \$ 6000 75105 (Facilities and administration): \$ 2,275</p> <p>Budget 2014-2016: \$ 300,000 (tbc by FDU)</p>
<p>Output 4: National capacities to test and implement innovative youth development approaches supported and strengthened</p> <p>Baselines for all indicators: Insufficient systematic review and analysis of existing innovative models of youth development Insufficient involvement of young people in determining policies and strategies on youth development</p> <p>Indicators: 1. # of innovative models tested and promoted for gender equitable youth development 2. % of young people (males/females) involved in project activities feedback</p>	<p>Targets (2014-2016) - 6 innovative models tested and promoted for gender equitable youth development - 70% of young people (males/females) involved in project activities feedback positively on the tested models - 1 new concept/strategy for youth development, promoting gender equality, endorsed by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, and financing committed for its implementation</p>	<p>Activity 1. Youth employment models 1.1. Research and disseminate information on innovative youth models 1.2. Prototyping of models at sub-national level 1.3. Disseminate results</p> <p>Activity 2. Youth healthy life style 2.1. Research and disseminate information on healthy life style promotion tools 2.2. Carry out behavioural science project on alcohol consumption at sub-national level and draft and discuss policy conclusions 2.3. Strengthen current healthy life style promotion tool</p> <p>Activity 3. Model of youth civic engagement 3.1. Research civic education and civic engagement models and disseminate</p>	<p>UNDP, Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>Budget 2014: \$ 254,000 (CO) 71300 (Local consultants) \$ 27,500 71200 (International consultants) \$ 10,000 72100 (Contractual services) \$ 146,000 71600 (Travel/ transportation) \$ 9,000</p>

<p>positively on the tested models</p> <p>3. by end of project, new concept/strategy for youth development, promoting gender equality, endorsed by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, and financing committed for its implementation</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 2</p>		<p>information</p> <p>3.2. Prototyping civic engagement model at sub-national level</p> <p>3.3. Disseminate results</p> <p>Activity 4. Strategic planning for youth development</p> <p>4.1. Compile results of successful initiatives/models</p> <p>4.2. Consultations and research on youth</p> <p>4.3. Provide support to participatory strategic planning</p> <p>4.4. Design monitoring system</p> <p>Activity 5. Project management and administration</p>	<p>71400 (Contractual services (indiv): project management and administration \$ 46,000 73100 (Rent office): \$ 14,500 72400 (Communication) \$ 500 74500 (Miscellaneous): \$ 500</p> <p>Budget 2015: \$ 100,000 Budget 2016: \$ 50,000</p>
<p>TOTAL FUNDING for 2014-2016</p>			<p>Total: \$ 766,275 UNDP CO: \$ 409,000 IRC: \$ 22,500 FDU: \$ 334,775</p>

Capacity Development Tracker

Question	Rating
<p>1) National Partner-Led: To what extent has the project development process been led by the national partner?</p>	<p>2 -- The project has been developed jointly, through equal efforts by the national partner and UNDP</p>
<p>2) Sound diagnosis: To what extent is the capacity development support based on (or will it include) detailed assessments?</p>	<p>2 -- Capacity development support will be based on general assessments</p>
<p>3) Comprehensive Response: To what extent is the project's capacity development support comprehensive, or part of a comprehensive capacity development initiative?</p>	<p>3 -- The project itself provides comprehensive capacity development support, or the capacity development support is an integral part of a wider capacity development initiative</p>
<p>4) Clear results: To what extent does the project identify specific capacity development results and corresponding indicators?</p>	<p>3 -- Results statements specify organizations and changes in capacities and/or performance, and have corresponding indicators</p>

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2014

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description
<p>Output 1 (00081756): Abilities of the state and civil society sector institutions to effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate national and sub-national multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS strategies and action plans strengthened</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate level of strategic planning and coordination between responsible stakeholders to assure sustainability of HIV/AIDS response High cost of essential treatment purchased for the national budget funds <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability strategy with explicit set of actions developed and approved by all the key stakeholders National Cost Reduction Strategy presented and transferred into ownership of HIV medication purchasers for the national budget funds and Government Decree on compulsory licensing operationalized 	<p>Activity 1. Multi-sectoral action on HIV</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support national partners in developing the sustainability strategy for effective HIV/AIDS response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> initiate formation of a national multi-sectoral working group on sustainability of HIV/AIDS response and contribute to its work by offering international consultancy advice on the most advanced regional and wider international experiences Support to enhancing links between HIV/AIDS responses and the broader MDG and development agendas and providing particular support to the rolling out of the MDG Acceleration Framework and national consultations on Post 2015 Agenda priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate input from the civil society and patients organizations into the process of integrating HIV into general healthcare system and at national consultations on post-2015 agenda 	X	X	X	X	UNDP Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine	71300 (local consultants)	\$3,000

<p>Targets:</p> <p>Sustainability strategy developed by the end of 2015 and approved by the key stakeholders by the end of 2016</p> <p>- National Cost Reduction Strategy integrated into plans of HIV medication purchasers for the national budget funds by the end of 2015 and</p> <p>- at least 1 compulsory license issued by the end of 2016</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 2</p> <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i> Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services</p>	<p>Activity 3. Intellectual property and access to treatment</p> <p>3.1. Promotion of the use of TRIPS flexibilities and other mechanisms to reduce cost of medicines and commodities</p> <p>- <i>Presenting National Cost Reduction Strategy to HIV medication purchasers for the national budget funds and together with the UNJIT partners initiating discussion on its integration into the plans of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine and the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine</i></p> <p>- <i>initiating national consultations of the key stakeholders on operationalization of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Decree #877 On compulsory licensing</i></p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>IRC UNDP (CO)</p>	<p>71300 (local consultants) 72145 (Srv Co. training and education services) 72145 (Srv Co. training and education services)</p>	<p>\$8,500 \$2,000 \$2,000</p>
<p>Total (output 1)</p>									<p>IRC \$10,500 CO \$5,000</p>

<p>Output 2 (00081757): Public sector institutions strengthened in protecting the human rights of people affected by HIV/AIDS, especially youth; gender and HIV linkages addressed in policies and plans; and equal access to prevention, treatment, care and support services for men who have sex with men and transgender people provided</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. National HIV legislation does not fully support effective response to the growing HIV epidemic, while criminalization of unintentional HIV transmission in corresponding legislation further contribute to HIV stigmatization and discrimination of PLWH</p> <p>2. Inadequate level of coordination between responsible stakeholders to assure sustainable access to prevention, treatment, care and support services for men who have sex with men and transgender people</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. HIV and criminal legislation improved</p> <p>2. Joint approach to sustainability of</p>	<p>Activity 1. HIV-related law and human rights</p> <p>1.1. Support HIV-related law reform and facilitate legislative dialogue on HIV/AIDS among main stakeholders</p> <p>- <i>provision of technical and expert assistance to the working group under the Parliamentary Sub-committee on HIV/AIDS in the process of the Draft HIV Law adoption by the Ukrainian Parliament</i></p> <p>1.2. Support repeal of discriminatory and stigmatizing provisions regarding HIV transmission in criminal legislation</p> <p>- <i>initiate formation of a national working group on decriminalizing of unintentional HIV/AIDS transmission and - contribute to its work by offering national and international consultancy advice on the most advanced regional and wider international experiences</i></p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>IRC</p>	<p>71300 (local consultants)</p> <p>71300 (local consultants)</p> <p>72145 (Srv Co. training and education services)</p>	<p>\$8,500</p> <p>\$1,000</p> <p>\$500</p>
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<p>HIV prevention programmes/projects targeting men who have sex with men, transgender people developed, implemented and evaluated</p> <p>3. Number of advocacy activities against discrimination (homophobic legislation) implemented</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV law adopted by the Parliament by the end of 2014 - Discriminatory and stigmatizing provisions regarding HIV transmission in criminal legislation repealed by the end of 2015 - Conceptual approach on funding prevention activities focused at men who have sex with men, transgender people (MSM, TG) developed by the end of 2015 - at least 5 advocacy efforts conducted against adoption of discriminatory (homophobic) legislative initiatives (conditional to monitoring results) by the end of 2015 <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 3</p> <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i> Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services</p>	<p>Activity 3. HIV and sexual diversity</p> <p>3.1. Advocate for sustainability of HIV prevention programmes/projects targeting men who have sex with men, transgender people (MSM, TG), with funding allocated from national and regional budgets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>facilitate input from the civil society organizations and specifically from the National Council of LGBT organizations into the process of Sustainable strategy for effective HIV/AIDS response development</i> - <i>take active part in preparing the National Consultation between government and civil society on MSM/TG in the context of HIV and Health (implemented by ECOM)</i> <p>3.2. Strengthen advocacy efforts by civil society related to HIV and sexual diversity by monitoring progress of discriminatory (homophobic) legislation and taking appropriate advocacy actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>monitor on permanent bases all the discriminatory legislative initiatives registered in Parliament taking advocacy measures against their adoption</i> 	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>IRC</p>	<p>71300 (local consultants)</p>	<p>\$2,000</p>
<p>Total (output 2)</p>								<p>IRC \$12,000</p>

<p>Output 3: (00083572) National health care systems strengthened to ensure effective diagnostic and treatment of tuberculosis</p> <p>Baseline: 1. No state-of-the-art diagnostic of the drug resistant tuberculosis</p> <p>Indicators: 1. Numbers of state-of-the-art equipment for diagnostic and disposable materials procured and delivered</p> <p>Targets - 2000 disposable equipment for diagnostic procured and distributed by the end of 2014</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 2</p> <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i> Improved access to and utilization of quality health, education and social services</p>	<p>Activity 1. Tuberculosis diagnostics 1.1. Provide technical assistance in establishing state-of-the-art diagnostics system through procurement of disposable materials and advisory services - <i>procure and deliver to the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries of the Donetsk regions of 2,000 disposable materials for the GeneExpert equipment</i></p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>FDU</p>	<p>72130 (Transportation services) 72350 (Medical kits) 72415 (Courier charges) 75100 (Facilities and administration)</p>	<p>\$ 3,000 \$ 23,500 \$ 6,000 \$ 2,275</p> <p>Budget 2014-2016: \$ 300,000 (tbc by FDU)</p>
<p>Total (output 3)</p>						<p>FDU \$34,775</p>

<p>Output 4: National capacities to test and implement innovative youth development approaches supported and strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: Insufficient systematic review and analysis of existing innovative models of youth development Insufficient involvement of young people in determining policies and strategies on youth development</p> <p>Indicators: 1. # of innovative models tested and promoted for gender equitable youth development 2. % of young people (males/females) involved in project activities feedback positively on the tested models 3. by end of project, new concept/strategy for youth development, promoting gender equality, endorsed by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, and financing committed for its implementation</p> <p>Targets (2015) - 6 innovative models tested and</p>	<p>Activity 1. Youth employment models 1.1. Research and disseminate information on innovative youth models - <i>Research innovative and successful youth employment models in Europe (which also promote gender equality)</i> - <i>Carry out information sessions on researched models</i> - <i>Design an innovative and gender equitable concept of youth employment to be tested at local level</i> 1.2. Prototyping of models at sub-national level - <i>Support the implementation of the youth employment concept in 3 regions of Ukraine</i> 1.3. Disseminate results - <i>Analyse and disseminate results and impacts of the tested concept</i></p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>UNDP(CO)</p>	<p>71300 (Local consultants) 71200 (International consultants) 72100 (Contractual services) 71600 -Travel/transportation</p>	<p>\$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 85,000 \$ 5,000</p>
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<p>promoted for gender equitable youth development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% of young people (males/females) involved in project activities feedback positively on the tested models - 1 new concept/strategy for youth development, promoting gender equality, endorsed by the Ministry of Youth & Sports, and financing committed for its implementation <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation: 2</p>	<p>Activity 2 Youth healthy life style</p> <p>2.1 Research and disseminate information on healthy life style promotion tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Research innovative models of healthy life style promotion (which emphasize gender equity principles) across Europe and carry out information sessions on these models</i> - <i>Support the dissemination of available national good practices of healthy life style through innovative channels</i> <p>2.2. Carry out behavioural science project on alcohol consumption at sub-national level and draft and discuss policy conclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Test, in the city of Lviv, an innovative approach aimed at reducing youth alcohol consumption through the use of behavioural science</i> <p>2.3. Strengthen current healthy life style promotion tool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Review the effectiveness of the current "healthy life style" promotional concept and contribute to its further strengthening</i> 	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine</p>	<p>UNDP(CO)</p>	<p>72100 (Contractual services) 71600 -Travel/ transportation</p>	<p>\$ 41000 \$ 2,000</p>
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	<p>Activity 3 Youth civic engagement</p> <p>3.1. Research civic education and civic engagement models and disseminate information - <i>Research and promote European models of effective civic education through targeted information sessions and publications</i></p> <p>3.2. Prototyping civic engagement model at sub-national level - <i>Replicate in 2 regions of Ukraine the School of Young Researchers' experience</i></p> <p>3.3. Disseminate results - <i>Compile and disseminate among relevant stakeholders set of participatory methodologies for active youth community engagement</i></p>	X	X	X	X	UNDP Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine	UNDP(CO)	71300 (Local consultants) 72100 (Contractual services) 71600 -Travel/ transportation	\$ 10,500 \$ 20,000 \$ 2,000
	<p>Activity 4 – strategic planning for youth development</p> <p>4.1. Compile results of successful initiatives/models - <i>Compiling results of successful initiatives/ models</i></p> <p>4.2. Consultations and research on youth - <i>Convening and consulting with relevant stakeholders</i> - <i>Contributing to a comprehensive research on youth</i></p> <p>4.3. Provide support to participatory strategic planning - <i>Support to problem analysis and strategic planning</i> - <i>Coordinating strategic planning process with other state institutions</i></p> <p>4.4. Design monitoring system - <i>Designing suitable monitoring system for strategy</i></p>	X	X	X	X				

implementation.																
	Activity 5 Project management and administration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	71300 (National UNV)	UNDP (CO)	UNDP													
	71400 (Contractual services (indiv); project management and administration)															
	73100 (Rent office)															
	72400 (Communication)															
	74500 (Miscellaneous)															

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Overall management

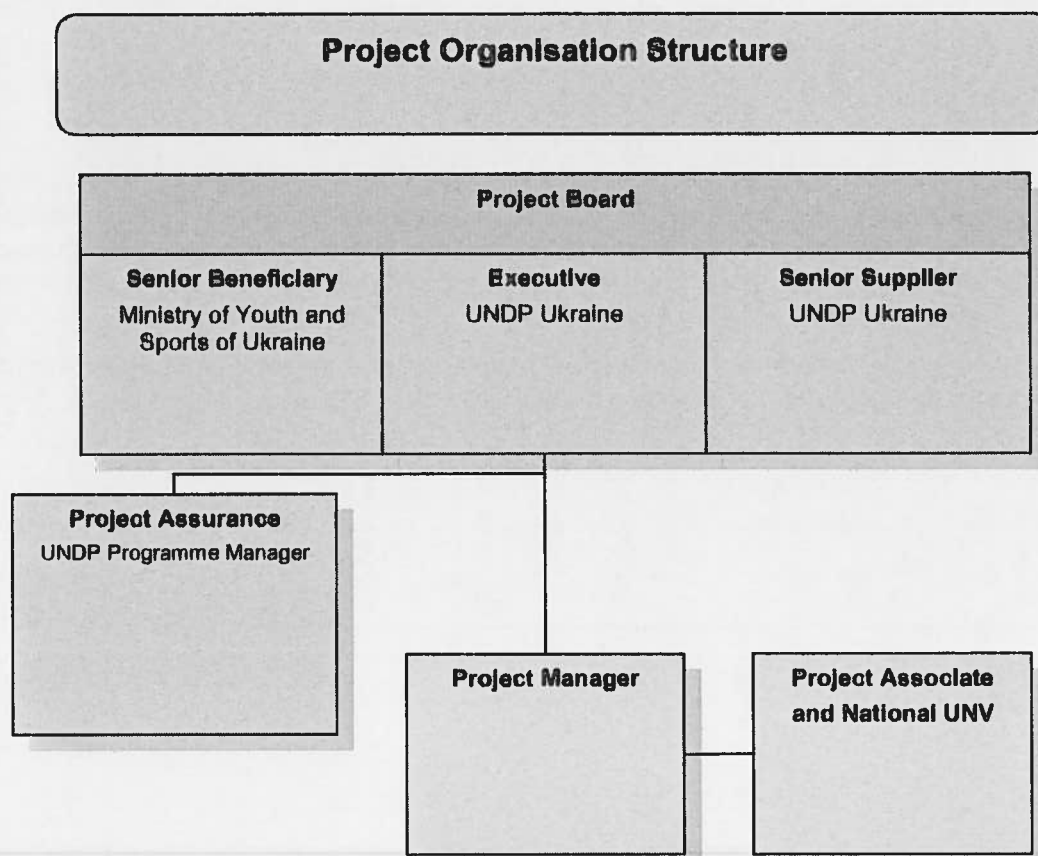
Since end March 2014, taking into account Ukraine's current crisis situation which may impact on national partners' further effectiveness of projects' implementation, UNDP in Ukraine has activated a mechanism referred to as Fast Track Procedures (FTP effective as of 27/03/2014) aimed at improving UNDP's response to crisis, speeding up project implementation and addressing urgent needs.

Thus, in line with this FTP mechanism, the implementation modality of this Project has been immediately changed from National Implementation Modality (NIM) to UNDP Direct Implementation Modality (DIM).

As implementing partner, UNDP assumes overall management responsibility and accountability for project implementation, while as a funding agency UNDP is accountable to the Executive Board for all aspects of its operations. UNDP will follow all policies and procedures established for UNDP operations.

UNDP will approve all project Annual Work Plans and certify Project Financial Statements. All recruitments for project positions will be administered by UNDP country office. Yet, the role of the senior beneficiary is not underestimated and it is important that it continues being fully involved in/informed of the project's implementation progress and key results.

The project organization structure is the following:



The project stakeholders

The stakeholders will consist of the UNDP as management organisation, Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, State Service of Ukraine on HIV/AIDS and Other Socially Dangerous Diseases, Ministry Education and Science, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine, Parliament of Ukraine, National and Oblasts AIDS Centres, Regional State Administrations, NGOs (All-Ukrainian Network of PLWH, International Alliance on HIV/AIDS, Coalition of HIV-service organizations, "Gidnist", Gay Alliance, Gay Forum of Ukraine), East Europe and Central Asia Union of People Living with HIV, UN Agencies.

Project Board:

A Project Board will consist of representatives of the UNDP in Ukraine, the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine. It will be chaired by the UNDP. The PB will hold meetings on annual basis, or more frequently if deemed necessary. It will monitor programme progress; decide on strategic decisions to ensure the continued coherence between implementation and goals and objectives and decide on annual work plans and budgets, revised semi-annual plans and semi-annual budgets, semi-annual requests for funds presented by the UNDP.

To discuss strategic issues of the Project activities and impact, and to ensure that best available international and national expertise is given due consideration in formulation of the project strategy, the Project Board may decide to invite to its meetings other stakeholders.

Project Assurance: The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. This role will be performed by a UNDP Ukraine Programme Officer.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the Project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Project Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the Project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the Project produces the results specified in the Project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Project Team: The Project Team will consist of the following local staff:

- Project Manager (full time);
- Project Associate (full time)
- National UNV (full time).

The ToRs of the above-mentioned positions are attached to the present Project Document. Contracts for services of individual contractors (for advisory and consultancy support) will be completed between UNDP and the selected experts for each thematic subject area in accordance with the approved the work plan. The experts will be competitively selected based on an open competition, according to UNDP rules and regulations.

Audit Arrangement: The Project shall be the subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the Financial Regulations Rules and directives of UNDP.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year of the project implementation, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".

Annex I OFFLINE RISK LOG

Project Title: Strengthening National Capacities for effective Youth Development and HIV/AIDS response in Ukraine **Award ID:** 00065113

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Political uncertainty and high possibility of an administrative reform in the country	February 2014	Political/Institutional	Risk may constrain effective participatory sustainability planning P=4 I=4	Closely monitor political situation and relevant appointments, facilitating timely involvement of key stakeholders	Programme manager	Programme manager	n.a.	n.a.
2	Weak institutional coordination to effectively pursue youth development policy agenda	November 2013	Institutional	Risk may constrain effective participatory strategic planning of youth development P = 4 I = 4	Facilitate involvement of key stakeholders from the very start of the process, through participation to information sessions, presentations and strategic planning meetings	Programme manager	Programme manager	n.a.	n.a.
3	Expectations may exceed funding availability	November 2013	Financial	P = 3 I = 4	Share funding constraints openly, review possibility of joint fund raising	Programme manager	Programme manager	n.a.	n.a.

