



*MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND  
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF UKRAINE*

# **Millennium Development Goals UKRAINE**

Kyiv 2003

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**Adjustment of MDGs is a burning issue for Ukraine considering its national development, bringing up the country strategic priorities with MDGs, systemic and complex approach to elaboration of the long-term strategy of economic and social development, national strategy of sustainable development etc.**

**The Ministry of Economy and European Integration of Ukraine have been working on these tasks and have conducted analytical, organisational and generalising activities. Special study has been made to specify and set up more ambiguous goals to support human development. Experts from the Ministry of Economy and European Integration of Ukraine, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Health Protection, Ministry of Education and other governmental institutions, experts from the Council on Reproductive Forces Study of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, experts from World Bank in Ukraine, ESDP Project experts (UNDP Ukraine), representatives from UNDP in Ukraine, UN agencies in Ukraine, representatives of NGO and analytical centres have discussed MDGs in Ukraine.**

**This analytical report is a draft for discussion to articulate the urgent goals by the means of large scaled public discussion and improve it considering the followed modifications. Close attention is paid to making final determinations, elaboration of the system of indicators for MDGs monitoring in Ukraine and forecast calculations. MDGs are necessary to be identified as national goals. Thus, elaborated public policy mechanisms and trends to achieve these goals are to promote further human resource development in Ukraine.**

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## Millennium Development Goals: Ukraine

In September 2000, at the UN Millennium Summit, Ukraine as one of 189 member-countries of the United Nations, committed itself to enter 2015 having eliminated most extreme forms of poverty, ensured a quality mandatory primary education and sustained environment, improved gender balance and reduced infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS, as well as maternal and child mortality.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the key goals that were defined and agreed upon as a result of the global United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s. These are new countries global outlooks guiding lines those are generalised and measurable – only 8 goals, 18 targets and over 40 indicators.

At the end of the decade the world's leaders formulated in the UN Millennium Declaration key goals and targets that were to become known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They were adopted by 189 member-countries of the United Nations. UN General Assembly adopted MDGs as part of the plan of the General Secretary dedicated to the implementation of the UN Millennium Declaration. Mark Malloch Brown, the UNDP Administrator, in his Foreword to the global Human Development Report 2003 stated, that “the Goals are a development manifesto for ordinary citizens around the world: time-bound, measurable, pocketbook issues that they can immediately understand – and more important, with adequate data, the Goals seek to hold their governments and the wider international community accountable for their achievement”.

The UN Millennium Development Goals to achieve from 1990 till 2015 had been identified as follows:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

The President of Ukraine signed the UN Millennium Declaration, and this fact not only proved close consideration of the human development problems in the country but also indicated that the state acknowledged its responsibility for current and future human development.

The ultimate goal of social production of any country is to create favourable environment for human development. At the same time, human development is most powerful factor of dynamic economical growth and social progress today. Plenty of burning issues arose in the human development area in Ukraine in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Further development is impossible without having solved these issues. They are:

- Extremely low income per capita and low living standards of the most populace, increase of mass poverty, lack of middle class;
- Depopulation and Ukrainian populace decrease owing to the fact mortality exceed over birth level;
- Mass emigration of the most talented and qualified professionals;
- Mass hidden and latent unemployment;
- Populace health aggravation, average lifetime shortening;
- Decrease in educational level, and decrease in quality characteristics of the human potential of Ukraine;
- Low level of social protection and social security of the Ukrainian populace;
- Increasing gap between Ukraine and developed countries in terms of main human development indicators;
- Over centralisation of the social policy.

Government of Ukraine will aim their efforts at solving these and other burning issues.

President of Ukraine determined social re-orientation of economic policy to be one of the four priorities of the government strategy till 2011. Low level of social standards is a factor that essentially barriers Ukraine's EU integration. In his address to the people of Ukraine on occasion of 11<sup>th</sup> independence anniversary, the President of Ukraine stated, that “social problems are been solved at unsatisfactory rate, although any citizen is concerned... Personally (as a

President) I am first of all concerned in the following problems: poverty reduction is the first one, easy accessed medical aid is the second one, pension reform – the third one, high quality education is the fourth. All mentioned problems are my personal area of responsibility.” To solve the burning social problems the Government will be guided by the Conceptual basis of the Strategy of economic and social development of Ukraine for 2002-2011, which are stated in the message of the President of Ukraine to Verkhovna Rada; the Activity program of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Poverty reduction strategy, Key economic policy trends of Ukraine till 2004, and other strategic and conceptual economic and socially oriented documents.

## Goal 1. Poverty reduction

### Key targets and indicators

Target 1	Half by 2015 the proportion of people with daily consumption below US\$4.3 measured as an average purchasing power parity*
Indicator 1	The share of population with daily consumption below US\$4.3 measured as average purchasing power parity.
Target 2	Reduce by 2015 by one third the proportion of the poor populace (based on the nationally defined level of poverty) <sup>1</sup> .
Indicator 2	The share of the poor populace below the nationally defined level of poverty

### Schedule of progress

Indicators	2001	2004	2007	2011	2015
The share of population with daily consumption below US\$4.3 measured as average purchasing power parity.	11,0	9,8	8,6	7,1	5,5
The share of the poor populace below the nationally defined level of poverty	27,2	25,0	22,6	21,5	18,4

### Recent trends

Until 1999 there was no official legislative definition of poverty. Complex poverty monitoring based on representative and methodologically proper informational basis began only in 1999. Owing to the analysis of using several criteria a conclusion was drawn to accept the most reasonable relative poverty line measure, defined as 75% of median expenses per adult. This choice complied with international experience and allowed for low living standards of Ukrainian populace.

The key poverty factors in Ukraine are low wage level (mainly in agriculture and budgetary financed areas), low pensions, social aids as a result of ineffective provision system, and moreover unemployment.

During 2000-2002 the level of poverty in Ukraine is not been reduced. Poverty incidence is about 29%. The current average hourly wage in developed European countries is Euro 14-22, as compared to only Euro 0.65 recorded in Ukraine, that is 22-33 times as much. Inequality in income distribution remains high: the ratio of expenses of the richest 10% to the poorest 10% of the population is 12.5.

The poorest among Ukraine's all population groups are almost the same as poor. Families with children aged under three and families with over three children, families with unemployed members and rural area populace suffer the most. Increase of the families with children in the number of the poorest is the most negative extreme poverty trend. Considerable proportion of the poor is employed able-bodied populace.

The official statistics estimates that highly qualified populace or/and populace with higher education are more protected against poverty.

\* Calculated by the World Bank purchasing-power parity has been used to evaluate the value measured level of poverty in the national currency according to international standards: 1UAH=\$USD0.98 in 2001

<sup>1</sup> Presidential Edict of 2000 approved the Poverty Prevention Strategy, which defined the criteria for measuring the poverty in Ukraine – 75% of median cumulative spending per adult. Its nominal value amounted to HRN141.8 a month in 2001 (US\$4.82 a day based on purchasing power parity).

The poverty issue originates from low wage level, unemployment and insufficient social transfers. Poverty spread directly concerns the level of economic advancement, poor paying capacity of the populace and unequal resource allocation. Worth to mention the fact the wage level of the highly qualified staff on enterprises that implemented new technologies is almost European. Yet, owing to low country investment appeal such enterprises tend to be exceptions in Ukraine.

The key rural poverty factor is employers' abuse of employment monopoly, low legal literacy of the most populous and their legal exposure.

There is a considerable shadow economy sector in Ukraine. It impacts the labour market, wages, profit and other distributions. The sector financial aftermath is not considered in estimation of public and local budget revenues and assignments to social insurance funds. Household expense survey considers this factor impacts the overall country level of poverty.

As a result, the current situation analysis shows that further populace stratification will lead to increase of the poorest share, enlarging the scale of dead poverty, and emergence of chronic poverty. If these processes progress, the relative poverty level will unavoidably spread to 45-47%, the poverty intensity – to 50-55%.

The poor real incomes increase in 2002 as compared to 2001 is been considered a consequence of the economic growth impact. There are reasons to expect a significant rise in real incomes indicator in 2003. A light slowdown is expected later. However, the GDP forecast implies the signs of further sustained real income increase of Ukrainian populace.

## Significance

Spread of poverty accounts for the population decline, massive emigration of economically active people, low domestic consumption, which slows down economic growth and scares away potential investors. Widespread poverty is a barrier on the way to integration into the European community. Therefore, the Ukrainian government considers reduction and prevention of poverty to be a strategic priority, as a basis for achieving all other strategic goals.

Economic growth enables important resource reservation to combat the extreme forms of poverty. Yet, despite the economic growth, poverty in its extreme forms will not be reduced if economic development advantages are not timely considered, poverty reduction strategy not recognised to be the priority and poverty reduction activities not implemented.

## Activities to achieve the goal

Poverty reduction provides for implementation of a number of activities to rise living standards of the poor and eradicate extreme poverty. However, while supporting the poor, the main efforts will be targeted to create the basis to rise the welfare of employed populace. Thus, state social policy links the poverty reduction process to technological progress and upgrade of the country economy competitiveness as a basis for raising living standards of employed populace and source for increasing social aid to unemployed. These factors are to support the home market development.

On August 15, 2001 the President of Ukraine approved the Poverty reduction strategy elaborated by the Government of Ukraine.

The strategy determines key policy benchmarks to reduce poverty:

- **Create economic and legal environment to increase average incomes and economic activity of able-bodied populace.** Firstly, it requires involving great employment resource to support development of small and medium scaled business. State over regulation, big business monopoly pressure and exhausting taxes are obstacles for it. Secondly, next phase of thoroughgoing reforming in tax, budget and administrative areas needs to be activated. To reduce tax burden on citizen incomes, cuts of the tax rates and raise non-taxable minimum to the level of living wage is an utmost necessity. Thirdly, monopoly on the rural labour market should be opposed by the state, Fourthly, there is a strong need in activating of the secondary capital market as an effective means of income transfer;
- **To prevent inherited poverty** which is mostly concentrated in rural area by the means of creating advisory services (legal aid), supporting of new productive relations owing to changes in law of land property and improving rural infrastructure;
- **To improve the effective social support of vulnerable social groups through reforming of the social protection system.** The benchmark includes strengthening of targeted social programs, improving inter budgetary

relations, implementation of graded address social support instead of benefits, expanding of the authorities of the local executive power bodies, their financial possibilities and proper responsibility transfer. Pension law and workplace planning for disabled are subject for improvements;

- **To reduce the poverty statistics;**
- Poverty reduction policy is to be combined with **policy to support the middle class** as an important factor of economic and social progress.

### Criteria to achieve the goal

Reducing of the share of households with the level of consumption below living wage is an objective qualitative criterion to reduce poverty according to MDG indicator dynamics.

## Goal 2. Quality life-long education

*To create favourable environment for human development and creative self-actualisation of any citizen of Ukraine, rise a generation which is capable to work efficiently and continue life-long education, to guard and increase the values of the national culture and civil society, to develop and strengthen sovereign, independent, democratic, social and legal state as an integral part of European and world community.*

*National Doctrine of Educational Development*

### Key targets and indicators

Target 1 Raise by 2015 the level of education coverage as compared to 2001

Indicator 1.1 Net indicator of education coverage for children aged 3-4 in pre-school programmes

Indicator 1.2 Net indicator of education coverage for children aged 5 in pre-school programmes

Indicator 1.3 Net indicator of education coverage for children aged 6-9 in pre-school programmes

Indicator 1.4 Net indicator of education coverage for children by complete secondary education

Indicator 1.5 Net indicator of education coverage for people aged 18-22

Indicator 1.6 Number of graduates of higher education establishments

Indicator 1.7 Cumulative gross indicator of persons engaged in re-tooling programmes or raising their professional levels

Target 2 Raise the quality of education

Indicator 2.1 Proportion of effective state-introduced standards of education corresponding to those adopted in the EU (in %)

### Schedule of progress

Indicators	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2004	2007	2011	2015
Net indicator of education coverage for children aged 3-4 in pre-school programmes	46,4	47,1	48,4	50,7	55,6	57	60	63	65
Net indicator of education coverage for children aged 5 in pre-school programmes	46,6	46,2	47,6	47,6	50,5	53	55	57	60

Net indicator of education coverage for children aged 6-9 in pre-school programmes	99,2	99,3	99,5	99,8	100				
Net indicator of education coverage for children by complete secondary education*	90	92	95	97	99				
Net indicator of education coverage for people aged 18-22 (I-IV levels)	45,2	47,4	49,9	53,4	57,5	60	63	65	67
Net indicator of education coverage of III-IV accreditation level	30,7	33,5	35,8	38,8	42,2	45	49	51	65

\* - considering children which obtain complete secondary education in professional and technical higher education institutions

### Recent trends

High standards and level of education are traditionally observed in Ukraine. General educational coverage exceeds the level of education in the middle-income countries, and certain indicators sum up to ones in the high-income countries. The number of populace which obtained higher education amounts (or exceeds) to the level of countries with a higher per capita GDP. Ukraine, despite the traditionally high educational level is in a difficult setting.

The number of children engaged in pre-school programmes has been decreasing to a dangerously low proportion at the national scale. Rural education is also far from contemporary standards. Following a period of stagnation in the mid 1990s higher education has seen rapid growth particularly accelerating in recent years. The number of students in higher educational establishments has been constantly rising, although still below relevant indicators in several transitional countries such as Poland, Bulgaria or Russia. Organisational and financial mechanisms of higher education system need to be improved.

National Doctrine of Educational Development set outs and determines long-term education development program in Ukraine. This Doctrine is an advanced strategy to implement educational reforms.

### Significance

The 21<sup>st</sup> century raises new educational demands. Education is key area to transfer to innovative model of economic development. The issue of professional education does not involve only a profiled professional training. Contemporary economics and labour market demand new educational quality and high level of professional training.

### **Goal 1. To increase education coverage**

In 2001, only 39% children below the schooling age were attending pre-school programmes as opposed to 18% in 1990, although the biggest decrease took place in the early 1990s, after which the fall became slower resulting in the levels ranging between 38-40% in the post-1997 period. The fact the Law "On public aid to families with children" has been adopted in 1992 and provided financial support of determined living wage to families with children till they are aged three made the greatest impact on decrease of pre-school programmes coverage in 1990-1996. Another significant factor of such a decrease became women unemployment.

At the same time, while material and technical conditions for pre-school training have not essentially changed, the number of children engaged in pre-school programmes remains below capacity. In 2001, 90 out of every 100 slots available in such programmes were filled in, an indicator demonstrating a reverse tendency as compared to the ration of 107 against 100 recorded in 1990, 76 – in 1995, about 70 – in 1996-98. In other words, a large number of slots were not filled, and the number of children accounted for one teacher remained on the 1990 level and made 8 persons as compared to 9 in 1990, and indicated a decrease in teaching load.

No great increase and improvements are expected in the near future education coverage even in case improvements in women employment and the populace welfare are made. A new law "On pre-school training" adopted in 2001 provides possibility for children to receive pre-school training in families. To draw out a more objective appraisal of pre-school educational coverage it could be expedient to study the level of 3-, 4- and 5-year old children pre-school training

coverage. The regulations on pre-school establishments approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 12 March 2003 (# 305) will enhance quality of education.

### ***General secondary education***

According to the data from the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine the level of primary educational coverage in 2001 was equal to 99.2%. This indicator represents a decade situation. There is no cause to expect increase or decrease of this indicator. At the same time 100% maximisation of the indicator by 2015 is entirely possible.

The number of pupils of 10-12 year of study (e.g. with general secondary education) in 2001-2002 increased to 41.6% as compared to 1990-1991 school year. And first of all, due to the Constitutional standard of obligatory complete secondary education in Ukraine from 1996. The ratio of 10-12 year of study to the number of permanent population aged 15-17 was equal to 56.9% in 2001-2002 school year.

Moreover, determining the general secondary education coverage, possibilities of professional technical training and primary higher education in the establishments of I-II level of accreditation (colleges, technical schools, and vocational schools) should be considered. Thus, in 2001 year there were 346.1 thousand students or 66% of the total number, who received complete secondary education in professional and technical colleges/schools. 86.7 thousand of students or 14.8% of the total number of enrolled in the higher educational institutions obtained basic secondary education. Hence, considering children, which obtain education not only at secondary schools but also in professional and technical colleges/schools and establishments of I-II level of accreditation, essentially increases value of complete secondary educational coverage (approximately to 90%).

Taking into consideration the above mentioned, the indicator of complete secondary educational coverage is expected to valid increase to 99% in 2015.

### **Higher education**

The rising number of students is matched by a rapid increase in the number of higher education institutions in Ukraine lately. In the 2001-2002 academic year there were 431 students per every 10,000 people as compared to 316 students registered in the 1990-1991 academic year (36.4% increase). The proportion is determined by the fact the number of higher education institutions increased in 10% as compared to 1990-1991 academic year. The net indicator of educational coverage of the youth aged 18-22 in 2001 was equal to 57.5%, and 42.2% in educational institutions of III-IV level of accreditation. In general the net indicator of educational coverage can be brought near the EU indicators and increased to 67% in 2015.

### **Continuous and post-graduate studies**

The number of professionals who pursue retraining and rise the level of their professional skills is been constantly growing. According to calculations in 2001 the general number of those, who obtained education in post-graduate institutions, was equal to 160 thousand people or 5% as much as in 2000. We consider that elaboration and adoption of the law "On post-graduate education" will increase further post-graduate education coverage.

### **Goal 2. To increase the quality of education**

The activities aimed at increasing of the quality of education coverage will in general promote the level of education in Ukraine to the level of OECD countries, e.g. to 0.97 in 2015. This is the second part of the educational goal of Ukraine.

Education system modernisation should be targeted to provide relevant quality according to scientific and cultural achievements and social practice. Quality of education is determined to be national priority by the National Doctrine of educational development, and also to be prerequisite of national state security, in compliance with international standards and demands of Ukrainian legislation to provide the citizen right to education.

Since the national educational standards and public assessment of educational service determine the quality of education, the monitoring of activity to increase the quality of education should be indicated in share of acting state educational standards, that comply with EU demands.

### **Significance**



The necessity to increase the quality of education is presently been recognized by almost all society strata in Ukraine. National Doctrine of educational development activated the work on determining strategic points of future educational reform. Government and non-government organizations, international and independent experts and public participated in elaboration of this doctrine. The draft doctrine was discussed and later adopted on the Second all-Ukrainian conference of education employees. In 2002 it was approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine. Establishing of environment to support personal development and creative self-actualization of any citizen of Ukraine, rise of generation, which is capable to work efficiently and continue life-long education, guard and increase of the values of the national culture and civil society, development and strengthening a sovereign, independent, democratic, social and legal state as an integral part of European and world community are key state education policy goals set out in this document.

For the reason of aforesaid, we consider that this very goal as appraised by all society strata in Ukraine is to be the priority strategic goal of the Ukrainian educational policy.

### **Criteria to achieve the goal**

- The key tasks are: to create an effective mechanism to implement and monitor the execution of provisions of the National Doctrine of Educational Development and other legal and standards acts of Ukraine in educational area; to complete elaboration of public standards to support the infrastructure of educational institutions; to provide free and accessible pre-school and secondary school education; accessible and equal rights to obtain higher education; to provide support to poor families to pay for education; recommence qualitative and quantitative indicators to determine budgeting standards ; implement variety of non-budget financing in education. To execute these tasks that envisage increase of the educational coverage, bring the level of educational potential of Ukraine to EU standards and improve the quality of education, a number of arrangements should be set out:

#### **Increase of the educational coverage**

- In terms of legal issues: to elaborate and adopt the law “On post-graduate education”, legal and standard acts that result from the law “On higher education” adopted in January 2002 , Provisions on pre-school establishments, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On development of the distance learning system in Ukraine in 2003-2005”, Conception of the development of professional and technical training, Provisions in professional training for disabled in professional and vocational schools (colleges), State program of supporting enterprises to conduct staff professional training, draft Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on specialisation and re-profiling of professional and vocational schools (colleges);
- Optimisation of the educational network and increase in education financial support;
- Executing of the state programs “School Bus” and “Teacher”;
- Address state support to orphan and disabled students and pupils and ones from poor families, and to talented youth.

#### **Improve the quality of education**

- To adjust the acting educational legal basis to EU legislation;
- To extend integration in education, education partnership and co-operation of Ukraine and EU ;
- To perform the extended co-operation with international organisations, funds, programs and projects to support fund-raising, involve technical and humanitarian assistance (mainly from EU, European Council, UNESCO, UN, World Bank etc.);
- To elaborate official standards of primary and complete secondary education, state standards of special secondary education for disabled children;
- In terms of legislation – to draft the law “On language development and usage in Ukraine”;
- To implement contemporary informational technologies (and Internet), particularly in the rural area; using of computer technologies in knowledge assessment of pupils and students, and improving the professional level of tutors of professional colleges etc.;
- To improve the level of post-graduate education, e.g. of candidates and doctors of sciences, in the leading educational and research institutions;
- To involve employers in supporting and development of professional and technical training (education), employment of graduates of professional, technical (vocational) and higher education institutions.

### **Criteria to achieve the goal (qualitative)**

The key criteria to achieve high-quality education are:

- To increase the pre-school training coverage of children aged 3-4 and 5 to 65% and 60% correspondingly in 2015.
- To increase the secondary education coverage to the level of EU countries and execute the Constitutional claim of compulsory general secondary education till 2015;
- To increase the net indicator of educational coverage to 99% in 2015;
- To increase the net indicator of higher education coverage of the youth aged 18-22 to the level of developed countries (to 67% in 2015);
- To increase the indicator of higher education coverage in the higher education institutions of III-IV level of accreditation to 55% in 2015;
- To increase the share of acting state educational standards that meet EU demands.

### Goal 3. Sustainable environment

#### Key targets and indicators

Target 1 Increase the proportion of people having access to clean drinking water by 12% from 2001 to 2015

Indicator 1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water which meets national standards for cities , %

Indicator 1.2 Proportion of population using drinking water which meets national standards for rural areas , %

Target 2 Stabilise by 2015 ambient air pollution by stationary and movable sources

Indicator 2 Volume of harmful emissions into atmosphere from stationary sources of pollution (m.. tonnes per year)

Target 3 Expand the network of natural and biospheric reserves and national parks to 10.4 % of the overall territory of Ukraine

Indicator 3 Total area of natural and biospheric reserves and national parks, in % to the overall territory of Ukraine

#### Schedule of progress

Indicators	2001	2004	2007	2011	2015
1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water which meets national standards for cities , %	86	87	88	90	93
1.2 Proportion of population using drinking water which meets national standards for rural areas , % *	63	64	66	69	75**
2. Volume of harmful emissions into atmosphere from stationary sources of pollution (m.. tonnes per year)***	4,05	4,15	4,20	4,20	4,10
3. Total area of natural and biospheric reserves and national parks, in % to the overall territory of Ukraine****	4,2	6,1	7,5	8,6	10,4

\* - according to the data from State Water Economy Committee

\*\* - Forecast 2015 – Mineconomy

\*\*\* - Indicator value can be updated considering new methods due to European standards

\*\*\*\* - Report by the Ministry of Environmental Resource, Forecast – Mineconomy

## Recent trends: environmental heritage

The environmental situation in Ukraine today can be described as the hidden crisis that has been prepared by years of ignoring objective laws of development of the whole natural resource complex. Structural deformation in the national economy has led to the environmentally detrimental prioritisation of developing sectors with raw-materials based and extracting orientation. These factors as well as the absence during the last decade of investments required for the technological renewal and conduct of measures directed at environmental protection have circumscribed an unsatisfactory state of environment in a country possessing favourable climatic conditions as well as rich and diverse natural resources.

In terms of ambient air pollution, the level of antropogenetic pressure on environment has somewhat decreased in recent years. During the 1995-2002 period emissions from the stationary objects into the atmosphere has lowered by a factor of 1.4. The growing volume of output in the key economic fields in recent three years owed to implementation of economic mechanism of nature management, particularly establishing of pegged to inflation standard fees for special use of water resource and environment pollution.

The emission of greenhouse gases from stationary sources was equal to 4.05 million tons in 2001, 4.06 million tons in 2002 (according to tentative data), and expected to be 4.10 million tons in 2003. This dynamics arises due to the gradual increase in industrial production and fuel and energy complex, those are key polluters of the free air. Providing for current technologies the volume of air pollution from stationary sources will increase only slightly: yearly 2% starting from 2003, e.g. 3 times as low as the rate of industrial production.

Activities to improve the fuel quality and prohibition to import and sale petrol that contains lead and implementation of environmentally appropriate alternative technologies will provide the level of air pollution from mobile emission sources in 2002-2003 on the level of 2000, e.g. 1.95 million tons. A slight diminish was noticed in the volume of emission to polluted sewage. During 1995-2002 this indicator decreased from 4.65 billion cubic meters to 3.05 billion cubic meters.

The main sources of pollution tend to be water-distribution systems in small towns and villages, which by and large remain technically insecure with obsolete equipment in need of repair and, more often, complete reconstruction, if not replacement. During the period of 1995-2002 the respective indicator decreased by almost a third, however this decrease was minimal in the last three years – from 3.31bn cubic meters in 2000 to 3.05bn cubic meters in 2002, as compared to 4.65bn cubic meters recorded in 1995. Moreover, a slight increase in the volumes of dumped water into the natural surface water locations is forecasted for 2003, tentatively at 3.15bn cubic meters.

## Significance

UN determined and declared the goal "Protecting Our Common Environment". Ukraine determines its MDG in a wider sense. This implies an integrated approach to sustainable environmental development when environmental problems, on one side, are tasks, and on the other – instruments for more fair division of the public wealth, which impacts technological reorganisation of the economy and provides further general country sustainable development.

Till 2015 the share of populace with access to clear drinking water is to increase. And the calculations of the relevant indicator should be done according to more strict standards of water quality as compared to those used in a joint survey by the UNICEF and the State Statistics Committee in 1999.

Preservation of the diversity of plants and animals is an important basis to ensure stable environmental development. It is imperative not only to improve the economy resource support and to maintain the recreation value of the territory but also in terms of ethical development of the growing up generation. The share of the national parks and preserve territories area in the general country area is the indicator of conservancy monitoring.

## Activities to achieve the goal

**Automobile transport** can be considered to be one of the main sources to reduce the volume of emissions into the air. Thus, the key benchmarks to achieve till 2015 are:

2004 – prohibition of use of any ethylized fuel;

2007 – compulsory general installation of automobile transport catalysts for petrol engines and relevant revise of allowable emission rates;

2011-2015 – implementation of the new transport engines (electric, gas, alcohol etc.).

**In terms of air pollution reduce**, the Government efforts will be aimed at fixing higher fees of nature management in general and conservancy activities in particular. These efforts are to activate technological re-equipment in industry as a main environment polluter. Owing to these measures the volume of emission into the air by 2015 should come back to the level of 2001 after their increase till 2011.

According to the Program of Developing National Environmental Network adopted by Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (law “On Developing National Environmental Network”), the share of nature and reserved fund areas should be equal to 10.4% of the total area in 2015, the interim indicator is determined as 7% in 2005. To expand the network of the national parks and preserves new national parks in Carpathian Mountains, on the seaside and riverside, in forest park zones of large cities should be created. Consequently, improved management of state system of environmental safety, particularly reforms of the local bodies of the Ministry of Environmental Resources and structural re-organisation of enterprises will:

- Support the protection and effective land use, improve the quality of free air;
- Improve the management of state system of environmental safety and create the conditions to support stable development of Ukraine;
- To improve the national system of environmental monitoring and nature and resource management;
- Support international co-operation in conservancy.

#### **Criteria to achieve the goal (qualitative)**

The key interim criteria are adjustment of the national environmental legislation to EU legislative basis, in particular adoption of the following most significant laws:

- “On the National Environmental Fund”
- “On Environmental Audit”
- “On Environmental Insurance”
- “On ratification of the National Program of mineral and raw materials source till 2010”.

## **Goal 4. Improved maternal health and reduced child mortality\***

### **TARGETS, INDICATORS, AND BENCHMARKS**

<b>Target 1</b>	<b>Reduce by 17% maternal mortality between 2001-2015</b>
Indicator 1.1	Number of deaths from complications during pregnancy, delivery, or after delivery per 100,000 live births
Indicator 1.2	Number of abortions per 1,000 women of fertile age
<b>Target 2</b>	<b>Reduce by 17% under-5 mortality between 2001-2015</b>
Indicator 2.1	Under-5 mortality rate (number of under-5 deaths per 1000 children under-5)
Indicator 2.2	Infant mortality rate (number of under-1 deaths per 1000 children under-1)

### **SCHEDULE OF PROGRESS**

Indicators	1990	2000	2001	2004	2007	2011	2015
1.1 Number of deaths from complications during pregnancy, delivery, or after delivery per 100,000 live births	34,8	24,7	23,9	22,0	20,3	20,0	19,8
1.2 Number of abortions per 1,000 women of fertile age	58,2	32,1	27,3	26,7	26,1	25,3	24,4

2.1 Under-5 mortality rate (number of under-5 deaths per 1000 children under-5)	17,3 <sup>2</sup>	15,6	14,9	14,3	14,3	13,7	12,3
2.2 Infant mortality rate (number of under-1 deaths per 1000 children under-1)	12,8	11,9	11,3	10,4	10,4	9,8	9,3

### Recent trends

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Ukraine shows a slight reduction from 1990s. Thus, in 1990-2000 it has come down from 32.4 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 24.1 in 2000, e.g. for 25.6%.

As a result the rate of abortions came down from 82.5 per 1000 women of childbearing age in 1990 to 29.1 in 2001 or by 50%.

The level of under-five and under-one child mortality remains relatively high despite an insignificant tendency towards its contraction observed in 1990s. The number of dying children aged under five reduced to 15.6 per every 1000 in 2001, as opposed to the rate of 17.3 per every 1000 recorded in 1990. Simultaneously, only slight decrease has taken place with regard to the mortality rate for children aged under one – from 12.8 in 1990 to 11.9 in 2001 per every 1000.

### Significance

The health of women and children is a major precondition for the development of the healthy new generations in Ukraine. Improving women's health in Ukraine is a European-oriented goal. Despite some improvements in the area, the maternal mortality rate in Ukraine is considerably higher than the average rate for Europe. Maternal mortality is affected by general social-economical conditions, health of women before pregnancy, access to and quality of reproductive health services and essential medical care, abortion rates, people's awareness of reproductive health, use of family planning, and prevalence of contraceptives.

The level of children health determines future labour and intellectual potential of the state. The rate of under-one child mortality also remains high, at two and a half time the rate recorded in the EU countries. Child mortality is one of the most significant factors that caused lifetime reducing.

### Activities to achieve the goal

- Conduct sanitary and educational work advocating healthy way of life, family planning, reproductive health, safe maternity, early diagnostics of oncological pathology;
- Conduct work to enhance women acknowledgement of good health (regular and frequent doctor's consultations etc.);
- Implantate mother and child joint stay in maternity hospitals (not less than 90 % of number of beds) simultaneously to introduction of the programme of breast-feeding;
- Support breast-feeding;
- Develop medical and organisational technologies to ensure birth/delivery of healthy children, preserve and strengthen their health, prevent disability;
- Improve family planning, work of child and juvenile gynaecology centres, medico- genetic service
- Prophylaxis of sexually transmitted diseases;
- Enlarge network of reproductive health issues (increase number of Family planning centres, safe maternity, medico-genetic consultation etc.) and provide equipment support.

## Goal 5. Halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis

### TARGETS, INDICATORS, AND BENCHMARKS

\* Alternative Goal definition is "Reduce child and able-bodied persons mortality, improve maternal health" due to high able-bodied men mortality in Ukraine

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF. Regional monitoring report #7 – 2000 "Youth in changing society"

Target 1	Reduce by 13% the rate of the spread of HIV/AIDS between 2001-2015
Indicator 1.1	Number of new HIV-infection cases per 100,000
Indicator 1.2	Number of AIDS-related deaths per 100,000
Indicator 1.3	Proportion of HIV-infected children born by HIV-infected mothers
Target 2	Reduce by 42% the number of new TB cases between 2001-2015
Indicator 2.1	Number of new TB cases (including pulmonary TB) per 100,000
Indicator 2.2	Number of TB-related deaths per 100,000

#### Schedule of progress

Indicators	1990	2000	2001	2004	2007	2011	2015
Indicator 1.1 Number of new HIV-infection cases per 100,000	0,08	12,6	14,2	15,4	14,1	13,7	12,4
Indicator 1.2 Number of AIDS-related deaths per 100,000	0,06	0,8	0,9	1,2	0,7	0,6	0,5
Indicator 1.3 Proportion of HIV-infected children born by HIV-infected mothers	n/a	n/a	35,0	30,0	25,0	15,0	5,0
Indicator 2.1 Number of new TB cases (including pulmonary TB) per 100,000	32,0	60,2	68,6	80,0	56,4	49,0	40,0
Indicator 2.2 Number of TB-related deaths per 100,000	8,0	22,2	22,4	19,0	17,0	12,0	10,0

#### Recent trends

Ukraine in most its regions is facing a serious and fast-growing epidemic of HIV/AIDS. After it broke out in 1987 as individual infection cases the HIV-infection has been rapidly spreading. In 1995 it turned into an epidemic or especially threatening disease and has spread predominantly through drug injections, and then – to other society strata. According to the results of epidemiological survey 36 889 HIV-infected including 2025 children have been registered in 1987-2000 in Ukraine; 2040 persons has been AIDS-diagnosed, 1000 of them have already died.

In recent two years, however, the growing number of infections has occurred through all three ways: through blood of drug injected, from mother to child and sexual contacts.

During the last 11 years the number of people suffering from tuberculosis (TB) has been constantly rising, with the incidence of mortality growing even more rapidly. By 1999 the number of TB cases has increase 2.2 times as compared to 1990: the coefficient of TB spread stood at 65.0 per every 100,000 people. At the same time, TB-caused mortality rates have grown almost threefold – from 8.1 in 1999 to 22.4 in 2001 per every 100,000 people. As a result of these developments, a totally novel TB-related disease has recently originated in Ukraine – multi-resistant tuberculosis, which is posing serious challenges to the health industry in general.

#### Significance

HIV infection and its final stage – AIDS - became one of the most serious problems lately. Although not a single country in the world is safe from the threat of HIV/AIDS while the infection spread increases. During 20 years of HIV/AIDS history 55 million people were infected and 21.8 million of them died.

In June 2001 Ukraine initiated the Special Session of the UN General Assembly dedicated to all aspects of HIV/AIDS at the initiative. It was supported by majority of UN members.

On the first forum of Global Partnership in October 2001 in Washington draft Global plan “Stop Tuberculosis” was approved. It was stressed on the epidemic spread of tuberculosis in XXI century as it was thousand years ago. Tuberculosis is an acute and urgent medico-social problem all over the world especially in Europe. According to the WHO criteria Ukraine belongs to countries with unsatisfactory epidemic situation.

## Activities to achieve the goal

- Elaborate Concept of HIV/AIDS reduction
- Promote information and educational work with children and youth aimed at prevention of AIDS and tuberculosis
- Prophylaxis of tuberculosis among population
- Reduce the danger of HIV infection among vulnerable groups of population;
- Implement the programme of prophylaxis of HIV infection from mother to child.

## Goal 6. Gender equality

### Key targets and indicators

Target 1	Ensure by 2015 gradual approximation to gender parity in legislative and executive bodies of power: gender ratio of at least 30 to 70 of either sex
Indicator 1.1	Gender balance among deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
Indicator 1.2	Gender balance among deputies of local executive bodies of power
Indicator 1.3	Share of women in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
Indicator 1.4	Gender balance in the apparatus of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
Target 2	Improve gender balance among civil servants at leadership and specialist positions
Indicator 2.1	Share of women at highest 1-2 grade leadership positions
Indicator 2.2	Share of women at lowest 6-7 grade specialist positions
Target 3	Promote gender equality in the labour market: half by 2015 the gap in incomes between men and women
Indicator 3.1	Level of employment among women
Indicator 3.2	Ratio of average wages between men and women

### Schedule of progress

Indicators	1990	2001	2004	2007	2011	2015
Gender balance among deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (women/men) (in thousands of persons)	3/97	8/92	5/95	13/87	20/80	30/70
Gender balance among deputies of local executive bodies of power (women/men) (in thousands of persons):	38/62	42/58	42/58	43/57	44/56	45/55
Gender balance among deputies of the local power bodies (women/men) (in thousands of persons):	9/91	11/89	15/85	19/81	20/80	30/70
Gender balance among deputies of the regional power bodies (women/men) (in thousands of persons):	18/82	21/79	24/76	27/73	28/72	30/70
Gender balance among deputies of the municipal power bodies (of oblast significance) (women/men) (in thousands of persons):	21/79	22/78	25/75	28/72	29/71	30/70
Gender balance among deputies of the community power bodies (of oblast significance) (women/men) (in thousands of persons):	42/58	47/53	47/53	48/52	48/52	50/50
Gender balance among deputies of the village power bodies (of oblast significance) (women/men) (in thousands of persons):	42/58	47/53	48/52	49/51	50/50	50/50

Gender balance in the apparatus of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (women/men) (in thousands of persons):	-	0/100	10/90	15/85	20/80	30/70
Gender balance at highest 1-2 grade leadership positions (in %) (in thousands of persons):	-	15/85	17/83	20/80	25/75	30/70
2 Ratio of average wages between men and women (in %)	73	71	73	76	85	86

## Recent trends

Ukrainian women despite their high level of education and high professional potential participate in politics and government at a low number. Though there are no serious contradictions to the UN convention "On elimination of all forms of women discrimination" in Ukraine. After Ukraine became independent the representation of women in the Verkhovna Rada (the Ukrainian Parliament) has remained 3% during the decade. It has increased somewhat during the transitional period: the share of women elected to Verkhovna Rada in 1994 was equal to 5.7%, and in 1998 – to 8.1%. Yet after the recent elections in March 2002 the share of women deputies decreased to 5.1%.

As stated for the end of 2002 no woman has been appointed to be Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The lower the level of power the more open it is for women representation (women accounted for only 8% among deputy ministers, 4% among deputy heads of state committees, there are even women appointed to the posts of heads of state committees).

According to the year 2000 data, a monthly average salary of female workers is only about 71% of that of male workers, this fact indicates gender gap of 29% in wages. Since the law prohibits wages discrimination in Ukraine, "vertical" professional segregation (or glass ceiling) accounts for part of this wage gap and all professionals earn equal wages for the same job. While the proportion of working women with higher education is greater than that of men, women are more likely to hit a glass ceiling in their career advancement. Although women have sufficient educational and professional qualifications they tend to concentrate in low-level jobs, with limited opportunities for professional and income growth.

Although women tend to dominate among the overall army of civil servants both in the leadership as well as specialist positions (52.5% and 81% respectively), their representation falls sharply as grade position ascends. Women are seriously under-represented at the top-level positions in the state power hierarchy – only 14.7% among civil servants possessing highest grades (of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> civil ranks), precisely at the level where decision-making process actually takes place. Unfortunately, the monitoring of gender statistics established in Ukraine illustrates only gender representation of the executive positions only within state machinery. Thus, elaboration of the relevant gender indicators and further gender monitoring is an expedient activity.

## Significance

At present high share of women in the local state bodies (approximately 40%) provides substantial women expert potential capable to work on the national level. Consequently, it is important to support this indicator in the future.

Insufficient women representation of the highest level of decision-making not only contradicts the principles of parity democracy but also aggravates the level of public administration and causes lack of consideration by the social policy problems. Further gender disproportion will lead to increase of gender gap and to the phenomenon of the so-called "feminisation" of poverty, steadily developing in Ukraine throughout post-independent period.

## Activities to achieve the goal

Activities to support the parity gender ratio in state power bodies, particularly in the parliament, and on the top-level positions should include:

- elaboration of legislative and institutional mechanisms to support gender equality, in particular, implementation of the gender quota if necessary;
- implementation of permanent gender expertise to study legislative and standard acts, social and economic development programs;
- elaboration of various educational programs targeted to break gender stereotypes, elaborate necessary mechanisms to enable the parity gender representation in elections process;



- involving mass media in the process to draw public attention to gender issues in the social and political context.

Activities to support gender parity in Ukraine on the labour market should include:

- development of the programs to protect women interests against negative economic impact and solving of employment problem;
- support of professional retraining of women, particularly women post-graduate (second) education;
- combat of gender stereotypes on all levels of educational system (from the primary), elaboration of gender friendly educational programs and textbooks;
- promotion of dynamic small business development, family and women entrepreneurship, creation of crediting system for business women;
- development of consumer services system and childcare to reduce “double” women employment.

### **Criteria to achieve the goal**

International experts consider that noticeable changes in public administration will occur if there are provided gender parity representation (50/50) in Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, gender balanced state power bodies of all levels, increase of the share of women at the top-level positions in the state power hierarchy (of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> civil ranks) to the level of 30%. These activities will evoke efficient social policy and balanced decision-making. Reduction of gender inequality on the labour market, alleviation of partial legislative gender discrimination will call for changes in labour activity.

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