

Individual Consultancy: Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Urban Setting



UNICEF Cambodia

1. Background

UNICEF Cambodia is in the third year of its current Country Programme of Cooperation (2019-2023 - CPD) with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). This CPD is aligned with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2019-2023), which reflects global, national, provincial and UN priorities to which UNICEF contributes. It's also aligned with the Royal Government of Cambodia's Rectangular Strategy Phase Four (RS4), National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019 – 2023, and other sector and cross-sectoral policies, as well as with UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2018-2021. UNICEF Cambodia is currently undertaking preparations for its 2023-2027 Country Programme in line with the UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

The purpose of UNICEF's Country Programme is to contribute to national efforts so that all girls and boys, especially those most disadvantaged, progressively fulfil their basic rights to survival, care, protection, participation to reach their full potential. To this end, the UNICEF's Country Programme works at three levels: upstream (national); midstream (sub-national) and downstream (community) through six interrelated programme outcomes and five Programme Sections: Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation (WASH), Education, Child Protection, and Policy and Public Finance for Children (PPF4C).

PPF4C aims to ensure that more children and adolescents in Cambodia, particularly the most deprived ones benefit from effective social services and child-sensitive social protection system. To deliver these results, PPF4C works closely with a number of implementing partners such as Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; National Social Protection Council; UN agencies, development partners, and Capital and provincial administrations.

Urbanization is one of Cambodia's emerging trends, and it is rapid. The country's urban populations have been steadily increasing over the past decades in line with the global and regional trends. It has increased from 19.5% (of total 13.3 million) in 2008 to 37% (of total 15.3 million) in 2019, according to Cambodia's General Population Census in 2008 and 2019, respectively. Population in the Capital city of Phnom Penh alone is projected to reach between 2.75 and 2.39 million by 2030¹. Although Phnom Penh Capital has the biggest urban population, other secondary cities such as Battambang, Siem Reap, Preah Sihanouk, and Poipet follow the pattern².

¹ ADB, 2014: Urbanization Studies. cited in TeP Makathy's presentation in City for All Conference in 2016.

² With population >100,000.

Such steady and rapid urbanization brings with it increasing challenges, particularly for the most vulnerable groups such as children in urban slums or in difficult circumstances. A UNICEF study³ conducted in Phnom Penh Capital found a dire situation in which vulnerable children and adolescents live. Fueled by poverty as an underlying cause, children and adolescents from the poorest families receive minimal parental care and are predominantly deprived of basic social services such as education, health care, protection, and sanitation. This creates increasing and multiplying risks and vulnerabilities for children. As an example, more than 70% of children aged 3 to 5 in Phnom Penh's urban slums do not have access to pre-school classes; 81% and 44% of adolescents have consumed alcohol and drugs, respectively, over the past year; 60% of parents use corporal punishment, and 59% of children with disability are not enrolled in school.

Covid-19 pandemic has had hardest impact on urban areas in most countries of the world. Globally, approximately 90% of Covid-19 reported cases are in urban areas⁴, and Cambodia is not an exception. Most of the Covid-19 cases in the country were reported in the urban Capital and provinces and the situation remains unchanged from the outset of the pandemic despite concerted and comprehensive interventions. Most of the 8 locations⁵ currently in Stage 2 of the transmission are the urban or rapidly urbanized Provinces. The unique characteristics of the urban areas such as dense populations, crowded settings, lack of space, and hubs of many economic and social activities make such settings prone and vulnerable to disease outbreaks and fast transmission. While the extent of the impacts of Covid-19 pandemic remain to be assessed in broad terms, the impacts on children, particularly in urban settings, are deemed to become increasingly overwhelming.

Children and adolescents everywhere have their routines almost entirely disrupted due to Covid-19. In the urban settings where measures to curb transmission of Covid-19 have been stricter and prolonged, most children and adolescents find themselves confined in closed spaces for extended periods of time; those engaged in economic activities or in supporting their families are exposing themselves to risks of Covid 19 on a daily basis. Their routine activities, including schooling, social interactions, outdoor or recreational activities and other leisure activities were either totally cut off, compromised or transformed like never before. Their access to health care and services are also jeopardized. In sum, our knowledge of the status of children and adolescents in rapid changes of urban settings is no longer adequate and requires re-learning in order to adjust interventions to support them in this new reality.

To this end, UNICEF Cambodia commits to engaging an individual international consultancy to conduct a Situation Analysis of children and adolescents in the urban setting (Urban Children and Adolescent SITAN).

2. Purpose

The purpose of the consultancy is for the consultant to conduct a situation analysis of children and adolescents - the key manifestations of child rights shortfalls and inequities - across main dimensions of their well-being, in Cambodia's urban setting. The situation analysis is to provide up-to-date analysis of available data on the situation of children and adolescents in Cambodia's urban settings in order to inform UNICEF CO and national partners' programming towards the end of the country programme cycle and beyond. The situation analysis will describe the situation analysis of children and adolescents in urban settings in Cambodia generally and their situation in Phnom Penh specifically.

In order to develop the situation analysis, the consultant will use the available qualitative and quantitative data, including new secondary data available from the national surveys (including Cambodia Socio-economic Survey, Demographic and Health Survey and Census amongst other surveys) and qualitative research implemented by

³ Phnom Penh Capital Administration and UNICEF Cambodia, 2018: Child Protection and Education Need Assessment of Children and Adolescents in Phnom Penh Urban Poor Communities

⁴ United Nations Human Settlement Programme, 'Opinion: COVID-19 demonstrates urgent need for cities to prepare for pandemics', UN-Habitat, Nairobi. Cited in 'Evaluation of UNICEF Works for Children in Urban Settings,' October 2020, page 102.

⁵ Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Banteay Meanchey, and Svay Rieng – status as of August 2021.

UNICEF, development and national partners. **The assessment of the of the existing** data, evidence and research on children and women will include, but will not be limited to, a review of the trends in all the child outcomes in health, nutrition, education, development, water and sanitation, environment, child and social protection and participation in relation to international targets such as the SDGs and other goals related to the CRC, CEDAW and CRPD. A comprehensive review of data and research-based information will summarize current knowledge, enable understanding of key social, cultural and related economic issues and help to identify what additional primary (qualitative and quantitative) data or analysis is required. Secondary information should be identified and consulted through desk reviews and requests for inputs from partners (government, bilateral and NGOs). Following the assessment of the situation of children and women based on existing data and trends, the situation analysis will analyse **major causes of child rights shortfalls and inequities** the socio-political, judicial and institutional environment, systems, behaviours and practices that facilitate or hamper the fulfilment of the rights of children and women, including focus, as applicable, on: understanding causes of shortfalls and inequities; information on capacity of key individuals and institutions responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of children; analysis of enabling environment (including policy, legal, administrative and budgetary issues and social norms); analysis of the programming environment.

The situation analysis development will also include consultations with a limited number of key national stakeholders. The consultation structure, as well as the overall approach to development of the situation analysis will be clarified in the Inception Report.

A detailed proposed format and the list of indicators, as well as data sources are specified in the Annex I of the TOR.

3. Work Assignments

- a. Prepare a consultancy work-plan and the Inception Report in consultation with the supervisor and UNICEF staff responsible for this assignment. Consultation at this stage covers the overview of the assignment, particularly the format of the situation analysis, methodology, sources of data, indicator selections, and other matters that require clarifications from the outset. The Inception Report will outline key activities, timelines, questionnaires or guiding questions, indicators, methodology for data collection and data sources, available sources of information, consultations, analysis frames, and presentations.
- b. Develop an assessment / analysis of the manifestations of child rights shortfalls and inequities in child outcomes, including summary of the findings
- c. Develop an analysis of the major causes of child rights shortfalls and inequities
- d. Support the presentation to key stakeholders
- e. Develop a final situation analysis report.
- f. Develop a data analysis framework and data matrix using available data and including key available indicators to allow for periodic updating of data.

4. Qualifications or Specialized Knowledge/Experience Required

Qualifications and Experience

- MA degree or PhD in Public Policy, Gender and Development Studies, Social Development, Urban Policy, Urban Planning and Development and Sociology or other relevant fields
- At least 8 years of proven experience in policy analysis, research and other related fields
- Strong analytical (quantitative and qualitative) and writing skills
- Ability to produce deliverables in due time and with quality standards
- Fluency in written and oral English.
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills
- Good understanding of Cambodian context is an asset

Knowledge and Skills

- Strong technical knowledge in data analysis, research studies, M&E, innovative data or information management and presentation.
- Knowledge of urban issues that affect child rights to survival and health, education, protection, and development, including indicators for which data will be collected.
- Strong technical expertise in programme planning cycle, and of particular asset if related to child rights.
- Excellent facilitation, communication, and presentation skills.

Competencies

- Proficient in communication skills.
- Ability to work across societal divides and hierarchies (working with people)
- Ability to work under pressure and/or tight deadlines (drive for results)

Languages

- Fluency in English is a requirement, and knowledge of Khmer is an asset but not a requirement.

5. Location

The consultant will work primarily from his or her office or home. In the event that the consultant already resides in Cambodia, s/he can have face-to-face meetings with supervisor and relevant stakeholders to the extent permissible by Covid 19 health and administrative measures applicable at the concerned time.

6. Duration

The assignment requires 46 working days between November 2021 and end of March 2022.

7. Deliverables

Deliverables	Expected outputs	Working days	Completion timeframe
Deliverable 1	Inception Report with articulations of key activities, timelines, proposed format of the situation analysis, proposed indicators for which data will be collected, methodologies and sources of data, questionnaire or guiding questions, analysis frames, and presentation. The report will have between 5 and 15 pages, in English.	6 days	2 weeks after signing the contract
Deliverable 2	- Assessment / analysis of the manifestations of child rights shortfalls and inequities in child outcomes, including summary of the findings. The assessment is between 25 and 35 pages, in English - Draft data analysis framework	15 days	5 weeks after signing the contract
Deliverable 3	Analysis of the major causes of child rights shortfalls and inequities. The analysis is between 25 and 35 pages, in English	15 days	7 weeks after signing the contract
Deliverable 4	Power point presentation – in English Final Situation Analysis Report (estimate 70 pages) and a Summary of key findings (estimate 10 pages). – in English Data analysis framework	10 days	10 weeks after signing the contract
	TOTAL	46	

8. Payment Schedule linked to deliverables

- 10% upon satisfactory completion of deliverable 1
- 30% upon satisfactory completion of deliverable 2
- 20% upon satisfactory completion of deliverable 3
- 40% upon satisfactory completion of deliverable 4

** The fees shall be calculated based on the days estimated to complete the assignment in the Terms of Reference and shall be considered the maximum compensation as part of a lump sum contract and agreed on a work plan for submission of deliverables. No additional fees shall be paid to complete the assignment. Payment will be made upon delivery of all final products and full and satisfactory completion of the assignment.*

9. Administrative Issues

The consultant is not expected to have cross border or in-country business travels for the purpose of this consultancy. The consultant is expected to have her or his own computer and other office facilities needed to carry out this assignment.

10. Contract supervisor

This consultancy is under overall supervision of UNICEF Cambodia's Chief of Social Policy and the UNICEF Urbanization Specialist. The consultancy will be implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior's Director General of Administration. For day to day tasks, the consultant shall report to UNICEF's Urbanization Specialist for who will work directly with relevant officials of MOI's Department of CPK.

11. Nature of 'Penalty Clause' to be Stipulated in Contract

Unsatisfactory performance: In case of unsatisfactory performance the contract will be terminated by notification letter sent five (5) business days prior to the termination date in the case of contracts for a total period of less than two (2) months, and ten (10) business days prior to the termination date in the case of contracts for a longer period

Performance indicators: Consultants' performance will be evaluated against the following criteria: timeliness, quality, and relevance/feasibility of recommendations for UNICEF Cambodia as indicated in the #2. Work Assignments, #6 Deliverables and Annex 1 to this Term of References.

12. Submission of applications

Interested candidates are kindly requested to apply and upload the following documents to:

<http://www.unicef.org/about/employ/>

- Letter of Interest (cover letter)
- CV or Resume
- Performance evaluation reports or references of similar consultancy assignments.
- Financial proposal: All-inclusive lump-sum cost including cost for health insurance and miscellaneous for this assignment.

13. Assessment Criteria

A two-stage procedure shall be utilized in evaluating proposals, with evaluation of the technical proposal being completed prior to any price proposal being compared.

Applications shall therefore contain the following required documentation:

1. Technical Proposal, including a cover letter, updated CV, and copies of 2 relevant evaluations performed earlier by the consultant.
2. Financial Proposal: Lump-sum offer with the cost breakdown: Consultancy fee, health insurance, and miscellaneous.

No financial information should be contained in the technical proposal.

For evaluation and selection method, the Cumulative Analysis Method (weight combined score method) shall be used for this recruitment:

- a) *Technical Qualification (max. 100 points) weight 70 %*
 - Relevant Education Degree(s) (30 points)

- Experience in similar assignments, research or data management, urbanization, governance, programme management (40 points)
 - Experience in urban sector work, social sectors, working on child rights, including at sub-national level (30 points)
- b) *Financial Proposal (max. 100 points) weight 30 %*

The maximum number of points shall be allotted to the lowest Financial Proposal that is opened /evaluated and compared among those technical qualified candidates who have attained a minimum 70 points score in the technical evaluation. Other Financial Proposals will receive points in inverse proportion to the lowest price.

The Contract shall be awarded to candidate obtaining the highest combined technical and financial scores, subject to the satisfactory result of the verification interview.]

ANNEX 1

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN CAMBODIA’S URBAN SETTING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHARPTER 1: INTRODUCTION – ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. Background:

1.2. Analytical Framework: to present the current status of children and adolescents in the urban setting of Cambodia in relation to access to services: health and nutrition, education, protection, water and sanitation, participation, and other developmental determinants such as urban built environment. The analysis shall be right- and equity-based with disaggregated analysis by age, sex, rural-urban, period of time, and economic quintiles where possible. The analysis shall be guided by key questions about status and trends, equity, programmatic and policy relevance/priorities, and drivers of the situation as well as enabling environment.

1.3. Methodology:

- Literature – to get insights for contextual analysis, programmatic and policy priorities, conclusion, and recommendations.
- Secondary data – (data sources will be discussed below.)

1.4. Limitations:

CHARPTER 2: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

- 2.1. Urbanization and Demography: Definition, urban population trends by age and sex, urban vs rural, urban slums, rates of urbanization (including spatial)
- 2.2. Migration, Covid-19 pandemic, and Climate Changes:
- 2.3. Poverty, Vulnerability, and Risks:

CHARPTER 3: EVERY CHILD SURVIVES AND THRIVES

- 3.1. Overall Status and Trends: detailed presentation of current status by indicators and/or areas of focus, comparison of data from different years and locations.
- 3.2. Equity Analysis: Disaggregation by age, sex, locations, and rural vs urban, economic quintiles.
- 3.3. Phnom Penh Capital - Status and Equity Analysis: providing status and trends, as well as equity analysis as above but this one capture only Phnom Penh Capital as a highlight case.
- 3.4. Programmatic and Policy Priorities

CHARPTER 4: EVERY CHILD LEARNS

- 4.1. Overall Status and Trends:
- 4.2. Equity Analysis:
- 4.3. Phnom Penh Capital: Status and Equity Analysis:
- 4.4. Programmatic and Policy Priorities:

CHAPTER 5: EVERY CHILD IS PROTECTED

- 5.1 Overall Status and Trends
- 5.2. Equity Analysis:
- 5.3. Phnom Penh Capital: Status and Equity Analysis:
- 5.4. Programmatic and Policy Priorities:

CHAPTER 6: EVERY CHILD PARTICIPATES

- 6.1 Overall Status and Trends:
- 6.2. Equity Analysis:
- 6.3. Phnom Penh Capital: Status and Equity Analysis:
- 6.3. Programmatic and Policy Priorities:

CHAPTER 7: SAFE ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1. Water and Sanitation: Access to clean water, access to toilets and handwashing facility, safely managed disposal, waste management, particularly in urban slums
- 7.2. Air Pollution:
- 7.3. Urban slums: slums and impoverished areas, destination hotspots, slum population by age and sex, key vulnerability and risks, access to services.
- 7.4. Disaster Risks and Risk Reduction:
- 7.5. COVID-19 in urban setting:

CHAPTER 8: BUILT ENVIRONMENTS

- 8.1. Urban Green Spaces and Urban Public Spaces: Proportion of public spaces or green spaces for city dwellers or children, playgrounds and children's accessibility,
- 8.2. Urban Mobility: Access to Transport and Roadsides: accessibility to public transport or school bus, walkways, bikeways, road safety, traffic lights, road-crossing,
- 8.3. Recreational activities:

CHAPTER 9: GOVERNANCE

- 9.1. Status and Trends of Budget:
- 9.2. Equity Analysis of Budget for Social Services:
- 9.3. Governance, Capacity, and Coordination: national urban policy, urban governing bodies, level of decentralization, urban planning, coordination structures, institutional capacity, key stakeholders and their participation, and coordination structures.

CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (POLICY PRIORITIES)

B. INDICATORS TO BE COVERED IN THE SITAN

Indicators below are the ones from which data will be populated and analyzed. Discussion will be conducted with the consultant, once on board, on the selection of the indicators, and the consultant will discuss this selection further with Programme Sections on prioritized indicators as well as data sources.

All the selected indicators can be categorized into broad areas of *safety, inclusiveness, resilience, and sustainability*, and data from these areas shall be analyzed to arrive at conclusion how an urban setting is safe, inclusive, and sustainable for children.

Areas	Indicators			
	Safety	Inclusiveness	Resilience	Sustainability
Every Child Survives & Thrives				
Every Child Learns				
Every Child is Protected				
Safe Environment				
Built Environment				
Governance				

<p>Every child survives and thrives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births. 2. Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births. 3. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births. 4. Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel. 5. Percentage of pregnant women who received ANC2 consultation by health personnel. 6. Percentage of pregnant women who received ANC4 consultation by health personnel. 7. Proportion of birth delivery at health facilities. 8. Percentage of pregnant women received 90 iron tablets 9. Percentage of post-partum women who received PNC1 consultation by health personnel. 10. Percentage of infant who were breastfed within 1 hour of birth (as percentage of live births) 11. Percentage of post-partum women received folic acid 42 tablets. 12. Percentage of mothers age 15-49 years had insufficient iodine level 13. Percentage of children received DPT-Hib-B3 14. Percentage of children 12-59 months received Mebendazole during the last 6 months. 15. Percentage of children 12-59 months received Mebendazole during the last 6 months (round 2). 16. Percentage of school age children (SAC) who are overweight. 17. Percentage of children under-five years of age who are stunted 	<p>EVERY CHILD LEARNS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age-specific enrolment rate of 3-year old children accessing any form of ECE (public, community, private pre-school) 2. Age-specific enrolment rate of 4-year old children accessing any form of ECE (public, community, private pre-school) 3. Age-specific enrolment rate of 5-year old children accessing any form of ECE (public, community, private pre-school) 4. Percentage of pre-primary schools with access to basic drinking water, basic sanitation facilities and basic hand-washing facilities. 5. Percentage of pre-primary teachers qualified according to national standards (12+2 formula). 6. Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in pre-school. 7. Number of community pre-schools meeting minimum standard. 8. Net admission rate at primary education 9. Net enrolment rate at primary education 10. Dropout rate at primary education 11. Repetition rate at primary education 12. Completion rate at primary education. 13. Survival rate at primary education 14. Transition rate from primary to lower secondary education. 15. Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in primary education. 16. Percentage of primary schools with access to basic drinking water, basic sanitation facilities and basic handwashing facilities. 17. Gross enrolment rate at lower secondary education. 18. Dropout rate at lower secondary education 19. Repetition rate at lower secondary education 20. Survival rate at lower secondary education. 21. Completion rate at lower secondary education. 22. Pupil-to-trained teacher ratio in lower secondary. 23. Percentage of lower secondary schools with access to basic drinking water, basic sanitation facilities and basic handwashing facilities. 24. Number of students receiving scholarships.
EVERY CHILD IS PROTECTED	SAFE ENVIRONMENT

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of children who committed petty offences are released with the issuance of verbal or written warning from police officers 2. Number of children committing petty offences and released by the police officers received support from social workers at Khan level for their reintegration and well-being (eg. at least 3 follow up visits) 3. Number of children in conflict with the law who are placed under court's supervision received support from social workers at Khan level for their reintegration and well-being (e.g. at least 3 follow up visits) 4. Number of children in conflict with the law who are supported with social inquiry report by social workers at Khan level 5. Number of residential care institutions. 6. Number of children living in residential care institutions 7. Number of children reintegrated back to families or communities. 8. Number of reintegrated children with their situation updated. 9. Number of children incident of sexual abuse. 10. Number of children victims of child trafficking. 11. Number of children working in hazardous situation. 12. Number of separated children from residential care and other places supported for reintegration into family-based care (family reunification, foster care, kinship care) 13. Number of residential care facilities (all types - RCIs, group home, transit center, pagoda and other religious centers and boarding schools) 14. Number of residential care facilities meeting the minimum standards 15. Number of children supported with child protection services (by DoSVY and district offices) 16. Number of civil servants assigned to do social work for child protection. 17. Number of cases of child protection (including violence) reported to provincial and district offices of social affairs 18. Number of girls and boys aged 0-17 years who experienced physical violence 19. Number of girls and boys aged 0-17 years who experienced emotional violence 20. Number of girls and boys aged 0-17 years who experienced emotional violence 21. Number of girls and boys who sought institutional or professional help, among those who report experiencing violence. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water 2. Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities 3. Percentage of primary schools with access to safe drinking water 4. Percentage of primary schools with access to improved sanitation facilities. 5. Percentage of primary schools with designated place for hand-washing where soap and water are present. 6. Percentage of health centers with access to improved toilets for patients. 7. Percentage of health centers with access to safe drinking water. 8. Percentage of health centers with designated hand-washing facilities for patients where soap at presence. 9. Proportion of children living in slums or impoverished setting. 10. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. 11. Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand washing facility with soap and water. 12. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of municipal total waste generated, by cities. 13. Annual mean level of fine particle matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in the city.
<p>BUILT ENVIRONMENTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of child population having access to an open space within 400 meters from residence. 2. Proportion of child population having access to public transport within 500 m from residence. 3. Percentage of population with access to at least one recreational opportunity (museum, theatre, cinema, stadium, or cultural attraction) within 15 minutes of cycling. 4. Percentage of population with access to at least one hectare of green urban area (parks) and forests within 15 minutes of walking. 	<p>GOVERNANCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of newborns registered for and received birth certificates. 2. Percentage of households with ID poor cards (Poor 1&2) 3. Percentage of households with ID (Poor 1 and 2) cards receiving cash transfer under cash transfer programme for pregnant women and children under 2. 4. Percentage of households with ID poor cards (Poor 1&2) receiving cash transfer under cash transfer programme for the poor and vulnerable during Covid 19. 5. Percentage of households with ID cards receiving cash transfer under Covid-19 Emergency Assistance Programme. 6. Percentage of district female councilors elected 7. Percentage of commune female councilors elected 8. Percentage of commune/sangkat budget allocation for social services compared to budget in development component. 9. Percentage of commune/sangkat budget expenditure for social services compared to expenditures in development component.

5. Average share of the built-up areas of cities that is open space for public use for all by sex, age, and persons with disabilities.	10. Percentage of Capital or provincial budget allocation for social services compared to budget in development component.
6. Proportion of urban green space per child (urban green space per capita for per child)	11. Percentage of Capital or provincial budget expenditure for social services compared to expenditures in development component.
	12. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with (a) legally recognized documentation, (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.
	13. Percentage of the total budget that the local/sub-national government have discretion over to decide on priorities.

C. DATA SOURCES AND REFERENCES:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021 2. Final Results Framework of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. 3. UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022-2025. August 2021. 4. Theory of Change, UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022-2025. August 2021. 5. Children in Urban Setting of Cambodia: UNICEF New Generation Situation Analysis, 2019. 6. An Environment Fit for Children: UNICEF Approach to Climate Change. 2019. 7. UNICEF EAP Regional Headlines. 8. Covid-19 Programme Approach and Prioritization Guidance Note. Updated Version. 2020, UNICEF. 9. Evaluation of UNICEF Work for Children in Urban Setting, 2021. UNICEF. 10. A Handbook on Child Responsive Urban Planning, 2018. UNICEF HQ. 11. UNICEF HQ SitAn Tool Kit, 2019. UNICEF. 12. Global Urban Strategic Note: Urban 101. UNICEF HQ, 2016. 13. Strategic Moment of Reflection – Summary Report. 2019. UNICEF Cambodia. 14. Updated Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Cambodia. 2018. UNICEF Cambodia. 15. Cambodia Common Country Analysis: Toward an Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable Recovery. United Nations in Cambodia. 2021. 16. Cambodia General Population Census, 2019. 17. Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, 2019. 18. Cambodia's ID Poor Data by Province, 2020. 19. Education Situation in Phnom Penh Capital, 2019-2020. EMIS 20. Phnom Penh Smart City Roadmap – August 2021. Phnom Penh Capital. 21. Data of Urban Slums in Phnom Penh, 2020. Phnom Penh Capital (in Khmer only) Cambodia SDG Framework 2016-2030. 22. National Strategic Development Plan, 2019-2023. Cambodia government. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. Migration Impacts on Cambodian Children and Families Left Behind, 2019. IOM Cambodia. 24. Cambodia: Achieving the Potential of Urbanization. August 2018. The World Bank. 25. Phnom Penh Green City Strategic Plan 2017-2026. Global Green Growth Institute & National Council for Sustainable Development, Phnom Penh Capital, Ministry of Environment. 26. The Hidden Wealth of Cities: Creating, Financing, and Managing Public Spaces. The World Bank. 27. World Cities Report 2020: The Value of Sustainable Urbanization. UN Habitat. 28. Cities Alive: Designing for Urban Childhoods. 2017, ARUP. 29. Generation Unlimited (GenU) – Key Messages. 30. Rural Vulnerability and Migration in Cambodia: Trends, Drivers and Impacts. 2018. WFP. 31. Urban Development in Phnom Penh. 2018. The World Bank Group. 32. Collateral Damage: Land Loss and Abuses in Cambodia's Microfinance Sector, 2019. Sahmakum Teang Tnaut (SST) and LICADH) 33. Facts and Figures: Public Spaces – A Report on Phnom Penh's Public Spaces, 2018. SST. 34. Promises Kept? A Study on the Development of 77 Eviction Sites in Phnom Penh. 2016. SST. 35. Facts and Figures 40: The Last Lakes. 2019. SST. 36. Growing Pains: Urbanization and Informal Settlements in Cambodia's Secondary Cities. 2012. The Urban Initiative. 37. An Assessment of the Knowledge and Demand of Young Residents regarding the Ecological Services of Urban Green Space in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. 38. Innovating for Children in an Urbanizing World. UNICEF. 39. Vulnerability and Migration in Cambodia. 2019. World Food Programme. 40. Regenerating Urban Land: A Practitioner's Guide to Leveraging Private Investment. The World Bank Group.
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