**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**Conducting a Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Ukraine**

## Summary

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| ***Title*** | *National/International Consultancy Service to Conduct Situation Analysis (SitAn) of Children and Adolescents in Ukraine*  |
| ***Purpose*** | *Through a participatory process, and using appropriate methodology, a human rights-based approach and an equity focus, develop a Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Ukraine* |
| ***Expected fee***  | *To be negotiated, commensurate with the level of complexity of the task and the level of experience of selected consultants.* |
| ***Expected Duration*** | *5 months/50 consultancy days (International), 72 consultancy days (National)* |
| ***Expected Start Date*** | *7 December* |
| ***Reporting to*** | *Child Rights Monitoring &Evaluation Specialist* |

# **Abbreviations**

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| --- | --- |
| CO | Country Office |
| CP | Country Programme  |
| CRC | Convention of the Right of Child  |
| CRM | Child Rights Monitoring |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| HRBAP | Human Rights Based Approach to Programming  |
| HIV /AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| IDP | Internally Displaced People |
| SitAn | Situation Analysis |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals  |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children Fund  |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |

# **Background**

The Situation Analysis (the SitAn) of children’s rights and wellbeing is a flagship product designed to inform policy dialogue, partnerships and interventions to improve the lives of children. It is an assessment and analysis of the country situation, with respect to children's rights and critical issues affecting their realization. The SitAn is a crucial part of the child rights monitoring (CRM) framework and represents a key UNICEF’s programmatic output that helps focus on knowledge gaps related to inequities and child deprivations. By promoting the broad engagement of all stakeholders, the SitAn is expected to inform policy dialogue in the country and child-focused policy advocacy to make an important contribution to accelerating the achievement of child-related goals with equity.

The SitAn reflects UNICEF’s role to urge all levels of governments and all key stakeholders to use the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a guiding mechanism in policy making and legislation to:

* Develop a comprehensive national agenda;
* Develop permanent bodies or mechanisms to promote coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities throughout all sectors of government;
* Ensure that all legislation is fully compatible with the Convention and, if applicable the Optional Protocols, by incorporating the provisions into domestic law or ensuring that they take precedence in cases of conflict with national legislation;
* Make children visible in policy development processes throughout government by introducing child impact assessments;
* Analyse government spending to determine the portion of public funds spent on children and to ensure that these resources are being used effectively;
* Ensure that sufficient data are collected and used to improve the situation of all children in each jurisdiction;
* Raise awareness and disseminate information on the Convention and the Optional Protocols by providing training to all those involved in government policy-making and working with or for children;
* Involve civil society – including children themselves – in the process of implementing and raising awareness of child rights.

The previous SitAn (2015) in Ukraine called for special attention to reaching children in rural and conflict-affected areas, poor children, and of vulnerable groups, especially children and adolescents at highest risk of HIV infection, children lacking full immunization, orphans and children deprived of parental care, children with disabilities, children in street situations, and children in contact with the law.

The recommendations for the Government, UNICEF, and their partners to advance respect for children’s rights in Ukraine were the following:

▪ Promote more effective investment in social services by reallocating funds for social benefits to targeted, community-based social services with a focus on the most vulnerable and by promoting financial and management reforms for a decentralized, diversified social service market that engages civil society;

▪ Promote inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination, especially in regard to inclusive education; support for people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and drug addiction; protection of children in contact with the law; and case management for prevention of excessive placement of children in residential institutions;

▪ Progressively focus on the long-term impact of emergency and humanitarian assistance;

▪ Strengthen the immunisation system, HIV counselling and testing for adolescents, and protections for children in contact with the law;

▪ Strengthen community-level social care services for families living in difficult conditions or on the verge of crisis, with a focus on prevention of violence, abuse, and exploitation;

▪ Mainstream communication for social change in the health, education, and social protection sectors;

▪ To fill existing knowledge and data gaps on the most vulnerable children, situation of Roma children, Crimean Tatars, and IDPs needs to be further explored in light of the emergency situation and the multiple deprivations they face.

During the past years, Ukraine continued to experience acute political, security, and economic challenges. Since the “Revolution of Dignity” uprising in 2014, the country witnessed several momentous events, including the outbreak of conflict in eastern Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea. Annexation of Crimea and the military conflict in the east of the country endangered peace and security. Active hostilities resulted in considerable human (over 13,000 persons) and economic losses and caused large-scale internal displacement (about 1.4 million people). The situation of the children and families in the conflict affected Donetska and Luhanska oblasts in eastern Ukraine as a result of the six year long conflict continues to be worrisome. To date, 3.4 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance – 60 per cent of them are women and children. More than one half of the internally displaced people (IDPs) settled in Donetsk and Luhansk regions nearby the line of contact. Every day, the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine forces millions of civilians to make impossible choices whether they eat, buy medicine or send their children to school.

In 2020, COVID-19 hits Ukraine half-way in reforms, with modestly growing economy and ongoing conflict. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic Ukraine imposed the state of emergency in all oblasts to maximize mobilization of resources and protect public health. According to UNICEF’s estimates, under the less severe scenario absolute child poverty is expected to increase from 32.9 per cent to 51.3 per cent; and under the more severe scenario to 58.5 per cent. In absolute numbers, under the less severe scenario Ukraine can expect 6.3 million more people to be living in poverty of whom 1.4 million will be children; while under the more severe scenario 9 million more people will be living in poverty of whom 1.8 million will be children.

Bearing in mind the findings of the 2015 Situation Analysis, as well as recommendations provided by the CRC (2011) and CRPD (2015), and conducted extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders, including children, UNICEF and the Government of Ukraine agreed to adopt a Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2018-2022 that centred around a series of complementary programme interventions under 6 broad components: **Social inclusion and macro policies for children, Child protection in all settings, All children learn, Early years of healthy life and beyond, Water and sustainable environment, Independent child rights monitoring for results and accountability.** The situation in the eastern Ukraine bridging of humanitarian action and development programming is central to UNICEF’s approach. As lead agency for the WASH and education clusters and the child protection sub-cluster, UNICEF continues to advocate with parties to the conflict to comply with international humanitarian law and child rights standards. In 2020 at the time of COVID-19, UNICEF’s strategy in Ukraine includes additional activities on protecting children.

Social inclusion and macro policies for children

The component addresses the drivers of social exclusion across core domains of children’s lives in order to advance equity for children and improve social welfare and protection policies. Special attention is dedicated to strengthening the knowledge base in support of social-protection systems reforms and building effective partnerships; improving the performance of cash transfers in reducing poverty among vulnerable children and their families, including displaced children; maximizing the impact of public expenditure on children and equity

Child protection in all settings

The component is focused on improving the capability of justice and social welfare systems to support vulnerable and disadvantaged children and families, with a focus on linkages across all relevant sectors. It contributes to preventing the separation of children from their families, while accelerating the deinstitutionalization process. The component also is strongly focused on enabling children with disabilities to fulfil their potential and accelerating the transformation of the country’s childcare systems into high-quality prevention and alternative family-based care, taking advantage of the newly decentralized decision-making and budgeting processes.

All children learn

This programme component consolidates the innovations introduced in various education settings as part of the humanitarian response in eastern Ukraine, with a view to progressively shifting from supply-driven to quality-oriented interventions for the improvement of learning outcomes. The safe-school child friendliness, school safety and a protective learning environment is the entry point for UNICEF support to national education reform, with a particular emphasis on extending preschool education opportunities and ensuring inclusiveness across the education spectrum.

Early years of healthy life and beyond

Through this component, the programme seeks to close critical gaps in maternal and child health, with a particular focus on re-establishing universal immunization coverage and achieving the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. To this end, UNICEF engages in the development of policies aimed at improving children’s access to quality health services, and also continues to support the health components of the humanitarian response to ensure uninterrupted access to services in the conflict-affected areas.

Water and sustainable environment

The component is aimed at ensuring that children and their families, on both sides of the conflict line, have equitable access to sustainably managed water and sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviours in communities, schools and health facilities. These results are also directly contributed to UNDAF outcomes supporting recovery in Eastern Ukraine. UNICEF support is focused on the physical infrastructure of schools and the rehabilitation of water systems, with an emphasis on water quality, while at the same time fostering intersectoral cooperation and social cohesion at the local level.

Independent child rights monitoring for results and accountability

The component works with key stakeholders to address severe gaps in the availability, disaggregation, analysis and use of data on the situation of children in Ukraine. It is focused on strengthening independent national institutions for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, as well as related accountability systems.

As approaching to the new Country Programme cycle, there is a growing need to update the analysis and provide UNICEF and its partners with new and robust evidence on situation of children and adolescents in the country, particularly the most vulnerable, to inform programme decisions and guide policy advocacy and partnership efforts, as well as to track progress of child rights implementation

UNICEF, its partners and other stakeholders conducted a number of major researches, studies and evaluations that provided new evidence that could be used to strengthen and broaden data/information evidence on the situation of children and adolescents in the country

In view of the above, UNICEF Ukraine CO is seeking the services of an international individual consultant to develop the SitAn report using the available evidence, while paying due consideration to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda, UNICEF Strategic Plan for 2018-2021, UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2018-2021, and main national priorities (Government Action Plan (June 2020), SDGs Ukraine 2020 Voluntary National Review (July 2020) and other state programmes/strategies).

# **Purpose, Scope and Objectives of the Analysis**

The main purpose of this assignment is to conduct a human-rights based and equity-focused Situation Analysis of children and adolescents with respect to the realization of children’s and adolescents’ rights. The analysis should examine the progress, challenges and opportunities for achieving child rights and well-being, and the patterns of deprivation that children and adolescents face. The Analysis should be objective and verifiable and is expected to be used by all partners and stakeholders in the country in addressing key challenges preventing children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, from enjoying their rights ensured in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international obligations of the country.

The Situation Analysis report is to highlight the strategic priorities for the country to reduce disparities and address vulnerabilities, and hence make a contribution to further shape the national development agenda, and to accelerate achievement of national and international development goals regarding children and adolescents, including SDGs. It should look critically at the progress that policy and programme interventions have made towards at-scale coverage of all vulnerable groups; the adequacy of policy delivery, particularly in terms of budget; and the resources for leaving no child behind.

The SitAn is expected to present robust evidence and highlight opportunities for socially-inclusive development. It should unpack and examine the bottlenecks to realization of child rights, as well as the interrelated roles of duty-bearer institutions. It should highlight inequalities between groups, socio-economic characteristics, urban/rural and intra-urban disparities, genders, geographic locations and other dimensions. The SitAn should pay special attention to looking at disaggregated data and unpacking national and/or subnational averages. Besides presenting an analysis of why inequities exist, it should also present contextualized recommendations on what could be done by key stakeholders to attain/ sustain inclusive social development that guarantees equal inclusion and participation of all groups of children and adolescents. SitAn should be grounded in the country’s political, economic and social realities, review progress towards the SDGs, and regional and global issues that affect children’s rights and well-being. In the core of SitAn should be national issues but, it also explores global and regional issues that affect the national agenda. By having a strong equity focus, the SitAn should shed light on the situation of children and young people who are most deprived, left invisible or uncounted for.

The main objectives of a rights- based, equity focused SitAn in Ukraine are the following:

* Develop a deep understanding of the situation of children and adolescents (including relevant groups of young people in a particularly vulnerable situations) by analysing the policies and strategies, social and economic trends affecting them (data disaggregated by age, gender, urban/rural, ethnicity, socio-economic status and other relevant factors).
* Identify and analyse the barriers and bottlenecks that prevent children and especially the most disadvantaged children and families from benefiting from social services across sectors and enjoying their rights. A detailed causality analysis for key issues identified will be developed in consultation with the key stakeholders.
* Provide national government partners with comprehensive equity-sensitive and evidence-based analysis on children and adolescents for result-based decision-making;
* Provide essential information to non-government partners (NGO’s, community-based organizations, civil society, media and business sector) to be used in their planning and interventions to address the most urgent issues affecting children and adolescents contribute to the (re)formulation of key national strategies so that the priorities for the most disadvantaged children and adolescents are integrated into the socio-economic development agenda.
* Identify critical data gaps and contribute to the generation of evidence that can improve the monitoring of the rights of children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable groups
* Assess the current or potential presence of emergency risks (risks related to escalation of conflict in the eastern Ukraine, COVID-19 pandemic related risks and other potential shocks); the likelihood of their occurrence, the underlying vulnerabilities and the capacities and coping mechanisms of families, communities and local and national institutions.
* Analyse to what extent there is an enabling environment for the realization of the rights of all children and adolescents, and analyse how evidence-based interventions and services needed to address deprivations are prioritized in national policies, laws, strategies, plans and budgets
* Capture new or emerging area of concerns regarding children and adolescents, such as environmental issues affecting them (incl. access to drinking water), mental health issues etc.
* Analyse the role/impact of business sector on child and adolescents’ rights fulfilment as well as public financial management.

The Situation Analysis is relevant to a wider audience which includes government bodies, all development partners (including UNICEF), civil society, ombudspersons, children and adolescents, academia, private sector actors, media and others.

UNICEF CO will engage the Adolescent Advisory Board (AAB) members in Situation Analysis at all stages. Members of the AAB will act as the sounding board to the UNICEF CO, ensuring that the voices of adolescents, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, are heard by UNICEF and partners, and taken into consideration in the Situation Analysis and further planning process.

The roles and responsibilities of the AAB can be clustered around the following areas:

* Participation: AAB members will inform and influence Situation Analysis;
* Partnership building: AAB members will identify dynamic like-minded youth groups, organisations and networks that could join UNICEF’s cause and support the delivering of Situation Analysis;
* Direct engagement with adolescents: AAB members conduct consultations with other adolescents to identify emerging issues in young people’s lives, through different engagement methods (focus group discussions, interviews, U-Report, etc.).

The process of developing the Situation Analysis therefore anticipates engagement with the government and key stakeholders, including children and young people. It serves as an opportunity to promote meaningful dialogue between the main child rights actors in the country on children’s and adolescents’ issues.

3. Conceptual Framework and Methodology

The SITAN should adopt the following indicative framework:

*Conceptual framework*

The overall conceptual framework of the situation analysis is the Human Rights-Based Approach to Programming (HRBAP). It should provide an understanding of the existing deprivations and inequities and establish the linkages between the underlying causes and barriers to achieving child rights and well-being. The conceptual framework situates the analysis in the country context and clearly recognizes the regional and global issues that are impacting children’s lives in the country. Furthermore, it explores the reasons behind the uneven realization of child rights and inequities in well-being, and the opportunities for achieving progress for all children, especially those who are left behind or at greatest risk of being left behind.

In addition to the causality analysis that includes key deprivation, immediate, underlying and structural causes, the following 10 determinants should help categorise critical bottlenecks and barriers:

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| **Determinants of bottlenecks and barriers**  | **Description**  |
| Social Norms  | Widely followed social rules of behaviour that generate barriers  |
| Legislation/Policy  | Adequacy of laws and policies to reduce/avoid barriers  |
| Budget/expenditure  | Allocation & disbursement of required resources  |
| Management /Coordination  | Roles and Accountability/ Coordination/ Partnership  |
| Availability of essential commodities/inputs  | Essential commodities/ inputs required to deliver a service  |
| Access to adequate services and information  | Physical access (services, facilities/information)  |
| Financial access  | Direct and indirect costs for services/ practices  |
| Social and cultural practices and beliefs  | Individual/community beliefs, behaviours, practices, attitudes  |
| Continuity of use  | Completion/ continuity in service, practice  |
| Quality  | Adherence to quality standards (national or international  |

*Conceptual Framework and Specific Questions*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FRAMEWORK | QUESTIONS |
| CountryOverview(scene setting) | * What population groups are affected by national/subnational laws; policies including budgets; conflict; and economic, social and environmental factors that lead to inequities?
* How does the broader country context contribute to child rights and the well-being of young people?
* What macro factors exacerbate inequities? What innovative solutions are accelerating inclusive development?
* How are institutions – regional, national, subnational, private, public, etc. – systematically achieving their obligations on inclusive services and enabling opportunities for children and young people to meet their full potential?
 |
| Causes,ChallengesAnd risks | * What specific factors have contributed to the realization of child rights and well-being? What are the main child rights violations in the country?
* What are the top factors, including risks (prioritization is key here), that prevent the realization of child rights and well-being?
* What are the key factors that drive inequities in the realization of child rights and well-being? How are children engaged as active agents in decisions?
* Do children and young people, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy their rights to (available, access, use, adequate and effective) coverage of commodities, services and opportunities?
 |
| Child rightsAnd wellbeing:Progress andInequities | * What progress has been made in achieving children’s rights and well-being against all rights and across relevant age groups, such as neonatals, children under 5 years, young children, youth and adolescents, as defined within the national context, literature and evidence?
* Has progress been unequal? How large or deep are the deprivations faced by marginalized groups, such as girls and women, those living in poverty, children with disabilities, minorities, refugee children and children affected by migration, among others? Who are the groups left behind, where and why? Who, among the children who are being left behind, face severe and/or intersecting deprivations and disadvantages, or multiple forms of discrimination that make them likely to be the furthest behind? How resilient are children to shocks and stressors?
 |
| Global andRegionalIssues | * What are the global and regional issues that impact child rights and well-being? Has there been country progress in addressing the concluding observations of the periodic reports of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and related human rights treaties? How are cross-border issues and openings (migrations, trafficking, digitalization, etc.) being addressed/harnessed at scale?
* How does the realization of child rights and well-being contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs in the country, and addressing emerging issues?
 |

*Methodology*

The consultants will primarily rely on secondary data analysis, while limited primary data collection from major child rights duty-bearers and other key informants may occur. This will specifically include:

* *Desk review* of existing nationally and internationally available data and evidence on selected topics published in studies, research, evaluation and survey reports.
* *Desk review* of data, programme reports and analysis generated by UNICEF, including studies, research and evaluations.
* *Desk review and comparative analysis* of available legislation, social policy, government strategies and budget allocation and analysis of public expenditure documents.
* *Background notes* on specific topics where UNICEF and other actors working with and for children do not have or have limited knowledge for a comprehensive Situation Analysis (e.g. gender analysis of disparities; environmental/climate issues affecting children, mental health issues, migration etc.).
* *Key informants’ interviews and Focus Group Discussions,* including those who shape and implement public policies as well as children and adolescents.

The analysis must fully consider and articulate disparities related to gender, income, geographic location (national/ regional perspectives) and ethnicity.  The analysis should look across all child rights and identify where there are deprivations.

The methodology for data collection and analysis and the process of documentation should enable the periodic update of the situation analysis.

Consultants are required to propose a more precise methodology within the Inception phase. UNICEF Guidance on conducting the Situation Analysis is requested as a reference for this purpose.

*Stages of the situation analysis (exact time-frame to be agreed with consultants)*:

**Within the assignment consultants should be engaged in establishing partnerships with all relevant stakeholders that can contribute to the SitAn development. This process will be supported by the UNICEF CO.**

1. Inception phase:

* Initial desk review to asses availability of data/information
* Development of a final conceptual framework for the SitAn and specific tools for data collection.
* Presentation of the conceptual framework and the tools to UNICEF and key stakeholders mapping to facilitate an in-depth common understanding of the framework
* Presentation of an inception report, including finalized conceptual framework and methodology.

2. Data collection and analysis:

* Data collection and in-depth desk-review of existing evidence regarding the situation of children and adolescents. This includes data/information on most disadvantaged and deprived groups of children. National strategies and planning documents, policies and budgets. Relevant data and information on climate issues, energy and environment, gender equality, public financial management, role of the business sector, and the meaningful children and adolescent’s participation should be collected and analysed.
* Interviews and/or focus groups with key informants.
* Secondary analysis of available data/information

3. Reporting [[1]](#footnote-2):

* Development of draft reports - comprehensive Situation Analysis (to be used by UNICEF, internally) and summary SitAn document[[2]](#footnote-3) - for discussion and validation with UNICEF Office and key partners
* Development of final reports, comprehensive report for internal use
* Development of a 40-page summary document to be used as an official publication for public distribution

# **4. Ethical Considerations**

Consultants are required to clearly identify any potential ethical issue, as well as the processes for ethical review and oversight of the research/data collection process in their proposal. UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis can be found at: <https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/ATTACHMENT_IV-UNICEF_Procedure_for_Ethical_Standards.PDF> and should be consistently applied throughout the research process. The procedure contains the minimum standards and required procedures for research, evaluation and data collection and analysis undertaken or commissioned by UNICEF (including activities undertaken by individual and institutional contractors, and partners) involving human subjects or the analysis of sensitive secondary data.

# **5. Requirements**

## 5.1 Key deliverables and time frame

The work is expected to be carried out within a period of 5 months.

A total of 50 consultancy working days for International consultancy and 72 consultancy working days for National consultancy are estimated for this assignment with the following estimated share of days:

* Inception Phase – total of 14 working days (International) and 24 working days (National)
* Data Collection Phase – total of 10 working days (International) and 24 working days (National)
* Analysis and Reporting Phase, including validation presentation – total of 26 working days (International) and 24 working days (National)

The team is expected to produce and submit following deliverables:

* SitAn inception report
* Preliminary report on key findings and conclusions; up to 30 pages
* Power point presentation for validation of the findings
* Comprehensive SitAn report – for UNICEF’s internal usage – up to 100 pages
* Summary SitAn Report (Alpha SitAn) – 40 pages
* Brief – 4 pages

Inputs on submitted inception and draft reports provided by UNICEF and other stakeholders should be addressed in the process and final documents.

All submissions should be electronic. All materials submitted to UNICEF should be delivered in English, while preliminary report on key findings and conclusions, Summary SitAn Report and PPTs should be submitted in both, English and Ukrainianlanguage.

Based on the UNICEF *Core Guidance: New Generation Situation Analysis*, a suggested outline for the report includes following elements:

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| --- | --- |
| **Heading** | **Content** |
| 1. Executive Summary* Acknowledgments
* Structural Determinants Analyses (SDA) and Conclusions
 |
| 2. Introduction* The primary and secondary aims of the analysis should be clearly explained
* The methodology, limitations and constrains and the ethical issues, provides information on the process explained
* Audience should be explained i.e. who will use the analysis and how they will benefit from it; as well as dissemination and advocacy strategy
 |
| 3. Country Overview |
| **3.1 Demographic profile** | * + - shows country population characteristics
		- provides insights on population trends with special focus on children and young people
		- provides impact analysis of children and young people
		- provides insight on urbanization and characteristics of urban and rural populations.
 |
| **3.2 Political Economy and Governance:** | * + - describes the context of distribution of power and resources
		- describes the governance structure and levels of decentralization their and impact on child wellbeing
		- describes key political and economic trends: economic growth, structure of formal and non-formal economy
		- outlines the excluded populations
		- flags how inclusion of vulnerable population can be taken to scale
 |
| **3.3 Poverty** | * provides poverty analysis and poverty profile;
* highlights proportion of children living in monetary and multidimensional poverty
* presents proportion of poor households;
* presents analysis of child poverty and the level of the child assesses trends in poverty reduction and analysis of inequalities
* presents both monetary and multidimensional poverty;

makes clear which groups of children suffer disproportionally form poverty and experience deprivation |
| **3.3 Humanitarian Risk Profile** | * outlines risks and drivers of humanitarian crisis, disasters, unplanned urbanization, extreme weather, emergencies, protracted crisis at national and local level
* describes mitigation strategies
* provides analysis of the capacities and readiness of the preparedness of various levels of governments and other stakeholders
* includes description of risks of transnational nature
* provides analysis of how identified risks may impact children and young people, families and communities
 |
| **3.4 Gender Profile** | * provides analysis of unequal outcomes for girls and boys;
* shows gender related barriers and causes that underpin them
* includes qualitative analysis of immediate, underlying, and structural causes
* includes a review of demand and supply of services, the socio-cultural environment, legislative and policy frameworks.

Data should be disaggregated, whenever possible. |
| 4. The Enabling Environment for Children’s Rights |
| **4.1 Legislation and Policy** | * description and analysis of the legal framework underpinning the realization of child's rights;
* who is affected by national and sub/national laws, policies and strategies;
* Assessment of institutions and institutional capacity to achieving their obligations on child rights realization.
 |
| **4.2 Public finance** | * provides analysis of the financing landscape for children's policies and issues
* presents national budget allocations and spending for social services critical for child well-being
* provides insight on how finances contribute to child rights implementation.
 |
| **4.3 Drivers of Inequalities** | * presents a causality analysis of drivers of inequalities that affect children and young people in the country
* puts special focus on groups of vulnerable children
* provides analysis of inequalities across age categories
 |
| **4.5 Stakeholders** | * maps main child rights stakeholders in the country in a broader sense
* highlights the systems and mechanisms for engagement of children and young people in a meaningful manner,
* includes analysis of private sector and the business, multilateral financial institutions and regional bodies
 |
| **4.6 Business** | * assesses the direct and indirect impact of business on children and families
* looks at the role of private sector as a stakeholder in offering solutions and for decision making in the country
* analyses the business environment from the perspective of child rights focusing on care values, potential and practical contributions to advance social inclusion and scale up results for children and young people
 |
| **4.7 Assessment of Essential Products/Services, Markets and Supply** | * provides assessment of the essential commodities and services
* identifies most critical issues that facilitate or hinder access to commodities and services
* assess availability, affordability and accessibility of essential and innovative commodities and services and their cost, speed and quality of delivery
* includes potential strengths of local markets including potential capacity to scale new products/services
* assess public and private sector capacities to produce and deliver commodities and services and potential partnerships for realizing child rights through supply
 |
| **4.8 Knowledge, attitudes and practices** | * analysis of knowledge attitudes and practices preventing the realization of child rights.
* assessment of social norms and individual behaviours and the barriers they create for the realization of rights for children
 |
| 5. The Rights Of Children (Analysed Dimensions) |
| **5.1 Right to Health and Welfare**   | 1. Right to health and health services
2. Right to life, survival and development
3. Right to social security
4. Rights of disabled children
 |
| **5.2 Right Education, leisure and cultural activities**   | 1. Right to education
2. Right to leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities
3. Rights of disabled children
 |
| **5.3 Right to Protection, Family Environment and Alternative Care**  | 1. Administration of juvenile justice; Rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of violence, Restriction of liberty
2. Protection from all forms of violence, sexual exploitation, drug abuse, child labour
3. Separation from parents; adoption; children deprived of their family environment; periodic review of placement and treatment; parental guidance; responsibilities and state's assistance
4. Protection of children belonging to a minority or an indigenous group, disabled children
5. Refugee children, Family reunification, Illicit transfer and non-return
6. Right to adequate standard of living
 |
| **5.4 Right to Participation - Civil Rights and Freedom**   | 1. Right to name, nationality and to know and be cared for by parents
2. Freedom of association and peaceful assembly
3. Freedom of expression, freedom of thought, conscience and religion
4. Preservation of child's identity and protection of privacy
5. Child's access to information, and role of mass media
 |
| For all dimensions:- analysis of progress on achieving rights in the respective areas- identification of main child rights violations- application of the determinant analysis - data should be age and gender disaggregated- special focus should be given to children and adolescents living in vulnerable circumstances- special focus should be given to conflict affected children and families  |
| 6. Conclusions and Recommendations* prioritizes the top issues and opportunities impacting child rights in the country
* identifies data and evidence gaps
* provides recommendations by identifying change strategies
* identify opportunities for strengthening the humanitarian development nexus
* address the gaps and recommended further research and analysis needed
* recommendations to address all stakeholders in the country, including government and UNICEF
 |



Fig 1. Recommended sub-headings for SitAn section 5 ‘The rights of children’

## 5.2 Required qualifications and experience:

The assignment is expected to be undertaken preferably by a team of at least two consultants – one international and one national expert.

**UNICEF shall approve all members of the team** (national and international).

*Required background and experience:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Background | Recognized institution/researcher with proven experience in public policy, social policy and policy analysis, public finance and child/human rights |
| Education | Advanced degree in social sciences, international development or related fields relevant for the assignment |
| Expertise and skills | * Strong analytical skills – references to previous work or institutions
* Excellent knowledge of statistics, social service systems, development agenda
* Previous experience with UNICEF is an advantage.
* At least 5 years of relevant experience in development of analytical reports and policy documents related to children and adolescents;
* Proven experience in in quantitative and qualitative data analysis, policy (and finance) analysis (including experience in the consistent use of age and sex-disaggregated and gender sensitive data) and report preparation;
* Knowledge of human rights-based approach to programming
* Experience in facilitating consultations with government representatives, NGOs, academia, children, adolescents and other stakeholders
* Fluency in English – for all team members
* Excellent writing skills
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# 6. Communication and Dissemination

Based on recommendations from the analysis, UNICEF will create communication strategy for dissemination of findings, conclusions and recommendations.

UNICEF staff members, consultants, contractors and partners will follow the UNICEF Guidance on External Academic Publishing (January 2017) when engaging in publishing the summary 40-page reports of the Situation analysis, whether in print or digital form.

# 7. Management and Supervision

The consultants will work in close consultation and under the supervision of UNICEF Ukraine Child Rights Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

## 8.Terms of Payment

The consultant/s will make their own arrangements for the travel. Travel costs (if relevant) should be estimated and included into the proposal (lump sum and break down by budget lines) along with the requested daily fee. Travel costs shall be calculated based on economy class travel; costs for accommodation, meals and incidentals shall not exceed applicable daily subsistence allowance (DSA) rates, as promulgated by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

Three payments are envisaged during this consultancy:

* First instalment: Upon UNICEF’s acceptance of submitted Inception report - 20%
* Second instalment: Upon satisfactory delivery of the draft SitAn reports (comprehensive and summary report) – 40%
* Third instalments: Upon satisfactory delivery of the final SitAn Reports (comprehensive and summary reports) and all planned PPT – 40%

##  9. Approval Procedures and Logistics

* Consultants should act with integrity and respect for all stakeholders in line with UNICEF ethical guidelines regarding evidence generation.
* UNICEF Ukraine Office holds copyrights for all reports. The documents (including raw materials, etc.) may not be reproduced, distributed or published without the written permission from UNICEF.
* All personal data should be accessible to team members, but no one else. The consultants need to set up secure systems (a) to ensure that other staff within their institutions cannot access their data via the shared staff drives, and (b) to ensure secure data transfer between institutions. Cloud based storage with limited sharing rights could be considered in this instance. Different personal data files need to be link-able, they need to be held separately so that they can only be linked purposely, by researchers who are authorised to do so. There is also a need to ensure that data cannot be removed from secure systems in ways that might compromise data security.
* UNICEF Ukraine Office will share with the selected consultants all the relevant materials it has and provide required expertise.
* UNICEF Ukraine Office and the Regional Office expert will review and provide feedback on reports prepared by consultants.
* UNICEF Ukrainewill provide administrative support for the work of consultants.
* All information from produced reports cannot be shared with the media without the written approval of UNICEF Ukraine Office.

**list of reference documents**

1. Ukraine: SDGs Baseline report https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=2d9f69da-74c6-4e49-a8de-8bd4d9944eea&title=NatsionalnaDopovid-tsiliStalogoRozvitku-Ukraina-

2. Ukraine: SDG 2020 VNR Voluntary National Report: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26295VNR\_2020\_Ukraine\_Report.pdf

3. Ukraine: 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ukraine\_2020\_humanitarian\_needs\_overview\_en.pdf

4. Ukraine: Humanitarian Response https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine

5. Ukraine: Government plan of reforms ‘High Quality Changes Taking Place Today’ https://www.kmu.gov.ua/en/reformi

6. Ukraine: Decentralization reform https://decentralization.gov.ua/en/

7. Ukraine: Education reform https://mon.gov.ua/eng/tag/nova-ukrainska-shkola

8. Ukraine: Healthcare reform https://en.moz.gov.ua/healthcare-reform2020

9. Ukraine. Consolidated V and VI Periodic National Report on the implementation by the country of the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child for 2011 to 2017 https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=UKR&Lang=EN

1. English version; Ukrainian version will be provided by UNICEF CO (translation/editing). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The summary SitAn report represents an Alpha SitAn Report, as per UNICEF guidance on the new generation of situation analysis. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)