

Due to the unprecedented situation and the scale and nature of the crisis, UNICEF Ukraine CO is no longer able to finalise their Evaluation Management Response. Given the urgency and scale of needs, and considering the complexity of the crisis, UNICEF Evaluation Director has lifted the requirement for the Ukraine Country Office to provide Management Responses within 60 days as required by the Evaluation Policy. The Country Office can file Management Responses once there are improvements in the operating environment.

**Multi-Country Programme Evaluation**  
**UNICEF Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Region – Republic of**  
**Bulgaria, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and**

**UNICEF Country Programme Evaluation Report**  
**UKRAINE**

**January 2022**



This report represents the evaluation of the Country Programme of Cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and UNICEF 2018-2022 within the framework of the Multi-Country Programme Evaluation, covering UNICEF Country Programmes in Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine.

### **Evaluation team**

Team leader - Laura Trofin

International evaluation specialists - Svitlana Fesenko, Irina Lonean

Country expert - Natalya Lukyanova

Non-key experts – Mihaela Iorgulescu-Aioanei, Robert Petraru

## Executive summary

This report presents the findings of the evaluation of the UNICEF Ukraine Country Programme (CP) for the period January 2018 to June 2021. It focuses on the impact, relevance, and coherence of the CP and the work of the Country Office (CO) and its partners in fulfilling UNICEF's six core Outcomes.

The evaluation is part of the Multi-Country Programme Evaluation, commissioned by UNICEF's Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, covering UNICEF programmes in Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine. The evaluation aims to support the planning process for the next programming period.

### Overview of the Country Programme 2018–2022

Between 2018 and 2021 UNICEF Ukraine supported the ambitious and wide-ranging reform agenda of the Government elected in 2019. This support prioritized the best interests of children and protection of the rights of children and adolescents during the period of instability in Eastern Ukraine.

The CP's overarching goal is to reduce equity gaps and contribute to the progressive realization of the rights of all children in Ukraine. The CP had six mutually reinforcing main Outcomes:

- Evidence-driven, integrated and equitable social protection policies, efficient financial allocations and family-friendly local service provision are in place to address the social exclusion of children in Ukraine.
- The most vulnerable children in Ukraine benefit from more-child-friendly and family-oriented social welfare and justice systems.
- All children and adolescents in Ukraine, especially those disadvantaged and affected by the conflict, have access to inclusive and quality school education and early learning.
- All children and pregnant women in Ukraine, including those living in situations of humanitarian crisis, utilize improved quality and affordable mother and child health-care services.
- All children in conflict-affected settings have access to safe drinking water and reduced exposure to any environmental risks.
- The rights of children in Ukraine are effectively monitored and clear mechanisms for accountability are established through a child-rights monitoring system.

In addition, the CP introduced several outputs and planned activities in 2020, to ensure a swift and sensitive response to the emerging urgent needs of children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Purpose of the evaluation and its audiences

This strategic evaluation covers the whole CP and complements sectoral evaluations and specialized studies carried out in the past five years. The evaluation aims to strengthen UNICEF's accountability to national stakeholders by evaluating its contribution to results at scale for children, particularly those most vulnerable. The evaluation also assesses the implementation of the change strategies applied, thereby assisting the development of the next UNICEF Country Programme Document (CPD).

The primary users of this CP evaluation are the UNICEF Country and Regional Offices. Secondary users are the Government of Ukraine, UN agencies, development partners with a presence in Ukraine, and civil society organizations (CSOs).

### Evaluation context

Since 2014, Ukraine has experienced acute political, security, and economic challenges. The ongoing armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine has been a major crisis for national security, as well as for the safety of children and families in the country. It also affects access to public services, including water and sanitation. In addition, Ukraine has been one of Europe's most severely affected countries by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the third year of the programme, the pandemic crisis posed another major challenge to the UNICEF CO and to the CPD and the interventions envisaged had to be adjusted to react rapidly to the new needs of children, parents and relevant institutions in the country.

Before 2017, Ukraine had embarked on a set of far-reaching reforms in all areas previously addressed by UNICEF. The political and institutional instability, particularly in 2019, disrupted these significant and sustained efforts in conducting reforms. The COVID-19 pandemic added complexity to the context, leaving the most vulnerable of Ukraine's 8 million children in dire need of urgent, strategic support. Supporting these children was often complicated by geographic barriers, as the children may be displaced due to conflict, live in conflict areas, in rural areas, or in institutions for children with disabilities.

### Evaluation methodology

The Terms of Reference of the evaluation proposed a theory-based approach, based on the CP Theory of Change developed by the UNICEF CO in Ukraine. The evaluation questions are structured around the OECD DAC<sup>1</sup> criteria of relevance, coherence and impact. To provide lessons learned on UNICEF practices and strategies in achieving impact for children at scale, a more in-depth impact assessment has been undertaken for three selected areas: (1) immunization, (2) youth empowerment and participation, and (3) justice for children. Other evaluation methods utilized for the evaluation include a stakeholder analysis and a social network analysis.

Data collection methods were mainly qualitative, including a wide-ranging document review and 30 key informant interviews at national and local levels. The key informants included workers at UNICEF, government entities at multiple levels, UN and other development agencies, and CSOs (UNICEF's implementing partners). In addition, UNICEF CO staff completed a questionnaire for the social network analysis.

The evaluation methodology fully considered ethical considerations and the obligations of evaluators. Interview respondents were assured confidentiality, with appropriate safeguards in place for all participants in focus groups, including young people. Child rights, equity and gender were key issues throughout the evaluation.

### Key findings

#### Relevance

The CP and activities implemented by UNICEF Ukraine were aligned to national and local priorities. UNICEF Ukraine took into consideration the needs of vulnerable children, as planned and indicated in the CP. It focused primarily on children in conflict areas, children with disabilities, children without parental care, children in contact with the law, and displaced or most-at-risk adolescents.

UNICEF Ukraine reacted rapidly to the COVID-19 crisis and successfully mobilized support for the national government's response to crisis-related demands. This resulted in effective funding for many regions despite the difficulty of creating a regionally-equitable plan during the COVID-19 outbreak. The effectiveness of the UNICEF Ukraine COVID-19 response was, however, affected by a large funding gap at the time of drafting the COVID-19 response plan, resulting in the unequal availability of funds for different regions.

Gender equality was not fully mainstreamed into UNICEF implementation work, as limited gender analysis was available. However, UNICEF Ukraine collected gender-disaggregated data for some areas of its work and has begun to systematize the collection of analysis of such data.

#### Coherence

UNICEF Ukraine aligned its programmatic activities with Agenda 2030 and with the Government of Ukraine – United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF).

In this context, UNICEF Ukraine built partnerships at the national level with line ministries, the Ombudsperson's Office and governmental institutions to advocate for systemic changes in the country. In some areas, such as its partnership with the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF had a well-defined vision and understanding of partnership strategies. In other areas, such as health reform, UNICEF's role was less

---

<sup>1</sup> The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

clearly articulated. Nonetheless, partnerships with regional health and social care institutions were important to UNICEF for the rapid collection of information from the field and for an effective response to the most urgent gaps. In partnerships at regional level with city and regional authorities UNICEF is valued for its role in bringing stakeholders together for cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary cooperation.

Partnership with traditional and social media – complemented by innovative approaches such as online competitions, video diaries, and engagement with bloggers – has played a crucial role in the effective delivery of organizational global priorities and in addressing the growing need for trustworthy sources of information during the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF's partnership with the private sector is more recent and is sustained through institutional business engagements. Both UNICEF staff and their counterparts assess UNICEF's partnership with UN agencies as requiring further improvement.

UNICEF is acknowledged by its partners as the main player in monitoring the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, with a clear strategy for systemic change through support for evidence-based decision making, legislation and policy developments, and technical assistance.

### Impact

UNICEF Ukraine has achieved positive results for certain vulnerable groups, such as children in conflict areas, children living with HIV, children living in institutions, child victims of violence and Roma children. The evaluation found that CP activities could have been better designed and implemented to meet the needs of children in rural areas and children with disabilities and generate results for these categories. UNICEF provided immunization and helped health facilities to maintain their services during the COVID-19 crisis. It also helped Public Health Centres to build up an efficient COVID-19 related data management system. UNICEF Ukraine furthered the national educational reform by improving the evidence base for decision-making, developing a positive learning environment, and supporting both teacher training and provision of educational supplies. At the same time, UNICEF contributed to deinstitutionalization reform by drafting a financial framework on the 'money follows the child' principle and conducting an alternative care system assessment aligned with the government's National Plan of Action on Deinstitutionalization Reform.

Three important bottlenecks limited the CP implementation. The first is the use of state and international resources for the humanitarian response, with limited fiscal and political space available for social-sector reforms. The second is a lack of coherence between ongoing reforms on decentralization, on the one side and between health, social services and education on the other. In addition, UNICEF Ukraine has had to continuously mitigate risks related to political instability, the conflict in the east of the country and the COVID-19 crisis.

### Conclusions

UNICEF Ukraine has significant capacity to enable multi-institutional cooperation and bring various stakeholders together to achieve synergies. However, the CO would achieve greater impact with a more comprehensive and systematic strategic approach in this regard. This is particularly important in areas that require inter-sectoral coordination. There is room for improvement in UNICEF Ukraine's partnerships with other UN agencies but also with the European Union's (EU's) Delegation in Ukraine. There is also potential for stronger resource mobilization from Ukraine's private sector.

UNICEF Ukraine's results were achieved at scale when it

- partnered with key stakeholders to develop national strategies and policies;
- built the capacity of stakeholders at national, regional and local levels;
- implemented far-reaching behavioural change campaigns.

UNICEF Ukraine also obtained results at scale when investments and interventions were continued over a period of time that allowed that data to be analysed and turned into models for governmental implementation. Support for governmental capacity building for the planning, oversight and delivery of services also aided the effectiveness of UNICEF work.

Barriers to obtaining results at scale appeared in several areas. First, several risks and bottlenecks were identified in the planning stage and documented as such in the CPD. However, the CPD did not include a full-fledged risk mitigation strategy or a strategy to counteract the negative effects of decoupled sectoral and decentralization reforms. There is also room for improvement in alignment between the UNICEF CPD and Agenda 2030: this could increase the engagement of relevant ministries and other key stakeholders, and, ultimately, improve children's rights in Ukraine.

UNICEF Ukraine has made an important contribution to improving overall monitoring of the extent to which children's rights are observed in Ukraine, but also to the collection of in-depth evidence and data, for example through the regular surveys on immunization. However, it is, at this time, difficult to analyse the results of this contribution at scale.

### Lessons learned

Strengthening the capacity of both national and local government staff in Ukraine helps ensure the implementation of reforms and/or new policies – particularly in the context of decentralization. Strengthening capacity at local and regional levels could counteract the negative effects of changes at the central political level, thereby ensuring continuity of services to children in times of crisis.

Partnering with key donors and international institutions in the country is vital to create synergy and generate results at scale and at system levels, particularly as significant financial resources are necessary to address the existing needs of children. Continuous systematic and strategic advocacy would enable UNICEF to react quickly to changes in policies or situations.

“Exit strategies” should be included in project models or intervention designs. This will ensure that necessary preconditions – including legislation, financial resources and capacity – are in place for the investments made and for their results to be sustained.

### Recommendations

**Recommendation 1. Engagement of key stakeholders to ensure synergy.** UNICEF Ukraine should pursue strategic partnerships in a more systematic manner with both the government and key stakeholders in the country, including other international organizations and other UN agencies, to strengthen the protection of children's rights. In this regard, UNICEF Ukraine should create a country-wide coalition involving all stakeholders that support children's rights, including the EU Delegation in the country and the private sector, to consult and coordinate interventions in the interests of children, at both managerial and technical level.

**Recommendation 2: Continuous action to obtain sustainable results.** UNICEF Ukraine should prioritize actions that need to be continued to achieve results at scale, including the implementation of national strategies and legislative frameworks; innovative actions; child rights monitoring activities; and platforms that enable the voice of children and youth to be heard.

**Recommendation 3: Institutionalizing the models framework.** To enhance the sustainability of its interventions, UNICEF Ukraine should develop exit and transition action plans as early as possible in the process to enable a smooth transfer of responsibilities to national and local authorities, as well as the scale-up of the models piloted.

**Recommendation 4. Implementation of effective change strategies and more focused programming.** To obtain maximum results with the resources available, UNICEF Ukraine should select priority areas for the next CP where an effective combination of strategies can be applied, particularly strategic partnership, resource leveraging and capacity building. For each area covered, UNICEF Ukraine should identify at least the main specific risks and bottlenecks and integrate mitigation measures into the design of its actions. At the same time, UNICEF Ukraine should assess in greater depth the extent to which certain vulnerable groups and boys/girls have specific needs and take these into account in the design of interventions, building more on Agenda 2030 and grounding the results in Ukraine's targets and indicators for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Recommendation 5. Strategy-based advocacy, evidence generation and best practices.** Advocacy and evidence generation should be undertaken systematically. UNICEF Ukraine should develop an advocacy strategy that covers all stakeholders, considers their interests and power, and defines the most appropriate advocacy strategy to be taken with each stakeholder. One strategy should be the promotion of best practices and innovative approaches that have been implemented successfully by UNICEF Ukraine.

**Recommendation 6. Evidence and progress.** UNICEF Ukraine should develop monitoring procedures to enhance the availability of evidence, particularly for medium- and long-term changes triggered by its interventions. The indicator system in the new Country Programme Performance Framework needs to be improved to enable adequate regular monitoring that would identify gaps in terms of the targets initially set, trigger corrective actions and show UNICEF's contribution to wider changes at national or regional level.



## Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
LIST OF TABLES.....	9
LIST OF FIGURES.....	10
TABLE OF ACRONYMS.....	11
1. INTRODUCTION.....	13
1.1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTEXT AND CURRENT SITUATION.....	13
1.2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND GOALS.....	15
1.3. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION.....	17
2. METHODOLOGY.....	18
2.1. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK: CRITERIA AND QUESTIONS.....	18
2.2. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS METHODS.....	19
2.3. ETHICAL ISSUES AND CONSIDERATION OF CHILD RIGHTS, EQUITY AND GENDER.....	20
2.4. LIMITATIONS.....	21
2.5. MANAGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION.....	22
3. MAIN EVALUATION FINDINGS.....	24
3.1. RELEVANCE.....	24
3.2. COHERENCE.....	32
3.3. IMPACT.....	39
4. CONCLUSIONS AND FORWARD-LOOKING RECOMMENDATIONS.....	57
4.1. CONCLUSIONS.....	57
4.2. LESSONS LEARNED.....	63
4.3. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	63
5. ANNEXES.....	66
ANNEX 1. SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF UNICEF UKRAINE EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT.....	66
ANNEX 2. METHODOLOGY FOR PROCESS TRACING.....	115
ANNEX 3. RESULTS OF THE SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS AND STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS.....	154
ANNEX 4. EVALUATION MATRIX.....	162
ANNEX 5. LIST OF INTERVIEWEES.....	171
ANNEX 6. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS.....	172
ANNEX 7. LIST OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.....	183
ANNEX 8. COUNTRY PROGRAMME ToC.....	184
ANNEX 9. METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF THE SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS.....	188

## List of tables

Table 1. Alignment of UNICEF CO with national strategies and policies.....	28
Table 2. Consistency between the UNICEF global and regional strategies, UNPF and SDGs and CPD 2018-2022.....	33
Table 3. Process Tracing summary analysis for the area of adolescents and youth participation and health.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 4. Process Tracing summary analysis for the area of children and youth empowerment and participation.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

<i>Table 5. Summary analysis of UNICEF Ukraine effectiveness and impact</i> .....	68
Table 6. Metrics of the Social Network Analysis in Ukraine .....	157
Table 7. Top 5 nodes in number of degrees in UNICEF network in Ukraine .....	159
Table 8. Top 5 nodes in betweenness centrality in UNICEF network in Ukraine .....	159
Table 9. Top 5 nodes in closeness centrality coefficients in UNICEF network in Ukraine .....	160

## List of figures

Figure 1. The procedural flow of the Multi-Country Programme Evaluation .....	23
Figure 2. An example of the drivers of an intended change .....	41
Figure 3. Stakeholders' map – UNICEF CO in Ukraine .....	154
Figure 4. Type of institutions/organizations indicated as important partners by Ukraine CO respondents .....	155
Figure 5. Type of information or support provided by the partners of UNICEF CO Ukraine .....	156
Figure 6. Social Network of UNICEF in Ukraine.....	157
Figure 7. Social Network of UNICEF in Ukraine filtered by number of degrees .....	158
Figure 8. Social Network of UNICEF in Ukraine filtered by betweenness centrality .....	159
Figure 9. Social Network of UNICEF in Ukraine filtered by closeness centrality.....	160
Figure 10 Type of institutions/organizations indicated as important partners by Ukraine CO respondents .....	189
Figure 11. Social Network of UNICEF in Ukraine.....	190

## Table of acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral (The drugs used to treat HIV are called antiretroviral drugs)
CFCI	Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative
CO	Country Office
COAR	Country Office Annual Report
CoE	Council of Europe
CP	Country Programme
CPA	Central Procurement Agency
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPE	Country Programme Evaluation
CRC	United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRM	Child Rights Monitoring
CSE	Conflict-sensitive Education
CSO	Civil society organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECARO	Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (UNICEF)
RTA	Real-Time Assessment
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECERS	Early childhood education rating system
EMTCT	Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission
EORE	Explosive Ordnance Risk Education
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCA	Government-controlled areas
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoU	Government of Ukraine
HBSC	Health behaviour of school-aged children
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HUS	Housing and Utility Subsidy
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
IDP	Internally displaced person
IEA	Institute of Educational Analytics
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
IR	Inception Report
J4C	Justice for children
KoM	Kick-off meeting
LSE	Life Skills Education
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MCPE	Multi-Country Programme Evaluation

MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSP	Ministry of Social Policy
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MTCT	Mother-to-Child Transmission
NGCA	Non-government controlled areas
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHS	National Health Service
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OOSC	Out-of-school children
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PEYR	Pool of European Youth Researchers
PHC	Public Health Centre
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
RAM	Results Assessment Module
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
SCFS	Safe and Child-Friendly Schools
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SeeD	Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development
SitAn	Situational Analysis
SSSU	State Statistics Service of Ukraine
TB	Tuberculosis
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN RCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPF	United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022
UNSDCF	UN Sustainable Cooperation Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USI	Universal salt iodization
VAC	Violence against children
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews

# 1. Introduction

**This report presents the findings of the evaluation of the UNICEF Ukraine Country Programme (CP) 2018-2022. The evaluation was commissioned by UNICEF's Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO) as part of the Multi-Country Programme Evaluation (MCPE), which covers CP evaluations in Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine and includes a synthesis report.**

The evaluation was carried out between February and September 2021 and covers the entire UNICEF portfolio during the first three and a half years of the five-year programme. In addition, the evaluation considers previous activities that continued and contributed to UNICEF impact during that time, taking into account UNICEF's global strategic plan 2018-2022. This strategic evaluation complements the many sectoral evaluations and specialized studies that have been carried out by UNICEF and external experts during this period. The evaluation report also complements the Situational Analysis (SitAn) carried out in 2021 in Ukraine and is intended to inform, together with the SitAn, the decisions for UNICEF Ukraine's next CP.

The CP 2018–2022 in Ukraine<sup>2</sup> had an initial budget of US\$5.21 million from regular resources and US\$36.27 million from other resources and aimed to reach every child and young person across the country through national-level policy change and service improvements at all levels (national, provincial and district). The CP is structured around six core Outcomes, formulated by sector: Outcome 1 – Social Inclusion and Macro Policies for Children; Outcome 2 – Child Protection in All Settings; Outcome 3 – All Children Learn; Outcome 4 – Early Years of Healthy Life and Beyond; Outcome 5 – Water and Sustainable Environment. An additional sixth Outcome focuses on data and the monitoring of child rights and the situation of children.

In line with UNICEF's types of interventions, many of UNICEF's partners have been government ministries, agencies and departments at national level, but a number of programmes have also been implemented at regional or local level, including in the conflict area in eastern Ukraine. The evaluation assesses the CP's collaboration not just with government structures but also with UN agencies and other development partners, as well as with the civil society organisations (CSOs) that participate in CP implementation as implementing agencies or by working with UNICEF on advocacy.

This introduction to the report describes the aims, objectives and scope of the evaluation, the context within which UNICEF has been operating, and the overall organization and content of the CP itself. Chapter 2 explains the methodology of the evaluation, including ethical issues. Chapter 3 presents the key findings of the evaluation, organized according to its main criteria – relevance, coherence and impact – and the evaluation questions in the Terms of Reference (ToR). Based on these findings, Chapter 4 presents conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations, with a focus on three selected impact areas that are analysed in greater depth: immunization, youth empowerment and participation, and justice for children.

## 1.1. Brief description of the context and current situation

**Ukraine is the second largest of Europe's 43 countries by landmass (i.e., 603,700 square kilometres) with access to the Black and Azov seas. Its demographic evolution has been negative since 1993, and its population was around 44 million in 2020.<sup>3</sup> An estimated 70 per cent of Ukrainians live in urban areas with Kyiv, the capital, being the largest city, with three million inhabitants.<sup>4</sup>**

---

<sup>2</sup> (<https://sites.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2017-PL9-Ukraine-CPD-ODS-EN.pdf>).

<sup>3</sup> (<https://countrymeters.info/ru/Ukraine>).

<sup>4</sup> ([www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/Arhiv\\_u/13/Arch\\_nnas\\_zb.htm](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/Arhiv_u/13/Arch_nnas_zb.htm)).

There were 7,533,930 children under the age of 18 in Ukraine as of 1 January 2020 (boys 3,880,226; girls 3,653,664). This means that just 18.05 per cent of Ukrainians were children, a slight increase from the beginning of 2012, when the figure stood at 17.47 per cent.<sup>5</sup>

Ukraine has been an independent state since 1991 and is rated as a lower-middle income economy with GDP per capita reaching US\$3,118.4 as of 2020.<sup>6</sup> The country's post-soviet industry is being steadily replaced by modern agriculture and, to a growing extent, a post-industrial service sector, especially for IT and visual production.

Between 2017 and 2021, Ukraine continued to experience the acute political, security, and economic challenges that began in 2014. President Volodymyr Zelenskyy was elected in April 2019 and the Servant of the People Party won the parliamentary elections in July of that year. The Government, which was re-appointed in March 2020, has committed to an ambitious and wide-ranging reform agenda.<sup>7</sup>

While Ukrainians acknowledge the implementation of reforms<sup>8</sup>, they continue to feel that more needs to be done to improve governance and a lack of trust in public institutions remains a fundamental concern. In this context, it is important to note that, following the disbanding of the Ministry of Family and Youth in 2010, no Ministry has a specific mandate to implement state policy on children. As a result, the children's agenda has not been prominent on the Government's radar, leaving UNICEF significant room to act in line with its mandate.

The situation of children and families in the conflict-affected Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in eastern Ukraine continues to cause concerns. The armed conflict began in 2014 and, after six years, this situation continues to take a significant toll on the population. The 'contact line' that separates areas under and outside Government control, leaves communities in the non-government-controlled area (NGCA) facing many challenges.<sup>9</sup> As a result of political agreements with the de facto authorities in the NGCA, a ceasefire was declared in 2019 and the fighting was reduced. However, 3.4 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance – 60 per cent of them women and children<sup>2</sup>. This situation influenced the focus of the CP and UNICEF's intervention in the country, but the current CP also makes the transition from humanitarian aid to a more sustainable approach that aims for development in conflict territories and across the entire country.

In 2017, about half of Ukrainians lived below the national poverty line (47.3 per cent)<sup>10</sup>, with the highest levels of monetary poverty seen among children, especially those in rural areas. Labour migration – as a mitigation strategy for poor families – also has a negative impact on children who are separated from one or both parents. In 2019, the absolute poverty rate of families with children was 47.3 per cent, compared to 34.3 per cent for families without children. In absolute terms, 3,470,222 Ukrainian children were living below the national poverty line (UAH 3,661 or around US\$100 per person per month) in 2019. In total, 13.6 per cent of households with children were extremely poor, compared to 8.0 per cent of households without children.<sup>11</sup>

As the most recent UNICEF Voluntary National Review (VNR) report indicates, in Ukraine, women face multi-dimensional poverty problems, and women and children are prevalent in the vulnerable groups that determine specific poverty profiles. Women also depend to a greater extent on the availability of social guarantees and services because, according to existing social stereotypes, they are responsible for the organization of household life and care for children and unemployed family members.

---

<sup>5</sup> Situation Analysis 2021 (SitAn 2021); figures from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine..

<sup>6</sup> (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>).

<sup>7</sup> ([www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview#1](http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview#1)).

<sup>8</sup> ([www.iri.org.ua/sites/default/files/editor-files/IRI%20Survey%202021.pdf](http://www.iri.org.ua/sites/default/files/editor-files/IRI%20Survey%202021.pdf)).

<sup>9</sup> UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Ukraine Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA, Geneva, 2020.

<sup>10</sup> (<https://me.gov.ua/Documents/Download?id=bca93efb-9d45-4f5d-ae61-52eb6460e1be>).

<sup>11</sup> SitAn 2021.

Although Ukraine's population has nearly total literacy and is ranked 10th in the world for its level of tertiary education enrolment (mostly of a modest quality<sup>12</sup>), there is inequality in access to education. Despite Ukraine's high rate of school attendance, certain groups of children experience lower rates of attendance or participation: children with disabilities, Roma children, young people living and working on the streets, and (more recently) displaced children in conflict areas.<sup>13</sup>

With regards to health, although its HIV infection rates are decreasing, Ukraine continues to have one of the highest numbers of people living with HIV of any country in Europe: more than 250,000 people as of early 2020.<sup>14</sup> Of those registered as living with HIV in Ukraine in 2014, 24 per cent were in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts when hostilities broke out. These oblasts also have the highest number of people diagnosed with AIDS in the country.<sup>15</sup>

Maternal mortality in Ukraine is growing and is significantly higher than the European Union (EU) average. However, infant and child mortality have decreased. Under-one mortality fell from 8.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013 to 7.1 per 1,000 in 2019, and under-five mortality fell from 10.2 per 1,000 to 8.4 over the same period.<sup>16</sup> Children with disabilities remain a group whose lives are often blighted at birth, with frequent and unjustifiable separation from their parents to attend specific health facilities.

There are different challenges to the realization of children's rights in terms of the urban/rural divide, region, gender and ethnicity, with children in rural areas, for example, facing higher poverty levels and lower quality of services.<sup>17</sup> The regional differences in equity are linked to the conflict that has erupted in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, with a particularly severe impact on children's well-being in these areas.

The global COVID-19 pandemic affected Ukraine in several ways. Quarantine measures introduced by the government forced the closure of pre-school institutions and the shift of secondary and higher education to remote, online provision. Children from institutions, including those with disabilities, were sent back home without prior verification of their family conditions.<sup>18</sup> Such quarantine restrictions created challenges both for teachers, who not always ready for the new modes of education, and for families with children, who struggled to ensure the availability of the equipment and internet access needed for remote learning, especially for children living in remote areas.

Although the economic impact of the pandemic has been less severe than expected, Ukraine remains one of the countries in Europe most severely affected in health terms. By the end of 2020, Ukraine had adopted a National COVID-19 Vaccination Roadmap, and a vaccination campaign began in February 2021.<sup>19</sup>

## 1.2. Country Programme components and goals

**UNICEF's CP 2018-2022 in Ukraine is structured around six main sectoral Outcomes (Social Inclusion; Child Protection; Education, Health and Nutrition; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Child Rights Monitoring) (please see details on each sectoral Outcome and related outputs in Annex 1, and the CP ToC in Annex 8). This evaluation covers the six main Outcomes.**

**Outcome 1 – Social Inclusion and Macro Policies for Children** – focuses on advancing equity for children and improving social welfare and protection policies. Under this Outcome UNICEF Ukraine has generated evidence to advocate for stronger reforms of the social protection system, including implementation of the

---

<sup>12</sup> ([www.macrotrends.net/countries/UKR/ukraine/literacy-rate](http://www.macrotrends.net/countries/UKR/ukraine/literacy-rate)).

<sup>13</sup> *2020 Voluntary National Review*, Government of Ukraine, Kyiv, 2020 ([https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26295VNR\\_2020\\_Ukraine\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26295VNR_2020_Ukraine_Report.pdf)).

<sup>14</sup> SitAn 2021, citing Ministry of Health Public Health Centre, 'HIV infection in Ukraine' Newsletter 51.

<sup>15</sup> SitAn2021.

<sup>16</sup> UNICEF data on key demographic indicators for Ukraine (<https://data.unicef.org/country/ukr/>).

<sup>17</sup> Voluntary National Review 2020.

<sup>18</sup> UNICEF Ukraine, 'End of Year Results Summary Narrative', 2020.

<sup>19</sup> ([www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview#1](http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview#1))

National Poverty Reduction Strategy. During the COVID-19 pandemic, this Outcome has been a catalyst for the provision of timely evidence to guide high-level policy consultations and decision-making for a better response to the needs of children, including an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on child poverty and inequality. The UNICEF Country Office (CO) used evidence-based advocacy and strategic partnerships to leverage resources for the better provision of social services for children at local level. Child and youth participation mechanisms enabled local stakeholders to design and implement child-focused plans in 24 municipalities.

**Outcome 2 – Child Protection in All Settings** – continued UNICEF Ukraine’s evidence-based advocacy for child welfare and social protection reforms. Key interventions under this outcome have focused on ‘gatekeeping’ through community-based child and family support services, including early intervention for children with disabilities and developmental delays, children subjected to or witnessing violence, the prevention of separation of children from their families and the promotion of deinstitutionalization. UNICEF has supported the Government in its implementation of the National Strategy on Reforming Justice for Children through technical assistance, expertise and innovative programmes and models, the development of unified standards of training for professionals and institutionalization of the restorative justice programme for juveniles in conflict with the law. UNICEF Ukraine has also ensured the smooth coordination among actors involved by the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on Justice for Children. UNICEF has often had to adapt to the changes in the Government and subsequent changes in the priorities of line ministries, as well as to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 lockdown.

**Outcome 3 – All Children Learn** – UNICEF has provided technical assistance and financial resources to Ukraine’s Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) to strengthen evidence-based quality pre-school education, following the endorsement of the Basic Component of pre-school education and the launch of the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scales pilot assessment.<sup>20</sup> In the context of the global pandemic, UNICEF Ukraine has supported the Government in ensuring the continuity of access to quality education and safe school operations for all children, including those with disabilities. Based on the successful modelling of the Child-friendly and Safe School model, UNICEF and MoES have implemented the model in 50 education facilities in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Building on its two-year programme on conflict resolution skills, UNICEF and MoES have developed a peer-to-peer mediation toolkit, a video tutorial on solving conflicts and conducted online workshops on ‘Solving conflicts in digital space’. UNICEF has implemented innovative mechanisms and platforms to engage young people on a variety of civic matters, including enhanced use of U-Report, one of the first monitoring tools to assess youth opinions on pandemic.<sup>21</sup>

**Outcome 4 – Early Years of Healthy Life and Beyond** – has aimed 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. However, the pandemic outbreak reinforced the need for reformed health care, including reforms of Ukraine’s primary healthcare system. UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners have been in the first line of support to Ukraine’s Ministry of Health (MoH) to ensure an adequate National COVID-19 Response Plan, as well as a National Vaccine Deployment Plan, with supply, cold-chain equipment (CCE) and logistics, as well as activities to generate demand. A blended approach has been used on immunization to address vaccination coverage that is lower than planned, while responding to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. This approach has combined advocacy and public dialogue on immunization in the context of the country’s health reform, as well as policy support, capacity development and communication messages.

**Outcome 5 – Water and Sustainable Environment** – has aimed to ensure that children and their families in conflict areas have equitable access to sustainably managed water and sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviours in communities, schools and health facilities. During CP implementation, UNICEF's work has focused on mitigating the impact of the pandemic, targeting frontline workers and supporting the most vulnerable populations. In particular, special attention has been paid to health care centres, social

---

<sup>20</sup> Developed and carried out with UNICEF support. Source: Ukraine Results Assessment Module (RAM) 2020.

<sup>21</sup> Ukraine RAM 2020.



institutions, households and, to a lesser extent, educational institutions. UNICEF's humanitarian activities in NGCA and along the Line of Contact (0-5 km) in the government-controlled area (GCA) continued during COVID-19. The pandemic provided an opportunity for UNICEF to work in western Ukraine, supporting Roma households with hygiene products and nearby health/social centres through measures for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC). The Government is facilitating financial investments by several international organizations and donors on water infrastructure in the region.

**Outcome 6 – Independent Child Rights Monitoring (CRM) for Results and Accountability** – is a cross-cutting endeavour to address severe gaps in the availability, disaggregation, analysis and use of data on the situation of children in Ukraine. UNICEF Ukraine has been building capacity for the Government, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU), the Ombudsperson system, and NGOs on the collection of disaggregated data for child rights monitoring and has supported the development of a comprehensive CRM monitoring system. UNICEF assisted the SSSU in collecting child-related statistics to serve as a basis for vulnerability analysis at sub-national level, with a focus on COVID-19 impact. UNICEF has also advocated for the development of a methodology for data collection on gender. As a result, more than 50 child-related indicators have been incorporated into the SSSU data collection methodology. Furthermore, as a result of UNICEF's support and advocacy, the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027 includes child-sensitive targets and indicators. UNICEF has supported the production of the Government's first VNR on progress towards the SDGs in 2020 – a contribution to SDG monitoring at the national level.

The CO conducted a Situation Analysis (SitAn) in 2015 to support the preparation of the CP in 2017. When the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak generated a new set of child-related challenges, the CO added specific key interventions to the existing and relevant Outcome and Outputs.

The CP integrates gender-responsive programming, child rights mainstreaming, and assistance to the most vulnerable including those affected by the conflict as cross-cutting topics. The CO has assessed risks and developed mitigation strategies for each of these topics, planned monitoring and evaluation actions, and has aligned the CP with the relevant United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcomes.

### 1.3. Purpose of the evaluation

**The objective of the Multi-Country Programme Evaluation (MCPE) is to conduct a formative multi-country evaluation that serves two purposes: accountability and learning. The MCPE assesses the relevance, coherence and impact achieved throughout implementation of the Country Programmes (CPs) in the four countries (Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine) to identify good practices, and draw lessons and forward-looking recommendations that can inform the 2023-2027 CP planning processes that have either commenced or will commence shortly in all four countries.**

In line with its Terms of Reference (ToR), the purpose of the MCPE is threefold:

- to strengthen accountability of UNICEF to national stakeholders by evaluating UNICEF's contribution to the results for children at scale, especially for the most vulnerable in Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine
- to support the development of the next UNICEF Country Programme (CP) in each country by understanding and evaluating the implementation of the change strategies, through which the CP has been delivered to better understand the added value of UNICEF in each country context
- to draw lessons from the previous CP implementation in order to make the best use of UNICEF's change strategies in each country covered by the evaluation and in the region as a whole, while considering current circumstances.

To produce the information and data that enable the assessment of progress on these three purposes, the evaluation, assesses:

- the linkages between international, regional, national and institutional strategies to bring about overall improvement in the status of children, with a view to clarifying the roles and responsibilities of national stakeholders and how UNICEF interventions can add value and contribute to policy development for systemic improvements
- the extent to which interventions focus on and deliver results for the most vulnerable categories of children, in each of the four countries
- the performance monitoring systems in place at national and UNICEF level, the quality of indicators, and the capacity of those indicators to measure and communicate results, including the measurement of horizontal issues (gender, participation, equity, most vulnerable).

The evaluation is built on evidence collected from interventions implemented in the four countries over the last 3.5 years (under the current CPs), but also, to a more limited extent, in earlier years. Specific activities carried out to ease the negative consequences of the current pandemic crisis on children are taken into account to the extent that they are part of the results chains in the areas selected.

The scope of this Country Programme Evaluation is therefore, as follows.<sup>22</sup>

- Temporal scope: 2018 to June 2021, covering the current CP (2018-2022) to date. However, when relevant to the observed impact, the temporal scope of the evaluation is extended to the previous years and to the previous CP.
- Geographical scope: All areas in Ukraine where UNICEF works, including eastern Ukraine.
- Portfolio scope: All portfolio components, including cross-cutting issues such as gender, and inter-sectoral support involving gender and communication.
- Organizational scope: The CO and wider provision of technical support and oversight from UNICEF's Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO) and, when relevant, UNICEF's headquarters.
- Excluded from the scope of the evaluation: The evaluation does not provide a detailed assessment of all CP components. However, a more in-depth impact assessment has been undertaken for three selected areas to provide lessons learned and UNICEF practices and strategies in achieving impact for children at scale: immunization, adolescent engagement and participation, and justice for children.

The primary users of this Country Programme Evaluation are intended to be the UNICEF CO and ECARO. Secondary users of the evaluation are the Government of Ukraine, UN agencies and development partners with a presence in Ukraine. The evaluation report aims to build on the agreements made between all of these parties and to assist the prioritization and establishment of strategies for the future, as they move together into the next planning and programme cycle.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Evaluation framework: criteria and questions

**The evaluation framework is composed of the programme Theory of Change (ToC) (see Annex 8) and the Evaluation Matrix developed during the Inception Phase (see Annex 4). Together, they constitute the core analytical framework against which data were gathered and analysed. All evaluation questions were assigned to one of three specific evaluation criteria: relevance, coherence and impact. Sustainability and effectiveness were indirectly analysed under the impact criterion.**

The evaluation matrix and questions guided both specific data collection and the analytical methodologies applied. The evaluation used a mixed-methods approach that combined the analysis of existing data from

---

<sup>22</sup> According to the ToR.

preliminary qualitative and quantitative programme and context documentation; and primary qualitative information collected through interviews with key informants. The evaluation matrix guided the consultations with the CO on the focus and process of the evaluation for both data collection and analysis. Child rights, equity and gender were key issues throughout.

The evaluation matrix is built on an overall approach that links evaluation criteria. Analyses and findings on 'relevance' and 'Coherence' (carried out for the entire CP) are taken into account by the assessment of 'impact' as, on the one side, UNICEF's interventions cannot have an impact if they are not relevant and, on the other side, UNICEF's impact (its contribution to an observed change) might also be determined by other interventions, implemented by, for example, other donors and international organizations, or the Government itself. UNICEF's added value in this context, as addressed under 'coherence' is of particular importance.

The evaluation of impact is undertaken for the entire CP to the extent possible, based on the available data. However, a more in-depth impact assessment has been undertaken for three selected areas: immunization, adolescent and youth participation, and justice for children, to provide lessons learned on UNICEF practices and strategies in achieving impact for children at scale. The three areas were selected with the CO on the basis of a set of criteria, including: (1) observable results at scale, triggered also by national government prioritization and investments; (2) the confidence of the UNICEF CO that its interventions and efforts made a significant contribution to the observed change, or, on the contrary, (3) that its contribution was below expectations. It needs to be underlined that the causality analysis contributes to findings and conclusions in terms of the contributions to change as examples of the achievement of results at scale (or as examples of contributions that were less than expected).

The evaluation utilized a formative approach to look back and assess the relevance, coherence and impact achieved throughout implementation of the CP in Ukraine to identify good practices and draw lessons and forward-looking recommendations that can inform the 2023-2027 CP planning process, which commenced in the last quarter of 2021.

The evaluation also utilized a stakeholder analysis and social network analysis to evaluate UNICEF Ukraine CO's coherence, added value and cooperation with stakeholders to enhance the results pursued (see Annex 9 for a description of the methodology applied and analysis results).

The evaluation involved three phases: (1) inception, (2) data collection, (3) analysis and reporting. Throughout the process, and particularly during the inception and reporting stage, the CO and the Evaluation Reference group (ERG) were consulted on the methodology, including the selection of impact areas, and results.

## **2.2. Data collection and analysis methods**

**The evaluation team engaged with UNICEF ECARO, UNICEF Ukraine, government authorities, public institutions, civil society partners and other development agencies to ensure that the evaluation responds to the needs and priorities of the users. The evaluation used the following methods of data collection: (1) document review (see Annex 7 for a list of sources used); (2) key stakeholder interviews, and (3) a survey for the social network analysis to support the assessment of the coherence of the CP and UNICEF partnerships.**

Semi-structured interviews were the main tools used with national partners, reflecting the upstream nature of the CP and the status of the respondents. Primary data were collected from a variety of stakeholders, including government officials, UNICEF staff, CSOs and development partners (see the list of interviewed stakeholders in Annex 5). In total, 30 individual interviews were conducted remotely as a result of COVID-19 restrictions. The interviews were conducted by the international and national consultants, working in pairs or individually and were guided by checklists to support the consistency of data collection across the team and varied stakeholders. However, the questions for each interview were tailored as appropriate to valorize the position and knowledge of the interviewee.

The selection of the key informants followed a dedicated sampling strategy, which was agreed with ECARO and CO at the end of the inception stage. The aim of the strategy was to cover the CP in a general manner, and the three selected impact areas in particular, and to include different types of key informants (UNICEF staff, representatives of the Government, representatives of UNICEF agencies and other development agencies, representatives of academia, services providers and implementing partners) as interviewees for each area. Following from the programme design and focus of its activities, it was decided to spend the majority of the time with stakeholders at national level, and much less time in the regions, because so many of the planned results are at policy level.

In line with the ToR for the evaluation, children and adolescents were not interviewed or consulted directly in another way. The evaluation team decided instead to rely on sectoral evaluations and studies that have presented the perspectives of these groups more thoroughly than would have been possible during this evaluation. The evaluation team did, however, meet representatives of intermediary groups that work closely with vulnerable children.

Three participatory online workshops were organized with CO staff. These had three aims: (1) to familiarize the evaluation team with the CP and identify and select the impact areas to be assessed in greater depth; (2) to present the inception report (IR), discuss key issues to be addressed by the evaluation and plan data collection in cooperation with the CO; and (3) present and validate the findings and discuss preliminary recommendations.

The recommendations were developed by the evaluation team on the basis of the draft findings, and the later analysis of the data, findings and conclusions. The final wording of the recommendations was developed in consultation with the CO, which provided feedback, comments and questions throughout the final report drafting process. As a result, two additional outputs were developed by the evaluation team together with the CO: a matrix for the coherent presentation of the evaluation's findings, conclusions and recommendations; and a Brief summarizing the evaluation process and results. Three meetings with the CO were organized in the final stage of the evaluation process, to validate findings, conclusions and recommendations. Specific recommendations for the three impact areas analysed in-depth were also developed as a result of the discussions in these three meetings. The CP evaluation report was also presented to the Evaluation Reference Group.

### **2.3. Ethical issues and consideration of child rights, equity and gender**

**The evaluation team adhered to United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical guidelines and its code of conduct. This means that the evaluation team upheld the appropriate obligations of evaluators, including maintaining the independence, impartiality, credibility and accountability of the individual team members and the evaluation process as a whole.**

The evaluation team was not subject to any conflicts of interest and its members confirmed that they were able to carry out the evaluation without any undue interference. Throughout data collection, analysis and reporting, evaluators aimed to ensure the integrity of the evaluation by respecting the ethical standards of UNICEF, as presented in the 'UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation and Data Collection and Analysis' (April 2015). In particular, special attention was paid to the issues of harms and benefits, informed consent, privacy and confidentiality, payment and compensation, and conflicts of interest.

The evaluation team ensured the consent of all key informants to be interviewed; the experts conducting interviews gave formal assurances that the comments made during the interviews would be anonymous. As a result, none of the statements mentioned in this report are attributable to individuals or particular government departments.

## 2.4. Limitations

**The main challenge facing the evaluation arose from the spread and complexity of UNICEF's objectives and its strategies in Ukraine during a period of political instability and in a country affected by conflict. Overall, the changes that UNICEF seeks to make are mostly long-term and countrywide and, in general, 3.5 years (the period covered by the present evaluation for the CP 2018-2022) is not long enough to allow for impact for children at scale.**

In terms of the three areas evaluated in-depth, the evaluation considered interventions that were being implemented before the current CP to enable the assessment of results at scale, particularly for immunization but also for child and youth participation. In addition, the evaluated period overlapped with the COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020). In this context the sustainability of UNICEF's impact, as assessed in this report, is at risk and the evaluation team is unable to confidently or clearly predict to what extent the strategies of upstream policy work will ultimately benefit children in Ukraine, or whether the benefits already achieved will be sustained, given the social and economic crisis generated by the pandemic.

In almost all areas, UNICEF has promoted the further alignment of government policies with international best practices and standards. This kind of change depends on high-level decisions and it was not always possible for the evaluation team to meet state officials at this level to determine their perceptions of UNICEF's contribution. However, the officials that the evaluation team did meet were open, exceeding expectations.

The evaluation ToR emphasized its strategic nature and the evaluation team focused on the main overall and long-term questions as it saw them; it was not able to analyse each of the different programme components in detail, nor did it set out to speak with the programme's planned or actual end-beneficiaries. Nonetheless, a summary has been made of results at outcome and output level, based on programme documentation and interviews with government officials and other respondents in Kyiv and in Ukraine's regions.

Assessing UNICEF's contribution to results at outcome level was another difficult area. The evaluation has devoted considerable attention to the question of causality: in other words, who or what is responsible for changes at different levels of policymaking or the implementation of new policy, and UNICEF's precise contribution in this regard. Apportioning the amount of influence of each main player was not easy, but the evaluation attempted to do this, as will be seen in examples of UNICEF's work provided in this report in relation to impact.

The evaluation team faced a few limitations related to the design and evaluation phase of the CP.

- The documentation of the ToC for some programme areas was not systematic – an issue that was addressed by the development, testing and validation of an indicative ToC to serve as a framework for the evaluation. However, in the case of Process Tracing, not all of the desired evidence was present, although the evaluation team used all available data, including primary data collected through interviews.
- As the data collection phase took place in July and August 2021, during the holiday season, not all key informants were available or reachable at the time of evaluation. However, a sufficiently high number of interviews were conducted to ensure that the findings are solid.

The evaluation of UNICEF impact was based on its Result Assessment Module (RAM), triangulated with all other sources that were available: evaluation reports, studies, surveys, statistical data. The evaluation also noted several key points related to UNICEF's system of indicators and the capacity of these indicators to reflect the changes attributable to UNICEF and/or UNICEF actions implemented under the current CP (2018-2022).

- Some indicators (particularly for outcome) are not monitored (i.e., values are not inserted in RAM 2020). Even if the target for the indicator is set for 2022, their values are to be collected and reported annually, otherwise the monitoring process does not reach its objective.
- Frequent changes in indicators may be useful to reflect what was achieved in one year, or over the course of two years, but hamper the development of a clear image of what the CO has achieved (or not) during the entire CP period, in line with the targets initially set.
- It is unclear whether data are collected and reported in line with the indicator's label (e.g., annually, or cumulatively).
- The coverage of indicators differs from outcome to outcome and from output to output, such as a larger or smaller number of indicators, although the differences between two outcomes or outputs are not significant (i.e., a similar number of activities and funds are invested). In some cases, while implemented activities are relevant, the indicators do not reflect the outputs they produce (e.g., some areas under Outcome 3 on Education)
- The targets set through outcome and output related statements are often highly ambitious, and difficult to achieve in three to five years, although respect for children's rights is a matter of maximum urgency.

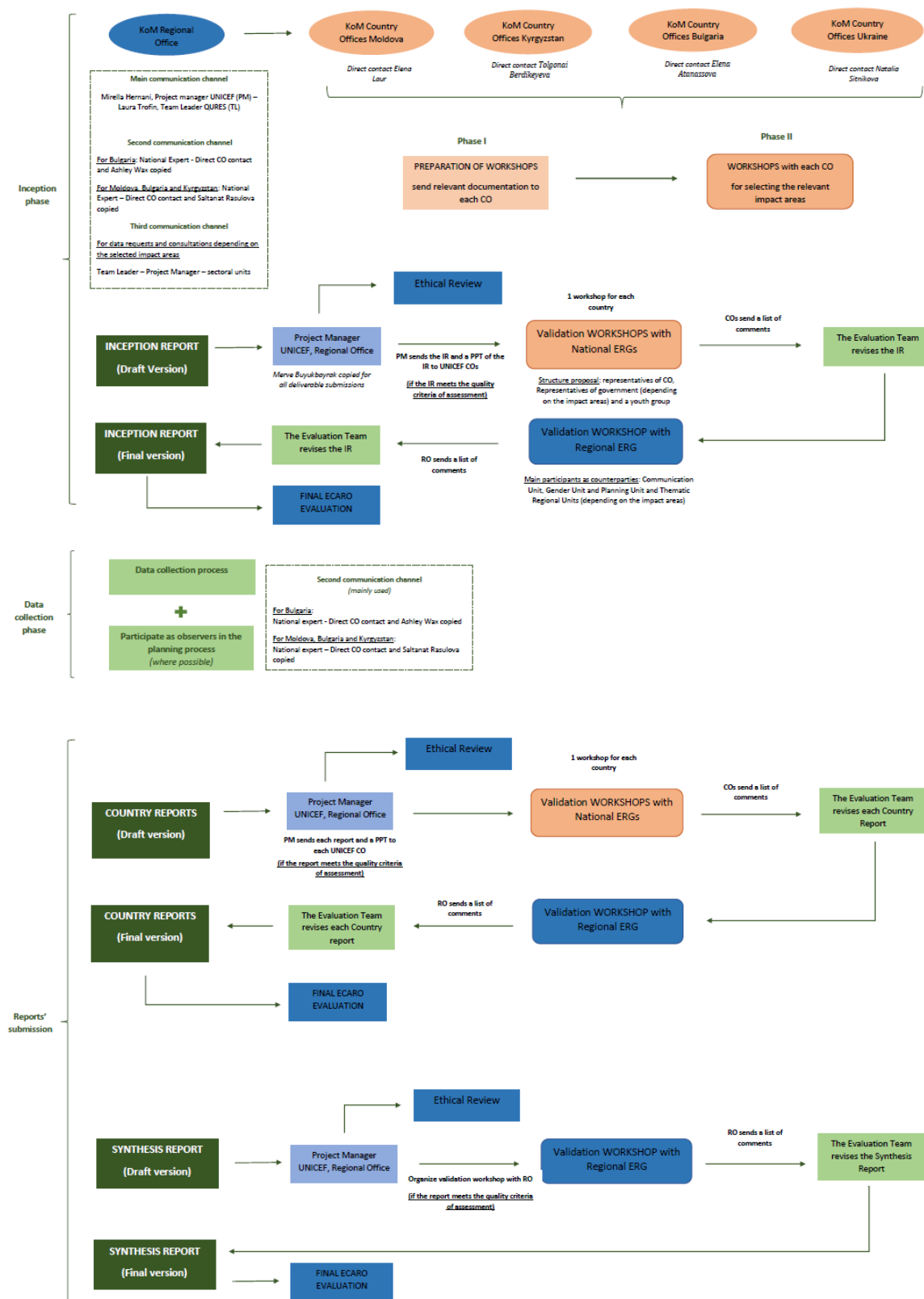
## **2.5. Management of the evaluation**

In addition to UNICEF evaluation managers at ECARO, the evaluation team maintained close contact with the CO representatives and staff and UNICEF Regional Advisors. The interviews with ECARO advisors were a great help to the evaluation team in the development of its analysis.

The team presented its findings to an Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) consisting of representatives from the Government, UN agencies, donors, and public agencies. The meeting was well attended and provided an opportunity for all parties to comment on the current UNICEF CP and to raise issues to be addressed in the future.



Figure 1. The procedural flow of the Multi-Country Programme Evaluation



## 3. Main evaluation findings

### 3.1. Relevance

#### 3.1.1. To what extent has UNICEF responded to the (changing) needs of the most vulnerable children throughout the programme implementation

UNICEF Ukraine carried out interventions responding to the (changing) needs of the most vulnerable children, adolescents and their families in the entire country. There has been a special focus on the conflict areas in eastern Ukraine, but also – to a lesser extent – on children with disabilities, children growing up without parental care, children in contact with the law, and the displaced or most-at-risk adolescent boys and girls in other areas of the country.

The relevance of the UNICEF CP is supported by extensive research and good use of data. UNICEF's implementation strategy effectively reflects the needs identified at the planning stage (such as access to adequate social protection systems, quality and inclusive education, childhood immunization, and early development and care services), as well as evolving needs in the areas of health care, education, justice, social protection, and in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The Ukraine CP is highly relevant to the needs of vulnerable children and families that are listed in the national legislation. The identification of vulnerable children and their needs has been periodically identified and assessed (including consultations with national stakeholders) to produce assessments, studies, reviews, monitoring reports and other documents prepared and published mainly by UNICEF. The key documents are:

#### 2019:

- *Evidence-based analysis of psychosocial adaptability of adolescents in the conflict zone*
- 'Health behaviour of school-aged children' (HBSC)
- Monitoring Report "Sustainable Development Goals for the Children of Ukraine"
- Promotion of Healthy Adolescent Development in Ukraine (four reports)
- *Sustainable Development Goal 8 in Ukraine*, Monitoring Report
- *The State of the Worlds' Children Report*

#### 2020:

- *Assessment of programmes on responsible motherhood for and practices of work with pregnant women and mothers with children in penitentiary institution*
- *COVID-19 Exacerbates Inequality in Ukraine*
- *Fighting COVID-19 in Ukraine: Initial estimates of the impact on poverty*
- The *SDGs 2020 Monitoring Report* provides data on Ukraine's SDG national indicators for 2015-2019
- *Most at-risk adolescents: renewed evaluation, 2020*

#### 2021:

- *Achievements of municipalities*, report of CFCI 2019 [Child-friendly Cities Initiative]
- *Ukraine, Vulnerability: regional aspects report*,
- 
-



○

UNICEF's implementation strategy effectively reflects the needs identified at planning stage and the evolution of these needs in healthcare, education, justice, social protection and WASH. There are five main UNICEF goals that connect the relevance of the CP implementation in Ukraine to national, local and individual needs and expectations as specified in reviewed documents (laws, strategies, action plans).

**Goal 1: Every child survives and thrives.** UNICEF's support for immunization covers all groups of children. Beyond immunization, UNICEF has planned activities to respond to the needs of children living with HIV or children with rare diseases i.e., its work on the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (EMTCT), access to HIV and TB health services, and advocacy for changes to policies and guidelines. Overall, UNICEF promotes national healthcare reform in the health sector. In addition, UNICEF supports the national reform of school meals under the initiative of the First Lady<sup>23</sup> to ensure that all children have access to healthy food. While this particular initiative does not target vulnerable children specifically, those living in poverty benefit from it the most.

**Goal 2: Every child learns.** UNICEF focuses on inclusive education for children with disabilities and ensures their integration within the regular education and socialization processes. It also provides capacity development for professionals on how to support such children, which is relevant to Ukraine's National Inclusivity Strategy and education reform agenda. The promotion of new learning technologies has been included in UNICEF's work to address government expectations on digitalization, as well as on the production of evidence for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).<sup>24</sup> UNICEF has also responded to Ukraine's humanitarian and COVID-related crises in the educational sphere, and especially in eastern Ukraine's GCA through the provision of direct information to students, teachers and parents and improvements in the learning environment for children.

**Goal 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation.** This goal is relevant for government reforms on deinstitutionalization, social services and justice for children (J4C) where UNICEF has supported and provided technical assistance to national institutions and counterparts, local authorities and individuals. In this way, UNICEF has contributed to the adjustment of national legislation, the development of national strategies and the introduction of best practices at the local level (Barnahus in Vinnitsa and Mykolaiv cities). UNICEF has also supported local partners in providing services and advocacy for children facing violence and adolescents in conflict with the law, and has conducted the monitoring of violations of child rights at local level, including in alternative child care institutions.

**Goal 4: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment.** The UNICEF WASH programme ensures the provision of safe water to families living in the conflict-affected areas of eastern Ukraine (NGCA and GCA), supports the repair of water and heating systems, and has introduced an e-voucher programme for children. This programme uses a bottom-up approach and supports the implementation of national strategies related to sustainability and water supplies.

**Goal 5: Every child has an equitable chance in life.** This goal is relevant to decentralization reform (including the CFCI in this context), the SDG-related national agenda, the country's poverty strategy, the monitoring of the Realization of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Ukraine (in terms of the recommendations of both official and shadow reports), youth participation (such as its inclusion in the VNR report), and social protection. UNICEF continues to be a key player in monitoring the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, with a clear strategy and advocacy for systemic changes in legislation and policy developments that generate equal opportunities in children's lives, particularly for those children who are the most vulnerable.

Since 2018, UNICEF Ukraine has carried out interventions responding to the (changing) needs of the most vulnerable children, adolescents and their families across the entire country, with a special focus on the

---

<sup>23</sup> 'Olena Zelenska enlists UNICEF support for 2021 in areas of work related to children and youth', Official website of the President of Ukraine, Kyiv 21 January 2021 ([www.president.gov.ua/en/news/olena-zelenska-zaruchilasya-pidtrimkoyu-yunisef-na-2021-rik-66109](http://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/olena-zelenska-zaruchilasya-pidtrimkoyu-yunisef-na-2021-rik-66109)).

<sup>24</sup> (<http://pisa.testportal.gov.ua/>).

conflict areas in eastern Ukraine. As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, however, UNICEF has revised its strategies to adapt to the changed needs of vulnerable children. The revisions have included support to improve the learning environment for children with disabilities; to prevent domestic violence during lockdown; and to disseminate information directly to families with children about available vaccination or access to public services.

The CP has demonstrated its relevance to national and local priorities, but also its geographic relevance, as it has allocated the majority of its resources in the conflict-affected areas of eastern Ukraine. UNICEF is one of the very few organizations working on vulnerable youth and children and their engagement in a comprehensive way in eastern Ukraine, including the provision of humanitarian aid for children in the NGCA. However, less coverage and development has been planned for vulnerable children in need in other regions or in rural areas (i.e., Roma children in western Ukraine) – a point also raised by key informants.

### **3.1.2. To what extent has UNICEF consistently integrated the equity and gender equality in all aspects of programming and implementation, including policy and advocacy?**

UNICEF has integrated equity and gender equality into most aspects of programming and implementation, including policy and advocacy, but gender is not yet fully mainstreamed into its implementation work. Dedicated gender-sensitive approaches are being implemented in three evaluated impact areas: immunization (reaching out to mothers with information materials), J4C (strengthening the capacity of women in prison with children), and youth participation, including their involvement in the development of the VNR and U-Reporting (with U-Report being an online youth volunteer platform).

UNICEF has a strong focus on equity in its programming documents. For example, the Strategic Note “Leave no children behind”, represents one of UNICEF’s guiding principles in Ukraine, and there is a strong sense of universalism, as all children (regardless of their socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity or location), are expected to be able to attend school and have access to health services. This is particularly important considering the equity gap in Ukraine that affects access to quality education and healthcare services for children from rural areas, as well as their social status and the risks they experience.<sup>25</sup>

Gender, however, is not fully mainstreamed into UNICEF’s implementation work, as limited gender analysis is available. In addition, the previous CP did not formulate specific outputs related to equity or gender equality and this remains the case in the current CP. While UNICEF Ukraine has undertaken gender analysis and collects gender-disaggregated data for some areas of its work, the focus on gender is not yet systematic.

UNICEF does incorporate gender into its evidence generation and advocacy. It provides constant support for research, briefs and assessments that incorporate a gender equality lens while developing methodologies and collecting data and uses the recommendations and evidence of these reports during the planning and implementation of CP activities in several areas of work, and for further advocacy and partnership. In the J4C area, for example, gender equality has been included in the National J4C Strategy supported by UNICEF and in other documents developed to advance J4C reform.

Gender – and particular gender-based violence (GBV) – has been incorporated into the training curriculum for police officers, prosecutors and advocates. U-Reports have been dedicated to GBV and other gender-related topics, and the gender-based data of U-Reporters are available.<sup>26</sup> The gender equality principle is also implemented through gender-related actions under the CFCI and in the area of youth participation. For

---

<sup>25</sup> The equity gap still exists in Ukraine, and is increasing. For example, there is inequality in access to education. Despite Ukraine’s high rate of school attendance, certain groups experience disproportionately lower attendance or participation rates: children with disabilities, Roma children, young people living and working on the streets, and (more recently) children who have been displaced. With regards to health, although HIV infection rates are decreasing, they remain higher among children from marginalized communities or children living on the streets. In addition, children with disabilities remain a group of children whose lives are often blighted at birth with frequent and unjustifiable separation from their parents in health services. The SitAn analysis presented in 2015 identified equity as an overarching issue for children in Ukraine. The challenges to the realization of children’s rights differ in terms of the urban/rural divide, region and gender and ethnicity. Children in rural areas encounter higher poverty levels and lower quality of services. Concerning regional differences in equity: the conflict that has erupted in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions has had a particularly negative impact on the well-being of the children who live there.

<sup>26</sup> (<https://ukraine.ureport.in/>)

the latter, a degree of gender transformation was achieved by including activities targeting gender equality in the labour market in activities for the National Youth Strategy.

The evidence collected for the evaluation indicates, therefore, that there is a high degree of perception and awareness on gender equality in UNICEF Ukraine and the Country Programme Document (CPD) and actions are implemented to respond, to some extent, to the challenge of gender equality. In some cases, UNICEF Ukraine has contributed to a more gender-transformative<sup>27</sup> policy in the country, through measures included in strategic documents and improved statistics on children. More importantly, UNICEF Ukraine has advocated for the development of a methodology for gender data collection at national level. As a result, more than 50 child-related indicators have been incorporated into the SSSU data collection methodology, and these are also divided by sex.

### **3.1.3. To what extent has UNICEF been able to respond to changes in national needs and rights of the beneficiaries, especially of the most vulnerable, and in national priorities during programme implementation?**

The UNICEF CP has contributed to the implementation of national strategies addressing the needs of the most vulnerable children in Ukraine. During programme implementation, UNICEF has participated actively in the development of new policies, strategic documents and programmes to improve the situation of all children in the country, including those who are the most vulnerable. In this regard, UNICEF has ensured its evidence-based relevance to changes in national needs and priorities and to uphold the rights of the most vulnerable children.

Based on the evidence collected, the evaluation has confirmed that the UNICEF CP's planning and implementation have been consistent with Ukraine's national priorities.

Table 1 shows how the results of the CP match with national objectives and priorities as identified in national strategic documents. As most national strategies cover wider timeframes, the reform process is ongoing and efforts in 2020 and 2021 focused on tackling the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, and no major shifts in national priorities have been identified. UNICEF's interventions, therefore, continue to be relevant in this regard.

---

<sup>27</sup> A gender-transformative policy aims to address the causes of gender-based inequalities and works to transform harmful gender roles, norms and power relations.

Table 1. Alignment of UNICEF's Country Programme with national strategies and policies

Strategic documents	Main national objectives and priorities	UNICEF Country Programme Document 2018-2022: planned results	Vulnerable children targeted
<b>Presidential Decree on Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period till 2030 (2019)</b>	1. Overcoming poverty 3. Ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting well-being for all at any age 5. Ensuring gender equality, empowerment of all women and girls 10. Reduction of inequality	<b>Output 1:</b> Strengthened family policies, including equal parental duties, addressing key drivers of social exclusion are approved. <b>Output 2:</b> The social-protection system, especially in the conflict-affected regions, is capable of effectively identifying and responding to income poverty and the social vulnerability of children. <b>Output 4:</b> Sub-national administrations are able to implement mechanisms for meeting the needs of all children and their families.	n/a – all children are targeted
<b>National Strategy on Overcoming Poverty 2016-2020</b>	-Ensuring the population's access to social services regardless of place of residence -Minimize the risks of poverty and social exclusion of the most vulnerable people		Vulnerable children and their families
<b>National Strategy on Human Rights 2021-2021 and its plan</b>	9. Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men 18. Ensuring the rights of the child 11. Preventing and combating domestic violence 14. Ensuring the human right to health 16. Ensuring the right to education	<b>Output 1:</b> Strengthened family policies, including equal parental duties, addressing key drivers of social exclusion are approved.	n/a – all children are targeted
<b>National Strategy on Inclusivity until 2030 and its plan</b>	The goal of the Strategy is to create an inclusive environment for all groups to ensure equal opportunities for everyone to use their rights, and receive services on an equal basis with others by integrating physical, informational, digital, social, economic and educational inclusivity into all areas of public policy.	<b>Output 3:</b> Public-finance management and local-governance systems for the adequate, efficient and equitable allocation of resources and the delivery of services for children are developed and enacted.	Children with disabilities
<b>National Strategy for the development of education in Ukraine until 2021</b>	-Increasing the availability of quality, competitive education in accordance with the requirements of innovative sustainable development of society and economy -Ensuring a personal development in accordance with his/her individual abilities and needs on the basis of lifelong learning.	<b>Output 8:</b> The education system is able to provide greater access to children aged 3-6 years, especially the most disadvantaged, to quality and inclusive early learning service <b>Output 9:</b> The capacity of the education system is increased to provide quality education for children and adolescents aged 3-18 years through inclusive, violence-free and competency-based learning, including social, emotional and functional competencies.	n/a – all children are targeted
<b>National Strategy on Immunization until 2022</b>	-Ensuring the priority of the implementation of measures for immunoprophylaxis of the population, improving legislation and ensuring stable funding for these measures -Ensuring public access to effective, safe and cost-effective immunoprophylaxis measures	<b>Output 11:</b> Increased demand for appropriate provision of childhood immunization is established. <b>Output 13:</b> Health reform is guided by evidence-based policies and has sufficient budgetary frameworks and capacities to deliver quality maternal, new-born and child health services.	n/a – all children are targeted
<b>National Strategy for control of HIV/ AIDS, Tuberculosis and viral Hepatitis up to 2030</b>	Ensuring human rights and non-discrimination on the basis of health, age, social status, sexual orientation, gender identity, occupation and other characteristics and ensuring equality, including gender, and the realization of human rights and freedoms regardless of these characteristics	<b>Output 12:</b> Public institutions have the capacity and resources to deliver quality and accessible services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.	Children and youth affected by HIV, TB and Hepatitis

<b>National Strategy on physical activity for the period to 2025 and action plan for its implementation</b>	Involvement of civil society institutions, including youth and children's public organizations, in carrying out measures to increase the health and physical activity of the population	<b>Output 7:</b> National and sub-national institutions throughout the country have the increased capacity to provide integrated health promotion and health and social services to the most at-risk adolescents. <b>Output 15:</b> Sustainable and reliable services are operational in conflict- affected areas.	n/a – all children and youth are targeted
<b>National Strategy for Reforming the Justice System for Children until 2023 and its plan until 2023</b>	-Crime prevention among children -Protection of the rights of juveniles prosecuted for committing administrative offences -Protection of children's rights in criminal proceedings	<b>Output 5:</b> The justice system has comprehensive alternative mechanisms and judges are able to provide preventive and restorative responses for children, including strengthened mechanisms for redress. <b>Output 18:</b> Enhanced ombudsperson system responds to child-rights violations in both conflict and non-conflict settings.	Children in conflict with the law
<b>National Strategy for Reforming the System of Institutional Care of Children for 2017-2026 and its plans</b>	1. Integration and coordination of actions to ensure the reform of children institutional care system 2. Development of an effective and capable system of supporting the growth of children in the family at the national and local levels 3. Provision of children left without parental care with family forms, in order to prevent such children from entering child's institutions of institutional care	<b>Output 4:</b> Sub-national administrations are able to implement mechanisms for meeting the needs of all children and their families. <b>Output 15:</b> Sustainable and reliable services are operational in conflict- affected areas	Orphans or children left without parental care
<b>State Social Programme "National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child" until 2021</b>	Building an effective system of protection of rights and interests of children at the community level in line with decentralization, creating a child-friendly environment in accordance with international standards and priorities of the Council of Europe Strategy on Child Rights (2016-2021), and achieving Sustainable Development Goals.	<b>Output 6:</b> In at least 10 priority regions with the highest needs, national and local capacity and resources exist to provide adequate early- intervention services for young children and their families.	Vulnerable children
<b>Strategy for Digital Transformation of the Social Sphere</b>	The goals are to ensure European standards for the functioning of social protection institutions, providing social services, financial stability of the social sphere, increasing its transparency and optimizing its administrative expenditures.	<b>Output 3:</b> Public-finance management and local-governance systems for the adequate, efficient and equitable allocation of resources and the delivery of services for children are developed and enacted. <b>Output 4:</b> Sub-national administrations are able to implement mechanisms for meeting the needs of all children and their families.	Vulnerable children and youth
<b>National Strategy for Development of the State Youth Policy</b>	The state youth policy should be reoriented from directiveness to service providing, and youth should be ready and able to act independently and be responsible for their actions. The priorities of the Strategy are safety, health, availability, integrity.	<b>Output:</b> Adolescents and youth skills and competencies are increased in preparation of adult life	n/a – all children and youth are targeted
<b>Youth of Ukraine State Target Social Programme for 2021-2025</b>	-Raising the level of youth competencies, including civic competencies -raising the level of a volunteering culture among young people -raising awareness of young people about tools of participation		n/a – all children and youth are targeted



The majority of informants indicated that the UNICEF CP had addressed the national SDG agenda and government priorities, and that UNICEF had helped the Government to gather data for its SDG report with a focus on children, and had supported the implementation of its results. At the same time, some counterparts emphasized that they are not fully aware of the details of the UNICEF CP, but had, nonetheless, been involved in annual planning or regular meetings on planning and the review of ongoing activities.

Ukraine has been implementing decentralization reforms since 2014, and responsibility for child and youth policies and services has moved to the local authorities. The CFCI in Ukraine has continued to be a strong instrument for child-friendly planning and budgeting at municipality and local level to meet local needs and priorities while also contributing to the local-level implementation of national policies on youth and social services. The CFCI's coverage has expanded to 35 municipalities, and it now covers more than 10 per cent of Ukraine's population. As one key informant stated: *"I think that UNICEF itself doesn't fully realize the importance of the CFCI for municipalities and their young inhabitants"*. UNICEF's advocacy efforts and technical assistance on CFCI have created interest among more local authorities to develop children and youth programmes and services at the local and community level.

The collected evidence shows that the UNICEF CP is fully aligned with government priorities, especially in the three impact areas examined in more depth. In the immunization area, for example, the opinion was expressed that the current UNICEF CP is aligned with government priorities, but its implementation requires some improvement and broader discussion with national counterparts. In the justice sector, UNICEF has contributed to J4C reform to ensure its ownership and sustainability, promoting best international practices at the local level. In the youth participation area, the national government has emphasized (and evidence has demonstrated) that UNICEF programming and planning fully align with government priorities, national strategies and needs.

The evaluation recognizes, therefore, UNICEF's added value in supporting the Government's agenda and national priorities at all levels. It also identifies UNICEF's role as a key player in providing oversight and protection of the rights of all children, and in particular those who are in the greatest need.

#### **3.1.4. To what extent has UNICEF been able to respond to the shifts caused by crisis or major socio-economic and political changes?**

**The documents reviewed and the interviews with key stakeholders indicated that the major challenges in Ukraine since 2018 have been the COVID-19 pandemic, political instability and the ongoing armed conflict. UNICEF has maintained its relevance in a context of rapidly changing needs, including the needs created by the pandemic, and has continued to revise national strategies to generate impact for all children. UNICEF has also adapted its programme implementation to maintain its relevance and ensure effective implementation during a period of political changes. UNICEF Ukraine has also responded to both the humanitarian and development needs of the most vulnerable children in the conflict areas in eastern Ukraine.**

The ECARO Real Time Assessment of UNICEF's Ongoing Response to COVID-19 in Europe and Central Asia states that the effectiveness of the UNICEF Ukraine COVID-19 response has been challenged by a large funding gap at the time of drafting the response plan. As a result, UNICEF had limited funds at its disposal in its 2020 budget for regular activities, and there was inequitable availability of funds for different regions, with most funding earmarked for eastern Ukraine. However, UNICEF Ukraine mobilized quickly to meet the challenges of COVID-19 and its effects, supporting the Government to ensure the basic safety of frontline workers (including social and healthcare workers), to ensure a safe and learning environment for students whether in school

or at home, to develop and distribute information materials and support national information campaigns, and to support the provision of protective equipment and disinfectants, etc.

The evaluation finds that some stakeholders have, to a limited extent, been aware of changes in UNICEF's strategies and activities as a result of COVID-19. There is evidence, confirmed by respondents, that UNICEF continued its implementation of planned activities and immediately transferred everything online, including events, meetings, education, research, and more. At the beginning of the pandemic, UNICEF supported Zoom platforms for government bodies, including the J4C Coordination Council and the Ministry of Social Policy. UNICEF was particularly visible in the healthcare sphere, with its awareness-raising and communication campaigns. UNICEF maintained an online video platform to conduct regular meetings with key experts, where priority topics related to COVID-19 were discussed.

UNICEF provides constant support to Ukraine's national and local governments and continues to do so if there are permanent changes in the country's political agenda and leadership. It was noticed that national and local governments have changed during the reporting period, with the introduction of different visions and perspectives on the policy prioritization of children's rights in such areas as deinstitutionalization reform for orphans and children deprived of parental care.<sup>28</sup>

In the political sphere, the newly appointed Government sometimes undergoes changes that may influence the implementation of reforms related to health, decentralization, social services and deinstitutionalization. It was mentioned during interviews that all of these ongoing government-led reforms are not fully interlinked and coordinated at the level of implementation and that children's rights are taken into consideration to only a limited extent.

The continuous changes in government have delayed CP activities as UNICEF has needed extra time to provide orientation and conduct briefing meetings with new government officials on the planned strategies. For example, the Heads of the J4C Coordination Council have changed three times. The changes in the political management of the MoH have resulted in changing priorities, with the topic of childhood becoming a lower priority.

There is also a regression in deinstitutionalization reform. Instead of promoting alternative care for children, the new Government is promoting the institutionalization of children and the strengthening of the boarding school system. As one interviewee noted: *"There should be a constant and comprehensive monitoring system of children's rights with a focus on orphans staying in boarding schools. At the same time, NGOs should have the formal rights to be a part of this monitoring exercise and provide independent oversight as they have access to children's institutions"*.

The ongoing armed conflict in eastern Ukraine continues to be a major crisis for national security, as well as for the safety of children and families in the area, while also having an impact on access to public services, including water and sanitation. The absence of programmes for youth at local level and the poor infrastructure in eastern Ukraine requires significant resources from the State and donors. But according to the data available, UNICEF is one of the very few organizations working for youth empowerment and engagement in this part of the country.

It should be noted that UNICEF Ukraine has continued to operate its field office and strengthen its presence in the conflict areas. This has made it possible to constantly monitor children's rights in these areas and adjust programming to meet their needs. UNICEF also mounted a proper and timely response to the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on social services and the heightened needs of vulnerable families with children for hygiene and cleaning items, regular vaccination, and health services. UNICEF has continued to highlight the situation of children trapped in the volatile six-year conflict in eastern Ukraine, building its international media

---

<sup>28</sup> 'COVID-19 Flash Report on impact on children', UNICEF Ukraine, Kyiv, 15 September 2020 (<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Ukraine%20COVID-19%20Flash%20Report%20on%20impact%20on%20children%20-%2015%20September%202020.pdf>).

outreach on attacks on schools, lack of access to water and the dangers of landmines in the conflict zone. UNICEF has also adopted a more tailored approach to its communication to keep the attention of the media, donor community and governments on the impact of the conflict on children.

## 3.2. Coherence

### 3.2.1. To what extent has UNICEF's Country Programme kept true to its mandate and aligned with UNICEF's global and regional strategies as well as the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF) and the SDGs in any given country?

**UNICEF's programme interventions in Ukraine are in direct alignment with UNICEF's regional and global priorities, the relevant SDG indicators, and United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPF) 2018–2022.**

The evaluation finds that the CP developed by UNICEF Ukraine is not only aligned with the SDG agenda 2030, but also takes into consideration the earlier shortcomings in terms of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by Ukraine. These include dramatic gaps in critical services for children, such as the collapse of immunization coverage against DPT3, and low levels of immunization against measles and polio.<sup>29</sup>

The desk research presented in Annex 7 identified recurrent references to contributions towards the achievement of relevant SDGs in the Strategic Note document, CPD 2018-2022, and the Results Assessment Module (RAM) and Country Office Annual Reports (COARs) for 2018-2020. The analysis of the outputs established for the six outcomes of the CPD 2018-2022 (presented in Table 2) found that all outputs are aligned with the results areas at the global goals and the regional priorities of UNICEF. Table 2 shows that all of the outputs of UNICEF Ukraine's CPD link to all outcomes of the United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022 and that each output contributes to one or several SDGs.

It needs to be underlined that UNICEF prepares regular national monitoring reports/publications on the implementation of SDGs in the relevant areas in the country in partnership with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy in Ukraine, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

---

<sup>29</sup> 'UNICEF in Ukraine Programme Strategy Note 2018-2022', chapter 2.1 "Dealing with 'unfinished business', UNICEF Ukraine, Kyiv



Table 2. Consistency between the UNICEF global and regional strategies, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UNICEF Ukraine Country Programme Document (CPD) 2018-2022<sup>30</sup>

UNICEF Global goals	UNICEF regional priorities	SDG	UNSDCF for Ukraine	CPD 2018-2022 planned results
<b>Goal Area 1- Every Child Survives and Thrives</b> <b>Result areas:</b> <b>1 Improve nutritional status of boys and girls</b> <b>2 Maternal and new-born care</b> <b>3 Immunization</b> <b>4 Preventable illnesses</b> <b>5 Gender-responsive adolescent health and nutrition</b>	Improve access to quality <b>health</b> services, and help vulnerable families care for their children in homes that are safe and stimulating. By 2021, all countries in the region have 95% of children at national level and at least 80% in every district vaccinated with DTP/Penta 3.	<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives</b> and promote well-being for all at all ages. Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including effective, quality and essential medicines and vaccines for all.	<b>Outcome 2:</b> By 2022, women and men, girls and boys, equitably benefit from integrated social protection, universal health services and quality education.	<b>Output 11:</b> Increased demand for appropriate provision of childhood immunization is established. <b>Output 13:</b> Health reform is guided by evidence-based policies and has sufficient budgetary frameworks and capacities to deliver quality maternal, new-born and child health services. <b>Output 12:</b> Public institutions have the capacity and resources to deliver quality and accessible services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
<b>Goal Area 2 - Every Child Learns</b> <b>Result areas:</b> <b>1 Out-of-school children</b> <b>2 Learning outcomes</b> <b>3 Skills development</b>	Include all children in quality <b>education</b> and support their learning. By 2021, 700,000 girls and boys who would otherwise have been out of school are enrolled in high-quality, inclusive pre-primary, primary and secondary education.	<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education</b> and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.		<b>Output 8:</b> The education system is able to provide greater access to children aged 3-6 years, especially the most disadvantaged, to quality and inclusive early learning services. <b>Output 10:</b> The education system has a stronger capacity to support the completion of a full cycle of compulsory inclusive education for all children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged and those in conflict areas, including their timely enrolment in grade 1. <b>Output 9:</b> The capacity of the education system is increased to provide quality education for children and adolescents aged 3-18 years through inclusive, violence-free and competency-based learning, including social, emotional and functional competencies.
<b>Goal Area 3 - Every Child Protected from Violence and Exploitation</b> <b>Result areas:</b> <b>1 Violence</b> <b>2 Migrant, refugee and displaced</b> <b>3 Access to justice</b>	Improve social protection and social-work systems to <b>protect children from violence</b> and <b>prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families</b> . By 2021, zero children in institutional care in the Region.	<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies</b> for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.2: end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all		<b>Output 7:</b> National and sub-national institutions throughout the country have the increased capacity to provide integrated health promotion and health and social services to the most-at-risk adolescents. <b>Output 5:</b> The justice system has comprehensive alternative mechanisms and judges are able to provide preventive and restorative responses for children, including strengthened mechanisms for redress. <b>Output 18:</b> Enhanced ombudsperson system responds to child-rights violations in both conflict and non-conflict settings.

<sup>30</sup> The table does not mention Output 17, "By 2022, the Government, SSSU, Ombudsperson system and other stakeholders, have increased capacity to provide disaggregated and up-to-date data on child rights at national and sub-national level" of the Outcome 6 because it has a crosscutting nature aiming to improve the quality of produced evidence and interventions across all thematic themes.

		forms of violence against and torture of children.		
<b>Goal Area 4: Every Child Lives in a Safe and Clean Environment</b> <b>Result areas:</b> <b>1 Drinking water</b> <b>2 Sanitation, hygiene, end open defecation</b> <b>4 Urban settings</b> <b>5 Environmental sustainability for children</b>	n/a	<b>Goal 6. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all</b> Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. <b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</b> Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	<b>Outcome 4:</b> By 2022, communities, including vulnerable people and IDPs, are more resilient and benefit equitably from greater social cohesion, quality services and recovery support. <b>Outcome 1.2:</b> By 2022, national institutions, private business and communities implement gender-responsive policies and practices to achieve sustainable management of natural resources, preservation of ecosystems, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and generation of green jobs.	<b>Output 14:</b> Humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations are met through community-oriented water, sanitation and hygiene responses. <b>Output 15:</b> Sustainable and reliable services are operational in conflict-affected areas. <b>Output 16:</b> National plans addressing environmental degradation and climate change, including environmental risks faced by children, are developed and adopted.
<b>Goal Area 5 – Equity: Every Child Has a Fair Chance in Life</b> <b>Result areas:</b> <b>1 Gender equality</b> <b>2 Development of cognitive, language, social-and emotional skills of children (ECD)</b> <b>3 Adolescent empowerment and engagement</b> <b>4 Child poverty</b>	Monitor and work to end <b>child poverty</b> by making sure more children and families get help through social protection support such as child benefits. Support the strengthening of national systems that safeguard the well-being of all children and adolescents. Equip <b>adolescents</b> to reach their potential and take their place in society. By 2021, 20 million adolescents in the Region, including the most vulnerable, have a chance to be connected, engaged and empowered.	<b>Goal 1: End poverty</b> in all its forms everywhere. <b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality</b> and empower all women and girls. <b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies</b> for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.7: ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> By 2022, all women and men, especially young people, equally benefit from an enabling environment that includes labour market, access to decent jobs and economic opportunities <b>Outcome 3:</b> By 2022, women and men, girls and boys participate in decision-making and enjoy human rights, gender equality, effective, transparent and non-discriminatory public services	<b>Output 1:</b> Strengthened family policies, including equal parental duties, addressing key drivers of social exclusion are approved. <b>Output 2:</b> The social-protection system, especially in the conflict-affected regions, is capable of effectively identifying and responding to income poverty and the social vulnerability of children. <b>Output 3:</b> Public-finance management and local-governance systems for the adequate, efficient and equitable allocation of resources and the delivery of services for children are developed and enacted. <b>Output 4:</b> Sub-national administrations are able to implement mechanisms for meeting the needs of all children and their families. <b>Output 6:</b> In at least 10 priority regions with the highest needs, national and local capacity and resources exist to provide adequate early intervention services for young children and their families.

### **3.2.2. To what extent did UNICEF manage to build effective and sustainable partnerships in working towards addressing the pre-defined bottlenecks, advocating for evidence for equity and contributing to the results at scale?**

**UNICEF Ukraine invests significant efforts in building partnership with key ministries and institutions to ensure advocacy for legislative changes and reforms. To support the enforcement of new or reformed legislation, UNICEF maintains partnerships at the regional and local levels, implements projects with cities and regional authorities, and builds the capacity of CSOs and regional institutions for health and social care. UNICEF Ukraine brings stakeholders together to achieve synergies and aligns its efforts with other UN agencies and international stakeholders. However, these partnerships are challenged by political instability in Ukraine, a lack of strategic vision for partnerships in some areas by UNICEF, and veiled competition for resources among UN agencies and international organizations.**

UNICEF Ukraine has managed to build strategic partnerships with key stakeholders from the relevant ministries, institutions at national and regional level, UN agencies and international organizations and funds, civil society, academia, and the private sector. Based on the evidence collected, the evaluation finds that some partnerships with major key players have been developed recently, such as a partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on youth engagement or have been generated by the need to react rapidly and concertedly to the COVID-19 crisis.

The stakeholder analysis carried out for the evaluation reveals that UNICEF Ukraine utilizes seven main types of partnerships.

- 1) Partnerships at national level** with line Ministries, the Ombudsperson's Office, and governmental institutions enable UNICEF to advocate for systemic changes in Ukraine. The CO maintains regular communication at the managerial level and through participation in regular meetings of established stakeholder groups and councils, as well as through official correspondence in line with the requirements of various guidelines related to planning and reporting processes. The Social Network Analysis presented in Annex 9 demonstrates that 30 per cent of respondents indicated governmental bodies as being UNICEF's most important partners. However, political instability and frequent changes of ministers have created challenges for sustaining partnerships. As a mitigation measure, UNICEF CO staff mentioned the establishment of contacts with technical specialists within the relevant ministries who tend to keep their positions and maintain institutional memory. The CO also uses Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for formal agreement on the scope and areas of mutual work. UNICEF strives to keep its neutrality regardless of the political situation in the country and focuses on results for children. In some areas UNICEF has a well-defined vision and understanding of partnership strategies, e.g., with the Ministry of Justice. In other areas, however, such as Ukraine's health reforms, UNICEF's role is less clear, and this affects its partnership with the MoH.
- 2) Partnerships at regional level with cities and regional authorities** focus on the implementation of projects, such as CFCI. UNICEF Ukraine creates interventions to target specific regional needs, as seen in relation to its support for WASH and education in the conflict-affected Donetsk and Lugansk regions. UNICEF plays a vital role in raising regional capacity for joint initiatives that require cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary cooperation, like the Barnahus model of child-friendly centres for abuse victims, or the Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for Juvenile Justice. Such partnerships help to put into practice the

reforms and legislative improvements achieved at national level. The importance of these partners is confirmed by the results of the Social Network Analysis (Annex 9) where 23 per cent and 21 per cent of respondents indicated national agencies and institutes and municipalities as the most important partners.

- 3) **Partnerships with governmental regional health and social care institutions** enable UNICEF to quickly collect information from the field and respond to the most urgent gaps. For these partnerships UNICEF focuses on developing the capacity of regional workers and building networks. UNICEF has created a network of activists-supporters for routine vaccination and has built their capacity to promote immunization.
- 4) **Partnerships with implementing partners** from civil society and academia enable UNICEF to conduct research, develop capacity, implement activities and provide services. The main aims of such partnerships include the provision of methodologies, capacity-building instruments, pilot projects, and expert support. Several partners mentioned relationships with UNICEF Ukraine that have lasted more than ten years and that are built on trust and mutual understanding. As one stakeholder noted: *“They hear us and make required amendments so that the methodology works”*. Based on the quantitative data available, new partners in this category have started to become involved in UNICEF activities under the current CPD, while cooperation with other partners came to an end in 2016-2017. This evolution may be the result of UNICEF’s planned transition from humanitarian support to development.
- 5) **Partnerships with other UN Agencies** are assessed by both UNICEF staff and their counterparts as an area that requires improvement, with some exceptions. The situation in Ukraine remains complex and there are growing numbers of UN staff and resources, meaning that intense efforts are required to ensure coherent and coordinated interventions.<sup>31</sup> However, despite the principles of ‘delivering as one’ declared by the Government of Ukraine (see the United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022), the stakeholders admit that, in reality, agencies tend to compete for funding and opportunities. Based on the interviews carried out, the evaluation identified one exceptional example of fruitful cooperation, when the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) started an initiative to provide social services to families affected by domestic violence and then handed it over to UNICEF. This example could be complemented by UNICEF’s successful collaboration with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on the organization of convoys to NGCA<sup>32</sup>, and inspire more effective advocacy.<sup>33</sup>
- 6) **Continuous partnerships with traditional media, like TV channels, and engagement with communication platforms** such as Viber, Facebook, Instagram and TikTok, help UNICEF Ukraine to ensure the widest possible coverage of different audiences. These partnerships are complemented by innovative approaches, such as online competitions, video diaries, and engagement with bloggers, to play a crucial role the effective delivery of organizational global priorities, and the distribution of Risk Communication and Community Engagement materials. They have also addressed the growing need for trustworthy source<sup>34</sup> during COVID-19 pandemic.

---

<sup>31</sup> Government of Ukraine, 2017‘United Nations Partnership Framework 2018–2022’, Kyiv, (<https://ukraine.un.org/en/49416-government-ukraine-united-nations-partnership-framework-2018-20223>).

<sup>32</sup> UNICEF Ukraine RAM 2020 report.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

- 7) **Partnerships with the private sector** are more recent and are sustained through institutional business engagements. In this area, UNICEF has worked with the American Chamber of Commerce, the European Business Association, the Ukrainian Professional Export Association and the IT Association to support advocacy, address gaps in child rights and leverage resources and public opinion to support UNICEF's objectives.<sup>35</sup>

Most partners among government, academia, and service providers assess the cooperation with UNICEF as positive, rating it at 9 or 10 out of 10. The stakeholders confirm their involvement in the planning of the CP and refer to regular meetings and discussions of current or urgent issues. Some also indicate that UNICEF is flexible and amends its strategies and approaches when facing bottlenecks.

At the same time, some stakeholders expect improved cooperation and partnership with UNICEF. Some mentioned difficulties in getting in contact with UNICEF: as one interviewee mentioned – *"finding a relevant person for contacts and getting a response was sometimes a real puzzle"*. Others referred to a reduced pace of cooperation as a result of UNICEF shifting its focus from one topic to another and, in this context, the limited capacity of staff. In some cases, cooperation and partnership were hampered by a temporary lack of UNICEF staff or by the longer period needed for new members of staff to gain ownership in the area covered.

### **3.2.3. What are the comparative advantages of UNICEF in relation to other actors in the country, including development partners, the private sector and the non-governmental sector and to what extent were they necessary and sufficient for contributing to the results at scale to be achieved?**

UNICEF Ukraine has used its comparative advantage of being a well-recognized monitor of the fulfilment of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to act at strategic level when developing and contributing to strategies and national policies. UNICEF Ukraine has used its comparative advantage of technical expertise to build the capacity of stakeholders at national, regional and local levels and introduce innovative projects and models. As an acknowledged advocate for research and evidence collection in the interest of children, UNICEF Ukraine has brought together key stakeholders to implement behavioural change campaigns and leverage resources.

The evaluation identified different perceptions of UNICEF's comparative advantage among its key four groups of stakeholders. They all agreed, however, that UNICEF's strongest feature has been its flexibility and the quick adjustment of its strategies at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 1) From the perspective of governmental institutions (ministries and the Ombudsperson's Office), **UNICEF is the main player in monitoring the fulfilment of the Convention on the Rights of the Child**. It is seen as having a clear strategy and as advocating for systemic change through support for evidence-based decision making, legislation and policy developments, as well as technical assistance. In this context, they also recognize UNICEF's advocacy efforts through information and awareness raising campaigns.

**The achieved results based on this comparative advantage relate to the development and adoption of national strategic and legislative documents:**

- Cabinet of Ministers' Decree on organization of Youth Councils in the regions<sup>36</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1198-2018-%D0%BF#Text>).

- the National Strategy on Youth till 2030 endorsed by the President in March 2021<sup>37</sup>
- a number of legislative and budgetary provisions related to the realization of the CFCI<sup>38</sup>
- the draft Law on Child-Friendly Justice submitted to the Parliament in June 2021<sup>39</sup>
- a number of legislative provisions related to the Barnahus model and its implementation
- the laws related to cybersecurity<sup>40</sup> and bullying<sup>41</sup>.

However, **UNICEF does not seem to be the partner of choice for the MoH in relation to the procurement of medicines and vaccines.** The Ministry withdrew the procurement of some medicines and vaccines from UNICEF and handed this role to the Crown Agents, referring to a lower commission rate, easier access to information and more flexibility. On a positive note, the Ministry confirms the achievements of UNICEF Ukraine in the areas of communication and awareness raising related to routine vaccination and behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 2) From the perspective of regional authorities and institutions, **UNICEF is the best source for knowledge and information for capacity development.** Partners in various cities appreciate the availability of UNICEF's high-level expertise and the international experience and practice it can share from the wider Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region in combination with innovative methods. These stakeholders appreciate UNICEF initiatives and recognize its support in their implementation.

**The achieved results based on this comparative advantage relate to capacity building and piloting:**

- support to the development of a number of training courses, curricula for universities, methodological databases<sup>42</sup>, and training for a large number of people in various spheres
  - the creation of a network of routine vaccination supporters in all regions of Ukraine who build awareness among parents and service providers
  - the implementation of the Barnahus model (introduced in Vinnitsa and Mykolaiv, and under negotiation in Kyiv)
  - the facilitation of the implementation of the CFCI, with over 160 cities having applied to obtain the status.<sup>43</sup>
  -
- 3) From the perspective of CSOs and implementing partners, UNICEF is **an advocate for research and evidence collection and a strong UN Agency with a clear focus on children that is recognized by other stakeholders.** UNICEF is considered to be a partner that is able to trigger multi-institutional cooperation and bring various stakeholders together to achieve synergies. CSOs value UNICEF's comprehensive approach, which they often lack themselves.

**The achieved results based on this comparative advantage relate to multi-disciplinary approaches and data-collecting instruments:**

<sup>37</sup> Decree of the President of Ukraine (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/94/2021#Text>)

<sup>38</sup> Information available on the Ministry of Social Policy's website (<https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/16856.html>).

<sup>39</sup> Official information available on Parliament's website ([http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=72137](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=72137))

<sup>40</sup> The Law About the Main Ambushes of the Cybersecurity in Ukraine )<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2163-19#Text>)

<sup>41</sup> The Law About the Introduction of Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Bullying (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-19#Text>).

<sup>42</sup> Database of policies, programmes, projects on crime prevention among minors (<https://iccjc.org.ua/>).

<sup>43</sup> 'Геннадій Зубко: 2016 рік стане проривним для децентралізації', News item on Ukraine's Decentralization website, 20 March 2019 (<https://decentralization.gov.ua/news/10774>).



- the facilitation of the creation of the Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for Juvenile Justice,<sup>44</sup> which brings together relevant ministries, institutions, CSOs and development organizations
- the creation of the U-Report instrument by UNICEF, which is now regularly used by CSOs, institutions and organizations, and promotes evidence-based advocacy.

- 4) From the perspective of UN Agencies and development organizations, UNICEF is valued for its **clear focus on children and is seen as a recognized brand that helps to achieve significant results through information and awareness-raising campaigns and fundraising with governments and the private sector.**

At the same time, if compared with other development organizations, some stakeholders mentioned complex bureaucratic procedures that require heavy documentation.

### 3.2.4. How has UNICEF's approach to strategic partnerships changed over time, if at all?

**There is no evidence of substantial changes in the approach to strategic partnerships during the implementation of the current CP by UNICEF Ukraine CO, with one exception: a strengthened partnership with the private sector.**

The evaluation found no clear evidence of any substantial changes or amendments to UNICEF Ukraine's partnership approach over recent years. However, the collected evidence shows that the number of partnerships with the private sector has increased since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. This information is confirmed by the Results Assessment Module (RAM) 2020, which notes that the CO's income from the private sector in 2020 exceeded US\$2 million (including US\$765,000 in kind). This included support for the early response to COVID-19 in health (the donation of sanitizers and drinking water), as well as education disinfectors for schools, sign language translation of the distance learning course, and more.

In addition to new partnerships triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, the evaluation noticed a new and highly significant partnership with the Office of the First Lady of Ukraine, which aims to heighten attention on the rights of the most vulnerable children. At the same time, a new partnership with the Ministry of Digital Transformation was established to pilot digital education products. While these partnerships are still at the development stage, they indicate a lesson learned by UNICEF in terms of the need to team up with key stakeholders to create synergies and results at scale in a particular area, e.g., with ILO in the area of youth engagement.

## 3.3. Impact

### 3.3.1. Did UNICEF Ukraine contribute to the results at scale? If yes, how and why did it make a difference and for whom? If no, why not?

To answer this evaluation question, we initially assess programme implementation against the indicators established within the CP framework and on the basis of other relevant statistical data, as

<sup>44</sup> Website of the Council at the Ministry of Justice (<https://minjust.gov.ua/inccojj> AND Facebook [https://m.facebook.com/inccojj?\\_rdr](https://m.facebook.com/inccojj?_rdr)).

presented in recent analyses, including SitAn 2021 but also COARs, SDG, VNR and CRC reports (see Annex 1). We then analyse UNICEF's contribution to the observed progress in Ukraine in the sector covered by each outcome and the conditions and factors that influenced UNICEF's interventions between 2018 and 2020/2021. Three in-depth case studies are included in this section that cover the three selected areas mentioned in the methodology section in Chapter 1: immunization, youth empowerment and participation, and justice for children.

The types of impact analysed at CP level are: (1) better access to services/direct improvement of the situation of children, (2) behavioural and attitudinal change; (3) institutional change (including institutional capacity raised); (4) changes in policy (including strategies, plans, laws, legislation); (5) improvement of financing for children.

### ***3.3.1.1. Evaluation of UNICEF impact under each Outcome of the Country Programme***

**UNICEF Ukraine contributes to the results at scale for children, achieving several results expected under the CP outcomes, particularly in health, education, child protection, and access to water. Results at scale are obtained in cases where activities have been implemented for a longer period of time and have met a major share of existing needs, as well as in cases where evidence-based advocacy was carried out and technical assistance was provided to improve strategic, policy and legislative frameworks.**

A positive impact for children was achieved where policies were piloted and scaled up at national level (as in the case of the Barnahus model or the Safe Schools concept) or universal services have been delivered (e.g., the Baby box programme), in partnership with national and local authorities, other international organizations and national NGOs. UNICEF Ukraine made a substantial contribution in terms of improving the availability of data for evidence-based policy on children's rights. The achievement of results at scale is influenced by the quality of cooperation and partnerships, UNICEF's access to a valuable accumulation of knowledge, its brand recognition in Ukraine, and its ability to intervene in the conflict area, as a UN agency.

***UNICEF's contribution to observed progress on the access of children and pregnant women to health care services, including in situations of humanitarian crisis and limited access to WASH***

Some overall improvements were seen at the national level in the health area regarding mother and child health. In 2020, however, developments slowed down as state resources were redirected to the management of the pandemic crisis. In fact, reforms at the level of primary health care continued until the first trimester of 2020, when its second phase (i.e., broadening the primary health care package, expanding into secondary and tertiary health services, and improving service quality, efficacy, equity and access) was postponed.

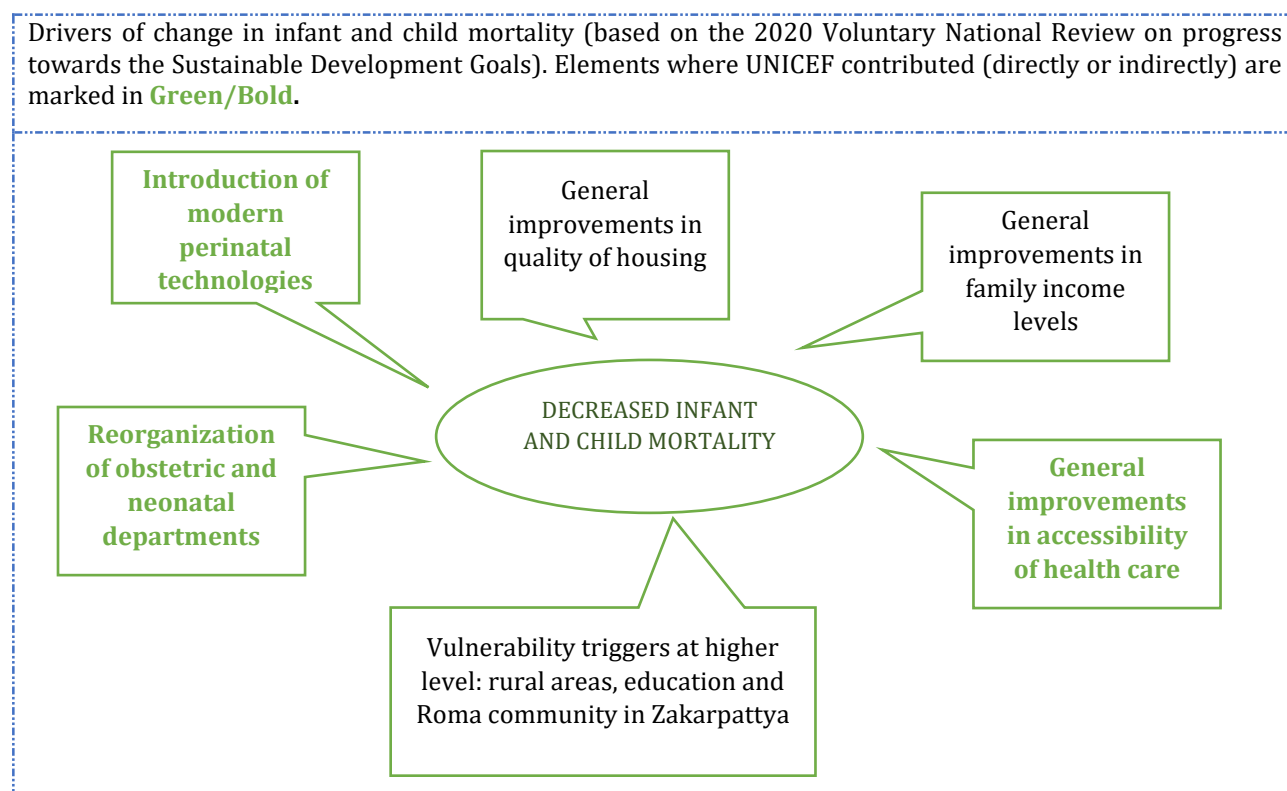
In relation to mother and child health (MCH), as per the SitAn 2021, maternal mortality in Ukraine is growing and is significantly higher than the EU average (despite the implementation of the State Programme on Reproductive Health that is reported to have had a positive impact on the reduction of maternal deaths). On a positive note, there have been general falls in infant and child mortality in Ukraine, except in the Zakarpattya Oblast.

*Figure 2 presents an example of the drivers of an intended change, i.e., decreased infant and child mortality, and UNICEF's contribution to this change. The list of drivers is not exhaustive, as the purpose*



is to show how needs assessments (in particular, the identification of drivers and causality chains in these assessments) may help the articulation of the ToC in the CP.

Figure 2. An example of the drivers of an intended change



In the area of health, therefore, UNICEF has contributed to progress in Ukraine in a number of ways. As detailed in Annex 1, UNICEF has provided important support to health facilities and health workers to maintain services (including essential immunization during the COVID-19 crisis); to Public Health Centres to build up an efficient COVID-19-related data management system; and support to pregnant women, adolescents and children living with HIV on antiretrovirals (ARVs) to ensure that they have access to the medication they need (including in the conflict areas). UNICEF Ukraine has also engaged in high-level advocacy for the adoption of mandatory Universal Salt Iodization legislation, generating evidence from a national survey on the iodine status of women of reproductive age for this purpose. Impact in terms of policy and institutional capacity was supported through tools such as the EMTCT database developed in all 25 regions and the implementation of the e-MTCT roadmap, with indirect but positive results for children.<sup>45</sup>

In this area, results at scale are obtained in cases where activities have been implemented for a longer period of time and have covered the majority of existing needs. Immunization interventions, for example, have had an impact through the uninterrupted supply of vaccines (including in the NGCAs) and the technical assistance provided (see the case study in Box 1 and Annex 2). Similarly, the provision of the necessary ARVs and other HIV treatment commodities in the NGCAs of Donetsk and Luhansk has had a notable impact for people living with HIV, including children. At the same time, a

<sup>45</sup> Ukraine has made progress on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, with the rate decreasing from 7 per cent in 2005 to 2.2 per cent in 2017 (as per COAR 2018) and to 1.6 per cent in 2019 (as per SitAn 2021).

very high number of Community Health Workers have been supported through training or similar capacity-building activities to maintain essential maternal, new-born and child health services before and after the start of COVID-19 crisis.

### *Box 1. Case study - Immunization*

The evaluation team conducted a detailed Process Tracing Analysis to assess the contribution of UNICEF Ukraine to immunization. The complete assessment and results are presented in Annex 2.

The evaluation finds that UNICEF has made a major contribution to the availability and accessibility of vaccines in Ukraine. Since 2015, when the country decided to shift from the local to international procurement of vaccines, Ukraine has had enough vaccines to provide immunization coverage for all age groups. The growth of the child immunization rate (in accordance with the National Preventive Vaccine Calendar) has been achieved through a shift to the triennial planning of vaccine procurement; the provision of conditions to meet demand from health care facilities for immunobiological preparations for vaccination in full; the revision of the National Preventive Vaccine Calendar; and the cancellation of re-vaccinations against tuberculosis at seven years of age (to reduce the number of injections for a child during preventive immunization). With UNICEF assistance, Ukraine optimized the immunization schedule in line with World Health Organization and UNICEF recommendations.

The evaluation finds that UNICEF contributed to long-term and strategic behaviour change through its communication and behaviour change campaigns, and through capacity development for healthcare institutions and health professionals on the importance of vaccination, vaccines supplies, distribution and storage.

Based on the secondary evidence collected and reports reviewed, the capacity building of health workers helped to increase demand for vaccines, with health workers being the main source of information for parents on vaccination. A campaign carried out in 2020 reached a combined total of over 7.9 million people across Ukraine. Survey results<sup>46</sup> showed that the approach, which featured science-based messaging from an authoritative health messenger, increased both knowledge about new COVID-19 safety measures and confidence in the safety of continuing routine vaccination. While the 'emotional' approach showed no statistically significant effect on attitudes toward vaccination, parents' attitudes towards vaccination improved as a result of UNICEF's interventions.

Despite the challenges related to COVID-19, UNICEF provided continuous support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in the implementation of health reforms through the creation of effective dialogue and capacity building platforms to raise the awareness of health professionals on health management and public health. UNICEF led multiple discussion platforms among those leading on public health opinion, including government officials, on effective healthcare services for children in the context of health reform, vaccination and the COVID-19 pandemic.

There is not enough evidence, however, to clearly indicate the extent to which UNICEF provided the requested technical assistance to the MoH on international procurement. Similarly, insufficient evidence was identified as to why the Government transferred procurement to another international organization. While there might be a connection between the former and the latter, the available evidence is insufficient to prove UNICEF's contribution as regards capacity development of the MoH

---

<sup>46</sup> Surveys to identify the effects of pro-immunization campaigns were carried out by the UNICEF Ukraine CO. See, for example: 'Building Confidence to Continue Routine Immunization During COVID-19: UNICEF Ukraine Insights for Impact Project with Facebook', blog post, UNICEF Ukraine, Kyiv, 10 June 2021 ([www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/building-confidence-continue-routine-immunization-during-covid-19](https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/stories/building-confidence-continue-routine-immunization-during-covid-19)).

and its institutions or the quality of the strategic partnership with the Government on the procurement of vaccines.

The evaluation indicates that UNICEF contributed to a lesser extent to the capacity building of newly established Central Procurement Agency (CPA) of the MoH. In partnership with other international organizations UNICEF aimed to develop the CPA's human resources policy and good governance but stopped supporting this institution when vaccine procurement was transferred from UNICEF to another international organization. This also indicates that an exit strategy to transfer skills and practices in public procurement to the State has not been prepared and discussed with partners.

The Voluntary National Review (VNR) report proved that progress was observed in terms of positive perceptions on vaccination – a finding that was also confirmed by a study conducted for the Ukraine Health Index (2019). Health Index research shows that 80.4 per cent of people had a positive or rather positive attitude towards vaccination in 2019, compared to 70.9 per cent in 2016, while the percentage who had highly negative views had almost halved.

Two main risks have, however, been identified by the evaluation.

- The COVID-19 pandemic has affected access to healthcare services in general, and to routine immunization in particular. The pandemic has caused delays in supplying the Meningococcal C conjugated (MCC) vaccine for new-borns and, as a result, around 50,000 children have not been vaccinated at the correct time since 2020.
- Political changes have impacted the efficiency of procurement processes and resulted in frequent changes to the policy development agenda. The health reform agenda has not changed significantly, but the constant changes in the management of the MoH, a lack of institutional memory and the rapid turnover of key staff have led to some gaps in UNICEF programme implementation. UNICEF has tried to mitigate this risk through the orientation its work to the oblast and local levels.

Strategic, policy and legislative initiatives initiated in the health area by UNICEF under this CP seem to have been stopped or delayed as a result, primarily, of the COVID-crisis. For example, less progress was registered in the area of “Evidence-Based Data, Development of Policy and Strategy and Design of MCH Service”, although UNICEF contributed to the overall reform of the introduction by the MoH of a new model of care delivery for mothers and children and advocated for their inclusion into the package of care financed by the State. In addition, national trainers were trained in 2020 in this area and there was support for national legislation and normative frameworks related to nutrition and healthy lifestyles in schools.

Despite several interventions in the area of “adolescent health”<sup>47</sup>, implementing policies and/or strategies for the integration of key HIV/AIDS interventions into child-centred service points have only partially materialized. Limited improvements were also registered on “health workers providing home-visiting services with adequate skills related to early detection and intervention for children with developmental risk, delay or disabilities” and a “costed implementation plan for maternal, new-born and child health care available in selected districts”.

Some overall progress was registered on access to drinking water in NGCAs and along the Line of Contact as the Government has increased investments in the water sector since 2019 in cooperation

---

<sup>47</sup> These interventions include support to the establishment of the National Adolescent Health Advisory Group and to drafting the law on the minimal age of consent for adolescents to receive health services, as well as an online course on adolescent health for primary health doctors.

with development partners.<sup>48</sup> Nonetheless, in eastern Ukraine access to sanitation continues to be limited and the hygiene situation deteriorated in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. A 2020 survey by REACH indicated that 23 per cent of people in the GCA do not report protecting themselves from COVID-19 by washing their hands.

UNICEF's contribution is aligned to the overall developments under WASH. The CO applied several strategies with success (including work on infrastructure) to provide a large proportion of the population in the conflict area with access to water, hygiene kits or key hygiene items. This set of interventions also demonstrates the greatest results at scale for under this outcome. As underlined by the WASH Evaluation Report (June 2021), the e-voucher system put in place by UNICEF was *"effective at giving households the ability to buy their own hygiene products or other items"*.

UNICEF also contributed to WASH through evidence-based advocacy (at international level, e.g., 58 reports on incidents/attacks and their consequences), communication (e.g., a Children's Cinema Festival across the conflict-affected regions and reaching more than 51,000 children with edutainment on hygiene practices) and through building partnerships towards a common goal. UNICEF also contributed indirectly to better quality water in conflict areas by procuring the necessary chemicals for water treatment companies and by initiating assessments on the hazardous potential use of water treatment chemicals with the objective of developing a transition strategy for the water companies.

Further steps are to be taken to contribute at scale to institutional or policy level impact. Although the WASH evaluation report confirms that emergency interventions were reduced and that UNICEF started to work closely with water companies to ensure access to water in conflict areas, it also finds that action at national level, i.e., the River Basin Management Plan, the environmental strategy, and communication and advocacy with the relevant ministries, needs a more systematic approach. Also at institutional level, less progress is registered on the consistent application in government facilities and other public spaces of the Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) protocols developed with UNICEF support or the implementation of Menstrual Hygiene Management within schools' programmes.

As access to water is prioritized, UNICEF's contribution in terms of sanitation is limited to the support (sewage pumps and fittings as well as treatment equipment) provided to wastewater treatment plants and the rehabilitation of water networks on water safety, heating systems, sewage networks and toilets in 94 educational and 19 health facilities.

#### ***UNICEF's contribution to observed progress on children's access to equal opportunity-based learning, adapted to the needs of the most disadvantaged***

The evaluation registered important developments in the field of inclusive, quality education during the timeframe of the CP from a strategic and programmatic point of view. These include the 2018 adoption of the "New Ukrainian School" approach including the "Safe-schools" concept; the adoption of a central budget subvention to support inclusive education in municipalities and increased salaries for teachers who work with children with disabilities in 2019; and the endorsement of the Basic Component of pre-school education together with the launch of the Early childhood education rating system (ECERS) pilot phase and of the new Law on Complete General Secondary Education in 2020.<sup>49</sup> In the area of healthy nutrition in school, the Action plan to implement the National Strategy for Safe and Healthy Education in the New Ukrainian School for 2021 was adopted in 2020.

---

<sup>48</sup> In 2018, nearly 30 per cent of people living close to the contact line experienced frequent water shortages, either daily or weekly. This decreased to 28 per cent according to a 2019 WASH cluster study (for households using centralized potable water as their main source).

<sup>49</sup> COARs 2018-2020; SitAn 2021.

Access to early childhood education (ECE) has improved since 2018 but considerable efforts are still needed to ensure an adequate coverage at this level. In terms of access to general education, the number of children in school rose from 3.783 million in 2015/16 to 4.138 million in 2019/20 across the country, a rise of 9.4 per cent. However, the enrolment rate is unclear as a result of differences in data provided by SSSU and MoES, and there are major difficulties in the conflict area as a result of attacks on education facilities and limited data.

UNICEF has made important contributions at strategic level to national achievements in several ways. It has supported improvements in the evidence base for decision-making, for example, through teacher training and support for the development of a positive learning environment, as well as the provision of supplies.

While many interventions are focused on conflict areas, the interventions at strategic level have nationwide effects. Under the current CP, UNICEF has provided technical or financial support to the MoES to develop or update and review important policy documents, i.e. the Basic Component of preschool education; the Concept of the preschool education with a focus on safe, quality and inclusive preschool education for disadvantaged children; the draft National Strategy of Inclusive Education 2020-2030; the endorsement of WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF); and the implementation of the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) through the establishment of an interagency coordinating process.

UNICEF has invested a great deal of effort in the production of evidence to facilitate policy- and decision-making. After the "Safe Schools concept" was modelled in 14 education facilities in eastern Ukraine with the involvement of local authorities, the MoES integrated this model into all 25 in-service teacher training centres to scale it up. The Government has continued to endorse the Safe and Child-Friendly Schools (SCFS) model to integrate the principles of a child-friendly, safe and protective learning environment, particularly in the conflict-affected areas of Eastern Ukraine. The Out of School Children's Report, the Ukraine SCORE Index developed by UNICEF with Seed, and the National Assessment of Schools' preparedness to provide education during the global pandemic and the launch of ECERS have provided evidence used by the Government at national level (in most cases), or in the conflict areas.

Given the importance of teachers' qualifications to determine the quality of education, UNICEF scaled up the Life Skills Education (LSE) programme in the context of the New Ukrainian School reform agenda through in-service teacher training and the development of a new online module. More than 21,000 teachers across the country had completed the LSE course by the end of 2020, and 25 in-service teacher training centres took up the elements of the safe school concept.

Limited progress was registered in terms of children benefiting from alternative approaches to ECE, despite the implementation of other actions at this educational level, e.g., the capacity building of pre-school personnel and of parents on quality pre-schooling, and a plan to support the introduction of alternative child-friendly modalities of pre-school education services in selected municipalities across Ukraine, developed by UNICEF and the MoES.

At the levels of primary and secondary education, UNICEF provided many children in conflict areas with education supplies, support for early childhood development (ECD), learning kits, sports equipment and more. However, only a limited number of children in humanitarian situations have accessed formal or non-formal basic education and completed the full cycle of compulsory inclusive education.

### *Case study – Children and youth empowerment and participation in Ukraine*

A detailed Process Tracing analysis was carried out to assess the contribution of UNICEF Ukraine in the area of children and youth empowerment and participation. The complete assessment and results are presented in Annex 2.

The evaluation found that UNICEF has made an important contribution in this area through:

- improvements of the national youth policy in Ukraine, triggered by the undeniable improvements in the quality of the policy framework, including the strategy, action plan and law on youth
- increased capacity to take youth into consideration in local policies and by local authorities, as a result of the expanding implementation of the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI) and the great interest generated by the initiative among municipalities and local institutions
- the creation of conditions for participation of young people, using face-to-face and online tools, including – but not limited to – U-Report and UPSHIFT
- support for the resilience and participation of young people in social cohesion building in eastern Ukraine.

The success of UNICEF Ukraine in using the U-Report, Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), UPSHIFT and in the implementation of CFCI had already been recognized by UNICEF global and regional teams and has been presented in a number of UNICEF's global publications.

UNICEF has implemented several initiatives on eastern Ukraine. **The data collected indicate that it is one of the very few organizations that supports young people in eastern Ukraine and independent reports show that its activities are effective.** Building on its two-year programme on conflict resolution skills, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) have developed peer-to-peer mediation toolkit and a video tutorial on solving conflicts and have promoted these resources among 1,000 educators in the conflict-affected area.

Studies have found that collaborative and executive skills, in combination with support for parents and teachers – both covering children and young people in Eastern Ukraine through UNICEF-supported projects – have made a significant contribution to building resilience among adolescents exposed to violence in their microsystem, i.e., at school or at home. In addition, adolescents that are resilient to conflict exposure are more likely to be characterized by supportive relationships with their peers, an emotional connection to their school, inter-dependent values, collaborative problem-solving skills and a greater tolerance of diversity.<sup>50</sup>

A separate study on this area has concluded that UNICEF initiatives have “*positively contributed to the psychological well-being of school-age children in the areas affected by war: by reducing the levels of negative behaviour of children in schools and reducing the levels of distress through psychological work.*” It also finds that “*UNICEF interventions also contributed positively to reducing the isolation of IDP families and children and increasing the sense of normality and community living of those affected by the war.*”<sup>51</sup>

In 2019 alone, 27 youth-led advocacy campaigns and 56 youth-led community-mobilization projects were implemented in eastern Ukraine in the framework of the UPSHIFT initiative. However, there is no independent evidence, other than the reports provided and drafted by UNICEF, on the effectiveness of UPSHIFT in empowering and engaging young people in that part of the country.

<sup>50</sup> *An evidence-based analysis of the psychosocial adaptability of conflict-exposed adolescents*, 2019.

<sup>51</sup> *Evaluation of the Provision of Psychosocial Support and Protective Services*, 2019.



Nonetheless, interviews with independent observers from academia underline that UNICEF has a strong team and projects in the region and that it is the most important organization working on the participatory approach and the involvement of youth in eastern Ukraine.

UNICEF initiatives have involved many adolescents and young girls and boys directly. However, based on the available evidence the evaluation is only partially confident that **UNICEF ultimately contributed in a substantial manner to the empowerment, engagement and participation to young people in Ukraine (at national level)**, in line with the Theory of Change (ToC) considered for this evaluation (as presented in Annex 2).

Evidence at national scale does not show important or significantly increased levels of young people's engagement and participation in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine. A 2020 Save the Children research project with children aged 3 to 17 found that girls and boys feel that adults do not listen to them or value their concerns. The study suggested there are pervasive attitudes in Ukraine that children's opinions are not important and that adults know better than children. This contributes to limited opportunities for children's views to be taken into consideration during decision making. This frustrates children and adolescents, who feel they have valuable insights to offer.<sup>52</sup>

Although there have been undeniable improvements in Ukraine's youth policy, the budget of the youth programme accounts for only 2 per cent of the budget of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and this reduces the chances of a well-implemented policy. **Youth participation structures remain weak, youth participation is limited, and there is not enough evidence to show that many vulnerable young people have more chances to participate.** One area that needs to be strengthened in relation to UNICEF's initiative for adolescents and youth participation (other than in eastern Ukraine) is the availability of enough tools and methods to encourage the participation of vulnerable and marginalized children.

**The impact of youth empowerment and engagement initiatives at the level of local and national authorities remains unclear. Although youth- and child-responsive plans have been developed in several municipalities, there is no consistent evidence about the implementation of the activities planned** or, therefore, about the long-term commitment of the local authorities. This is relevant in the context of the widespread risk of tokenism. Data collected from interviewees and results of the U-Report show that tokenism (youth engagement in a 'decorative' and 'manipulative' way) continues to be an important bottleneck for meaningful youth participation.

There is, therefore, a need for sustained advocacy, taking advantage of the window of opportunity generated by the reform of the youth policy in 2021, to promote regulations on youth consultation at local level, and to promote student and youth councils at school and community level. Such an approach needs to be supported by the Government and development agencies and should be provided with the necessary tools to empower and engage young people, drawing on the model of the initiative already initiated.

***UNICEF's contribution to observed progress concerning an integrated and family-oriented child protection system and increased access of all children and youth, particularly the most vulnerable, to protective community-based services***

---

<sup>52</sup> *Listen to us: Girls' and boys' gendered experiences of the conflict in eastern Ukraine*, Save the Children, Toronto, 2019 (<https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/18080/pdf/listen-to-us-ukraine-full-report-eng.pdf>) cited in the draft SitAn 2021.



Overall progress in the child protection area has been more limited than progress seen in relation to education and mother and child health. While UNICEF has made several contributions to this area, only some of them have triggered or have the potential to trigger results at scale.

At strategic level, UNICEF has contributed to deinstitutionalization reform through the financial framework drafted on the ‘money follows the child’ principle and contributed to the area of J4C (see below and Annex 2). Several initiatives of evidence-generation, including piloting of the Barnahus model were carried out, including a 2018 knowledge, attitudes and practices study that documented widespread beliefs that reinforce the culture of violence, a 2019 alternative care system assessment that fed into the National Plan of Action on Deinstitutionalization (DI) Reform approved by the Government and on-going DI reform. Recommendations have contributed to a new guide and state procedure on the enrolment of children in residential care to introduce additional ‘gatekeeping’ measures. Together with other UN agencies, UNICEF has developed a paper on challenges and recommendations for the birth registration of children born in the NGCA. In the area of violence against children, communication for behavioural change has been a far-reaching strategy. This has included the “Talk against violence” programme, a multi-media-based movement that aims to foster a dialogue on domestic violence, including violence against children and gender-based violence, and that has reached more than 7.5 million people.

Results at scale are observed in areas where a large number of children are reached by and benefit from UNICEF’s interventions, particularly in the conflict area, where the Barnahus model has been piloted. A total of 123,500 children and caregivers have been provided with psychosocial support, and UNICEF has provided online consultations nationwide to 30,000 children and caregivers through the child helpline. In addition, close to 3,000 women, girls and boys have been provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence (in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic), and 3,000 of the 40,000 social workers who work with children in Ukraine have received training.

As a result of slow progress at national level, as described above, a more limited impact has been achieved in relation to the availability of “an alternative care policy in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children”, despite numerous contributions from UNICEF. These have included the ongoing monitoring of the alternative child care system jointly with the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ukrainian Child Rights Network; the development of the Handbook on quality standards for alternative care and the Implementation Handbook on international standards for child protection and alternative care, and the recent initiatives of piloting the transformation of three baby-homes in two regions of eastern Ukraine.

### *Case study – Justice for children (J4C)*

A detailed Process Tracing analysis was carried out to assess the contribution of UNICEF Ukraine to justice for children (J4C). The complete assessment and results are presented in Annex 2.

As emphasized by one of the key stakeholders interviewed, “UNICEF has been a driving factor in J4C reform in Ukraine”. The evidence allows the evaluation to be **highly confident about UNICEF’s contribution to improved cooperation among stakeholders in the area of J4C**, by co-chairing the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on J4C and the sub-group on J4C under the Justice Sector Donor Coordination Working Group (Government-Donor instrument).<sup>53</sup> In the same vein, **UNICEF has supported the Government in reviewing or drafting the National Strategy for Reforming**

<sup>53</sup> The Group brings together the Ministries of Justice, Social Policy, Health, Education, Police, Office of the General Prosecutor and other sub-national, development, CSO partners and academia.

**the Juvenile Justice System (already adopted) and the legal framework for J4C, through technical assistance, external expertise and evidence-based advocacy.**

The evaluation found, however, that the collected evidence is not sufficient to draw a firm conclusion on UNICEF's contribution in terms of improved capacity, particularly from a policy and institutional point of view or improved practices at the level of the judicial system. The 2021 Situation Analysis (SitAn) argues that there is still a need for further advancements in the legal framework and the development of professional skills in the area of child-friendly justice procedures, and that procedures currently applicable to children in contact with the law do not comply with the Guidelines on Child-friendly Justice of the Council of Europe. This is also, however, because J4C reform is still in a relatively early stage. The Law on J4C has not yet been approved but would introduce child-friendly practices such as restorative actions, mediation, integrated services for children in contact with the law, alternatives to incarceration, and trainings for professionals in child-friendly procedures.<sup>54</sup> In addition, the institutionalization of the Restorative Programme is also recent.

Despite the recognized positive effects of pilot projects, their scale up is at an initial stage, and, therefore, their effects at scale at national level remain limited. There are positive prospects in this regard, as the resources needed to organize Barnahus centres across the entire country have been approved. In addition, services provided to children in contact with the law have improved as their focus on child-friendly approaches expands. The data collected from interviews show that the adoption of Unified Standards for the Training of Specialist in the Field of Justice for Children and further, the provision of trainings for prosecutors, advocates and police officers within Juvenile Departments, have led to the improvement of their skills regarding the application of child-friendly procedures, including mediation.

Based on the analysis conducted by the evaluation team, the strengths that facilitated and supported the observed improvements were: (1) UNICEF's credibility among duty bearers and civil society organizations; (2) the commitment of public bodies to the development of J4C reform in Ukraine, including the initiation of pilot projects and the provision of state funding for their implementation; (3) the active role of training bodies and educational institutions in improving education and training programmes for professionals within the judicial system working with children. The analysis identified hindering factors in this area, such as: (1) lack of administrative data and (2) political instability, which has resulted in delays in finalizing and adopting legislative documents.

***UNICEF's contribution to observed progress concerning child inclusion and social policies, through integrated social protection policies, efficient financial allocations and equitable local service provision***

The evaluation also identified little progress in the area of social protection – an area that is strongly influenced by Ukraine's decentralization process and its consequences for the availability of adequate services for the population, including children.

Overall, despite a relatively high level of government spending on social safety nets (which accounted for 4.9 per cent of GDP as per the COARs for 2018/2019<sup>55</sup>), and despite some measures taken in 2020 (i.e., extending subsidy programmes as well as the duration of payments and providing one-off payments to vulnerable groups) the country's performance in reducing poverty and protecting the vulnerable, as measured by coverage of the poorest and adequacy of benefits, remained limited in

<sup>54</sup> The Law was submitted to the Ukraine Parliament for revisions in mid-2021.

<sup>55</sup> Based on SitAn 2021: "Public expenditure on social protection and social services has stood at around 9 per cent of GDP with a downward trend in 2018 and 2019, and in a context of a longer-term decline as a share of GDP."

2020, as in the previous two years (COARs 2018-2020). Overarching developments were registered in 2020 and 2021, but their impact on children has not yet been documented.

The decentralization process has led to significant changes for social services and there are concerns that it has, in the short and medium term, reduced the availability of social services on the ground, or the capacity of service providers.<sup>56</sup> Many specialists in children's services have left their work,<sup>57</sup> and the capacity of the personnel within the system has decreased significantly, as some services have been re-established with personnel who have less experience and training, or have not been re-staffed.

UNICEF has contributed to social protection in several ways. At a strategic and policy level, UNICEF Ukraine promoted two universal child-focused policies in 2018 that led to a 2 per cent increase in the social protection budget (the 'Baby box' and the partial reimbursement of the costs for all families and/or caregivers who officially employ nannies for children below six years old). UNICEF has also promoted the reform of integrated social protection. However, while the methodology proposed by UNICEF was officially endorsed by the Government, its effects are not yet visible on the ground.

Aiming to strengthen integrated social protection, UNICEF has worked with partners to strengthen the capacity of municipalities and the knowledge of the Government through a package of interventions on the social planning, budgeting and monitoring of social services, case management practices and inter-sectoral cooperation, as noted in the COAR 2019. Evidence generation was one of UNICEF areas of interventions. In 2019, for example, a Child Poverty Report was produced, followed by the 2020 publication of a rapid assessment of the state budget for 2021. The latter focused on education, social protection and health and provided strong insights into current trends on budget allocations, as well as a comparison of the impact of COVID-19 on budgeting for social sectors.

In terms of institutional change, UNICEF organized integrated social protection trainings attended by more than 200 officials and professionals from several municipalities. Officials from 12 conflict-affected municipalities in Eastern Ukraine attended a special session of integrated social protection training adapted for the prevailing conditions. UNICEF advocacy also resulted in the allocation of EU funding for training municipalities in 2018.

In terms of its contribution to access to services, UNICEF and UNOPS have continued to implement the universal 'Baby box' programme. Since its launch, more than 270,000 new-born children and mothers have received this box, which contains essential hygiene supplies, developmental toys, clothes and UNICEF-developed educational materials. All in all, through the advocacy and strong cooperation with key stakeholders, more than 400,000 children have enjoyed better social service provision at local level according to the 2020 RAM. Notable successes have included the community mobilization campaign organized for the Ministry of Social Policy (MOSP) that reached 1.3 million people on social media, as well as the updating of the Ministry's web platform with contacts for local social services and its online promotion in 2020.

#### ***UNICEF's contribution to observed progress concerning an adequate child rights monitoring system in place in Ukraine***

Challenges in terms of availability of good quality data are documented and confirmed in several sources, including SitAn 2021 and programme documents. Little progress has been registered in this area and UNICEF has made a substantial contribution to the improvement of available data and to

---

<sup>56</sup> *Analytical Report on the Results of the Desk Review*

*As part of the baseline and impact assessment on the level of awareness and practices of obtaining integrated social services for vulnerable families with children in eastern Ukraine, Ukrainian Institute of Social Research and UNICEF, Kyiv.*

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

evidence-based policy making, as underlined by all primary and secondary data available for this evaluation.

UNICEF had made an important contribution in this area through the development of the ‘shadow’ report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Ukraine. For the first time, the national report has included information on children affected by the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, including those from internally displaced families. Reports have helped to address a number of critical gaps across child rights and have supported advocacy efforts, according to the COAR 2018. In 2020, the Government of Ukraine produced the first SDG VNR with UNICEF support.

SDG monitoring has also been significantly improved with UNICEF support. UNICEF has built the capacity of the dedicated SDG department under the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU), and two SDG monitoring reports were produced and published: “SDGs Ukraine” – a 2020 Monitoring Report with disaggregated data on more than 400 indicators; and “SDGs Ukraine” – a 2020 Factsheet covering 183 national SDG indicators.

UNICEF has built capacity at national level (i.e., Government, SSSU, Ombudsperson system, NGOs) on disaggregated data collection for CRM and has supported the development of a comprehensive CRM monitoring system. Child-related data have been collected by SSSU with UNICEF’s assistance and submitted to UNICEF’s Regional Office to inform the TransMonEE database, according to the RAM 2020.

UNICEF has advocated successfully for the development of a methodology for gender data collection, with 50 child-related indicators incorporated into the SSSU data collection methodology and has contributed to the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027 from the perspective of child sensitive targets/indicators. UNICEF and the Office of the Ombudsperson have also developed and implemented a CRM methodology for child rights monitoring at sub-national level, according to the RAM 2020.

### ***3.3.1.2. Conditions and factors that influence the impact of UNICEF’s Country Programme***

The data collected for the evaluation indicate several bottlenecks that hinder the impact of UNICEF’s CP in Ukraine (as presented in section 3.3.2). However, the evaluation also identified factors that have a positive influence on the impact of UNICEF Ukraine.

- **The quality of cooperation and partnerships, based in particular on internal factors that are specific to the UNICEF CO:**
  - o UNICEF’s emphasis on building effective partnerships with central authorities and the long-term, consistent and perseverant interventions supported in each area of its work
  - o UNICEF’s emphasis on building effective partnerships with local public authorities (LPAs) for the implementation of modelling and pilot projects
  - o The use of UNICEF’s comparative advantages to mobilize partners.
- **UNICEF’s access to a valuable accumulation of knowledge and its use of strong international expertise**
- **UNICEF’s brand recognition in Ukraine, which supports:**
  - o effective partnerships and cooperation with public authorities
  - o the effectiveness of communication campaigns.
- **UNICEF’s nature, as a UN Agency, that allows the CO to work in Ukraine’s conflict-affected area** with both a humanitarian and a developmental aim, without antagonizing local and international stakeholders.

### 3.3.2. Did UNICEF identify and reassess bottlenecks throughout programme implementation?

**UNICEF identified risks and bottlenecks in the programming phase and reassessed them regularly during CP implementation. While the risks and bottlenecks identified during programming and the initial mitigation measures were formulated in rather broad terms, UNICEF Ukraine developed a wide set of activities during implementation to alleviate their impact on the results expected.**

Bottlenecks created by limited financial resources limited the correlation between decentralization and other reforms in health, social services and education. The risks related to the COVID-19 crisis, political instability and the conflict in eastern Ukraine were mitigated mainly through: support for national coordination and capacity development; advocacy to strengthen legal and policy frameworks; modelling and pilot projects implemented in partnership with LPAs; high-level political dialogue to protect the rights of children; and capacity building for those involved in service delivery at local level.

**A set of general bottlenecks and risks are included in the CP documents,** as identified by the SitAn 2017. The critical identified risks are:

- political instability
- the conflict in eastern Ukraine
- the Government's inconsistent and insufficient commitment and ability to advance systemic reforms
- economic hardships
- deficiencies in policies and legislation and their implementation
- weak and often unmotivated public administrations
- high reliance on external funding
- a lack of national data that has limited UNICEF's ability to identify and address the main bottlenecks.

The more specific bottlenecks identified include:

- the insufficient realization of children's rights in the healthcare and immunization systems
- lack of reintegration services and the unsatisfactory quality of family-substitute services (specifically foster care, family-type homes for children) and unreformed institutions
- the lack of a strategic comprehensive picture of how the rights of children with disabilities and special needs are addressed (i.e., the development of an inclusive education system)
- an underdeveloped network of services to support biological families, particularly for families with vulnerable children.

**Risk mitigation measures** planned in the CP documents are also formulated in rather broad terms:

- effective financial management and accountability of human resources
- well-defined contingency plans, ensuring flexibility in the operational response
- effective coordination and collaboration at the national level.

The interviews allowed the evaluation team to identify the most important bottlenecks and risks that have affected CP implementation in practice. There are two key bottlenecks: (1) the use of using state and international resources for the humanitarian response, with limited fiscal and political space for social-sector reforms; and (2) the lack of a correlation between ongoing reforms on decentralization, and reforms to health, social services and education. The team also identified three main risks that

seem to have affected UNICEF's work: (1) the risks related to COVID-19; (2) political instability; and (3) the risks related to a deteriorating conflict in eastern Ukraine.

In terms of UNICEF ability to respond to these bottleneck and risks, based on interviews carried out<sup>58</sup> the evaluation finds that the projects and activities implemented by UNICEF Ukraine are in line with the mitigation measures planned in the CP documents, although the initial planning was, as mentioned above, formulated in a rather vague manner. However, the CP was revised when the COVID-19 outbreak began, and new activities related to the pandemic were incorporated. UNICEF had to revise its internal operations and digitalize internal/external procedures, processes and programme activities. As indicated by interviewees, UNICEF introduced corporate flexibility, designed to facilitate emergency operations with adjusted risk management that contributed to the delivery of the results achieved.

In response to the **COVID-19 risk** and its secondary impacts, UNICEF has undertaken several actions and overall, its response has been perceived to be very positive by stakeholders in the country. Among its many response activities, UNICEF designed and implemented a national Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) strategy using corporate digital channels, which played a crucial role in the effective delivery of organizational global priorities. In the early days of the COVID-19 lockdown, UNICEF developed and presented to the Minister of Social Policy a policy brief with recommendations on socio-economic risk mitigation measures, which emphasized the importance of keeping families with children at the front of Ukraine's response to the pandemic.

**To mitigate the risks related to political instability UNICEF conducted activities on advocacy, policy development, capacity building, partnership and pursued high-level dialogue.** While the Government remains committed to far-reaching reforms, these have not yet been coherently designed and implemented. As a result, some services for children at local level have been abolished without proper justification and without being replaced by other services. In this context, UNICEF has become widely involved in the reform process, through consultations and work with stakeholders on different levels to minimize the consequences of ongoing reforms on the well-being of children. In 2021, for example, UNICEF prioritized its advocacy efforts to ensure access to public services for vulnerable children.

UNICEF carries out four main types of activities in this area.

**1) Support for national coordination and capacity development**, as seen in:

- the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on J4C
- trainings on immunization (family doctors, medical staff from primary care institutions, national stakeholders etc.); youth participation (youth leaders, youth NGOs, CFCI representatives, etc.); and on J4C (police officers, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, etc.).
- comprehensive programming in eastern Ukraine where UNICEF continues to build the capacity of local authorities to implement child-friendly budgeting, a child-friendly justice system and an inclusive and violence-free learning environment for all; to ensure uninterrupted water supply and sanitation services; to enhance essential health services and quality health care at primary health care level; and to target the most vulnerable.

**2) Specific advocacy to strengthen legal and policy frameworks**

UNICEF supports a large number of strategic documents targeting children that were developed in 2020 and 2021 (with some still under development). Because UNICEF is involved in virtually all strategic planning processes of importance for children in Ukraine, its involvement as a constant

---

<sup>58</sup> A risk mitigation strategy was not provided to the evaluation team.

presence advocating for the rights of the most vulnerable children, helps to ensure a national legal and policy framework to protect the rights of these children.

**3) The implementation of modelling and pilot projects in partnership with Local Public Authorities (LPAs) to test new methods and tools to support better cooperation.**

The Barnahus model is one of the most successful examples: it has been implemented in cooperation with local authorities and NGOs and has already been endorsed for scale up nationwide by the Government. The CFCI in Ukraine has continued to be a strong instrument for child-friendly planning and budgeting at municipality level, and its coverage has expanded to 35 municipalities (with more than 100 municipalities interested in achieving child-friendly status). As indicated during interviews, UNICEF has contributed to the capacity development of targeted municipalities on child and youth participation, supporting youth initiatives and providing technical support for other local initiatives to ensure the rights of the most vulnerable children.

**4) Ensuring high-level political dialogue for protecting the rights of children.**

UNICEF signed a MoU with the Office of the First Lady with a focus on five areas: (1) nutrition and school feeding; (2) gender equality; (3) inclusive spaces; (4) healthy lifestyle and (5) awareness on child rights. The MoU will be implemented through an Action Plan that is being developed via bilateral consultations with UNICEF. The MoU paves the way for stronger advocacy at the highest level of governance.

**In the case of the side effects of the decentralization process related to the limited capacity of local services and the loss of professionals at local level, no clear UNICEF strategy was identified. However, the evaluation considers several partial strategies to have had some success:**

- the provision of online trainings at national and local levels for the roll-out and replication of trainings where needed (as in the case of digital tools such as Learning Passport, 'UPSHIFT Online', U-Report, the national volunteering platform and the online training programme on conflict resolution)
- the use of innovative approaches to capacity building on vaccination and the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with over 54 online sessions and interviews conducted live on FB, YouTube and Zoom (simultaneously), reaching over 200,000 health workers and other users
- the use of innovative training tools and methods to ensure that training is available for all networks of professionals (as in the case of the training for lawyers-mediators)
- the use of local models of work to ensure local ownership and financial sustainability (CFCI, Barnahus)

Responding to the **risk related to a deteriorating conflict in eastern Ukraine**, most of informants and the evidence collected emphasized that the stabilization of the conflict transferred it to a 'chronic and protracted' level, and, therefore, to regular business of UNICEF in eastern Ukraine. UNICEF continues to highlight and monitor the situation of children trapped in this volatile six-year conflict, aims to keep attention on the impact of the conflict on children high on the agenda, and provides humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected children. Despite positive signs from the new Government towards resolving the conflict, the situation in eastern Ukraine has remained unstable and challenging.



### **3.3.3. Did different groups, including children and the most marginalized, benefit in different ways from the Country Programme? Are the results likely to be maintained over time?**

**The data and information collected show that the UNICEF CP in Ukraine and its implementation considered, in general, the needs of the most marginalized children. However, some groups of vulnerable children benefited less from the work of UNICEF, such as children in rural areas, children with disabilities, and children with specific health issues. In this context, better data disaggregation is needed to inform the CO's actions and allow for a better approach to the needs of the most vulnerable children.**

Many actions by UNICEF Ukraine have targeted vulnerable children directly, and their contribution to the improved situation of these children is presented in the previous section. Important results have been generated, in the large part, by the special focus on the specific target group in terms of:

- children living with HIV
- children with special educational needs
- institutionalized children
- child victims of violence (in Vinnitsia region)
- Roma children (in Zakarpattya region).

The evaluation has identified a limited number of cases where vulnerable groups of children were not taken into account by UNICEF's interventions. For example, the lack of focus on vulnerable groups in activities for the participation of children and young people (under the CFCI) means that this generates more limited results for vulnerable children. In contrast, activities on J4C focus only on vulnerable children. The evaluation did not identify any important areas where the situation of vulnerable children targeted directly by UNICEF interventions did not improve, at least temporarily.

Children in rural areas and children with disabilities, however, have been less covered and, therefore, fewer results have been generated for these children. The lack of disaggregated data or emphasis on these groups are among the reasons for their more limited consideration and, therefore the impact of UNICEF's work is less visible for them.

There is a general agreement among stakeholders that the achieved results of UNICEF's CP are sustainable, although they face significant risks generated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the related economic and social impact for the most vulnerable. Other important risks for the sustainability of the CP's results were emphasized for UNICEF activities on immunization where no exit strategy and plan to transfer the public procurement of vaccines from UNICEF to the Government has been developed, leading to a halt in the provision of technical assistance to the MoH on both public procurement and capacity building of the newly established CPA.

In general, UNICEF ensures its programme sustainability by:

- 1) advocating changes to legislation and policies (J4C legal framework, National Youth Strategy and Law, Human Rights Strategy, etc.)
- 2) ensuring capacity building of staff that can extend and continue their work after the project ends (curriculum for police, trainings for police, prosecutors, advocates, mediators, judges, exchange of good practice)
- 3) ensuring that the best international practices are implemented and attain local ownership (Barnahus)

- 4) raising awareness (CFCI, U-Report, evidence-based monitoring) based, among other elements, on the conduct of behavioural research, and the analysis of the findings to identify bottlenecks and key behaviours
- 5) defining measurable objectives that are aligned with Government priorities and partnering extensively with national and local governments as well as a wide range of other stakeholders, including NGOs and other implementing partners.

Considering the approach based on the five presented pillars, the evaluation considers that some key UNICEF interventions, as reflected in policy and legislative frameworks, will have a positive sustainable impact on vulnerable children and youth. Evidence in this regard will be available when implementation of these new strategies and policies is more advanced.

The informants also underlined that some UNICEF initiatives were successful but not sustainable because, in some areas, UNICEF did not develop a transition plan for the Government (as in the case of Baby boxes and the procurement of vaccines and ARVs) and did not have an exit strategy. The risks to CP sustainability include the contradictive initiatives of the Government that may undermine the importance of CP achievements. As a result of low political will, for example, investment in policy and strategic plans for deinstitutionalization has been slow and residential care remains the predominant care option (boarding schools, orphanages, baby homes, etc.). This has resulted in weaknesses in coordination across stakeholders, the lack of a multisectoral approach and ownership, and the lack of a correlation between deinstitutionalization and decentralization reforms.

The evaluation team also observed a strong connection between the bottlenecks related to a lack of connections between decentralization and other ongoing reforms and the general capacity of duty bearers to provide services for children. Several stakeholders stated that any capacity building activity is “*doomed to be the work of Sisyphus*” because better competences increase the motivation for the emigration of professionals who work with children, as they increase their chances for successful integration into another labour market.

Concerning the impact of COVID-19, the extent of this risk for the future remains to be measured. However, the consistent work of UNICEF in close cooperation with the Government to respond to the COVID-19 crisis allows for cautious optimism on the sustainability of the obtained results beyond 2021.

### **3.3.4. Which strategies or group of strategies were effective in producing results at scale?**

**The summary of the strategies used by UNICEF Ukraine, presented in Annex 1, shows that the CO utilized the entire range of strategies, as described in UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2022 and that all of them proved to be effective, especially when combined.**

The change strategies used most frequently by UNICEF in Ukraine are as follows.

- **Winning support for the cause of children from decision-makers and the wider public** using communication campaigns on immunization, WASH, protection in the context of COVID-19, child protection and violence against children.
- **Using the power of evidence to drive change for children** by providing evaluation and research in policy making and by advocating for improvements in the state statistical system so that more data about child well-being can be used for better adapted policy plans and measures. As mentioned, UNICEF is involved in virtually all strategic planning processes that are important for children in Ukraine, and strategic documents have been developed in 2020 and 2021 (or are still under development) with UNICEF support.

- **Developing and leveraging resources and partnerships for children**, especially by influencing domestic planning, financing and the delivery of services for children, using, as a rule, two main tools:
  - o technical assistance support to key institutions (and duty bearers)
  - o the help and cooperation of implementing partners.
- **Fostering innovation in programming and advocacy for children** by promoting modelling or pilot projects, most often in partnership with LPAs and local implementing partners. The CFCEI and Barnabus services in partner municipalities are among the successful examples. Pilot projects have been implemented in the case of alternative care centres, child-friendly schools and restorative justice and represent one of the most important strategies in eastern Ukraine's NGCAs.

The case studies conducted using process tracing allow for a limited analysis of the effectiveness of strategies and combination of strategies used. The analysis is limited by the fact that the strategies and the combination of strategies found in the case studies have similar levels of success. However, two main lessons can be learned from the three cases.

- Innovative approaches, based on modelling and piloting projects, can be scaled up successfully if and when they receive intensive support for institutional development. Experience in J4C and adolescent participation shows that piloting at local level can ensure fairly rapid results in the communities where they are implemented. But in all cases, there is a need for more strategies to be implemented for successful scale up.
- The adoption of strategic and legal provisions is key for change and, in some areas, advocacy is an indispensable step to drive such change. However, this evidence-based advocacy is not yet generating change for children at scale directly, because most of the existing bottlenecks are not legal, but are institutional and relate to practice.
- The development and leverage of resources and partnerships for institutional change in the interest of the child is a key strategy for effective contributions by UNICEF. This is particularly relevant considering the risks related to the loss of institutional capacity.
- The strategy of winning support for the cause of children from decision-makers and the wider public needs to be applied, using separate tools to target both decision-makers and specialists and the wider public. Generating the demand for quality services for children, adolescents and young people, caregivers and the general public is a key step in changing social norms and generating sustainable impact for children.

Last but not least, the evaluation finds that UNICEF has transitioned most of its support in recent years from humanitarian aid to support for development, even in the conflict-affected areas in eastern Ukraine. The partnership with LPAs has been instrumental in this transition and UNICEF Ukraine has become one of the very few organizations working in eastern Ukraine to encourage inclusive education and child and youth participation and to provide support for social and psychological assistance beyond the immediate humanitarian needs.

## 4. Conclusions and forward-looking recommendations

### 4.1. Conclusions

**UNICEF Ukraine's Country Programme (CP) 2018-2022 has been implemented under challenging circumstances. Going beyond the delivery of humanitarian aid in the conflict**

**areas of eastern Ukraine, UNICEF has initiated development actions that cover other parts of the country.**

Ukraine itself had embarked on a set of far-reaching reforms prior to 2017 in every area addressed by UNICEF but also in inter-connected and horizontal areas such as decentralization. This reform process implies significant and sustained efforts over a long period of time and has been affected by almost ubiquitous political and institutional instability, particularly in 2019. In the third year of the CP, the COVID-19 pandemic crisis posed another major challenge for the UNICEF CO and its CP and the interventions envisaged had to be adjusted to react rapidly to the new needs of children, parents and relevant institutions across the country. This added complexity to a context in which the most vulnerable of Ukraine's 8 million children, including children in conflict areas and those who have been displaced, children in rural areas living in poverty, children in institutions care and children with disabilities are in dire need of support. Adequate strategies and policies need to reach them – and reach them fast.

Overall, and particularly in this complex context and considering the relatively short timeframe since 2018, this evaluation finds that UNICEF Ukraine has made important progress in furthering the rights and well-being of children and adolescents in the country. However, this context remains sensitive and unpredictable, and UNICEF Ukraine needs to take this into consideration when planning for the future. The recommendations of this evaluation should contribute in this regard.

The evaluation finds that UNICEF is widely recognized as the main player in monitoring and pursuing the fulfilment of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, as a UN Agency with a clear focus on children, and with a comprehensive strategy. UNICEF's unique position and brand are supported by other comparative advantages – the most important being its technical knowledge, available in-house or provided through other channels such as local partners or by tapping into UNICEF's international expertise.

The orientation of UNICEF Ukraine towards systemic change is also recognized, as well as, in this context, the importance it places on evidence-based advocacy and technical assistance, aiming for key and impactful changes in legislation and policy development and implementation. Stakeholders also highly appreciate UNICEF Ukraine's flexibility and the quick adjustment of its strategies, as well as its openness to apply innovative methods for child rights and well-being (particularly with the start of COVID-19 pandemic).

However, while UNICEF brand is very well known among stakeholders, they are less aware of UNICEF's plans, approaches, portfolio and results beyond their immediate areas of interest. The increased visibility of UNICEF Ukraine would consolidate its role as a player that is uniquely positioned to act in the interest of children in the country and may facilitate the greater roll-out of the models and practices implemented so far.

In this context, the evaluation found that UNICEF interventions address children's needs directly, particularly in eastern Ukraine. UNICEF Ukraine remained well-informed on the changing needs of children in the country and eastern Ukraine through numerous assessments, studies, reviews and monitoring reports. This allowed for the necessary flexibility and adaptation of interventions, particularly for UNICEF's proactive participation in the COVID-19 pandemic response and recovery.

UNICEF planned activities for vulnerable groups of children in other parts of the country, including children with disabilities, children growing up without parental care, children in conflict with the law, displaced or most-at-risk adolescents, children living in poverty and/or rural areas, and children living with HIV/AIDS. Overall, however, the needs of children outside Ukraine's conflict areas are covered to a lesser extent because of the need to prioritize resource allocation for children whose needs are more urgent (due to situation in the conflict areas).

UNICEF Ukraine developed and implemented its CP in alignment with the SDG agenda 2030, but also taking into consideration the gaps that remain in achieving the earlier Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such as the very limited immunization coverage against DPT3, and the low levels against measles and polio. At the same time, while the UNICEF CP is aligned with national priorities and works intensively with the responsible governmental actors, UNICEF is also, in some cases, pursuing priorities that are beyond (but not in contradiction with) the national agenda, e.g., as regards the importance of pre-school education.

It is particularly challenging to obtain results at scale over a shorter period where the changes that are needed require significant resources, as seen in the area of sanitation. As a result, not all of UNICEF's interventions have generated results at scale. For example, UNICEF has made a large contribution to the availability and accessibility of vaccines in Ukraine. Perceptions on vaccination and vaccination rates have improved considerably and UNICEF's interventions, including wide-reaching campaigns, capacity building of health workers and support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) have made an important contribution to these developments at national level.

The evaluation also finds, however, that while UNICEF has provided continuous support to the MOH to respond to the COVID-19 crisis and to implement health reforms through the creation of effective dialogue and capacity building platforms, the available evidence indicates a more limited success in terms of the capacity development of the MoH and the Central Procurement Agency (CPA) and the strategic partnership with the Government in this specific area. The exit strategy to transfer skills and practices in public procurement to the State has not been prepared and discussed with partners. On a positive note, UNICEF's provision of the necessary antiretroviral drugs and other HIV treatment commodities in the non-governmental controlled areas (NGCA) of Donetsk and Luhansk has had a notable impact for people living with HIV, including children.

In the area of children and youth empowerment and participation, UNICEF Ukraine's success in using the U-Report, VNRs and UPSHIFT, as well as its implementation of the CFCI, are recognized by national stakeholders, as well as by UNICEF global and regional teams. UNICEF is one of the very few organizations that supports young people in eastern Ukraine and independent reports and data collected for this evaluation show that this support is effective.

While UNICEF made an important contribution in this area at strategic and policy level (nationally and locally), in leveraging resources from public sources, and involving a large number of adolescents and young girls and boys directly, the evaluation could not identify results at scale at national level in terms of their empowerment, engagement and participation. Pervasive attitudes persist in Ukraine, such as the views that children's opinions are not important and that adults know better than children. Although there have been undeniable improvements in Ukraine's youth policy, it is still unclear whether youth- and child-responsive plans developed in several municipalities are being implemented. Taking into consideration the fact that the youth programme accounts for only 2 per cent of the budget of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the evaluation concludes that there are specific risks to the sustainability of UNICEF's interventions in this sphere.

UNICEF has driven reforms on justice for children (J4C) in Ukraine and has contributed to one important success in this area: a fall in the number of children offenders held under protection in specialized facilities (juvenile prisons). However, evidence on ultimate results at scale is not always present or unequivocal.

UNICEF has also made a major contribution to improved cooperation among stakeholders in J4C, by co-chairing the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on J4C and the sub-group on J4C under the Justice Sector Donor Coordination Working Group. It has also contributed to the drafting of the National Strategy for Reforming the Juvenile Justice System (already adopted) and the legal framework for

J4C, and has carried out capacity building activities for a wide variety of actors in the system who act in direct contact with children.

The piloting of the Barnahus Model and its take up by the Government is an important indication of UNICEF's contribution to J4C. However, this reform is relatively recent, and changes still need to become visible in terms of improved practices at the level of the judicial system, and the adoption and effective implementation of legislation, strategy and tools, including the Barnahus model.

In addition to the gaps identified in terms of evidence to support UNICEF's contributions to changes at national level, the evaluation identified a series of gaps in the CP performance framework.

The analyses carried out indicate that, while UNICEF Ukraine uses a wide set of strategies that are in line with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, it is their combination that may trigger results at scale, which would be obtained when:

- UNICEF acts at a strategic level, by developing and contributing to the development of strategies, national policies and related legislation, as seen for the National Youth Strategy and the National Strategy for Reforming the Juvenile Justice System but also with the 'baby box' and the second universal service introduced with UNICEF support, i.e., the partial reimbursement of the costs for all families and/or caregivers who officially employ nannies for children below six years old
- UNICEF partners with key stakeholders in the area covered to leverage resources (of all types) and create synergy as a precondition for impact
- UNICEF builds the capacity of stakeholders at all levels (national, regional and local) as seen in the case of social workers to increase the immunization rate; and with police officers, prosecutors, advocates-mediators and other professionals working on J4C, as well as youth workers
- UNICEF acts at target-group level through far-reaching behavioural change campaigns as seen in the "Talk against violence" programme, a multi-media-based movement to foster dialogue on domestic violence (including violence against children and gender-based violence), that has reached more than 7.5 million people
- UNICEF reaches out directly to a large proportion of the target group, particularly children themselves but also parents, health workers, educators and teachers, as seen in: the piloting of the Barnahus model in eastern Ukraine, with 123,500 children and caregivers provided with psychosocial support; UNICEF's provision of online consultations nationwide to 30,000 children and caregivers through the child helpline; the provision of almost 3,000 women, girls and boys with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence; and the training of 3,000 of Ukraine's 40,000 social workers who work with children
- UNICEF ensures that investments and interventions are continued over a longer period of time to enhance and consolidate results (for example in the immunization area), rather than acting over shorter timeframes that do not allow for the measurement and identification of impact
- UNICEF's modelling projects are taken up by the Government and/or the Government makes funds available for this purpose (only a few innovative interventions implemented so far by UNICEF Ukraine have been fully scaled-up at national level.

This combination of strategies is possible when the relevant government institutions and decision-makers provide the necessary support. Here, continuous and strategic advocacy is essential, based on in-depth knowledge and evidence on children's needs and the prioritization of effective actions. Applying this combination of strategies, as UNICEF Ukraine does to a certain extent (although not yet in a very systematic manner) helps UNICEF to continue reforms during periods of political and institutional change but may also create new entry points beyond those that already exist (e.g., taking

into consideration and supporting the Government in line with the EU standards the country aspires to achieve).

This evaluation has identified several cases of successful advocacy, including on the issue of water in eastern Ukraine, where the Government understood the need to step in and lead the process. UNICEF Ukraine has also made an important contribution to improvements in the overall monitoring of the extent to which children's rights are observed in the country (i.e., through the development of the 'shadow' report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Ukraine and the SDG Voluntary National Reviews), but also in terms of collecting in-depth evidence and data, for example through regular surveys on immunization. All of UNICEF's activities have considered the differences between children and the needs of the most marginalized to a large extent and many of the results presented above are benefiting primarily the most vulnerable children. Nonetheless, the evaluation has identified groups of vulnerable and marginalized children that are less covered, such as children in rural areas, children with disabilities and children with specific health issues. For example, one critique of the UNICEF initiative for adolescents and youth participation (with the exception of this initiative in eastern Ukraine) is that it does not include enough tools and methods to encourage the participation of the most vulnerable and marginalized children beyond the UPSHIFT approach. This may be explained by the fact that marginalized groups and their specific needs are not clearly identified in the CP (in areas where actions do not already target specific vulnerable categories). There is also a lack of data that would allow the CO to take a more tailored approach to the needs of the most vulnerable children.

Stakeholders see UNICEF's results as largely sustainable, although they are confronted with significant risks generated by the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic and social consequences for the most vulnerable. Although UNICEF takes measures to ensure the sustainability of its actions, there is room for improvement in terms of convincing the Government to scale up models, tools and approaches, and on the development of concrete exit or transition plans for the Government to continue activities such as the baby box programme, the procurement of vaccines and antiretrovirals (ARVs), and support for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The evaluation finds that the impact of UNICEF Ukraine is hindered by important horizontal bottlenecks and risks. There are two key bottlenecks: (1) the use of state and international resources for the humanitarian response while having only limited fiscal and political space for social-sector reforms; and (2) the lack of a correlation between ongoing reforms on decentralization, and those on health, social services and education. There are three main risks that seem to have affected UNICEF's work: (1) the risks related to COVID-19; (2) political instability; and (3) the risks related to the deteriorating conflict in the east.

UNICEF has identified and reassessed horizontal bottlenecks throughout the implementation of the CP and has implemented strategies to cope with them. To mitigate the risk of political instability, for example, UNICEF has conducted activities on advocacy, policy development, capacity building, partnership and high-level dialogue. In addition, the response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been the focus of the CO since 2020, with results that have been highly appreciated by all of the stakeholders consulted for this evaluation. New approaches and innovative solutions have been introduced for data collection and communication (i.e., youth volunteer's platform, online U-Reporting). The ability to meet online was made easy, as well as cost- and time-effective, by the introduction of more virtual tools and platforms and location-independent methods to create virtual meetings, events and discussions.

However, while some risks and bottlenecks are identified in the planning stage, and are documented in the CP as such, these are formulated in rather broad terms. A fully-fledged risk-mitigation strategy



is missing or is not documented, and this is also true in terms of a strategy to counteract the negative impact of decoupled sectoral and decentralization reforms.

UNICEF Ukraine builds partnerships at national level with line ministries, the Ombudsperson's Office and governmental institutions to advocate for systemic changes across the country. It has well-defined visions and understanding of partnership strategies in some areas, such as with the Ministry of Justice. In other areas, such as health reform, UNICEF's role is less clearly articulated. Nonetheless, partnerships with regional health and social care institutions are important for UNICEF, enabling it to quickly collect information from the field and respond to the most urgent gaps. In partnerships at regional level with city and regional authorities, UNICEF is valued for its role in bringing stakeholders together for cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary cooperation.

Partnerships with traditional and social media – complemented by innovative approaches such as online competitions, video diaries, and engagement with bloggers – have played a crucial role in the effective delivery of organizational global priorities and in addressing the growing need for trustworthy sources during the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF's partnership with the private sector is more recent and is sustained through institutional business engagements. Both UNICEF staff and their counterparts assess UNICEF's partnership with UN agencies as requiring improvement, with some exceptions. New partnerships of strategic importance have also been also developed with, for example, the Office of the First Lady of Ukraine, to further children's rights in five areas: nutrition and school feeding; gender equality; inclusive spaces; healthy lifestyles; and awareness of child rights.

A large majority of partners among government, academia and service providers assess cooperation with UNICEF as being highly satisfactory. One exception can be seen in the area of health, where stakeholders perceive room for improvement in terms of UNICEF's availability, support and involvement with stakeholders as a result of its limited staff capacity or temporary lack of staff, its focus on operational activities as opposed to strategic involvement, or in cases where UNICEF's focus has shifted from one area or topic to another.

While there is recognition of UNICEF's capacity to trigger multi-institutional cooperation and to bring various stakeholders together to achieve synergies, the CO's impact would benefit from a more comprehensive strategic approach in this regard, by creating, where possible, country-wide coalitions of donors and international organizations, including all of the big players in Ukraine. This is particularly important in areas where inter-sectoral coordination is necessary, e.g., coordination between public health reform, and inclusive education, deinstitutionalization and (as seen during the COVID-19 crisis) existing inter-ministerial coordination structures have been dismantled, or the position of the chair no longer exists.

The evidence collected for the evaluation indicates a high degree of awareness on gender equality in UNICEF Ukraine. Its CP and its implemented actions respond, to some extent, to the gender equality challenge. However, the analyses carried out in the planning phase on specific gender challenges in all of the areas addressed by UNICEF are less systematic and, consequently, the CP has incorporated gender equality only to some extent in its provisions; no specific output is formulated on this topic, but the performance framework contains gender disaggregated data, where possible.

UNICEF Ukraine takes the gender equality principle into account in several areas of CP implementation, while developing methodologies and collecting data, and within the strategic documents developed. Nonetheless, the approach is not systematic in this phase, and, as a result, UNICEF Ukraine remains more gender responsive (acknowledging and considering the specific and differing needs of women and men) and less gender transformative, addressing to a more limited extent the causes of gender-based inequalities and working to transform harmful gender roles, norms and power relations.

## 4.2. Lessons learned

**A number of lessons learned have emerged from the evaluation process. These need to be seen in the wider context of the CP, i.e., UNICEF's actions have focused on humanitarian aid but also on development at national level, in a large country with complex needs, with some progress registered in the reform of health, education and social protection systems, but with new challenges posed by decentralization reforms and the COVID-19 pandemic.**

One of the lessons identified by the evaluation is that, particularly from an impact and sustainability perspective, it is essential to strengthen the capacity of both national and local government staff to ensure the implementation of reforms and/or new policies. This has proved to be particularly important in Ukraine's context of decentralization (for example, of social services), as most regional and local staff have lacked the instruments and individual and institutional capacity to act in line with the new strategic and legislative framework. A focus on strengthening capacity at local and regional level could counteract the negative effects of changes at the political level and of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and ensure the continuity of services to children.

Another lesson learned is that, although eastern regions remain affected by the conflict, children in other parts of the country, particularly in poorer and remote rural areas, have significant needs related to WASH, access to health and social care, quality education and so on. UNICEF Ukraine should support the Government to meet these needs.

Advocacy efforts are often based on context and opportunity, including in areas not prioritized by the Government (such as early childhood development and care, and mother and child health). However, continuous, more systematic and strategic advocacy would enable UNICEF to react quickly to changes in government, and to possible situations in which previous positive decisions are reversed (such as the universal child grant). At the same time, it is vital to partner with key donors / international institutions in Ukraine – such as the World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank and International Labour Organization (ILO) – to create synergies and generate results at scale and at system level, particularly as significant financial resources are necessary to meet the existing needs of children.

Experience in areas where modelling projects have been developed and implemented, but also in areas that have received many years of support from UNICEF – such as WASH and immunization – indicate the need for the preparation of exit strategies, either together with the intervention itself or as soon as possible during implementation. This is important to ensure that the resources invested are leveraged by national authorities and the necessary preconditions – including legislation, financial resources and capacity – are in place for the investments made and for their results to be sustained.

## 4.3. Recommendations

At the time of the Ukraine crisis, Ukraine CPE report had been finalized and CO had conducted numerous meetings discussing evaluation recommendations and possible actions. However, due to the unprecedented situation and the scale and nature of the crisis, UNICEF Ukraine CO is no longer able to finalise their Evaluation Management Response. Given the urgency and scale of needs, and considering the complexity of the crisis, UNICEF Evaluation Director has lifted the requirement for the Ukraine Country Office to provide Management Responses within 60 days as required by the Evaluation Policy. The Country Office can file Management Responses once there are improvements in the operating environment.

The recommendations of this evaluation apply to the overall strategy, thematic focus and balance of the CP. The aim is to propose the appropriate continuation and development of UNICEF's work in Ukraine, based on the partnerships, teamwork and results of the Country Programme 2018 – 2022, taking into account the challenges encountered. The recommendations have been discussed extensively with the CO team and have been prioritized on the basis of applicable areas (programming/strategic or implementation/operational) and urgency (short-, medium- or long-term).

**Recommendation 1. *Strategic. Long term. During the implementation of the new Country Programme***

**Engagement of key stakeholders to ensure synergy.** UNICEF Ukraine should pursue strategic partnerships in a more systematic manner with both the Government and key stakeholders in the country, including other international organizations and other UN agencies, to strengthen the protection of children's rights. UNICEF Ukraine should create a country-wide coalition that involves all stakeholders supporting children's rights, to consult and coordinate interventions in their interests, at both managerial and technical level (through the Commission on Child Rights, coordination boards, working groups, decision-making platforms and advisory committees on the rights of children). The Delegation of the European Union in the country should become an important member of this coalition, in order to align reform and policy efforts to European standards. Strengthening partnerships will further enhance inter-sectoral coordination of the implementation of policies for children in Ukraine.

**Private sector engagement.** With a view to increasing resource mobilization, UNICEF Ukraine should strengthen partnership with the private sector by developing an improved private fundraising strategy, based on an evaluation of previous efforts. This partnership should be thoroughly documented, communicated and promoted to encourage more businesses to invest in child rights protection.

**Recommendation 2: *Strategic. Long term. During the implementation of the new Country Programme***

**Continuous action to obtain sustainable results.** UNICEF Ukraine should facilitate actions that need to be continued for results at scale, such as the implementation of national strategies and legislative frameworks; innovative actions; further training of staff involved in policy development, implementation and service delivery (such as social workers or medical staff); child rights monitoring activities; and platforms that enable the voice of children and youth to be heard.

**Recommendation 3: *Strategic. Long term. During the implementation of the new Country Programme***

**The institutionalization of model frameworks.** To enhance the sustainability of its interventions, UNICEF Ukraine should develop exit/transition action plans as early as possible in the process to enable a smooth transfer of responsibilities to national and local authorities, as well as the scale-up of the models piloted. The CO should develop concrete action plans for steps to be taken by the institutions themselves in the first phase (before ownership is established) and should support them in this process.

**Recommendation 4. *Strategic. Short term. During the design of new Country Programme***

**Implementation of effective change strategies.** With a view to obtaining maximum results with the resources available for the next CP, UNICEF Ukraine should select priority areas where an

effective combination of strategies can be applied, particularly in terms of strategic partnerships, resource leveraging and capacity building.

**The mapping of system bottlenecks.** For each area covered, UNICEF Ukraine should identify, as a minimum, the main specific risks and bottlenecks and integrate mitigation measures into the design of the intervention (for example, if the support of decision-makers is insufficient, UNICEF should increase effective advocacy, make the necessary expertise available, support assessments or policy proposals, or extend partnerships at regional and local level).

**The systematic pursuit of the needs of vulnerable groups of children across the whole country.** In the next CP, UNICEF Ukraine should assess in greater depth the extent to which certain vulnerable groups of boys and girls have specific needs and take these into account in the design of interventions.

**The alignment of the Country Programme with Agenda 2030.** UNICEF Ukraine should build more on Agenda 2030 and ground its results in the national SDG targets and indicators. This may provide additional arguments for closer engagement, ownership, and sustainability with the relevant ministries, authorities and officials and may add an additional trigger for better cooperation with the UN family.

***Recommendation 5. Strategic. Long-term. During the implementation of the new Country Programme***

**Strategy-based advocacy, evidence generation and best practices.** Advocacy and evidence generation should be undertaken systematically. UNICEF Ukraine should develop an advocacy strategy that covers all stakeholders, considers their interests and power, and defines the most appropriate advocacy strategy to be taken with each stakeholder. One of these strategies should be the promotion of the best practices and innovative approaches implemented successfully by UNICEF Ukraine.

***Recommendation 6. Operational and mixed. Short-term (during the drafting of the new Country Programme Document) and long-term (during the implementation of the new Country Programme)***

**Evidence and progress.** UNICEF Ukraine should develop ex-post monitoring procedures, as well as procedures to enhance the availability of evidence, particularly for the medium- and long-term changes triggered by its interventions (and that are not captured by the programme performance framework). In this regard, the CO should formulate outcomes in the new CPD that are attainable in the timeframe and with the resources at hand, and incorporate evidence collection in a monitoring procedure that covers the period beyond interventions, at least in the evaluation plan.

**The indicator system.** The indicator system in the new Country Programme Performance Framework needs to be improved to enable adequate regular monitoring. This would, therefore, aid the identification of gaps between performance and the targets initially set, trigger corrective actions and show UNICEF's contribution to wider changes at national or regional level.

## **5. Annexes**

### **Annex 1. Summary analysis of UNICEF Ukraine effectiveness and impact**

The table below is mainly based on RAM and Annual Reports of UNICEF Ukraine CO.<sup>59</sup>

Output indicators are registered according to the 2020 RAM – the latest available report, although there have been changes of indicators operated since 2018. **However, for newly formulated or introduced indicators there are often no data and they are not appropriate for impact evaluation.**

Outputs related to COVID-19 response are not included in the table, because all indicators in the monitoring framework are reflecting effectiveness, not impact – therefore are not under the scope of the evaluation. UNICEF Ukraine response to COVID-19 pandemic is analysed primarily under relevance.

**Note on the assessment of UNICEF impact based on the outcome and output indicators in the Country Programme Document:**

Although most of the indicators analysed are – according to UNICEF denomination – output indicators, they are not only measuring direct results of each activity conducted by UNICEF. They also potentially show short term changes with direct relevance for children at scale, either referring to the situation of children, changes in public perception, attitude or behaviour or systemic changes that enable institutions to fulfil better their role in providing services for children and protecting their rights.

Indicators in the table are marked on their relevance for the assessment of effectiveness or impact. And when impact can be measured, the type of impact is identified as: (1) better **access** to services/direct improvement of the situation of children, (2) **behavioural and attitudes** change; (3) **institutional** change (including institutional capacity raised); (4) change in **policy** (including strategies, plans, laws, legislation of other nature/level); (5) improvement of **financing** for children

Indicators in RAM 2020 but not in 2021 Resource Matrix are in with **green**. Indicators newly inserted in the latter, are in **blue**. This second set cannot be considered by the analysis anyway, as the related data is from 2021 onwards.

Strategies identified in the table are a simplified presentation of UNICEF Strategies as in the schema below.

Strategy according to UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021		Table presentation (basic approach identified)	REPORTED ACHIEVEMENTS	CONTRIBUTION of UNICEF
<i>Winning support for the cause of children from decision-makers and the wider public</i>	→	Communication	Result achieved	- Contribution identified
<i>Using the power of evidence to drive change for children</i>	→	Evidence based advocacy	Result generation on track, but the change not secured	- Indirect contribution identified
<i>Fostering innovation in programming and advocacy for children</i>	→	Modelling/piloting		
<i>Developing and leveraging resources and partnerships for children</i>	→	Resource mobilisation Partnership support	Result partly achieved. Delays registered	
<i>United Nations working together</i>	→	UN partnership		
<i>Leveraging the power of business and markets for children</i>	→	Business partnership	Result not achieved	
<i>Programming for results at scale</i>	→	Capacity building/supporting		

<sup>59</sup> Other sources used are mentioned in the table or notes.

Table 3. Summary analysis of UNICEF Ukraine effectiveness and impact

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
A. Outcome:4410/A0/05/881 EVIDENCE-DRIVEN, INTEGRATED AND EQUITABLE SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES (page 36)	Percentage of families with children living below the national poverty line (54623)	impact – access to services / situation of children	29 (2015)	n/a (not monitored) (14 in 2022)			All children (newborn)
	Percentage of newly consolidated municipalities with a functioning and resourced system of integrated social protection services (54626)	impact – institutional change	0 (2017)	n/a (20 in 2022)			
	Percentage of men on parental leave (children under 3 years) (54625)	impact – behaviour and attitudes change	3 (2015)	n/a (10 in 2022) (Ukraine SDG: Goal 5, indicator 5.2.2)			
	Percentage of poor children receiving a child or other social grant (54624)	impact – access to services / situation of children	58 (2015)	n/a (75 in 2022)	<p>The 'baby box' contains essential hygiene items and clothes for newborns, as well as a comprehensive set of educational materials on parenting, vaccination and other elements of early childhood development. The Government implemented the initiative with assistance from UNICEF and the <i>UN Office for Project Services</i>. The programme was launched in September 2018 and more than 100,000 families had already benefitted by year end. It is expected that approximately 360,000 families will receive a 'baby box' on an annual basis. (2018)</p> <p>In 2019, UNICEF jointly with UNOPS continued the implementation of the universal 'baby box' programme. Since its launch, more than 270,000 new born children and mothers received such box containing essential hygiene, development toys, clothes and UNICEF developed educational materials. As a result of UNICEF programme monitoring, the content was revised/expanded, so as the quality of the purchased items. Immunization and breastfeeding related educational materials included resulted in a positive attitude change of mothers towards vaccination contributing to addressing the low vaccination coverage and on-going measles outbreak: 61% of caregivers replied they increased their awareness about vaccination thanks to educational materials, and 3% change their behavior from negative towards positive attitude. Furthermore, near 10% of</p>	Partnership Support Evidence-based advocacy	



Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>mothers increased their knowledge on breastfeeding (2019).</p> <p>The Baby Box programme was suspended in summer 2020 due to unfinished Government consultations on the delivery modality (2020). It is reintroduced in 2021 (interviews).</p> <p>Through the advocacy and strong cooperation with key stakeholders, more than 400,000 children enjoyed better social service provision at local level. (2020)</p>		
Output:4410/A0/05/881/001 FORMULATION OF EQUITABLE CHILD FRIENDLY POLICIES	Number of UNICEF-targeted local governments with response plans that include priority measures to address children's risks [COVID]	impact institutional change	- 0 (2019)	43 (46)	<p>In 2018, the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative received support from the Prime Minister of Ukraine. His engagement set the stage for a government proposal allowing municipalities to allocate an additional 1 per cent of the locally generated income tax to children and youth services after attaining child and youth friendly recognition from UNICEF. A final decision on the additional budget allocation will be taken in 2019.</p> <p>In support to the decentralization reform, in partnership with Oxford Policy Management, UNICEF further strengthened the capacity of municipalities and Government's knowledge on integrated social protection through a package of interventions on social planning, budgeting and monitoring of social services, case management practices and inter-sectoral cooperation. (2019)</p> <p>As a result of this initiative, 12 districts went through thorough consultations on local planning and budgeting for integrated social service provision and eight districts managed to allocate funding for their local plans (2020).</p>	<p>Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative is assessed in Annex 2.</p> <p>Partnership support</p>	All children, Children at risk (all categories)
	(a) % of mid and senior level policy makers at national level who benefited from UNICEF's support to increase capacity on equity approach and social inclusion technics		0% (2017)	n/a			
	# of knowledge products to encourage comprehensive child welfare		0	5			
	Advocacy is shaped by child poverty analysis (media and social media campaigns)		Score 0 (2019)	Score 1 (Score 1)	<p>The new policies were adopted during a special parliamentary session run by children and youth and supported by UNICEF. The proceedings gave higher visibility to children and youth and their aspirations. The new policies sparked substantial debates in mass</p>	<p>Communication Partnership support</p> <p>Evidence-based advocacy</p>	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>and social media. They also generated dozens of TV programmes, hundreds of print and online articles, as well as hundreds of thousands of social media reactions. This helped scale-up the child and family welfare agenda in national public discourse. The renewed public interest was used to advocate for a multi-stakeholder dialogue around the formulation of a comprehensive approach on child and family welfare. (2020)</p> <p>Using its <i>convening power</i>, UNICEF co-chaired the inter-ministerial commission on child rights with government partners. The commission addressed several gaps of inter-governmental coordination across various reforms related to child welfare. It also helped to advocate for the scale-up of child and youth safety in different settings. (2018)</p> <p>Children and youth actively participated throughout the various stages of discussions with the municipalities. With UNICEF's support, a multi-stakeholder coalition was established consisting of government partners, the United Nations Population Fund, national associations of municipalities and an umbrella group of youth organizations.</p> <p>Responding to a critical gap in locally driven social protection services for children and families, <i>UNICEF promoted the reform of integrated social protection. The Government officially endorsed the methodology, which UNICEF developed and supported in 2018. UNICEF organized integrated social protection trainings attended by more than 200 officials and professionals from several municipalities.</i> The capacities of local officials on case management methodology, inter-sectoral cooperation, local planning and budgeting and the establishment of social services were strengthened. <i>Officials from 12 conflict-affected municipalities in Eastern Ukraine attended a special session of integrated social protection training adapted for the prevailing conditions. UNICEF advocacy resulted in the allocation of European Union funding for training municipalities. (2018)</i></p> <p>Thanks to UNICEF's advocacy and technical support, the Government submitted the long-awaited 5th and 6th Consolidated report On the Realization of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Ukraine covering the period from 2011 to 2017. Through a</p>		

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>network of the specialized non-governmental organizations, <i>UNICEF facilitated the development of the 'shadow' report on Convention on the Rights of the Child</i> implementation in Ukraine in order to ensure an impartial reflection of the situation on the rights of the child in Ukraine. For the first time, the national report included <i>information on children affected by the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, including those from internally displaced families</i>. The reports helped to address a number of critical gaps across child rights and supported advocacy efforts. (2018)</p> <p>UNICEF's capacity development support resulted in the development of a <i>draft SDGs monitoring system methodology to be approved by order of the Cabinet of Ministers 'on coordination of data collection and SDG monitoring.'</i> To increase the awareness of media about SDGs, <i>UNICEF organized a training for journalists.</i> (2018)</p> <p>In 2019, UNICEF commissioned a <i>Child Poverty report</i> which aims at contributing to the knowledge on child poverty, inequalities and informing the set of new policies and strategies, including the new poverty strategy for which consultations are starting early 2020.</p> <p>Based on the data and recommendations stemming from UNICEF commissioned 'Budget brief on Health', UNICEF advocated for a more nuanced budget planning on the role of sub-national governments in primary health care financing. Based on the expenditure data, UNICEF flagged out that newly consolidated municipalities have a long way to become champions of primary health care financing. (2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNICEF's advocacy on universal and comprehensive social protection for children during the pandemic period - policy paper on social protection, rapid socio-economic assessment undertaken at the onset of the pandemic (2020)</li> <li>- As a result of UNICEF's evidence generation and tailored advocacy the Baby Box programme suspended in summer 2020 due to unfinished Government consultations on the delivery modality, was re-introduced (2020)</li> </ul>		

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					Child poverty reduction measures were discussed by UNICEF's Representative and the President of Ukraine following the Children's Day (next step in the causality chain). <i>In addition, UNICEF used the International Day for Eradication of Poverty to inform the public on the rise of inequality during the pandemic period.</i> A set of creative visuals were developed in cooperation with Young Lions, reaching over 300,000 people online (2020).		
	Policies and programmes are influenced by analysis and advocacy to reduce child poverty		Score 1 (2018)	Score 1 (Score 1)	<p><i>In 2018, UNICEF Ukraine promoted two universal child-focused policies that led to a 2 per cent increase in the social protection budget.</i> The policies are expected to have an impact on at least half a million children.</p> <p>The first policy, which is based on a Finnish model, provides a 'baby box' to every newborn in Ukraine.</p> <p>The second policy is a <i>partial reimbursement of the costs for all families and/or caregivers who officially employ nannies for children below six years old.</i> The policy, which benefited 100,000 families, was enacted through a special tax deduction scheme and was equal to the minimum subsistence level.</p> <p>Both policies are <i>universal</i> in nature. They directly contribute to the realization of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 'no one left behind' principle of the SDGs. The adoption of the new policies resulted in an additional US\$105 million (0.4 percent of the state budget, or 2 percent of the social protection budget).</p> <p>UNICEF submitted an official statement expressing concerns about proposed legislative amendments proposing to introduce an income conditionality to the Universal Child Grant and transformed it into a targeted program paid only to families whose per capita income is below 15% of the benefit, while simultaneously raising the benefit. Following a quick risk analysis on the proposed policy amendments that - if approved - would jeopardize its single universal child grant programme leaving thousands of families without social support, UNICEF issued a public statement that within 24 hours influenced the Ministry's decision. As a result, the UCG was continued supporting around 1.3 mln children on a monthly basis. (2019)</p> <p>As a result of UNICEF's evidence generation and tailored advocacy the Baby Box programme suspended</p>	Evidence based advocacy Resource mobilisation	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					in summer 2020 due to unfinished Government consultations on the delivery modality, was re-introduced UNICEF's evidence generation and advocacy contributed to the Ministry's decision on introducing a new cash benefit programme for families with children of self-employed workers and on softening eligibility criteria for the number of existing programmes (Guaranteed Minimum Income, housing and utility subsidies, etc.).		
Output:4410/A0/05/881/002 POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN	% of newly consolidated municipalities that apply the system of Integrated Social Protection		0 (2019)	8 (4)  At least 10% (2022)			
	% of child and youth friendly municipalities with pre-accreditation (in accordance with UNICEF CFC framework and procedures) (54630)		0 (2017)	10 (10)	UNICEF successfully implemented the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative in 2018. Some 22 municipalities signed a memorandum of understanding and an additional 138 (including some from the conflict-affected regions) expressed interest. The initiative brings high hopes for an accelerated implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the localization of SDGs through a prioritized agenda for children and youth. The municipalities currently covered by memoranda of understanding have 3,652,000 residents, representing 9 per cent of the total population. (2018) To support the SDGs implementation, UNICEF customized the global CFCI handbook, produced a manual with the framework of indicators enabling the establishment of a baseline, and tracked the progress for both SDGs and Convention on the Rights of the Child at municipal level. (2018) The CFCI initiative expanded from 22 to 32 various size cities covering cumulatively 10% of Ukrainian population. All participating municipalities benefitted from a tailored technical assistance that helped crafting a quality situation analysis and action plans. This initiative allowed to leverage around USD 41 mln towards various child focused programmes, addressing rights to safe environment, health, education and leisure. In doing so, UNICEF also supported a further group of municipalities – not	See Annex 2	All children, including most vulnerable

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					officially covered by the programme. A specific attention was given to meaningful child and youth participation through a tailored training programme. As a result, the CRC's 30th anniversary was marked by the unprecedented takeover and shadowing actions happening simultaneously in 25 municipalities. In addition to the in-country CFCI initiative, UNICEF contributed significantly to the global CFCI agenda for the preparation of the first CFCI summit organized in October in Germany. The success of the CFCI in Ukraine was marked by the Inspire Awards in the category of meaningful child participation won by the city of Vinnitsa. (2019) The CFCI in Ukraine continued to be a strong instrument for child-friendly planning and budgeting at municipality level. CFCI's coverage has expanded to 35 municipalities of different size cumulatively covering over 10 percent of the population in Ukraine (2020)		
Output:4410/A0/05/881/003 PUBLIC FINANCES FOR CHILDREN	Amount (in national currency) allocated from the national budget to new (or expanded) COVID-19 social protection programmes that directly or indirectly benefit children (including on-budget development partner funds) in the reporting year [COVID]		0 (2019)	10,900,000,000 (18,500,000,000)	UNICEF also engaged in PF4C at the local level through the established partnerships with 12 municipalities in the Eastern Ukraine by <i>building their capacity in local budgeting and planning. Jointly with local governments UNICEF provided hands on support in costing of the number of key social services for families with children. As a result, budget allocations were approved for funding the measures articulated in eight local plans (2020).</i>	Capacity building	Children in conflict areas
	Evidence generated on budgets and their linkages to child outcomes to improve budget allocations/expenditure for children		Initiating (2019)	Intermediate (Intermediat)	UNICEF's rapid assessment of the state budget for 2021 with the focus on education, social protection and health provided a strong insight in understanding the current trends on budget allocations and in comparing the impact of COVID-19 in budgeting for social sectors (2020)		
	Strengthened capacity of stakeholders in budgeting at all levels of government to improve spending outcomes for children		Initiating (2019)	Initiating (Initiating)	Each of the 22 municipalities conducted a situation analysis on child and youth rights, created an action plan to address the identified gaps, and a budget to support the action plan's implementation. Twelve of the 22 allocated an additional US\$30 million to implement their child and youth friendly action plans. In December 2018, UNICEF acknowledged 11 municipalities as child and youth friendly city candidates. (2018). UNICEF also engaged in PF4C at the local level through the established partnerships with 12 municipalities in		

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p><i>the Eastern Ukraine by building their capacity in local budgeting and planning. Jointly with local governments UNICEF provided hands on support in costing of the number of key social services for families with children. As a result, budget allocations were approved for funding the measures articulated in eight local plans. (2020) – unclear whether government make some changes in budgets and policies or if capacity was built – too early to say (2020)</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, CFCI also contributes in this regard, at least indirectly.</i></p>		
Output:4410/A0/05/881/004 AWARENESS AND DEMAND FOR CHILD RIGHT RELATED SOCIAL SERVICES	Share of families with children in targeted hromadas utilizing social services		30 (2019)	57 (50)	UNICEF supported MOSP with a community mobilization campaign. A reached 1.3M ppl on social media, and with UNICEF support a Ministry's web platform with contacts of local social services was updated and promoted online (2020).	Communication	Children at risk / using social services
	Share of population informed about social services and know where to receive them		40 (2019)	56 (55)	In eastern Ukraine, as part of the integrated social services programme with Child protection, C4D intervention built knowledge and skills of 169 local residents on demand generation and social change to become local leaders in Donetsk and Luhans regions. With capacity building and mentorship support, 12 leaders demonstrated the highest commitment in becoming the agents of changes in their communities and are recommended to be engaged in further community dialogue activities within UNICEF programme intervention. In addition, over 377,167 people were reached through information materials on case-management in child protection and on what social services are, who and where to get them. (2020) <i>Data in narrative RAM refer to absolute numbers, not %.</i>	Communication	Children at risk / using social services In conflict areas
	(a) % of families in target municipalities with children reached with C4D interventions on rights based services		0% (2017)	n/a  At least 50% (2022)			
	% of families with children utilizing newly created child focused services		0% (2017)	n/a  At least 25% of families with children in target municipalities			



Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
				(2022)			
B. Outcome: 4410/A0/05/882 CHILD-FRIENDLY AND FAMILY-ORIENTED SOCIAL WELFARE AND JUSTICE SYSTEMS	Legal and normative framework for child friendly justice system in place (69525)		No (2019)	n/a (YES in 2022)	In 2018, UNICEF supported the Government in drafting a legal framework on justice for children (J4C), including the J4C Law and the Order on Mediation for children in conflict with the law. The ongoing capacity building of police, mediators and professionals working in the field of justice resulted in improved skills and a more child-centred approach. The training programmes for police were integrated into the curricula of leading universities, the Police Academy and in-service training institutions for police. A memorandum was signed between the Ministry of Justice, Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and USAID for the development of new services for diversion and mediation for juveniles in conflict with the law. UNICEF ensured smooth interagency coordination of inter-sectoral platforms, including on J4C and early intervention, bringing together the Ministries of Social Policy, Health, Education, Justice, and Police, as well as sub-national, development and civil society organization partners. Those platforms were instrumental in facilitating dialogue and enhancing cooperation around child rights issues, as well as in promoting new and cross-sectoral models of work. UNICEF contributed to strengthening of the legal framework, in particular - <i>finalization of the draft Law on J4C</i> , which introduces the principles of restorative justice, specialization of professionals, alternatives to incarceration, protection guarantees for children in contact with the law, etc. New priorities were included in UNICEF J4C programme, such as online protection and child abduction (2020)	Evidence-based advocacy Partnership support Communication	
	Disability inclusive social protection instruments are in place (69526)		No (2019)	n/a (YES in 2022)			
	Number of children (0-17 years) living in residential care (69524)	impact – access to services / situation of children	100,000 (2019)	n/a (70,000 in 2022)	UNICEF rendered support to the Government promoting more child-focused welfare reforms, with an increased emphasis on the prevention of separation of children, de-institutionalization and ‘gatekeeping’ through community-based child and family support services (including early intervention) (2019).	Advocacy	Children in residential care

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	National policy on violence against children in place and in line with international standards (69527)	impact – policy change	No (2019)	n/a (YES in 2022)	<p>Advocacy for comprehensive child welfare, DI reform and further strengthening of national “gatekeeping” system at all levels (2020)</p> <p>At the end of December, <i>the Government approved the Mine Action Law</i>, which became the guiding document for mine risk education coordination and scaling up of interventions in the coming years. (2018)</p> <p>UNICEF’s advocacy resulted in prioritization of services for child-victims and witnesses of violence by President and the Government with further introduction of a pilot Barnahus model. UNICEF further expanded its’ positive parenting programmes aiming to prevent VAC, continued GBV services in the East and facilitated several initiatives directed to online protection of children.</p> <p>UNICEF continued advancing the Ending Violence Against Children agenda promoting <i>new programmes aiming to prevent and address violence against children in all settings (family, school, community, online)</i>. The first national inter-sectoral conference on violence was organized uniting different stakeholders to discuss gender sensitive response mechanisms and policies. A joint draft roadmap was developed with the objective of Ukraine joining the Global Partnership on Ending Violence Against Children. In eastern Ukraine, recognizing the increased evidence of conflict impact on attitudes and behavior of adolescents, UNICEF expanded its programme on positive parenting. (2019)</p> <p><i>A UNICEF-supported knowledge, attitudes and practices study from June 2018 documented widespread beliefs reinforcing the culture of violence.</i> Sixty seven per cent of adults interviewed believed that physical punishment could be applied to a child with educational purpose; 46 per cent of men and 32 per cent women respondents believed that the victim of domestic violence was guilty. And one in two people believed that smacking children was not an act of violence. (2018)</p> <p>UNICEF continued to <i>build knowledge and motivate safe practices</i> related to mines and unexploded ordnance through <i>communication for development interventions</i>, including a digital education campaign and capacity building of adult trainers and young leaders on mine risk education. Some 76 teachers became trainers on mine safety and 1,442 children,</p>	Evidence-based advocacy Communication Partnership support Modelling	All children Children in conflict area

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>including 246 peer-to-peer became master trainers who will in return conduct learning sessions on mine risk education for children in Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts in 2019. A digital education campaign with comic cartoons (<a href="https://youtu.be/xGOxsZFJlHE">https://youtu.be/xGOxsZFJlHE</a>) and an edutainment video with a local team of young experimenters (<a href="https://youtu.be/ggZlxRYuxnk">https://youtu.be/ggZlxRYuxnk</a>) reached more than 613,431 children with lifesaving messages on mine safety.</p> <p>UNICEF also initiated a <i>new partnership with Danish Refugee Council-Danish Demining Group</i> on situation analysis on child mine victims and mapping of available services. This was the first ever attempt to strengthen the protective environment for child mine victims through <i>community support networks and awareness raising</i>. It will contribute to the development of essential foundation blocks for comprehensive child mine victim assistance in Ukraine.</p>		
Output:4410/A0/05/882/001 ACCESS TO INTEGRATED SOCIAL SERVICES, INCLUDING IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS	Number of social service workers with responsibility for child protection [standard output indicator]		total 51,000-out of which around 40,000 working with children and families (2019)	In total, 50,000 social service workers			
	Percentage of vulnerable families with children who have access to and utilize social services in targeted regions, including in humanitarian settings [standard output indicator]		No baseline available (survey in the East 2020)	at least 50%			
	Number of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces with intersectoral		Total number: 185,000 (2019)	285,000			

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	programming interventions [standard output indicator]						
	Evaluation of early intervention services and day care models available to young children with delays and disabilities for scaling up [standard output indicator]		NO	YES			
	Core prevention and response interventions addressing violence against children through UNICEF-supported programmes (adapted to context of COVID-19): (a) number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes; and (b) number of girls	impact – access to services / situation of children	0 (2019)	33,000 (5000)	<p>In eastern Ukraine, UNICEF initiated a programme on integrated social services in twelve communities also aiming at <i>preventing the institutionalization of children through creation of local social services</i>. It is anticipated that, with the support of UNICEF, the tools and practices developed, as well as applied integrated models will be documented and inform the Government for further scale up creating the links between the ongoing DI and decentralization reforms. <i>The UNICEF commissioned alternative care system assessment</i> will also inform the on-going DI reform from 2020 on. (2019)</p> <p>UNICEF supported the <i>inter-agency working group on online protection of children from violence</i> (including the issue of sexual exploitation online), as well as supported a range of initiatives at national and regional levels, e.g. national conference on online protection, workshop on e-safety, revision of guidelines for game industry related to e-gaming.</p> <p>UNICEF expanded the coverage of <i>online consultations providing a nationwide access to 30,000 children and caregivers through child helpline</i>, while keeping the focus on GBV/VAC services and online/offline consultations through 12 mobile teams in the conflict affected Eastern Ukraine (around 29,500 survivors of GBV/domestic violence/VAC reached). To ensure access of parents to the information on positive parenting, PSS and other protection issues, during the lockdown, UNICEF introduced <i>online courses for parents, teachers and school psychologists and expanded positive parenting activities in Eastern Ukraine</i>.</p>	Modelling Evidence-based advocacy Innovation – capacity building/supporting	Children victims of violence / all children  Children in conflict areas
	# of Social Workers per 100,000 population (RAM and SMQ indicator)	impact - institutional change & access to services	69 (2019)	83 (40)			

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	Number of social service workers trained on specific knowledge and skills to deliver essential services during the COVID-19 pandemic with UNICEF support in the reporting year [COVID]	effectiveness	0 (2019)	3,000 (1500)	A newly developed training package on positive parenting addresses concerns of children and caregivers. It includes tools to prevent violent methods of discipline and improve communication between adolescents and their parents. This was a new direction for UNICEF's work in Ukraine that, in the long-run, will address the issues of increased violence, bullying and other protection challenges. (2018) 3,200 community professionals participated in capacity building activities (2020)	Capacity building/supporting	All children
	Number of UNICEF-targeted women, girls and boys provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence through UNICEF-supported programmes in the reporting year [COVID] (93-01-L3-07)	impact - policy change & access to services	0 (2019)	29,500 12,000	UNICEF-supported mobile teams continued to address the immediate needs of more than 5,600 women, girls and boys affected by gender-based violence and domestic violence. <i>This work contributed to the development of a legal and administrative framework on domestic violence at the national level.</i> (2018) Humanitarian projects covered around 50,000 boys, girl, and caregivers with psycho-social support and protection activities, including some 500 children with disabilities, 200 children in alternative care. 500 vulnerable children received winterization items, etc. (2020) (MVA) 105 cases identified (75 children/30 adults) received assistance tailored to their needs. Additionally, around 8,000 children living across the contact line gained knowledge on EORE (MRE), another 100,000 benefitted from online programme. (2020)	Modelling Evidence-based advocacy Service provision	Children in conflict area All children
	Status of alternative care policies and programmes adapted to respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic [COVID] (93-01-L3-08)	impact - policy change	NO (2019)	YES (YES )	UNICEF led Child Protection Sub-Cluster ensured smooth coordination of organizations active in the East, mapping of existing projects and services. Sub-cluster conducted 7 coordination meetings for 40 organizations and facilitated several sessions covering international guidelines on CP response, case management during COVID-19. (2020)	Partnership support	Children in the conflict area
	Number of UNICEF-targeted local governments with response plans that include priority measures to address children's risks [COVID]	impact - policy change (effectiveness)	0 (2019)	12 (12)	Capacities of 118 case-managers from 12 target municipalities were enhanced to address social needs of around 15,000 members of vulnerable families with children, including IDPs. (2020)	Capacity building	Children in the conflict area
	Contribution to a policy change that protects child rights and advances the needs of the most vulnerable children during COVID-19 (Yes/No) [COVID].	impact - policy change	0 (2019)	1 (1)	Tools and practices developed, as well as integrated models applied within this programme are documented and shared with national authorities for further expansion under the ongoing decentralization reform. (2020) - <i>contribution brought but unclear whether policy was really changed.</i>	Evidence-based advocacy	All children Vulnerable categories

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					UNICEF translated and disseminated the Global Guidelines among partners which also were used by MOSP for instructions and practical guides on COVID response. (2020)		affected by COVID
	Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	impact – access to services / situation of children	0 (2019)	100 (100)	In government and non-government-controlled areas of Eastern Ukraine, UNICEF and partners addressed social and psychosocial needs of approximately 123,500 children and their caregivers affected by the ongoing conflict. UNICEF also contributed to knowledge generation on child protection by providing children, their caregivers and communities with information on child protection risks to prevent violence against children and gender-based violence cases. (2018) In response to the humanitarian situation, UNICEF continued enhancing capacities of stakeholders at regional and local levels and strengthening child-centered services. In 2019, child protection programme covered more than 45,000 girls (51%) and boys (49%) and their caregivers with psycho-social first aid and other protection activities.	Resource mobilisation - Service delivery Evidence-based advocacy  Capacity building/supporting	Children in conflict areas
Output:4410/A0/05/882/002 CHILD FRIENDLY JUSTICE SYSTEMS	Existence of procedures and services for children in contact with law that are applied and delivered in line with international norms (23-03-L3-03)	impact – access to services / situation of children	NO (2017)	NO (NO)	The restorative justice interventions for juveniles in conflict with the law implemented with a wide range of stakeholders informed UNICEF advocacy for child-friendly and gender sensitive judicial procedures. To facilitate the dialogue and enhance inter-sectoral cooperation around J4C, UNICEF facilitated the interagency coordination platform on Justice for Children (J4C), bringing together Ministries of Justice, Social Policy, Health, Education, Police, Office of the General Prosecutor and other sub-national, development and CSO partners. (2019) In execution of the National Strategy on Reforming J4C, a comprehensive programme for resocialization and preparation to release of juveniles in conflict in the law was developed based on the individual needs' assessment. (2020)	See annex 2	
	Number of girls and boys in conflict with the law who are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence [standard output indicator]		65 (2019)	300		See Annex 2	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
Output:4410/A0/05/882/003 ALTERNATIVE CHILD CARE	An alternative care policy in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children is available in the country (23-03-L3-01)		NO (2019)	NO (NO)	<p>To strengthen monitoring of violations of child rights at local level, including in alternative child care institutions using the child tracking tools, UNICEF signed a <i>memorandum of understanding with the Office of the Ombudsman, Ministry of Social Policy and the Ukrainian Child Rights Network. Trainings of local stakeholders were conducted. (2018).</i></p> <p><i>The ongoing monitoring of alternative child care system jointly with the Office of Ombudsman, Ministry of Social Policy and the Ukrainian Child Rights Network, helped to collect evidence on violations of child rights in 51 child care institutions and advocate with 7 regional and national authorities for the enhancement of gender sensitive child and family-centered social protection system focusing on prevention and “gatekeeping” at local level. The monitoring targeted more than 2,000 children, including those living on the contact line and/or left without parental care. It is noteworthy that recommendations resulted in immediate follow-up/decisions response from regional authorities, e.g. per capita funding for food and supply was increased. The monitoring also helped identifying inconsistencies in legislation; unclear distribution of responsibilities as well as lack of control over the implementation of policies. (2019)</i></p> <p><i>In 2020, the first ever national assessment of the existing alternative care system was conducted. The final report contains an overview of the child protection and alternative care system in Ukraine and recommendations that became the basis for the latest revision of the National Plan of Action on Deinstitutionalization (DI) Reform approved by the Government. (2020)</i></p> <p>Based on the recommendations, MoSP developed a new guide and state procedure on enrolment of children in residential care introducing <i>additional “gatekeeping” measures. (2020)</i></p> <p>Global Guides on Child Protection Strengthening during COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF assisted MoSP in <i>development and dissemination of guidelines on child protection response, guidelines for SSW and information materials/guides</i> with strong messages to local authorities on the importance of implementation of</p>	<p>Partnership support</p> <p>Evidence based support</p> <p>Communication</p> <p>Modelling</p>	<p>Children in alternative care</p> <p>Children in conflict areas</p>



Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>local DI plans, addressing the needs of vulnerable children that returned from boarding schools (2020). Moreover, a <i>Handbook on quality standards for alternative care and Implementation Handbook on international standards for child protection and alternative care are drafted for further implementation of the DI plans at local level.</i> (2020)</p> <p>Under the ongoing DI reform, the transformation of baby-homes is one of the national priorities. <i>Thus, UNICEF initiated transformation of 3 baby-homes in 2 Eastern regions of Ukraine.</i> In the first 2 months of implementation, <i>42 families received prevention support and 52 children were prevented from institutionalization.</i> The project aims to strengthen the existing and develop new preventive services to support children and parents, inclusive of services for children with disabilities. Development of complex transformational plans for those baby-homes will start in 2021.</p>		
	Alternative care policies and strategies in line with the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children exist [standard output indicator]		NO	YES			
	The assessment of alternative child care services is conducted in selected municipalities		NO	YES			
	Number of children (0-17 years) living in formal foster care [standard output indicator]		14,056	20,000			
Output:4410/A0/05/882/004 ACCESS TO VIOLENCE PREVENTION, REPORTING AND RESPONSE MECHANISMS	Municipalities that implement local protocols for the protection of children from violence, abuse and neglect (23-01-L3-10)	Impact – policy and institutional change  (at municipalities level)	0 (2019)	12 (12)	<p>As a result of the first nationwide rapid survey on domestic violence among men and women aged 18-55, conducted in June 2018, UNICEF co-sponsored the launch of 'Talk against violence' programme, a multi-media-based movement aimed at fostering a dialogue on domestic violence, including violence against children and gender-based violence. More than 7.5 million people were reached. The movement also involved the Ministry of Social Policy and the United Nations Population Fund. (2018)</p> <p>As the result of UNICEF's advocacy, in 2020, the issue of violence against children (VAC) was high on the political agenda of the Government. In September 2020, the President of Ukraine issued an Order on</p>	<p>Communication Evidence-based advocacy Partnership support Modelling Capacity building</p>	<p>All children Children in conflict area Children at risk (violence) in Vinnitsia region</p>

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>urgent measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, GBV, protection of rights of child-victims and witnesses of violence, <i>endorsing the Barnahus model</i>. In addition, implementation of the Council of Europe (CoE) Lanzarote Convention became a priority for the Parliament. Thus, UNICEF facilitated consultations with the Law Enforcement Committee of the Parliament, EU Advisory Mission and COE regarding the legislative amendments necessary for the execution of the Convention. (2020)</p> <p>With UNICEF's support, 12 municipalities in conflict-affected areas of the Eastern Ukraine developed <i>working plans on combating VAC and GBV and around 480 professionals (educational professionals, police officers, social workers, etc.) obtained skills and knowledge on prevention of VAC and positive parenting</i>. In line with the Government priorities, UNICEF initiated a <i>pilot project on introduction of a Barnahus model in Vinnitsia region for protection of child-victims and witnesses of violence, including sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking</i>. A thematic inter-agency Working Group was established to develop regulations and guidelines in support to the pilot. <i>Also, the Memorandum was signed with regional authorities ensuring sustainability and ownership of the Barnahus center</i>. UNICEF supports the overall coordination, capacity development of multi-disciplinary <i>team of professionals to cooperate in the framework of Barnahus model</i> (judges, investigators, prosecutors, psychologists, social workers, advocates, etc.).</p> <p>Also, UNICEF expanded its' <i>positive parenting programmes aiming to prevent VAC, as well as developed online courses for parents, teachers and school psychologists</i>. In particular, 2042 parents and caregivers (110 fathers, 1932 mothers) received knowledge on positive parenting through online/offline sessions. Also, a comprehensive programme for mothers serving their sentences in detention, covering positive parenting, prevention of violence, early childhood development was introduced. (2020)</p>		
	Number of girls, boys, women and men benefitting from awareness activities to promote access to services to respond to incidents of		17,630 (2019)	30,000			

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	GBV and VAC [standard output indicator]						
	Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services [standard output indicator]		65,000 (2019, inclusive of conflict related violence)	120,000			
	# people reached through GBV community awareness activities to promote access to services to respond to incidents of GBV		17630 (2019)	29,500 (15,000)			
C. Outcome:4410/A0/05/883 INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY SCHOOL EDUCATION AND EARLY LEARNING	Net enrolment rate in pre-primary education		57.7 (2015)	n/a (70 in 2022)			
	A nation-wide mechanism to identify children of compulsory school age who are not enrolled and/or not attending school is in place and functioning effectively (54782)	impact - institutional change & access to services	NO (2016)	n/a (YES in 2022)	In 2018, to support the strengthening of effective education systems for learning outcomes, UNICEF provided <i>technical support to the Government in planning for the Programme for International Student Assessment implementation through the establishment of an interagency coordinating process</i> . UNICEF also contributed to the development of the <i>national roadmap</i> . For evidence-based policy making, UNICEF contributed to PISA through the <i>development of National Implementation Roadmap and associated National Communication Strategy, as well as dedicated PISA website</i> . Identified gaps will be addressed in coming years. (2019) Finalization of the <i>Out of School Children's Report</i> provides evidence for policy development, the advocacy for and capacity building for improving access to quality education <i>for the most vulnerable children in Ukraine</i> . In 2020, Ministries of Education, Health and Social Policy worked together towards adaptation and official endorsement in Ukraine of the <i>WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)</i> . UNICEF made a critical contribution through <i>technical support, expertise and coordination</i> .	Capacity building/supporting  Evidence-based advocacy	
	Percentage of children in conflict-affected settings whose interrupted access to education is resolved, annually (54784)	impact - access to services	0 (2017)	n/a (100 in 2018 – fully achieved)	In 2018, UNICEF continued to ensure uninterrupted access to quality education in conflict-affected areas in Eastern Ukraine. The <i>safe schools concept</i> adopted within the education reform became an entry point for UNICEF for modelling the provision of a competency-	Modelling/piloting Resource mobilisation	Children in conflict areas

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>based safe and enabling learning environment for the achievement of better learning outcomes for children. <i>Fourteen selected educational facilities started implementing their individual action plans covering 2018/2019.</i> Rapid needs and gap assessments, along with teacher, student and community consultations, informed school plans, with safety of children and new student-centred teaching methodologies as main objectives. <i>Approved plans were co-financed by local authorities and UNICEF.</i></p> <p>UNICEF advocated for and supported the implementation of Safe School Operation Framework, particularly in conflict affected areas.</p> <p>In 2020, UNICEF completed a three year-long project with the Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD). The project yielded evidence in areas including, but not limited to, adolescents' resilience in armed conflict, role of school connectedness, life skills and positive parent-adolescent relationships. CO presented the generated evidence to GOU partners, and also (together with UNICEF HQ and SeeD) to UNICEF global community. (<i>Ukraine SCORE Index (scoreforpeace.org)</i>)</p> <p><i>State Institute of Educational Analytics partnered with UNICEF to implement a National Assessment of Schools' preparedness to provide education during the global pandemic (with UNICEF support).</i> The survey covered over 75% of Schools in the country and collected feedback from principals, teachers, parents and children. <i>The results were used by MoES to plan the school re-opening and to prepare the Annual Education Conference.</i> Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights referenced the data in a briefing note on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Government continued to endorse the Safe and Child-Friendly Schools (SCFS) model to integrate principles of child-friendly, safe and protective learning environment, particularly in conflict affected areas of Eastern Ukraine. <i>UNICEF helped implement SCFS in 50 Schools located along the 'contact line' in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine.</i> In 2020, an online conference engaged 100 representatives of the Safe schools in mainstreaming of SCFS indicators into their annual workplans. 120 representatives of in-service</p>	<p>Evidence-based advocacy</p> <p>Partnership support</p>	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					teacher training institute and 25 national master trainers received specific SCFS training.		
	(a) Percentage of pre-primary age children (3-6 years) who are enrolled in pre-primary education		(a) 57.7% (2015) <sup>60</sup>	(a) 70% (2022)			
	(e) Existence of a strengthened system for adolescent participation [standard output indicator]		Score 1 (2019)	n/a Score 2 (2022)			
Output:4410/A0/05/883/001 ACCESS TO QUALITY INCLUSIVE PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR MOST DISADVANTAGED	Service Delivery - Early learning - Number of children benefiting from early childhood education through alternative approaches (such as home-based provision of ECD, accelerated school readiness models, parent education, among others) with support from UN	Impact - access to services / situation of children	0 (2019)	725 (1500)	In 2018, as part of the ongoing New Ukrainian School education reform, <i>UNICEF supported the Ministry to improve the learning environment and create opportunities for scaling up Early Childhood Environment services in Eastern Ukraine and across the country.</i> Support was provided for the implementation of an <i>early childhood education rating system</i> . This tool was designed to assess group programmes for preschool-kindergarten aged children, and included a rapid review of the early learning context used to align the Basic Standards of Preschool Education with international early childhood education standards. In 2019, In 2019, the Ministry of Education (MOES) continued the implementation of the “New Ukrainian School” reform aimed at setting out the values and principles of a child-centered model of education and pedagogy of partnership that addressed gender norms and stereotypes. UNICEF supported the Ministry’s efforts to advance key elements and improve access to quality, inclusive, competency-based and violence-free education, <i>including in eastern Ukraine, where UNICEF humanitarian interventions reached the most vulnerable school and preschool children on both sides.</i> UNICEF also contributed to the formulation of the “ <i>Concept of preschool development</i> ” as well as in <i>generation and analysis of data to inform policies and programmes, through ECERS, a tool designed to assess quality of preschool education.</i> For the reform’s national scaling, UNICEF contributed to the identification of <i>best practices, lessons learned and production of capacity building materials.</i> To enhance inclusive education, UNICEF advocated for and build capacities on ICF implementation through a ToT	Evidence-based advocacy  Capacity building/supporting	Children in conflict areas  All children  Vulnerable children in conflict areas (unspecified)

<sup>60</sup> State statistics service of Ukraine, 2015.

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>course and an innovative on-line training simulator for use in primary schools, while <i>providing technical support to MoES in reviewing the draft National Strategy of Inclusive Education 2020-2030</i>.</p> <p>In 2020, the Government of Ukraine <i>endorsed</i> the Basic Component of preschool education and prepared for the endorsement the Concept of the preschool education with focus on safe, quality and inclusive preschool education for disadvantaged children. In addition, the MoES piloted the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scales (ECERS) assessment to strengthen quality preschool education across Ukraine. <i>UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the MoES to develop these important policy documents as well as conduct the ECERS piloting to ensure evidence-based quality policy and programming, as well as strengthen quality preschool education.</i></p> <p>(COVID) Also, UNICEF provided technical support to the MoES and MoH in the development of recommendations on re-opening of pre-schools, including on safe operation and hygiene protocols as well as MoES's brief note on preschool learning with recommendations for teachers and parents on learning and development activities at home during the quarantine.</p> <p><i>To further improve the access to preschools, including the most vulnerable, UNICEF and the MoES developed a plan how to support introduction of alternative child-friendly modalities of pre-school education services in selected municipalities across Ukraine.</i></p>		
	System Strengthening – Early learning – Existence of quality teaching and learning environments for early learning – score (1-4), see guidance	impact institutional change	- 2 (2017)	2 (2)	<p><i>UNICEF supported the MoES to build capacity of preschool personnel and parents on quality preschool education and child-friendly approach to ensure a quality inclusive environment for preschool children through 1) face-to-face and online trainings of 850 preschool teachers across Ukraine and 450 parents in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts on quality preschool education, benefitting 11,000 children; 2) 12 webinars with the MoES for 15,000 educators on how to create a quality education environment in preschools and develop key competencies among children; 3) national advocacy face-to-face events for 100 representatives of local educational authorities and In-service Teacher Training Institutes on strengthening quality preschool education; 4) development of communication material</i></p>	Partnership support  Capacity building/supporting	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					for parents, preschool teachers, and local authorities on the elements of quality preschool education according to the European Quality Framework, recommendations for systematic approach to quality of preschool education. In partnership with Ministry of Education and Science during April-May, UNICEF conducted LearningAtHome digital campaign, aimed at developing skills and competencies of preschoolers at home during COVID-19 restrictions, reaching some 5 million people across Ukraine. The campaign included videos for parents on how to talk with children about COVID-19 and how to organize a day with children during quarantine, 3 webinars for preschool teachers on development activities and how to organize distance learning. In November 2020 UNICEF and MoES launched a NUMO comprehensive campaign on quality preschool education, focused on learning and development of children in preschools and at home. <i>The NUMO campaign provides platform and tools for caregivers to support a child development when pre-school services are unavailable.</i> The campaign is implemented through a chat bot (in Viber and Telegram messengers, 4,000+ downloads) and online-platform (45,000 users monthly) and promoted via communication channels (TV, outdoor, online advertising, in trains and public transport, direct mailing targeting educators), More than 12,000 vulnerable children living along the contact line in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts benefitted from education supplies, ECD and learning kits, sport equipment to support learning during the COVID-19.		
	(b) Existence of quality teaching and learning environment for early learning (based on the SP indicators)		NO (2017)	n/a YES (2022)			
	(c) % of parents who know about the benefits of early learning to their children and can assess its quality [standard output indicator]		17%	50%			
Output:4410/A0/05/883/002 PROVISION OF QUALITY COMPETENCY-	Number of children provided with teaching and learning materials to support home study in short term school closures with UNICEF support in the reporting year [COVID]	Effectiveness	0 (2019)	2,589 (3,000)	During the Spring 2020 lockdown, the Office of the President and MoES initiated a National School On-line project aiming at production and national broadcast of televised lessons for Secondary School. UNICEF provided financial and technical support to the development of lessons for Grades 1- 4 and partnered	Capacity building/supporting	



Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
BASED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR CHILDRE					with a private media for sign-language translation of 532 lessons for all grades. An assessment revealed that at least 60% of Schools in Ukraine used TV lessons to facilitate learning during the lockdown. In the Fall of 2020, UNICEF supported Ministry of Digital Transformation and MoES to develop accessible national distance-learning platform.		
	System Strengthening - Inclusive Ed. - Assessment and support of children with disabilities done through the use of multidisciplinary teams, working under the social model of disability - score (1-4), see guidance	impact institutional change	- 2 (2019)	2.5 (2.5)	To advance inclusive education reform, UNICEF supported in-service teacher's modules on inclusion, as well as the establishment of 500 inclusive resource centres across the country, with the mandate to assist educators to include children with special needs in classes. A comprehensive guide on the structure and operations of the centres was produced and provided to inclusive resource centre staff. (2018) In 2020, the Government continued to prioritize and plan programs that promote Inclusive learning environment for children with disabilities. In alignment with this priority, UNICEF and partners developed a Cyrillic font that helps mitigate difficulties caused by dyslexia. This is the first time that such font is developed for Cyrillic alphabet. In 2020, Ministries of Education, Health and Social Policy worked together towards adaptation and official endorsement in Ukraine of the WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). UNICEF made a critical contribution through technical support, expertise and coordination.	Capacity building/supporting	Children with disabilities
	System Strengthening - Inclusive Ed. - Existence of curricula and support from teachers and school administrators that are inclusive of children with disabilities - score (1-4), see guidance		2 (2019)	2.5 (2.5)	In 2018, while competency-based learning and LSE were mainstreamed into the New Ukrainian School reform agenda, the Government, with UNICEF support, initiated the scaling up of the LSE programme through in-service teacher training and a newly developed online module. More than 21,000 teachers across the country already completed the LSE course. In 2019, UNICEF and MoES completed the modelling of "Safe school concept" in 14 education facilities in eastern Ukraine to create safe, protective and inclusive school environment. Following the review of the results, MoES integrated this model to all 25 in-service teacher training centres to scale it up. In addition, an LSE training curriculum for primary teachers supported by UNICEF was developed and incorporated in in-service teacher training.	Advocacy Modeling	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	System Strengthening - Inclusive Ed. - Pre-service and in-service teacher training includes modules on diversity and inclusion issues - score (1-4), see guidance		2 (2019)	2.5 (2)	See above.		
	Service Delivery - Schools that received support from UNICEF through the child-friendly school or similar model volume		14 (2019)	50 (35)			
Output:4410/A0/05/883/003 COMPLETION OF A FULL CYCLE OF COMPULSORY INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR ALL CHILDREN	Service Delivery - Emergency response - UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations accessing formal or non-formal basic education (including pre-primary schools/early childhood learning spaces), see guidance	impact – access to services / situation of children	38.400 (2019)	34.700 (435.00)	<p>UNICEF developed a research tool to assess the impact of risk exposure on adolescent development and the protective nature the education system plays in mitigating the impact of risk exposure for different groups. The tool was endorsed by the Government as an impact assessment tool for joint pilot projects. UNICEF supported the implementation of related interventions. (2018)</p> <p>UNICEF was instrumental in providing coordination and guidance to the education sector on conflict sensitive education through capacity building efforts of partners. The education cluster, co-chaired by Save the Children and UNICEF, continued to document attacks on schools and advocate with all the parties in the conflict on the importance of respecting international humanitarian law. Additional advocacy was conducted with the Government of Ukraine to endorse the Safe School Declaration. This included two roundtable events, which contributed to an official recommendation to sign the declaration issued by the MoES to the Vice Prime Minister. (2018)</p> <p>The first SCORE report jointly launched with MOES provided further evidence on the impact of risk exposure on adolescent development. The protective role of the education system was assessed by SCORE through the concept of 'School Connectedness', the acquisition of life skills as well as that of parenting dimensions.</p> <p>After several years of high-level advocacy, technical support and capacity building by UNICEF, the education cluster and partners, the Government endorsed the Safe School Declaration, a significant step in ensuring safe access to education in conflict-affected areas. It is expected that UNICEF and partners will</p>	<p>Evidence-based advocacy</p> <p>Resources mobilization</p> <p>Partnership support</p>	Children in conflict areas

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>provide technical assistance and capacity building for its implementation.</p> <p><i>Education in emergency response was provided to conflict affected regions reaching 37,400 vulnerable school and preschool age children through the provision of education supplies, school furniture, sports equipment, rehabilitating most critically damaged schools. 680 teachers benefited from capacity building efforts on identified priority topics (Life Skills Education (LSE), including issues on inclusivity, tolerance and diversity.</i></p> <p>In 2020 UNICEF with education in emergency (EiE) response have reached 34,700 school and preschool age girls and boys in NGCA and in areas along the contact line in GCA, providing them with <i>educational supplies</i>, rehabilitating schools that are in most critical need, and building capacity of 216 teachers on identified priority topics (Life Skills Education (LSE), Conflict Sensitive Education (CSE), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). 2,060 schools across the country with an estimated 420,000 children were supported with implementation of the COVID-19 safe school operations guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) and Ministry of Health (MoH)</p> <p><i>A total of 26,500 boys and girls benefitted from emergency repairs of education facilities (inclusive of WASH) and provision of key education materials and supplies. Another 9,900 children benefited from conflict-sensitive, risk-informed and life-skills-based education delivered by 212 teachers trained by UNICEF and its partners in 2020. Capacity building programs on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Life Skills Education (LSE) were introduced in NGCA for the first time, supporting the development of resilience and positive coping mechanisms for boys and girls affected by the ongoing conflict.</i></p> <p>Building on the success of the ECARO's 2018 <i>Rapid Review of Out of School Children (OOSC) in Ukraine</i>, in 2020 UNICEF in partnership with the Institute of Educational Analytics (IEA) completed a detailed review of available systems of OOSC-related data collection. The project identified data gaps, made policy recommendations for better cross agency</p>		

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					monitoring, and mapped groups of children in most risk of being out of school. While the final report is being prepared, IEA already used the findings for planning of Government-funded activities towards developing monitoring module in 2021. Most importantly, the project has strengthened local expertise and capacity to build quality reports in adjacent areas of education sector with the use of contextualized UNICEF terminology and approaches.		
	System Strengthening - EMIS - National EMIS provides data on attendance and dropout - score (1-4), see guidance (22-01-L3-40)		2 (2019)	2 (2)			
	# of Safe Schools Declaration commitments operationalized by the Government of Ukraine with the support of UNICEF [custom indicator]		0	3			
Output:4410/A0/05/883/004 ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES INCREASED IN PREPARATION OF ADULT LIFE	System Strengthening - Skills - National education/training policies and plans support the mainstreaming of skills development within the national system - score (1-4), see guidance		1 (2019)	2 (2)	UNICEF supported the Government in the development of the national youth strategy 2020-2025 and the model of youth participation. U-report expanded to 74,000 U-reporters (70 per cent girls and 30 per cent boys) who were engaged through weekly polls. Data was regularly used by central institutions including the Ministries of Justice, Youth and Sports, Social Policy and Health. An additional 10,000 young people were reached through a U-ambassadors' peer-to-peer campaign and 360 received legal counselling through uPartners. (2018) UNICEF continued to support MoYS to finalize and adopt the National Youth Strategy. The draft Strategy prioritizes cross-sectoral approach to the development of young people's competencies and increasing their resilience over the next decade, taking into account the pandemic impact. It was endorsed by Cabinet of Ministers and is anticipated to be signed by the President. The Strategy served as the blueprint for the MoYS development of the State Program "Youth of Ukraine". <i>Thus the national education/training policies and plans does not support the mainstreaming of skills development within the national system, as expected.</i>	Advocacy	
	Number of adolescent girls and boys who completed a skills development program		1401 (2019)	23654 (3000)	The UNICEF UPSHIFT programme was launched in Kharkiv city, Eastern Ukraine's largest city. Four waves were organized, with the participation of 40 teams of	Communication	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>young people trained to build skills and capacities suitable for the 21st century, including designing and implementing social impact projects. A small grants project promoting civic engagement also was launched in the conflict-affected areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, reaching 1,619 adolescents through 26 projects in its first wave. UNICEF promoted girls' empowerment through the UPSHIFT programme, and their participation reached 72 per cent. This was communicated widely through social media, while joining efforts with more than 75 partners in support of the United Nations Secretary-General's campaign UNiTE to End Violence against Women (UNiTE). (2018)</p> <p>In 2019, UNICEF contributed to the drafting of the National Youth Strategy 2020-2025. U-Report further consolidated its position as a platform for young people's engagement with an annual increase of 25% with over 90,000 subscribers, while an innovative approach supporting local engagement of young people in civic matters was launched. To strengthen civic participation demand and skills UNICEF engaged 24,000 young people through a series of activities aimed at increasing resilience and civic engagement while also building active citizenship skills of 35,000 adolescents (45% boys, 55% girls) through extracurricular skills-building gender responsive program.</p> <p>UPSHIFT saw an extensive expansion to six additional cities and contributed to building 21st century skills for over 4,700 young people. With a focus on youth with disabilities, it contributed to advocacy for inclusion, resulting in an Ukrainian UPSHIFTer addressing the Parliament, the UN General Assembly and taking over UNICEF ED Fore 's twitter's account on Children' Day.</p> <p>In February UNICEF conducted two face-to-face waves of UPSHIFT programme in Mariupol, offering vulnerable adolescents to acquire skills and establish their own social impact ventures. Second wave was thematically focused on media literacy. With the outbreak of COVID, UNICEF has equipped adolescents with skills to cope with the pandemic circumstances and engage them in emergency response.</p>	<p>Capacity building/supporting</p> <p>Mobilising support</p>	

Outcome outputs and	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					Thirty-seven adolescents received training from leading environmental experts and developed solutions to counteract climate change in their municipalities. In total during 2020 some 75,000 young people were engaged in the projects designed by 161 UPSHIFT participants. Building on its 2-years program on conflict resolution skills, UNICEF and MoES developed peer-to-peer mediation toolkit and video tutorial on solving conflicts, and promoted it among 1,000 educators in conflict-affected area. With the schools' closure in March and consequent frustration, anxiety and increased violence, UNICEF conducted series of 55 online workshops "Solving conflicts in digital space" reaching 2177 adolescents and 1883 adults. <i>And many others</i>		
	# of adolescents and youth engaged through U-Report to boost volunteer community participation		54,000 (2017)	n/a 200,000 (2022)			
	#of adolescent girls and boys participating or leading civic engagement initiatives [standard output indicator]		6,751 (2019)	20,000			
D. Outcome:4410/A0/05/884 IMPROVED QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH-CARE SERVICES	4.1 Children < 1 year receiving DTP-containing vaccine at national level [standard output indicator]  <i>Data source:</i> <i>Ukravac</i>	impact – access to services / situation of children	B: 53.2% (2017)	(T: >90% in all regions (oblasts) (2022))	UNICEF continued to support the Government in ensuring an <i>uninterrupted supply of vaccines</i> through international procurement in 2018. UNICEF also provided <i>technical assistance</i> to the Ministry of Health by participating in the working group on the reform of the procurement of drugs, while building the capacity of newly recruited staff from the recently established central procurement agency through their participation in the Vaccine Procurement Forum organized by UNICEF Supply Division. (2018). UNICEF and the World Health Organization facilitated and participated in the Effective Vaccines Management assessment. The primary aim of the exercise was to identify bottlenecks and good vaccine management practices. The agencies also used the assessment to increase the capacity of the Government in conducting immunization programme internal audits. With UNICEF assistance, Ukraine optimized the immunization schedule in line with World Health Organization and UNICEF recommendations. An unnecessary second dose of BCG was removed, and the	Resource mobilisation  Capacity building / supporting  Partnership support	All children

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					hepatitis B schedule was optimized for the opportunity to use combined vaccines. (2018)		
	<p>4.2 Oblasts with at least 80% coverage of measles-containing vaccine for children &lt; 1 year [standard output indicator]</p> <p>Data source: Ukravac</p>	impact – access to services / situation of children	tbd	(14)	<p>Recent data from the National Health Index Survey confirmed the challenges associated with the immunization programme. Support for vaccination among parents with children stagnated at 74.5 per cent. The percentage of the population with negative attitudes toward immunization did not change significantly in spite of advocacy and public education efforts in 2018. The percentage with such negative attitudes decreased by only 3 per cent, from 12.7 per cent in 2017 to 9.6 per cent in 2018.</p> <p>UNICEF continued to support the Government in monitoring the measles outbreak, collecting data related to the outbreak and undertaking data analysis, while providing communication support daily. Considerable challenges remained, and measles continued to pose a national threat. (2018).</p> <p>Up to 27,000 school-aged children were vaccinated against measles in one region raising the vaccination coverage up to 90%. In another region, up to 176,000 children were vaccinated against measles corresponding to 96.5% of children attending kindergartens and schools. (2019)</p>	<p>Resource mobilisation</p> <p>Capacity building / supporting</p> <p>Partnership support</p>	All children
	<p>4.3 % of HHs consuming iodized salt [standard output indicator]</p> <p>Data source: UNICEF survey</p>	impact – access to services / situation of children	20.7% (2012 MICS)	(65%)	In partnership with different stakeholders, UNICEF engaged in high level advocacy pushing for the adoption for a mandatory Universal Salt Iodisation legislation, while preparing a national survey of iodine status among women of reproductive age. (2019)	<p>Evidence based advocacy</p> <p>Partnership support</p>	All children



Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	4.4 Rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV  <i>Data source: Centre of Public Health and Research Institute of Epidemiology and Infectious Diseases of Ukraine</i>	impact – access to services / situation of children	B: 3.3% (2016)	(T: <2% (2022))	<p>In early 2020, UNICEF continued to advocate for universal salt iodization (USI) at a national level through evidence generation from a national survey on iodine status of women of reproductive age. UNICEF also continued advocacy for a law mandating USI at country level, in partnership with IGN, to support the PHC in submission of a draft law to the Cabinet of Ministers. The national iodine survey was set to begin the pilot and cognitive interviewing stage, in March 2020 but was interrupted by the onset of the covid-10 outbreak in country</p> <p>As part of the elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV (e-MTCT) and congenital syphilis agenda, UNICEF initiated the process of validation for Ukraine. During the year, the e-MTCT working group was established under the public health centre and made a substantial progress in the implementation of the e-MTCT validation roadmap. (2018)</p> <p>UNICEF also provided technical support to ensure proper treatment of opportunistic infections in HIV positive children. The situation analysis of HIV/TB in children was conducted and presented to national health authorities. Sixty TB doctors and were trained on HIV/TB in children. (2018)</p> <p>In the non-governmental controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk, UNICEF delivered five shipments of antiretroviral drugs and other HIV treatment commodities, ensuring access to life saving medications and uninterrupted treatment for 11,200 people living with HIV, including 214 children. (2018)</p>	<p>Evidence-based advocacy</p> <p>Capacity building/supporting</p>	<p>HIV positive children</p> <p>Children in conflict areas</p>
Output:4410/A0/05/884/001 QUALITY INTEGRATED MCH INTERVENTIONS, INCLUDING IMMUNIZATION, NUTRITION SERVICES	Number of health facilities that received UNICEF support to maintain essential maternal, newborn and child health services since COVID-19 disruptions; disaggregated by type of support [COVID]	Effectiveness Impact – access to services / situation of children	0 (2019)	165 (138)	<p>To further strengthen the cold chain along the contact line, UNICEF supported 78 health facilities, providing cold chain equipment and installing larger cold rooms in two health facilities in government-controlled areas. (2018).</p> <p>In NGCA, UNICEF provided life-savings support on immunization. This included the procurement of 110,000 IPV doses and syringes, as well as 357 cold chain equipment. In addition, health care workers benefited from tailored made trainings. The IPV catch up campaign in NGCA is an important step in closing polio gaps in Ukraine. UNICEF also supported HIV and TB exposed children in NGCA via multidisciplinary clinical teams and free medicine e-vouchers for</p>	<p>Capacity building/support</p> <p>Advocacy</p> <p>Partnership support</p>	Children in conflict areas

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					children with HIV and TB or whose parents have HIV or TB. (2019) 144 medical facilities across Ukraine received 300 oxygen concentrators, 1000 pulse oximeters and other diagnostic medical and non-medical equipment. (2020) UNICEF with WHO advocated and supported the design of a National IPC Strategy and provided support to 13 health care facilities in the development and implementation of local procedures on IPC/WASH. (2020)		
	DHSS targeted districts in which barriers and bottlenecks related to child survival are monitored in selected districts (21-03-L3-08)	Impact – policy change	0 (2019)	0 (3)			Children at risk (health)
	Number of health facilities that received support to maintain essential immunization services since COVID-19 disruptions; disaggregated by type of support [COVID]	Effectiveness	0 (2019)	5 (5)		Capacity building/support	All children Children at risk (COVID)
	Number of Community Health Workers receiving support to maintain essential maternal, newborn and child health services since COVID-19 disruptions; disaggregated by type of support. [COVID]	Effectiveness	0 (2019)	8,541 (500)	During 2018, UNICEF facilitated the dialogue among various stakeholders involved in health reform and improved their understanding and capacity through several nation-wide events and dedicated Summer and Winter Schools. In total, more than 600 health workers and managers from all regions of Ukraine strengthened their knowledge on health management and public health. (2018) Around 1,500 primary health care workers, including in conflict affected regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, staff from Public Health Centre and Immunization managers were trained on planning, forecasting and managing vaccines' supply. (2019) UNICEF continued its contribution to the primary health care level reform by supporting MOH introducing a new model of care delivery for mothers and children as well as advocating for their inclusion into the package of care financed by the State. A team of national trainers was trained through South-South cooperation and 100 front-line medical workers were supported with Home Visitor Kits benefitting 400 most disadvantaged families. (2020)	Capacity building/support	All children Children at risk (COVID)

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	Status of UNICEF supporting Health System Strengthening in context of COVID-19; disaggregated by type of support: (Yes/No) [COVID]	impact - institutional change	0 (2019)	1 (1)	UNICEF significantly enabled Public Health Center building up efficient COVID-19 related data management system to collect, clean up and analyze incoming data from all of Ukraine. (2020). This year, UNICEF contributed to the health reform at primary health care level providing opportunities for restoring trust to state health care system and improving the quality of services, including vaccination. Public dialogues were promoted through a School of Public Health with 220 participants from all regions and other events. (2019)	Evidence based advocacy  Communication	All children
	Number of parents/caregivers of children under 5 receiving parenting support to improve care and development of their children with support of UNICEF in the reporting year [COVID]	impact – access to services / situation of children	0 (2019)	800 (600)		Capacity building/support	All children Children at risk (COVID)
	Existence of a budgeted integrated multi-sectoral communication strategy/plan to support the promotion of the priority life-saving and protective behaviors within affected communities (COVID)	impact – behaviour and attitudes change	NO (2019)	NO (NO)	To increase the acceptance of vaccines among parents, UNICEF supported the Government through communication interventions reaching more than 7 million people. More than 250,000 parents were engaged with education content on social media on vaccination and measles. Approximately 800,000 mothers saw personal video stories of popular bloggers-mothers about their experience with vaccination. More than 2.6 million parents learned about the risks of infectious diseases by watching a YouTube video ( <a href="https://goo.gl/TqfpBB">https://goo.gl/TqfpBB</a> ). (2018 – outside Covid)	Communication	
	Health providers providing home-visiting services with adequate skills related to early detection and intervention for children with developmental risk, delay or disabilities (21-01-L3-04)	indirect impact - institutional change & access to services	0 (2019)	0 (30)	Trained through South-South cooperation and 100 front-line medical works were supported with Home Visitor Kits benefitting 400 most disadvantaged families. (2020)		
	Costed implementation plan for maternal, newborn and child health care available in selected districts (21-03-L3-06)	impact – policy change	3 (2019) 0 (2020)	0 (3)			
	Number of primary caregivers of children aged 0-23 months who received IYCF counselling		TBD	TBD			

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	Number of health professionals with increased capacities on MCH, including immunization		1,500 (2019)	4,000			
Output:4410/A0/05/884/002 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO QUALITY HIV/AIDS AND PMTCT	Number of pregnant women, adolescents and children living with HIV on antiretrovirals with UNICEF support at the end of the reporting period according to national guidelines [COVID]	Effectiveness impact – access to services / situation of children	0 (2019)	3,544 (1.287)	UNICEF also initiated revision of PMTCT normative documents to meet the latest WHO recommendations. Based on available official data, Ukraine made further progress in reduction of MTCT rates and reached WHO-recommended indicator 2% in 2018 children cohort and less than 2% in 2019 cohort (preliminary data). In NGCA, UNICEF continued to support HIV and TB exposed children and their families, via multidisciplinary clinical teams, psycho-social services and e-vouchers for free medication. (2020) As part of the elimination of Mother to Child transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis agenda, all the required measures, including pre-validation reports on human rights of pregnant women and PMTCT country assessment for the pre-validation exercise were supported. In addition, UNICEF also developed EMTCT database in all 25 regions and supported the implementation of the e-MTCT roadmap. (2019)	Resource mobilisation  Evidence-based advocacy	HIV positive children  Children in conflict areas
	Implementing policies and/or strategies for the integration of key HIV/AIDS interventions into child-centered service points and the degree of scale within countries	impact – policy change	NO (2019)	YES (NO)	While developing and supporting adolescent-oriented services in primary health care in two pilot regions, UNICEF also trained 385 service providers on youth friendly approaches. (2018) UNICEF advocated and provided inputs to the revision of the law on the minimum age of consent for adolescents to receive health services. UNICEF also supported the update and review of prevention of mother to child transmission guidelines, while optimizing antiretroviral treatment for children, pregnant women and adults in the context of the emergency response in non-government-controlled areas of eastern Ukraine. (2018) To strengthen coordination in the area of adolescent health, in 2018, UNICEF supported the establishment of the National Adolescent Health Advisory Group under the Ministry of Health. This group discussed the revision of policy documents, such as those defining the age of adolescence and of consent and a screening questionnaire for adolescents. (2018) On adolescent's health, UNICEF contributed to the draft legislation on the definition of adolescent age and	Modelling/piloting Capacity building/supporting Evidence-based advocacy	HIV positive children  Adolescents  Children/adolescents in conflict areas

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					age of consent to received health services and promoted the integration of youth friendly and gender sensitive services into primary and secondary health care levels. The on-line course on adolescent health for primary health doctors was developed. UNICEF advocated for the revision of Law on the minimal age of consent for adolescents to receive health services. Although the majority of points were accepted for amendment by parliamentarians, the approval of the law is still pending. Moreover, some key points were withdrawn from the law, such as the 16 y.o. age of consent, some points on confidentiality, etc. UNICEF continued supporting Ukraine on ARV procurement for the whole country. To strengthen the coordination in the area of adolescents' health, UNICEF raised the issue of youth friendly services with the Government following the massive closure of Youth Friendly Clinic. (2020)		
	# of children and their parents from HIV and TB affected families benefited from the free medicine e-voucher program in humanitarian situation	Effectiveness impact – access to services / situation of children	937 (2019)	1.100 (350)	In conflict-affected areas of Donetsk and Luhansk, both in government and non-government-controlled areas, 1,123 families with children under five living along the contact line benefited from an e-voucher system which gave them access to essential medicines. (2018) In total, 1100 beneficiaries received e-vouchers for free medicines and 671 children received clinical monitoring and psycho-social support	Resource mobilisation	Children in conflict areas
	(a) # of service providers provided with capacity building on HIV-related issues		(a) 1,197	(a) 1,500 (cumulative)			
	# of children, adolescent and young mothers provided with HIV-related integrated services		0	200			
	Standard package of care&support services for HIV positive children and adolescents and their families developed and institutionalized [standard output indicator]		NO	YES			
	Percentage of HIV-exposed infants receiving a virologic test for HIV within 2 months of birth [standard output indicator]		80%	95%			
Output:4410/A0/05/884/003 EVIDENCE-BASED	Policy for home visits of new borns is developed and/or revised, adopted and in use (21-01-L3-07)	impact – policy change	3 (2019)	0 (3)			All children

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
DATA, DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY AND STRATEGY AND DESIGN OF MCH SERVICE			(modified)				
	An analysis of sex-disaggregated infant and child mortality estimates is produced (21-03-L3-02)		NO (2019)	NO (NO)			All children (under 5)
	National legislation and normative frameworks on USI are developed (54818) (nutrition instead of USI since 2021)	Impact – policy change	0 (2017)	0 (0)	In early 2020, UNICEF continued to advocate for universal salt iodization (USI) at a national level through evidence generation from a national survey on iodine status of women of reproductive age. UNICEF also continued advocacy for a law mandating USI at country level, in partnership with IGN, to support the PHC in submission of a draft law to the Cabinet of Ministers. The national iodine survey was set to begin the pilot and cognitive interviewing stage, in March 2020 but was interrupted by the onset of the covid-10 outbreak in country (2020) The outbreak also shifted government priorities to crisis response and the review of the draft law was put on hold. In December 2020, the PHC reviewed the draft law with their lawyers and the possibility of submitting the draft law to Parliament through the Parliamentary Committee on Health of the Nation after renewed interest and support. (2020) UNICEF is supporting the First Lady's Office and the Working Group through technical support on Norms and Standards for school meals, and will continue to support the Working Group in 2021 on issues such as physical education, healthy lifestyle, and nutrition. (2020)	Evidence-based advocacy Communication Partnership support	All children
	(b) New MNCH policy framework developed and adopted		(b) No (Not yet developed)	(b) Yes (Developed for adoption)			
	(e) Existence of a functional national multisectoral committee for nutrition		NO	YES			
	(f) MCH services delivery model incorporated in the health reform benefit package		(f) No (Not yet developed)	(f) Yes (Developed for adoption)			
E. Outcome: 4410/A0/05/885 ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING	Proportion of the population using a safely managed drinking water service at community level produced [standard output indicator]	impact – access to services / situation of	92% (2017)	94%			

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
WATER AND REDUCED EXPOSURE TO ANY ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS	Source: Joint Monitoring report (UNICEF/WHO), State Statics Service of Ukraine	children (population)					
	Population having an improved sanitation facility produced [standard output indicator]  Source: Joint Monitoring report (UNICEF/WHO), State Statics Service of Ukraine	impact – access to services / situation of children (population)	68%	70%			
Output:4410/A0/05/885/001 CONFLICT-AFFECTED POPULATIONS BENEFIT FROM COMMUNITY-ORIENTED WASH INTERVENTIONS	Number of government facilities and other public spaces consistently applying IPC (Infection Prevention and Control) protocols developed with UNICEF-support in the reporting year [COVID]	impact institutional change -	0 (2019)	9 (13)	<p>The WASH cluster was instrumental in providing coordination and guidance to the sector and in monitoring and documenting significant acute incidents on a real time basis, using information checked with engineers from the water companies and electricity companies and local authorities. <i>More than 58 such reports were issued and distributed to international decision makers, including in-country embassies and donors, as well as advisors of key foreign governments.</i> The WASH cluster played a key role in advocating with all parties for compliance with international humanitarian law and called for windows of silence for workers to be able to proceed with the repairs. (2018)</p> <p>As WASH facilities continued to be targeted by both sides, putting at risk the life of millions of people in Donbass, <i>the advocacy and communication work on WASH remains a priority in 2019.</i> Public advocacy events, such as the World Water Day, was a renewed occasion to convey the message that “water is not a target” and showcase Ukraine in the UNICEF Global Report “Water Under Fire”.</p> <p>To contribute to achieving the two SDG targets (targets 6.3 &amp; 6.5), UNICEF engaged in the River Basin Management Plan development in close partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Environmental Protection, while increasing the capacity of laboratories with the provision of specialized equipment. UNICEF further implemented WASH humanitarian and recovery activities given the limited number of players engaged in this sector. (2019)</p> <p><i>IPC protocols developed under Health - no info.</i></p>	Evidence-based advocacy (at int'l level) Partnership support Communication Capacity building/supporting	All children Children in conflict areas



Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					From the onset of the pandemic, UNICEF responded through supporting with IPC measures. In GCA, a Contingency PCA with an INGO was activated using an e-Voucher system already established, complemented by items distributions in hard-to-reach areas and in NGCA. <i>Furthermore, IPC activities started in 7 health care facilities with the objective to decrease the morbidity of infectious diseases with hard and soft components. (2020)</i>		
	UNICEF-targeted population provided with sanitation or hygiene kits or key hygiene items (24-02-L3-31)		57,347 (2018)	66,7530 (136,666)	<p>In 2018, UNICEF assisted 45,706 people through provision of bottled water and jerry cans, as well as the installation of water tanks. UNICEF also supported an e-voucher programme providing 9,000 children with hygiene items.</p> <p>UNICEF organized the Children's Cinema Festival across conflict-affected regions and reached more than 51,000 children with edutainment interventions about hygiene practices. UNICEF conducted direct edutainment sessions on hygiene practices with 1,000 children in pre-school and school facilities in conflict-affected areas. Together with partners, UNICEF developed and piloted an interactive edutainment game and education materials on hygiene practices for 50,000 school-aged children.</p> <p>Educational and health facilities were supported through the <i>improvement of water and heating networks</i> necessary to create a favorable learning environment for students, or better conditions for patients. In settlements and villages, support was provided through the drilling of new boreholes and/or rehabilitation of existing ones, installation of water towers, and rehabilitation of small piped networks. This led to improving the situation for 161,000 children (15%) and families and triggered the return of fewer families. (2019)</p> <p>On hygiene, the e-voucher programme continued providing 10,368 vulnerable households and 235 social institutions with hygiene products. Additionally, hygiene kits were distributed to vulnerable households and institutions located on both sides reaching over 14,500 people. These kits are tailored to the needs of the most vulnerable: children under 5, pregnant woman and elderly people. (2019).</p> <p>In total, 6,569 households (15,750 individuals) were reached with hygiene supplies through e-vouchers.</p>	<p>Communication Resource mobilisation (Direct supply, Works)</p> <p>Partnership support</p>	<p>Children in conflict area</p> <p>Children under 5, pregnant woman and elderly people</p> <p>Roma population residing in Zakarpatty a region</p>

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>Further assistance was provided to the health sector: PPEs, sanitizer, cleaning and hygiene kits were the main items provisioned benefitting nearly 500,000 patients and medical staff. Social institutions and related frontline workers also received similar support – 12,380 people in institutions in GCA and 400 social workers in NGCA. Hygiene items were distributed to 84 schools and kindergartens (24,095 children and 5,670 teachers) enabling them to safely open in September for the new school year. Private in-kind donation (bottled water, sanitizer, hygiene items) were negotiated with the private sector and provided to frontline workers in eastern Ukraine. (2020)</p> <p>In the West, UNICEF focused on 2,000 vulnerable Roma population residing in Zakarpattia region reached with hygiene supplies. Critical hygiene and cleaning supplies were further provided to 22 healthcare and social institutions. Hygiene promotion edutainment sessions were conducted reaching around 20,000 Roma children while nearly 8,000 Roma girls and women were provided with menstrual hygiene supplies and informational materials. Overall, 17,584 people in Zakarpattia benefitted from support. (2020)</p>		
	Number of health centres (clinics, hospitals, etc.) equipped with WASH facilities in the reporting year only, as a result of UNICEF direct support [COVID]	effectiveness	0 (2019)	11 (10)	See above		
	Health centres (clinics, hospitals, etc.) equipped with water and sanitation facilities separated for girls and boys that meet national standards and are have been installed in the reporting year only, with UNICEF direct support	impact institutional change	- 3 (2018)	11 (13)	See above	As above	As above
	Number of men and women who gained access to safely managed sanitation services in the reporting year only, as a result of UNICEF direct support	Effectiveness	0 (2018)	81,096 (28,333)	<p>In 2018, UNICEF supported the repair of water and heating systems in 89 facilities both in government controlled and non-government-controlled areas, thus creating a favorable learning environment for students and better conditions for patients in hospitals.</p> <p>Decentralized water systems (boreholes, water towers and distribution systems) in 42 settlements were rehabilitated ensuring the safe water supply of isolated settlements for about 45,000 people. Water, sanitation</p>	Resource mobilisation	Children in conflict area

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					and heating systems were rehabilitated in 20 schools and kindergartens and 11 healthcare facilities benefiting over 25,000 people.		
	Number of schools with Menstrual Hygiene Management implemented in schools programmes as a result of UNICEF direct support and/or leveraged through national programmes	Effectiveness	0 (2018)	17 (200)	In 2018, in non-government-controlled areas, UNICEF supported menstrual hygiene sessions in schools for several hundred girls. Hygiene promotion edutainment sessions were conducted in educational facilities. Lastly, following a U-report polling session results, UNICEF launched a menstrual hygiene campaign, to address stigma around the topic. Initiated in Donbass region, the campaign will be scaled up to the national level in 2020-2021. (2019)	Communication Resource mobilisation	
	People in humanitarian situations who access safe drinking water as per agreed sector/cluster coordination standards and norms (24-02-L3-22)	impact – access to services / situation of children	1,444,575 (2017) 1,266,119 (2019)	626,271 (643,333)	Nearly 30 per cent of people living close to the contact line experienced frequent water shortages, either daily or weekly. The number of people accessing trucked water dropped from 12 per cent to 7 per cent in one year due to financial constraints. A REACH assessment conducted in Donetsk and Luhansk government-controlled areas suggested that many settlements continued to highlight water supply as their most pressing need. (2018) In non-government-controlled areas, access to drinking water via piped supply dropped from 64 per cent before the conflict to approximately 53 per cent at the end of 2017. Thirteen per cent of households reported daily water shortages. During 2018, UNICEF's support was instrumental in ensuring the provision of safe water to more than 1.7 million families living in the conflict-affected areas of Eastern Ukraine, both in government controlled and non-government-controlled areas. UNICEF supported the major centralized systems operated by Voda Donbassa and Popasna Vodakanal, as well as a number of decentralized networks in remote areas of eastern Ukraine, and responded to critical sanitation and hygiene issues at facility and community level. In 2018, the central water companies (Voda Donbassa and Popasna Vodakanal) were provided with pumps, pipes, fittings, and other necessary elements, to replace defective or outdated equipment and ensure uninterrupted water supply to 255,087 people along the contact line. To strengthen the capacity of company workers on safety and security as well as to reduce the	Resource mobilisation	Children in conflict areas

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>number of incidents, UNICEF supported mine risk education sessions and first aid trainings.</p> <p>UNICEF also assisted five small scale vodokanals in Donetsk oblast and four in Lugansk oblast. An assessment aimed at identifying major bottlenecks and priority measures for each vodokanal was ongoing, and support to develop rehabilitation and risks mitigation plans will be provided in 2019. In the non-government-controlled area of Luhansk, UNICEF provided a sodium hypochlorite plant to Luhanskvoda to improve access to safe drinking water, securing a sustainable drinking water supply for 100,000 people. This was the first project for UNICEF to assist counterparts in transitioning from liquefied chlorine gas as technology associated with high environmental and civil risks, especially for areas located close to the contact line, where the risks of chlorine leakage due to shelling are high.</p> <p>UNICEF supported the provision of water treatment chemicals to water companies, benefiting 1,697,143 people. Since January 2018, UNICEF procured 438 tons of liquefied chlorine gas, 285 tons of sodium hypochlorite, 262 tons of activated carbon, 604 tons of coagulant, 11 tons of flocculant benefiting nearly 1.4 million people in Donetsk oblast and 500,000 people in Luhansk oblast. Given the safety and security risks of chemicals, UNICEF initiated assessments on the hazardous potential use of water treatment chemicals with the objective of developing a transition strategy for the water companies.</p> <p>To reduce the number of leakages, UNICEF focused on priority pipelines and rehabilitated parts of the networks, e.g. 530 meters of DN 1400 pipe replaced benefiting 500,000 people and pump-motors/transformers benefiting over 3.2 million people. Additionally, capacity of local service providers was strengthened through a software supporting Mariupol Vodakanal water system management, as well as risk assessments conducted in 9 vodokanals evaluating their strength and weakness to develop water safety plans.</p> <p>On water quality, UNICEF provided water treatment chemical to the water companies benefiting around 1.5 million people. Complementarily to the water treatment, UNICEF also conducted two thorough</p>		

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>assessments for both main water companies aiming at setting up action plans to mitigate risks. In parallel, UNICEF identified alternative and less hazardous technologies and procured hypochlorite production units installed on-site to replace chlorine gas.</p> <p>In NGCA and along the contact line (0-5 km) in GCA, UNICEF organized and assisted 90,000 people with the distribution of water trucking and bottled water during water supply disruptions resulting from hostilities. (2019)</p> <p>UNICEF ensured access to safe drinking water for 403,785 people in Donetsk oblast through provision of water treatment chemicals to 8 filter stations of Voda Donbasa serving the population on both sides thanks to the procurement of 192 tons of liquified chlorine gas and 2 tons of flocculant. Bottled water was provided to support 35,414 people residents in rural settlements affected by wildfires and centralized water cuts. UNICEF also supported water trucking to two checkpoints and educational, health care and social institutions in settlements located along the contact line benefitting 5,500 residents of villages and towns and up to 20,000 people crossing the checkpoints on a monthly basis. (2020)</p> <p>Decentralized water systems (boreholes, water towers and distribution systems) in 42 settlements were rehabilitated ensuring the safe water supply of isolated settlements for about 45,000 people. Water, sanitation and heating systems were rehabilitated in 20 schools and kindergartens and 11 healthcare facilities benefitting over 25,000 people.</p>		
Output:4410/A0/05/885/002 PUBLIC WATER UTILITIES INCREASED CAPACITIES TO ENSURE UNINTERRUPTED WATER SUPPLY	Number of Communities implementing (water) safety plans	Impact – policy change	0 (2017)	0 (2)	No substantial changes were made at the national policy level in favour of public water utilities companies in 2020.		
	Number of men and women who gained access to safely managed sanitation services in the reporting year only, as a result of UNICEF direct support	impact – access to services / situation of children	0 (2017)	0 (50,000)	Despite a major focus on water supply systems, activities related to sanitation were undertaken with sewage pumps and fittings as well as treatment equipment provided to waste water treatment plants. UNICEF supported the rehabilitation of water networks acting on water safety, heating systems, sewage networks and toilets in 94 educational and 19 health facilities, on both sides. Special attention was given to UNICEF's standards for gender-sensitive and disability friendly toilets in schools. (2019)	Gender programming	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	Number of people accessing a sustainable drinking water service in the reporting year only (24-01-L3-16)	impact – access to services / situation of children	0 (2017)	202,025 (70,000)	In this context, UNICEF continued to support water utility companies operating centralised systems to ensure uninterrupted access to drinking water for the population, with major achievements. <i>In particular, the long-awaited document on the water risk assessment of VD's water supply systems was finally published enabling the sector's stakeholders to discuss the future of the water supply system in the oblast and subsequent financial investments.</i> (UNICEF participated to strengthening of water utility companies resilience and capacity through a preliminary study to introduce a more comprehensive performance indicator structure in Voda Donbasu's water management system and the development of water management system through a GIS/asset management/Hydraulic Model software (still ongoing) In addition, UNICEF completed major projects in early 2020: the reconstruction of a section of the second water supply line in Donetsk - 530 m long, 1400 mm diameter steel pipe, supplying 400,000 people, enabling a significant reduction in water losses. UNICEF also conducted risk assessments of the use of chemicals for both water companies enabling them to improve their treatment processes in the future and to find safer alternatives to the liquified chlorine gas.	Evidence-based advocacy Resource mobilisation	All children Children in conflict areas
	# of people have continuous access to safe drinking water including providing water treatment chemicals (Additional)		4,776,000 (2019)	1,910,400			
	# of local partners and authorities receiving WASH technical training and capacity building (Additional)		0	3			
Output:4410/A0/05/885/003 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES AND SOLID WASTES	Existence <del>and implementation</del> of national water, sanitation and hygiene sector policy and strategy	impact – policy change	Weak (2017)	Weak (Initiating)	In 2018, UNICEF initiated discussions with the Ministry of Ecology on the development of the environmental strategy. As part of UNICEF's support, one of the four laboratories was upgraded to serve as a reference for water analysis. This will allow UNICEF to work on different activities related to drinking water quality, verification of water treatment processes and a basin management project. At regional level, discussions on possible UNICEF support on solid waste management were conducted with the Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts administrations. Those plans require further development.	Evidence-based advocacy  Partnership support  Resource mobilisation	

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					<p>UNICEF continued to engage with the Ministry of Ecology into water resource management in <i>eastern Ukraine</i>, through the development of a water quality monitoring system necessary to establish the baseline for the river basin management plan of Siverskyi-Donets river.</p> <p>UNICEF, together with the OSCE, is involved in the development of the Siverskyi-Donets RBMP in eastern Ukraine, as the river is the source to supply water to the major part of the population of Donbas. In this context, two studies were launched, one on the anthropogenic pressure from industrial point sources on surface water, the other on the potential impacts of climate change within the basin. UNICEF also supported River Basin Administration with laboratory equipment (high performance liquid chromatograph is the major) enhancing the monitoring of priority substances in the water bodies.</p>		
	# of research, studies, evaluations on water & environmental issues, Disaster Risk Reduction, and adaptation to climate change (Additional)		-	-			
	# of people with increased knowledge on water and environment, climate change, or waste management (Additional)		0	90,000			
	# of state bodies (regional, local, incl. municipalities) development plans that include specific activities that address child priorities on water and environment, climate change, or waste management (Additional)		0	2			
F. Outcome:4410/A0/05/886 CHILD RIGHTS MONITORING	<p>Level of establishment of permanent national child rights coordinating mechanism [standard outcome indicator]</p> <p>Source: UNICEF internal report, Ombudsmen Office</p>		Score 1	Score 2			



Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
Output:4410/A0/05/886/001 CHILD RIGHTS MONITORING AND DISAGGREGATED AND UP-TO-DATE DATA	Assessment of the needs of children in Eastern Ukraine'		Not conducted (2017)	Not finished (Conducted)			
	# of evaluations conducted as per CEP		0 (2017)	0 (1)	In line with the CPD cost evaluation plan, UNICEF initiated evaluations for the WASH and Education programmes and advocated for the inclusion of results of evaluation/research/studies into policy making/planning/budgeting. As a result, UNICEF studies on the COVID-19 impact were included in the State Programme to overcome negative consequences of COVID-19 and State Budget for 2021.		
	# of knowledge products disseminated to contribute child rights related policy making and advocacy of the SDG and CP 2018-2022		0 (2017)	2 (1)	The Government produced the first SDG Voluntary National Review (VNR) and UNICEF's efforts to ensure the participation and include the views of young people was praised by the Vice Premier Minister during the VNR presentation. The Government also established a SDG monitoring mechanism (data with disaggregation). UNICEF enhanced the capacity of national CRM stakeholders focusing was on establishing an independent monitoring of children's rights. Critical data collected on the impact of COVID-19 guided UNICEF's technical support focus on CRM. UNICEF successfully advocated for developing a methodology for gender data collection. As a result, more than 50 children related indicators were incorporated into the SSSU data collection methodology. Furthermore, thanks to UNICEF's support and advocacy, a State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027 included child sensitive targets/indicators. UNICEF also provided advisory support to the Government in developing a methodology for data collection at local level with a focus on children related indicators. Finally, UNICEF's technical support to national institutions was provided to incorporate CRC lens into processes such as data verification, analysis and use, where data disaggregation by gender, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, geographical location, migrant status, and disability status was promoted.		
	(b) A dedicated online database on child rights in place at SSSU		(b) No (2017)	n/a (b) Yes (2022)			

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
Output:4410/A0/05/886/002 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY AND INDEPENDENT MONITORING OF THE CHILD RIGHTS	National Human Rights Institutions supported by UNICEF do quality monitoring on child rights monitoring		Score 2 (2018)	Score 2 (Score 2)	<p>In 2018, UNICEF Ukraine strengthened the capacity of the Government and other stakeholders and supported the generation of reliable and comprehensive data and analysis on child rights across various sectors and at different levels.</p> <p>In doing so, UNICEF supported the data collection and analysis capacity of the Government and other stakeholders, including the network of specialized non-governmental organizations in the area of child rights to monitor the situation of children in residential care institutions. As a result of this support, the network strengthened its capacity to monitor child rights and increased national representation through new members (from 12 to 18). The cascade training covered 85 regional non-governmental organizations from all 24 regions of Ukraine. (2018)</p> <p>In promoting the child rights agenda through media, UNICEF significantly expanded its leadership by increasing its media presence and engagement by nearly a third in a year (from 105,000 to 145,000). Despite continuous changes in the social media landscape, UNICEF messages and campaigns reached between 250,000 to 1,000,000 people every week thanks to extensive local multimedia and video content production on UNICEF interventions. (2019)</p> <p>To strengthen monitoring of violations of child rights at local level, including in alternative child care institutions using the child tracking tools, UNICEF signed a memorandum of understanding with the Office of the Ombudsman, Ministry of Social Policy and the Ukrainian Child Rights Network. Trainings of local stakeholders were conducted. (2019)</p> <p>Despite major existing challenges related to limited capacity of CRM stakeholders, unclear division of CRM functions at different levels of the government (as a result of the uncompleted decentralization reform) in addition to COVID-19 challenges, the capacity of the Ukrainian Ombudsperson for Children was further enhanced and an independent monitoring of child rights strengthened. Ukraine also contributed to the drafting of the position statement on Child Rights Impact Assessment, its practical tool and priorities for the coming years.</p> <p>UNICEF and the Office of Ombudsperson joined efforts in developing a CRM methodology for child rights</p>		

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
					monitoring at sub-national level The methodology was integrated in the daily work procedures of Ombudsperson's 25 regional offices covering nine CRM areas and 61 monitoring questions. In addition, UNICEF and the Office of Ombudsperson agreed in taking measures for joint monitoring of the impact of COVID-19 on implementation of children's rights in Ukraine. In response to the high number of children in institutions, UNICEF enhanced the capacity of the government, the office of Ombudsperson and the Ukrainian Child Rights NGO Network to conduct independent child rights monitoring which covers the cases of violations in alternative care institutions. Monitoring visits were conducted in two regions of Ukraine covering 15 sites and affecting more than 650 children.		
	# of professionals in the (i) ombudsperson system; (ii) civil society organizations <del>((iii) local authorities)</del> with increased capacity to provide quality monitoring, generate relevant evidence\data and response to child rights		0 (2017)	70 (40)	UNICEF also continued strengthening the capacity of the civil society institutions. For example, Ukrainian Child Rights Network and All-Ukrainian association "Right to family" developed the CRM methodological recommendations for NGOs and training module "CRM on local level: problems and prospects" for staff of Children Affairs Services. Furthermore, UNICEF raised the awareness of academia on the importance of CRM, with a view to generating their interest in incorporating CRM issues in their faculty programmes and conducting research in CRM areas. During the reporting year, UNICEF provided all national partners with support to monitor situation related to COVID-19 negative impact on child rights		
	CRC state party report is submitted to the UN committee by end November 2018(54841)		NO (2017)	YES (YES)			
	(b) Percent of regions where child ombudsperson systems have permanent full-time representatives		0 (2017)	30% (2022)			
	(c) Number of citizen networks engaging in people-led, bottom-up and demand-driven accountability initiatives (i.e. social accountability mechanisms) related to budgets, public expenditures, service delivery		Score 2	Score 3			

Outcome and outputs	Outcome and output indicators	Measurement of...	Baseline value (& year)	2020 value (& target)	UNICEF CO contribution	Strategies	More disadvantaged children benefiting
	and other issues relevant to the realization of child rights [standard indicators]						

## Annex 2. Methodology for Process Tracing

Process Tracing is a theory-based evaluation method. It questions why and how change happens by tracking evidence of each link in the causal chain. Therefore, it is suitable for the evaluation of effectiveness and impact and, partially, the relevance as part of causal chain in the Theory of Change.

This method as a qualitative approach through ex-post design where there is no control group available. It is distinguishable from other more commonly used approaches of evaluation because it focuses on increasing our level of confidence in a causal story rather than trying to measure impact and attribute it to a particular event. It rests on the belief that all processes, if correctly identified and specified, would show empirical manifestations that if observed would increase our confidence on its existence.

**The method includes assigning probabilities to assess the strength of within-case observations and evidence of how and why an effect occurred.**

Assigning probabilities to assess the strength of *within-case observations* and evidence can be subjective, within the limit of the existing evidence. On the other hand, the entire Process Tracing analysis is transparent: the evidence determining the probabilities assigned are presented to all readers of the report and this allows stakeholders to understand the impact and contribution of UNICEF beyond the numbers related to the evaluators own (subjective) assessment.

The impact case studies about UNICEF contribution on three selected areas – (a) adolescents and youth participation and health; (b) inclusive education; (c) justice for children – are based on Process Tracing. The reports sections dedicated to the impact case studies is structure according to the steps that a PT evaluation needs to follow, explaining briefly in each sub-section what the evaluation team did, following the six steps of Bayesian Updating in Evaluation set out by Befani (2019): 1) formulating a contribution claim; 2) establish a prior level of confidence in it; 3) focus on one specific piece of evidence at a time; 4) estimate the sensitivity of that piece of evidence for that contribution claim (answering the question: *If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*); 5) estimate the type I error of that piece of evidence for that contribution claim (answering the question: *If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*); 6) Update of the prior into the posterior using the Bayes formula.

The contribution claims have been formulated in the Inception Phase of the evaluation and updated based on the feedback from UNICEF Ukraine Country Office (CO), before data collection through interviews. The prior level of confidence is established conventionally at 0.5.

The evidence used was collected from documents provided by UNICEF and the implementation partners for each of the three selected areas mentioned above and from interviews. Prior to the interviews, the evaluation team sent a list of the types of documents required to UNICEF CO and received the most important documents. Interviews have been also used to collect evidences and documents. Interviews are not considered independent evidence because the people interviewed know each other and have been working together, sometimes for several years. This would make them more likely to have a common discourse about the analysed subject. Even though complete independence is not assumed, the interviews of public authorities and civil society organisations about UNICEF's contribution, its relative importance compared to other stakeholders, its reputation and their trust in the organization are considered important evidences when documents are missing, also considering that evidences on reputation and trust are traditionally based on stakeholders contributions to the evaluation.

More iterations between the data collection and the analysis of the evidence can increase the possibility of obtaining more supporting evidence and minimize issues arising from absence of evidence. However, in practice, this process may increase the time and cost of the evaluation. For this evaluation, only one iteration of data collection and analysis was possible, due to time constraints.

### Assessment of UNICEF Ukraine contribution in the area of immunization

The analysis in this section uses Process Tracing to measure UNICEF Ukraine contribution in a selected area of impact, namely the Immunization. As underlined in the section dedicated to the methodology, we will present the **change claim chain**, as elaborated in the Inception Phase of the evaluation and immediately after. Evaluation team will then present and analyse each claim in the logical chain presented and assess the level of confidence for each claim and globally.

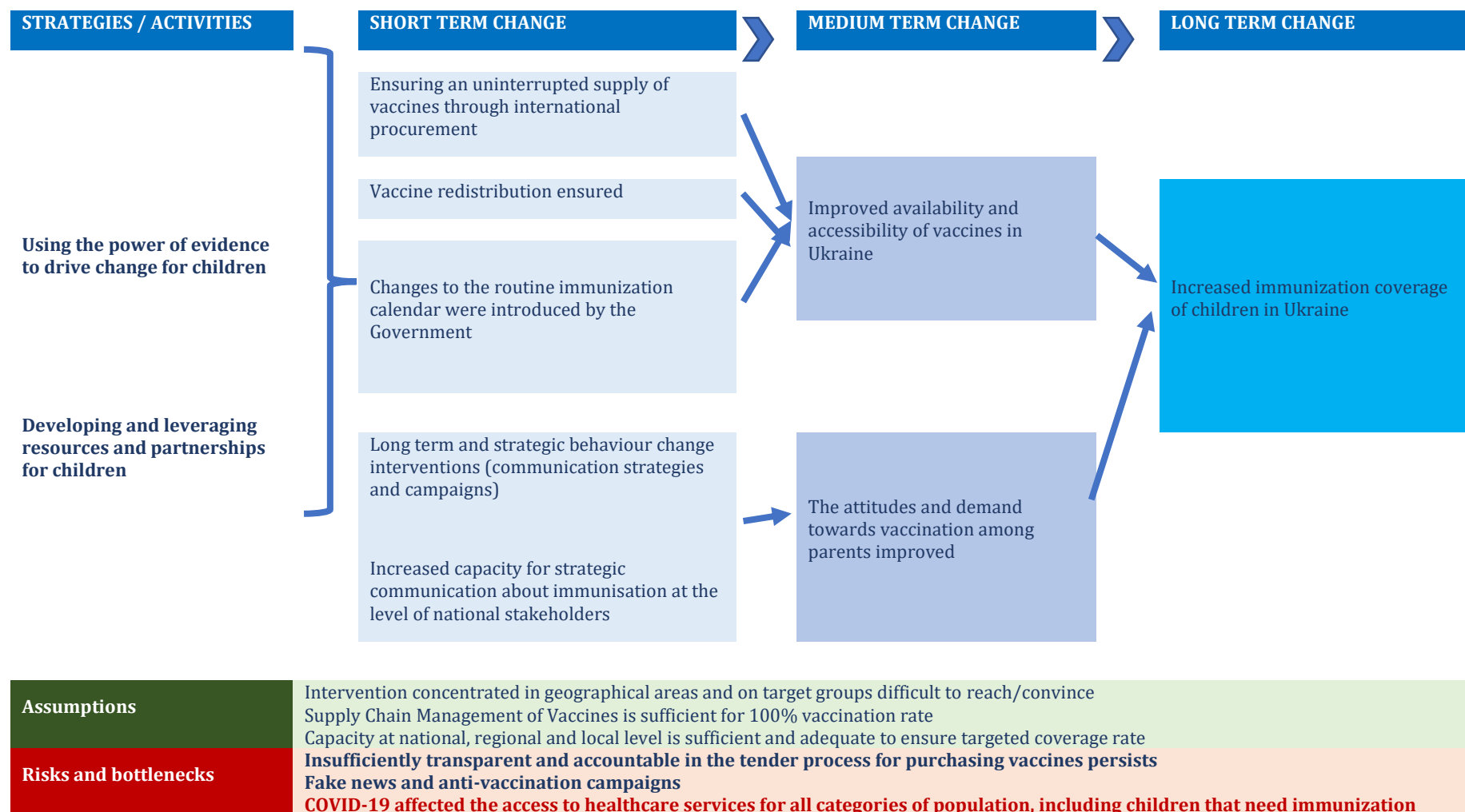
#### **CHANGE CLAIM:**

(1) UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to ensure an uninterrupted supply of vaccines through international procurement and (2) contributed, through technical assistance, to vaccine redistribution, generating (3) an improved availability and accessibility of vaccines in Ukraine. (4) Changes to the routine immunization calendar were introduced with UNICEF support and adopted to increase the efficiency of measles vaccines for the youngest children. Moreover, based on (5) long term and strategic behaviour change interventions supported and/or organised by UNICEF, (6) the attitudes and demand towards vaccination among parents improved. In this context, increased availability and accessibility of vaccines, a better routine immunization calendar and the increased demand for vaccination among parents offer (7) the context for increased immunization coverage of children in Ukraine

A visual presentation of the theory of change based on the change claim chain for the case study is presented below.

## Immunization

### THEORY OF CHANGE





The analysis of each claim and the general conclusions are presented in the following sections.

**Claim 1: UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to ensure an uninterrupted supply of vaccines through international procurement**

*a) Evidence*

The legal framework developed in 2015 allowed international organizations including UNICEF procure medicines, medical products and vaccines for the government using the state budget. The state took such a step due to corrupt practices and limited competition have led to the delayed public procurement of overpriced medicines and vaccines across Ukraine. The evidence of adopted legal and policy framework for international procurement available at the MoH and the government sites.

The evidence based on programme documents and reports provided by UNICEF and prove that since 2016 UNICEF supported the Government in ensuring an uninterrupted supply of vaccines through international procurement. In 2017-2018 UNICEF also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health by participating in the working group on the reform of the procurement of drugs, while building the capacity of newly recruited staff from the recently established central procurement agency (CPA) through their participation in the Vaccine Procurement Forum organized by UNICEF Supply Division and capacity building.

The technical capacity of the MoH and of the MoH staff was strengthened in the areas of procurement of drugs to the MoH (including the Central Procurement Agency (CPA) of the MoH). Policy-making in this regard was also improved (through the Effective Vaccines Management assessment) and the same is valid for policy implementation (through optimization of the immunization schedule, continued enforcement of the application of the new calendar, contraindications and guidelines for simultaneous vaccines administration by healthcare providers).

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity- 0.7. The evaluators can be highly confident that UNICEF played an important role in the healthcare reform with providing technical assistance to the MoH on procurement of vaccines in 2016-2019 which fully covered the needs in vaccines. Documents provided by UNICEF and all interviews with stakeholders in the field of Immunization in Ukraine underlined the critical role of UNICEF in capacity development, policy development and advocacy on routine vaccination and behaviour change interventions in Ukraine.

**But there is lack of evidence explaining why procurement of vaccines has been taken by the government from UNICEF to another organization and the reason of why UNICEF stopped capacity development the CPA.**

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability- 0.3. Overall, the evaluators are confident that the evidence could not be observed if the claim is false. If the claim is false, this means that all documents and analysis provided by UNICEF, including government documents and reports, the KAPs on Immunization and most recent SitAn proved that the claim is true and the unanimous acknowledgement of interviewed stakeholders allows evaluators to be reasonably certain that the evidence on initial UNICEF support could not appear if the claim is false.

*d) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.7) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.3), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **cautiously confident (0.7) the probability of the hypothesis of UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to ensure an uninterrupted supply of vaccines through international procurement.**

<i>Claim 1</i>	<i>Evidence – Account and trail</i>
<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.5
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.7
<i>Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?</i>	0.3
<i>Posterior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.7

## **Claim 2:**

### **UNICEF contributed, through technical assistance, to vaccine redistribution**

#### *a) Evidence*

Documents and interviews show that UNICEF has been much more involved in the development of vaccines redistribution before 2016 and it was mostly related to monitoring, stocks and availability of vaccines at the local level. To strengthen the national immunization programme, UNICEF continues to provide technical support to the public health center to monitor the availability of vaccines at oblast and rayon levels, as well as in health facilities, and assist in facilitating vaccine redistribution.

Some informants indicated that UNICEFs' efforts went into the planning of vaccines distributions, in order to ensure that the government meets the demand for vaccines in each region accordingly to be done at local and national level. Interviews showed that there were issues with calculation on demand for vaccines, and situation appeared in which some regions needed more vaccines while other regions recorded additional vaccines stocks.

In this context, UNICEF and the World Health Organization facilitated and participated in the Effective Vaccines Management assessment. The primary aim of the exercise was to identify bottlenecks and good vaccine management practices. The agencies also used the assessment to increase the capacity of the Government in conducting immunization programme internal audits. With UNICEF assistance, Ukraine optimized the immunization schedule in line with World Health Organization and UNICEF recommendations.

#### *b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity – 0.7. The evaluators can be highly confident that UNICEF provided technical assistance to vaccines redistribution. But the evidence showed that, while procuring for the government UNICEF *was not in charge for redistribution of vaccines itself*, rather give an advice through the MoH platform on reforming health procurement or conducting relevant assessments.

#### *c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability – 0.25. The evaluators are cautiously confident that the evidence could not be observed if the claim is false. *It is clear that the vaccines would not be available and accessible in all sites prior UNICEF technical assistance on vaccines redistribution, or the cold chain would not apply properly.* At the moment of evaluation, UNICEF does not involve in either procurement neither vaccines redistribution process or support.

#### *d) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.7) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.25), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.7368) the probability of the hypothesis of UNICEF contributed, through technical assistance, to vaccine redistribution.**

<i>Claim 2</i>	<i>Evidence – Account and trail</i>
<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.5
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.7

Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?

0.25

Posterior probability of the claim being true

0.7368

### **Claim 3:**

#### **UNICEF improved availability and accessibility of vaccines in Ukraine**

##### *a) Evidence*

In 2018 MoH reported that due to international procurement and for the first time in 7 years, Ukraine is fully equipped with the vaccines needed for monoprophyllaxis according to the vaccination schedule. All procured vaccines were WHO prequalified meaning that the quality of vaccines is guaranteed. The government also released the National strategy of immunization until 2022 where UNICEF provided inputs. The vaccine supply schedule has been agreed with UNICEF, taking into account the proper cold chain of vaccines and region's capacity to store immunobiological drugs.

UNICEF continued to provide technical support to the public health centre (PHC) to monitor the availability of vaccines at oblast and rayon levels. Thus, PHC reported that due to COVID-related quarantine in the first half of 2020, immunization rates have deteriorated significantly. *But by the end of 2020 country managed to scaled up for missed vaccinations of children and reach the level of 2019.* However, there were remains a significant decline in diphtheria and tetanus vaccinations among children aged 6 and 16, as well as adults.

UNICEF worked in the GCA and NGCA territories. In GCA UNICEF supplied fridges and cool boxes bags for delivering vaccines, as well as conducted trainings for healthcare staff. The immunization of children in the NGCAs remained a key priority for UNICEF. As part of its humanitarian response programme, UNICEF delivered over 400 fridges and cool boxes and 100 items for control of the cold chain system of the local health facilities. The UNICEF-supported polio vaccination campaign continued in 2020 with IPV (inactivated polio vaccine), which was launched in 2019.

According to 2017 data, the coverage of routine vaccination of measles, mumps and rubella (CCP) has more than doubled - the first dose of the CCP vaccine covered 93.3% of children aged 1 year, the second dose - 90.7% of children aged 6 years.

Thus in 2018 at the request of the MoH, UNICEF has expedited the delivery of a measles outbreak vaccine in Ukraine. 220,000 doses of the CCP vaccine, purchased from the state budget and under international procurement scheme, have been delivered to the country.

2019 SDGs for children Report highlighted the epidemic situation in the country which has been unstable with incidence of measles, rubella, epidemic parotitis, pertussis and diphtheria becoming uncontrollable. Immunization coverage of infants in Ukraine has generally been growing in recent years. However, it still remains insufficient, especially concerning Haemophilus influenza infections. The progress in implementation of vaccination plans for older children currently varies between 22–28 % (vaccination with ADT-M, second dose, at the age of 7 and over; and BCG-2, at the age of 7) and 88–89 % (vaccination with MMR-2 (at the ages of 6, 7 and over). This creates a pronounced risk of epidemics, as less than 95 % of the population is covered with vaccination.

##### *b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

**Sensitivity – 0.7.** The evaluators can be highly confident that UNICEF contributed to availability and accessibility of vaccines in Ukraine. Providing the procurement service for the government UNICEF ensure proper and time vaccines delivery, ensure its quality having WHO prequalification certificate. But there is not so much evidence about UNICEF involvement in regular monitoring of vaccines availability and accessibility at the local level, despite their partnership in monitoring with PHC at the national level.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

**Type I error probability – 0.25.** The evaluators are cautiously confident that the evidence could not be observed if the claim is false. Although the increased level of immunization all over the country cannot be false, the data of government monitoring and other evidences mentioned above prove that the epidemic situation in the country in terms of vaccine-preventable diseases has been unstable although the immunization coverage of newborns being growing.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.7) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.2), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.7368) the probability of the hypothesis of UNICEF improved availability and accessibility of vaccines in Ukraine.**

<b>Claim 3</b>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.7
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.25
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.7368</b>

#### **Claim 4:**

**Changes to the routine immunization calendar were introduced by the Government with UNICEF support**

a) *Evidence*

Last decade Ukraine has experienced outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases. A 2011-2012 measles outbreak resulted in more than 16,000 reported cases of measles, and during the global measles outbreak in 2017-2018, Ukraine had the highest rate of measles in the world, with over 47,000 cases recorded in 2018. In the latter outbreak, Lviv in western Ukraine had the highest number of cases, correlating with greater resistance to and lower uptake of vaccinations are in *western Ukraine and in Kyiv, according to a 2014 survey.*

In 2018 UNICEF reported about continuation to support the Government in monitoring the measles outbreak, collecting data related to the outbreak and undertaking data analysis, while providing communication support daily. Considerable challenges remained, and measles continued to pose a national threat. And emphasized challenges next year, saying that despite all efforts immunization continues experiencing challenges with coverage and quality of vaccination services, while simultaneously responding to a measles outbreak (over 57,000 cases in 2019 with 20 deaths).

Catch-up campaign within the measles outbreak response was supported with in Lviv region in 2019, as a result, MOH has reported that vaccination coverage against measles among school-aged children in Lviv region has reached 90%.

According to recent UNICEF reports, changes to the routine immunization calendar are proposed with UNICEF support and new vaccines (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV) were met favorably by health authorities and will be introduced into the National Calendar for immunization in 2021. Overall compliance with the national vaccination schedule among parents with children 0-6 y.o dropped from 88% in 2019 to 77% in 2020 (at end of September). Changes to the routine immunization calendar proposed were met favorably and new vaccines (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, PCV) are planned to be introduced in 2021.

b) *Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

**Sensitivity – 0.9.** The evaluators can be highly confident that changes to the routine immunization calendar ensured increasing the efficiency of measles vaccines for the youngest children. The figures below showed how UNICEF supported the national respond and covered the gap in measles outbreaks. The changes in the National Calendar of Immunization not only increased efficiency of measles vaccines of children but also introduced new vaccines to be included in routine vaccination.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

**Type I error probability – 0.2.** The evaluators are cautiously confident that the evidence could not be observed if the claim is false. The provided evidences and interviews proved that UNICEF supported changes into the National Calendar of Immunization which expanded access to well-known vaccines (measles) and brought new vaccines to be used in routine vaccination.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.9) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.2), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.8181) the probability of the hypothesis of UNICEF provided changes to the routine immunization calendar were introduced with UNICEF support and adopted to increase the efficiency of measles vaccines for the youngest children.**

<b>Claim 4</b>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.9
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.2
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.8181</b>

#### **Claim 5:**

**Long term and strategic behaviour change interventions supported and/or organised by UNICEF**

a) *Evidence*

Based on secondary evidence collected and reports reviewed, the component of capacity building of house workers helped in increasing the demand for vaccines. The house workers are the main source of information for parents on vaccinates. UNICEF has conducted many trainings with the house workers.

Based on the informant opinion the attitudes towards the vaccination were very negative in Ukraine. UNICEF was in the forefront on combating false information regarding vaccines and its quality. UNICEF contributes to procuring vaccines was involved in educational campaigns and supported campaigns against the anti-vaccinators.

Due to low vaccination coverage in previous years, the country has had an outbreak of measles since 2017, affecting more than 115,000 people and killing 41 people, including 25 children. In 2019, cases of a deadly disease - diphtheria - were registered. Cases of tetanus in children are also registered in Ukraine. In 2019 UNICEF supported primary school teachers to hold a lesson “Viruses. Bacteria. Microbes. Protection against diseases”. During this lesson, children learn about infectious diseases and protection from them, get a vision of the concept of evidence-based medicine and the concept of disease prevention.

Moreover, responding the COVID crisis UNICEF and MOH have launched a national prevention campaign, which highlights the benefits of vaccination against COVID-19 through the life stories of Ukrainians who have already been vaccinated.

As of June 2020, only 28% of one-year-old children received the first dose of the measles, rubella, and mumps (MMR) vaccine due at that age. On the same date in 2019, this number was 42%. The UNICEF team decided to launch a national awareness campaign to remind parents and caregivers of the importance of completing all routine vaccinations on time as well as highlight the new safety measures that local health centers were using to keep health workers and families safe from COVID-19. UNICEF Ukraine recognized that the campaign's success depended on crafting messages that mitigated public concerns about vaccination safety during COVID-19. In order to figure out the most effective messaging, UNICEF partnered with the Yale Institute for Global Health and Facebook to test two message framings to determine how well the messages resonated with the target audience that included parents and caregivers between the ages of 18 and 65. The campaigns reached a combined total of over 7.9 million people across Ukraine. Survey results showed that *the approach featuring science-based messaging from an authoritative health messenger successfully increased both knowledge of new COVID-19 safety measures and confidence in the safety of continuing routine vaccination*. The "emotional" approach, however, showed no statistically significant effect on attitudes toward vaccination.

b) *Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity – 0.9. The evaluators can be highly confident that UNICEF supported long term and strategic behaviour change interventions. According to evidences and major interviews UNICEF is one of the best international organization in organizing strategic and behaviour change interventions, and communication. The figures and information above prove that despite COVID crisis UNICEF took a proactive position in addressing the negative impact of COVID-19 and keep supporting strategic behaviour change interventions on routine immunization and at COVID19 immunization also.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability – 0.15. The evaluators are cautiously confident that the evidence could not be observed if the claim is false. Although evidence show for certainty regarding the number of national strategies and behaviour change interventions have been initiated and supported by UNICEF.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.9) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.15), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.8571) the probability of the hypothesis of UNICEF contributing to long term and strategic behaviour change towards immunization**.

<i>Claim 5</i>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.5
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.9
<i>Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?</i>	0.15
<i>Posterior probability of the claim being true</i>	<b>0.8571</b>

### **Claim 6:**

**The attitudes and demand towards vaccination among parents improved.**

a) *Evidence*

Following efforts by the Ministry of Health and its international partners to improve knowledge about measles and the importance of vaccination among healthcare workers and parents, as well as to improve distribution of vaccines. By the end of 2017, 93% of 1-year-olds had received the first



dose of MMR, and 91 per cent of 6-year-olds received their second dose as recommended. MMR vaccination rates remain below 95 per cent, however, which is the routine coverage to ensure protection. Overall compliance with the national vaccination schedule among parents with children 0-6 y.o dropped from 88% in 2019 to 77% in 2020 (at end of September).

VNR report shows that progress towards higher positive perception towards vaccination that was also confirmed by a study conducted for the Ukraine Health Index (2019). Health Index research shows that 80.4 per cent had positive or rather positive attitude towards vaccination in 2019 compared to 70.9 per cent in 2016, while the percentage who had highly negative views had almost halved.

UNICEF initiated the Baby Box project aims at guiding parents-to-be as to what they really need, encourage them to be more selective, and reduce expenditure on baby goods. In the framework of this programme UNICEF initiated and included targeted information materials to the baby boxes on early childhood development and newborn health care (for example immunization, breastfeeding etc.).

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity – 0.8. The evaluators can be highly confident that UNICEF introduced changes to the routine immunization that improved demand towards vaccination among parents. There are not so many reports proving the changes and improvements of parent's attitude towards immunization, the gap was covered during interview where informants proved that UNICEF contributed to improvement the coverage of vaccination through changes the attitude of parents to vaccination.

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability – 0.25. The evaluators are cautiously confident that the evidence could not be observed if the claim is false. Even with limited number of evidences the evaluators could make a resolution that claim is right, it could be obtaining from provided reports and also from indirect indicators like immunization coverage that is growing every year (with small dropped down in the beginning of COVID pandemic).

*d) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.8) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.25), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.7272) the probability of the hypothesis of UNICEF provided changes to the routine immunization calendar were introduced with attitudes and demand towards vaccination among parents improved.**

<i>Claim 6</i>	<i>Evidence – Account and trail</i>
<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.5
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.8
<i>Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?</i>	0.25
<i>Posterior probability of the claim being true</i>	<b>0.7272</b>

### **Claim 7:**

**An enabling context for increased immunization coverage of children in Ukraine.**

*a) Evidence*

According to VNR and other UNICEF reports indicating increase in the preventive immunization coverage of newborns, this is as follows: against measles, mumps and rubella – 93.2% in 2019 (2015 – 63.2%); pertussis, diphtheria and tetanus – 85% (2015 – 26.5%); hepatitis B – 77.0%



(2015 – 25.4%), tuberculosis – 88.6% (2015 – 39.8%), poliomyelitis – 78.4% (2015 – 63.8%). In the recent 7 years, due to a shift to international procurement, Ukraine has a sufficient quantity of vaccines to provide immunization coverage of all the age groups that need it, according to law. The growth of the population immunization rate (in accordance with the National Preventive Vaccine Calendar) has been achieved due to: a shift to triennial planning of vaccine procurement; provision of conditions to fully meet the health care facilities' demand for immunobiological preparations for vaccination; revision of the National Preventive Vaccine Calendar; and cancelled re-vaccination against tuberculosis at 7 years of age (which allowed reduction of the number of injections for a child during preventive immunization).

Despite some challenges with coverage and quality of vaccination services, measles outbreak in 2018, the EPI is slowly increasing: DTP-3 for children below 1-year-old increased from 53.2% (2017) to 66.8% (2019). Attitudes of caregivers towards vaccination are improving steadily: in 2019, 88% of parents intend to vaccinate their child according to the national vaccination schedule, compared to 84% in 2018.

During the COVID crisis, evidence show that the early national lockdown prevented many caregivers accessing immunization services with consequences of reduced coverage for Q1 and Q2: as of 1 June 2020, 31,6% of children received DTD3 – compared to 33,2% in the same period of 2019, 30% of children received Polio3 compared to 31,5 as of 1 June 2019, and 28,3% of children received MMR1 compared to 41,9% in the same period of 2019.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

**Sensitivity – 0.8.** The evaluators can be highly confident that the context for increased immunization coverage children in Ukraine. The evidence provided above prove that UNICEF supported children accessibility of quality vaccines, scaling up the children coverage of immunization. Reports provide qualitative and quantities data that shows UNICEF role in ensuring immunization coverage of children but after UNICEF lost the procurement its role in ensuring accesses to quality vaccines and advocacy is less visible.

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

**Type I error probability – 0.3.** The evaluators are cautiously confident that the evidence could not be observed if the claim is false. Although the increased data of accesses to immunization and absence of out stocks of vaccines in Ukraine led to the confidence that the claim is not wrong concerning growing accesses to immunization in Ukraine.

*d) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.8) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.25), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.7826) the probability of the hypothesis of UNICEF provided changes to the routine immunization calendar were introduced with the context for increased immunization coverage of children in Ukraine.**

<i>Claim 7</i>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.5
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.8
<i>Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?</i>	0.25
<i>Posterior probability of the claim being true</i>	<b>0.7619</b>

**Conclusion**

According to process tracing methodology, the confidence in the overall claim is set by the “weakest link” (or lowest posterior) in the causal chain, corresponding to claim (*UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to ensure an uninterrupted supply of vaccines through international procurement*) with a posterior of 0.7. This means that **we can be cautiously confident that UNICEF provided constant and requested technical assistance to the Ministry of Health on international procurement. Moreover, it was not clear from provided evidence why UNICEF stopped procurement and why government switch it to another international organization that could be also connect with reduce technical assistance and capacity development of the MoH and its institutions.** The analysis allows evaluators to be more confident about the quality and efficiency of procured vaccines for the government and improving the National Calendar of Immunization, but there’re no evidence on strategic partnership with the MoH on procurement of vaccines.

Claim	Prior level of confidence...	Posterior level of confidence...	Assessment...
	<b>...that the claim is true</b>		
1 UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to ensure an uninterrupted supply of vaccines through international procurement and.	0.5	0.7	Cautiously Confident
2 contributed, through technical assistance, to vaccine redistribution, generating	0.5	0.7368	Confident
3 an improved availability and accessibility of vaccines in Ukraine.	0.5	0.7368	Confident
4 Changes to the routine immunization calendar were introduced with UNICEF support and adopted to increase the efficiency of measles vaccines for the youngest children	0.5	0.8181	Confident
5 ong term and strategic behaviour change interventions supported and/or organised by UNICEF	0.5	0.8571	Confident
6 the attitudes and demand towards vaccination among parents improved. In this context, increased availability and accessibility of vaccines, a better routine immunization calendar	0.5	0.7272	Confident
7 the context for increased immunization coverage of children in Ukraine.	0.5	0.7619	Confident

Documentary evidence and interviews indicate that due to the country decisions shifted to international procurement since 2015, Ukraine has a sufficient quantity of quality vaccines to provide immunization coverage of all the age groups that need it. The growth of the population immunization rate (in accordance with the National Preventive Vaccine Calendar) has been achieved due to: a shift to triennial planning of vaccine procurement; provision of conditions to fully meet the health care facilities’ demand for immunobiological preparations for vaccination; revision of the National Preventive Vaccine Calendar; and cancelled re-vaccination against tuberculosis at 7 years of age (which allowed reduction of the number of injections for a child during preventive immunization).

UNICEF contributed, to a lower/some extent, to capacity building of newly established Central Procurement Agency (CPA) of the MoH, which has to build capacity and take over the state procurement from the international organization. In partnership with other international organizations UNICEF aimed to develop human resources policy and good governance of CPA, but after vaccine procurement was transferred from UNICEF to another international organization in 2020, UNICEF fully stopped supporting this institution which leads to the conclusion that the exit strategy of transferring skills and experience to the state has not been prepared and discussed with partners.

Despite challenges related to COVID-19, UNICEF continuously supported MOH in the implementation of the health reform through the creation of effective dialogue and capacity building platforms for raising awareness of health professionals on health management and public health. UNICEF led multiple platforms of discussion among leaders of public health opinion, including government officials, on effective healthcare services for children in the context of health reform, vaccination and COVID-19 outbreak.

With UNICEF assistance, Ukraine optimized the immunization schedule in line with World Health Organization and UNICEF recommendations. UNICEF supported communication and behaviour change campaign and provided capacity development to healthcare institutions and to health professionals on vaccines supplies, distribution and storing. The comprehensive campaign was provided among parents which significantly increase level of vaccination among children.

Two main risks have been also identified:

- The COVID-19 pandemic affected the access to healthcare services in general and to the routine immunization particularly. Because of the pandemic there have been delays in supplying MCC vaccine for new-borns and as a result around 50 thds children were not vaccinated in time since 2020.
- Political changes impacted the efficiency of procurement processes and resulted in frequent changes to the policy development agenda. The health reform agenda was not significantly changed but the constant changes in the management of the MoH, lack of institutional memory and turnover of key staff led to some gaps in UNICEF programme implementation. UNICEF tried to mitigate this risk through orientation its work to the oblast and local levels.

### Assessment of UNICEF Ukraine contribution in the area of justice for children (J4C)

The analysis in this section uses Process Tracing to measure UNICEF Ukraine's contribution in a selected area of impact, namely violence against children and thus, the improvement registered in the area. As underlined in the section dedicated to the methodology, we present the **change claim chain**, as elaborated in the Inception Phase of the evaluation and immediately after. We then present and analyse each claim in the logical chain and assess the level of confidence for each claim and globally.

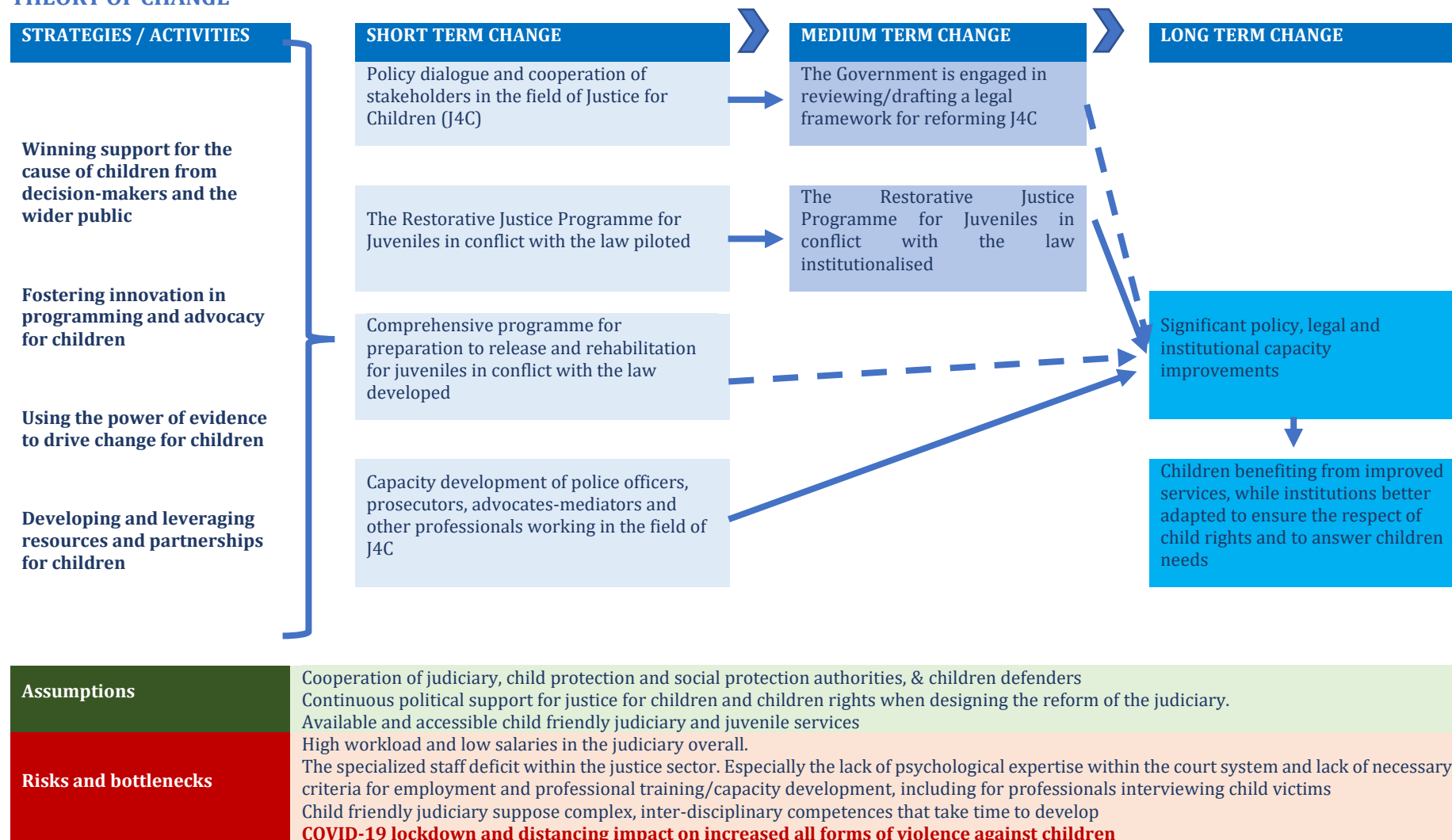
Based on the initial research, the evaluation team formulated the following change claim chain (each claim numbered separately):

(1) UNICEF ensured policy dialogue and cooperation of stakeholders in the field of Justice for Children (J4C) and (2) supported the Government in reviewing/drafting a legal framework for reforming J4C, (3) supported piloting of the Restorative Justice Programme for Juveniles in conflict with the law, as well as its institutionalization (4) by supporting capacity development of police officers, prosecutors, advocates-mediators and other professionals working in the field of J4C. In addition, (5) UNICEF developed a comprehensive programme for preparation to release and rehabilitation for juveniles in conflict with the law. These actions lead to **(6) significant policy, legal and institutional capacity improvements with (7) direct impact on children in contact with the law (including: police response, legal investigations, penitentiary, child-friendly judiciary procedures), because they are now benefiting from improved services, while institutions better adapted to ensure the respect of child rights and to answer children needs.**

A visual presentation of the theory of change based on the change claim chain for the case study is presented below.

## Justice for children

### THEORY OF CHANGE



The analysis of each claim and the general conclusions are presented in the following sections.

**Claim 1: UNICEF ensured policy dialogue and cooperation of stakeholders in the field of Justice for Children**

*a) Evidence*

The findings of the analysis presented below are based on the evidences collected from the following documents Country Office Annual Reports, RAM outputs and outcomes reports, A Situation Analysis on Children and Adolescents in Ukraine 2021, the official reports of and on the data collected through interviews conducted with key stakeholders in the area, including representatives of public bodies such as: the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutors Office, National Police, representatives of CSOs and academia, which are implementing partners.

The evidence show that UNICEF has been a **key actor in coordination of relevant actors in the area of justice for children**. The Inter-Agency Coordination Council on J4C has been established in 2017 and co-chaired by UNICEF. Moreover, there has been established a sub-group on J4C under the Justice Sector Donor Coordination Working Group (Government-Donor instrument), also co-chaired by UNICEF<sup>61</sup>. In this concern UNICEF worked as a dialog cross-sectoral facilitator among Ministries of Justice, Social Policy, Health, Education, Police, Office of the General Prosecutor and other sub-national, development and CSO partners<sup>62</sup>. According to UNICEF's reports, this platform aims at promoting new and cross-sectoral models of work with children in contact with the law.

The improvement of the cross-coordination system among relevant actors in the area of J4C has also been highlighted in the Situation Analysis on children and adolescences 2021, commissioned by UNICEF, which states that as a positive development in the field of justice of children there has been registered enhanced cooperation at national level and that the "ICCJC includes high-level representatives of all ministries and agencies responsible for justice for children, as well as CSOs and international organizations"<sup>63</sup>. Also, the report Ukraine. Vulnerability regional aspects, form 2020 mentions that in the past 3 years Ukraine has made progress in the area of J4C by establishing an effective mechanism of cooperation through the ICCJC<sup>64</sup>.

All interviewed stakeholders consider that the mechanism would not have the same effectiveness without UNICEF's support. Its contribution is considered to be essential in the developments that have been registered in the area. UNICEF has signed MoU with national bodies such as Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor's Office and also National Police, but also with local authorities. UNICEF's response in the context of the COVID 19 breakout was also very effective, as emphasized during interviews, the work of the ICCJC has been moved online and has not been affected by the pandemic. The data collected from interviews also indicates that the political facing by Ukraine in the last years has also affected the justice sector. In this regard, the ICCJC has been chaired by 3 different Deputy Ministries since its establishment in 2017 and this led to delays in its activities. Nevertheless, the constant commitments and support provided by UNICEF, as a co-chair of the agency, contributed to its stability and the progress registered in the cross-coordination of J4C at national level.

Moreover, UNICEF supported participation of high-ranking Government officials at ECARO Conference on Children's Access to Justice, where they shared Ukraine's progress in the area of restorative justice<sup>65</sup>.

All data collected indicate that the improvement of the cooperation among stakeholders in the field of justice for children has been a priority in UNICEF work and a lot of efforts have been put

---

<sup>61</sup> UNICEF, RAM outcome and output report, 2020

<sup>62</sup> UNICEF, Country Office Annual Report, 2018

<sup>63</sup> UNICEF, A Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Ukraine, 2021

<sup>64</sup> UNICEF, Ukraine. Vulnerability regional aspects, 2020

<sup>65</sup> UNICEF, RAM outcome and output report, 2020

in this area. The Council is unique platform for promoting and implementing J4C reform where UNICEF plays a key role in support, coordination and technical assistance.

b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?

Sensitivity: 0.95 The evidence allows the evaluators to be **highly confident that UNICEF ensured policy dialogue and cooperation of stakeholders in the field of Justice for Children**. The analysis findings, which corroborate official data with the collected perspectives of key stakeholders in the area of justice for children, show that UNICEF has been a facilitator of communication and collaboration among relevant public bodies, CSOs and academia in the area. Moreover, official data show that cross-collaboration has been improved since the establishment of the ICCJC in 2017. In this concern, UNICEF is perceived as a key actor acting for the improvement of access to justice for children through the development of the legal framework based on stakeholders' collaboration.

c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?

Type I error probability: 0.10 It is unlikely to see the evidence presented above if the claim is false. All evidence collected converge through the same conclusion. Even if there is still room for improvements in the area, the progress made since the establishment of the ICCJC, co-chaired and continuously supported by UNICEF, is certain given the evidence presented evidence,

d) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.95) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.10), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **highly confident (0.9048) the probability of the hypothesis of "UNICEF ensured policy dialogue and cooperation of stakeholders in the field of Justice for Children", being true given the evidence.**

<i>Claim 1</i>	<i>Evidence – Account and trail</i>
<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.50
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.95
<i>Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?</i>	0.10
<i>Posterior probability of the claim being true</i>	<b>0.9048</b>

**Claim 2: UNICEF supported the Government in reviewing/drafting a legal framework for reforming J4C**

*a) Evidence*

As data collected through interviews show, UNICEF has been an essential actor in the development of cross-coordination in the sector of justice for children and improvement of legal framework. One of the governmental bodies interviewed emphasized that UNICEF is “the driver force of J4C reform” in Ukraine.

In term of support provided to the government for the improvement of the legal framework in the area of justice for children, data collected show that UNICEF contributed, through technical support (including international expertise) and evidence-based advocacy, to the development and, in almost all cases, adoption of the following:

- The National Strategy for Reforming the Juvenile Justice System up to 2023 and its implementation plan;

- The Draft Law on Justice for Children<sup>66</sup>;
- The Memorandum on mediation for children in conflict with the law;
- The Unified Standards for the Training of Specialist in the Field of Justice for Children;
- The Recovery program for juveniles suspected of committing a criminal offense;
- The On Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on child-friendly justice.<sup>67</sup>

An important development in the legal framework of justice in Ukraine, as mentioned by the Situation Analysis in Children and Adolescents from Ukraine, form 2021, was the development and adoption of the National Strategy for Reforming the Juvenile Justice System up to 2023. According to available information, UNICEF has provided technical support for the development of the strategy and also conducted evidence-based advocacy for its implementation. Moreover, the further efforts made by UNICEF in the area were focused on providing support for the implementation of the strategy, including for strengthening the legal framework in the area justice for children. With the support of UNICEF, the Draft Law of Justice for Children has been finalized and sent to Parliament for revision in July 2021. The law introduces child-friendly practices in the justice area, among which: restorative actions, mediation, integrated services for children in contact with the law, alternatives to incarceration, trainings for professionals in child-friendly procedures. Through the new legal framework proposes, it is aimed to change the focus of judiciary punitive measures to friendly procedures and actions in the best interest of the child. UNICEF also supported the development of the Order on Mediation for children in conflict with the law<sup>68</sup>. It is important to further mention that, UNICEF's contribution had been also appreciated in regard with the international technical support provided to the Government, due to its work with international experts in the evidence-based advocacy.

Moreover, as mentioned above, UNICEF have been a key factor in the establishment and functioning of the ICCJC mechanism, whose mandate is to further enhance the legal framework in the area of J4C. UNICEF has also supported the Ministry of Justice is piloting the programme Restorative Justice Programme for juveniles in conflict with the law and its institutionalization at the national level. In this process the programme received state financing<sup>69</sup>.

Is it important to mention that UNICEF had been perceived as a key factor in the improvement of the situation of children in contact with the law in Ukraine, and that its efforts have been effective in the area because its efforts were channelled in working close with national and public bodies responsible for provide access to justice for children and providing constant support and developing advocacy activities in order to generate changes at policy level. In this regard, one interviewee emphasized that UNICEF have understood that the public authorities work within the existing national legal framework and therefore, UNICEF focused its efforts on improving it. Moreover, another interviewee stressed out that the legal reform on J4C in Ukraine would not have been possible without active role played by UNICEF in the process.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

**Sensitivity: 0.90.** The evidence allows the evaluators to be **highly confident that UNICEF supported the Government in reviewing/drafting a legal framework for reforming J4C.** Its work in this regard was mainly centered on advocacy activities, technical support (including international expertise) and cross-sector coordination among key duty bearers and other relevant stakeholders. Nevertheless, the contribution of UNICEF and support provided should be better documented in its official reports. The reports should be more explanatory and include

---

<sup>66</sup> The Law on J4C has been finalized and sent to the Parliament for revisions in July 2021, thus it has not been adopted yet.

<sup>67</sup> According to the data collected through interviews, the amendments for the introduction of Barnahus model are drafted and prepared for the submission to the Government.

<sup>68</sup> UNICEF, Country Official Annual Report, 2018

<sup>69</sup> UNICEF, RAM outcome and output report, 2020



more detail on specific areas where UNICEF provided input, international expertise and focused its support.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability: 0.1. It is unlikely to see the evidence presented above if the claim is false.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.9) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.1), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **highly confident (0.9) the probability of the hypothesis of “UNICEF highly confident that UNICEF supported the Government in reviewing/drafting a legal framework for reforming J4C”, being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 2 Evidence – Account and trail</b>	
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.90
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.10
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.9</b>

**Claim 3: UNICEF supported piloting of the Restorative Justice Programme for Juveniles in conflict with the law, as well as its institutionalization**

a) *Evidence*

The available evidence show that UNICEF has jointly developed together with the Ministry of Justice the pilot programme “Restorative justice programme for juveniles in conflict with the law” and further supported its institutionalization.

The pilot programme has been adopted in 2019, through the Ministry Order 172510 form 21<sup>st</sup> of January. The project has been piloted in 6 regions of Ukraine, in the period of 2019 and 2020, with the support of UNICEF. In 2020, the coverage of the programme has been expanded to the entire country and its sustainability ensured by being funded from the state budget. The institutionalization of the programme has been supported by UNICEF through technical assistance and provision of evidence on the effectiveness of the model.

By the end of 2020, approximately 560 children benefited from the programme<sup>70</sup>. Also, according to the Situation Analysis commissioned by UNICEF in 2020, almost 171 cases were referred to the mediation procedure and from them for 134 cases criminal record has been avoided due to resocialization programmes.

b) *Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity: 0.95. The evidence allows the evaluators to be **confident that UNICEF supported piloting of the Restorative Justice Programme for Juveniles in conflict with the law, as well as its institutionalization.** The available data show that UNICEF’s technical support provided to the development of the pilot has been essential. Moreover, within the programme, UNICEF has also supported the delivery of trainings for mediation procedure and mediators specialization and for child-friendly procedures.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability: 0.2. It is unlikely to see the evidence presented above if the claim is false. The evidence collected on the contribution/technical support for the development of the

<sup>70</sup> UNICEF, Situation Analysis of children and adolescents in Ukraine, 2021

programme and its institutionalization are enough to support the above-mentioned conclusion. It is important that UNICEF's contribution has not been well documented in official available data. The information at the disposal of the evaluation team is not enough to be able to assess the extent to which UNICEF has contributed to the development of the model, its exact inputs and types of support provisioned. Nevertheless, this assessment has not been provisioned in the analysis of claim 3, thus it does not influence its outcomes to a significant extent.

*e) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.95) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.2), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.8261) the probability of the hypothesis of "UNICEF supporting piloting of the Restorative Justice Programme for Juveniles in conflict with the law, as well as its institutionalization."**, being true given the evidence.

<i>Claim 3 Evidence – Account and trail</i>	
<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.5
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.95
<i>Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?</i>	0.2
<i>Posterior probability of the claim being true</i>	<b>0.8261</b>

**Claim 4: UNICEF supported the capacity development of police officers, prosecutors, advocates-mediators and other professionals working in the field of J4C**

*a) Evidence*

The findings of the analysis presented below are based on the evidence collected from the following documents Country Office Annual Reports, RAM outputs and outcomes reports, A Situation Analysis on Children and Adolescents in Ukraine 2021 and on the data collected through interviews conducted with key stakeholders in the area, including representatives of public authorities, representatives of CSOs implementing partners and academia.

All available evidence show that UNICEF have das a significant contribution to the development of the capacity of professionals from the judiciary to work with children in contact with the system. The most important achievement in the area, to which UNICEF has contributed to, is the development of unified standards of training for professionals in the area of J4C. Also, UNICEF has provided support for the introduction of capacity development programme on child-friendly procedures for the Office of the Prosecutor General<sup>71</sup>. It is important to also mention that UNICEF has also supported the development of a methodology for using "Green rooms" when working with children involved in proceedings.

The Unified Standards for the Training of Specialist in the Field of Justice for Children were developed as measure of the implementation plan of the National Strategy of Reforming the Justice System for Children until 2030 and adopted in 2019. The standards should be implemented or used in developing curricula and training programs by central executive bodies and educational institutions. According to the available data, the curricula is used for Police Academies and training centers. UNICEF developed the curricula for universities and started providing trainings for students (for example in Universities from Kharkov, Dnipro). All new curricula are uploaded on the internal platform of Police Academies. This led to changes in BA programmes. Moreover, the education materials are available online on the education portal.

<sup>71</sup> UNICEF, RAM outcome and output report 2020

UNICEF has also trained, in partnerships with initially, advocates from 6 regions of Ukraine on mediation procedures of child-friendly procedures and further expanded the coverage of the trainings to other regions. And further, as emphasized in the interviews conducted, UNICEF supported the development of the network of mediators from trained and certificated advocates. UNICEF has also facilitated trainings for prosecutors on child-friendly procedures. Moreover, according to data collected from interviews, practitioners that have attended the courses find them useful and easy to apply in their activities, therefor the feedback provided by the target groups has been positive. Further, stakeholders mentioned that UNICEF has also developed methodological notes on working with children in the area of justice.

As a consequence of all above mentioned developments in respect to the training system for professionals from the judiciary working with children, most of the key stakeholders that have been interviewed consider that the skills of juvenal police, prosecutors, judges, advocates and mediators were strengthened in prevention, social and psychological aspects.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

**Sensitivity: 0.95.** The evidence allows the evaluators to be **highly confident that UNICEF supported the capacity development of police officers, prosecutors, advocates-mediators and other professionals working in the field of J4C.** All data collected from documents and interviews with key stakeholders, including duty bearers and SCOs working in the field, show that UNICEF has provided technical support and also conducted evidence-based advocacy activities as to facilitate, on one hand, the capacity development of professionals through trainings provision and, on the other, the development of unified standard for training of professionals in the J4C area.

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

**Type I error probability: 0.05.** It is unlikely to see the evidence presented above if the claim is false. No further evidence is necessary in order to be certain that the claim is true. The triangulation of available and collected data led to the conclusion formulated above.

*d) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.95) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.05), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **highly confident (0.95) the probability of UNICEF supporting the capacity development of police officers, prosecutors, advocates-mediators and other professionals working in the field of J4C.**, being true given the evidence.

<b>Claim 4 Evidence – Account and trail</b>	
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.95
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.05
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.95</b>

**Claim 5: UNICEF developed a comprehensive programme for preparation to release and rehabilitation for juveniles in conflict with the law**

*a) Evidence*

In regards with the programme for preparation to release and rehabilitation for juveniles in conflict with the law, the available data is rather limited. While the representatives of CO and other interviewees mention the programme, the official documents do not include enough data on this particular programme as to be able to assess UNICEF's contribution to it.

The programme has been also developed in the context of the implementation of the The National Strategy on Reforming Justice for Children. For the development of the programme UNICEF has conducted individual needs' assessment. According to the data collected through interviews, the programme is implemented successfully in partnership with UNICEF and NGO Volunteer.

b) *Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity – 0,75. The evidence allows the evaluators to be rather **confident that UNICEF developed a comprehensive programme for preparation to release and rehabilitation for juveniles in conflict with the law.** Based on the data collected from interviews with key stakeholders and available in few documents, the evidence show that UNICEF has developed the programme.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error – 0,30. It is rather unlikely to see the evidence presented above if the claim is false. Nevertheless, we have to emphasize that the only available data was provided by UNICEF, mostly during interviews and that there is few information on this matter that are provided by other stakeholders or in official documents. In order

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.75) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.03), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **rather confident (0.7143) the probability of the hypothesis of “UNICEF developing a comprehensive programme for preparation to release and rehabilitation for juveniles in conflict with the law”,** being true given the evidence.

**Claim 5 Evidence – Account and trail**

<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.5
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.75
<i>Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?</i>	0.30
<i>Posterior probability of the claim being true</i>	<b>0.7143</b>

### **Claim 6: Significant policy, legal and institutional capacity improvements were achieved**

a) *Evidence*

The available data and data collected through interviews conducted with key stakeholders in the area of justice for children, including duty bearers such as relevant ministries, national authorities, professional bodies and CSOs working with children in projects supported by UNICEF and academia representatives, show that **to some extent progress has been registered in this area** at national level. Nevertheless, as the Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Ukraine emphasizes, “there is currently no holistic system of justice for children” in Ukraine<sup>72</sup>. The available analysis on the situation of children in contact with the law mention that there is still a need for further advancements in the legal framework and development of professional skills in the area of justice friendly procedures. Moreover, currently, there is now legal provision on the withdrawal of a child from the criminal justice system with the use of alternative measures<sup>73</sup> and according to the evidence collected, the procedures currently applicable to children in contact with the law do not comply with the Guidelines on Child-friendly Justice of the Council of Europe. Data also show that there still numerous cases of violation of the rights of

<sup>72</sup> UNICEF, A Situation Analysis on Children and Adolescents in Ukraine, 2021

<sup>73</sup> Idem

children in contact with the law<sup>74</sup> and professions are not prepared for applying child-friendly procedures. However, the reviewed reports lack in statistical and administrative data, which is a general problem of the system and therefore certain assessments could not be conducted (e.g. improvement of institutional capacity in terms of number of staff members responsible for working with juvenile, number of trained professional in justice-friendly procedures and other).

Nevertheless, all available information, including data collected through interviews indicate that in the past 3 years there has been registered certain progress in this area due to the commitment of key stakeholders and most important, the commitment of Government to improve the legal framework and the access to children in contact with the law to child-friendly procedures. On one hand, the development and adoption of the National Strategy for Reforming the Juvenile Justice System up to 2023 has led to prioritizing the J4C reform in Ukraine. Also, as a measure undertaken for the implementation of the strategy, in 2017, the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on J4C has been established and the cross-sectoral and sector cooperation among key stakeholders has been improved. As a result of the work of ICCJC body, in the 2021 the Draft Law on J4C has been finalized and send to the Ukrainian Parliament for revisions. Further, the Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on child-friendly justice were drafted and prepared for the submission to the Government. It is also important to mention that the Recovery program for juveniles suspected of committing a criminal offense has been institutionalized and through this expanded to the national level and received financing from the public budget.

It is important to mention that the aforementioned developments in the legal area are very recent and some of the legal provisions are not yet adopted. Thus, their effects in terms of improvements registered at the level of legal framework in the area of J4C are not observable yet. Nevertheless, the adoption of the Law on J4C, when it will be concretized, will contribute in a significant manner to changes in the judicial system on the approach of children in contact with the law. The wide commitment of key public bodies to the introduction and utilization of child-friendly procedures constitutes an important facilitating factor in further development of the area. The improvements that have already been registered in this regard, through the pilot programme Recovery program for juveniles suspected of committing a criminal offense, show that practices can be improved but there is still a need for a national legal framework, which has not been adopted yet.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity: 0.70. The evidence allows the evaluators to be **cautiously confident that policy, legal and institutional capacity has been improved** in Ukraine in the area of justice for children. Even if, the available information shows that there has been registered, to some extent, progress in the area, this has not been significant so far in terms of legal and institutional capacity change at-scale. Moreover, the collected information is often inconsistent. While in the available analysis done at the justice system in Ukraine, justice for children is still presented as an underdeveloped area, where there is no unitary legal framework, the practices do not meet the requirement or principles of child-friendly justice and where there still often cases if child rights violation, the data collected from interviews picture a rather opposite perspective emphasizing numerous changes produced in the area in regards with the policy framework, services and procedures utilized (adoption of the National Strategy for reforming the juvenile justice system, the establishment of the ICCJC and its work in the area, thus increased cross-sectoral cooperation and provision of new legislative acts, the institutionalization of the pilot programme on restorative measures and other). Nevertheless, the observed progress was not scaled-up yet and the legislations changes, most important being the ones provisioned by the Law on Justice for Children, were not adopted yet.

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

---

<sup>74</sup> Idem

Type I error – 0.3. It is rather unlikely to see the evidence presented above if the claim is false. Nevertheless, the available administrative data is not sufficient to assess the progress made in the regards to strengthening the institutional capacity of judicial bodies and other public bodies working with children in the area of justice.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.70) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.30), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **cautiously confident (0.70) the probability of the hypothesis “policy, legal and institutional capacity has been improved in Ukraine in the area of justice for children”, being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 6 Evidence – Account and trail</b>	
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.7
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.3
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.7</b>

**Claim 7: Direct impact on children in contact with the law was registered (including: police response, legal investigations, penitentiary, child-friendly judiciary procedures), because they are now benefiting from improved services, while institutions better adapted to ensure the respect of child rights and to answer children needs**

a) *Evidence*

The collected data through document revision and interviews show that children in contact with the law have access to improved services and that the professionals have been trained in the areas of mediation as an alternative procedure and in the area of child-friendly procedures, which have been applied to some extent in Ukraine. An important success in area of justice for children was the decrease of the number of children offenders held under protection in specialized facilities (juvenile prisons. The Situation Analysis on Children and Adolescents from Ukraine emphasizes that the improvements in justice for children has led to a “sharp reduction in the number of children remanded to judicial care”<sup>75</sup>. The closure of prison type of schools has also been mentioned by the stakeholders which have been interviewed as one of the most important accomplishments in the area. The number of centers for juvenile offenders have decreased from 8 centers in 2016 to 2 centers in 2021. Nevertheless, the available information indicate that the improvements have been observed, mainly, at the level of actions supported by UNICEF (such as: the establishment of Barnahus centers, including the adoption of green rooms procedure, the implementation of the Restorative programme, the provided trainings for professionals working with children in contact with the law). **Thus, the effects of these actions were not yet scaled-up and the impact has been isolated.**

The available documents mention that children still face challenges when in contact with the law, especially when they are involved in proceedings<sup>76</sup>. Moreover, the restorative system is not yet put in place and even if there has been made progress in adopting practices that focus less on punitive measures and more on rehabilitation of children facing crime accusations, the current legal framework does not allow prosecutors to move children cases from the criminal justice system to alternative restorative measures<sup>77</sup>. Currently, at national level, there are 11 probation centers for juvenile offenders, but, as indicated in the Situation Analysis of Children and

<sup>75</sup> UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Ukraine, 2021

<sup>76</sup> UNICEF, RAM outcome and output report, 2020

<sup>77</sup> UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Ukraine, 2021



Adolescents in Ukraine, from 2021, the number of psychologists working in these centers has decreased since 2018, when the juvenile probation system was established in Ukraine.

Nevertheless, the data collected from interviews indicated that there are less children reaching the courts and being involved in trials in the past years. However, there are no available administrative data to support this tendency.

In terms of the effects of the Restorative programme piloted by the Ministry of Justice with the support of UNICEF and further institutionalized at national level, the mediation procedure was applied in 171 cases, where a juvenile was suspected in committing a crime, out of which in 134 cases juveniles finished their resocialization programmes. During the pilot, UNICEF provided 77 lawyers-mediators and online webinars for almost 300 prosecutors<sup>78</sup>. Moreover, by the end of 2020, approximately 560 children benefited from the programme<sup>79</sup>. Also, UNICEF have ensured access to online means in order to facilitate the mediation process during the restrictions caused by the COVID 19 pandemic. UNICEF has provided support to children in detention, under probation and under supervision of Juvenile Police. According to the data provided by UNICEF, in 2020, more than 2511 children and 490 professionals benefited from guidance provided by UNICEF.

The data collected from interview show that the adoption of Unified Standards for the Training of Specialist in the Field of Justice for Children and further, the provision of trainings for prosecutors, advocates and police officers within Juvenile Departments have led to the improvement of their skills regarding the applications of child-friendly procedures, including mediation.

Moreover, the implementation of Barnahus model, through a pilot project, in Vinnitsa City provides the opportunity for further improvements in the area of justice for children in Ukraine. The by-law of Barnahus has been developed and an order of collaboration among different institutions at local level has been signed. According to the data collected from interviews, the model, which introduces friendly services for children, is expected to be expanded soon due to the already progress made in signing Memorandums of Understanding with other local authorities (e.g. Mykolayiv city). Moreover, the results achieved in Vinnitsa city through the establishment of the center were related to improved multi-sectoral services for child victims of violence or witnesses and the introduction of the “green room” procedure, which refers to child-friendly procedures in the context of children interrogations.

As a general conclusion, in the past few years, in Ukraine there have been developed several actions in the area of justice for children, focused in child friendly procedures and intergraded support and services for children in contact with the law and these actions have improved the compliance to international standards on the rights of children. Nevertheless, the observed impact has been small due to the following 3 factors:

- interventions have been piloted in different regions and their impact has been limited to their specific target groups;
- the legislation improvement process has been is still ongoing, thus a key legislative change, namely the adoption of the Law on J4C, has not been enforced yet;
- and additionally, there is a lack in existing monitoring data in the system regarding children in contact with the law and their course within the judicial system.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

**Sensitivity: 0.80.** The evidence allows the evaluators to be **confident that direct impact on children in contact with the law was registered (including police response, legal investigations, penitentiary, child-friendly judiciary procedures), because they are now**

---

<sup>78</sup> UNICEF, RAM outcome and output report, 2020

<sup>79</sup> UNICEF, Situation Analysis of children and adolescents in Ukraine, 2021



**benefiting from improved services, while institutions better adapted to ensure the respect of child rights and to answer children needs.** Nevertheless, the registered progress, according to the available is still limited, but there are important opportunities for the further advancement of the J4C reform in Ukraine and thus, the improvement of the services provided to children in contact with the law. All interviewees are confident that the Law on J4C, that introduces in the legal framework the restorative procedures and other child-friendly procedures and provides a general training framework for professional working with children is going to be adopted in the near future.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability: 0.30. Taking into consideration that the collected evidence is rather unlikely to expect this type of evidence if the claim was false. Nevertheless, the level of confidence in the trueness of the claim has to be perceived with cautiousness due to the fact that the registered progress has been limited mainly to the activities developed with the support of UNICEF as pilot programmes, with the exception of the Restorative programme which has been recently scaled-up, but for which it is too early to assess its impact.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.80) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.30), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **cautiously confident (0.7273) the probability of the hypothesis** that “direct impact on children in contact with the law was registered (including: police response, legal investigations, penitentiary, child-friendly judiciary procedures), because they are now benefiting from improved services, while institutions better adapted to ensure the respect of child rights and to answer children needs”, being true given the evidence.

<b>Claim 7 Evidence – Account and trail</b>	
<i>Prior probability of the claim being true</i>	0.5
<i>Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?</i>	0.80
<i>Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?</i>	0.30
<i>Posterior probability of the claim being true</i>	<b>0.7273</b>

### Conclusion

According to process tracing methodology, the confidence in the overall claim is set by the “weakest link” (or lowest posterior) in the causal chain, corresponding to claim 6 (Significant policy, legal and institutional capacity improvements were achieved) with a posterior of 0.7143. This means that **we can be confident that UNICEF contributed in a substantial manner to the improvement of the policy, legal and institutional capacity in the area of justice for children and overall, to the improvement of services provided to children in contact with the law, which are focused more on child-friendly approaches**, in line with the change chain presented above and with the theory of change of the area (as presented in Annex 2).

Nevertheless, the analysis allows us to be **highly confident** about the fact that **UNICEF has contributed to the improvement of the cooperation among stakeholders in the area of justice for children**, by co-chairing the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on J4C and the sub-group on J4C under the Justice Sector Donor Coordination Working Group (Government-Donor instrument), which brings together the Ministries of Justice, Social Policy, Health, Education, Police, Office of the General Prosecutor and other sub-national, development, CSO partners and academia. Moreover, the analysis developed allows to be highly confident that **UNICEF supported, with technical assistance, external expertise and evidence-based advocacy, the**

**Government in reviewing or drafting a legal framework for J4C.** As emphasized by one of the key stakeholders that has been interviewed, the collected evidence show that UNICEF has been driving factor in the J4C reform in Ukraine. **UNICEF has also contributed to improvements in practice at the level of judicial system**, but the at-scale effects could not be assessed or observed due to, on one hand, recent institutionalization of the Restorative Programme and on the other, due to other interventions that have been so far implemented as pilot projects thus their effects remain limited.

Nevertheless, due to available evidence we are **less confident** in the achievements of policy, legal and institutional capacity in Ukraine in the area justice for children. Even if, progress has been registered in the cooperation and commitment of key stakeholders and important legislative changes have been prepared and drafted, the timing of the evaluation does not allow us to observe significant changes in the area. The most significant change would be the adoption of the Law on J4C, which introduces child-friendly practices in the justice area, among which: restorative actions, mediation, integrated services for children in contact with the law, alternatives to incarceration, trainings for professionals in child-friendly procedures and which had recently submitted to the Parliament for revisions.

Claim	Prior level of confidence...	Posterior level of confidence...	Assessment...	
	...that the claim is true			
1	UNICEF ensured policy dialogue and cooperation of stakeholders in the field of Justice for Children	0.5	0.9048	Highly confident
2	UNICEF supported the Government in reviewing/drafting a legal framework for reforming J4C	0.5	0.90	Highly confident
3	UNICEF supported piloting of the <b>Restorative Justice Programme for Juveniles</b> in conflict with the law, as well as its institutionalization	0.5	0.8161	Confident
4	UNICEF supported the capacity development of police officers, prosecutors, advocates-mediators and other professionals working in the field of J4C (in regards with restorative justice).	0.5	0.95	Highly confident
5	UNICEF developed a <b>comprehensive programme for preparation to release and rehabilitation</b> for juveniles in conflict with the law	0.5	0.7143	Confident
6	<b>Significant policy, legal and institutional capacity improvements were achieved</b>	0.5	0.70	Cautiously confident
7	<b>Direct impact on children in contact with the law was registered (including: police response, legal investigations, penitentiary, child-friendly judiciary procedures),</b> because they are now benefiting from improved services, while institutions better adapted to ensure the respect of child rights and to answer children needs	0.5	0.7273	Confident

Based on the analysis conducted by the evaluation team, the strengths that facilitated and supported the observed improvements were: (i) UNICEF's credibility among duty bearers, CSOs; (ii) the large commitment of public bodies for the development of the J4C reform in Ukraine, including initiating pilot projects and proving state funding for their implementation; (iii) the active role of training bodies and educational institutions in improving education and training programmes for professionals within the judicial system working with children.

The analysis also led to the identification of some hindering factors in the area, such as: (i) lack of administrative data in the area and (ii) political instability which led to delays in finalizing and adopting legislative documents.

## Assessment of UNICEF Ukraine contribution in the area of adolescents and youth empowerment and participation

For the assessment of UNICEF Ukraine contribution in the area of adolescents and youth empowerment and participation, Process Tracing was used, in order to determine the extent of UNICEF contribution and the results of the contributing in a clear way. Using Process Tracing, each claim was analysed and based on the available evidence, the level of confidence that the claim is true was assessed.

Based on the initial research, the evaluation team formulated the following change claim chain:

*With a view to improve meaningful child and youth participation in Ukraine, at national level, (1) UNICEF provided technical expertise and support for the development of the National Youth Strategy (2030),*

*(2) deployed the U-Report as a platform where children and youth can voice opinions,*

*(3) encouraged youth participation to the development SDGs voluntary national reviews (VNR).*

*At local level, (4) UNICEF supported capacity building and technical support on child and youth involvement initiatives and active citizenship participation skills in the Eastern Ukraine,*

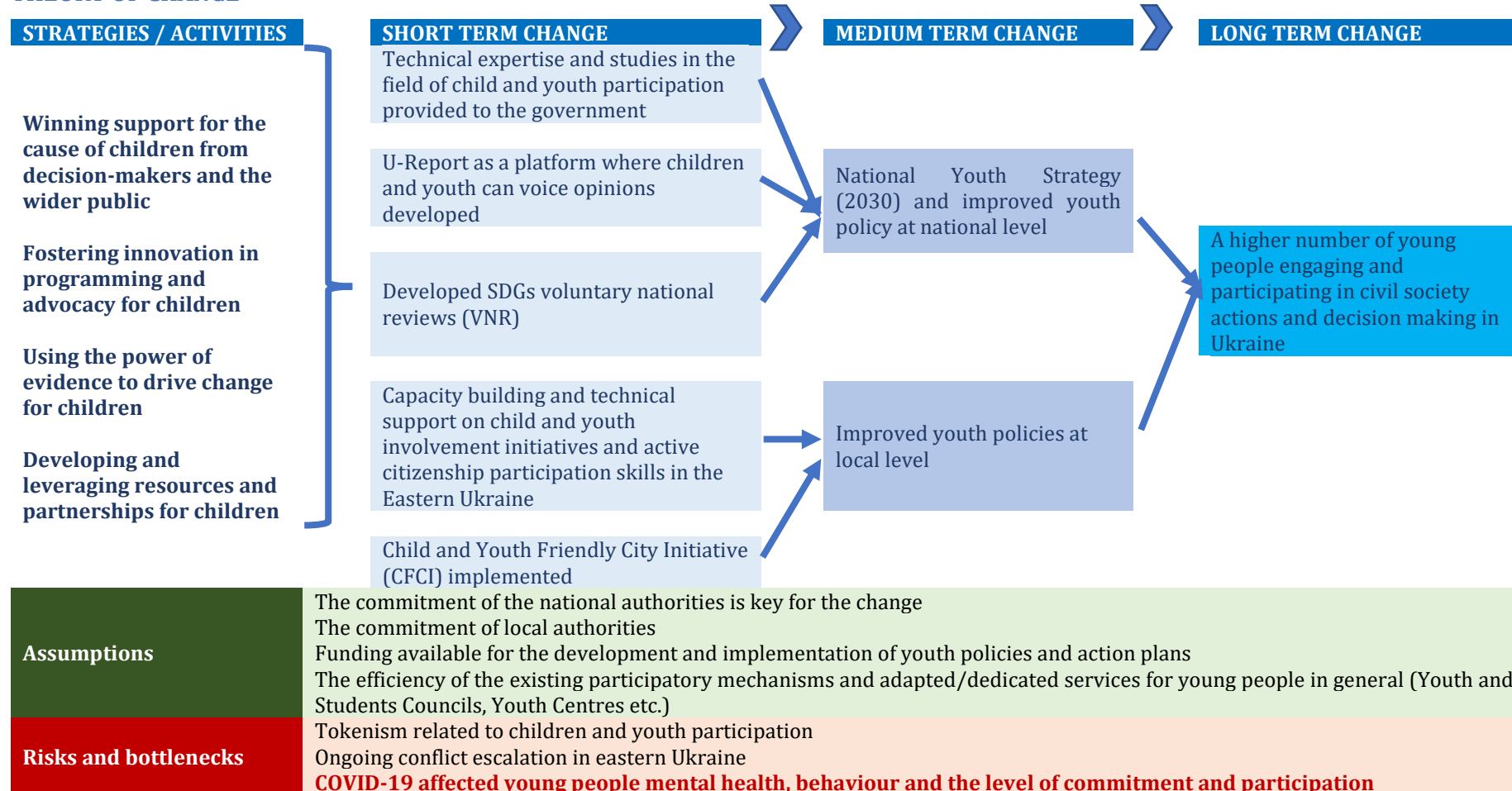
*(5) as well as the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI).*

*(6) These actions, contributed to an improved youth policy (at national and local level) and resulted in*

*(7) a higher number of young people engaging and participating in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine.*

A visual presentation of the theory of change based on the change claim chain for the case study is presented below.

## THEORY OF CHANGE



The analysis of each claim and the general conclusions are presented in the following sections.

*Claim 1: UNICEF provided technical expertise and support for the development of the National Youth Strategy (2030)*

*a) Evidence*

UNICEF Ukraine reports that the Country Office continued to support the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) to finalize and adopt the National Youth Strategy. According to the reports, features of the strategy that have been recommended by UNICEF include: the cross-sectoral approach to the development of young people's competencies and increasing their resilience over the next decade, taking into account the pandemic impact.<sup>80</sup>

The interview with the representative of the MoYS confirms UNICEF contribution to the strategy, but also presented the involvement of other stakeholders. According to the interview: „youth was also involved in the development of the strategy through youth organizations”. Regional and online consultations with a large range of stakeholders have been organised by the MoYS.

On the other hand, UNICEF and the MoYS organised together an online conference with key youth workers and groups to discuss how the findings of existing research provided by UNICEF can shape youth policy in Ukraine.<sup>81</sup>

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity– 0.8. In order to assess sensitivity, we would expect evidence on the activities undertaken by UNICEF to support for the development of the National Youth Strategy (2030) and evidence on the utility of these activities and their results in shaping the strategy. We found this evidence, but it has only two sources, that are not completely independent: UNICEF (reports and interviews with UNICEF representatives) and the interview with the representative of the MoYS. On the other hand, evidence shows two different ways of support provided by UNICEF: technical support and support and support in the dialogue with other stakeholders. This increases our confidence that UNICEF contribution was important, given that multi-stakeholder involvement is a quality of a strategic process.

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability– 0.3. There is not enough evidence to identify UNICEF contribution to the text of the strategy and strategic priorities, beside UNICEF claims in its reports and interviews. Moreover, there is a large number of stakeholders that also participated to the strategic process. Therefore, the chance that UNICEF contribution was very limited, in the context of the given evidence, is not negligible.

*d) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.8) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.3), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.7272) the probability of the hypothesis of “UNICEF providing technical expertise and support for the development of the National Youth Strategy (2030)”, being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 1</b>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.8
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.3
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.7272</b>

<sup>80</sup> COAR 2020.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

*Claim 2: UNICEF deployed the U-Report as a platform where children and youth can voice opinions*

*a) Evidence*

There is extensive evidence on the use and utility of U-Report in Ukraine. UNICEF Ukraine reported 74,000 U-reporters (70% girls and 30% boys) in 2018 and 90,000 subscribers (U-reporters) in 2019, with the gender gap maintained.<sup>82</sup> According to UNICEF reports, an additional 10,000 young people were reached through a U-ambassadors' peer-to-peer campaign and 360 received legal counselling through UPartners.<sup>83</sup>

However, the platform shows a lower participation of U-reporters to polls in 2020 and 2021, compared to 2018 and 2019. However, in 2020, U-Report ran 10 polls reaching about 10,000 respondents and became one of the first monitoring tools to assess youth opinions related pandemic circumstances

On the other hand, data was regularly used by central institutions including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Social Policy and Health, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of Ombudsman for Child Rights, Office of the Prosecutor General, UN agencies. This is reported by UNICEF, but also visible in the strategic and policy documents that are citing U-report as a source of data.<sup>84</sup>

As a prove of its recognition as a powerful engagement and participation tool, in 2020, the U-Report Ukraine team supported ECARO in collecting data from eleven countries for the report "Preventing a Lockdown Generation in Europe and Central Asia", compiled jointly by UNICEF and European Training Foundation.<sup>85</sup> In 2018-2019 U-Report Ukraine was a case study in the U-Report evaluation of innovation conducted by UNICEF at global level.<sup>86</sup>

The reports conclude for U-Report Ukraine that:

- U-Report has strong brand recognition and generates trust among all partners and youth interviewed.
- U-Report provides access to information not previously accessible to government and civil society, representing a brand new and valuable channel for these organizations. In this context, moreover, UNICEF has effectively engaged important governmental and civil society organizations and enabled the effective use of U-Report to engage youth and gather information to inform programming.
- There is opportunity for wider analysis of U- Report data, which could be used to inform programming through an enhanced understanding of the youth population, and youth perspectives and habits.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity– 0.85. Evidence expected for this claim included the evidence on U-Report being a (a) platform used by young people and the evidence of U-Report being (b) used as a tool to engage young people in decision making. Evidence is convincing for both types of expectations. However, the most convincing evidence is from 2018 and 2019, and one should notice that in 2020 and 2021 the level of engagement with U-Report decreased, limiting the sensitivity assessment to 0.85.

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

---

<sup>82</sup> COAR 2019. The participation to U-Report is provide by the online platform: <https://ukraine.ureport.in>

<sup>83</sup> COAR 2020.

<sup>84</sup> The interview with the representative of the Municipality of Lviv shows that U-Report is also used at local level. On the other hand, the Ministry of Youth and Sports used data from U-Report for the National Youth Strategy, as well as data from UNICEF HPSC report. At the Ministry of Economy, the recommendations given by the young persons were included in the State Programme for Stimulation of Economy to Overcome the Negative Consequences Caused by the Restrictive Measures for Preventing the Emergence and Spread of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) for 2020-2022.

<sup>85</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/eca/reports/preventing-lockdown-generation-europe-and-central-asia>

<sup>86</sup> UNICEF (2019), *Evaluation of Innovation in UNICEF Work. Case Study: U-Report*, <https://www.unicef.org/evaluation/documents/u-report>



Type I error probability– 0.2. Although there is convincing evidence on the U-Report data being used in policy planning by Ukrainian authorities, we lack evidence on a more strategic use of U-Report for policy planning as a tool to engage young people, not only to collect data.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.85) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.2), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.8095) the probability of the hypothesis of “UNICEF deploying the U-Report as a platform where children and youth can voice opinions”, being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 2</b>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.85
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.2
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.8095</b>

**Claim 3: UNICEF encouraged youth participation to the development SDGs voluntary national reviews (VNR)**

a) *Evidence*

The first Voluntary National Review (VNR) of progress towards achievement of the SDGs acknowledges the involvement of young people, the use of U-Report and the consultations organised with young people. Young people designed a special methodology which allowed to calculate an integral estimate of the SDGs progress achievement likelihood in Ukraine by every goal. Based on the data estimation, analysis and data comparison with indicator target values for 2020 was conducted and incorporated into the SDG VNR.<sup>87</sup>

The process was endorsed and acknowledged by the Ministry of Economy on its website and documents, as well as in the interview conducted for this evaluation.<sup>88</sup>

b) *Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity– 0.75. Although we have compelling evidence on youth participation to the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of progress towards achievement of the SDGs and of UNICEF support for this participation, the same evidence shows that this participation was limited to students of a couple of Ukrainian Universities. There is no evidence of larger acknowledgement, at scale, of SDG among young people as a result of this project. This lack of evidence is in line with the conclusion of the U-Report evaluation that „global polls (also known as global actions) are perceived by the CO to typically not resonate well with the local context of youth in Ukraine”<sup>89</sup>

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability– 0.15. The evidence of youth participation to the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of progress towards achievement of the SDGs is convincing and there is difficult to imagine that the claim is false. Although the risk of tokenism exists, it is limited due to the methodology used and described above, in the evidence section.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.75) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.15), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.8333) the probability of the hypothesis of “UNICEF encouraged**

<sup>87</sup> Voluntary National Review, [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26295VNR\\_2020\\_Ukraine\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26295VNR_2020_Ukraine_Report.pdf)

<sup>88</sup> <https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=7e8e391e-fec3-43c0-89fe-07b1d06599f5&title=SinergijaZnan-DosviduTaKreativnostiZaradiMaibutnogo>

<sup>89</sup> UNICEF (2019), *Evaluation of Innovation in UNICEF Work. Case Study: U-Report*, <https://www.unicef.org/evaluation/documents/u-report>



**youth participation to the development SDGs voluntary national reviews (VNR)”, being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 3</b>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.75
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.15
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.8333</b>

**Claim 4: UNICEF supported capacity building and technical support on child and youth involvement initiatives and active citizenship participation skills in the Eastern Ukraine**

**a) Evidence**

UNICEF implemented several initiatives on Eastern Ukraine. Building on its 2-years program on conflict resolution skills, UNICEF and MoES developed peer-to-peer mediation toolkit and video tutorial on solving conflicts and promoted it among 1,000 educators in conflict-affected area.<sup>90</sup>

Studies found that collaborative and executive skills, in combination with parent support and teacher support, both provided to children and young people in Eastern Ukraine by the projects supported by UNICEF, greatly contribute to build resilience in adolescents exposed to violence in their microsystem, i.e. at school or at home. In addition, adolescents that are resilient to conflict exposure are more likely to be characterized by supportive relationships with peers, emotional connection to the school, inter-dependent values, collaborative problem-solving skills and tolerance of diversity.<sup>91</sup>

The evaluation of the *Provision of Psychosocial Support and Protective Services through Child and Youth Friendly Spaces and Community Protection Centers in Eastern Ukraine* also find that “UNICEF has positively contributed to the psychological well-being of school-age children in the areas affected by war: by reducing the levels of negative behaviour of children in schools and reducing the levels of distress through psychological work. UNICEF interventions contributed positively to reducing the isolation of IDP families and children and increasing the sense of normality and community living of those affected by the war.”<sup>92</sup>

“On community level, UNICEF programme has had positive impact on generally strengthening social cohesion and community integration between host communities and IDP children and families as well as reducing isolation of children and families aspiring to deal with the consequences of war.”<sup>93</sup>

“On the other hand, due to a primarily child-focused rather than family-focused design of the interventions, UNICEF interventions did not sufficiently reach the most vulnerable groups of children among which children survivors of violence, children with disabilities.”<sup>94</sup>

Moreover, the initiatives imploded in 2019 27 youth-led advocacy campaigns and 56 youth-led community-mobilization projects were implemented in the Eastern Ukraine within the framework of UPSHIFT. In 2018, UNICEF UPSHIFT programme was launched in Kharkiv city, Eastern Ukraine’s largest city. Four waves were organized, with the participation of 40 teams of young people trained to build skills and capacities suitable for the 21st century, including designing and implementing social impact projects. A small grants project promoting civic engagement also was launched in the conflict-affected areas of Donetsk and Luhansk

<sup>90</sup> COAR 2019. See as well the study: *An evidence-based analysis of the psychosocial adaptability of conflict-exposed adolescents and the role of the education system as a protective environment*, 2019 and the evaluation: *Evaluation of the Provision of Psychosocial Support and Protective Services through Child and Youth Friendly Spaces and Community Protection Centers in Eastern Ukraine*, 2019

<sup>91</sup> *An evidence-based analysis of the psychosocial adaptability of conflict-exposed adolescents and the role of the education system as a protective environment*, 2019

<sup>92</sup> *Evaluation of the Provision of Psychosocial Support and Protective Services through Child and Youth Friendly Spaces and Community Protection Centers in Eastern Ukraine*, 2019

<sup>93</sup> Ibid

<sup>94</sup> Ibid

oblasts, reaching 1,619 adolescents through 26 projects in its first wave. UNICEF promoted girls' empowerment through the UPSHIFT programme, and their participation reached 72%. This was communicated widely through social media, while joining efforts with more than 75 partners in support of the United Nations Secretary-General's campaign UNiTE to End Violence against Women (UNiTE).<sup>95</sup>

There is no independent evidence, beside the reports provided and drafted by UNICEF, on the effectiveness of UPSHIFT in empowering and engaging young people in Eastern Ukraine.

On the other hand, interviews conducted with independent observers from academia, underline that UNICEF has a strong team and projects in the East and is the most important organisation that uses the participatory approach and involvement of youth in the Eastern Ukraine.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity- 0.85. For the sensitivity assessment we need to see evidence on UNICEF activities for capacity development on child and youth involvement initiatives and active citizenship participation skills in the Eastern Ukraine and the actual results of these activities.

Existing evidence shows the implementation of activities and independent existence exists on the positive results of some of the activates (the Provision of Psychosocial Support and Protective Services through Child and Youth Friendly Spaces and Community Protection Centers in Eastern Ukraine), but not of other activities (UPSHIFT).

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability- 0.2. There is independent, but limited evidence that the progress observed concerning the resilience, empowerment and community engagement of young people in Eastern Ukraine is due to UNICEF, considering limited interventions of other organisations.

*d) Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.85) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.2), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.8095) the probability of the hypothesis of "UNICEF supporting capacity building and technical support on child and youth involvement initiatives and active citizenship participation skills in the Eastern Ukraine", being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 4</b>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.85
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.2
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.8095</b>

#### **Claim 5: UNICEF supported the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI)**

*a) Evidence*

According to UNICEF reports, the CFCI in Ukraine continued to be a strong instrument for child-friendly planning and budgeting at municipality level. CFCI's coverage has expanded in 2020 to a total of 35 municipalities of different size cumulatively covering over 10% of the population in Ukraine. According to data from UNICEF reports and interviews ear new municipalities have been interested and made efforts to be part of the initiative, to receive support and have young people participation in training and empowering and engaging activities, encouraging their innovation and participation.<sup>96</sup>

<sup>95</sup> COAR 2018 and 2019

<sup>96</sup> Evidence available in UNICEF reports is confirmed by interviews with national and local stakeholders.

**In 2020, municipalities with approved Action Plans, have already budgeted over USD 58 million for children. Thus, in 2020, every USD 1 spent by UNICEF leveraged USD 386 for children.**<sup>97</sup> These figures should be added to the ones resulting from the implementation of the initiative in 2018 and 2019. For example, in 2018, the 22 allocated an additional US\$30 million to implement their child and youth friendly action plans.

UNICEF contribution to capacity development of target municipalities in child and youth participation included technical support for local authorities and training for young people. In 2019 a year-long course “How to strengthen child and youth participation at local level” helped more than 400 young people design and implement their own projects and young people have been empowered by a competition where three best projects were recognized by the global CFCI Team at the concluding award ceremony.<sup>98</sup>

UNICEF reports, as well as interviews also underline that CFCI is an initiative of UNICEF but implemented with partners. With UNICEF’s support, a multi-stakeholder coalition was established consisting of government partners, the United Nations Population Fund, national associations of municipalities and an umbrella group of youth organizations.

In 2020, with the purpose to help local councils to better cope with COVID-19, UNICEF also supplied local Child and Youth councils with tailored information on COVID-19 prevention. Bi-weekly COVID-19 newsletters have been published and distributed to over 100 municipalities, with the key information and UNICEF resources related to COVID-19 response. UNICEF collected local best practices on socio-economic response to COVID-19 and formed a comprehensive database of sub-national efforts. The results were shared with municipalities and the Ministry of Social Policy.<sup>99</sup> As a result of these efforts, Ukraine’s case on local government’s response to COVID-19 was selected by HQ to be among the five best practices at the global level.

Since 2019 the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative enjoys the support of the Prime Minister of Ukraine and evidence can be traced on a government proposal allowing municipalities to allocate an additional 1% of the locally generated income tax to children and youth services after attaining child and youth friendly recognition from UNICEF. However, there is no clear evidence on the decision made to implement this proposal.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity– 0.8. For the sensitivity assessment we need to see evidence on UNICEF activities on Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI) and the actual results of this initiative reflected in youth empowerment and engagement by local authorities, as well as increased youth local participation.

There is extensive evidence on activities implemented and a very good indicator of interest of municipalities for the initiative, as well as convincing data on budget allocations. The evidence is supported not only by UNICEF reports and figures, but also by interviews with representatives of national and local authorities. We lack, however, independent evidence on the quality of the action plan and their implementation (for plans already established in 2018 and 2019) and on extensive youth participation beside the most active young people.

*c) Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability– 0.25. One of the interviews with representatives of the academia underlined that the CFCI is not able to empower and engage vulnerable young people. It is not clear how much tokenism is actually included in the activities of local authorities and how many young people that are not already active in youth organisations are participating in a meaningful and constant way. However, evidence show that a large number of young people is participating, larger than we would expect if UNICEF empowerment and engagement activities would be without results. Therefore, the type I error probability is assessed at 0.25.

---

<sup>97</sup> COAR 2020.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> COAR 2020.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.8) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.25), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.7619) the probability of the hypothesis of “UNICEF supporting the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI)”, being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 5</b>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.8
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.25
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.7619</b>

*Claim 6: UNICEF contributed to improved youth policy (at national and local level)*

a) *Evidence*

The evidence on UNICEF contribution to the youth strategy 2030 was presented in the assessment of claim 1, above.

Following the strategy, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the State Targeted Social Programme “Youth of Ukraine” for 2021-2025. The Programme is designed to create opportunities for self-realization and development of the potential of young people in Ukraine, their participation and integration into public life. It is intended to remove barriers to participation connected to gender, age, place of residence, psychological and physical abilities, disability and other characteristics. The Programme is intended to increase the level of youth competencies, including civic ones; increase the level of volunteering culture among young people; intensify youth involvement in decision-making processes; strengthen the social cohesion of youth, including through exchanges of youth within Ukraine and in partnership with other states and international organizations; implement programmes to train professionals working with youth, including the Youth Worker Programme; ensure the functioning of youth centres; and facilitate civil society participation in achieving youth development.<sup>100</sup> Beside the evidence provided directly by UNICEF on the quality of the new legislation, this quality is also confirmed by the assessment of youth policy researchers, members of the Pool of European Youth Researchers (PEYR) organised by the EU-Council of Europe youth partnership.<sup>101</sup>

Moreover, on 27 April 2021, the Verkhovna Rada adopted a new Law “On the Main Principles of Youth Policy”. The Law is intended to stimulate youth participation. It regulates the activities of the Ukrainian Youth Fund – a budgetary institution whose activities are directed and coordinated by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and proposes the creation of an extensive network of youth centres. The Law also establishes the organizational and legal grounds for the activities of youth and children’s public associations.

According to UNICEF reports, adolescents and young people’s agenda were further streamlined in different sectors with the establishment of new national bodies for youth policy implementation. Amendments to the adolescents’ age and age of consent to access health services were also proposed to the current law in line with international standards.<sup>102</sup>

UNICEF contribution to the youth policy in general is acknowledged by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and other stakeholders, on the other hand, many other stakeholders are also mentioned by interviewees: youth organisations, youth researchers, UNFPA, the Council of Europe and the EU-Council of Europe youth partnership.

On the other hand, as showed by the assessment of the previous claim, UNICEF contributed to improved local planning (local policies) providing measures for youth empowering and engagement.

---

<sup>100</sup> COAR 2020.

<sup>101</sup> Members of PEYR have been consulted by the evaluation team on this matter.

<sup>102</sup> UNICEF reports and interviews.

b) *Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity– 0.9. For the sensitivity assessment we need to see evidence on UNICEF contribution to improved youth policy we expect evidence on UNICEF involvement in the development of the youth policy, as well as evidence on the quality of youth policy in Ukraine.

Evidence shows a clear improvement of the Ukrainian youth policy. On the other hand, evidence from different (partly) independent sources (UNICEF, UNEFPA, the MoY, Ministry of Economy, academia, CSOs) show that UNICEF had a contribution to the development of the policy, providing technical assistance, support and advice to the Government of Ukraine.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability– 0.25. There is not enough data to assess with high confidence that UNICEF contribution in a significant way to the improved quality of national and local youth policy. There is, therefore, not enough evidence to be sure we are not in the presence of more important positive influence of other stakeholders and that UNICEF contribution had limited results.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.9) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.25), the account evidence of the documents and interviews increases to **confident (0.7826) the probability of the hypothesis of “UNICEF contributing to improved youth policy (at national and local level)”, being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 6</b>		Evidence – Account and trail
Prior probability of the claim being true		0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?		0.9
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?		0.25
Posterior probability of the claim being true		<b>0.7826</b>

**Claim 7: A higher number of young people engaging and participating in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine**

a) *Evidence*

**UNICEF reports show UNICEF contributed directly to the empowerment and engagement, at different levels and with different levels of intensity of over 100,000 young people from Ukraine.** UNICEF activities, implemented in cooperation with the Government of Ukraine (MoYS, MoES) and civil society organisations focus on building young people skills for the world of work, active citizenship as well resilient mental health. UNICEF continued to expand UPSHIFT in 2018-2019, empowering young people as grassroot innovators and social entrepreneurs and reached 75,000 second beneficiaries, according to its own reports.<sup>103</sup>

UNICEF reports show that in 2019, in order to strengthen civic participation demand and skills, UNICEF engaged 24,000 young people through a series of activities aimed at increasing resilience and civic

<sup>103</sup> COAR 2020 mentions that: in February UNICEF conducted two face-to-face waves of UPSHIFT programme in Mariupol, offering vulnerable adolescents to acquire skills and establish their own social impact ventures. Second wave was thematically focused on media literacy. With the outbreak of COVID, UNICEF has equipped adolescents with skills to cope with the pandemic circumstances and engage them in emergency response. In August UNICEF engaged 41 adolescents through digitized version of UPSHIFT to co-design innovative solutions for COVID response. Aiming to capacitate young people for post-COVID world, including environmental challenges, UNICEF launched “UPSHIFT Green”. This modified version of the programme empowers young people as leaders of climate change action. Thirty-seven adolescents received training from leading environmental experts and developed solutions to counteract climate change in their municipalities. In total, during 2020 some 75,000 young people were engaged in the projects designed by 161 UPSHIFT participants.

engagement while also building active citizenship skills of 35,000 adolescents (45% boys, 55% girls) through extracurricular skills-building gender responsive program.<sup>104</sup>

In 2020, UNICEF enhanced digital tools such as Learning Passport, 'UPSHIFT Online', U-Report, web-based system for peer emotional support, national volunteering platform and online training programme on conflict resolution, to engage them in risk communication and COVID-19 response.<sup>105</sup>

However, evidence at national scale don't show important or significantly increased levels of young people engagement and participation in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine. A 2020 Save the Children research project with 3–17-year-olds found that girls and boys feel that adults do not listen to them or value their concerns. The study suggested there are pervasive attitudes in Ukraine that children's opinions are not important and that adults know better than children. This contributes to limited opportunities being provided for children's views to be taken into consideration during decision making. This frustrates children, who feel they have valuable insights to offer.<sup>106</sup>

On the other hand, the situation of youth participation seems to have been better in 2017. In a 2017 U-Report poll, 94% of respondents stated that the opinions of young people and children should be considered in decision-making processes, while 68% indicated that children and adolescents can participate in decision-making processes through membership in NGOs. Almost half of respondents believe that there is a need to establish consultative bodies of children at both national and local levels.<sup>107</sup> Another poll<sup>108</sup> revealed that more than half of young people have ideas on how to develop their communities, with young men slightly more likely than young women to report that they have ideas about community development. Of those who had such ideas, 62% were ready to pursue them, 25% were already working on realizing them, and 13% are still developing these ideas.

According to the interview with the UNICEF representatives, before 2014, 40% of young people said that they participated in civil life and activated in NGOs. After the political changes in 2014, the number has been decreased, people have become disappointed (10-15%). Currently, after 2017, the government big statistical research called Youth for Ukraine showed a little increase in the number of people involved in anticorruption campaigns and other civic initiatives.

In 2020, the results of one U-Report show that 43% of the respondent young people encountered "decorative" involvement of young people in decision making, in other words tokenism. Data from the U-Report are not conclusive in showing that young people participated more in 2020 to decision making compare to 2017, but COVID-19 pandemic and the connected restrictions could have been an impediment to participation.

*b) Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?*

Sensitivity- 0.65. Although there is good evidence that UNICEF encourages youth engagement and participation and there are good results in each of UNICEF projects and activities, evidence at national scale

---

<sup>104</sup> COAR 2019.

<sup>105</sup> COAR 2020 mentions that: with the schools' closure in March and consequent frustration, anxiety and increased violence, UNICEF conducted series of 55 online workshops "Solving conflicts in digital space" reaching 2177 adolescents and 1883 adults. The course promoted non-violent communication in solving the conflicts which arise in the digital learning circumstances. UNICEF piloted peer support intervention to increase adolescents' resilience in the challenging time. Fifty peer volunteers were trained to provide emotional support to adolescents via a web-based service. They engaged 900 adolescents in need into appropriate self-care, while referring them to professional mental health and violence response services. More than 100,000 were reached by an awareness raising campaign.

<sup>106</sup> [https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/18080/pdf/listen\\_to\\_us\\_ukraine\\_full\\_report\\_eng.pdf](https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/18080/pdf/listen_to_us_ukraine_full_report_eng.pdf) cited by the draft SitAn 2021

<sup>107</sup> U Report (2017) Участь дітей у прийнятті рішень. (2017), cited in UN Ukraine (2019) *The State of Youth in Ukraine* at <https://ukraine.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/THE%20STATE%20OF%20YOUTH%20IN%20UKRAINE%20report.pdf>

<sup>108</sup> UNICEF (2016) Громадська активність. Cited in UN Ukraine (2019) *The State of Youth in Ukraine* at <https://ukraine.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/THE%20STATE%20OF%20YOUTH%20IN%20UKRAINE%20report.pdf>



don't show important or significantly increased levels of young people engagement and participation in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine.

c) *Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?*

Type I error probability– 0.4. The evidence from UNICEF initiatives and projects and their results are not conclusive at national scale, but they show that the claim is not false in all instances. On the other hand, data at national level shows that, in general, there is no important improvement of young people engagement and participation in Ukraine, therefore the claim can be false in many instances, if we are looking for country-wide impact.

d) *Update of the prior into the posterior confidence level*

Given the likelihood of seeing account evidence if the hypothesis is true (0.65) and the probability of seeing this same evidence if that hypothesis was false (0.45), the account evidence of the documents and interviews allow us to be only **more confident than not (0.5909) the probability of the hypothesis of “a higher number of young people engaging and participating in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine”, being true given the evidence.**

<b>Claim 7</b>	<b>Evidence – Account and trail</b>
Prior probability of the claim being true	0.5
Sensitivity - If the claim is true, how likely would we expect to see this evidence?	0.65
Type I error - If the claim is false, how likely would we expect to see the evidence?	0.45
Posterior probability of the claim being true	<b>0.5909</b>

## Conclusion

According to Process Tracing methodology, the confidence in the overall claim is set by the “weakest link” (or lowest posterior) in the causal chain, corresponding to claim 7 (*A higher number of young people engaging and participating in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine*) with a posterior of 0,5909. This means that **we can only be more confident than not that UNICEF contributed in a substantial manner to the empowerment, engagement and participation to young people in Ukraine**, in line with the change chain presented above and with the theory of change of the area.

The analysis allows us to be confident about UNICEF input regarding:

- The improvements of the national youth policy in Ukraine, in the context of undeniable quality improvements of the policy framework, including the strategy, action plan and law on youth.
- The increased capacity to take youth into consideration in local policies and by local authorities, due to the constant implementation of the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI) and the great interest generated by the initiative among municipalities / local institutions.
- The creation of conditions for participation of young people, using face-to-face and online tolls, including U-Report and UPSHIFT, but also other initiatives.
- The resilience and participation of young people to social cohesion building in Eastern Ukraine

UNICEF Ukraine success in using the U-Report, UPSHIFT and in the implementation of CFCI was already recognised by UNICEF global and regional teams and these initiatives are presented in global publications of UNICEF.

On the other hand, data collected show that UNICEF is among the very few organisations supporting young people in Eastern Ukraine and independent reports show that these activities are effective and they *“positively contributed to the psychological well-being of school-age children in the areas affected by war: by reducing the levels of negative behaviour of children in schools and reducing the levels of distress through*



psychological work.” “UNICEF interventions also contributed positively to reducing the isolation of IDP families and children and increasing the sense of normality and community living of those affected by the war.”<sup>109</sup>

Claim		Prior level of confidence...	Posterior level of confidence...	Assessment...
...that the claim is true				
1	UNICEF provided technical expertise and support for the development of the National Youth Strategy (2030)	0.5	<b>0.7272</b>	Confident
2	UNICEF deployed the U-Report as a platform where children and youth can voice opinions	0.5	<b>0.8095</b>	Confident
3	UNICEF encouraged youth participation to the development SDGs voluntary national reviews (VNR)	0.5	<b>0.8333</b>	Confident
4	UNICEF supported capacity building and technical support on child and youth involvement initiatives and active citizenship participation skills in the Eastern Ukraine	0.5	<b>0.8095</b>	Confident
5	UNICEF supported the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI)	0.5	<b>0.7619</b>	Confident
6	UNICEF contributed to improved youth policy (at national and local level)	0.5	<b>0.7826</b>	Confident
7	A higher number of young people engaging and participating in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine	0.5	<b>0.5909</b>	More confidence than not

On the other hand, although there are undeniable improvements of the youth policy in Ukraine, the budget of the youth programme is only 2% of the budget of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and this reduces the chances of a well implemented policy. **Youth participation structures remain weak, youth participation is, effectively, very limited and evidence is not enough to show that many vulnerable young people have increased chances to participate.** Actually, one critique to UNICEF initiative for adolescents and youth participation (excepting the initiative in Eastern Ukraine) is that they don't include enough tools and methods to encourage the participation of the vulnerable and marginalised children.

Moreover, **the impact of the youth empowerment and engagement initiatives at the level of local and national authorities is still unclear. Although youth and child responsive plans have been developed in several municipalities, there is no consistent evidence about the implementation of the activities planned,** therefore about the long-term commitment of the local authorities. This is relevant in the context of the widespread risk of tokenism. Data collected from interviewees and results of the U-Report show that tokenism (youth engagement in a 'decorative' and 'manipulative' way) continues to be an important bottleneck for meaningful youth participation.

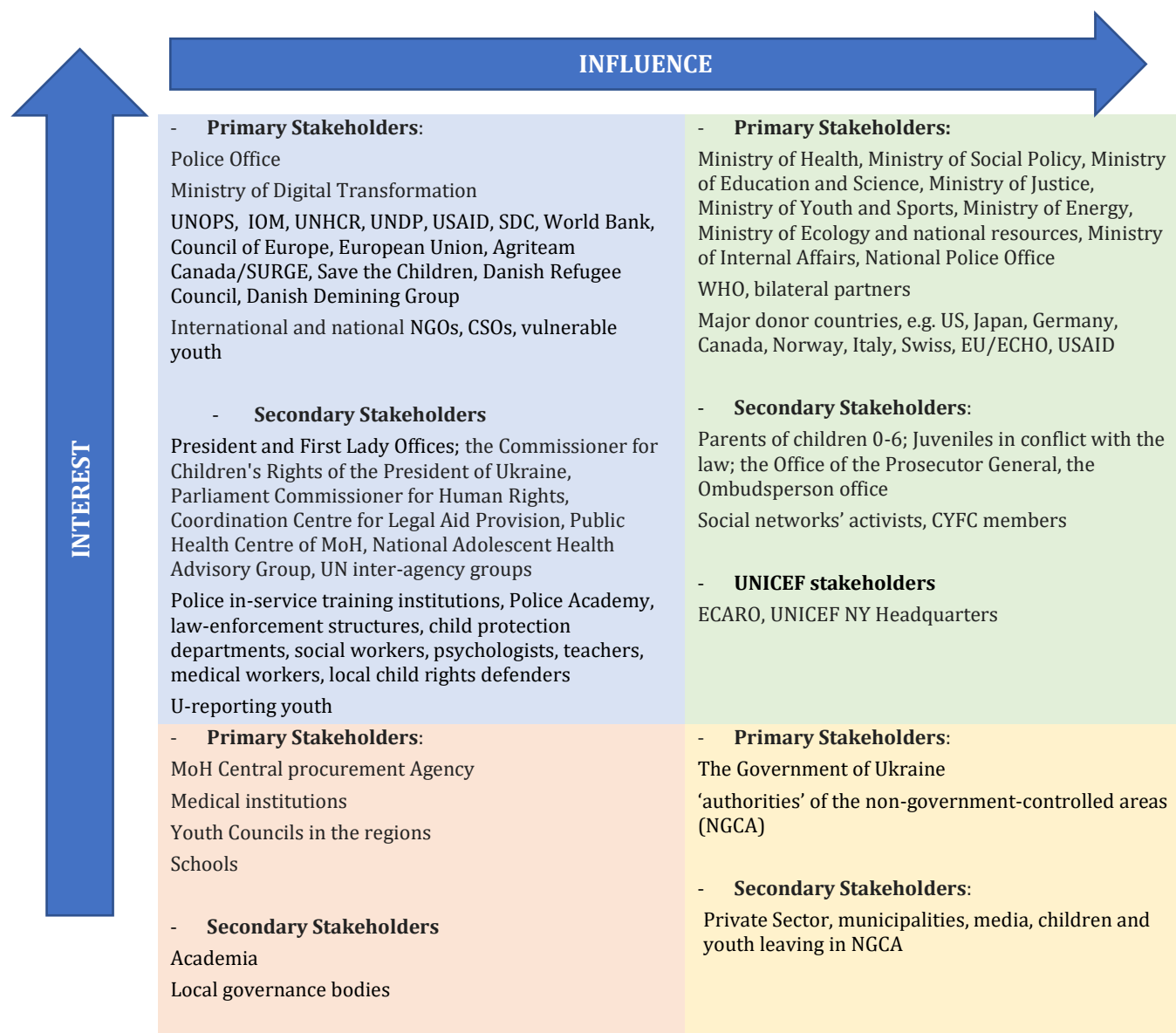
Therefore, there is need for sustained advocacy taking profit of this window of opportunity generated by the reform of the youth policy in 2021, to promote regulations on youth consultation at local level, students and youth councils at school and community level, supported by the government and the development agencies and provided with tools to empower and engage young people, on the model of the initiative already initiated.

<sup>109</sup> Evaluation of the Provision of Psychosocial Support and Protective Services through Child and Youth Friendly Spaces and Community Protection Centers in Eastern Ukraine, 2019

## Annex 3. Results of the Social Network Analysis and Stakeholders Analysis

The evaluation considers the partners of UNICEF CO in Ukraine as presented in the following figure

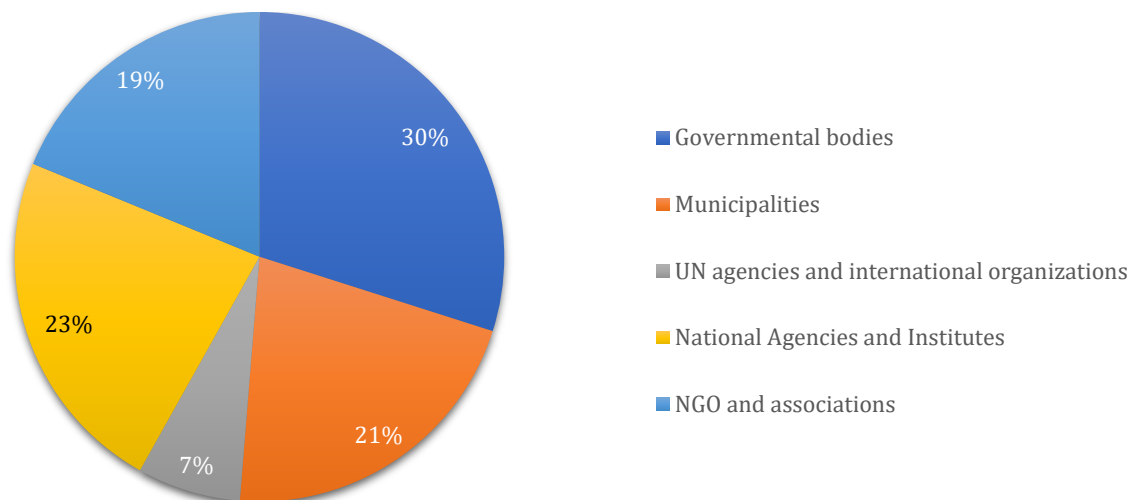
Figure 3. Stakeholders' map – UNICEF CO in Ukraine



We analyse the strength of the partnership, based on the Social Network Analysis. The specialists/country officers that have provided us answers to the questionnaire for the Social Network Analysis work in following areas: child protection, education, health, WASH, social policy, child rights monitoring (CRM) and field operations.

According to the collected data, the main institutions with whom the CO collaborates are: Governmental bodies (including ministries), National Agencies and Institutes and Municipalities and local institutions. CSOs are also important within the network of UNICEF CO.

Figure 4. Type of institutions/organizations indicated as important partners by Ukraine CO respondents



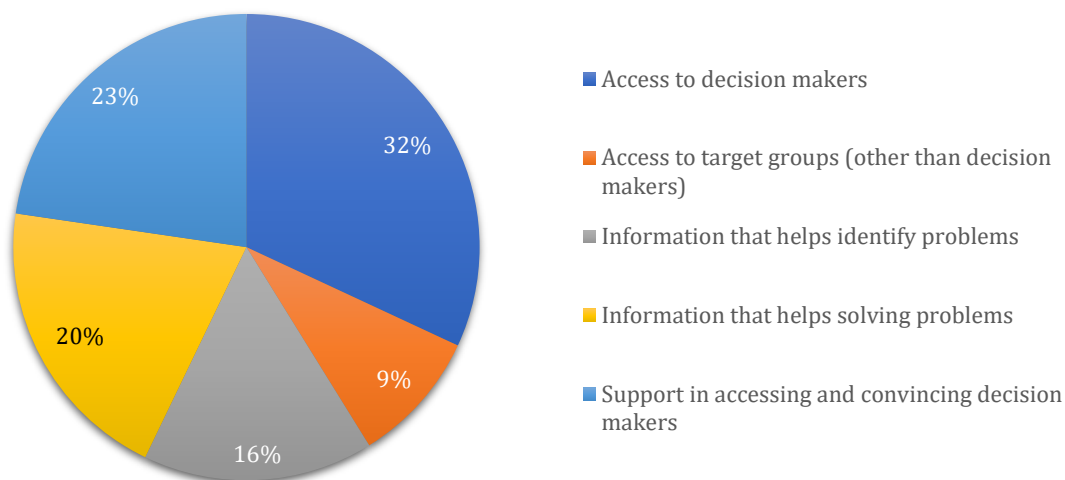
Source: Data collected through a survey conducted at the level of UNICEF CO Ukraine

The Ministry of Social Policy and Voda Donbassu company have been identified most often as important partners in the development of COs activities (6 times each), followed by The Ministry of Healthcare, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Ukrainian Child Rights NGO (4 times each). All other institutions or organizations have been indicated less than 4 times, even if the number of questionnaires responds form CO Ukraine is rather high. This means that the respondents have provided us information on a wide range of institutions and organization with whom they collaborate.

Regarding the frequency of communication, as observed from the data collected, most frequent contacts have been established with: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, UN agencies, CF Early Intervention Institute, Free Legal Aid and NGO Infection Control in Ukraine. According to the data collected and based on the average frequency of collaboration for each category of stakeholder identified, the most frequent contact has been established with CSOs and the least frequent contacts with the governmental bodies (including the ministries). Therefore, the communication and collaboration established with the two ministries mentioned above constitutes an exception regarding the overall cooperation with governmental bodies.

According to the opinion of respondents, the primary benefit of the collaboration developed with the indicated institutions or organization, most frequent support was rated to access to decision makers (32% of the analyzed case), followed by receiving support in accessing and convincing decision makers (23%) and information that helps solving problems (20%).

Figure 5. Type of information or support provided by the partners of UNICEF CO Ukraine

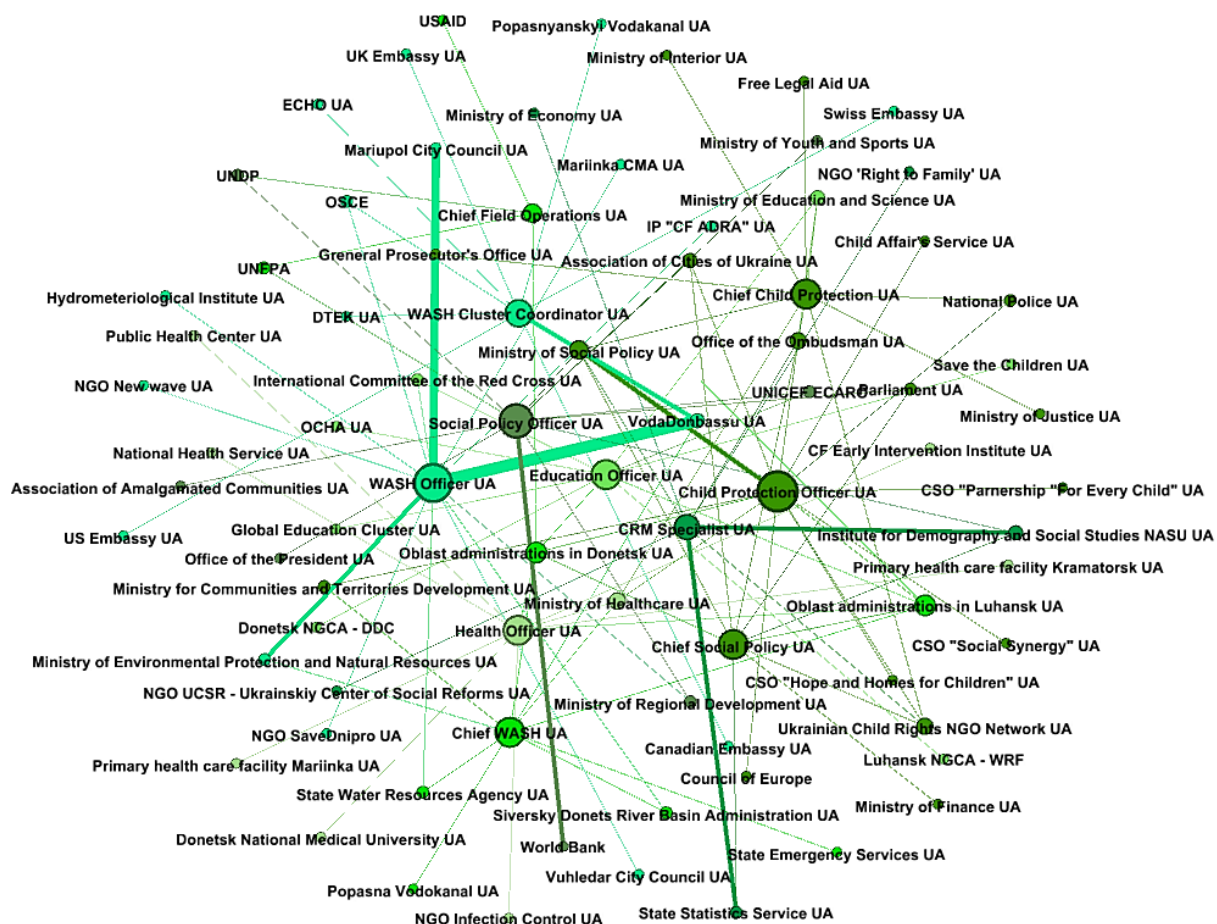


Source: Data collected through a survey conducted at the level of UNICEF CO Ukraine

When speaking about the benefits identified in the collaboration with CSOs, most important types of support identified were information that helps solving problems (26,08%) and access to decision makers (21,73%). When addressing the benefits received from the collaboration governmental bodies, the most important aspect, as perceived by respondents, is also access to decision makers (51,43%), followed by support in accessing and convincing decision makers (31,43%). In the case of collaboration with LPAs, the benefits are equally distributed among the following: information for solving problems (28%) and access to decisions makers (28%). Access to target groups (other than decision makers) is also an important benefit of the collaboration with local authorities (24%). According to the data collected, CO staff consider that when collaborating with public agencies and institutes the most important support received is the information provided for solving problems (41,38%).

Another important criterion of the analysis is the level of value that the CO's staff or contracted experts give to certain collaborations. On a scale form 1(no value) to 10, the average value of the collaboration established with CSOs is 8,28. In the case of governmental bodies the average collaboration value lower, namely 7,06. The CO staff members consider that the partnership and communication established with state agencies and institutes is rather good (7,67 points). In the case of UN agencies and international organizations the received score is similar, 7,78 points. Nevertheless, municipalities and other local public institutions are most valued within the CO's network, being scored with 8,60 points.

Figure 6. Social Network of UNICEF in Ukraine



Source: Data collected through a survey conducted in Ukraine

Table 4. Metrics of the Social Network Analysis in Ukraine

Metric	Value
Average Degree	2.825
Average Weight Degree	3.1
Network Size	80
Network Diameter	8
Modularity	0.566
Average Path Length	3.898
Connected Component	1

Source: Data collected through a survey conducted in Ukraine

In Ukraine, the social network of UNICEF CO has an average degree of 2.825 edges per nodes and an average weight degree of 3.1 edges. The coefficients of these two metrics indicate that the average connection per UNICEF expert and external partner organization of UNICEF is 3 connections.

The size of the network of UNICEF CO Ukraine is 80 nodes and the network diameter has a coefficient of 8 nodes. As in the case of UNICEF CO Ukraine, the peripheral areas of the network of UNICEF CO Ukraine are more isolated, as the shortest path between the two most distant nodes in the network is 8 nodes. This could be explained through the higher number of municipalities and NGOs that show up in the network. Regarding the characteristics of the overall partnership network developed by UNICEF CO Ukraine, the data analysis shows the existence of a relatively strong community, with various connections between actors in different clusters formed around the departments of the CO or the specialists/experts of the CO. However, this network is more partitioned than the network of UNICEF CO Bulgaria and the overall regional network. This conclusion is based on the modularity coefficient (0,566), that shows that the network is not formed



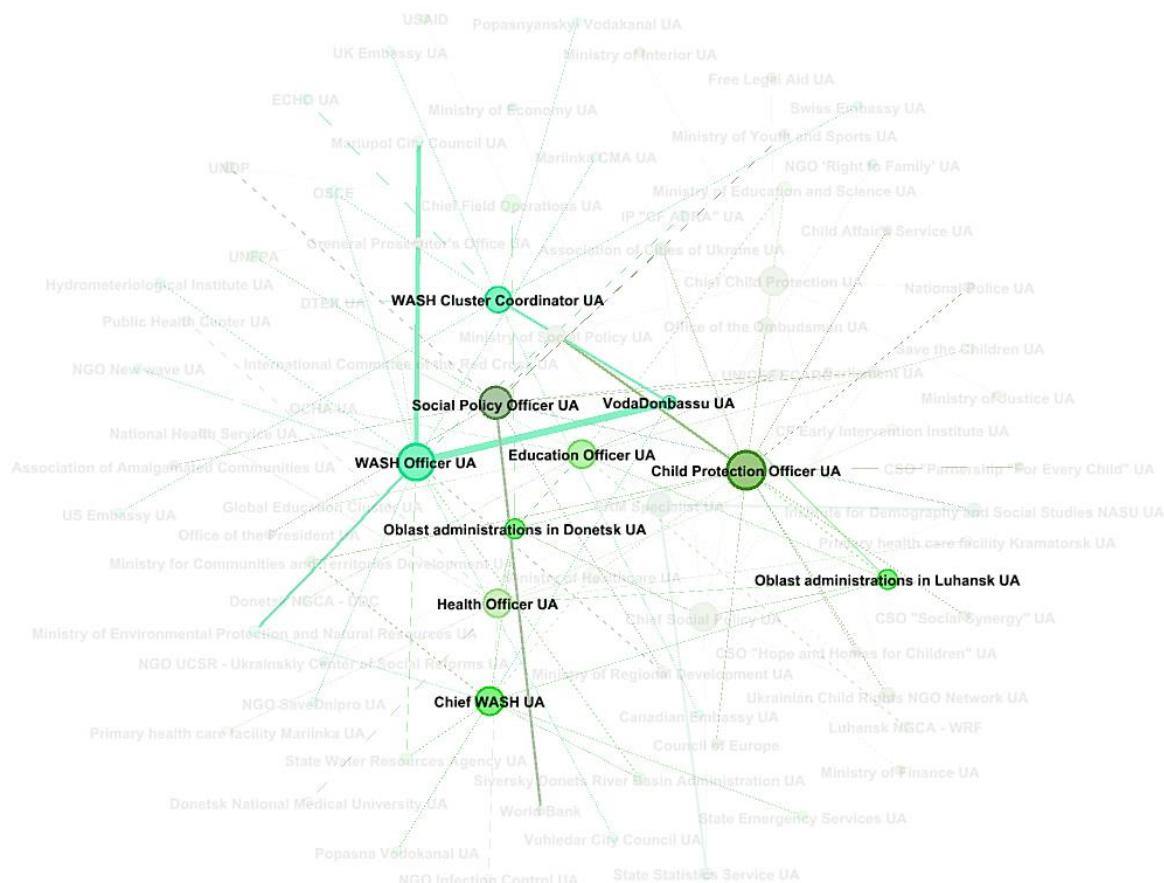


Table 5. Top 5 nodes in number of degrees in UNICEF network in Ukraine

Node	Degrees
Child Protection Officer	15
WASH Officer	14
Social Policy Officer	12
Education Officer	10
Chief WASH	10

*Source: Data collected through a survey conducted in Ukraine*

Figure 8. Social Network of UNICEF in Ukraine filtered by betweenness centrality



*Source: Data collected through a survey conducted in Ukraine*

The graph from above presents the nodes that have the highest betweenness centrality coefficients in UNICEF's network in Ukraine. The following table presents the top 5 nodes that have the highest betweenness centrality coefficient in Ukraine:

Table 6. Top 5 nodes in betweenness centrality in UNICEF network in Ukraine

Node	Betweenness centrality	Degrees
Chief WASH	0.297094	10
WASH Officer	0.253106	20
Child Protection Officer	0.220796	16
Social Policy Officer	0.194789	13
Education Officer	0.172857	10

*Source: Data collected through a survey conducted in Ukraine*



The Chief of the WASH programme has the highest betweenness centrality coefficient (0.30), which indicates that this expert has the most influence in the flow of information in UNICEF's network in Ukraine. Next in the betweenness centrality ranking comes the WASH Officer (0.25), the Child Protection Officer (0.22), the Social Policy Officer (0.19) and the Education Officer (0.17). All nodes are part of UNICEF CO Ukraine.



The graph from above highlights the nodes that have the highest coefficient in closeness centrality in UNICEF's network in Ukraine. The following table presents the five nodes with the highest closeness coefficient. The table includes the coefficients for the number of degrees and betweenness centrality.

Label	Closeness centrality	Degrees	Betweenness centrality
<b>Oblast administration in Donetsk</b>	0.374408	6	0.162756
<b>Oblast administration in Luhansk</b>	0.374408	6	0.162756
<b>Chief WASH</b>	0.351111	10	0.297094
<b>Child Protection Officer</b>	0.341991	15	0.220796
<b>Education Officer</b>	0.341991	10	0.172857

The Oblast administration in Donetsk and the Oblast administration in Luhansk are the nodes that have the highest closeness centrality coefficient, 0.37. The other nodes that have high closeness centrality coefficient are the Chief of the WASH programme (0.35), the Child Protection Officer (0.34) and the Education Officer (0.34). Other external partner organizations that have a central position in the network are VodaDonbassu company, Ministry of Healthcare UA, Ministry of Regional Development and Ministry of Social Policy,

The Chief of the WASH Programme and the WASH Officer are the nodes that have high coefficients in all three metrics of network analysis: degrees, betweenness centrality and closeness centrality. Thus, they can be considered as the nodes that the best connected in the UNICEF Network. Both nodes are connected with the following nodes that have high or moderate high betweenness centrality and closeness centrality: Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine (betweenness centrality: 0.02, closeness centrality: 0.29), State Water Resources Agency (betweenness centrality: 0.07, closeness centrality: 0.29), Ministry for Communities and Territories Development (betweenness centrality: 0.02, closeness centrality: 0.30), Oblast of Donetsk (betweenness centrality: 0.16, closeness centrality: 0.37), Oblast of Luhansk (betweenness centrality: 0.16, closeness centrality: 0.37), Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine (betweenness centrality: 0.11, closeness centrality: 0.34), VodaDonbassu company (betweenness centrality: 0.17, closeness centrality: 0.31), Siversky Donets River Basin Administration (betweenness centrality: 0.02, closeness centrality: 0.29) and Ministry of Regional Development (betweenness centrality: 0.09, closeness centrality: 0.29).

Another node that has high coefficients in all measured metrics: number of nodes, betweenness centrality and closeness centrality is the Child Protection Officer. This node managed to established connection with the Ministry of Social Policy (betweenness centrality: 0.08, closeness centrality: 0.32), the Ministry of Education and Science (betweenness centrality: , closeness centrality: ), Ministry of Healthcare (betweenness centrality: 0.11, closeness centrality: 0.34), Child Affair's Service (betweenness centrality: 0, closeness centrality: 0.26), National Police (betweenness centrality: 0.003, closeness centrality: 0.26) and with the Office of the Ombudsman (betweenness centrality: 0.03 , closeness centrality: 0.28).

## Annex 4. Evaluation Matrix

### Relevance

Evaluation questions and sub-questions	Evaluation questions and sub-questions	Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
<b>RELEVANCE</b>						
Q5.1	To what extent has UNICEF responded to the (changing) needs of the most vulnerable throughout the programme implementation and	5.1.1. UNICEF-supported interventions are responding to the (changing) needs of the most vulnerable children, adolescents and their families	Level of adequacy of CPs and their implementation strategies to needs of vulnerable children and their families identified in reliable assessments, studies, reviews and by key informants interviewed	Document review	Review of existing documents and interviews' results (minutes, recordings, notes)	Reference materials for evaluation
		5.1.2. Implementation strategies effectively reflected the needs identified at planning stages and the evolution of these needs	Examples of CPs interventions tailored to the specific needs of most vulnerable children ( <b>ideally for each goal area of intervention in the CPDs</b> )	Interviews (see Annex E)		UNICEF COs
Q5.2	consistently integrated the equity and gender equality in all aspects of programming and implementation, including policy and advocacy?	5.2.1. Implementation strategies are based on the identification of gender equality and difference issues and gaps and seek to address the issues and gaps identified.	Presence of gender equality as cross-cutting issue within the CPDs, implementation strategies of CPs, accountability (results) frameworks (including indicators) and reporting	Observation		Central Government Ministries and Departments CSOs <i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i>
Q6	To what extent has UNICEF been able to respond to changes in national needs and rights of the beneficiaries especially of the most vulnerable and in national priorities during programme implementation?	6.1. UNICEF-supported interventions are consistently informed by comprehensive assessments of the situations and needs of vulnerable boys, girls and youth.	Availability of information, data and knowledge on changes in national needs and rights of the beneficiaries	Document review	Critical System Heuristics approach <i>used to analyse interview results and to identify how the main stakeholders understand the context and its change and influence UNICEF actions within the respective context dynamics</i>	Reference materials for evaluation
		6.2. UNICEF CPDs were aligned with country priorities and addressed key development issues	Evidence of consistency between the outcomes and UNICEF-supported interventions and national priorities and targets identified in official national strategic documents and by stakeholders at government level	Interviews		UNICEF COs
			Common understanding amongst stakeholders about the expected and actual links between UNICEF-supported interventions and selected national priorities	Observation		Central Government Ministries and Departments
			Stakeholders can identify actual or potential areas of convergence and divergence between the national strategies and UNICEF-supported interventions in the country			CSOs Other UN agencies, Donors/International development partners <i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i>

Q7	To what extent has UNICEF been able to respond to the shifts caused by crisis or major socio-economic and political changes?	7.1. UNICEF reacted early to crisis or major socio-economic and political changes in each country and: - generated knowledge on the impact of the crisis or socio-economic and political changes on children	Availability of information, data and knowledge on crisis and major socio-economic and political changes impact on children, adolescents and their families		Realist Evaluation (changes in national needs are part of the context analysed by the realist evaluation)	
		7.2.- proposed measures, strategies and activities to respond to new needs and priorities	Stakeholders can identify UNICEF's proposed measures, strategies and activities to respond to new needs and priorities of children, adolescents and their families affected by crisis and major socio-economic and political changes			

## Coherence

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
<b>COHERENCE</b>						
Q8	To what extent has UNICEF's Country Programme kept true to its mandate and aligned with UNICEF's global and regional strategies as well as UNPF and SDGs in any given country?	8.1. UNICEF's Country Programme developed in line with UNPF and SDGs and reflects UNICEF's global and regional strategies relevant to the country	Availability of references to SDGs and UNPF in programmatic documents, implementation strategies of CPs, reports, (CPDs, COARs) etc. Number/percentage of outputs of valid CPD aligned with UNICEF's global and regional strategies	Document review	Review of existing documents and interviews' results (minutes, recordings, notes)	CPDs, COARs, implementation strategies of CPs, UNICEF's official web resources listing global and regional priorities
Q9	To what extent did UNICEF manage to build effective and sustainable partnerships in working towards addressing the predefined bottlenecks, advocating for evidence for equity and contributing to the results at scale?	9.1. COs have in place and apply procedures to build and sustain effective partnerships	Availability of established procedures to build and sustain effective partnerships	Document review  Interviews	Review of existing documents and interviews' results (minutes, recordings, notes) Network Analysis	Internal guidelines, standard operating procedures, meetings minutes  Partner ministries, representatives of relevant UN clusters, international stakeholders
		9.2. Regular collaboration with partners focuses on predefined bottlenecks and contributes to achieve the results at scale	Documented evidence of regular collaboration with relevant partners			
			Percentage of interviewees assessing collaboration with UNICEF as effective / ineffective			

		9.3. COs advocate for equity and its evidence collection with relevant decision-makers in the country	Stakeholders can report about jointly solved bottlenecks / name advocacy actions triggered by CO / identify efforts for equity evidence or jointly achieved results at scale			<i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i>
<b>Q10</b>	10.1 What are the comparative advantages of UNICEF in relation to other actors in the country, including development partners, the private sector, the non-government sector and	10.1.1 Comparative advantage of UNICEF defined by relevant CO documents  10.1.2. Consistency in perception of UNICEF comparative advantage by CO and other actors in the country	Availability of narrative descriptions of CO / UNICEF comparative advantage  Stakeholders can clearly distinguish the added value of UNICEF if compared with other actors in the country	Document review  Interviews  Observation	Review of existing documents and interviews' results (minutes, recordings, notes) Stakeholders Analysis	CPDs, COARs, implementation strategies of CPs  Partner ministries, representatives of relevant UN clusters, international stakeholders, national stakeholders, including development partners, the private sector, the non-government sector  <i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i>
	10.2 to what extent were they necessary and sufficient for contributing to the results at scale to be achieved? (to be integrated with questions under "Impact" criterion)	10.2 CO uses its strengths and opportunities to achieve to the extent possible the results at scale	Stakeholders can recall achieved results and can clearly define the role of UNICEF in such achievements OR Stakeholders can recall expected (not achieved) results and can explain the expected role of UNICEF (where it did not take action or the actions didn't generated the expected results)			
<b>Q11</b>	How has UNICEF's approach to strategic partnerships changed over time, if any?	11.1. CO revised its approach to strategic partnerships in the last two years  11.2. CO introduced recently new /amended approaches to improve strategic partnership	Availability of documented evidence about changes or amendments to partnership approach  CO team report about changes in partnership and can explain their outcomes	Document review  Interviews	Review of existing documents and interviews' results	CPDs, COARs, implementation strategies of CPs  CO team

## Impact

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
<b>IMPACT</b>						
Q1	Did UNICEF contribute to the results at-scale? If yes, how and why did it make a					

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
	difference and for whom? If no, why not?					
	<b>Ukraine CP</b>  <i>Did UNICEF Ukraine contribute to the results at-scale? If yes, how and why did it make a difference and for whom? If no, why not?</i>	1.4.1. Positive changes can be observed concerning the access of children and pregnant women to health care services, including in situations of humanitarian crisis (related to Programme Outcome 1)	Trends in access of children and pregnant women to health care services, including in situations of humanitarian crisis <i>All indicators related to Programme Outcome 1 (including relevant national indicators)</i>	Document review Data analysis	Longitudinal Analysis	UNICEF monitoring system  National Statistical Office  Reference materials for evaluation (studies and evaluations)
		1.4.2. Positive changes can be observed concerning children and their access' to equal opportunity-based learning, adapted to needs of the most disadvantaged (related to Programme Outcome 2)	Trends in children access' to equal opportunity-based learning adapted to needs of the most disadvantaged <i>All indicators related to Programme Outcome 2 (including relevant national indicators)</i>	Document review Data analysis	Longitudinal Analysis	
		1.4.3. Positive changes can be observed concerning an integrated and family-oriented child protection system and increased access of all children and youth, particularly vulnerable, to protective community-based services (related to Programme Outcome 3)	Trends in access of all children and youth, particularly vulnerable, to family-oriented child protection system including protective community-based services <i>All indicators related to Programme Outcome 3 (including relevant national indicators)</i>	Document review Data analysis	Longitudinal Analysis	
		1.4.4. Positive changes can be observed concerning child inclusion and social policies, through integrated social protection policies, efficient financial allocations and equitable local service provision (related to Programme Outcome 4)	Trends in child inclusion and social policies <i>All indicators related to Programme Outcome 4 (including relevant national indicators)</i>	Document review Data analysis	Longitudinal Analysis	
		1.4.5. Positive changes can be observed concerning an adequate child rights monitoring system in place in Ukraine (related to Programme Outcome 5)	Trends in child rights monitoring system <i>All indicators related to Programme Outcome 5 (including relevant national indicators, including qualitative indicators)</i>	Document review Data analysis	Longitudinal Analysis	
		1.4.6. UNICEF made significant contributions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access of children and pregnant women to health care services (Programme Outcome 1)</li> <li>- Children and adolescents' access to equal opportunity-based learning (Programme Outcome 2)</li> </ul>	<b>Plausible evidence that UNICEF actions have made a positive contribution to national priorities and change in national indicators, with emphasis on policies and targets related to children's rights, especially of the most vulnerable ones, under each Programme Outcome</b>	Document review  Interviews  Observation	Review of existing documents and interviews' results (minutes, recordings, notes)	Reference materials for evaluation  UNICEF COs  Central Government Ministries and Departments

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to integrated and family-oriented child protection system, including protective community-based services (Programme Outcome 3)</li> <li>- Child inclusion and social policies (Programme Outcome 4)</li> <li>- Adequate child rights monitoring system (Programme Outcome 5)</li> </ul>	Stakeholders can offer examples concerning how UNICEF actions have influenced concrete changes at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- institutional level and/ or</li> <li>- behavioural changes</li> </ul> resulting in the development of child situation and improvement of indicators concerning children			CSOs  <i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i>
		1.4.7. Different conditions and factors influenced the effectiveness of UNICEF's CPDs	Evidence on different mechanisms being valorised by UNICEF to generate results at-scale for children, <b>under each Programme Outcome.</b> <b>Evidence showing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>how these mechanisms work</i></li> <li>- <i>why these mechanisms work</i></li> <li>- <i>for whom these mechanisms work best</i></li> </ul>	Document review  Interviews  Observation	Realist evaluation	Reference materials for evaluation UNICEF COs Central Government Ministries and Departments CSOs <i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i>
	<b>Immunization in Ukraine</b>	(1) UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in order to ensure / and ensured an uninterrupted supply of vaccines through international procurement  (2) UNICEF provided technical assistance to ensure vaccine planning and redistribution, through newly introduced routine immunization calendar (measles vaccines for the youngest children).  (3) UNICEF carried out long term and strategic behaviour change communication and public advocacy interventions  (4) As a result, attitudes and demand towards vaccination among parents improved, availability, accessibility and demand of vaccines increased.	Evidence to support each statement  The probability of observing the evidence being assessed if the statement is true <b>(sensitivity)</b> – for each statement  The probability of observing the evidence we are assessing if the statement is false <b>(Type I error)</b> – for each statement	Document review  Interviews  Observation	Process Tracing	Reference materials for evaluation  UNICEF COs  Central Government Ministries and Departments  CSOs  <i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i>



Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
	<b>Justice for Children (J4C) in Ukraine)</b>	<p>(1) UNICEF strengthened institutional and policy-making and implementation capacity at national level through:</p> <p>(2) UNICEF supported the Government in reviewing/drafting a legal framework for reforming J4C</p> <p>(3) UNICEF supported piloting of the Restorative Justice Programme for Juveniles in conflict with the law, as well as its integration in the relevant institutions</p> <p>(4) UNICEF supported the MoJ in development and maintenance of the interactive map of policies and practices for prevention of crimes against and among children.</p> <p>(5) UNICEF supported capacity development of police officers, prosecutors, advocates-mediators and other professionals working in the field of J4C.</p> <p>(6) UNICEF developed a comprehensive programme for preparation to release and rehabilitation for juveniles in conflict with the law.</p> <p>These actions lead to (7) significant policy, legal and institutional capacity improvements with (8) direct impact on children in contact with the law (including: police response, legal investigations, penitentiary, child-friendly judiciary procedures), because they are now benefiting from improved services, while institutions better adapted to ensure the respect of child rights and to answer children needs.</p>	<p>Evidence to support each statement</p> <p>The probability of observing the evidence being assessed if the statement is true <b>(sensitivity)</b> – for each statement</p> <p>The probability of observing the evidence we are assessing if the statement is false <b>(Type I error)</b> – for each statement</p>	<p>Document review (and data, e.g. as per interactive map of policies and practices for prevention of crimes against and among children)</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Observation</p>	Process Tracing	<p>Reference materials for evaluation</p> <p>UNICEF COs</p> <p>Central Government Ministries and Departments</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p><i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i></p>

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
	1.1.1. <b>Children and youth participation in Ukraine, including CFCI</b>	<p>National level</p> <p>(1) UNICEF provided technical expertise and support for the development of the National Youth Strategy (2030)</p> <p>(2) UNICEF deploys the U-Report as a platform where children and youth can voice opinions, developed SDGs voluntary national reviews (VNR)</p> <p>At local level</p> <p>(4) UNICEF supported capacity building and technical support on child and youth involvement initiatives and active citizenship participation skills in the Eastern Ukraine,</p> <p>(5) UNICEF supports the Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI). Most participating municipalities have prioritised youth participation in their Action Plans.</p> <p>(6) These actions, in the context of an improved youth policy (at national and local level) resulted in a higher number of young people voicing their opinion, engaging and participating in civil society actions and decision making in Ukraine.</p>	<p>Evidence to support each statement</p> <p>The probability of observing the evidence being assessed if the statement is true <b>(sensitivity)</b> – for each statement</p> <p>The probability of observing the evidence we are assessing if the statement is false <b>(Type I error)</b> – for each statement</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Observation</p>	Process Tracing	<p>Reference materials for evaluation</p> <p>UNICEF COs</p> <p>Central Government Ministries and Departments</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p><i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i></p>
Q2	Did UNICEF identify and reassess bottlenecks throughout programme implementation?	<p>2.1. UNICEF COs identified and analysed bottlenecks and their impact on the realisation of CP outcomes and impacts</p> <p>2.2. The analyses of bottlenecks generated specific activities implemented / measures taken by UNICEF COs to overcome challenges and bottlenecks</p> <p>2.3. UNICEF COs used risk management and risk prevention strategies in order to overcome challenges and bottlenecks</p>	<p>Bottlenecks and barriers identified and analysed in relation to their impact on the realisation of CP outcomes (according to their specific ToC) and impacts and children's rights</p> <p>Evidence of measures taken to cope with barriers and overcome challenges and bottlenecks</p> <p>Evidence of management and prevention strategies and tools included in CPs and other planning documents</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Observation</p>	Review of existing documents and interviews' results (minutes, recordings, notes)	<p>Reference materials for evaluation</p> <p>UNICEF COs</p> <p>Central Government Ministries and Departments</p>

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
Q3	Did different groups, including children and the most marginalised, benefit in different ways from the Country Programme? Are the results likely to be maintained over time?		Evidence of management and prevention strategies applied when need (the risks materialised)	Document review Interviews Observation <i>Result area analysis</i>	Realist Evaluation	Reference materials for evaluation UNICEF COs Central Government Ministries and Departments CSOs (as identified in the stakeholders analysis)
		2.4. Activities to overcome challenges, bottlenecks and risks have been effective in diminishing their impact on children and policies for children	Perceived level of effectiveness of activities / measures taken to manage challenges, bottlenecks and risks			
			Evidence / examples of successful activities / measures taken to manage challenges, bottlenecks and risks			
Q3	Did different groups, including children and the most marginalised, benefit in different ways from the Country Programme? Are the results likely to be maintained over time?	3.1. UNICEF's CPDs and COs took into account differences between children and the needs of the most marginalised	Stakeholders can provide evidence of specific benefits for the most marginalised children and concerning reduced equity gaps with UNICEF's contribution	Document review Interviews	Review of existing documents and interviews' results (minutes, recordings, notes)	Reference materials for evaluation UNICEF COs Central Government Ministries and Departments CSOs (as identified in the stakeholders analysis)
		3.2. Different conditions and factors influenced the effectiveness of UNICEF's CPDs for the most marginalised groups	Evidence on different mechanisms being valorised by UNICEF to generate results for the most marginalised children	Observation <i>Result area analysis</i>		
		3.3. UNICEF's COs took measures to ensure sustainability of their results	Evidence of exit strategies and measures undertaken by UNICEF to ensure ownership and sustainability of results	Document review Interviews		
		3.4. The results obtained by UNICEF's Cos are likely to be maintained over time	Evidence of: a. <b>Concrete changes in national laws, policies, regulations, and plans that can sustain CPC results and strategies</b> b. <b>Scaling-up of pilot/model interventions</b> c. <b>Additional allocations of national budget and/or other donor resources</b> d. <b>Institutional capacity in place to sustain levels of achievement or a strategy/plan exists to indicate how it will be developed and funded</b> e. <b>Adoption of good practices or major lessons learned that led to changes in the strategic and organisational direction of the Government</b>	Observation <i>Result area analysis</i>		

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Judgement Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods	Sources of information / stakeholder groups to consult
Q4	Which strategies or group of strategies were effective in producing results at scale?	<p>4.1. UNICEF's CO employed different strategies aiming to generate the planned outputs and outcomes. These strategies have been adapted to the country and sector context.</p> <p><i>In each result area under evaluation, a set of specific strategies can be identified, and each strategy has a specific purpose, contributing to the planed result.</i></p>	Evidence of different strategies with specific purpose used and combined to achieve results at-scale.	<p>Document review</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Observation</p>	<p>Case studies under the result areas selected. Information and analysis based on the impact assessment performed using Process Tracing and Contribution Analysis (case-based methods)</p>	<p>Reference materials for evaluation</p> <p>UNICEF COs</p> <p>Central Government Ministries and Departments</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p><i>(as identified in the stakeholders analysis)</i></p>

## **Annex 5. List of interviewees**

### **Interviews regarding the entire Country Programme**

1. UNICEF CO Country Representative and/or Deputy
2. Ministry of Social Policy
3. Ombudsperson Office (Parliament)
4. UNFPA
5. USAID
6. Institute of Demography and Social Studies
7. Child rights network NGO

### **Interviews regarding result area: Immunization**

8. UNICEF Communication Officer
9. UNICEF Health Officer
10. Ministry of Health
11. Ministry of Health (PHC)
12. Ministry of Health (CPA)
13. UNDP
14. Teenargizer NGO
15. Local healthcare institution (East)

### **Interviews regarding result area: Justice for Children**

16. UNICEF Child Protection Officer
17. Min of Economy
18. Office of the Prosecutor General
19. Ministry of Internal Affairs
20. Ministry of Justice
21. Council of Europe (USAID project)
22. NGO Volunteer
23. Free Lega Aid (state institution)
24. Police Academy/Training Center

### **Interviews regarding result area: Children and Youth Participation**

25. UNICEF Adolescents Development Officer
26. UNICEF Social Policy Officer
27. Ministry of Youth and Sports
28. Ministry of Education and Science
29. Ukrainian Institute of social Research after Yaremenko
30. Local authority (CFCI)

## Annex 6. Data collection instruments

### Semi-structured interview guidelines

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Question	UNICEF	Government / Public institutions	Donors	UN agencies	Academia	Services providers / implementing partners
Q1	Did UNICEF contribute to the results at-scale? If yes, how and why did it make a difference and for whom? If no, why not?							
	<b>1.2. UKRAINE</b> <b>1.2.1. Ukraine CP</b>  <i>Did UNICEF Ukraine contribute to the results at-scale? If yes, how and why did it make a difference and for whom? If no, why not?</i>	1. In your opinion, between 2018 and 2021, the access to health care services of children and pregnant women, including in situations of humanitarian crisis have been improved? 2. If yes, how was progress possible? 3. If no, why progress was not possible? 4. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the improvements concerning the access to health services of children and pregnant women? 5. Did UNICEF contributed to the progress observed? If yes, how? Please give examples.	X	X	X	X	X	X
		6. In your opinion, the access to inclusive education for children has been improved between 2018 and 2021? 7. Can you give the example of measures that made education more inclusive? How was progress possible? What factors supported the progress? 8. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the inclusive education in Ukraine? 9. Did UNICEF contribute to the improved access to inclusive education for children? If yes, how? Please give examples.	X	X	X	X	X	X
		10. In your opinion, are there any improvements of the child protection system in Ukraine between 2018 and 2021? 11. Can you give the example of measures taken for the improvement of the child protection system in Ukraine? How was progress possible? What factors supported the progress? 12. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the child protection system in Ukraine?	X	X	X	X	X	X

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Question	UNICEF	Government / Public institutions	Donors	UN agencies	Academia	Services providers / implementing partners
		<p>13. Did UNICEF contribute to the improvements of the child protection system in Ukraine? If yes, how? Please give examples.</p> <p>14. In your opinion, the access to community-based services for children has been improved between 2018 and 2021?</p> <p>15. Can you give the example of measures that improved the access to community-based services for children? How was progress possible? What factors supported the progress?</p> <p>16. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the access to community-based services for children?</p> <p>17. Did UNICEF contribute to the improved community-based services for children? If yes, how? Please give examples.</p>						
		<p>18. In your opinion, the national and local social policies supporting nurturing family and social environment for children in Ukraine has been improved between 2018 and 2021?</p> <p>19. Can you give the example of improved national and local social policies? How was progress possible? What factors supported the progress?</p> <p>20. Can you give the example of social policies that could not be improved? Why progress was not possible?</p> <p>21. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the social policies improvements in order to provide support for nurturing family and social environment for children?</p> <p>22. Did UNICEF contribute to the social policy improvements? If yes, how? Please give examples.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X
		<p>23. In your opinion, are there any improvements in the area of justice for children between 2018 and 2021?</p> <p>24. Can you give the example of measures taken for the improvement in the area of justice for children? How was progress possible? What factors supported the progress?</p> <p>25. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the improvements in the area of justice for children?</p> <p>26. Did UNICEF contribute to the improvements? If yes, how? Please give examples.</p> <p>27. In your opinion, the child rights monitoring system in Ukraine has been improved between 2018 and 2021?</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X



Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Question	UNICEF	Government / Public institutions	Donors	UN agencies	Academia	Services providers / implementing partners
		<p>28. Can you give the example of measures that improved the child rights monitoring system in Ukraine? How was progress possible? What factors supported the progress?</p> <p>29. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the child rights monitoring system in Ukraine?</p> <p>30. Did UNICEF contribute to the improved the child rights monitoring system in Ukraine? If yes, how? Please give examples.</p> <p>31. In your opinion, skills development among adolescents has been improved and mainstreamed between 2018 and 2021?</p> <p>32. Can you give the example of measures that for the mainstreaming of skills development among adolescents? How was progress possible? What factors supported the progress?</p> <p>33. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the mainstreaming of skills development among adolescents?</p> <p>34. Did UNICEF contribute to the mainstreaming of skills development among adolescents? If yes, how? Please give examples.</p>						
	<b>34.1.1. Immunization in Ukraine</b>	<p>Please give examples about UNICEF contribution to immunization in Ukraine. Please refer especially to:</p> <p>33. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to ensuring an uninterrupted supply of vaccines?</p> <p>34. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to vaccine planning and redistribution?</p> <p>35. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to communication about vaccination in Ukraine?</p> <p>36. In your opinion, the access to vaccines in Ukraine improved between 2018 and 2021?</p> <p>37. In your opinion, the attitude towards vaccination improved between 2018 and 2021?</p> <p>38. In your opinion, the demand towards vaccination among parents improved between 2018 and 2021?</p> <p>39. How was progress possible? What factors supported or hindered the progress?</p> <p>40. What other stakeholders contributed to the progress observed?</p>	X	X				X

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Question	UNICEF	Government / Public institutions	Donors	UN agencies	Academia	Services providers / implementing partners
		41. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the immunization in Ukraine?						
	<b>i. Justice for Children (C4) in Ukraine)</b>	<p>Please give examples about UNICEF contribution to justice for children in Ukraine. Please refer especially to:</p> <p>42. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to institutional policy-making and implementation capacity in the field of justice for children (J4C)?</p> <p>43. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to the reform of J4C in Ukraine?</p> <p>44. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to the Restorative Justice Programme for Juveniles in conflict with the law?</p> <p>45. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to the interactive map of policies and practices for prevention of crimes against and among children?</p> <p>46. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to capacity development of police officers, prosecutors, advocates-mediators and other professionals working in the field of J4C?</p> <p>47. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to the programme for preparation to release and rehabilitation for juveniles in conflict with the law?</p> <p>48. In your opinion, are there any improvements in the area of justice for children between 2018 and 2021? Are these improvements felt by children?</p> <p>49. How was progress possible? What factors supported or hindered the progress?</p> <p>50. What other stakeholders contributed to the progress observed?</p> <p>51. Based on your professional expertise, which indicators do you have in mind when assessing the improvements in the area of justice for children?</p>	X	X				X
	<b>i. Children and youth participation in Ukraine, including CFCI</b>	<p>Please give examples about UNICEF contribution to children and youth participation in Ukraine. Please refer especially to:</p> <p>52. At national level</p> <p>53. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to the development of the National Youth Strategy (2030)?</p> <p>54. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to SDGs voluntary national reviews (VNR) in Ukraine?</p> <p>55. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to the promotion of youth leaders (role models) by the Ministry of Youth and Sports?</p> <p>b. At local level</p> <p>56. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to child and youth involvement initiatives and active citizenship participation skills in the Eastern Ukraine?</p>	X	X				X

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Question	UNICEF	Government / Public institutions	Donors	UN agencies	Academia	Services providers / implementing partners
		57. how would you describe UNICEF contributions to Child and Youth Friendly City Initiative (CFCI)? 58. What other stakeholders contributed to the progress observed? 59. Please give us your professional opinion about the situation of adolescents and young people in Ukraine? Would you say it was improved between 2018 and 2021? 60. What data are available to measure youth engagement and participation in the social, economic and political life of the country?						
Q2	Did UNICEF identify and reassess bottlenecks throughout programme implementation?	61. Based on your professional opinion, which are the most important bottlenecks and barriers on the realisation of CP outcomes? (for each country the CP outcomes will be restated if needed)	X	X	X	X	X	X
		62. How is UNICEF CO identifying and analysing the bottlenecks and barriers on the realisation of CP outcomes?	X					
		63. What are the most important measures taken by UNICEF to cope with barriers and overcome challenges and bottlenecks on the realisation of CP outcomes?	X	X	X	X		
		64. How is UNICEF CO identifying and analysing risks?	X					
		65. What are the most important measures taken by UNICEF to manage the identified risks?	X					
		66. What activities implemented by UNICEF to cope with barriers and overcome challenges and bottlenecks on the realisation of CP outcomes and to manage risks have been the most successful? What about the less successful ones?	X	X	X	X		
		67. In your opinion, how effective is UNICEF CO in managing challenges, bottlenecks and risks?						
Q3	Did different groups, including children and the most marginalised, benefit in	68. Can you identify and give specific examples of benefits of UNICEF's activities for the most marginalised children?	X	X	X	X		X

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Question	UNICEF	Government / Public institutions	Donors	UN agencies	Academia	Services providers / implementing partners
	different ways from the Country Programme? Are the results likely to be maintained over time?	69. Would you say that UNICEF contributed to reduced equity gaps between children in your country? Can you give some examples?						
		70. What strategies have been used by UNICEF to generate results for the most marginalised children? How have this been different the other strategies, concerning all children?	X	X				X
		71. What factors have been supporting or hindering UNICEF COs activities for the most marginalised children?						
		72. What measures have been taken by UNICEF's CO to ensure the sustainability of its results?	X					
		73. What measures have been taken by UNICEF's CO to ensure ownership of institutions in charge / duty bearers concerning the results obtained with UNICEF support?						
		74. Please give examples of changes that ensure the sustainability of UNICEF results (mentioned before in the interview). Please think about:	X	X	X	X	X	
		a. <b>Concrete changes in national laws, policies, regulations, and plans that can sustain CPC results and strategies</b>						
		b. <b>Scaling-up of pilot/model interventions</b>						
		c. <b>Additional allocations of national budget and/or other donor resources</b>						
		d. <b>Institutional capacity in place to sustain levels of achievement or a strategy/plan exists to indicate how it will be developed and funded</b>						
Q4	Which strategies or group of strategies were effective in producing results at scale?	Covered by questions and analysis of answers regarding the selected results areas under EQ1						
Q5.1	To what extent has UNICEF responded to the (changing) needs of the most vulnerable throughout the programme implementation and	75. In your professional opinion, what are the most important needs of children in your country?	X	X	X	X	X	X
		76. Based on your knowledge about UNICEF CP (in your area of expertise), are there any needs of children that are not taken into consideration by UNICEF?						
		77. Please give examples of CPs interventions tailored to the specific needs of most vulnerable children.	X	X	X	X		X
Q5.2	consistently integrated the equity and gender equality in all aspects of programming and implementation, including policy and advocacy?	78. Please give examples of CPs interventions tailored to promote gender equality.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Q6		79. How is UNICEF COs gathering information about:	X					

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Question	UNICEF	Government / Public institutions	Donors	UN agencies	Academia	Services providers / implementing partners
	To what extent has UNICEF been able to respond to changes in national needs and rights of the beneficiaries especially of the most vulnerable and in national priorities during programme implementation?	a) The current needs of children in the country? b) The government priorities?						
		80. In your professional opinion, how well is UNICEF CO agenda aligned with national priorities?	X	X			X	
		81. Are there any national priorities not taken into account by UNICEF CO? Why?						
		82. Are there any objectives of UNICEF CO that are not national priorities? Why?						
Q7	To what extent has UNICEF been able to respond to the shifts caused by crisis or major socio-economic and political changes?	83. Which are the most important crisis and major socio-economic and political changes that generated an impact on children, adolescents and their families in 2018-2021?	X	X	X	X	X	X
		84. Why and how this impact was generated?						
		85. How did UNICEF respond to these crisis and major socio-economic and political changes?	X	X	X	X	X	X
		86. What changes have been made to UNICEF CO strategies and priorities?						
Q8	To what extent has UNICEF's Country Programme kept true to its mandate and aligned with UNICEF's global and regional strategies as well as UNPF and SDGs in any given country?	87. In your professional opinion, how effective was the response? What more could have been done?						
		88. Which are the most important UNPF and SDGs taken into account by UNICEF CO when planning the CPD?	X			X	X	
		89. How is UNICEF CO aligned with UNICEF's global and regional strategies?	X					
Q9	To what extent did UNICEF manage to build effective and sustainable partnerships in working towards addressing the predefined bottlenecks, advocating for evidence for equity and contributing to the results at scale?	90. How is UNICEF CO building and sustaining partnerships?	X					
		91. How would you describe your collaboration with UNICEF?		X	X	X	X	X
		92. Please assess your collaboration with UNICEF as effective or ineffective on a scale from 1 to 10.						

Evaluation questions and sub-questions		Question	UNICEF	Government / Public institutions	Donors	UN agencies	Academia	Services providers / implementing partners
		93. Please give examples on your collaboration with UNICEF and jointly solved bottlenecks / advocacy actions triggered or other results obtained due to the collaboration?		X	X	X	X	X
Q10	10.1 What are the comparative advantages of UNICEF in relation to other actors in the country, including development partners, the private sector, the non-government sector and	94. How would you describe the UNICEF comparative advantage in relation to other actors in the country, including development partners, the private sector, the non-government sector?	X	X	X	X	X	X
	10.2 to what extent were they necessary and sufficient for contributing to the results at scale to be achieved?	95. Please give examples of achievements of UNICEF concerning policy reforms, the development of institutional capacity, changes in attitude and behaviours, that could not be generated by other stakeholders.  96. <i>Can you recall expected (not achieved) results and can you explain the expected role of UNICEF (where it did not take action)?</i>	X	X	X	X		X
Q11	How has UNICEF's approach to strategic partnerships changed over time, if any?	97. What new partners have been identified in the last two years? 98. How did the CO revised its approach to strategic partnerships in the last two years, if the case? Why?	X					

## Questionnaire for Social Network Analysis

### Introduction

We are conducting a Multi Country Programme Evaluation, covering the Country Programmes of UNICEF in Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine. The evaluation methodology includes several methods for the assessment of UNICEF impact, relevance and coherence with global, regional and national strategies and the work of the key stakeholders.

In order to answer evaluation questions on UNICEF work with partners, we are kindly asking you to complete this online survey that will take less than 10 minutes of your valuable time.

1. What is your name?

—

2. What is your position / function within the UNICEF Country Office?

—

3. Please identify up to 10 institutions/organisations that are important to you in your professional network. Please mention in brackets the departments that are relevant for your work in larger institutions/organisations identified. If several departments in an institution/organisation are relevant for different aspects of your work, please insert them in different lines.

1. Institution/organisation 1 (department) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Institution/organisation 2 (department) \_\_\_\_\_

...

10. Institution/organisation 10 (department) \_\_\_\_\_

4. For each institution/organisation (and the respective relevant departments) please identify the person(s) that are more important to you in your professional network.

1. Relevant person for institution/organisation 1 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Relevant person for institution /organisation 2 \_\_\_\_\_

...

10. Relevant person for institution /organisation 10 \_\_\_\_\_

5. For each organisation identified, please indicate the primary benefit that you receive from them

	Information that helps identify problems	Information that helps solving problems	Access to decision makers	Support in accessing and convincing decision makers	Access to target groups (other than decision makers)
Inst./org. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inst./org. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inst./org. 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



6. For each institution/organisation you identified, please assign a score based on the amount of contact you have with them

	1 (once a year)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (every day)
Inst./org. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inst./org. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inst./org. 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. For each institution/organisation you identified, please assign a score based on the value of information or other type of support they provide you that helps you in your work

	1 (no value)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Inst./org. 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inst./org. 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inst./org. 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. How long have you worked for UNICEF? (in years)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. How long have you worked in your current position? (in years)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Please indicate whether your job is

a. Executive management

- b. International Professional
- c. National Officer
- d. General Service
- e. Consultant & individual contractor

## Annex 7. List of documentary evidence

- Ayvazov A., Borodchuk N., Sitnikova N., Starikov V. (2020). Policy note - Mitigating the impact on vulnerable children and families through short and mid-term shock responsive social protection 2020. UNICEF Country Office Ukraine;
- Borodchuk N., Cherenko L. (2020). Fighting COVID-19 in Ukraine: Initial estimates of the impact on poverty 2020. UNICEF Country Office Ukraine;
- Cara A. (2018). Rapid Review on Inclusive Education in Ukraine. UNICE Country Office Ukraine;
- Department for Strategic Planning and Macroeconomic Forecasting. (2020). Ukraine in 2020-2021: Aftermath of the Pandemic – Consensus Forecast 2020. Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine;
- Department for Strategic Planning and Macroeconomic Forecasting. (2020). Ukraine: COVID-19 impact on economy and society – Consensus Forecast 2020. Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine;
- Ferrone L. and Bruckauf Z. (2017). Child Poverty and Deprivation in Ukraine. UNICEF Office of Research;
- InMind Factum Group. (2017). Reproductive Health of Mother and Child in Ukraine: End-line report on the programme 2012-2017. UNICEF;
- International Social Service (2020). Assessment of Alternative Child Care in Ukraine. UNICEF;
- Lordos A., Morin H., Fanti K., Lemishka O., Guest A., Symeou M., Kontoulis M., Hadjimina E. (2019). An evidence-based analysis of the psychosocial adaptability of conflict-exposed adolescents and the role of the education system as a protective environment. UNICEF Country Office Ukraine;
- Matsepa, M., Ilieva D., Papuashvili S., Mihaylova N., Pfumtchum N. (2019). Evaluation of the Provision of Psychosocial Support and Protective Services through Child and Youth Friendly Spaces and Community Protection Centers in Eastern Ukraine. UNICEF Country Office Ukraine;
- Ukraine Now. (n.d.). Reforms in Ukraine 2016-2019: Irreversibility of Changes. Ukraine Reform;
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2019). Humanitarian Response Plan 2018. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Ukraine 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview;
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2020). Humanitarian Response Plan 2019. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2021). Humanitarian Response Plan 2020. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Ukraine 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine (2021). CPD Workshop CHILD PROTECTION Section Presentation, July 13, 2021;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine (2021). CPD Workshop Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Section, July 13, 2021;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine (2021). Stakeholder mapping on Immunization.
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine (2021). Stakeholders' Mapping - Justice for Children;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2015). The Situation Analysis (SitAn) of children's rights and wellbeing in Ukraine 2012-2015. UNICEF;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2017). UNICEF Country Office Annual Report 2017, UNICEF;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2018). Results Assessment Module 2018;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2018). Results Assessment Module 2019;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2018). Results Assessment Module 2020;
- UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2018). Ukraine Country Programme Document 2018-2022. UNICEF.

UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2018). Ukraine Programme Strategy Note 2018-2022.

UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2018). UNICEF Country Office Annual Report 2017, UNICEF;

UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2018). UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021. UNICEF;

UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2019). UNICEF Country Office Annual Report 2017, UNICEF;

UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2020). UNICEF Country Office Annual Report 2017, UNICEF;

UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (2020). Vulnerability: Regional Aspects. UNICEF Country Office Ukraine;

UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (n.d.). Costed evaluation plan – Ukraine – UNICEF country programme of cooperation 2018 2022. UNICEF;

UNICEF Country Office Ukraine. (n.d.). Ukraine Country Programme Results Resources Matrix. UNICEF;

UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office. (2020). Country Progress Updates for USAID-Funded COVID19 Response Activities July-September 2020. USAID;

UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office. (2020). Country Progress Updates for USAID-Funded COVID19 Response Activities May-July 2020. USAID;

UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office. (2020). Country Progress Updates for USAID-Funded COVID19 Response Activities September-November 2020. USAID;

UNSDG. (2017). SDGs Baseline Report;

UNSDG. (2019). For Children Ukraine 2019;

UNSDG. (2020) Ukraine 2020 Factsheet;

UNSDG. (2020). Ukraine 2020 Monitoring Report;

UNSDG. (2020). Voluntary National Review.

## **Annex 8. Country Programme ToC**



Impact						
By 2022, the rights of every child and youth in Ukraine, especially the most disadvantaged and affected by the conflict, to quality and inclusive social services, caring family and protective and safe environment are progressively realized						
Outcomes	By 2022, all children and pregnant women in Ukraine, especially those affected by poverty, adversity and exclusion, progressively utilize quality health care services, including in situations of humanitarian crisis	By 2022, all children and adolescents in Ukraine are progressively provided with equal opportunity based learning adapted to needs of the most disadvantaged	By 2022, all vulnerable children and young people in Ukraine progressively uphold their rights through integrated and family-oriented child protection system and increased access to protective community based services	By 2022, social exclusion and child poverty of children in Ukraine is reduced through evidence driven and integrated social protection policies, efficient financial allocations and equitable local service provision	By 2022, rights of all children in Ukraine are effectively monitored in all settings and clear mechanisms of accountability are established through a child rights monitoring system	Assumptions
Goals	<i>children and pregnant women in Ukraine, including in situations of humanitarian crisis, enjoy quality and affordable mother and child health-care services</i>	<i>children and adolescents in Ukraine, especially those disadvantaged and affected by the conflict, access inclusive and quality school education and early learning while enjoying equal opportunities in life</i>	<i>children and caregivers benefit from increased demand for quality services access to violence prevention, family support, and support of social norms that contribute to the realization of child rights</i>	<i>children benefit from evidence-driven, integrated and equitable social protection policies, efficient financial allocations and family-friendly local service provision</i>	<i>tools, guidance and resources are operational in Ukraine to advocate for children's rights and opportunities for meaningful participation and civic engagement</i>	<p>Decentralization will allow to horizontally promote innovative practices of social service delivery</p> <p>A strong call for efficiency gains will trigger the reforms in child related sectors and improve service delivery outcomes</p> <p>Critical mass of development and civil society actors will unlock reforms in child related sectors</p> <p>Civil society groups will keep pushing for the accountability, better equity and improved performance in social sectors</p>
Key Strategies	OUTPUTS					

<b>Programmin g excellence for at-scale results for children</b>	Key stakeholders at central and regional levels have increased capacity for sustainable management of water resources and solid wastes ensuring access to safe drinking water and reduced exposure to environmental risks for children in conflict-affected area	Basic Component of preschool education and the Concept of the preschool education with focus on safe, quality and inclusive preschool education for disadvantaged children endorsed by the Government	National Plan of Action on Deinstitutionalization Reform and legislation to prevent and combat domestic violence, GBV, protection of rights of child-victims and witnesses of violence, endorsing the Barnahus model, endorsed and promoted	Government and Parliament stakeholders have increased capacity to formulate equitable child-friendly policies	Ukrainian legislation on J4C introduces the principles of restorative justice, specialization of professionals, alternatives to incarceration, protection guarantees for children in contact with the law	<b>Cross-Cutting Key Strategies</b>  <i>Gender- responsive programming</i>  <i>United Nations working together</i>
<b>Winning support for the cause of children from decision- makers and the wider public</b>	tailored and evidence-based communication and community engagement facilitated high compliance with the national vaccination schedule among parents with children 0-6	Key stakeholders promote application of Safe and Child-Friendly Schools model for of child-friendly, safe and protective learning environment, particularly in conflict affected areas of Eastern Ukraine	evidence-based advocacy promoted among key stakeholders 'gatekeeping' measures to prevent unnecessary family separation and increase the number of family reunification case	a community mobilization campaign helps families with children to increase awareness on rights based child-related social services and explains how to claim them	cross-sectoral stakeholders support the development of young people's competencies and increasing their resilience, taking into account the pandemic and environmental change impact, through State Program "Youth of Ukraine"	
<b>Using the power of evidence to drive change for children</b>	Government and public health stakeholders have enhanced capacity to generate evidence-based data, develop policy and strategy and design service delivery models for maternal and child health in the context of the health reform	Collected evidence in areas of adolescents' resilience in armed conflict, role of school connectedness, life skills and positive parent-adolescent relationships support inclusive, violence-free learning environment for all with special focus on the most vulnerable children	comprehensive assessments of the existing alternative care system and threats to child protection system advocate for a comprehensive child welfare, de-institutionalization reform and further strengthening of national "gatekeeping" system at all levels	UNICEF-conducted budget reviews and costing exercises provide sound evidence for line ministries about prioritization of children's rights and maximizing the impact of public expenditures	Ministry of Justice harmonizes of data collection system on children in contact with the law with international standards	

<b>Fostering innovation in programming and advocacy for children</b>		Line ministries apply Early Childhood Environment Rating Scales assessment to ensure evidence-based quality policy and programming, as well as strengthen quality preschool education	Multi-disciplinary stakeholders in the selected regions apply developed regulations and guidelines at Barnahus Centers for protection of child-victims and witnesses of violence, including sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking	local governments join Child Friendly City Initiative allowing immediate measures in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable	Key stakeholders in the selected regions institutionalize Restorative Justice Programme for resocialization of juveniles in conflict with the law and receive state financing for it	
<b>Developing and leveraging resources and partnerships for children</b>	Key stakeholders sustain quality of HIV/AIDS services despite COVID-19 related and other emergencies	central and local government agencies and educational institutions strengthened their capacity to provide quality, competency-based primary and secondary education	positive parenting programmes aiming to prevent violence against children promoted among teachers, school psychologists and parents, including mothers serving their sentences in detention	The Ministry of Social Policy introduces new cash benefit programmes for most vulnerable families with children impelled by UNICEF's evidence generation and advocacy	Education /training policies and programmes, including UPSHIFT, support the mainstreaming of skills development among adolescents, including the most vulnerable	
<b>Leveraging the power of business and markets for children</b>		Partnership with the international actors, business, and NGOs at non-government controlled territories support children's access to home-based/ distance learning and safe school operations during COVID-19 restrictions		selected consolidated municipalities' capacity in social service needs assessment, local planning and budgeting and funding allocation for social services at the local level strengthened		



## Annex 9. Methodology and Results of the Social Network Analysis

**Social Network Analysis** contributes to answering the evaluation question no. 9 (“To what extent did UNICEF manage to build effective and sustainable partnerships in working towards addressing the predefined bottlenecks, advocating for evidence for equity and contributing to the results at scale?”). Social network analysis (SNA) is a field of data analytics (a quantitative method) that uses networks and graph theory to understand social structures. In order to build SNA graphs, two key components are required: actors and relationships. In network analysis, actors are referred to as nodes (the dots on the graph) and relationships as edges (the lines on the graph). Social Network Analysis is the most effective method available today for visualizing and evaluating group connectivity. By using Network Analysis, three measures can be tracked: (1) depth of relationship and (2) frequency of communication. The Network Analysis allows the evaluation team to track and measure the connections that exist between stakeholders and UNICEF Country Offices.

In order to apply the Social Network Analysis an online survey among all staff members of UNICEF CO has been conducted.

The data collection phase has been conducted in August 2021. Through the SNA questionnaire, the evaluation team has collected data on main collaborations developed by UNICEF Bulgaria CO, the areas of collaboration, type of support received or benefits, frequency of collaboration and the value of information or other type of support received CO specialists.

By applying network analysis, the evaluation team was able to track and measure the connections that exist between stakeholders from Bulgaria and the Country Offices and to make recommendations to strengthen the collaboration of UNICEF with other organizations and/or institutions across the country<sup>110</sup>. Network Analysis is the most effective method available today for visualizing and evaluating group connectivity. Through network analysis, the evaluation team identified key stakeholders and potential connections for the Country Offices of UNICEF<sup>111</sup>. By using Network Analysis, the evaluation teams appreciated the depth of the relationship by looking at two dimensions<sup>112</sup>:

- **Frequency of communication**, which was quantified by including a 1-10 scale in the survey that measures frequency of communication, in which 1 represents weak communication and 10 represents strong communication. The respondents were asked to appreciate the frequency of communication by using the scale;
- **Quality of support**, which was quantified by including a 1-10 scale in the survey that measures the quality of support offered by the selected stakeholders in the survey, in which 1 represents weak support and 10 represents strong support. The respondents were asked to appreciate the quality of support by using the scale.

Network analysis provided a tool through which UNICEF ECARO and the Country Office can increase their collective self-awareness and ability to see the whole system. The network maps that were developed have the following components<sup>113</sup>:

- A node is any individual or organization in the network. Nodes can take different size, proportional to the influence of the individual or organization. In the network analysis that was conducted for this evaluation, **the nodes are the experts** (officers, specialists or external consultants) that work for or collaborate with the Country Offices of UNICEF from the Republic of Moldova, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan and **various stakeholders** from the four countries that collaborate with the Country Offices of UNICEF.
- An edge is a bond or relationship that connects two individuals or organizations. Edges can be assigned a weight depending on the strength of the connection. For this evaluation, the weight accorded to the edges encompass the values given by the respondents for the two scales included

<sup>110</sup> Ehrlichman D. (December 2017), Using Network Analysis For Evaluation and Design, to be consulted at: <https://www.ruralcenter.org/rhi/network-ta/networking-news/using-network-analysis-for-evaluation-and-design>

<sup>111</sup> Idem

<sup>112</sup> Ehrlichman D. (December 2017), Using Network Analysis For Evaluation and Design, to be consulted at: <https://www.ruralcenter.org/rhi/network-ta/networking-news/using-network-analysis-for-evaluation-and-design>

<sup>113</sup> Springet A. C. and de Steiguer J. E. (December 2011), Social Network Analysis: A Tool to Improve Understanding of Collaborative Management Groups, Volume 49 Number 6, Article Number 6RIB7

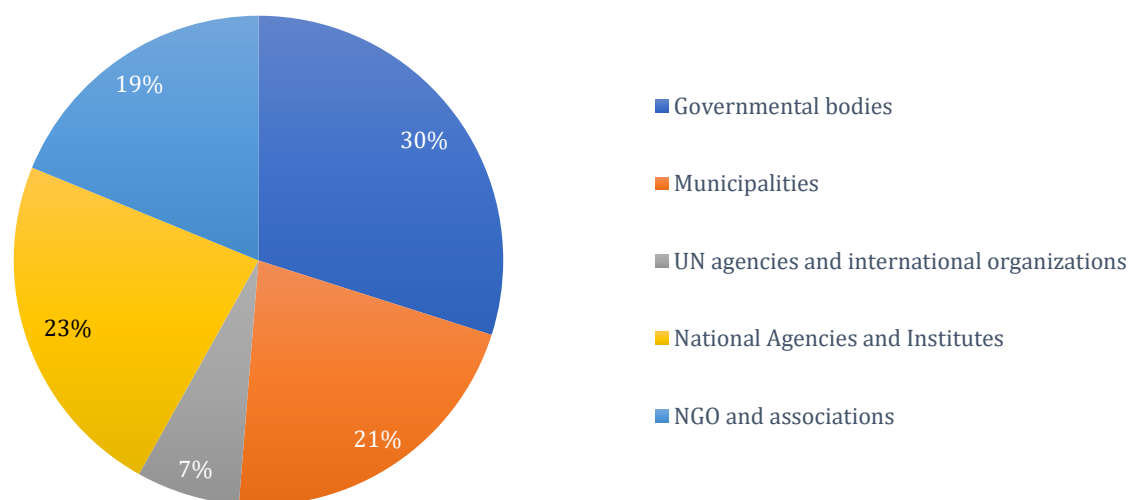
in the survey: **frequency of communication and quality of support**. The evaluation made an average of the values given by the respondents on the two dimensions and applied to the edges.

Besides the development of the graphs, the evaluation team applied a collection of metrics to quantify how important and influential are nodes in the network, evaluate the size and diameter of the network and obtain information on the length and distance of the paths between nodes in the network.

Metric	Value
<b>Average Degree</b>	Average number of links per node
<b>Network Diameter</b>	The maximum distance between any pair of nodes in the graph.
<b>Modularity</b>	Modularity is one measure of the structure of networks or graphs. It was designed to measure the strength of division of a network into modules (also called groups, clusters or communities). Networks with high modularity have dense connections between the nodes within modules but sparse connections between nodes in different modules.
<b>Average Path Length</b>	Average path length is defined as the average number of steps along the shortest paths for all possible pairs of network nodes. It is a measure of the efficiency of information or mass transport on a network.
<b>Connected Component</b>	A connected component is a group of nodes that are connected to each other, but not connected to another group of nodes. Another way of thinking of this is a group of connected nodes that have no path to a node from another group.

According to the social network analysis carried out for the purpose of this evaluation, the main institutions with whom the CO collaborates are: Governmental bodies (including ministries), National Agencies and Institutes and Municipalities and local institutions. CSOs are also important within the network of UNICEF CO.

Figure 10 Type of institutions/organizations indicated as important partners by Ukraine CO respondents



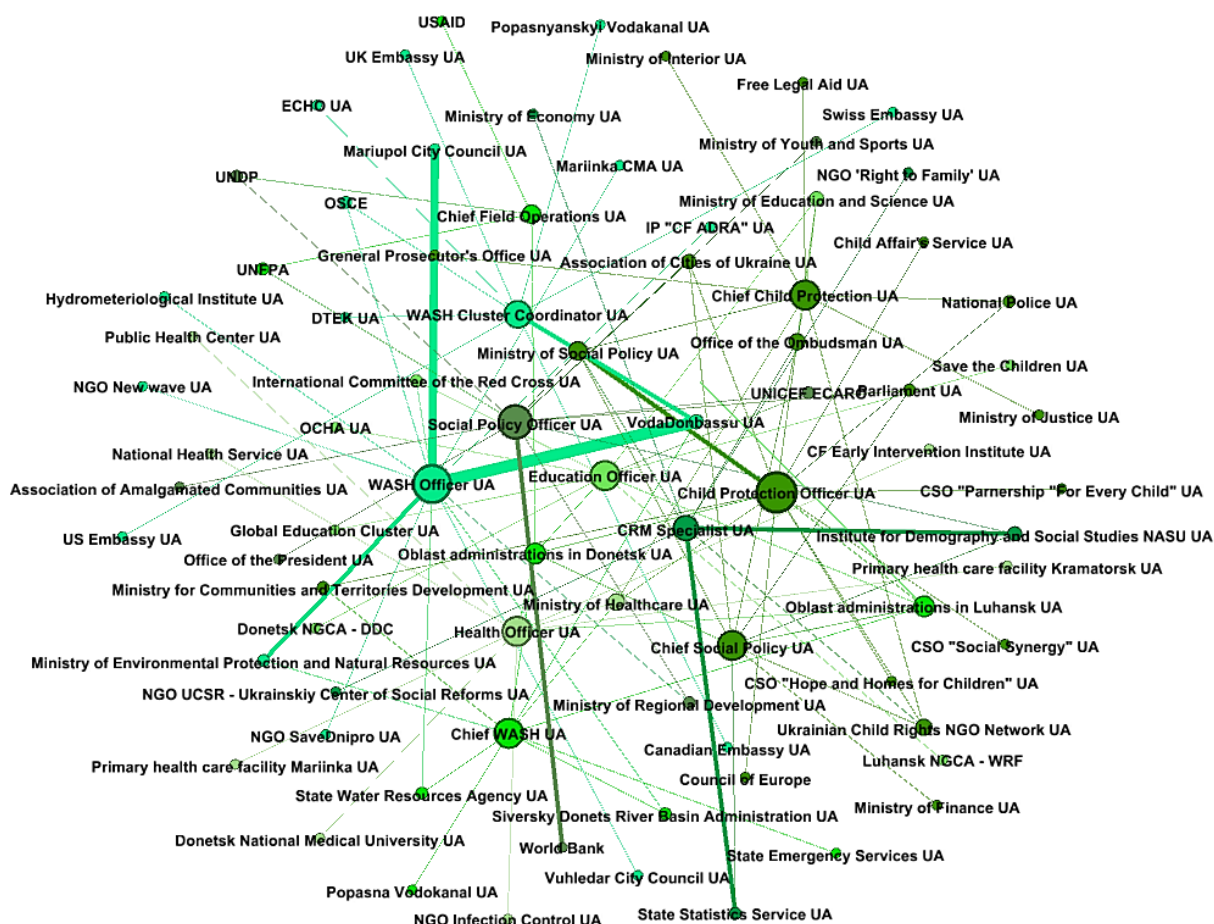
Source: Data collected through a survey conducted at the level of UNICEF CO Ukraine

The Ministry of Social Policy and Voda Donbassu company have been identified most often as important partners in the implementation of COs activities, followed by The Ministry of Healthcare, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Ukrainian Child Rights NGO. On the other hand, most frequent contacts have been established with: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, UN agencies, CF Early Intervention Institute, Free Legal Aid and NGO Infection Control in Ukraine. According to the data collected, and based on the frequency of collaboration for each category of stakeholder identified, UNICEF CO staff members get in contact more

frequently with CSO and the less frequently contacts with the governmental bodies (including the ministries).

**From the perspective of the CO staff, the most fruitful cooperation (i.e., in terms of value information or support received) is established with CSOs (value of information or support received is scored 8,28 out of 10) and municipalities and other local public institutions ((value of information or support received is scored 8,60 out of 10).**

Figure 11. Social Network of UNICEF in Ukraine



*Source: Data collected through a survey conducted in Ukraine*

Regarding the characteristics of the overall partnership network developed by UNICEF CO Ukraine, the data analysis shows the existence of a relatively strong community, with various connections between actors in different clusters formed around the departments of the CO or the specialists/experts of the CO.

**Social media data analysed<sup>114</sup>, on the other side, indicate a strong cooperation between UNICEF and central ministries, particularly Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education.** UNICEF CO Ukraine is mentioned in approximately 35% of social media announcements analysed; at least half of them refer to COVID vaccination but a significant number also address important topics regarding on-line/remote learning, for all parts, i.e., children, including with SEN, teachers, parents. Social media presence involving UNICEF also refers to reform of pre-school education and nutrition in school.

<sup>114</sup> From 2020 and 2021.