

**Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine
State Institute for Family and Youth Development**

**NATIONAL REPORT
on implementation of the decisions of the final Outcome Document
of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children (2002)
and Action Plan 'A World Fit for Children'**

Kyiv 2007

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State Institute for Family and Youth Development, 2007

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1. INTRODUCTION

The National Report of Ukraine on implementation of the Action Plan 'A World Fit for Children' adopted in 2002 by the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children consists of 24 pages (46 pages with Addenda enclosed).

Important commitments with regard to carrying out the requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child were undertaken by the Government of Ukraine when, on 10 May 2002, it signed the final Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children 'A World Fit for Children'. This document determined four priority areas of activity: the promotion of healthy lifestyles; ensuring the provision of quality education for children; the protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation; and combating HIV/AIDS. In addition, the global action plan focusing on youth interests was introduced, and objectives were set for the world community, working with and for children.

In the period 2002-2006 Ukraine took some essential steps on the road to the protection of children's rights, both on the political and legislative levels. A significant number of national programmes to ensure children's rights were developed that have greatly improved the situation in the country and places addressing children's issues among the priority objectives of the country.

In developing this National Report, the authors used analytical data and statistics provided by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine.

The National Report is a shared vision of the ways in which to create the most favourable conditions for the development of children in Ukraine. The Report was developed by representatives of executive bodies, government ministries and agencies, members of the Coalition of NGOs 'Unite for Children' that includes more than 50 organisations, and children themselves.

2. KEY MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON CHILDREN AND OF THE ACTION PLAN 'A WORLD FIT FOR CHILDREN' DURING 2002-2006

Ukraine has made child welfare a strategic national priority and undertook commitments for the implementation of measures to provide welfare for all children and for the protection of the rights of every child and respect for their dignity. It is worth noting that by the beginning of 2006 there were 8,801,969 children living in Ukraine, which is 19 per cent of the total population (see Addendum II, Table 1).

2006 was declared the Year of the Protection of the Rights of the Child in Ukraine.

Between 2002 and 2006, state policy regarding child welfare was directed at:

- improvement of the regulatory basis of child welfare, including implementation of the standards of international law in national legislation;
- reform of the state system of institutional care of orphans and children deprived of parental care;
- strengthening social protection for low income families with children;
- development of a network of institutions and agencies operating according to the best interests of the child;

- strengthening inter-sectoral cooperation between state bodies as well as their cooperation with non-governmental organisations that operate according to the best interests of the child;
- strengthening state control over and protection of children from abuse, violence and exploitation;
- combating HIV/AIDS.

In March 2006, the State Department on Adoption and Protection of the Rights of the Child under the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine, was established, clearly demonstrating that child welfare is among the state's priority issues. The Inter-Agency Commission on Child Welfare established in 2000 continues to coordinate actions to solve issues of children's welfare and development as well as participate in the social, cultural and spiritual formation of society.

During 2002-2006 the network of Services for Children's Affairs that is responsible for the implementation of state policy on child welfare, control over the conditions of child guidance by families, and the prevention of child homelessness and neglect, continued to evolve. With this in view, the Government of Ukraine took active measures to increase the staffing of these service providers. While in 2003 the staff numbered 1,660 persons, by 1 January 2007 it had increased to 3,138 persons. However, the staffing level of child welfare service providers during 2002-2006 was only between 56 and 63 percent of the legal requirements.

A significant role in social protection and provision of social allowances to children belongs to the Centres of Social Services for Families, Children and Youth, which operate within the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine. Their number is constantly growing: from 667 in 2002 to 1,247 in 2006. A proportional growth is to be observed in the amount of social services they provide – from 1.4 million in 2002 to almost 5.6 million in 2005.

The network of services and institutions for the provision of complex, long-term protection to various categories of children and families who have got into difficulties was recently extended. By the end of 2006 these included 566 maternity consultation centres, which aim to prevent early child abandonment; 95 orphanages for children; 28 centres of socio-psychological rehabilitation for children; 22 centres of socio-psychological assistance; 9 social hostels; 7 social child guidance and family counselling centres; 4 centres of socio-psychological rehabilitation for children and youth with functional disabilities; and 1 centre for HIV-positive children and young people.

In Ukraine, national and regional programmes of social and legal protection of children are being developed and implemented, including programmes for the support of disadvantaged children.

Health care and promotion of healthy lifestyles

In compliance with current legislation, control over children's health is undertaken by health care agencies, which conduct compulsory medical prophylactic examinations of children.

State programmes aimed at health improvement as well as at the creation of favourable conditions for childbirth and upbringing include:

- National Programme 'Reproductive health 2001-2005' (Order of the President of Ukraine of 26.3.01 No. 203);
- State Programme 'Reproductive health of the nation until 2015' (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 27.12.06 No.1849);
- Inter-sectoral integrated programme 'Health of the nation' from 2002 to 2011 (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 10.1.02 No.14);
- State Programme of support for families until 2010 (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 19.2.07 No.244);
- Strategy of demographic development until 2015 (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 24.6.06 No.879).

A very topical problem for Ukraine is child oncology, which led to the adoption of the State Programme 'Paediatric Oncology 2006-2010' (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 19.7.06 No.983). The Programme envisages an increase in the effectiveness of diagnostics and treatment for children having oncological diseases, the provision of health care institutions with special oncological (haematological) departments for children with modern equipment and disposable materials, the development of a programme of children's rehabilitation after treatment, conducting scientific research in epidemiology, and diagnostics, treatment and provision of medical services to children.

A State Programme for the Improvement of the Health and Leisure of Children until 2008 (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 16.1.03 No.33) was adopted, with the aim of fulfilling children's rights to better health and leisure by increasing the number of children involved in leisure and health improvement activities and by developing a network of institutions devoted to the improvement of child health and ensuring that their material and technical needs are met.

The promotion of healthy lifestyles among children and young people is another issue being addressed in Ukraine. In 2000 the process of integration of healthy lifestyles into state policy was initiated and the emphasis of state policy changed from implementation of prevention programmes to that of programmes promoting healthy lifestyles. As a result, the following education programmes were introduced: in primary education (1-4 years) – 'Basic health care' (covering the formation of basic concepts of harmful habits and their impact on general development and health; concepts of healthy lifestyles and safe behaviour); middle school (5-9 years) and high school (10-11 (12) years) provision of health care education through fixed as well as flexible subjects in the curriculum (subjects directed at forming persistent motivational attitudes and the application of acquired knowledge regarding healthy lifestyles, and a system of support, rehabilitation and improvement of personal health).

One of the components of healthy lifestyles is the development of the habit of regular exercise. Aiming to create conditions for the development of physical culture and sport in Ukraine, a State Programme for the Development of Physical Culture and Sport 2007-2011 was adopted in November 2006. The Programme focuses on increasing the number of people involved in sport and health-improving activities and developing the network of gyms, sports grounds and swimming pools as well as numerous sports clubs, centres and associations.

Combating HIV/AIDS

The basis of the strategy for combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ukraine is a complex approach reflected in the National Programme to prevent the spread of HIV, assistance to and treatment of those affected by HIV and AIDS during 2004–2008, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 4.3.04 No.264. The Programme envisages a number of activities to prevent the spread of HIV, to widen the access to treatment for HIV and AIDS sufferers, and to promote informational activities on the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

In view of the increase in the number of HIV-positive children born to HIV-positive mothers, a sectoral programme 'Prevention of transmission of HIV from mother to child in Ukraine from 2001-2003' was implemented. At the end of 2006 an inter-sectoral programme 'Prevention of transmission of HIV from mother to child and provision of medical and social assistance to HIV and AIDS-positive children' was designed.

In order to coordinate the efforts of state bodies as well as the public in combating HIV/AIDS in Ukraine, a National Coordination Council for HIV/AIDS prevention was established.

Provision of quality education

Under the Constitution, every citizen of Ukraine has the right to education. Full secondary education is compulsory and free of charge. The state also ensures the right to a choice of educational

establishment as well as studying in one's native language or learning a native language in state and community educational establishments.

Legal regulation of quality education is included in the Laws of Ukraine 'On education', 'On pre-school education', 'On secondary education', 'On out-of-school education', 'On vocational education', 'On higher education', 'On child welfare', and in the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine 'On approval of the Integrated Action Plan on the development of educational establishments in rural areas 1999-2005' (of 20.7.99, No.1305), 'On approval of the Concept of the State Standard of special education of children with special needs' (of 14.1.04, No.24) and in other regulatory documents.

An important development in updating out-of-school education in Ukraine was the adoption of the Programme for the development of out-of-school educational establishments 2002-2008. This timely step allowed a change for the better with regard to leisure activities of children, including the involvement of youth in out-of-school activities.

Recently, the attention of the state has been focused on improving the quality of education. The number of new educational establishments (gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges) continues to grow. In 2006 there were 898 such establishments compared to 660 in 2002. The quality of education is also improving due to the availability of equipment in educational establishments including modern computers and software. From December 2005, the Programme 'Informational and communication technologies in education and science 2006–2008' was enacted.

With the aim of providing equal access to education in Ukraine, the Programme 'School Bus' was implemented from the beginning of 2003, ensuring transportation of students to educational establishments primarily for children residing in rural areas. In compliance with current legislation all primary school students are provided with free meals.

Some significant steps were also made towards bringing the national system of education in line with the rules and standards of European countries. Thus, from 2001 the transition of secondary education to a 12 year education cycle was implemented. Moreover, with the aim of increasing the quality of secondary education and ensuring equal access to higher education, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine took the following steps:

- adopted the Resolution 'On immediate measures for the introduction of external independent assessment and monitoring of the quality of education' (of 31.12.05 No.1312);
- approved the Concept of the State Programme of Education Development 2006–2010 (of 12.7.06 No.396-r).

In Ukraine, the creation of a state-public model of education management began and, as an illustration of this, in May 2006 the All-Ukrainian Forum of Parents was established.

Protection of children from abuse, violence and exploitation

The right to protection from all forms of violence is ensured by Articles 28 and 52 of the Constitution of Ukraine, in compliance with which no one can be subjected to torture, abuse or degrading treatment or punishment. Any violence towards a child or exploitation of a child can be prosecuted under the law.

The right of a child to protection from all forms of family violence, activities on the prevention or resolving of child homelessness, and the social protection of children are regulated by the Law of Ukraine 'On prevention of family violence', enacted in January 2002. The state, acting via child welfare agencies and Centres of Social Services for Families, Children and Youth, provides the child and his or her guardians with the necessary assistance to prevent and track cases of child abuse, passing information on these cases to the police department responsible for working with minors for processing and to take action to stop the violence.

In April 2003, Ukraine ratified the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

In January 2006, amendments were introduced to the Criminal Code of Ukraine to strengthen the responsibility for human trafficking and involving persons in prostitution. In 2006, the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine 'On ratification by Ukraine of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction'. After completing all the necessary procedures Ukraine will become integrated into the system of international legal return of children illegally abducted and detained.

State bodies, including law enforcement bodies, are actively cooperating to counteract human trafficking. In 2002 the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on Counteracting Human Trafficking was established and in 2005 a Department on counteracting crimes related to human trafficking was established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Relevant Councils and Divisions have been established in every region of the country.

In order to implement the provisions of the Concept on Prevention of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (adopted in June 2003) amendments were introduced to the legislation of Ukraine to prohibit involving children in the worst forms of child labour: in hard work, work in harmful or dangerous conditions, underground work and working for longer hours than permitted by the law.

Overcoming children's homelessness and neglect

To address the problems of homeless and neglected children, the Government of Ukraine approved the State Programme on overcoming children's homelessness and neglect 2006-2010, which includes measures to prevent child abandonment, the extension of family-based care for orphans and children deprived of parental care, and the completion of the network of social protection of children.

2005 saw crucial changes in the state policy for the protection of children's rights, especially on the rights of orphans. Currently the total number of orphans in Ukraine is 112,000 or 1.11 per cent of the total number of children. The Law of Ukraine adopted in January 2005 'On ensuring procedural and institutional conditions for the social protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care' specifies that priority must be given to family-based care for orphans and children deprived of parental care. Reform of the state system of institutional care of orphans and children deprived of parental care in Ukraine, which is being actively undertaken. During 2005-2006 most of the work on introducing amendments to the regulatory base of social protection of children in family-based care was undertaken, the problem of financing adoptive families and child-care institutions from the state budget was solved and a programme for the reform of orphanages and a new mechanism for the state financing of orphans and children deprived of parental care is being developed.

National anti-poverty strategy

One of the primary objectives of socio-economic development of Ukraine is to reduce the poverty level. With the aim of reducing poverty and overcoming its worst consequences, the National Anti-Poverty Strategy was developed and an Integrated Programme to ensure its realisation until 2009 (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 21.12.01 No.1712) was adopted. The Anti-Poverty Strategy envisages the following measures:

- an increase in employment level in the population and development of the labour market;
- an increase in income from work;
- the application of insurance principles of social protection of personnel;
- the introduction of a consolidated system of targeted social assistance and social services;
- the provision of social support for persons with limited ability, with a view to maximising their adjustment to social life, professional rehabilitation, creation of conditions for their employment and prevention of social exclusion;
- the provision of social support to families with children and to children deprived of parental care;

- an improvement in the living conditions of socially vulnerable population groups.

Under the Programme, social protection should be based on improving the targeting of social assistance and ensuring material support to people with special needs and families with children, with priority given to large families, orphans and children deprived of parental care, children with special needs, pensioners and people with disabilities.

During 2001-2006, the Government directed its efforts at addressing the most important issue – improving the quality of life of families, children and young people, starting from pregnancy and childbirth and continuing with child care. By correlating the level of social allowances to the subsistence minimum it also provided assistance to the most vulnerable population groups, namely to large families with a single, low income, to families with disabled parents and to families with disabled children.

The most significant increase in allowances was introduced in 2006. In particular, larger allowances were adopted in compliance with the Law of Ukraine ‘On state support for families with children’, viz.:

- maternity pay;
- child care allowance (paid until the child is 3 years old);
- allowance for single mothers;
- child care allowance for children under guardianship.

Social protection of low income families is ensured through compliance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine ‘On state social support for low-income families’. The criterion for determining the right to social support is the income of the family compared to the subsistence minimum. Currently, due to limited financing, the state is unable to provide state social assistance on the level of actual subsistence minimum, thus the level of satisfaction of the basic needs is determined.

In 2006, over three million families and persons in need received state support on a monthly basis. An increase in the level of social allowances was possible due to the economic growth enjoyed by Ukraine. However, it is notable that a direct increase in the amount of social allowances at the cost of reallocation of the available funds provides only a temporary result. Remaining issues that still need to be addressed include an improvement in the organisational and technological structure of the economy, completing economic, health care and pension system reforms, utilities’ services and the combining of monetary allowances with the provision of social services.

National Plan of Action for Children

Between 1996 and 2006 in Ukraine the major trends in state policy on children as well as the measures for their implementation by central and local executive bodies, local self-government bodies, agencies, organisations and public institutions were determined in the State Programme ‘Children of Ukraine’. In 2006 a new document was developed that determined the strategy of the state for child protection: the National Action Plan for the realisation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. At present, the Draft Law of Ukraine ‘On the national programme National Action Plan for the realisation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child until 2016’ was adopted at the first reading as the basis for a final document by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The document was subsequently further developed by an inter-sectoral group of representatives of central executive bodies, UNICEF, NGOs, and with the participation of children.

The purpose of the Concept of the National Action Plan is to ensure the implementation of an integrated system for the protection of children’s rights and the determination of ways of addressing issues of effective realization of the Convention in Ukraine, taking into consideration the Millennium Development Goals as well as the objectives of the final Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children ‘A World Fit for Children’. This Concept also demonstrates the aspiration and readiness of Ukraine to accelerate the work on improving the situation of children, and it contributes to the recognition of the priority of children’s rights.

The priorities of the state policy of Ukraine in the immediate future include: combating HIV/AIDS, ensuring access to quality education, overcoming homelessness and neglect of children, protection of the rights of orphans and children deprived of parental care, development of social services for children and families with children, and encouraging local community initiatives to improve the situation of children.

In summary, it should be noted that in Ukraine the main approaches to acceptance and realisation of children's rights determined by both international and domestic legislation have changed significantly over time. These changes are due to the focused attention of the state on the interests of the child, on the improvement of the mechanism of control over observation of current legislation on child welfare, and the development of the institutions of social and legal protection of children.

However, the consequences of this period of transformation, incomplete economic reforms and political instability still have their negative impact both on the general situation in the state and on child welfare.

3. KEY TRENDS OF FINANCING MEASURES ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATUS OF CHILDREN

Sustainable economic growth which began in Ukraine in the second half of 1999 created conditions for the improvement of the quality of social policies as well as of the living standards of the population at large. A considerable increase in the social components of the state budget for 2005 made it possible to substantially increase the level of social expenditure: by 3.7 per cent of GDP (3.3 per cent in 2002) on medical services, by 19.6 per cent on social protection, by 14.6 per cent on welfare, and by 6.4 per cent of GDP (5.4 per cent in 2002) on education (see Addendum II, Table 3). Recently, there is a positive dynamic of increasing expenditures on social protection of families, children and young people. During 2001-2003 alone expenditures increased almost twofold (see Addendum II, Table 3).

In Ukraine, state social allowances are calculated not against actual subsistence level, but according to the Government's financial capacity. It is notable the level of provision of subsistence level is determined by the funding available in the State Budget and is approved in line with the adoption of the State Budget for the relevant fiscal year. On 1 January 2004 for the first time differentiated guaranteed minimum allowances for low income families were introduced in the following amounts: 80 UAH (\$15) for the able-bodied, 110 UAH (\$21) for the incapable of working (children, pensioners), and 115 UAH (\$22) for those with disabilities. From 1 January 2006 these amounts were increased to 110 UAH (\$22) for the able-bodied, 155 UAH (\$31) for the incapable of working and 165 UAH (\$33) for the disabled.*

Moreover, payment increases by 10 per cent for every child, and by 20 per cent for every child of a single parent (or guardian), providing that the entry regarding the parent is properly made in the official register of births, marriages and deaths at the request of the parent, as well as for every child whose parent or parents are category I or category II invalids, and for every child in a low-income large family with three or more children under 16 (under 18, if the child is studying).

By the beginning of 2004 the ratio of main social guarantees and standards and the amount of a subsistence level represented the following: the minimum wage constituted 56.2 per cent of the subsistence minimum of an able-bodied person; child care allowance (paid until the child is 3 years old) was 21.9 per cent of the subsistence minimum for children under 6. Only maternity pay exceeded the subsistence level (since 2005 the maternity allowance is at the level of 8,500 UAH (\$1,700)).

* US dollar equivalents here and below are provided according to the exchange rates effective in respective years.

Thus, most social allowances at present do not provide a subsistence level, that is “the sum necessary for minimum everyday subsistence and health maintenance, including a minimum set of food products and services, essential for meeting the main social and cultural needs of a person” (The Law of Ukraine of 5 October 2000 ‘On state social standards and state social guarantees’).

The total budget expenditure for the provision of *allowances for families with children* for low-income families, (state allowances) for the disabled from an early age and for disabled children totals 3 billion UAH (\$594.1 million). According to the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, in 2005 the implementation of the Law of Ukraine ‘On state support for families with children’, provided support to more than 1 million families with children for the total amount of 1,682.4 million UAH (\$333.2 million). Child care allowance was received by 225,800 women who do not have state social insurance; maternity pay was received by 166,400 women; child care allowance (for children up to the age of 3 years) was paid to 328,100 families; child care allowance for children under guardianship was paid to 48,500 persons; and the allowance for single mothers was paid to 251,600 persons.

Financing of the social services used by the population is mainly undertaken via local budgets. Local budgets cover 70 per cent of expenditure on education, 80 per cent of expenditure on health care and almost half the expenditure on social protection and welfare of the population. Therefore, key functions with regard to financing social services are delegated by the state to local budgets. However, the delegated responsibility for the provision of social services is not properly implemented by local authorities which reflects negatively on their ability to meet the standards of social services. Such services are dependent on the financial situation in the region. A substantial bottleneck is therefore the unsolved issue of decentralisation of responsibility and incomplete administrative reform.

One of the main guarantees quality child development is the level of family income. Economic growth in Ukraine over the past several years has had a positive impact on the income of the majority of the population. However, the standard of living of most families with children remains extremely low (see Addendum II, Table 5).

One positive trend, however, is an increase in the amount of funding allocated to children’s programmes and activities from both the state and local budgets during 2002-2006 (see Addendum II, Table 3).

Thus, in spite of certain positive changes in the amounts and the structure of social expenditure, increases in wages, increases in financial allocations for education, health care and social institutions, the financing of activities that will improve the situation of children remains insufficient.

4. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONITORING OF ‘A WORLD FIT FOR CHILDREN’ OBJECTIVES AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The development of official reports for the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine represents one means of monitoring the situation of children and the effectiveness of the implementation of state child welfare policy. During 2002-2006 the following documents were prepared:

- Official report on the situation of children in Ukraine (using data for 2002);
- ‘Issues of homelessness and neglect of children in Ukraine’ (official report on the situation of children in Ukraine based on data for 2003);
- ‘Situation and social protection of children residing in rural areas’ (official report on the situation of children in Ukraine based on data for 2004);
- ‘Social protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care: reform experience’ (official report on the situation of children in Ukraine based on data for 2005).

In 2006, the State Institute for Family and Youth Development prepared the Periodic Report of Ukraine to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

The Ministry of Education and Science monitors the education sector, particularly with regard to ensuring access to educational services irrespective of gender, race, ethnicity or social status of the child. Within the Ministry, a sectoral system of monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of activities on prevention of HIV/AIDS is also being introduced.

The Ministry of Health of Ukraine monitors the health status of children as well as the level of transmission of HIV from mother-to-child and the HIV/AIDS infection rate.

Within the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport national and sectoral indicators related to the monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of activities for controlling the HIV/AIDS epidemic are being developed and implemented.

The collection of main statistics regarding the situation of children in Ukraine is undertaken by the State Statistics Committee.

The activities of school inspectorates as well as checks and raids performed by Services for Children's Affairs, Centres of Social Services for Families, Children and Youth, Education Departments of State Authorities and Criminal Police for Juvenile Affairs may all be regarded as monitoring activities related to the observance of children's rights.

The State Institute for Family and Youth Development conducted the following surveys on the issues related to the objectives of 'A World Fit For Children':

1. Sociological picture of children – homelessness (2002).
2. Social adjustment of children and youth with development problems (2002).
3. Situation of children in Ukraine: spring 2003 (2003).
4. Abuse of children in Ukraine (2003).
5. Survey among school students regarding smoking, alcohol and drug abuse (in the framework of the international project 'European School Survey – ESPAD', 2003).
6. Dynamics of the spread of smoking habits, alcohol and drug abuse among schoolchildren in Ukraine: 1995, 1999, 2003 (2003).
7. Forming and development of skills necessary for good health via school education: assessment of the situation (2003).
8. The issue of homelessness and neglect of children in Ukraine (2004).
9. Protection of residential and property rights of children (2004).
10. Issues of social support for children in families of labour migrants (2004).
11. Development of a system of monitoring the health and development of early childhood (2005).
12. National survey of the population regarding health and lifestyles (2006).

Taking into account the importance of HIV/AIDS in Ukraine, the following surveys were also conducted:

1. Monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of the project 'Prevention of HIV/AIDS among young injecting drug users' (2002).
2. Monitoring and assessment of the effectiveness of the project 'Prevention of HIV among juveniles and youth in the Southern region of Ukraine' (2002).
3. Effective activities for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among children and youth in Ukraine (2002).
4. Care and upbringing of HIV-positive children: analysis of the situation, issues and problem-solving (2003).
5. Monitoring the care of HIV-positive children and orphans resulting from AIDS (2004).
6. Awareness, attitudes and information needs of parents regarding HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (2006).

Surveys of households

A *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey* (MICS) was conducted in Ukraine by the State Statistics Committee on the initiative of UNICEF Ukraine during 2005-2006. In the framework of the survey, standard MICS questionnaires for households and women of 15 to 49 years of age as well as children under 5 were utilised, with the inclusion of some additional questions. The survey covered education, water supply and sewage, child labour, upbringing, salt iodisation, child mortality, mother and child health, marriage and family issues, contraception, family violence, HIV/AIDS, birth registration, early childhood development and breastfeeding. A nationally representative set of questions was developed in three steps including two separate sets of questions for households with children under 5 as well as for households in general. The survey covered 5,600 households.

The cluster survey was performed during November and December 2005 and further work on the data and survey results were undertaken in first six months of 2006. Following the review of the Survey Report by the global MICS Coordination Group, the first draft of the Final Report was developed in April and May 2007 providing important information on the situation of children and women in Ukraine.

National systems of monitoring the situation of children and women in Ukraine include periodic *surveys of selected households* conducted by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine using their own methodology that complies with international standards for surveying households. The latest survey was conducted in 2006 and provided information regarding the standard of living of the population, the structure of revenues and expenditures of households, the consumption of goods and services according to income, the number and composition of households, the presence of children and working persons, the gender and age of the head of the household and other social and economic distinctions.

Selective surveys allow the gathering of indicators regarding the income of the population, including the criterion of the presence of children in the household and the location of the household (large and small cities, rural areas) by region. Based on the results of the selective survey a document entitled 'Self-appraisal by the population of the health status and availability of particular medical services' was developed.

A *Demographic and Health Survey* will be conducted in 2007 with support of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and will provide a complex set of data regarding the basic features of households as well as information regarding the main characteristics of the population of Ukraine. Above all this will include issues of health and should reveal problems related to the protection of children's rights for survival, health and development.

5. STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERSHIPS AND ASSOCIATIONS CREATED IN THE INTERESTS OF CHILDREN, ENSURING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Since 1999 the Law 'On youth and children's non-governmental organisations' has been in force and directed towards the development of a partnership between the state and non-state sectors. In particular, Article 8 of this Law provides for the involvement of the executive and self-governing bodies of children's organisations in the process of development and discussion of draft decisions on the state policy on children. According to the Law, a children's NGO is an association of citizens from 6 to 18 years of age that performs activities aimed at the implementation and protection of child rights and freedoms, and encourages the development of abilities and the fulfilment of interests of children. Children from 14 to 18 years of age may also become members of youth organisations for citizens from 14 to 28 years of age.

The state provides support for the development of NGOs and for the realisation of their social programmes: for national organisations such financing is planned annually as part of the State Budget of Ukraine, and for regional organisations the financing is part of local budgets. The state also

provides information and methodological support and there is a mechanism to reduce the tax burden for non-profit organisations.

The general trend shows an increase in the number of youth and children’s NGOs: in 2002 there were 89 national and 4,539 regional organisations, and in 2006 there were 153 and 7,221 respectively. Due to the existence of a unified registration system of children and youth NGOs it is difficult to identify the exact number of organisations consisting of only children among thousands of regional youth and children’s NGOs. Among the national NGOs there are 12 children’s organisations.

Over recent years many forms and methods of cooperation between state executive bodies and NGOs have been developed that have facilitated the establishment and development of children’s organisations representing a democratic resource of the state. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 25 July 2002 approved a Procedure for conducting tenders of draft programmes developed by NGOs on children, youth, women and families, in order to ensure effective allocation of the proceeds from the State Budget of Ukraine set aside for the provision of state support for the implementation of children’s and youth organisations’ programmes. Annually, the state determines cooperation in line with the priorities of state policy. As a rule these include patriotic upbringing, promotion of healthy lifestyles, non-formal education and environmental awareness. The delegation of authority to children’s NGOs for the implementation of state financed programmes is increasing, and by the end of 2006 could be seen across Ukraine (see Table 1). The level of funding allocated at the local level varies according to the financial situation in any particular region; budget expenditure is adopted by the decision of local councils.

Table 1

**Allocation of funds to national children’s NGOs
for implementation of programmes winning the tender**

Year	2004	2005	2006
Number of organisations	3	7	7
Amount of financing	34,700 UAH (\$68,713)	50,000UAH (\$100,000)	57,300UAH (\$106,337)

Factors that hinder the development of cooperation of children’s NGOs with state executive bodies include:

- organisational weakness of children’s organisations in Ukraine; the Government cannot delegate to them the implementation of certain aspects of Government policy on children;
- insufficient acceptance of the importance of delegating authority to NGOs on the part of local officials and local councils.

Partnership with international organisations is becoming more active. In the sphere of *provision of quality education* the state is cooperating with extra-curricular educational programmes such as ‘Step by Step’, ‘Critical thinking’ and ‘Economic education for children’.

In the sphere of extra-curricular education in Ukraine, in cooperation with international organisations, a methodology of working with children as ‘equal to equal’ is in widespread use along with other innovative methods, e.g. theatre - forum, debates, trainings etc.

Within activities on protection from *abuse, violence and exploitation* in cooperation with international organisations the following actions were taken:

- In 2004 the national non-governmental organisation ‘La Strada – Ukraine’ established a national free ‘hotline’ for juveniles suffering from domestic violence and sexual abuse.
- In cooperation with the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine the three-year programme ‘Families for children of Ukraine’ provides a system of activities to help children who have been deprived of parental care and are now in adoptive families to adjust. Special support is provided to HIV-positive children.

- During 2003 and 2004 the international NGO ECPAT conducted a range of activities aimed at training specialists to carry out rehabilitation work with children who have suffered from commercial sexual abuse.
- In cooperation with the NGOs La Strada - Ukraine and ECPAT, UNICRI (Italy) implemented the Project 'Development of the national system of support for children who have suffered from trafficking and sexual abuse'. The Project aims at developing joint mechanisms for the cooperation of state and international agencies as well as Ukrainian NGOs for the development of systems and methods of support for children who have suffered from trafficking and sexual abuse. In particular, activities on legislative lobbying were undertaken with the aim of solving this problem.
- Starting in 2005 the same organisation began activities to implement preventive measures on the involvement of children in the production of pornographic material. In 2006 negotiations with the Ministry of Education and Science were initiated regarding compulsory introduction of the a unit entitled 'Internet safety for children' into the curriculum subject 'Information Technology'.

ILO-IPEC, in cooperation with the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, 'Centre for Democratic Development' as well as other NGOs undertake activities to combat the worst forms of child labour. These organisations are engaged in implementing educational programmes for representatives of local authorities and NGO leaders on the subject of determining the worst forms of labour and their distinction from child labour for the development and in the interests of the child. Since 2003, regional as well as national training sessions were conducted for adults and child volunteers who, after acquiring certain skills, assist adults in working with children at-risk. These activities, unfortunately, were only carried out in three regions of Ukraine.

Combating HIV/AIDS is conducted by the All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, the Coalition of HIV Service Organisations assisted by international agencies and programmes including the NGO International HIV/AIDS Alliance in Ukraine, UNICEF, 'Families for Children' etc.

The following activities were undertaken:

- Arrangement of information campaigns aimed at prevention of social stigmatisation of HIV-positive children.
- Introduction of a system of social training for social and medical staff and teachers engaged in provision of social and other services to HIV/AIDS-positive families.
- Extension of the network of day-care facilities for HIV-positive children and provision of support for families affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Monitoring of the provision of care, treatment and support to HIV-positive children.
- Prevention of abandonment of children to institutions among HIV-positive pregnant women.
- Development of mechanisms of cooperation between state and local authorities and NGOs engaged in combating HIV/AIDS.

In 2002 *public initiatives* for the protection of children in Ukraine *involving children themselves* were first introduced. In order to be able to conduct public hearings and round-tables involving children, it was necessary to train adult NGO leaders as well as representatives of state agencies. The preparation of activities took into account the fact that the involvement of children in decision-making is envisaged by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as by Ukrainian legislation, and that children can represent their own interests in front of adults. Joint training sessions were the first step in establishing a network between the state and NGOs. These activities were initiated by NGOs and supported by the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport as well as by UNICEF which provided guidance and sponsorship.

The organisation of public events involving children also required special training for the children which was conducted in the form of seminars, meetings with experts, debate contests and preparation of proposals for the arrangement of public hearings. Public discussion covered various

topics, formulated by children and adults together. They included: 'The issue of summer recreational activities for children and ways of problem solving', 'Effectiveness of the mechanisms of child participation in decision-making' and 'Design of activities on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and AIDS'. One of the topics was proposed by the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport: 'The procedure of processing children's complaints related to their abuse'.

Public hearings involving children were conducted at local and national level. Children from cities and villages were able to provide information on the situation of the protection of children's rights in their area as well as making their own proposals regarding the improvement of the current situation. The most active children from the NGO Centre for Democratic Development represented the youth of Ukraine at European regional meetings to prepare for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children, participated in the work of UN General Assembly Special Session on Children, and made speeches at an international conference on HIV/AIDS in Thailand.

In 2005, the annual National Forum 'The State that listens to children' was established, which provides for discussion of the main results of the state policy on child welfare and further steps for its implementation. Regular participants at the Forum include government representatives, heads of local authorities of all territorial and administrative units, and children.

One of the mechanisms for the involvement of children in the process of the protection of children's rights is the *institute of the ombudsman for children*, established in December 2005 by the Representative of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Human Rights, on the basis of an open competition held among the children of Ukraine. The tender was won by Yulia Kruk, a 16 year old first year student of the Kyiv Institute of International Relations, and Ivan Cherevko, a 14 year old third year student of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, thus ensuring gender parity ombudsmen for children. They review applications regarding the violation of children's rights received by the Verkhovna Rada, assist in the review of programme issues of advocacy in the sphere of children's rights, participate in meetings and conferences devoted to the protection of children's rights in Ukraine and abroad, and travel to areas reporting cases of possible violation of children's rights to contact persons concerned in order to undertake investigations.

The idea of establishing a Children's Parliament came to Ukraine from Paris (France). There, in October 1999, a Conference of the Children's United Parliament of the World took place. In May 2001 after fruitful and consistent work by local Children's Parliaments, the Children's NGO All-Ukrainian Children's Parliament was officially established.

In the course of the functioning of the *All-Ukrainian Children's Parliament*, a wide range of activities was implemented in relation to the protection of the rights and interests of children and young people at the state as well as at the local level.

First, these activities included national campaigns to attract the attention of children and young people to the need to study and the protection of their own rights and freedoms. This was undertaken by arranging topical essay contests on subjects such as 'All wars are pursued against the children', 'Children's parliamentary movement and youth mass media - realisation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child', 'Youth against violence. Building a tolerant society' and other relevant events.

Second, a large number of school pupils were involved in state and local decision-making by arranging all-Ukrainian meetings of youth to negotiate with representatives of state agencies via the work of regional Children's Parliaments etc.

Third, youth and children were provided with information and legal support by arranging topical conferences, round-tables, seminars and training sessions at schools and orphanages (e.g. the Kyiv campaign 'Children for children') and through reference and information directories, web-portals etc.

Fruitful cooperation was established with state authorities, various international organisations and numerous Ukrainian NGOs lobbying the interests of children and youth.

Systematic independent topical surveys of children, youth and adults regarding urgent issues of the protection of rights and freedoms were carried out.

All the above activities were aimed at promoting the activity of children's associations and individual children on the protection of their own rights and freedoms.

6. ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION PLAN 'A WORLD FIT FOR CHILDREN' AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Health care and promotion of a healthy lifestyles

Given the positive changes in Ukrainian legislation and the implementation of a range of practical activities aimed at protecting the rights of children and ensuring their well being, we can assert that the situation is improving in Ukraine.

There is an increase in the birth rate: 426,085 children were born in 2005 and 460,368 children in 2006 (see Addendum II Table 6). For the first time in recent years in 2005 there was an increase in infant mortality in Ukraine (children under one year of age) to 10 per 1,000 live births (see Addendum II Table 6). However, in 2006 infant mortality again decreased to 9.8 per 1,000 live births. The increase of 2005 was due to the mortality of children during infancy, reflecting on the provision of medical care to mothers and newborn children. The main causes of infant mortality are congenital development defects as well as inherited pathology. There has been a decrease in maternal mortality. The number of deaths of women during labour and in the postnatal period was 85 in 2002, 71 in 2003, 56 in 2004, 75 in 2005 and 53 in 2006.

Certain indicators of *child morbidity* decreased. Between 2001 and 2006 the number of children suffering from TB decreased (see Addendum II Tables 8, 9) and a decline can also be seen in the rate of sexually transmitted infections (see Addendum II Table 7).

At the same time, the issue of *child disability* remains urgent. In 2006 there were 168,128 children under 18 with disabilities in Ukraine. The reasons for primary *disability* among children under 16 are similar to the 2005 data: first, congenital defects, malformations and chromosomal abnormalities accounting for 23.8 per cent; second, diseases of the nervous system accounting for 20 per cent; and third, mental and behavioural disabilities accounting for 16.1 per cent.

The state is engaged in a range of activities aimed at improving the system of control over the health status of children, guidance given to pregnant women and other issues.

Thus in 2006 annual *prophylactic medical examinations* in Ukraine involved 96.6 per cent of the total number of children. Since 1996 narcologists have examined students at educational establishments with a view to detecting those children inclined to drug-taking and the use of psychotropic substances.

In order to improve the system of *guidance for pregnant women*, a set of activities has been implemented in every region to improve the provision of obstetric and gynaecological care. A new effective health care institution was established, the Baby-Friendly Hospital, which led to the establishment of family labour wards, joint mother and child accommodation in the hospital and the creation of schools for responsible parenthood. As a whole, in Ukraine 71 health care institutions have obtained the status of Baby-Friendly Hospital.

The outcome of these activities conducted during 2002-2006 in Ukraine has been a reduction in the number of deliveries with complications. In 2004 there were 263,389 such cases, in 2005 there were 231,593 cases, and in 2006 only 221,069 cases.

Activities concerning the equipping of obstetrics and child health care institutions continue. However, the level of equipment with modern facilities remains insufficient throughout Ukraine.

Activities are also being undertaken in relation to solving the problem of *infertility*. Thus, in 2006, 5,300,000 UAH (\$1,060,000) were allocated from the State Budget for the provision of free

treatment for female infertility. From the beginning of 2006 more than 1,180 women received free infertility treatment. A significant step in child health care has been the adoption of the WHO live birth definition whereby all babies born with a weight of more than 500 grams are registered as live births. Therefore, the right to survival, registration and citizenship of all children born irrespective of the term of pregnancy of their mothers was legally accepted, thus complying with the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Since 2001 an integrated programme of forming *healthy lifestyles skills* among children and young people has been implemented at educational establishments in Ukraine. Since the beginning of 2007, the programme has been implemented in almost 6,000 educational establishments across Ukraine and training sessions have been delivered to approximately 400,000 students aged 11 to 17 years. Since 2004 an All-Ukrainian health class is conducted in all educational establishments on 7 April (World Health Day) and within the framework of the World No Tobacco Day (31 May) campaigns are organised to combat smoking among children, students, teachers and professors. The national network of Health Promoting Schools in Ukraine has been expanded since 2002.

One of the factors having a direct impact on forming healthy lifestyles is the *involvement of children and young people in sport*. Every year the number of people engaged in sport is growing, from 4,395,400 in 2001 to 5,030,900 in 2005 (see Addendum II, Table 21). However there is still an issue with unequal access of children to physical training and sport. Thus, in rural areas the number of children's sport schools is insufficient (one school for 280 villages) attended by only 3 per cent of children residing in rural areas.

The upbringing of healthy youth is directly affected by the general social and economic situation of the country as well as by the standard of living of the population. A good standard of living and economic status of families are prerequisites for ensuring the general and reproductive health and safe sexual behaviour of youth.

Combating HIV/AIDS

In 2001 Ukraine, as a member of the United Nations, ratified the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS of the United Nations General Assembly. This was a commitment to implement, by 2005, national strategies to decrease the rates of growth of epidemic, and to provide access to services for the prevention of HIV and treatment of AIDS to all those in need.

A range of prevention activities has been implemented in Ukraine directed towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS among children and young people. At secondary schools, an optional course, 'The School against AIDS', is now offered for students of Grades 8-11. In 2006 teachers at 55 per cent of secondary schools were trained in HIV/AIDS, and preventive programmes involve 66.5 per cent of secondary school students as well as vocational students and students of higher educational establishments.

Each year the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport and NGOs implement thousands of informational activities aimed at preventing antisocial behaviour among young people, detecting and preventing negative influences on their health, overcoming discrimination and stigmatisation, fostering tolerant attitudes towards HIV-positive people and raising community awareness of their problems and strengthening the prevention of bad influences in young people's environment.

In 2006 for the first time in Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the International Labour Organisation (Ukraine), the All-Ukrainian Narcologists Association, United Nations Ukraine and UNICEF Ukraine signed a memorandum of intent for the implementation of a national preventive educational drug and alcohol programme for students, parents and teachers. On 1 June 2006, on the Day of the Protection of Children, the Global Campaign *Unite for children. Unite against AIDS*, launched at the United Nations in New York in October 2005, was launched in Ukraine.

An integrated approach to solving the problem of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Ukraine led to substantial positive change: the rate of HIV transmission from mother-to-child in 2006 was 7 per cent. Aiming at reducing the risk of HIV transmission from mother to the child, 91 per cent

of HIV-positive pregnant women participated in training on the prevention of HIV transmission from mothers to children. In 2006 the number of HIV-positive children born to HIV-positive mothers was 1,367.

In spite of all the activities directed at the prevention of the spread of epidemic of HIV/AIDS, the situation remains extremely serious due to the continuing high rates of HIV spread in Ukraine. The fact that HIV has crossed the boundary from groups at-risk into the general population has led to an increase in the number of HIV-positive pregnant women and children. Within the last five years the number of officially registered new HIV-positive children doubled and the number of new cases of children with AIDS has almost trebled (see Addendum II Table 12).

According to the data of the Ministry of Health, on 1 January 2007, 6,257 HIV-positive children under 17 were registered and 4,611 children were waiting for the results of their HIV status. Antiretroviral treatment (ARV), taking into account all sources of financing, is provided for only 650 children. A serious problem is the number of HIV-positive children born to HIV-positive mothers. Moreover, an urgent issue for Ukraine is the fact that almost 11 per cent of children born to HIV-positive mothers are deprived of parental care.

To improve the examination and care services provided to HIV-positive children, Day Care Centres for HIV-positive children and their parents have been opened offering both in-patient and out-patient care.

Insufficient state financing and a low level of health culture among Ukrainians are obstacles which impede the fight against HIV/AIDS. At present, the speed at which instruments and funds for combating the epidemic can be mobilised is too slow compared to the speed at which the epidemic is spreading.

Provision of quality education

In Ukraine, there has been a revival and development of *pre-school education* in the regions during the last two years, caused by an increase in the number of children, especially of an early age. However, in cities with a population of 100,000 or more, there is an insufficient number of pre-school establishments. Pre-school establishments are attended by only 57.9 per cent of children of pre-school age. The social and educational support to families taking care of children with developmental deficiency is gaining popularity. Currently, 74,500 children of pre-school age are involved in social and educational patronage.

Of the overall number of pre-school educational establishments, 84.2 per cent provide education in Ukrainian, 7.4 per cent provide education in Russian and the rest provide education in other languages.

During 2002-2004, a further reduction of the network of *secondary schools*, especially in rural areas took place, as did a reduction in the number of students at those establishments. Thus, in 2002 the total number of Grade 1 pupils was 497,300 and by 2006 it was 387,500, a result of the unfavourable demographic situation in the country. By the beginning of 2007 there were 4,935,400 children of school age studying at 20,400 schools, taught by 512,300 teachers.

For orphans and children deprived of parental care there are 54 boarding schools (caring for 12,000 children), 37 special boarding schools (caring for 5,800 children) and 109 orphanages (caring for 6,400 children).

For children with disabilities as well as for adults disabled from childhood in need of care and nursing, the Education Departments provide educational services. With the consent of parents or of persons with parental authority, these services are provided at secondary and special educational establishments by relevant educational programmes, including home education.

There have been activities undertaken to improve the situation of school pupils. During the school year 2006-2007 free meals were provided to 97 per cent of primary school students. 9 out of 10 students in need of transport to get to school (including children with functional disabilities), are provided with services under the 'School Bus' programme.

At the same time there is an insignificant number of children that do not attend secondary school. Thus, in September 2006, 7,050 children were tracked down for not attending school (in 2005 there were 8,085 such children). Among them are children put in institutional care, in centres of social and psychological rehabilitation who are looked after as well as children under investigation. Out of the general number of children caught, 3,223 of them (46 per cent) were returned to schools.

The slow computerisation of secondary schools has a negative impact on the quality of education. In 2006, 20 per cent of students attended schools lacking modern computers. The low level of computerisation of secondary schools is primarily caused by insufficient financing of these establishments.

Out-of-school education. In Ukraine there are 1,481 out-of-school educational establishments that focus on different subjects such as tourism and local lore, ecology and nature, science and technology, and art and aesthetics. The involvement of children in out-of-school establishments increases annually and has reached 22.9 per cent of children of school age.

Within the *higher education* sector, the state provides access to state and community-based vocational and higher educational establishments for children with disabilities, orphans, children deprived of parental care and youth with functional disabilities.

Those students at state vocational and higher educational establishments who fall into the category of orphans and children deprived of parental care are fully supported by the state. The procedure for full state support and provision of free meals to students at vocational educational establishments and the granting of scholarships is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Protection from abuse, exploitation and violence

Coordination and control over activities aimed at protecting children from abuse is under the authority of the Services for Children's Affairs. They have the right to check up on the situations of upbringing when families, adoptive families or guardians have been found not to be providing proper situations for children.

Each year the state authorities strengthen the control over the observance of children's rights, and the fulfilment of parental duties. During 2006 alone, 80,000 raids were conducted aimed at identifying dysfunctional families with children suffering from abuse or family violence. These families are registered and provided with social assistance.

By the beginning of 2007, more than 9,300 families and 7,000 parents were registered; 2,400 parents were proved liable to administrative responsibility for committing family violence, and 24,000 for non-fulfilment of duties regarding child upbringing. Every year the number of criminal cases opened for wilful default of childcare duties increases: in 2002 there were 127 cases, in 2003 there were 338 cases, in 2004 there were 709, in 2005 there were 749 cases and in 2006 there were 746 cases. In 2006, law enforcement agencies collected and took to court more than 3,000 files regarding deprivation of paternal rights.

The fight against the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (see Addendum II Tables 13, 14) is gaining strength. In 2004, 15 criminal cases were brought on charges relating to the sale of children, in 2005 it was 39 cases and in 2006 there were 52 cases. In 2005 there were 446 victims of trafficking identified and returned to Ukraine, 39 (16 per cent) of which were juveniles.

In order to protect children from suffering from difficult life situations and human trafficking, current legislation envisages the establishment and operation of centres for social and psychological rehabilitation of children as well as centres for social and psychological assistance. In Ukraine there are also five centres for the rehabilitation of persons who have been trafficked (Zhytomyr, Volyn, Lviv, Odessa and Chernivtsi regions). There is an extension of the network of agencies for the social protection of children, established in cooperation with NGOs and religious organisations, which included almost 60 centres in 2006.

The fight against sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography is hampered by the imperfection of Ukrainian legislation and the lack of a system of juvenile justice. The high poverty

rate among Ukrainian families, the lack of personnel in the Services for Children's Affairs and of Criminal Police for Juvenile Affairs have a general negative impact on the situation.

Overcoming homelessness and neglect of children

At present the phenomenon of homelessness and neglect of children is inseparably connected with child abandonment which is caused by the high poverty rate among Ukrainian families and a weakening of the role of the family in bringing up children. To work towards the prevention of child abandonment in Ukraine, a system of tracing and provision of social guidance to families in difficult circumstances was introduced in 2005. In 2006, almost 30 per cent (23,069 families with a total of 48,432 children) of such families were under social guidance. Social guidance is also provided for the majority of mothers intending to abandon a newborn child.

Due to the strengthening of state control regarding the fulfilment of parental duties, family-based care for orphans and children deprived of parental care is being developed, social work with families in difficult circumstances is being strengthened and the number of homeless and neglected children in the state is decreasing. In 2002 the number of children in orphanages as a result of homelessness or neglect was 14,900. In 2003 this rose to 15,600 but in 2005 it dropped to 12,200 and by 2006 it was down to 11,700.

In order to ensure the provision of social assistance, there are 95 orphanages (social institutions established for the temporary stay of children under 18) and 19 centres for the social and psychological rehabilitation of children. The children in these institutions are provided with a variety of social, psychological, educational, medical, legal and other kinds of support.

As a result of the reform of the system of protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care, the number of family-type orphanages and the number of adoptive families has increased (see Addendum II, Tables 15, 17, 20). During 2006 alone, the number of adoptive families increased four-fold, and the number of family-type orphanages increased by 1.7 times, compared to previous years. Since May 2006, the training of potential adoptive parents as well as of parent-supervisors has been ongoing, allowing for a substantial improvement in the quality of children's upbringing and the care of children in adoptive families and family-type orphanages.

The main constraints that restrict progress in overcoming the problems of child homelessness and neglect include a lack of responsibility on the part of parents for bringing up their own children and an insufficient number of state and community-based institutions for children that need to be taken into state care.

7. INITIATIVES TAKEN AND PERSPECTIVES OF REACHING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTION PLAN 'A WORLD FIT FOR CHILDREN' AS WELL AS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The strategic objectives of Ukraine regarding child welfare have been developed in the context of the goals and priorities of the Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children, 'A World Fit for Children', and around the common goal of integrating the efforts of the state for the protection of the rights of children into one system. These efforts are manifested in every sphere of child welfare (health care, education, social protection and support etc.) in the form of clear objectives and indicators for further activities.

Health care and the promotion of a healthy lifestyles

The key objectives for creating conditions for raising a healthy child, for the preservation of his/her health in childhood and for the provision of access to high quality medical services include:

- to provide equal access for all women, regardless of the place of residence and of social status, to high quality prenatal care, and the creation of conditions for safe labour;
- to improve the quality and extend the range of medical services for juveniles;
- to improve the system of medical care provision to disabled children;

- to extend the network of institutions of primary medical care and improve the system of specialist medical care in compliance with European standards.

The indicators for this objective are the related to childbirth. In this context the following objectives are set:

- to decrease the rate of infant mortality by 20 per cent by 2010;
- to increase the proportion of normal delivery of babies by 70 per cent by 2010;
- to ensure that by 2010 the delivery of at least 90 per cent of children takes place in institutions which have gained the status of Baby-Friendly Hospital;
- to ensure that by 2015 at least 60 per cent of infants under six months of age are breastfed;
- to decrease by 10 per cent the mortality among children due to accidents, traumas, poisoning;
- to ensure that 100 per cent of children have an annual medical examination by 2010.

Combating HIV/AIDS

As steps towards reaching the goal – *to limit the spread of HIV/AIDS among children* – Ukraine has set the following objectives:

- to reduce the risk of HIV infection among vulnerable categories of children;
- to bring the standards of provision of medical care to HIV-positive pregnant women, women in labour and their newborn babies into alignment with international standards;
- to develop domestic methods of HIV/AIDS prevention and diagnostics of HIV-positive children and women;
- to improve medical care of HIV-positive pregnant women and children: to ensure better access to counselling and HIV-testing for women during pregnancy and labour; to form positive attitude toward ARV therapy during pregnancy and labour; to provide all health care institutions providing midwifery care with the necessary ARV medicine for ensuring immediate preventive treatment of HIV-positive pregnant women, women in labour and their newborn babies etc;
- to provide legal and social and economic assistance to HIV-positive women, their children and families, as well as effective social guidance;
- to provide breastmilk substitutes to children under one year of age born to HIV-positive mothers;
- to increase the population's level of awareness of HIV/AIDS and to develop tolerant attitudes towards HIV-positive children;
- to provide support and co-operation to NGOs working with women who lack access to health care services, and above all to injecting drug users.

The indicators of objectives having been met are:

- a 5 per cent decrease of the rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV;
- provision of medicine for the treatment of AIDS for 90 per cent of affected children by 2010;
- access of 95 per cent of HIV-positive women to services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV by 2010.

Education

In order to reach the goal of ensuring equal access for every child to high quality education, Ukraine sets the following objectives:

- to increase the number of children attending educational establishments;
- to ensure the provision of high quality education services.

The indicators for this objective are the number of children having access to quality education. In this regard, the following objectives have been set:

- to increase the number of children attending pre-school educational establishments to 57 per cent by 2010 and to 65 per cent by 2015;
- to increase the number of children aged between 6 and 9 years attending primary school to 99.7 per cent by 2010 and to 99.9 per cent by 2015;
- to ensure an increase in the number of children attending out-of-school educational establishments to 25 per cent by 2010 and to 30 per cent by 2015;
- to introduce, by 2010, a system of monitoring of activities of pre-school, secondary, out-of-school, vocational and higher educational establishments, and to provide for their rating and the annual publication of the monitoring results in the mass media.

Protection of children from abuse, violence and exploitation

The key objectives for the elimination of the sale of children, of sexual and other abuse of children include the following:

- to increase the effectiveness of preventive and information activities among young parents regarding the consequences of abuse for the development of the child;
- to conduct, at the regional level, educational and information activities for representatives of state and non-state organisations on the sale of children and child abuse;
- to develop and disseminate via the mass media programmes of prevention and elimination of the sale of children, and of sexual and other abuse of children;
- to improve the system of identification of children who are suffering from sexual and other forms of abuse;
- to establish a system for the rehabilitation and reintegration of children who have suffered from the sale, sexual and other forms of abuse;
- to establish and maintain the work of the National Bureau on combating human trafficking, taking into account best international practices and ensuring international cooperation in this sphere.

Ensuring the rights of the child to an upbringing in a family environment, the social protection of orphans and of children deprived of parental care

In order to prevent the deprivation of parental care for children and the creation of conditions for timely tracing, care provision, rehabilitation and socialisation of homeless and neglected children, Ukraine has set the following objectives:

- *to improve the system of social work with families with children who are in difficult circumstances:* to develop and implement innovative social services, forms and methods of social work with families with children that are in difficult circumstances, including an integrated model of social services for families with children (based on the assessment of family needs) using the principle of “one window”; to introduce a system of monitoring by the state of the way in which social work with this type of families is carried out; and to ensure support and social guidance for families bringing up the children of labour migrants;
- *to prevent abandonment of young children:* to ensure timely tracing and provision of support to women and families intending to abandon a child or those not providing proper care; to establish in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and in every region of Ukraine as well as in Kyiv and Sevastopol, centres for mothers and children; to promote the activities of counselling units at maternity in-patient clinics, at clinics for women, at family planning centres and at Mother and Child Centres;
- *to improve the process of tracing, and the provision of care and rehabilitation of neglected and homeless children and their families:* to develop effective mechanisms for the immediate removal of neglected and homeless children from the street and the provision of care to them; to improve the procedure to trace parents who abandon their children, and to search for abducted children; to strengthen activities to trace people who involve juveniles in begging and vagrancy and to make sure that these persons are held responsible in accordance with set procedures; to

develop integrated programmes of individual rehabilitation and corrective assistance for neglected and homeless children aiming at their reintegration into a family environment.

The indicators for this objective are the number of abandoned and homeless children. In this context the following objectives are set:

- to reduce the number of neglected and homeless children by 50 per cent by 2010 and by 80 per cent by 2016;
- to reduce the number of cases of parents abandoning infants by 30 per cent by 2010, and by 60 per cent by 2016;
- to establish counselling units offering social and psychological assistance in each maternity clinic;
- to establish in every region of Ukraine and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea at least one maternity centre;
- to reduce the number of cases of recurrent committal of a child to institutional care by 10 per cent;
- to reduce by 50 per cent the number of children removed from families in difficult circumstances;
- to increase the number of foster children reintegrated into family environment by 80 per cent by 2010 and by 90 per cent by 2015.

In order to provide for the right of every child to be brought up in a family environment by reforming the system of guardianship, foster care and adoption of children, the following objectives are set:

- *to improve and standardise the system of care and upbringing of orphans and children deprived of parental care:* to develop state standards for institutional care of orphans and children deprived of parental care; to approve a procedure for guardianship and provision of foster care for children, and for the protection of their rights and interests; to improve the procedure for monitoring the conditions of institutional care of orphans and children deprived of parental care;
- *to reform the network of establishments for orphans and children deprived of parental care:* to facilitate adoption of the state programme on the reform of the establishments for orphans and children deprived of parental care; to share experiences of NGOs in projects aimed at protecting the rights of children during the process of the reform of institutions for orphans and children deprived of parental care;
- *to ensure protection of the rights of foster children and of those leaving orphanages and establishments for children deprived of parental care:* to implement a system of individual plans of guardianship of foster children in residential care based on the assessment of their needs and survival skills; to develop and implement programmes of psychological and practical training in labour, professional self-determination and independent life for orphans and children deprived of parental care; to create conditions for the adjustment of young orphans and persons deprived of parental care to independent life and for their access to various social services;
- *to develop family-based care for orphans and children deprived of parental care:* to implement mechanisms for the creation of short-term special foster families, particularly for children whose families are in difficult circumstances; to extend the practice of receiving a one-off monetary allowance of 8,500 UAH (\$1,700) for the adopted child irrespective of his/her age; to introduce three month paid leave for one parent after the adoption of a child irrespective of his/her age as well as a monthly state allowance in the amount of one subsistence minimum for the adopted child; to promote family-based care for orphans and children deprived of parental care (arrangement of campaigns, events, support for NGO projects on promotion of family-based care of children); to introduce a system of preparation for the adoption or guardianship and to provide further social guidance for such families.

The indicators for this objective are the number of orphans and children deprived of parental care who are receiving family-based care. In this context the following objectives are set:

Indicators of the above:

- an increase of 60 per cent by 2010 and of 80 per cent by 2016 in the number of orphans and children deprived of parental care being brought up in family-based care;
- a threefold increase compared to 2006 of the number of children adopted by the citizens of Ukraine;
- provision of accommodation and access to social services for 100 per cent of those leaving orphanages and establishments for children deprived of parental care.

The strategic objectives of Ukraine regarding child welfare have been developed in the context of the goals and priorities determined by the Outcome Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children, 'A World Fit for Children', around the common goal of integrating the efforts of the state on the protection of the rights of children into one system. These efforts are manifested in every sphere of child welfare (health care, education, social protection and support etc.) in the form of clear objectives and indicators for further activities.

LIST OF LAWS

analysis of the legislation of Ukraine for the period 2002-2006
aimed at exercising and protecting the rights of children
and guaranteeing their well-being

2002

Family Code of Ukraine dated 10.1.02;
Law of Ukraine dated 7.3.02 No.3109-III ‘On amendments to some laws of Ukraine’, which made amendments to the laws of Ukraine ‘On promoting social development of youth in Ukraine’ and ‘On protection of childhood’;
Law of Ukraine ‘On prevention of violence in the family’ (came into force in January 2002);
Resolution of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine dated 24.10.02 No.218-IV ‘On establishment of social grants of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for students of higher educational institutions from among orphans and children of disadvantaged parents’;
President’s Decree dated 3.1.02 No.5 ‘On measures to increase the birth rate in Ukraine’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 26.4.02 No.564 ‘On approval of provisions for children’s homes of family type’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 26.4.02 No.565 ‘On approval of provisions for foster homes’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 05.6.02 No.766 ‘On approval of an integrated programme of counteraction to human trafficking in 2002-2005’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 13.6.02 No.809 ‘On development of a number of resocialisation centres for drug addicts ‘Your victory’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 19.6.02 No.856 ‘On provision of food to certain categories of pupils in secondary schools’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 29.7.02 ‘On approval of the programme for providing youth with accommodation in 2002-2012’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 19.8.02 No.1203 ‘On approval of a procedure for alimony payment for a child (children) in the case of the departure of one of the parents from the permanent residence to a foreign country with which Ukraine has not contracted an agreement on provision of legal redress’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 26.9.02 No.142 ‘On approval of a Procedure for the return of foreign children to their place of permanent residence’;
Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 1.7.02 No.355-p ‘On approval of integrated measures to increase the birth rate in 2002 - 2007’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 24.10.02 No.1566 ‘On approval of the State programme of immunoprophylaxis of the population for the period of 2002-2006’;
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 10.1.02 No.14 ‘On approval of the Inter-sectoral integrated programme ‘Health of the Nation’ for the period 2002-2011’.

2003

Law of Ukraine dated 19.6.03 No.966-IV ‘On social services’;
Law of Ukraine dated 15.3.03 No.759-IV ‘On amendments to the Code of Ukraine on administrative offences’ for the establishment of responsibility for acts of violence in the family;
State programme for the prevention of child neglect for the period of 2003-2005 (approved by Presidential decree No.154);

State programme of recreation and rehabilitation of children for the period up to 2008 (approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No.33);
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 23.4.03 No.569 'On approval of a Procedure for returning to Ukraine children deprived of parental care who are citizens of Ukraine';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 27.6.03 No.987 'On approval of Typical provisions for a rehabilitation centre for victims of human trafficking';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 16.6.03 No.364 'On approval of the Concept of prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 30.8.03 No.1381 'On the increase of social assistance rates for orphans and children deprived of parental care';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 28.8.03 No.1377 'On approval of a Procedure for maintaining records of children who might be adopted, persons wishing to adopt a child and control over exercising children's rights after adoption';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 4.6.03 No.877 'On approval of the Programme to implement the state policy to control illegal turnover of drugs and psychoactive substances for the period of 2003-2010';

2004

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 28.1.04 No.87 'On approval of Typical provisions for a centre for social and psychological rehabilitation of children';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 4.3.04 No.264 'On approval of the Strategic Concept of the Actions of Government aimed at preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS for the period up to 2011 and National Programme of providing HIV preventive measures, assistance to and treatment of HIV-infected and AIDS patients in 2004-2008'.
Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 25.8.04 No.602-p 'On approval of measures for further improvement of medical and genetic assistance to the population in 2004-2008';
Order of the Ministry of Ukraine on family, children and youth affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine dated 16.1.04 No.5/34/24/11 'On approval of a Procedure for considering appeals and reports concerning brutal treatment of children or the real threat of it';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 4.3.04 No.264 'National programme of providing HIV preventive measures, assistance to and treatment of HIV-infected and AIDS patients for the period of 2004-2008'.

2005

Law of Ukraine dated 3.2.05 No.2414-IV 'On amendments to the law of Ukraine 'On protection of childhood'';
Law of Ukraine dated 13.1.05 No.2342-IV 'On provision of organisation and legal terms of social protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care';
Law of Ukraine dated 16.11.05 No.3097-IV 'On amendments to the Family Code of Ukraine concerning the Centre of child adoption';
Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 11.7.05 'On priority measures for the protection of children's rights';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 25.8.05 No.823 'On approval of Procedure for providing a lump sum allowance to orphans and children deprived of parental care after they are 18 years old';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 8.9.05 No.878 'On approval of Typical provisions for a social hostel';

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 8.9.05 No.879 'On approval of Typical provisions for a Mother and Child social centre';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 27.12.05 No.1291 'On approval of Typical provisions for a social and rehabilitation centre – children's city';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 6.5.05 No.324 'On measures concerning the implementation of the Government Programme 'Towards people' in 2005'.

2006

Law of Ukraine dated 11.1.06 'On Ukraine joining the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, 1980';
Law of Ukraine dated 3.8.06 'On ratification of the European Convention on exercising the rights of children';
Law of Ukraine dated 12.1.06 No.3316-IV 'On amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 22.2.06 No.186 'On the increase of pensions to child-orphans';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 6.2.06 No.106 'On approval of a Procedure for the allocation and payment of state social assistance for orphans and children deprived of parental care, cash security to step parents for providing social services in family-type children's homes and foster homes according to the principle 'money follows the child' in 2006';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 15.3.06 No.310 'On approval of Typical provisions for SOS – children's city';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 25.3.06 No.367 'On creation of the State department of adoption and protection of children's rights';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 11.5.06 No.623 'On approval of the State programme of prevention of child neglect for the period of 2006-2010';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 11.5.06 No.263 'On approval of the Concept of the State programme for the reform of the system of establishments for orphans and children deprived of parental care';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 27.12.06 No.1849 'On approval of the State programme 'Reproductive health of the nation' for the period of up to 2015';
Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 3.8.06 No.462-p 'On the Concept of the State programme of immunoprophylaxis and prevention of infectious diseases for the period of 2007-2015';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 8.12.06 No.1686 'On approval of the State typical programme for the rehabilitation of disabled people';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 19.7.06 No.983 'On approval of the State programme 'Children's oncology' for the period of 2006-2010';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 19.7.06 No.999 'On approval of the Procedure of providing the population of Ukraine with technical and other means of rehabilitation';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 29.11.06 No.1652 'On provision to certain categories of the population of Ukraine of technical and other means of rehabilitation and drawing up a corresponding state order for such means';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 15.11.06 No.1594 'On approval of the State programme of physical culture and sport development for the period of 2007-2011';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 20.12.06 No.1767 'On approval of an integrated programme of preventing offences in 2007-2009';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 27.12.06 No.1849 'On approval of the State programme 'Reproductive health of the nation' for the period of up to 2015';
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 24.6.06 No.879 'On approval of the Strategy of demographic development for the period of up to 2015'.

ADDENDUM II**TABLES OF STATISTICS****Table 1****Distribution by age of persons under 17 in Ukraine**

At January 1 of the relevant year
(Based on the data of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	10,293,924	9,878,630	9,503,315	9,129,178	8,801,969
including at the age of, in years:					
0	372,976	387,328	405,347	423,921	422,564
1	383,081	371,672	386,089	404,225	422,882
2	387,659	382,378	370,978	385,616	403,797
3	411,582	387,113	381,850	370,850	385,377
4	429,378	411,049	386,618	381,581	370,464
5	463,820	428,806	410,588	386,319	381,380
6	418,787	463,231	428,392	410,285	386,129
7	501,237	481,205	462,726	428,152	410,123
8	531,021	500,639	480,769	462,443	427,970
9	571,970	530,373	500,131	480,518	462,276
10	613,656	571,354	529,894	499,825	480,344
11	645,521	612,992	570,866	529,606	499,628
12	676,726	644,834	612,404	570,629	529,457
13	721,328	676,018	644,281	612,110	570,368
14	747,417	720,485	675,368	643,908	611,923
15	793,460	746,380	719,754	674,997	643,606
16	771,199	792,452	745,630	719,248	674,710
17	790,106	770,321	391,630	745,131	718,971

Table 2

**Budget allocation for the implementation of the policy on children and youth
1991 to 2005**

(based on the Ministry of Finance data)

(million
UAH)

No.	Expenditures title	2001 report	2002 report	2003 report	2004 report	2005 report
1	GDP	204,190.0	225,810.0	267,344.0	345,113.0	424,741.0
2	Total expenditure	55,528.0	60,318.9	75,792.5	101,415.5	141,698.8
3	Education – consolidated budget	9,557.1	12,269.0	14,977.7	18,333.2	26,801.8
	<i>as % of GDP</i>	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.3	6.3
	<i>as % of total expenditure</i>	17.2	20.3	19.8	18.1	18.9
	Local budgets	5,898.5	7,279.7	9,242.0	11,133.2	16,869.0
	State budget	3,658.6	4,989.3	5,735.7	7,200.0	9,932.8
3.1	Pre-school education	1,062.3	1,372.3	1,710.2	2,059.5	2,940.7
	<i>as % of GDP</i>	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
	<i>as % of total expenditure</i>	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1
	Local budgets	1,057.2	1,363.5	1,701.3	2,045.0	2,920.7
	State budget	5.1	8.7	8.9	14.5	20.0
3.2	Secondary education	3,552.4	4,931.0	6,243.7	7,517.3	11,158.8
	<i>as % of GDP</i>	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.6
	<i>as % of total expenditure</i>	6.4	8.2	8.2	7.4	7.9
	Local budgets	3,530.7	4,869.4	6,207.2	7,466.4	11,098.1
	State budget	21.7	61.6	36.5	50.9	60.8
3.3	Higher education	3,204.0	4,167.0	4,627.9	5,815.9	7,934.1
	<i>as % of GDP</i>	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9
	<i>as % of total expenditure</i>	5.8	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.6
	Local budgets	218.0	262.3	315.0	391.6	592.9
	State budget	2,986.0	3,904.7	4,312.9	5,424.3	7,341.2
4	Culture and arts	830.2	804.7	1,162.9	1,471.2	1,992.1
	<i>as % of GDP</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
	<i>as % of total expenditure</i>	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
	Local budgets	704.6	648.0	895.9	1,121.5	1,459.7
	State budget	125.6	156.7	267.0	349.7	532.4
5	Mass Media – consolidated budget	258.2	252.8	318.2	456.7	556.9
	<i>as % of GDP</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	<i>as % of total expenditure</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
	Local budgets	88.2	81.1	102.7	115.8	123.7
	State budget	170.1	171.1	215.5	340.9	433.2
6	Physical culture and sport – consolidated budget	302.4	349.7	560.2	724.1	886.1
	<i>as % of GDP</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	<i>as % of total expenditure</i>	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Local budgets	209.9	264.0	408.7	451.9	592.7
	State budget	92.5	85.7	151.5	272.2	293.4
7	Youth programmes and activities – consolidated budget	91.4	113.4	151.2	253.5	436.2
	<i>as % of GDP</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

	<i>as % of total expenditure</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
	Local budgets	71.5	91.9	115.5	179.0	293.4
	State budget	19.9	21.4	35.7	74.5	142.9
8	Crediting of young families for housing construction in Ukraine *					
	State budget expenditure	54.8	48.3	69.4	129.0	141.1
	Credits provided (units)	917	680	866	2,497	16,671

* based on data of State Fund for Support of Youth Construction

Table 3

**Budget allocation for implementation of children's programmes and activities
from state and local budgets
2002 - 2006**

(based on the Ministry of Finance data)

million UAH

No.	Expenditures title	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	GDP	225,810.0	267,344.0	345,113.0	424,741.0	512,500.0
2	Consolidated budget expenditure total	60,318.9	75,792.5	101,415.5	141,698.8	175,200.0
3	Education total	10,470.2	14,977.7	18,342.6	26,815.5	33,792.8
3.1	Pre-school education	1,372.2	1,710.2	2,059.5	2,940.7	3,825.2
3.2	Secondary education	4,931.0	6,243.7	7,517.3	11,158.9	14,229.2
3.3	Out-of-school education	X	606.5	766.4	1,072.6	1,369.7
3.4	Higher education	4,167.0	4,627.9	5,815.9	7,934.1	9,935.7
3.5	Purchase of school buses for transportation of children residing in rural area	Started in 2005			65.5	68.0
3.6	Supply of special equipment to establishments for children in need of correction of physical and (or) mental development	Started in 2006				85.1
3.7	Institutional and family-based care of orphans and children deprived of parental care	Started in 2006				23.5
3.8	Implementation of the pilot project in Kyiv region by the principle 'money follows the child'	Started in 2006				25.0
3.9	Construction of pool for orphans of Kharkiv region (non-recurrent pay)	X	X	0.2	X	X
4	Expenditure on health care (total)	108.1	209.8	380.6	474.3	595.8
4.1	National Programme 'Children of Ukraine'	43.4	57.2	70.9	74.0	Finished in 2005
4.2	Sanatorium treatment of children and juveniles with somatic illnesses (except TB)	64.7	76.3	95.2	137.3	174.7
4.3	Treatment of children in Cuba	2.5	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
4.4	Orphanages	x	x	94.3	139.9	171.5
4.5	State Programme 'Paediatric oncology'	Started in 2006				25.2
4.6	National Programme 'Reproductive health'	Started in 2003	1.8	12.4	16.1	16.4
4.7	Programme of immunoprophylaxis of population (purchase of vaccine)	Started in 2003	70.8	104.9	103.9	177.2
4.8	Provision of medicine for children suffering from hypophysial nanism	Started in 2006				25.2
4.9	Activities for support of children suffering from phenylketonuria	Started in 2006				5.6
5	Expenditures on culture and arts (total)	215.4	285.9	315.5	576.6	792.0

5.1	Activities on tracing talented children	Started in 2003	3.0	5.0	15.0	7.0
5.2	Libraries for children and youth	22.9	25.4	34.8	72.3	93.2
5.3	Subsidy for purchase of folk instruments	Started in 2006				10.0
5.4	Virsky School	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
5.5	Schools of aesthetic education	192.3	257.3	275.4	489.0	681.4
6	Physical culture and sport (total)	352.1	564.2	756.2	886.1	1116.5
6.1	Maintenance of children's sport schools	143.2	202.7	232.9	335.0	446.1
7	Orphanages and centres for social and psychological rehabilitation of children	29.1	35.4	43.7	81.6	80.9
8	Expenditure on social programmes and activities on families, women and children (total)	72.1	115.8	169.8	271.4	256.9
8.1	Maintenance of local youth clubs	9.1	12.3	16.4	27.0	32.0
8.2	Activities on implementation of programmes on prevention of HIV/AIDS (including the subsidy for provision of social services to injecting drug users)	1.1	2.3	0.3	1.0	16.2
8.3	Activities directed at overcoming child neglect and homelessness	x	0.3	0.3	71.9	12.5
9	Improvement of children's health and leisure (except for children affected by Chernobyl accident)	48.3	27.4	89.4	133.6	213.4
10	Health improvement of citizens affected by Chernobyl accident	112.3	112.0	94.5	120.0	139.5
11	Boarding schools for invalid children	65.7	78.5	91.4	126.8	156.6
12	Compensation for families with children and expenditures on free meals provision to children affected by Chernobyl accident	301.1	311.0	346.2	345.3	379.8

Table 4

**Consolidated budget expenditures on social protection and social support
2001-2003**

(in millions of UAH)

(based on data of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine)

	2001	2002	2003
Social protection and social support	11,591.7	12,643.9	12,932.6
%	100	100	100
Social protection for incapacity for work,	410.3	430.5	511.6
%	3.5	3.4	4.0
Social protection of pensioners, million UAH	4,520.8	4,809.3	4,531.9
%	39.0	38.0	35.0
Social protection of war and labour veterans	1,314.9	1,583.2	1,561.0
%	11.3	12.5	12.1
Social protection of families, children and youth	827.3	1,327.7	1,730.8
%	7.1	10.5	13.4
Social protection of the unemployed	40.0	40.0	9.6
%	0.35	0.32	0.07
Assistance in solving accommodation problems	1,891.6	1,998.2	1,834.0
%	16.3	15.8	14.2
Social protection of other population groups	2,377.2	2,216.6	2,441.9
%	20.5	17.5	18.9
Research and development in social protection sector	0.4	0.2	0.9
%	0.0	0.0	0.01
Other activities in social protection sector	209.2	238.1	311.0
%	1.8	1.9	2.4

Table 5

**Dynamics of poverty indicators by relative and absolute criteria
for various households with children
1999/2000 and 2005 (%)**

(calculations by the Institute of Demographics and Social Research
of National Academy of Science of Ukraine)

Types of households with children	Poverty below the national level (relative criterion)		Poverty below the subsistence minimum (absolute criterion)	
	1999	2005	2000	2005
Households with at least one child	32.8	32.1	74.6	43.8
With several children	36.6	37.6	78.4	49.9
Without children	23.0	22.0	65.9	33.0
Households with at least one juvenile of 14-17 years of age	34.8	35.3	75.2	46.6
Households with children, young people and pensioners	41.6	44.2	86.0	57.9
Households with children where all members are able-bodied	19.3	16.9	59.6	27.6
Households with at least one unemployed young person of 18-35 years of age	41.1	46.1	81.3	59.4
Young families residing in separate households	28.5	28.8	71.7	39.1
With children	30.5	32.8	74.2	43.3
Without children	9.0	6.1	46.4	15.1
<i>Total Population</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>38.2</i>

Table 6

Birth and mortality rates among children
(based on the data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine)

No.	Indicator title	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
		Absolute number	indicator	Absolute number	indicator	Absolute number	indicator	Absolute number	indicator	Absolute number	indicator
1.	Births (per 1000 persons)	390,688	8.1	408,589	8.5	427,259	9.0	426,086	9.0	460,368	9.8
2.	Infant mortality (per 1,000 children born alive or dead)	1,837	4.7	1,969	4.8	1,986	4.6	2,242	5.2	2,316*	4.9*
3.	Infant mortality (under 1 year olds per 1,000 live births)	4,023	10.3	3,882	9.6	4,024	9.5	4,259	10	4,433	9.8
4.	Infant mortality (under 1 year olds) caused by birth defects (per 1000 live births)	1,198	30.7	2,098	27.1	1,196	28.2	1,200	28.1	Data unavailable	
5.	Mortality among children of 0-4 years of age (per 1000 live births)	5,270	13.5	5,161	12.9	5,157	12.4	5,438	12.9	Data unavailable	
6.	Mortality among children of 0-4 years of age caused by birth defects (per 1,000 live births)	1,422		1,358		1,456		1,450		Data unavailable	
7.	Mortality among children under 15-17 years of age (per 1000 children aged 15-17)	1,578	6.7	1,532	6.6	1,385	6.1	1,301	6.1	Data unavailable	
8.	Mortality among children with disabilities	1,063		943		918		1,043**		1,148	
9.	Maternal mortality ration (per 100,000 live births)	85	21.8	71	17.4	56	13.7	75	17.6	67***	14.5***

*Based on the data of 54 - data sheet

** Since 2005 children with disabilities under 18 years of age, prior to that - children under 16 years of age

*** Based on preliminary data of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Table 7

Spread of mental and behavioural disorders among children of 0-14 years of age in Ukraine
(based on the data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Absolute numbers	211,190	204,090	197,580	187,596	180,862
per 100,000 children	2,656.5	2,709.1	2,726.6	2,683.9	2,673.6

Table 8

Sexually transmitted infections among children aged 0-14 years in Ukraine (morbidity rate)
(based on the data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine)

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Absolute data	per 100,000 children	Absolute data	per 100,000 children	Absolute data	per 100,000 children	Absolute data	per 100,000 children	Absolute data	per 100,000 children
Syphilis (all forms)	265	3.3	237	3.2	222	3.1	174	2.5	160	2.4
Putrid infection	185	2.3	163	2.2	111	1.5	124	1.8	91	1.4
Chlamydial lymphogranuloma	197	2.5	192	2.5	171	2.4	124	1.8	103	1.5
Trichomoniasis	485	6.1	554	7.4	448	6.2	424	6.1	366	5.4
Urogenital mycoplasmosis	82	1.0	101	1.3	120	1.7	110	1.6	117	1.7

Table 9

TUBERCULOSIS
Morbidity rate for all forms of active tuberculosis among children aged 0-14 years
 (based on the data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine)

	Absolute numbers							Per 100,000 children						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ukraine	790	788	697	684	674	619	652	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.6

Table 10

Number of children of 0-14 years of age suffering from all forms of active tuberculosis
 (based on the data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine)

	Absolute numbers							Per 100,000 children						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ukraine	2,185	2,066	2,110	1,849	1,200	1,043	1,007	24.8	24.5	25.3	24.5	16.6	14.9	14.9

Table 11

Mortality caused by tuberculosis among children aged 0-14 years
 (based on the data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine)

	Absolute numbers						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ukraine	9	11	8	2	4	6	7

Table 12

**Statistics on HIV-positive children, children with AIDS
and persons who died of AIDS,**

(As of 1 January)*

(based on the data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine)

Year	Number of new officially registered cases of HIV-positive children	Number of new HIV-positive children	Number of children who died of AIDS
2002	1,379	47	23
2003	1,843	68	38
2004	2,293	96	33
2005	2,516	21	5
2006	2,835	121	29

*based on data of the NGO International HIV/AIDS Alliance in Ukraine.

Table 13

**Number of criminal cases opened regarding wrongful acts committed by adults
towards children**

(based on data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine)

Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Proper fulfilment of duties on provision of child welfare (Article 137)	11	13	26	25	33
Human trafficking or any other illegal action of persons (para. 3 of Article 149 when children are affected)	16	31	16	42	47
Abuse of children (Article 150)	10	7	9	29	15
Wilful default of duties of child care (Article 166)	127	338	709	749	746
Import, production, sale and distribution of pornography (para. 3 of Article 301 when children are affected)	3	3	6	7	6
Prostitution or forcing or involving into prostitution (as regards juveniles) (para. 3 of Article 303 when children are affected)	3	21	8	12	13
Involving of juveniles in criminal activities (Article 304)	4,421	4,145	3,497	2,880	2,281
Inducement of juveniles to drug-taking (par.2 of Article 315)	72	114	255	343	321

Table 14

Number of child victims of crime
(based on the data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine)

Years		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Victims, total		6,648	8,609	9,747	13,587	13,189
Including	Serious crimes and felonies	3,305	3,796	4,154	5,556	5,568
	Murders and criminal attempts	103	93	94	74	66
	including					
	Two or more persons	17	10	13	10	5
	Rape (and criminal attempts)	247	254	238	215	206
	Wilful grievous bodily harm	124	126	109	111	85
	Banditry	212	126	109	400	475
	Robberies	1,511	2,193	3,018	4,924	4,844
	Blackmail	462	400	304	186	219
	Theft	448	651	933	1,659	1,619
	Trafficking in humans	14	40	15	39	52
Traffic accidents			481	596	630	

Number of children in institutional and family-based care
(based on the data of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine)

Year	Orphanages		Foster families		Foster families and children total		Created within one year	
	Number	Number of children	Number	Number of children	Number	Number of children	Number	Number of children
2000	95	786	38	49	133	835	26	56
2001	102	839	48	59	150	898	17	63
2002	112	861	45	64	157	925	7	27
2003	128	955	70	106	199	1,060	41	135
2004	129	991	116	191	258	1,181	47	121
2005	149	1,025	180	288	329	1,312	84	131
2006	234	1,462	744	1,152	978	2,614	649	1,302

Table 16

Number of orphans and children in guardianship or care by regions

(based on the data of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine)

(as of January 1, persons)

	Overall number of orphans and children deprived of parental care			Number children in guardianship or care		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Ukraine	96,112	97,590	97,829	66,493	65,264	64,353
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	5,639	6,229	5,882	3,800	3,759	3,399
Vinnitsya	3,018	2,912	2,798	1,805	1,763	1,704
Volyn	1,620	1,662	1,787	1,293	1,281	1,325
Dnipropetrovsk	10,895	10,392	10,771	7,373	6,843	6,904
Donetsk	14,494	14,742	13,715	8,453	8,326	8,310
Zhytomyr	2,027	2,090	3,056	2,027	2,071	2,168
Zakarpatska	1,542	1,509	1,597	1,282	1,252	1,354
Zaporiz'ka	4,207	4,028	4,080	2,728	2,794	2,725
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,272	1,338	1,431	1,255	1,218	1,279
Kyiv	3,869	3,753	3,632	2,055	2,049	2,004
Kirovograd	2,080	2,617	2,193	1,754	1,798	1,867
Luhansk	5,191	5,449	4,869	4,200	4,117	2,969
Lviv	2,141	2,197	2,318	2,030	2,082	2,135
Mykolaiv	3,462	3,507	3,499	2,978	2,983	3,049
Odessa	7,046	7,391	7,548	4,642	4,605	4,595
Poltava	3,227	3,107	2,931	1,830	1,578	1,623
Rivne	1,546	1,602	1,638	1,391	1,429	1,412
Symi	2,156	2,555	2,680	1,239	1,214	1,264
Ternopil	941	926	925	784	735	762
Kharkiv	5,166	5,070	5,211	3,615	3,538	3,459
Kherson	3,013	2,878	2,835	1,665	1,640	1,763
Khmelnysky	2,537	2,516	2,676	1,608	1,634	1,709
Cherkassy	2,564	2,405	2,402	1,481	1,382	1,407
Chernivtsi	961	1,101	1,229	898	928	900
Chernihiv	1,562	1,745	2,204	1,517	1,612	1,616
Kyiv City	3,274	3,170	3,230	2,366	2,217	2,247
Sevastopol	662	699	692	424	416	404

Table 17**Orphans and children deprived of parental care by types of institution**

(based on the data of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine)

(for the end of the year)

	2002 Number of:		2003 Number of:		2004 Number of:		2005 Number of:	
	institutions	children*	institutions	children*	institutions	children*	institutions	children*
Boarding schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care	52	13,173	53	13,110	54	12,593	54	11,954
Orphanages under the Ministry of Education and Science	48	5,132	48	5,205	50	5,387	48	5,200
Boarding schools under the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy	56	7,781	56	7,856	56	7,716	56	7,475
Orphanages for juveniles	91	30,007	94	28,432	93	26,194	96	23,674

* By the end of 2005, there were 1,025 children living in 149 family-type orphanages and 288 children living in 180 foster-families. The general number of children in institutional care, except orphans, includes children who have parents.

Table 18

**Number of adopted child orphans and children deprived of parental care
(persons)**

(based on the data of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine)

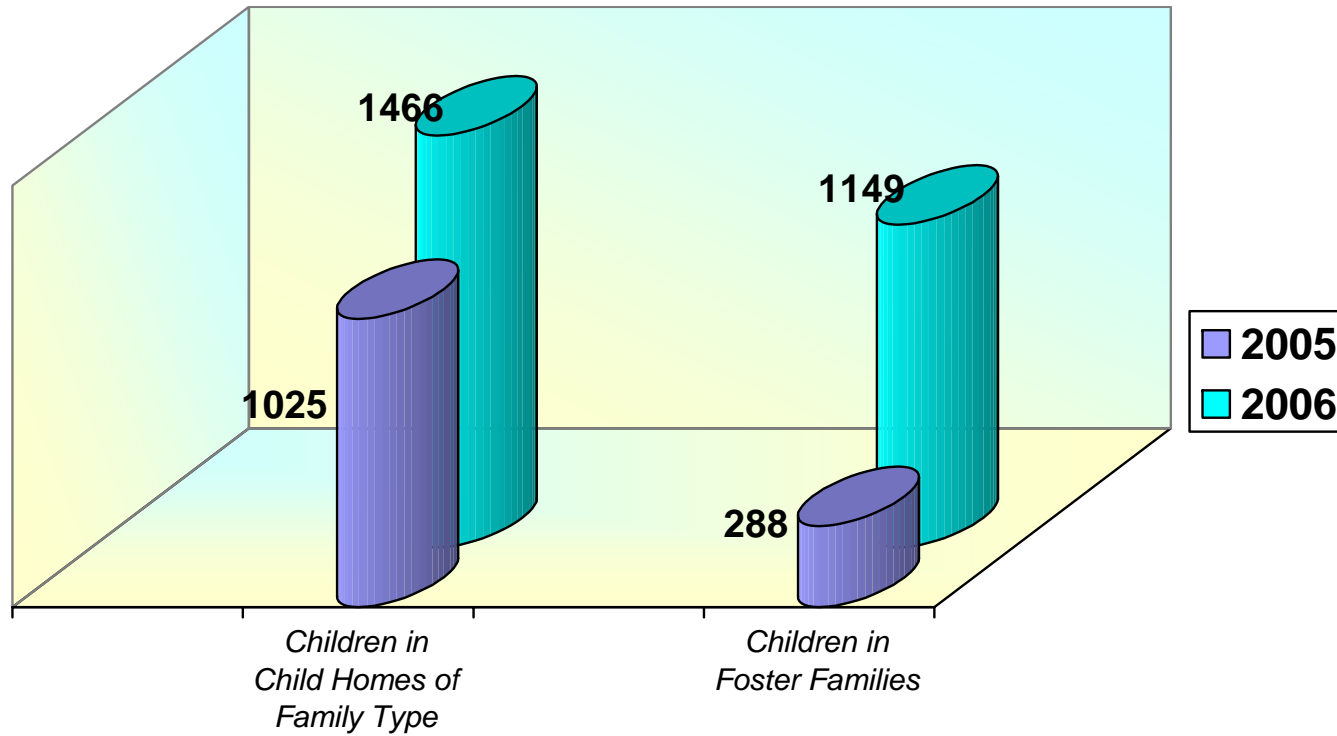
Adoption indicators	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Total	% of total number of adopted children	Total	% of total number of adopted children	Total	% of total number of adopted children	Total	% of total number of adopted children
By citizens of Ukraine	4,584	66.2	4,103	64.7	3,515	62.8	3,085	58.9
By foreigners	2,341	33.8	2,242	35.3	2,081	37.2	2,156	41.1
Children deprived of parental care (at end year)	-		96,112		97,590		97,829	
Number of children adopted	6,925		6,345		5,596		5,241	

Table 19

Quantitative indicators of adoption and institutional care of orphans and children deprived of parental care by regions of Ukraine
(based on the data of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine)

Region	Domestic adoption		International adoption		Number of children put in institutional and family-based care in 2006
	2005	2006	2005	2006	
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	66	75	151	59	22
Vinnitsya	52	80	25	6	28
Volyn	21	23	15	-	47
Dnipropetrovsk	104	118	229	83	35
Donetsk	151	157	316	187	107
Zhytomyr	39	38	45	12	93
Zakarpatska	51	28	19	2	43
Zaporiz'ka	99	86	64	54	16
Ivano-Frankivsk	27	41	5	1	22
Kyiv	56	55	171	85	48
Kirovograd	37	11	81	17	50
Luhansk	77	93	102	48	70
Lviv	51	66	12	6	42
Mykolaiv	44	50	57	36	33
Odessa	72	85	211	116	64
Poltava	43	41	55	38	57
Rivne	28	33	4	5	70
Sumi	24	24	42	34	30
Ternopil	8	11	7	-	49
Kharkiv	84	86	212	74	89
Kherson	58	45	65	34	58
Khmelnysky	39	15	47	6	61
Cherkassy	49	24	46	22	82
Chernivtsi	20	25	7	1	27
Chernihiv	16	20	59	28	36
Kyiv City	79	98	46	59	31
Sevastopol	24	25	17	24	7
Total	1,419	1,453	2,110	1,037	1,302

Orphans and children deprived of parental care in institutional and family-based care
 (based on the data of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine)



Compared to 2005:

- *number of child homes of family type increased by 60.4%*
- *number of children in child homes of family type increased by 43%*
- *number of foster families increased by almost 300%*
- *number of children in foster families increased by 311%*

Table 21**Activities of sport institutions in Ukraine**

(based on the data of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport of Ukraine)

(for the end of the year)

Indicator title	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of persons involved in sport total, including:	1,014,911	1,067,550	1,127,510	1,196,882	1,243,973	1,265,956
Children's and youth sport schools, special children's and youth schools of Olympics reserve as well as schools of perfect sport mastery	633,980	642,493	659,271	699,690	729,627	723,727
Invalids	7,169	8,306	11,436	12,871	157,722	17,342
women	247,222	258,911	278,873	312,554	345,453	322,902
Number of persons involved in all kinds of exercise including:	4,105,054	4,395,448	4,538,617	4,643,804	4,878,838	5,030,943
At secondary educational establishments	1,914,177	2,014,574	2,009,065	1,977,234	2,034,553	2,037,429
At vocational educational establishments	129,489	133,554	150,909	158,813	164,586	167,580
At higher educational establishment of I and II certification levels	156,214	169,002	169,421	173,890	196,574	210,021
At higher educational establishment of III and IV certification levels	174,581	236,488	230,044	233,403	266,077	299,993
At enterprises, institutions, organisations	1,390,181	1,474,062	1,543,997	1,623,251	1,695,569	1,760,229
At sport grounds attached to Sport Departments and Associations	106,861	112,551	115,849	136,246	149,869	165,144
domiciliary	233,551	255,217	319,332	340,967	371,610	390,547
Of the general number of persons involved in all kinds of exercise: women	1,250,958	1,364,395	1,438,328	1,466,399	1,548,029	1,598,754
Invalids involved in rehabilitation activities	22,069	22,255	25,922	28,361	33,765	33,464
Number of children's community-based sport clubs	1,251	1,345	1,441	1,497	1,544	1,585
Number of persons involved in children's community-based sport clubs	143,306	145,206	158,538	161,605	175,315	185,971
Number of students referred to special medical group due to health status total, including:	454,863	452,750	439,350	408,567	403,087	377,924
At secondary educational establishments	310,347	302,426	292,661	26,1935	256,548	227,849
At vocational educational establishments	30,810	29,074	26,543	25,620	25,186	25,884
At higher educational establishment of I and II certification levels	48,615	50,903	50,575	46,127	46,299	44,430
At higher educational establishment of III and IV certification levels	65,091	70,347	69,571	74,885	75,054	79,761

The data provided do not take into account sport and recreation activities that took place within the framework of educational activities.