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PROGRAMME EVALUATION:
PROTECTING CHILDREN ON
THE MOVE IN THE HORN OF
AFRICA (DFID-UNICEF)
FINAL INCEPTION REPORT

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List of Acronyms

AoR	Area of Responsibility
AU	African Union
COs	Country Offices
COTM	Children on the Move
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CP	Child Protection
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
C4D	Communications for Development (Sudan)
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
EO	Evaluation Office
EQ	Evaluation Question
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional
ESG	Evaluation Steering Group
EU	European Union
EVAEC	Ending Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Children
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FTR	Family Tracing and Reunification
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEROS	Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System
HQ	Headquarters
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Inception Report
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MRC	Migrant Response Centre
MoWCYA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, Ethiopia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
OHCHR	High Commissioner for Human Rights
OoR	Office of Research
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
QA	Quality Assurance
RO	Regional Office
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SOP	Standard Operation Procedure
ToC	Theory of Change

ToR	Terms of Reference
UPSHIFT	Youth social innovation and social entrepreneurship programme
UN	United Nations
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNHCR	UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAAPO	Women Action for Advocacy & Progress Organization (Somaliland)

Introduction

This inception report concerns a formative evaluation of a UNICEF programme to better understand and respond to the particular vulnerabilities of children on the move in the Horn of Africa region. Funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the *“Ending Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Children: Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Prevention and Response to Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Children on the Move”* programme is operating in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somaliland and Puntland. The programme started in Somalia in October 2017 and was extended to Ethiopia and Sudan in a second phase in September 2018. With an eight-month no-cost extension already in place, the programme is currently set to finish in December 2020.

Initial planning for this evaluation took place prior to the COVID-19 pandemic that now affects all corners of the world. During the inception phase, travel bans were put in place in many countries. How countries are being impacted by the crisis is evolving day by day (see Box at the end of this Introduction). The World Health Organization says further transmission of the virus in Africa can be expected. There is an increased risk that cases may go undetected or undiagnosed if community transmission begins and becomes widespread.

COVID-19 will extend to many dimensions of children's lives: their education, safety and poverty. Evidently migrant and displaced children are at heightened risk to be affected by both the immediate and secondary impacts of COVID-19. Some mitigation measures governments take to respond to COVID-19, in some settings, may inadvertently do more harm than good for Children on the Move. If staying in camps, shelters, interim care centres, cramped informal urban settlements or in detention, children will have little possibility for physical distancing, and are likely to have limited access to sanitation. Some children and adolescents may due to border closures and travel restrictions find themselves separated from families. Asylum and protection have been suspended by a growing number of states.

COVID-19 will affect programming and activities planned in the DFID Children on the move programme. Much depends on growth in the number of cases, restrictions put in place, and ultimately the impact on service delivery. Each country has prepared adaptation plans and proposals for reprogramming, which as of April 23, 2020 are being finalized. Annex 10 contains elements of these adaptation and reprogramming plans. Some activities will be halted, but others can proceed with re-adaptation requests for alternative activities. However, the focus of the programme remains firmly on systems strengthening. The evaluation will predominantly measure how well the various country strategies are proceeding and contributing to change, gathering evidence from secondary data and stakeholders to determine progress, whilst examining specific themes. The purpose is to contribute to learning and knowledge exchange on what works for strengthening child protection systems for children on the move, along with contributing to UNICEF's accountability for its performance and results. Lessons learned are expected to be used by the wider child protection sector to inform programming that concerns children on the move.

Evidently, COVID-19 affects this evaluation. Adjustments had to be made against what was originally foreseen in the Evaluation Concept Note and consultants' Terms of Reference (ToR). This included alternative options for data collection, and a different work plan. These adjustments are laid out in this Inception Report, and also contained in the risk and mitigation plan in Annex 6.

This Inception Report has been prepared in line with the response of the UNICEF Evaluation Function to the COVID-19 crisis (“Technical Note on Response of the UNICEF Evaluation Function to the COVID-19 crisis”). As the evaluation had already started, alternative virtual means to gather information had to be explored and are outlined in this report. For example, visits to two to three field area locations in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somaliland and Puntland were originally proposed, but with all travel plans cancelled remote interviewing will take place. Greater attention to analysing secondary data is proposed.

UNICEF's Corporate Emergency Level 3 Scale-Up Procedure for the Global COVID-19 Pandemic was activated on April 16, 2020. It was decided that the evaluation will examine the Children on the Move (COTM) programme outputs between October 2017 and April 16, 2020. **Following a review at the end of June 2020, based on the situation in programming countries, and advice from UNICEF's Evaluation Office, the Evaluation Steering Group and the Evaluation Reference Group, it is anticipated that the evaluation will continue. However, from July 2020, it is foreseen that the evaluation will also assess how well UNICEF has adapted to the COVID-19 crisis through the DFID COTM programme.**

This Inception Report (IR) sets out the evaluation approach, including objectives, revised evaluation questions, conceptual framework, scope and methodology including data sources and collection, analytical approaches, risk and mitigation strategies (including in response to COVID-19), a use and influence plan, the programme of work including work completed, quality assurances, the limitations and a workplan. A range of tools are included such as an evaluation matrix and protocols for data collection. Annexes also include a list of stakeholders to contact, and a template for drawing evidence from secondary sources.

Section 1 outlines the background and context for the Evaluation. Section 2 outlines the objectives and scope; with Section 3 presenting the approach and methodology proposed. The programme of work is outlined in Section 4. Details, specific methods and tools are contained in a series of Annexes.

Assessment of the COVID-19 status in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia (as of April 22, 2020)

Ethiopia: Ethiopian airlines suspended flights to 30 countries due to COVID-19, effective from March 20. The case count as of April 21, 2020 had reached 114.¹ Ethiopia has crossed the 100 mark the previous weekend. All three cases recorded since April 19 were recorded in the chartered city of Dire Dawa with patients between the ages of 11 and 18. Two of them had travel history from Djibouti. To April 20, Ethiopia has 90 patients in treatment centers. The death toll is still at three with 16 recoveries and another patient is in intensive care.²

Sudan: With the exception of Humanitarian Aid, Sudan shut down its borders on March 16, 2020. A press statement from the Ministry of Health (April 22), confirmed that the number of infections has surged by 33 to reach 140 nationwide, with the number of fully recovered patients at eight. UNICEF reported (April 23) that there have been 162, 13 recovered and 12 discharged. Sudanese authorities have imposed a curfew, declared an emergency state, closed schools, banned public gatherings, and shut down airports, ports and land passageways to help curb the spread of the virus.³ On the March 16, the Governor of El Gedaref state, Maj Gen Nasreldin Abdelgayoum, announced the deployment of more troops to reinforce security on the border with Ethiopia as a part of the state's precautionary measures against coronavirus.⁴ Similarly, Sudan is said to have closed its land border with Egypt on April 3.⁵

Somalia: Somalia banned all passengers with a travel history through the worst-hit countries from entering on March 15, 2020. As of April 20, the number of COVID-19 cases in Somalia spiked, pushing the total number of confirmed cases since March 16 to 164; however, UNICEF reported 286 confirmed cases, 10 recoveries and 16 deaths on April 23. The cases include 15 health workers, some of whom are staff of the Ministry of Health and Human Services. Most of the cases are in Mogadishu but there are five in Somaliland; and two in Kismayo in Jubaland, including one internally displaced person (IDP). UNICEF reported 1 confirmed case in Puntland (April 23).

The majority of the cases, including the first fatality, have no travel history signifying local transmission of COVID-19. Thus, the impact on the 2.6 million IDPs living in more than 2,000 crowded settlements with limited access to health and water, sanitation and hygiene services would be catastrophic.⁶

¹ Source EPHI 21 April 2020 and health ministers' update

² <https://www.africanews.com/2020/04/20/ethiopia-s-coronavirus-rules-crowd-ban-free-transport-regulate-essentials-etc/>

³ <https://www.sharjah24.ae/en/arabic/233657/Sudan-announces-new-COVID19-fatality-toll-up-to-13>

⁴ <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/coronavirus-sudan-deploys-troops-to-secure-ethiopian-border>

⁵ https://visaguide.world/news/coronavirus/covid-19-sudan-closes-border-with-egypt/?utm_campaign=twitter&utm_medium=twitter&utm_source=twitter

⁶ <https://www.africanews.com/2020/04/20/coronavirus-somalia-covid-19-impact-update-no2-as-of-20-april-2020/>

1. Background and Context

The UNICEF COTM Programme under evaluation relates to hands-on initiatives in support of children on the move in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somaliland and Puntland.

1.1 Introduction to the term “children on the move”

Migration in search of better opportunities, whether individually or as part of large mixed migration flows, has always been a part of the human experience. Migration can be a positive experience for children, their families, as well as host and sending communities. However, people also flee their communities due to conflict, violence and poverty. Forced displacement can have very harmful effects on people, particularly children. More often than not, a decision to leave home is an escape strategy to secure safety and protection. Boys and girls of different ages can be escaping from violence and exploitation, political instability, conflict, natural disasters or a combination of these. UNICEF’s Global Programme Framework for Children on the Move uses the definitions agreed upon by the inter-agency Global Migration Group⁷ which broadly categories children on the move as:

- Children who are migrating within their own country or across borders;
- Children migrating on their own or with their caretakers;
- Children forcibly displaced within their own country and across borders;
- Children moving in a documented or undocumented manner, including those whose movement involves relying on smuggling or trafficking networks.

The theme of children on the move is of particular concern to UNICEF as these children face specific vulnerabilities. They are at high risk of violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation, military recruitment throughout their journey, especially those who travel unaccompanied or separated from their families.⁸ Migrant children are often targeted by traffickers. They are also vulnerable to violence and exploitation when they reach their new destination. The three countries of focus in this evaluation Sudan, Ethiopia and Somaliland and Puntland are experiencing mixed movements of people along multiple routes. Mixed movements of people in the Horn of Africa region can include refugees, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, smuggled migrants and unaccompanied minors. Some well-established routes have been identified, but data is fragmented. There is no reliable data about the number of children that are on the move. Children make up half of the world’s refugees. Where some figures exist, they can at best only hope to offer a glimpse of scale. Some data is presented in Figure 1.

1.2. UNICEF’s focus on migration and children

UNICEF primarily focuses on realizing children’s rights.⁹ Migration and forced displacement of children are high on UNICEF’s agenda.¹⁰ UNICEF has joined the voices of many who have called for the inclusion of policies that address the care and protection of migrant, displaced and refugee children in the landmark compacts that were adopted following the New Declaration for refugees and migrants.¹¹ UNICEF has called on world leaders to embrace a six point agenda that puts children at the heart of these compacts (Annex 1).

⁷ UNICEF’s Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, Programme Division, UNICEF, November 2017 (Principles and Guidelines)

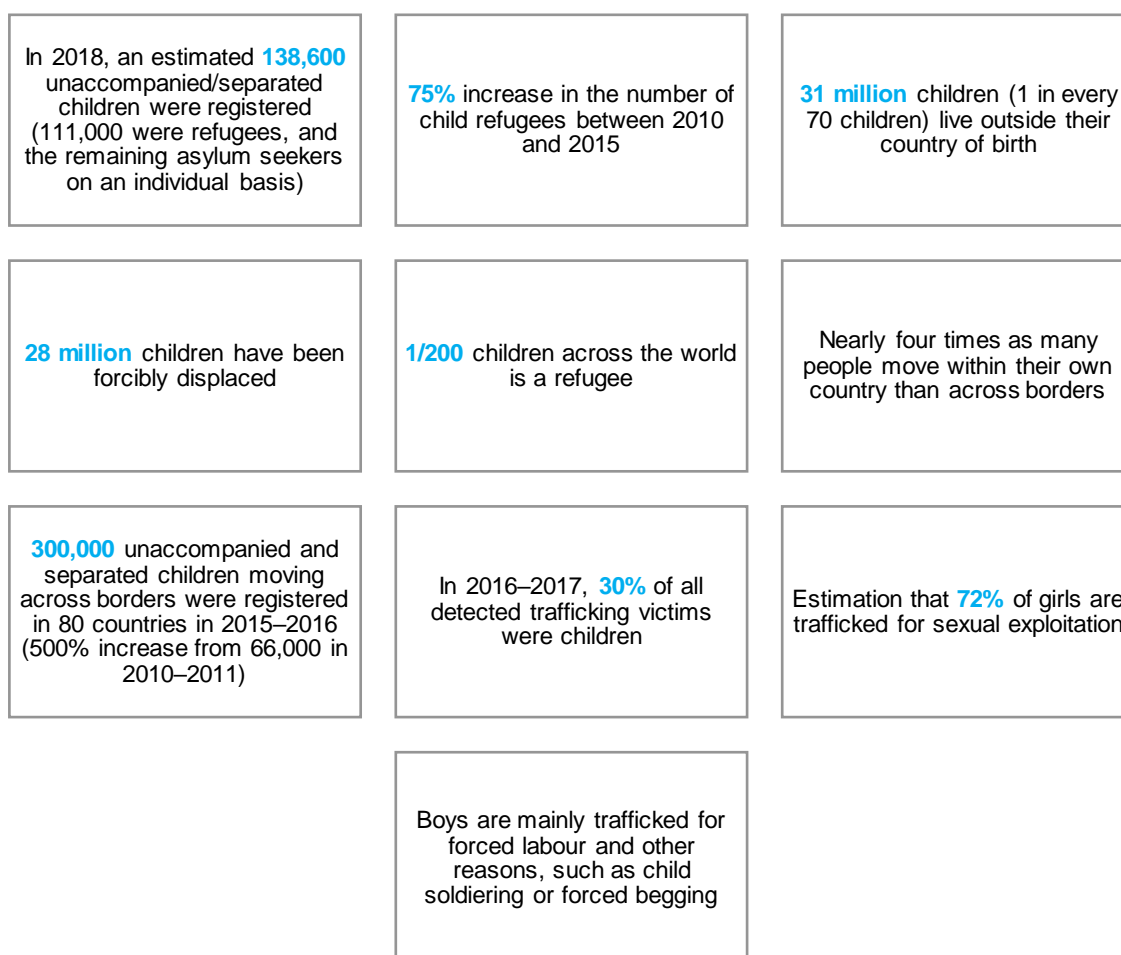
⁸ UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children: Children on the Move, <https://violenceagainstchildren.un.org/content/children-move>, para. 48

⁹ The COVID-19 pandemic with subsequent border closings have intensified UNICEF discussions, as this will undoubtedly lead to a deterioration of progress made on migrant rights. Although the mortality rate among children is relatively low, COVID-19 affects many other aspects of their lives including school closures and access to services, all of which link with key elements in UNICEF’s Strategic Plan.

¹⁰ For example, UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR have joined forces to highlight the urgent needs and vulnerabilities of children on the move in a number of contexts such as those arriving to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea as of 2015; Central America, as well as Libya.

¹¹ UNICEF, Beyond Borders (2017) How to make the global compacts for refugees and migrants work for uprooted children.

Figure 1: Estimates and known data for COTM¹²



International, regional and national approaches to children on the move typically fall into protective, regulatory or criminalizing categories outlined in Table 1. The three countries of focus in this evaluation (Ethiopia, Sudan, Somaliland and Puntland) generally apply a combination of the approaches in Table 1. Nevertheless, all three countries would incline more towards regulatory and criminalizing approaches - mirroring a global trend. This UNICEF/DFID Programme is focusing on child protection systems, including supporting the social services workforce to provide protection and assistance to vulnerable children.

¹² Sources: UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement 2018*; Uprooted *The growing crisis for refugee and migrant children*. New York: UNICEF. 2016; *Bell, Martin and Edwards, 2005 in UNICEF 2017*; UNICEF, *A Child is a Child: Protecting Children on the Move from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation* (May 2017); UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* (Vienna, December 2018)

Table 1: Categories of policy frameworks addressing COTM¹³

Protective	Regulatory	Criminalizing
These include universally applicable human rights treaties, laws and principles applicable to children as well as those targeting specific categories of children on the move and their families such as migrant workers, refugees, and internally displaced persons. These are complemented by regional human rights instruments.	Regulating which children and under what conditions can legally move is the primary goal of most domestic and regional migration related laws.	Focus on penalizing and preventing irregular migration. While they may also aim to mitigate a child's exposure to trafficking and exploitation, on their own they do not address the underlying causes for the child's migration.
<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) • the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol • The United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) • General Comment 6 to the CRC 	<p>Laws are often (erroneously) based on the premise that children are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dependent of their family unit • have no agency of their own. <p>Under regulatory frameworks, prospects for family reunification tend to be approached in a restrictive manner.</p>	<p>Heavily focused on punitive measures.</p> <p>May also have an adverse effect on the rights of that child (e.g. detention).</p>

Along from working with in specific countries such as Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, UNICEF also works with regional bodies. Regional bodies provide recommendations and guidance for migration-related matters. Migration governance in the African Union (AU) is scattered, with several bodies dealing with migration-related matters.¹⁴ Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) *Regional Migration Policy Framework* gives recommendations on strategies to address various related issues.¹⁵ Children are included in IGAD *Framework* as a category within a focus on vulnerable groups. Protecting the rights of migrant children, adolescents and youth through appropriate national laws of IGAD Member States by incorporating relevant international instructions such as the CRC is a recommendation.¹⁶ Many IGAD members have enacted the CRC. IGAD also encourages Member States to give priority to family tracing and reunification for separated and unaccompanied refugee children.

The development of common approaches to migration between African countries and the European Union (EU) go back a long time, with numerous bilateral, regional and continental policies (Annex 1). Much of the policy making on migration governance however takes place on a regional and bilateral level. Under the *Regional Development and Protection Programme Framework*, the EU has projects in Ethiopia (EUR 30 million), Somalia (EUR 50 million) and Sudan (EUR 15 million) amongst other countries, which include a focus on the protection of unaccompanied minors to create protective solutions for both refugees and their host communities, including access to and provision of basis rights and services. The EU funded *Better Migration Management Programme* is being implemented in the

¹³ FXB Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University, *Children on the Move: An Urgent Human Rights and Child Protection Priority*, 216, p. 6-10.

¹⁴ European Commission (2018) *Regional Migration Governance in Africa: AU and RECs* Urso, G. and Hakami, A. 2018

¹⁵ For example, labour, border management, irregular migration, forced displacement, data etc.

¹⁶ Other international instruments include the UN Convention against Trans-national Organized Crime and its two Protocols; the Palermo Trafficking Protocol; the ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour; and other international instruments and those of the AU.

Horn of Africa and aims to enhance prevention and protection for children in irregular movements' particularly trafficked and smuggled children.¹⁷

1.3 Child protection and migration

That *every child is protected from violence and exploitation*, is one of five goal areas in UNICEF's Strategic Plan (2018-21).¹⁸ UNICEF's humanitarian-development nexus requires programmes to be designed and delivered to respond earlier to immediate needs while, at the same time, addressing vulnerabilities and building resilience that ensure long-term progress.¹⁹ UNICEF's Global Programme Framework for Children on the Move (2017) outlines UNICEF's response to migrant and refugee issues, which spans children at their origin, during transit and at their destination (see below).²⁰ UNICEF's policy 'asks' provide overall direction for engagement on issues of migration, and may be adapted according to the context.²¹ These policy challenges or 'asks' are:

1. Protect child refugees and migrants, particularly unaccompanied children, from exploitation and violence
2. End the detention of children seeking refugee status or migrating
3. Keep families together as the best way to protect children and give children legal status
4. All refugee and migrant children keep learning and have access to health and other quality services
5. Press for action on the underlying causes of large-scale movements of refugees and migrants
6. Promote measures to combat xenophobia, discrimination and marginalization in countries and areas of transit and destination.

Along migrant routes, destination, transit and countries of origin, and for internally displaced persons (IDPs), authorities are expected to develop or strengthen support mechanisms and legal protection for children. A set of programming principles and procedures are set out in UNICEF's Global Programme Framework for children on the move²² and expected to be followed by UNICEF initiatives in this area. In summary,

- UNICEF programmes should build upon existing standards such as human rights and humanitarian frameworks and norms. UNICEF seeks neither to encourage nor prevent migration, but understand it as an ongoing phenomenon, and improve the protection and well-being of children and families that do migrate;
- UNICEF interventions are equity-focused (regardless of migration status) with a specific emphasis on gender equality;
- UNICEF should seek to a continuum of support and protection to child migrants and refugees across their entire journey;
- UNICEF's focus is inclusive of all child migrants and refugees, whether they have crossed international borders or not, whether they are forcibly displaced or migrating for other reasons;
- UNICEF's programmatic framework on migration cuts across the humanitarian and development context;
- UNICEF's focus should take into account the views of children in intervention design, implementation and evaluation;
- Migration related work should be integrated in, and build upon ongoing UNICEF programmes, but also attend to specific needs of children in transit.

¹⁸ Enablers for UNICEF's child protection Goal and all UNICEF Goals include internal governance, management, information systems and people.

¹⁹ Update on UNICEF humanitarian action with a focus on linking humanitarian and development programming. UNICEF/2019/EB/3 also UNICEF webpage link [here](#).

²⁰ UNICEF's Global Programme Framework for COTM, 2017

²¹ outlined in UNICEF's Global Programme Framework for COTM, 2017

²² UNICEF's Global Programme Framework for COTM, 2017

Throughout this Evaluation, evaluators will use these principles and procedures to guide the focus and check their consistency across the different COTM countries of focus.

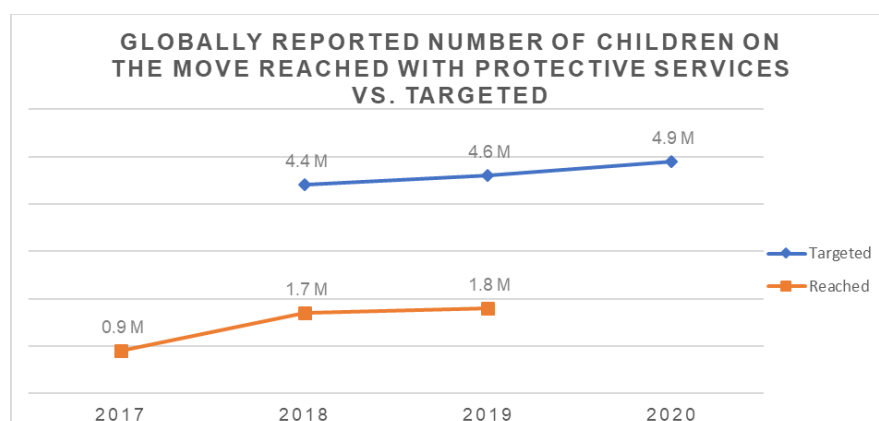
1.3.1 UNICEF Global Reporting on COTM

UNICEF monitors the support provided globally to COTM annually through the Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQ), which is the primary vehicle used to collect data from COs and report on the Strategic Plan Results Framework indicators. In the Strategic Plan Framework, one indicator relates to COTM. The indicator measures the aggregated number of children on the move (refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and international migrants) in humanitarian and non-humanitarian settings that UNICEF directly provides with protective services. Protective services address immediate needs of children on the move such as alternatives to child immigration detention, mental health and psychosocial support and child friendly legal aid, as well as longer term support during (re)integration into communities.

Table 2: Baseline, milestones and target for Strategic Plan Indicator 3.a.7.b

Output indicator	Baseline	Milestone			Target
		2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Number of children on the move who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (humanitarian)</i> ²³	1.8 million	4.4 million	4.6 million	4.9 million	5.1 million

Figure 2: Globally reported number of COTM reached with protective services



From 2018 to 2019, UNICEF supported globally an additional 72,000 COTM, which represent a 4% increase.²⁴ Respectively in 2018 and 2019, UNICEF reached 38.2% and 38.1% of the COTM targeted. The Child Protection Division noted that there was a possible under-reporting due to unclear understanding on who to count as *Children on the Move* and that additional clarity was needed on COTM in humanitarian setting or across contexts. In addition, to avoid double-counting the same children who might have been reached with multiple services, UNICEF only aggregated the highest number of children reached through each service in each country, which means that the number of children reached is probably underrepresented. In the UNICEF CP Indicator Manual, it was noted that

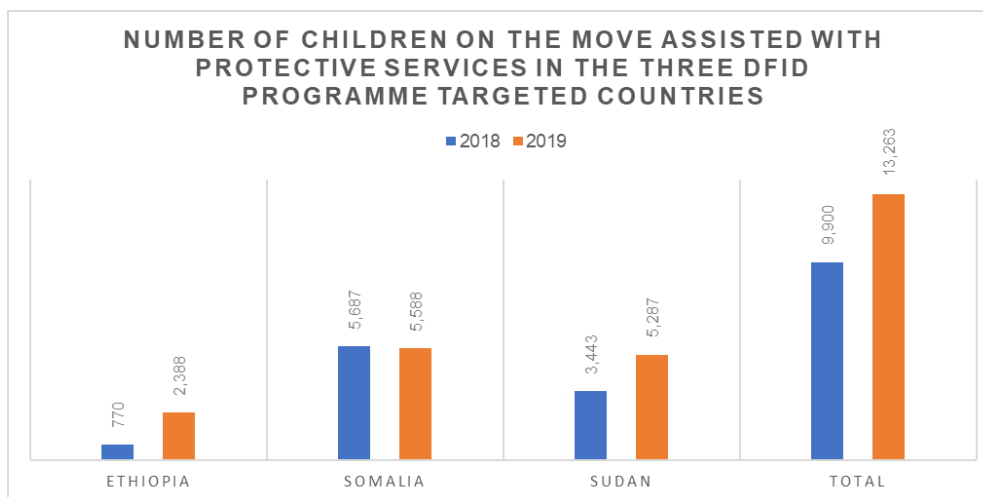
²³ Note revisions for these milestones have been proposed and are yet to be approved by senior management.

²⁴ The 2019 results have not yet been released officially.

a low percentage for this indicator did not necessarily mean that UNICEF had failed to provide adequate services, but could be due to changes in the political environment. For this reason, the CP Division indicated that this indicator required a more detailed context for proper interpretation.

Data for the three countries targeted by the DFID programme has been available since 2018. The total number of children assisted increased by 25% from 2018 to 2019. However, those results cannot be fully attributed to DFID programme as other projects funded by other donors are also targeting COTM.

Figure 3: Number of COTM assisted with protective services in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan



In addition, Ethiopia and Sudan reported that respectively 1,908 and 5,297 unaccompanied and separated children have benefited from a formal UNICEF-supported Best Interest Assessment (BIA) / Best Interest Determination (BID) process in 2019.

1.3.2 UNICEF and collaboration with UN agencies

Coordination and collaboration are one of eight change strategies for all UNICEF's Strategic Framework Goals, including Goal 3 *Every Child is Protected from Violence and Exploitation*.²⁵ UNICEF engages in wide-ranging partnerships, including key humanitarian partners at national, regional and global level who have a responsibility when it comes to children on the move. Chief among UNICEF's sister UN agencies are the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), as well as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The International Labour Organization (ILO) support governments to consider ways to address the potential vulnerability of children to the worst forms of child labour in the context of migratory flows. These agencies mandates are outlined in more detail in Annex 1. These agencies and others coordinate specific clusters or sectors at national and global level, assigned to them by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which is the primary mechanism for the inter-agency coordination of humanitarian response. At global level UNICEF leads the WASH, education and nutrition clusters; and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) to assist and protect persons affected by natural disasters and conflict. At national level, UNICEF replicates this responsibility.²⁶

In response to the Global Compact on Migration, the UN established a Network on Migration to ensure effective, timely and coordinated system-wide support to Member States. UNICEF has consistently advocated for child protection on the agenda in global migration debates. The Network places emphasis on those issues where a common UN system approach would add value and from which results can be readily gauged. UNICEF itself is a member, but also runs an internal migration practice group, which

²⁵ The others are programming excellence, advocacy, leveraging resources, private sector engagement, fostering innovation, data and evidence, civil society engagement.

²⁶ OCHA, what is the cluster approach, <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/about-clusters/what-is-the-cluster-approach>

includes Country Offices (COs), Regional Offices (ROs) and Headquarters (HQ) staff working on programmes or on advocacy in this area.

1.4 COTM UNICEF/DFID Programme context

This UNICEF implemented COTM programme is part of a larger collaboration between DFID and UNICEF, known as the *Ending Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Children* (EVAEC) programme. Through this collaboration, DFID provides £20 million over three years to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation of children. Approximately £10 million is earmarked for advocacy and alliance building through the *Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (End Violence)* while the remaining £10 million is for the COTM Programme in the respective regions. The COTM Programme has run since October 2017 in Somalia. It was expanded to Sudan and Ethiopia since September 2018. After an eight-month no-cost extension, the COTM programme end date is December 2020.

The expected COTM programme outcome is that *“By 2020, an increased number of children on the move and other children in situations of risk have access to evidence-based comprehensive multi-sectoral prevention and protection services.”*

1.4.1 Understanding of the Programme context

The theory of change for the COTM programme (see Figure 4) is aligned with UNICEF’s Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 (in particular Goal Area 3 *every child is protected from violence and exploitation*). The COTM goal is that *girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable and those affected by humanitarian situations, are protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse and harmful practices.*²⁷ By the end of 2020, an increased number of children on the move and other children in situations of risk are expected to have access to evidence based comprehensive multi-sectoral prevention, assistance and protection services. This Outcome has specific targets and indicators by country.

The COTM programme has five components. Four relate to implementation of prevention/response actions, with one relating to research (both quantitative and qualitative data). A series of strategies are hypothesized to lead to five outputs in the COTM programme. These outputs align with the three outputs in Goal Area 3 of UNICEF’s strategic plan.²⁸ The strategies employed in COTM are:

- Strengthen case management and protection services for children on the move and children at risk of trafficking or exploitation
- Strengthen social services workforce at federal and national level to respond to needs of children
- Empower adolescent girls and boys with information, skills needed to manage risks, including enhancement of accessibility to services while on the move
- Strengthen evidence-informed, advocacy, coordination and collaboration and improve knowledge and evidence base
- Foster an enabling legal and policy framework.

The corresponding strategies in the COTM programme are outlined in the Table 3 below. A series of indicators were developed to measure progress across all these five outputs. There are 22 output indicators, two outcome indicators and two impact indicators. The impact indicators relate feed into UNICEF’s strategic framework.

²⁷ Child protection, along with the other four Goals in UNICEF’s Strategic Plan, contribute to realising the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged. With a focus on children in all contexts, the five Goal Areas are interlinked. Progress under each Goal Area requires, and contributes to, progress under the others. The fifth Goal Area “every child has an equitable change in life” underpins and cuts across the Protection Goal and the other goals (every child survives and thrives, every child learns, and every child lives in a safe and clean environment). Gender equality cross cuts each goal also.

²⁸ Approaches are also outlined in the UNICEF’s Strategic Plan.

Table 3: Outputs of the DFID/UNICEF COTM Programme

Outputs	Broad multi-country action and strategies proposed to reach this output
<p>Output 1: Case management systems are strengthened to provide improved services to children on the move and children at risk of violence and exploitation.</p>	<p>The creation/adaptation of case management protocols and an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring as well as provision of protective services through strengthened case management systems reinforced by a child protection information management system (PRIMERO). These are contextualized to specific activities for Ethiopia, Sudan and Somaliland and Puntland.</p>
<p>Output 2: The social service workforce has improved capacity to respond to the needs of at-risk children at national and sub-national levels.</p>	<p>The facilitation of a social service workforce working group meetings with relevant government and non-governmental actors and an eventual implementation workshop convened alongside other relevant initiatives by IGAD, the EU Better Migration Management or other regional actors.</p> <p>Specific activities vary by country, and include setting up frameworks regarding the social welfare workforce to help countries plan, develop and support this workforce; establishing university-based social work curricula, which include degree, diploma and certificate courses; and training social workers on effective case management appropriate to children on the move in source, transit and destination sites.</p>
<p>Output 3: Vulnerable children and communities have improved access to integrated social and child protection services and information on available safe migration options and the risks of irregular migration.</p>	<p>Broad measures include the development and dissemination of education and communication materials highlighting alternatives to unsafe and irregular migration, risks of movement, safe pathways, available services along migration corridors. Dissemination includes through social media and identified social workers and established protection desks. Research findings should inform the advocacy strategy. Integrated life skills and innovation training as well as cash assistance is also a multi-country action.</p> <p>Thus, depending on the country, specific activities include setting up child protection desks and other community-based mechanisms such as the Community Cares programme providing information on child protection and addressing harmful norms and practices and providing youth at risk with life skills and vocational training through UPSHIFT and related programming.</p>
<p>Output 4: Quantitative and qualitative data is available to enhance knowledge and inform programming on children on the move.</p>	<p>This covers learnings on interagency and cross-border coordination mechanisms; coping strategies for child and youth migrants; enablers and facilitators of migration; and child protection systems mapping. This research was to be determined in line with the specific context in programme countries and identified migration routes.</p>
<p>Output 5: All children and particularly those on the move have improved access to legal protection.</p>	<p>Under this component, UNICEF is supporting national authorities to establish/strengthen alternatives to detention and institutionalisation (e.g. technical support to review legislation to include safeguards for children, promoting birth registration systems and awareness, and working with the police for release of children from detention and reunification with their families).</p>

1.4.2 Understanding of how the COTM programme is being implemented

The COTM programme is being implemented by UNICEF with DFID's support.²⁹ UNICEF Headquarters (HQ) in New York, is the primary point of contact for technical assistance and oversight to Country Offices (COs), and the UNICEF focal point for DFID. Based in the Child Protection Section of the Programme Division, one staff member coordinates this programme, timeliness of reviews and approval. All strategic decisions related to the implementation of the programme, including any revisions to the work plans and submissions of periodic works plans and reports, are undertaken by COs in close coordination with Headquarters. At the country level, the Programme is managed under the CO Chief of Child Protection. A range of UNICEF staff provide support for different aspects of the COTM, with some specifically hired under DFID funding.

UNICEF's Regional Office supports programme implementation through appropriate coordination, including inter-agency coordination, at both regional and country levels and through different sectors.³⁰ The *Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office* (ESARO) ensures management and quality assurance of interventions across Somalia and Ethiopia as well as coordination of cross-border activities. UNICEF's Middle East and North Africa (MENA) also has a similar role to play as it covers Sudan. Coordination between the two Regional Offices (ROs) will be explored during the evaluation.

COs work primarily with government counterparts and other national stakeholders to develop country specific work plans that are aligned with related country programmes and the outcomes within this project. COs organise and support COTM implementation through appropriate implementing partners, for example the Digital Opportunity Trust in Ethiopia. Engaging International partners such as Save the Children, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) assists in reducing the gap in response mechanisms on the ground, and further help to strengthen governments' capacities. UNICEF, through its convening capacity, is expected to build coherence and collaboration by bringing key actors together around strategic discussions, policy reforms and quality programming. UNICEF focuses on children in terms of all rights necessary for their survival and full development (e.g. adequate food, shelter, clean water, formal education, primary health care, and information about their rights). An effective case management approach for COTM identifies the needs of children and refers them to service providers that will provide for these needs. Access to education in particular, is a key component of an effective protection and response strategy and strengthens both the resilience and skills of children. The implementation contexts of the COTM programme are outlined in Annex 10.

²⁹ As indicated earlier, it is part of a larger collaboration between UNICEF and DFID known as the Ending Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Children (EVAEC) programme

³⁰ Outlined in UNICEF's Global Programme Framework for COTM, 2018

2. Objectives and Scope of the COTM Evaluation

2.1 Purpose of the COTM evaluation

This COTM evaluation approach is both formative and summative, with a strong focus on learning. The evaluation will examine how well country strategies are proceeding and contributing to the theory of change, gathering evidence and reflections from stakeholders to determine progress, whilst examining specific themes. More specifically:

- I. The evaluation will be a global public resource informing the child protection sector, contributing to learning and knowledge exchange on what works for strengthening child protection systems for children on the move. The expectation is that the evaluation will inform the design and development of future other UNICEF initiatives in efforts to protect children on the move from violence, exploitation and abuse. In particular, it should inform strategy development in this area. There will be a focus on how well the programme was able to adapt (including to COVID-19).
- II. The evaluation will contribute to UNICEF's accountability for its performance and results, focusing on activities and outputs which began in Somalia in October 2017 and were extended to Sudan and Ethiopia in September 2018. Thus, depending on the maturity of programme implementation, the evaluation will examine country specific progress towards protecting children on the move, up to April 16 2020, when UNICEF's Corporate Emergency Level 3 Scale-Up Procedure for the Global COVID-19 Pandemic was activated.

As the evaluation traces UNICEF's work in strengthening multi-sectoral prevention and response to violence, abuse and exploitation of children on the move in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somaliland and Puntland, it is expected that the findings and recommendations generated by the evaluation will strengthen evidence about 'what works' (and what does not appear to be working), how and why, and in different contexts, for children with different characteristics. Linkages to realising the rights of children under other UNICEF Goal Areas beyond child protection (e.g. education, health) will be highlighted as these areas will undoubtedly come up interviews and responses from stakeholders. The evidence generated by the evaluation should be used by wider child protection sectors to influence strategic direction, to inform theory and practice of programming, to improve measurement of progress, and to build partnerships.

2.2 The objectives of the evaluation

As indicated in the Evaluation Concept Note the COTM evaluation is above all formative in nature and has the following objectives:

1. Examine the relevance, appropriateness and adaptability of approaches and interventions in Somaliland and Puntland, Sudan and Ethiopia to protect children on the move from violence, exploitation and abuse
2. Assess the performance of UNICEF's programmes in Somaliland and Puntland, Sudan and Ethiopia – using the evaluation criteria of effectiveness and sustainability – in strengthening national capacity and mechanisms to boost the protection of children on the move through a child protection systems approach
3. Assess how well UNICEF has adapted to the COVID-19 crisis through the DFID COTM programme.
4. Assess the coherence of UNICEF's efforts and the extent to which it has operated in synergy with the work of local, national and international actors
5. Provide forward looking lessons and recommendations regarding UNICEF's leadership and advocacy, strategies and methodologies, and partnerships for strengthening national capacity and mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence against children on the move.

In addition, the evaluation will assess the relevance and coherence of the research component.³¹ Thus, the evaluation covers four Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) criteria, which facilitated evaluation questions to be formulated.

2.3 Scope of the work

In examining the relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and coherence of the COTM programme, the evaluation will:

- Trace UNICEF's work in strengthening national capacity and multi-sectoral mechanisms
- Assess if implementation progressed as planned towards the expected results
- Determine if the COTM programme has been agile in responding to risk (including UNICEF's response to COVID-19 through the COTM programme)
- Assess whether programme design and delivery as well as the monitoring system were adequate
- Assess what has worked from whom, and under which circumstances
- Outline what key challenges persist and what corrective measures may be needed
- Assess the relevance and coherence of the research component in this programme.

The geographic scope is on hands-on initiatives in support of children on the move in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somaliland and Puntland. The evaluation is taking place from February 2020 through January 2021. DFID/UNICEF Programme activities began in October 2017 in Somalia with activities expanded to Sudan and Ethiopia from October 2018. The temporal scope will be from October 2017 to the present. The summative part will consider results achieved up to April 16, 2020 (when UNICEF's Level 3 Scale-Up Procedure for the Global COVID-19 Pandemic was activated). The formative part will also examine how well UNICEF has adapted to the COVID-19 crisis through DFID COTM programme.

2.4 Evaluation questions

Ten evaluation questions (EQ) were designed by the Evaluation Office in collaboration with the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG). Some of these questions have two or three parts to them potentially increasing the list of questions to approximately 19. The questions are organized under four of the 2019 OECD/DAC criteria.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the Evaluation Team examined the scope of these questions carefully in line with their ability to do field work, and with the need to assess how well the DFID COTM programme is adapting to the COVID-19 crisis. EQ1 is now considered major rather than minor, making four, rather than three of the ten evaluation questions major. Modifications were made to some of the Evaluation questions, see Table 4 below.

³¹ Please note this includes the new criterion 'coherence' as approved by the OECD Development Assistance Committee Network on Development Evaluation 10 December 2019. Coherence is also included in the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP 206) criteria.

Table 4: Evaluation questions

		Original questions	Amended Questions
RELEVANCE		The extent to which the programme is suited to the priorities and policies of rights holders and duty bearers and ability to adapt as needed	
EQ 1	Major	To what extent was a rationale for the programme design provided and valid? (i.e. Aligning with the needs of rights-holders, country priorities, key partners' priorities, donor policies, UNICEF's programmatic niche and positioning in the humanitarian-development nexus?)	
		To what extent was adaptability to context, risk and changing circumstances built into the design?	<u>Added:</u> How well was the programme able to adapt to COVID-19 since the activation of UNICEF Level 3 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure for the Global COVID-19 Pandemic - from April 16, 2020? (analysis of adaptation beginning in July 2020)
EQ 2	Major	How did intervention design expand on existing programmes and partnership?	
		To what extent interventions were designed for systems strengthening (including handover plans)?	
EQ 3	Minor	During implementation, to what extent and how was the programme ensured that it remained relevant to/adapted as needed to the needs of rights-holders & to systems strengthening objectives?	<u>Changed to:</u> During implementation, what efforts were taken to ensure that the programme remained relevant to/adapted as needed to the needs of rights-holders & to systems strengthening objectives?
		How has the programme ensured accountability to affected populations?	<u>Changed to:</u> How have those involved in programme implementation ensured accountability to affected populations?
EQ 4	Minor	To what extent is the research component pertinent, likely to add value as a public good and contribute to future learning?	
EFFECTIVENESS		Measure of the extent to which the UNICEF programme attains its objectives at the outcome level. (Results at outcome level are considered to be jointly achieved and inclusive of outputs, more directly controlled by UNICEF, and their uptake)	
EQ 5	Major	To what extent, how and why did the programme components achieve expected progress within the expected timeframe?	<u>Added at end of question:</u> bearing in mind the activation of UNICEF Level 3 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure from April 16, 2020.
		What does this tell us about what works, how and why for children with different characteristics and in different settings?	
EQ 6	Minor	How effective is the monitoring system? Is it built with/inter-operable with government systems or stand alone?	
		How does it (the monitoring system) demonstrate results for the most	

		vulnerable children (girls and children living with disabilities) and on human rights, gender and equity dimensions more generally?	
		How is the monitoring data actually being used (to improve programme performance or effectiveness?)	<u>Changed to:</u> How is the monitoring data actually being used (to adapt, and to improve programme performance or effectiveness?)
EQ 7	Minor	To what extent were interventions processes, including monitoring, inclusive & participatory?	<u>Changed to:</u> To what extent did the programme implementers perceive that interventions processes, including monitoring, inclusive & participatory?
SUSTAINABILITY Concerned with measuring how durable an intervention has been and whether the benefits of that intervention are likely to continue once programme resources are withdrawn			
EQ 8	Major	To what extent are results of the systems-strengthening work sustainable and resilient to risk? (e.g. workforce strengthening, improving case management systems, birth registration and legal framework strengthening)	
		How likely are those results to continue once programme resources cease? Why?	
COHERENCE Extent to which the intervention was designed and implemented in coherence with other actors in the context, as part of a coordinated response to an identified problem (local NGOs & other actors)			
EQ 9	Minor	To what extent is the programme in sync with relevant local coordination systems in each setting and with the efforts of other key actors? (e.g. section working groups, the cluster system)	
		What were any barriers to/opportunities for synergies, and how were these managed by the intervention?	<u>Added:</u> How were these affected by COVID-19 (from April 16, 2020, but analysis by evaluators from July 2020)?
EQ 10	Minor	How synergistic has the research conducted as part of the COTM programme been, both to the programmatic work under this initiative as well as to other evidence generation activities in the affected regions and countries?	

3. Evaluation Approach and Methodology

The detailed Evaluation Concept Note, agreed by the Evaluation Reference Group comprising both UNICEF and DFID staff, stresses how the evaluation approach for the COTM should take a forward-looking lens and focus on process use and learning.

The evaluation design is non-experimental, formative and draws from ‘theory-based’ approach with a focus on the thematic areas of cross border management and child protection systems strengthening. The evaluation also has a utilization focus and will pull out lessons learned from evidence. As a framing context for this evaluation, it is important to recognise that, while it is formative in nature, it will still focus on accountability.

3.1 Child protection as an underlying framework

The evaluation will be broadly conducted under a **child protection systems strengthening (CPSS) approach**.³² Child protection systems are certain structures, functions and capacities that have been assembled to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children.³³ Based on UNICEF's December 2018 Evaluation entitled ‘*Strengthening Child Protection Systems: Evaluation of UNICEF Strategies and Programme Performance*’, this current evaluation will pay attention to the following components or elements necessary for child protection systems strengthening.

- **Legal and regulatory framework** and policies related to child protection
- **Governance structures**, including coordination across government departments, between levels of decentralization and between formal and informal actors
- A continuum of **services** (spanning prevention and response)
- **Minimum standards and oversight** (information, monitoring and accountability)
- Human, financial and infrastructure **resources**
- Social participation, including **respect for children's own views**

Within the limits of COVID-19, the evaluation will focus on interviewing the range of actors and partners (who are accessible in each jurisdiction where the COTM programme is being implemented), to assess what has worked with whom, with what interactions from whom, and under which circumstances.

The UNICEF's 2018 Evaluation (‘*Strengthening Child Protection Systems*’) will be reviewed in detail during this DFID/UNICEF COTM evaluation. Suffice to note at this point one finding in the evaluation, i.e. that UNICEF has been more effective in strengthening CP systems in countries where the context is favourable, and where a more developed child protection system is already in place. UNICEF support to ‘system reform’ has been more successful than contributions to ‘system building’ or ‘system consolidation’. Less is known about the factors contributing to success in low-income, fragile and humanitarian contexts settings (for example in context such as Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan) where systems building/consolidation is required. The evaluation will examine whether the COTM programme in each jurisdiction has been agile in responding to the challenges and risks and what corrective measures may be needed. Thus, **this evaluation will contribute to knowledge with regard to strengthening national child protection systems in humanitarian and fragile contexts.**

³² “A child protection system can be defined as: Certain formal and informal structures, functions and capacities that have been assembled to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children. A CP system is generally agreed to comprise the following components: human resources, finance, laws and policies, governance, monitoring and data collection as well as protection and response services and care management. It also includes different actors –children, families, communities, those working at subnational and national level; and international actors also supporting and advocating for a CP system. Most important are the relationships and interactions between and among the components and the various actors within the system. It is the outcomes of these interactions that comprise the system”; see ToR of CPSS Evaluation based on CP Resource Pack.

³³ UNICEF, UNHCR, Save the Children and World Vision, A Better Way to Protect ALL Children: The Theory and Practice of Child Protection Systems, Conference Report, UNICEF 2013.

3.2 Thematic areas of focus

The Concept Note for the COTM evaluation requests that there is an exploration of up to three thematic focus areas to uncover lessons and add depth to the evaluation based on concrete inquiries. During the inception period, the evaluators asked a number of people interviewed for their view on thematic areas of possible interest. Following a review of comments by interviewees and a review of documents, the Evaluation Team discussed possible thematic areas that may be of interest to focus on. A consolidation of suggested topics (3) are outlined in Table 5 below. These thematic areas were also reviewed with the Evaluation Steering and Reference Groups. In light of recent travel restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 Pandemic, it is less likely that the Evaluation Team will have access to children, thus thematic focus area 3 will not now be possible to explore. It was felt by many interviewed during the inception phase that the cross-border aspect of the programme was particularly worthy of investigation. It was also stressed that child protection systems strengthening in countries where child protection systems are less developed would also be an interesting thematic area, based on recommendations from the 2018 Child Protection System Evaluation.

Table 5: Exploration of thematic focus areas

Thematic focus area	What would be explored during the evaluation
1. Strengthening of systems that provide assistance and protection to COTM	<p>Each country is implementing a different approach to systems strengthening for child protection. This thematic area would draw out the effectiveness of each strategy for strengthening child protection systems for children on the move. These will be discussed in line with UNICEF’s conceptual thinking on adapting a systems approach to child protection.³⁴</p> <p>The following areas would be examined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How was the design of interventions compatible with ongoing systems strengthening efforts for COTM in each country? • Has the UNICEF/DFID programme focus on COTM helped emphasizing or/and accelerating national child protection systems strengthening? • How do COTM fit with structures, functions and capacities that have been assembled to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children? • How did the COTM programme focus on relationships and interactions between and among the components and actors within the national child protection system? • How did the COTM programme draw on other partners working on child protection or supporting the national child protection system? • What are effective approaches to build the capacity of national actors in a sustainable manner? • How has UNICEF adapted to COVID-19 in ongoing efforts to strengthen the national protection systems?
2. Forging cross border management and cross border coordination	<p>A cross border management thematic area would focus on work undertaken through the COTM programme to build support for assisting and protecting children along the migratory route.</p> <p>It would be important to examine:</p>

³⁴ For example: UNICEF (2010), Adapting a Systems Approach to Child Protection: Key Concepts and Considerations.

Thematic focus area	What would be explored during the evaluation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is cross border coordination happening? • What is the role of different actors (UNICEF CO and RO, governments as well as relevant organizations working with COTM)? • Are the agreements on the ‘new ways of working’ and closer partnerships reached at global level being sufficiently and appropriately translated into reality at field level? • How has the COTM programme helped with UNICEF’s ‘asks’ to governments? (e.g. need for government resources to strengthen training of social service workforce, legal protection issues for COTM, resources towards improved training for those involved in case management justice actors or care actors) • Is there any evidence of progress? For example, have UNICEF’s efforts at country level improved the access of COTM to better assistance and protection? • How is the roll out of PRIMERO in the different locations strengthening the management of cases and information in a protection sensitive manner including across borders? • How is UNICEF coordinating with other relevant protection actors in cross border management? • What are the ethical dilemmas with cross border management? • How has COVID-19 had an impact on cross border collaboration? <p>This exploration would include, but not be limited to case management. Case management includes the timely and effective identification of children with specific vulnerabilities and needs, the provision of information to COTM, effective needs assessment, referrals and the search for solutions through livelihoods, family reunification, alternative care.</p>
3. Involvement and empowerment of children on the move	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the programme ensured effective communication with children, including involving children in the design and implementation of programs affecting their lives, and factoring in their priorities and needs? • How has a programme like this one impacted the decisions that children took about their journey (if any)? • How did services take into consideration the nature of children’s movement and attempted to reach those hardest to reach?

3.3 Theory of change / logic model

An existing Theory of Change (ToC) articulates the intervention logic for the COTM Programme. The ToC provides a logical chain of the COTM project towards one of five UNICEF Strategic Goals (*Goal 3: every child is protected from violence and exploitation*). It must be underlined that this ToC is being implemented within a complex development/humanitarian nexus environment in Somaliland and Puntland and Sudan, and to a certain extent a volatile context in Ethiopia.

The COTM theory of change [see Figure 4] visualizes some of the drivers and causes of migrating children experiencing violence, exploitation and abuse. The COTM TOC outlines strategies that can be contextualized to each jurisdiction, and the expected *positive change* comes about for children (better protection for children). These strategies are expected to lead to a series of outputs that contribute to an increased number of children with prevention and protection services. Assumptions are that any new policies or regulations will be implemented, and actors at all levels will commit and take steps to strengthen equality and use of routine administrative data to inform investments for children. Evaluation findings that provide evidence of how UNICEF works with individuals, groups, alliances, institutions and other stakeholder groups toward the COTM programme outcome will be sought.³⁵

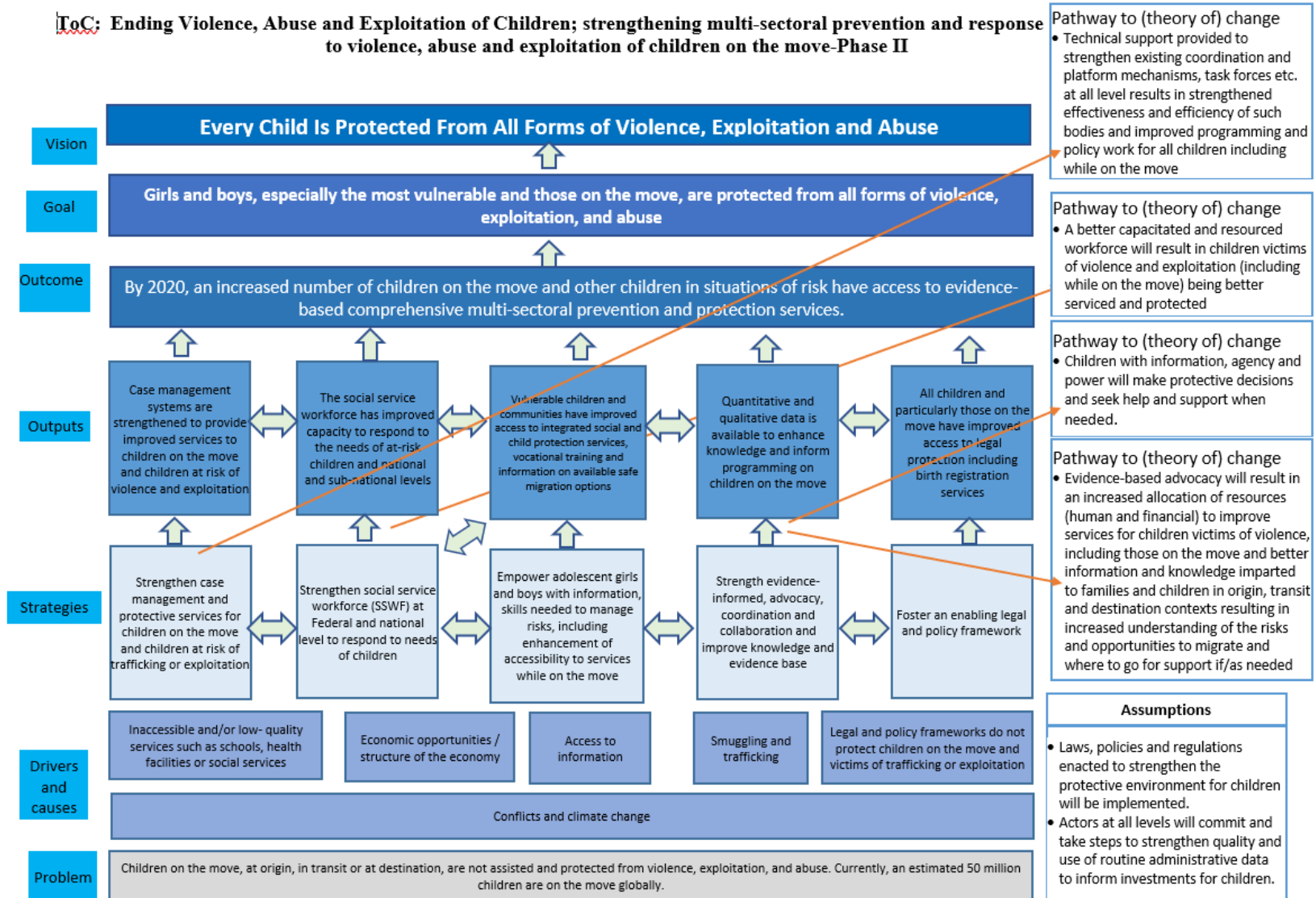
There can be many possible pathways that may contribute to the vision of ensuring every child is protected from violence, exploitation and abuse. The evaluation will explore and evaluate the pathways with strategies and outputs that the COTM programme put forward and how they were implemented in the specific political and institutional contexts of Somaliland and Puntland, Sudan and Ethiopia. These broadly include:

- A focus on technical support to strengthen existing programming coordination and policy work for children on the move.
- Systematic efforts towards a better capacitated and resourced workforce, who should ultimately provide better services and protection to children on the move.
- Advocacy and policy support leading to better legal protection for children on the move
- Provision of improved information and skills to children, facilitating them to manage risk and access services while on the move.
- Strengthening evidence of the experiences of children on the move, which can be used for advocacy, coordination and collaboration.

The COTM Theory of Change informed the Team in devising evaluation questions as well as the identification of data that need to be collected during the evaluation. However as indicated earlier some questions had to be modified.

³⁵ The programme outcome being that by 2020, an increased number of COTM and other children in situations of risk have access to evidence based comprehensive multi-sectoral prevention and protection services.

Figure 4: Theory of Change for UNICEF/DFID COTM Programme



3.3.1 Building 'Theories of Action' for each setting

Using evaluation tools to examine the activities and strategies that took place and are taking place in each respective setting, the evaluation will describe how the Programme was designed and set up specific to that context. The mechanisms through which the activities were delivered, and by which actors, will be mapped to articulate a theory of action for that context (for each of the four settings). For example, which partners were involved: which sectors of government; UN agencies or NGOs, and at what level and for which processes and strategies. This focus on implementation will test the change logic and different pathways that were built to lead to an increased number of children on the move having access to prevention and protection services, (or not). Data collection processes and analysis will be carefully considered to demonstrate these causal pathways. With all possible pathways leading to change, the evaluation will consider why some strategies appear to work better towards the COTM goal, than others in that given context; and why some strategies may not work, given the political, institutional, economic and social contexts. The focus of the strategies in each country will be on DFID funded activities, but it is inevitable that these activities are linked to or aligned with other UNICEF child protection strategies in the country. Coherence and synergies will be examined with respect to sector working groups and child protection cluster systems.

Examining the theories of action will illustrate how the COTM programme was constructed in the four settings to 'activate' the Theory of Change. Using the evaluation questions, the theories of action will be devised during the evaluation. In particular:

- How the COTM programme is working through partnerships in each setting, including the child protection cluster groups? How are such partnerships facilitated and established?
- Is information reaching children? How is the programme transferring services to children (and through who)?
- How technical assistance to case management and a strengthened social services workforce is aligning and functioning (and how this leads to change for groups such as lecturers and ultimately social services and community workers, who provide access to protection services for children)? How is case management strengthening progressing?
- Are there examples of policy or legal changes? How advocacy is working towards improving the legal and policy framework and how is evidence and research is being used to inform such advocacy work?

In summary for each theory of action, the evaluators will map its delivery model, logic (for the context), the processes and mechanisms through which delivery took place, the outputs and outcomes, and how these served as a supporting structure for the Theory of Change to unfold.

3.3.2 Analysis of Theories of Action

When the theories of action for the four settings have been mapped, articulated and validated (through feedback with key stakeholders), the evaluation will assess if the delivery of the programme in the particular setting or context (the theory of action) is working (reaching the indicators set in the COTM programme document), and what facilitates this. The evaluation will appraise reasons as to why it seems likely that some output indicators are being reached or not. The analysis will determine whether results to date (or lack of progress towards results) are for example related to:

- the opportunity that funding through UNICEF/DFID brought
- political will or change of political regime
- the timing of interventions linked to national, regional and global events or debates
- current child protection work undertaken by UNICEF through its country programme
- previous programmes for child protection by UNICEF or others
- socio-economic context, including any demands for a COTM focus from advocacy groups

- learning from other jurisdictions in the region

More specific to the COTM programme, are results related to:

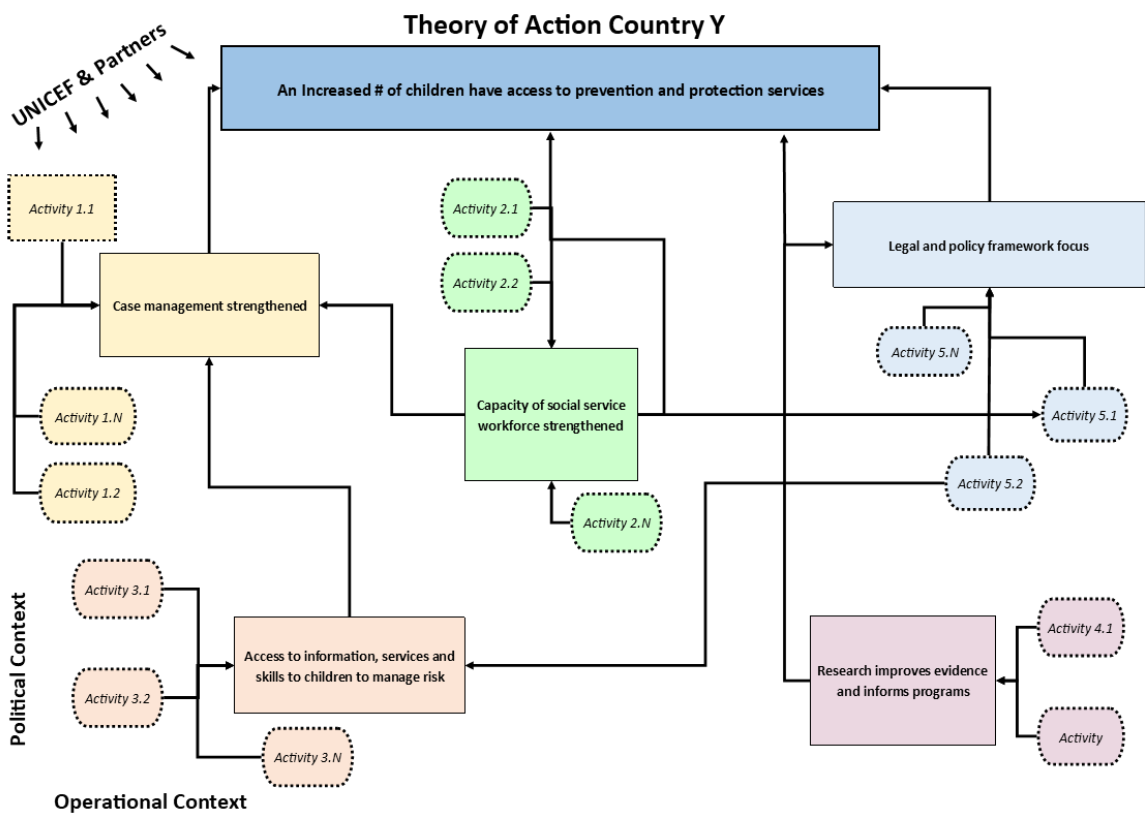
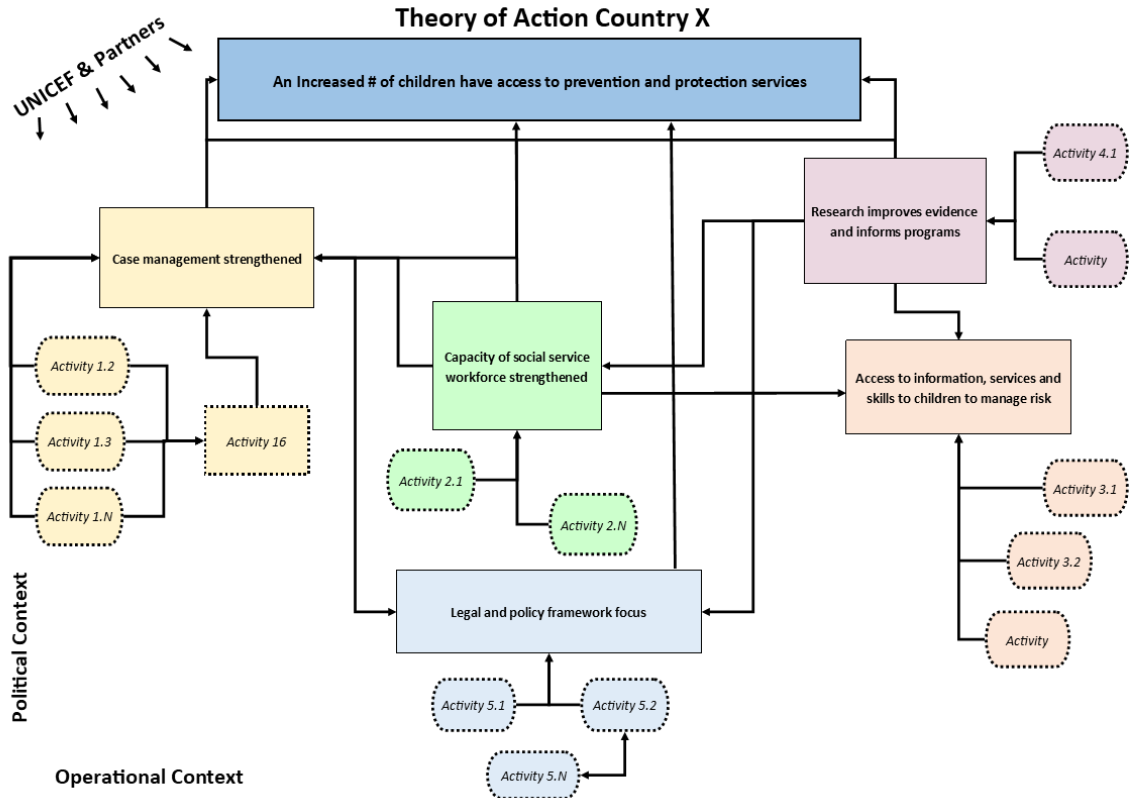
- the systems set up for case management.
- the ability of the trained social services workforce to implement aspects of their training.
- the delivery of the programme information and services on safe migration options directly to children.
- advocacy and a legal focus, reaching those who have power to make decisions.

Furthermore, stepping back and looking at the Theories of Action, the evaluation will ask:

- How does the programme's monitoring system ensure the right information for boys and girls on the move reach those working on ground?
- How does the programme work within the legal and policy framework work in reality (including for victims of trafficking and exploitation, those with disability, gender differences)?
- Are the external political factors proving impossible for the implementation of certain strategies?
- Does the programming of COTM facilitate easy adaptation to COVID-19?
- Does the programme ensure it remains relevant to the situation of different categories of children on the move?
- Does the programme sync with relevant coordination systems or are other complementarily coordination actions required?
- Were the assumptions correct at the start of the programme in each context?

As it is possible to operationalize the same ToC through different Theories of Action, the evaluation will be able to assess and contrast the different settings and different theories of action across the four settings to provide proof of concept for the COTM programme design. Through this process, the evaluation should be able to draw lessons for programming approaches to children on the move for other settings. The Theories of Action will be visualized using graphics. A mock-up of how they may differ for two jurisdictions is outlined in Figure 5.

Figure 5: How Theories of Action could potentially differ



3.4 Ethical guidelines for evaluation

The evaluation will be conducted in adherence with UNICEF's Revised Evaluation Policy (2018),³⁶ United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation (2016),³⁷ and UNICEF's Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System (GEROS) quality standards for evaluation. Throughout the evaluation, the Team will also follow UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis (2015),³⁸ UNEG ethical guidelines (2008),³⁹ UNICEF's strategy to prevent and respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (2019)⁴⁰ as well as the DFID Ethics Principles for Research and Evaluation. The Evaluation Team will also review a recent report prepared for the UNEG Task Force on Ethics and Code of Conduct, which considers state-of-the-art practices within organisations undertaking evaluations.⁴¹ Aligned with these guidelines, the evaluation will ensure:⁴²

- **Respect for rights of individuals and institutions:** The evaluation team will accord informants the opportunity to participate voluntarily while maintaining their anonymity, and to make an independent and informed decision to participate without pressure or fear of penalty. Also, interviewers will assure respondents that information would be confidential, and that reports would be written such that responses/contributions would not be traced back to them. Interview notes and any recordings will be accessible to the evaluation team members only.
- **Respect for diversity, including cultural identities and sensitivities:** Variances in ethnicities, culture, religious beliefs, gender, disability, age of all involved will be respected. As a result, evaluation processes will be mindful of context, and the rights and choices of all stakeholders including children to self-expression and participation, as well as the needs of the respondents and rights-holders that programmes are supposed to serve.
- **Professional responsibilities and obligations of evaluators:** The evaluation team will exercise independent judgement and operate in an impartial and unbiased manner. Any sensitive issues and concerns will be addressed through the appropriate mechanisms and referral pathways. A protection protocol has been for each setting where data collection involves children and community members.
- **Respect for the principle of “do no harm” at all times and follow best interest of child principle:** The commitment to ensure that any action planned by the evaluators will not take any action that will expose interviewees, or beneficiaries to additional risks. Decisions about interviewing children or not, will follow the principle of best interests of children in need of protection. The evaluation team will review any planned step in this evaluation against this principle and adjust accordingly.
- **Protection and response to sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment:** The evaluation team will ensure adherence to these obligations. To ensure all evaluation team members are familiar with UNICEF's policy, evaluators will be asked to complete the UNICEF course on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).⁴³

The evaluation design for phase I has undergone ethical review during the inception phase via the UNICEF Institutional Review Board (external service provider). Ethical clearance was granted in May

³⁶ https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Revised_Evaluation_Policy_Interactive.pdf

³⁷ <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/1914>

³⁸ https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/ATTACHMENT_IV-UNICEF_Procedure_for_Ethical_Standards.PDF

³⁹ <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/102>

⁴⁰ <https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/2019-05/UNICEF-Strategy-Prevent-Respond-Sexual-Exploitation-Abuse-Sexual-Harassment-January-2019.pdf>

⁴¹ <http://www.uneval.org/document/download/3444>

⁴² UNICEF Evaluation Office (2019), Children on the Move Evaluation Concept Note

⁴³The course is available at: <https://agora.unicef.org/course/info.php?id=7380>.

2020; see Annex 13. Data collection phase II will undergo additional review. In-country approval will be sought via the UNICEF country offices, should it be a requirement.

The Evaluation Team will at all times ensure that their approach includes a systematic and objective assessment of the programme implementation and results from a gender perspective⁴⁴. For example, the evaluation approach will take into account the disaggregation of indicator results; and evaluation questions will integrate gender equality considerations. The information and data collected during the course of evaluation will ensure it contributes to a gender-sensitive perspective on the situation of boys and girls on the move. Gender equality issues will be mainstreamed in all sections of the evaluation report, rather than mentioned only in a separate section on gender (see Section 3.7.1).

3.5 Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix (Annex 2) provides an evaluation instrument for the Team and a source of triangulation. The Evaluation Matrix links the evaluation criteria to required information and sources. As is evident in the Evaluation Matrix Table, a list of more probing questions was prepared for the 10 key questions.

An interview protocol has been developed, to ensure interviews for different stakeholders' cover (as relevant) the scope of the ten evaluation questions (Annex 8). A set of detailed country focused questions against programme outputs and activities has been drafted tailored for each country.⁴⁵ A preliminary list of stakeholder categories per country were identified and evaluation questions linked to each group (Annex 3).

3.6 Data collection

Travel is restricted within the countries of focus for this evaluation. UNICEF COs are rapidly amending their work plans. For instance, training planned can no longer take place in a group setting. Other activities are likely to be downsized.

Given the current context, field-based data collection will not be possible for this evaluation over the spring of 2020, nor are activities involving direct person-to-person contact, until host governments declare it is safe to resume such direct contact. Adjustments had to be made to preferred data collection methods and work plan during inception and are outlined below.

Overall, a mixed methods approach is planned for this evaluation drawing from a range of tools available for use in social research, triangulating across data sources. Both primary and secondary sources of information will be employed. For the latter documents have been provided via the secure UNICEF *Shared Workspace* with password access to the evaluators. New reports and documents are being added as the evaluation progresses. For primary sources of information, interviews - both opened-ended and semi-structured - will be undertaken. For Skype interviews a set of questions are prepared in advance, with a separate set of questions for different stakeholder groups (annex 8). The Evaluation Team had discussed in detail on how best to capture the voices of children on the move themselves. However, consulting with children directly is not possible until the COVID-19 pandemic has abated, and it is looking less likely that this will be the case within the timeframe foreseen for data collection for this evaluation. The Evaluation Team nevertheless remain optimistic and have prepared a more innovative approach for consulting with children (Annex 5). If, in the autumn of 2020, children are to be contacted

⁴⁴ Gender is a social construct built through cultural, political and social practices that defines the roles of women, girls, men and boys, as well as the social definitions of what it means to be masculine and feminine. Gender roles are taught, learned and absorbed and vary between and even within cultures ([IASC Gender Handbook](#), February 2018, p.16)

⁴⁵ To develop the country focused questions, a file was prepared with all expected outputs and known activities for each COTM component, specifying where outputs and indicators differed by jurisdiction. Broad questions were prepared under each component and output. As such the questions were formulated drawing on information from annual and biannual reports, the revised logframe and the budgeted activities (from file dated March 2019) and some preliminary inception interviews. Using this as a basis, three country semi-structured interview guide sets of questions are drafted, evolving these questions further.

directly via a National Evaluator, confidentiality and relevant ethical protocols must be followed. The Country Office’s guidance will be sought for the selection of children.

Quantitative data will include secondary data (financial reports, logframe indicators, numerical monitoring data collected to measure progress against the logframe indicators, survey answers). Qualitative information will be obtained through interviews with various stakeholders, (which will be content analysed to determine patterns of responses, and themes).

An evaluation matrix to guide the evaluation has been prepared (Annex 2). Data collection tools include the following:

- Interview question guide at country level for different components, by stakeholder category. Interview questions allow for variation by country context across Somaliland/Puntland, Ethiopia and Sudan with some common questions (Annex 8).
- A protocol for consulting with children (Annex 5).
- A template to analyse reports, programme documents, MoUs and other secondary sources of information (Annex 4).
- Survey/Questionnaires for (i) UNICEF staff (ii) UNICEF partners working on COTM in each country. Preliminary versions have been drafted, with work continuing into the early data collection phase.
- Mapping of funding and human resources (to be done).

Table 6 below outlines two scenarios for data collection: with the possibility for national evaluators to travel to programme sites (left hand side) or without the possibility to travel (right hand side).

Table 6: Adjusted plans for data collection following COVID-19 pandemic

Original data collection methods in concept note adjusted for the possibility of travel possible at a later date, for national consultants	Alternative data collection methods (also see risk and mitigation matrix)
Mapping of indicator progress against baselines (quantitative)	Same
A desk review of relevant project documentation and other relevant publications on child protection and children on the move	Same
Expert inputs from the Evaluation Reference Group, other UN agencies, or others working with migrant children who provide information based on their experiences	Same
Preparation of an evaluation instruments to document and analyse progress towards activities and outputs (see below)	Same
Visits to sites to interview key COTM stakeholders at decentralized level	<p>Earlier survey containing both quantitative and qualitative questions</p> <p>To be administered to (i) UNICEF staff; (ii) partner stakeholders.</p> <p>Phone interviews by the national consultant with key national counterparts (particularly</p>

Original data collection methods in concept note adjusted for the possibility of travel possible at a later date, for national consultants	Alternative data collection methods (also see risk and mitigation matrix)
	government, national NGOs, implementing partners and national institutions)
Direct on-site observation to enable evaluators to see how UNICEF partners and UNICEF staff are operating with services provider (output 6) sharing information (output 6), training (output 5). If possible, observation at university social services classes would be useful (output 5), or observation on targeted capacity building for law enforcement (output 8)	Cancelled. Request photos of programme delivery sites and service provision (either taken by the UNICEF country offices or to be taken later). Apply UNICEF's data protection regulations on taking photos in which children may be depicted.
Skype interviews with key stakeholders engaged in the COTM programme	A larger range and number of skype and telephone interviews with key stakeholders engaged in the COTM programme. The best method for communication will be selected depending on interviewee preference.
Focus group interviews with children and communities benefiting from the COTM programme	Detailed review to draw out voices of children in a range of research products including those developed through the programme (liaison with UNICEF Office of Research (OoR)-Innocenti), and others. After a reflection at the end of June 2020, National Evaluators may consult with or collect feedback from children individually in a way that is respectful of social distancing and other COVID-19 related mitigation measures (Annex 5).
Case studies – cross examination of themes, or of locations, to understand factors that contributed to outputs and outcomes, or to fully understand operational dynamics of COTM	Case studies based on secondary data and telecommunications, – cross examination of themes, or of locations, to understand factors that contributed to outputs and outcomes, or to fully understand operational dynamics of COTM
Confirmative survey with UNICEF and partner stakeholders containing both quantitative and qualitative questions	Summary note with evaluation findings, or on-line conference for UNICEF and partner stakeholders to confirm findings.

3.6.1 Surveys

A survey with UNICEF staff and UNICEF partners in all three implementation countries will be administered in June/July 2020. The survey will ask for examples of how or what really worked well for enhanced protection for children on the move. The survey will be conducted electronically to UNICEF staff (and international partners) or through telephone/skype interviews for national and local partners, guided by the following:

- The respondents invited to participate in the survey will be at liberty to participate based on their own interest and motivation ('informed consent'). Responses will be analysed based on gender and location, role/type of entity, level of involvement in project implementation.
- Given that some countries have taken different pathways to implementation and are at different stages of implementation, care will be taken to ensure that the survey does not assume one path towards COTM implementation.
- This survey will ask about the most important achievements of the DFID-funded COTM programme in the past 2-3 years, asking for concrete examples of what really worked well for enhanced protection for children on the move.
- The survey will request respondents to outline the biggest challenges to improve prevention and protection for children for the four relevant outputs envisaged in the programme.
- A question will focus on recommendations and suggestions for sustainability.

The sample for (i). staff survey will be all UNICEF staff working on child protection (and planning, monitoring and evaluation) in each country. The sample for (ii) UNICEF partner survey will have fewer questions and will be partners have been involved in work on the ground. For partner interviews, the survey may be translated into local languages specific to the survey countries (Amharic for Ethiopia, Arabic for Sudan and Somali for Somalia).

3.6.2 Document review

Significant time will be spent on reviewing existing documents, to understand the operations, the history of the COTM programme and to harvest evidence of progress. A framework for reviewing documents has been prepared (Annex 4). The Evaluators will continue to review UNICEF's [Knowledge Domain of the COTM Policy Section](#).

One aspect of the document review will be for accountability purposes – whether the implementation of the COTM programme reflects the programme plans, and if differences exist, the Team will seek to clarify why and how differences related to adaptive programming for the country context. Quantitative data will be mined from the programme document review, to answer basic questions related to the number of persons reached/trained in each country, and the types of children reached by the programme. The number and type of personnel working under the COTM programme will also be analysed and the programme costs against activities.

Following discussions with the COTM Programme Coordinator on what information is likely to be available, the evaluators will request meeting minutes; country programme reports; performance ratings for activities that strengthened the social service workforce for child protection; reports from migrant desks or centres; reports on case management set-up. Age appropriate information materials shared with children on the move and communities such as life skills materials will also be requested. The research conducted under Output 4 (and other reports) will be reviewed to extract important aspects of children's voices for particular evaluation questions. Programme notes, capacity building or advocacy materials used for justice and law enforcement authorities will also be requested.

The documents will be requested via the Evaluation Office, or directly to interviewees who have been in contact with an Evaluation Team member. UNICEF confidentiality and data security guidelines will be followed, particularly where any documents are deemed to be politically sensitive or contain any details on children.

3.6.3 Consulting children

Legal and protection frameworks stipulate that where possible, children should be provided the opportunity to be heard, and children should participate in the activities that impact their lives. There are a number of reasons for which it is important to consider the feasibility of doing so (respectful of social distancing) in this evaluation (Annex 5). Firstly, during phase 1 of data collection (April – June), the Evaluation Team will thoroughly review available research that has been produced in which the voices of children on the move are presented and summarize key points against specific evaluation questions. The results will be used to inform and cross tabulate findings from any interviews with service providers /discussions with children that may take place (later). Important areas to examine in the document review are:

1. What children think about the existing services provided for their protection.
2. How best to protect children on the move (according to children themselves) from violence, exploitation and abuse.

Secondly, in phase 2 of data collection (July through September), the following two options will be considered:

Method 1: Feedback /consultation with individual children that are respectful of social distancing⁴⁶

Feedback from individual children will be obtained on an individual basis. The detailed approach for this method has been prepared (Annex 5). The annex suggests how the service provider and/or the national evaluators could manage this exercise, the size of the sample, as well as the different tools for obtaining feedback, which are: 1. Using open-ended questions; 2. Using coloured cards to indicate their view 3. Filling out a questionnaire; 4. Having a phone conversation with adolescents. It also presents a list of measures that will be adopted to mitigate the most likely risks.

Method 2: Explore how various COTM program implementation personnel are ensuring that they capture children's voices in their implementation of different strategies.

Through remote key informant interviews, enquire with the different service providers on their engagement with adolescents and COTM and their overall involvement in the design, implementation and monitoring of the programme. Limited documentation has been seen so far by the Evaluation Team of engagement of COTM. However, questions will be asked in all key informant interviews about how this has occurred, with evidence requested (Annex 8). A methodology, protocol and a detailed approach for this method, including what literature and data the evaluation team would review, as well as the questions that it would pose to service providers to assess the extent to which they put children at the centre of the services that they provide has been developed.

The proposal for engaging children in phase II will undergo the UNICEF external ethical review process that is mandatory for any data collection efforts involving children. The evaluation team had to adjust the original approach planned in light of the COVID-19 situation in countries under scrutiny. As such, the proposed approach does no longer include the option of direct face-to-face consultation by the international members of the Evaluation Team with children for the purposes of this evaluation.

⁴⁶ A number of these methods have been adapted from the webinar presented by Dr. Deborah Lupton, Ph.D. Professor at Centre for Social Research in Health and Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney.

3.7 Analytical approaches

The Evaluation Team will use triangulation and other methods to transform the data collected through a mixed methods approach into findings, which in turn will form the basis of the evaluation's conclusions and recommendations. The data will be reviewed and analysed to identify key themes, patterns, discourses, contradictions and dissonance, relationships and explanations relevant to the evaluation questions and indicators in the evaluation matrix.

3.7.1 Gender perspective in data collection and data analysis

The following table outlines how the Evaluation Team will include a gender perspective throughout the evaluation.

Table 7: Gender perspective in data collection and analysis

While carrying out <u>secondary</u> data collection and analysis, the evaluation team will examine:	While carrying out <u>primary</u> data collection and analysis, the evaluation team will ensure:
The extent to which data that is collected by all stakeholders in the programme (governments, NGOs, and UNICEF staff) is disaggregated by age, sex, and disability as well as the extent to which their gender specific needs are being addressed.	Key informant interviews are conducted with line ministries that are specifically responsible for the welfare of women and children.
The extent to which all children on the move, irrespective of their gender are able to participate in the design and implementation of the programme and encouraged to provide feedback including through discussions in sex-segregated groups and anonymous feedback boxes left in accessible places.	Briefing will be held with national evaluators to ensure that all team members adopt an age, gender and diversity sensitive approach.
How gender mainstreaming and gender equality programming ⁴⁷ are addressed in training material and curricula for national counterparts (social service workers, immigration officers, etc.).	If and when obtaining the input of children on the move, the views of both male and females will be obtained.
The extent to which SOPs and instructions that different stakeholders use to identify, assist, and protect children on the move, are sufficiently gender sensitive.	Follow international standards when interviewing children and survivors of GBV. ⁴⁸
How the COTM programme is designed to maximize the use of local skills and capacities, including the skills and capacities of women and youth.	Ask about any unintended negative consequences that may have resulted from the programme, even those designed with the best intentions (barriers to access, or gender-based violence).

⁴⁷ Gender equality programming uses robust analysis of the different needs, roles, relationships and experiences of women, girls, men and boys in the assessment, planning, implementation and review of the assistance (including protection). Gender equality programming supports equal access to and participation in humanitarian services by all diverse members of a population. Within this framework, women's and girls' empowerment programming seeks to change power relations that assign women and girls a low social status in an effort to redress debilitating inequality (The Gender Handbook, p. 19).

⁴⁸ [ALNAP, Evaluation of Humanitarian Action](#), 2016, p. 55

3.7.2 Process tracing (for thematic case studies)

Some of the data collected will be analysed through **process tracing**, which is a useful method when the pathways of change are not certain, for example when multiple processes occur in parallel. It will involve taking a broad view of the overall context and assist in understanding how a given input (activity, resource) led to a specific outcome. Process tracing will be used to check pieces of evidence, sequencing of time, trends, and determine where there is an absence of evidence for thematic areas. Process tracing will address some challenges faced in quantitative analysis such as bias in analyzing data. In practice, the Evaluation Team will look for evidence during the evaluation process, to increase confidence that an outcome came about because of specific contributions. Evidence will be gathered through a desk review in the first place which will be then completed by primary data collection to fill information gaps. Firstly, in consultation with the COTM Programme advisor, and through a review of the biannual and annual reports, what data is available to assess evidence of change at impact and outcome levels will be determined. Then evidence will be collected on the inputs, activities and outputs that have taken place in a specific period of time by UNICEF and partners. The Evaluation Team will establish whether, and how, a potential cause or causes influenced change or set of changes (using causal inference tests⁴⁹).

Careful description and timing of change is important in process tracing. The strength of evidence linking programme performance to any changes for each thematic area will be important. Alternative ideas about what contributed to change or how change might have come about will also be part of this process. Evidence or 'traces' of the steps and UNICEF's contribution towards this theme will be traced backwards to document UNICEF's COTM contribution. This information will be then compiled to develop causal pathways. Data will be analysed by assessing their explanatory power in relation to the causal sequences for the identified outcomes. Then, an assessment of the contribution of each causal sequence to the observed change will be undertaken. The team will carefully consider potential bias of sources of evidence when conducting the analysis. When applying process tracing, the access to the right amount and type of information, including access to the stakeholders, is primordial to have a good knowledge of the programme and develop various tests.⁵⁰

3.7.3 Qualitative data analysis

Qualitative analysis of secondary data: The evaluators will use rigorous and logical processes to analyse qualitative data. The team has already started the analysis of secondary data and will continue to do so in parallel to the primary data collection. This will allow the identification of gaps in evidence from the secondary data and indicate what are the information needs to be prioritized during primary data collection. During the desk review, the team has been using different tools to keep document review comments in a structure way (Annex 4). Structured review forms are particularly useful to summarize and note key aspects of documents. Rubrics might also be used to ensure consistency between different reviewers or consistency over time.

Qualitative data analysis of primary data: For evaluation purposes, **thematic analysis** is a useful method to analyse and interpret data collected from interviews, focus groups and case studies. Qualitative data collected by the Evaluation Team will be coded according to a pre-defined coding framework. The initial codes will be generated by the team through a deductive approach. They will be based on the evaluation questions, issues that have emerged during the inception phase, programme documents, the programme ToC and hypothesis. To avoid the drawback of missing participant's unanticipated responses, the team will conduct the coding of 5-10% of the documentation before

⁴⁹ Tests necessary for affirming casual inference include: Straw in the wind; hoop test; doubly decisive; smoking gun.

⁵⁰ In the current context of COVID-19, one of the risks is to come to inconclusive results if the evidence collected cannot fully support a causal sequence. The Evaluation Team will collect as much evidence as is possible, and analysis the data (depending on the type of data collected) as inputs into process tracing.

discussing the potential addition of codes that were omitted. Codes will be then grouped into categories and overarching themes.

Other methods might be used to synthesize and analyse the data, including **descriptive analysis** to understand the contexts in which the joint programme has evolved, and to describe its various types of interventions as well as **narrative analysis** to portray a case or experience. Should the evaluation be able to conduct interviews with children, these methods will be employed.

3.7.4 Statistical and numerical data analysis

Statistical analysis of primary data: For the survey, the data will be collected through Survey Monkey and then exported into Excel. The Evaluation Team will use statistics to organize, understand and present quantitative data, including categorical (nominal, ordinal) and numerical. Descriptive statistics will be used to illustrate and summarise data in a meaningful way.

Cross tabulation, frequency tables, charts and graphs will be used to present the survey results, in particular those which will be particularly important or complex. Particular attention will be also given to common emerging trends and outliers.

Numerical analysis of secondary data: The analysis of secondary data will be similar to the analysis of primary data and will be conducted through descriptive statistics. The data could include, for example, any survey based secondary data, programme financial reports, numerical monitoring data collected to measure progress against the logframe indicators or relevant government statistics.

3.7.5 Data triangulation

To control bias as well as ensure accuracy and reliability, triangulation within and across methods will be used. Methodological triangulation will ensure more than one option is used to gather data. For example, results from interviews with UNICEF staff will be checked against interviews with partners in the field, survey results and monitoring reports. The same questions will be asked to similar stakeholders to ensure consistency. Inferences or conclusions will not be drawn from data collected until all information obtained is cross-checked to verify the accuracy of the data. The evaluation matrix (Annex 2) demonstrates how every key evaluation question will be answered through multiple sources of evidence, using different methods. The quality of the evidence for each of the main evaluation questions will be assessed using a three-point scale.

Table 8: Triangulation scales⁵¹

Scale	Description
3	High degree of triangulation – more than three sources of evidence of good quality
2	Satisfactory degree of triangulation – two sources of evidence of good quality or more than two sources of variable quality
1	Limited degree of triangulation – only two sources of evidence of variable quality

For some aspects, a high degree of triangulation may be difficult, given the current circumstances. For example, primary data from children/communities may not be possible to obtain until a later phase in the evaluation; information from local implementing partners may be uneven; and contact with local

⁵¹ Given the COVID-19 context, the Evaluation Team is expecting some difficulties to reach key informants, in particular partners and government staff, which will lead to instances of limited degree of triangulation. When interesting findings are found but expressed by less than two sources of evidence of good quality, the team will present those findings as 'avenues that could be explored further' in any subsequent exercise.

government officials will be erratic and difficult. If some findings embody less confidence due to the inability to sufficiently cover all stakeholders, considerable effort will be made to use other sources of evidence, and available documented data with views from these stakeholders. The evaluators may also draw on information from other similar evaluations.⁵² The Evaluation Team will indicate clearly where findings require more extensive investigation. Such findings will serve as *'avenues that could be explored further'* with a clear indication that the finding do not reach a high degree of confidence.

3.8 Risks and mitigation strategies

The focus of the evaluation in each country will be on DFID funded activities, but it is inevitable that these activities are linked to or aligned with other UNICEF child protection strategies in the country. Care will be taken to check which activities would not have been possible without the opportunity DFID funding provided.

The COVID-19 Pandemic will significantly affect this evaluation (and programme implementation in each of the countries). The main challenges are:

- The inability of the international team to travel to the four programme sites due to travel restrictions and restrictions of movement (shelter-in-place or confinement);
- Office closures that mean that UNICEF country offices as well as national counterparts may not be available for remote interview (although this can be mitigated through electronic communications);
- De-prioritization of evaluation activities versus COVID-19 response activities which could mean low response rates on online surveys, etc.

Data collection methods now are limited to an online survey, online interviews and telephone interviews as soon as possible, and before the situation in individual countries becomes worse. The Evaluation Team will have to anticipate that a significant percentage of Key Informants may not be able to find the time or have the technology for interview.

The Evaluation Team will examine the impact of COVID-19, by including a COVID-19 question during interviews. Following a review at the end of June 2020, the evaluation may continue to ask how the COTM programme has adjusted its activities since the application of the Level 3 Scale-Up to all Country Offices. Question as to the effect of the COVID-19 virus on the programme are included in five amended Evaluation Questions (see Table 4 above). Risk and mitigation strategies including for COVID-19 have been developed (Annex 6).

3.9 Use and influence plan

The Evaluation Team will present their preliminary findings through a zero draft report addressing programme design elements through four theories of action (for Ethiopia, Sudan, Somaliland and Puntland) and showing emerging findings and underlying evidence for theory-based analysis and thematic analysis by mid-September 2020. This will be in PowerPoint format. Following validation, a draft report will be prepared, and finalised following a series of reviews including by the ERG, COs and ROs (see Annex 9 for report format). A final evaluation report which includes at least ten data visualizations, a master PowerPoint (PPT) and five learning briefs will then be prepared to be shared with and for wider circulation to relevant project partners and stakeholders. A Geros quality review will then take place.

Primary users will be UNICEF offices, UNICEF HQ, and its partners (international and national organizations) and DFID as donor (Table 9 below). It is recommended that the executive summary and recommendations are translated into local languages for local partners and government sub-national

⁵² e.g. the DFID funded programme due to end in March 2020, *Protecting Children on the Move in West and Central Africa* or the Dutch funded programme set to end in July 2020: *Inclusive jobs and education for forcibly displaced persons and host communities – protecting and empowering children on the move.*

staff (Bureau level and Migrant Response Centres (MRCs) in Ethiopia, case workers in Somaliland/Puntland) in the countries of focus. The Evaluation Team would also expect that the evaluation results at the national level reach the trainers of the social service workforce and the social service workforce itself, for example those engaged in training in-services case workers in the five universities of Somalia. The evaluation should also be shared on the [Knowledge Domain of the COTM Policy Section](#) and the report should be published online so that it can be accessed by academics, researchers, and evaluation companies and individuals that work of these and similar issues.

3.9.1 Suggestions for sharing evaluation results with children

Based on findings from the field, in particularly based on consultation from children, the final Evaluation Report will highlight on one page, some key evaluation findings that may be of interest to children on the move. Messages would have related to evidence where a message could be portrayed (worded) and translated in a way that does not require high levels of literacy. For example, *“different groups are getting better at coming together to follow-up with you as you continue your journey”* or *“we have found that because we have trained our social staff to help you with bad things that may have happened to you, it is easier to talk to them.”* Should the evaluation find evidence of ways of ensuring that some implementing actors have devised mechanisms within the programme structures for children’s voices to be fed back into the program, these will be used and highlighted in the evaluation report as a lesson learned.

The child friendly summary can subsequently be prepared by UNICEF or together with UNICEF programme staff. A brief with a summary in plain language, cartoons, or graphically, can be widely circulated.⁵³ It is recommended that the country offices could consider how the broader findings from the COTM could be shared in a workshop with young people in a youth friendly way.

3.9.2 Dissemination of evaluation

UNICEF HQ will take care of the standard dissemination process for evaluation reports (dissemination to DFID, relevant country offices, regional offices and partner organisations as appropriate). A PowerPoint with the main findings will be prepared by the Evaluation Team, for use in dissemination. It is recommended that UNICEF widely publicise the summary of the evaluation through their newsletters, migration and child protection shared workspaces, website, twitter account and other social media. As the evaluation is intended as a global public good informing the sector, contributing to learning and knowledge exchange on what works for strengthening child protection systems for children on the move, a number of reports, in different formats may be developed for different sets of stakeholders.

⁵³ UNICEF, Child Protection Resource Pack-How to Plan, Monitor and Evaluate Child Protection Programs, <https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/CPR-WEB.pdf>, p. 215

Table 9: Evaluation report users

Stakeholder	Reason for interest in evaluation report
UNICEF staff working directly on the COTM programme.	Those involved in implementing COTM will be encouraged to hold workshops with their teams and partners in order to reflect on the report and define its implications.
UNICEF staff at EASRO and MENA and UNICEF HQ	Supporting Country Offices, as above.
UNICEF child protection programme staff and those working on the issues of public financing for child protection	Will be interested in lessons learned on child protection.
Staff from UNICEF Innovation Centre	Interested in obtaining feedback on the UPSHIFT implementation.
DFID (donor)	The evaluation will contribute to UNICEF's accountability for its performance and results from this programme. DFID would also be interested in lessons learning on trafficking and protection of vulnerable children.
Governments in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somaliland/Puntland	Although recommendations will not be directed at them (but directed exclusively at UNICEF), governments have the capacity to effect systems change and will be interested in evaluation recommendations (e.g. ensure SOPs are in place, improve case management, encourage and hire more social services workers, or set up alternatives to detention).
Participating government staff at sub-national levels in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somaliland/Puntland	As above as they are implementing any government systems change.
UN level with key protection partners that work in assisting and protecting children on the move (e.g. IOM, UNHCR and Save the Children) and other partners implementing on the ground	Likely to be interested in information on the child protection sector, and learning and knowledge exchange on what works for strengthening child protection systems for children on the move.
Other donors (e.g. the Netherlands, The EU)	Other donors who have prioritized the support for programmes that tackle child protection in fragile or humanitarian settings may also be interested in the lessons learned and UNICEF's approach.
Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the Alliance on Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.	At a global level the evaluation will be interesting for certain bodies working on child protection to inform on what works for strengthening child protection systems.
Different UN Human Rights bodies and mechanisms dealing with children such as the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants may be interested in findings	

4. Programme of Work

4.1 Work completed

The evaluation began on February 24, 2020. During the inception phase the Evaluation Team undertook the activities outlined below.

Preliminary desk review of project information: The document review (available programme reports provided in a UNICEF shared space⁵⁴) has begun and will continue throughout the evaluation period.

Preliminary interviews: The Evaluation Team conducted at least 14 preliminary interviews (Annex 7) and presented the first draft of this report (virtually) at an Evaluation Reference Group meeting.

Development of specific evaluation tools: The evaluation matrix has been completed. Ten evaluation questions had been prioritized before the evaluation began, with three of these were weighted as major questions. Five of these have been adjusted to reflect the COVID-19 pandemic, and the weighting of one has changed from minor to major. Assigning criteria to measuring the evaluations questions has been discussed, and scales devised. An interview protocol has been developed. A detailed protocol for consulting with children was prepared early in the inception phase but revised due to changed travel plans. The survey for UNICEF staff and partners has been drafted and will be tested and finalized by 10 June 2020.

Ethical review of the proposed evaluation methodology (phase I): UNICEF contractor Health Media Lab reviewed the proposed methods for data collection (phase I) and analysis with emphasis on informed consent, confidentiality and data protection. Ethical approval was granted on 22 May 2020 (see Annex 13). For data collection phase II, which might involve direct contact with children and communities, additional ethical approval will be sought at a later stage.

Familiarization with ‘process tracing’: Following three in-depth sessions with Dr. Barbara Befani to assess the use of process tracing in the evaluation, a plan on how to use process tracing for the two thematic areas is being prepared.

Adaptation and contingency planning due to the COVID-19 pandemic: When the first draft of this Inception Report was prepared when it was not fully known whether or not travel for the International Evaluation Team could be delayed until later in the year, so the Team could ensure they consulted with national partners and children. The Evaluation Team and Manager spent considerable time discussing how to operationalize the evaluation concept note given the COVID-19 pandemic (including logistics, evaluation methodology, questions, timelines and reporting requirements). Guidance came from UNICEF’s evaluation office through briefings and a Technical Note how the UNICEF Evaluation Function can respond to the COVID-19. Evaluation Team members also attended some webinars on data collection during COVID-19.⁵⁵ The terms of reference for national evaluators were adjusted and sent to the country offices for review and action.

Preparation of the inception report: Considerable work had to be done to revise drafts of the Inception Report in line with ERG comments and definite travel restrictions. Consequently, the inception phase has been more drawn out. Given the COVID-19 situation, the evaluation will move forward in a more iterative manner, with the inception and data collection phase running in parallel for a while.

4.2 Phases of work

The UNICEF Evaluation Manager prepared a Master Work plan, with key dates and deliverables due. Table 10 was prepared to align with this Master Plan but includes adjustments due to COVID-19. This

⁵⁴ The objective of this process was to understand the overarching framework governing the implementation of the DFID programme; including targets and indicators.

⁵⁵ Webinars: Conducting Qualitative Fieldwork during COVID-19; Discussion on Challenges and Strategies for M&E in the Time of COVID-19

Table outlines the main evaluation phases and what product and feedback is expected at each phase and by whom.

Table 10: Updated work plan

Phase 1 Inception Period	Dates	Responsible in Evaluation Team
Briefings with evaluation manager, team planning, desk review of project related documents, process tracing training, interviews with ERG and some others, evaluation framework and matrix development	Late February – April	Evaluation Team
Preparation and submission of Draft Report (IR)	3 April	UM
Inclusion of comments on IR	Up to April 30	UM (inputs from Team)
Ethical review preparation and submission	6 May	MK & RA
Further interviews with UNICEF NY staff	6-9 April	MK, RA, NN, UM
ERG Meeting	9 April	TT, MK, RA, NN, UM
Finalise IR	1 May	UM, NN, MK
Phase II Data Collection and Analysis Step 1		
Preparation of four pre-mission matrices and draft theories of action reflecting the literature/desk-based analysis	May 6	RA, UM, NN
Further preparation for remote data collection/ field work (including survey)	April - May	Evaluation Team
Interviews with UNICEF staff in Sudan (RA), Ethiopia, (UM), Somaliland/Puntland (NN) – focus on COTM implementation between Oct 2017-April 16, 2020.	April/May	NEs, MK, RA, NN, UM plus members of Eval Office.
Some interviews with government staff in Sudan (RA), Ethiopia, (UM), Somaliland/Puntland (NN)	May/June	RA, NN, UM, MK, NEs, Introduction and contact details from CO
Some interviews with implementing partners/other partners in Sudan, Ethiopia, Somaliland/Puntland	May/June	RA, NN, UM, MK, NEs, Introduction and contact details from CO
Survey sent to UNICEF staff	9 June to run until 19 June	RA, NN, UM, MK
National evaluators start and are briefed	15 June	NEs, MK, RA, NN, UM plus members of Eval Office.
Translation of partner survey into national language	18-19 June finalised on June 22	NEs
Survey sent to DFID/COTM implementing partners.	23 June to run until 7 July	RA, NN, UM, MK
Update country matrices with preliminary analysis of findings and update Theories of Action	June 18/19/22/23	RA, NN, UM, MK
Strategic Moment of Reflection or “Pause”: Review of Progress to Date and draft Theories of Action - PPT prepared Feedback from ERG and Evaluation Steering Group (ESG) ⁵⁶	June 24/25	ERG, ESG, Evaluation Team and TT

⁵⁶ ERG = Evaluation Reference Group: EST = Evaluation Steering Group

Phase II Data Collection and Analysis Step 2		
Continuation of interviews with UNICEF staff and partners, including an emphasis on how UNICEF has adapted to COVID-19 through COTM. Interviews with government and implementing partner staff in Sudan (RA), Ethiopia, (UM), Somaliland/Puntland (NN)	July/Aug/Sept/Oct	RA, NN, UM, MK, NEs, Introduction and contact details from CO
<i>If possible: Site visits, interviews with children/communities, observations, interviews with partners not previously interviewed, especially at the local level</i>	<i>Sept/Oct</i>	<i>NEs</i>
Analysis of UNICEF survey results	June/July	MK
Analysis of implementing partner survey results	July	Translated by NE Compiled by MK
Analysis of qualitative interviews	Aug	NN RA UM MK
Coding and analysis of secondary data	Aug	NN RA UM MK
Analysing how Theory of Actions fit the overall programme Theory of Change	Aug	NN RA UM MK NE
Conduct process tracing on cross border management results	Mid Aug	NN RA NE
Conduct process tracing on system strengthening results	Mid Aug	UM MK NE
Preparation of triangulation matrix	Sept	UM MK
Zero Draft Report for EO – PPT Format	Mid Sept	UM with contributions from RA, MK, NN
Phase III Reporting		
Report drafting; sharing of chapter drafts with EO	Early Oct	MK, RA, NN, UM, NEs
Debriefing virtual workshop with CO stakeholders to present initial findings, recommendations and feedback	Mid Oct	MK, RA, NN, UM, NEs
Draft evaluation report shared with ESG and ERG	20 Oct	UM
Feedback in the form of consolidated comments and questions on report from Evaluation Office, following 3 rd ERG meeting	30 Oct	TT
Revised report submitted to evaluation manager for EO comment	Mid Nov	UM
Submission draft final report (with executive summary, all visuals and full annexes)	10 Dec	UM
Circulate final draft evaluation report to ESG and ERG for correction of factual errors/omissions	Mid Dec	TT
Draft Master PPT and 5 Learning Briefs	Early Jan '21	UM, MK, NN
Phase IV Dissemination		
Finalization of evaluation report: preface, design, corrections from ESG/ERG	End Jan '21	TT, UM
Finalisation of PPT + Learning Briefs and submission of data	End Jan '21	UM, MK

Legend: NEs = National Evaluators TT=Tina Tordjman-Nebe UM=Una Murray RA=Reem Alsalem NN=Nahashon Njugi MK=Marisel Kislig

4.3 Team composition

The Evaluation Team consists of members with country-level experience in Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia, and a knowledge of these jurisdictions (Annex 11 outlines the expertise of the international Evaluation Team). National evaluators are required for Ethiopia, Sudan, Somaliland and Puntland, who can work independently and seize opportunities for data collection as they arise – despite the ongoing COVID-19 crisis.

4.4 Management arrangements

Direct supervision for the evaluation is provided by the Evaluation Manager from UNICEF's Evaluation Office, ensuring quality and independence of the evaluation and alignment to relevant standards and ethical guidelines. Guidance on programmatic issues is being provided by the Evaluation Steering Group, an offshoot of the DFID COTM Programme Team. This Group has three designated focal points from the concerned UNICEF Country Offices, and two staff each of the Headquarters Programme Division and Evaluation Office. The advisory organ for the evaluation is the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG). This Group comprises eight UNICEF advisors from headquarters and regional offices and two DFID advisors. The ERG is supporting the evaluation at key moments and provides technical inputs, ensuring the high technical quality of the evaluation products.

4.5 Quality assurance

All deliverables will be carefully examined before submission with regard to content, structure, consistency, layout, spelling to ensure that they meet UNICEF requirements. From the evaluation team's side, the Team Leader will have overall responsibility of assuring quality, triangulation and ensuring evidence-based approaches are used. From the UNICEF Evaluation Office side, a Senior Evaluation Specialist (Beth Plowman) has the overall responsibility for assuring quality and adherence to UNEG norms and standards, including ethical guidelines. Care will be taken to examine overall consistency and coherence between findings, conclusions and recommendations. International team members will be encouraged to make clear distinctions between types of evidence (strong, weak etc.) and ensure conclusions are carefully drawn in their own work and collaboration with national evaluators. To enhance rigor, an important aspect when analysing data will be to ensure evidence can be traced back to data sources⁵⁷. Data sources will be carefully logged. Evaluation Team members will be responsible to ensure a professional quality of written outputs at all times. A further aspect will be to ensure that all stakeholder comments are carefully considered in drafts.

UNICEF will use its GEROS Evaluation Quality Assurance Tool to ensure that the final evaluation report is complete and of acceptable quality.

4.6 Limitations

Undoubtedly the COVID-19 pandemic sweeping the world is the dominant factor affecting many aspects of this evaluation. This limitation has been reflected in the Risk and Mitigation strategies (Annex 6). Other limitations are noted below.

The available country plans, and country programming documents are not explicitly aligned with outputs and activities, which made it difficult to determine early on what is happening on the ground in the countries. Although the UNICEF Evaluation Office tried, it has been very difficult to schedule inception meetings with country offices in time for the Inception Report, some came late during the inception period. Key partners and stakeholder at the country level were difficult to identify but will be identified and interviewed during the data collection stage.

⁵⁷ Everything interviewees say will remain confidential, meaning that only the evaluation team will be aware of their answers. In the reports, names of interviewees will not be associated with their responses.

A face-to-face inception visit was due to be held in early April at UNICEF HQ but had to be shifted to an online modality due to coronavirus. The Evaluation Team will thus not have an opportunity for face-to-face meetings with UNICEF officials and the opportunity to attend in person the Evaluation Reference Group meeting. That the Evaluation Team is working remotely, without ever meeting face to face is a limitation, but the team is getting accustomed to each other's work style and complementing each other's specific skills.

4.7 Logistic support

The UNICEF Evaluation Office is providing logistical support for this evaluation, with Country Offices cooperating with the Evaluation Office. During the data collection phase, national evaluators will play an important role in setting up (and in some cases, conducting) interviews with key informants at national level.

Administrative support from UNICEF is proving extremely useful, given the complexity in organising interview across time zones, and guiding evaluators through the abundance of UNICEF documents and reports. Because of the COVID-19 travel restrictions, and the likelihood of more intense interviews by Skype, it is envisaged that the focal point/ liaison for this evaluation in each CO should be available more directly to the evaluation team (exigencies of service permitting).

One of the roles of the National Evaluators will be to support communications with national stakeholders, especially with non-UNICEF stakeholders such as relevant ministry and NGO representatives. The Evaluation Team will need support from country offices in identifying and locating current contact details of key stakeholders, for facilitating online or telephone meetings and motivating stakeholders' participation in the evaluation. The focal points for the COTM evaluation in the COs can help to send introductory emails, or telephone calls, so the national evaluators can set up interviews. For the online survey, the team will work with the COs focal points.

4.8 Allocation of work

An indicative estimated level of effort for different Team Members has been developed by the Evaluation Manager for the four core team members and aligned with the number of days for national evaluators.

The implementation of the evaluation will be conducted in five phases over the period February 2020 through to January 2021. The four core team members are expected to work between 14 and 22 person-weeks on this evaluation, over 12 months. The level of effort is indicative and may differ; it is given for costing and planning purposes. As country visits were cancelled the original plan for 10 days in field, 10 days preparation and follow-up with a total of 20 days each has changed and have been reallocated from original plan. Somaliland/Puntland counted as two separate data collection jurisdictions, therefore more time for data collection and analysis is required.

Table 11: Estimated level of effort by evaluation phase and team member

	Inception	Data Collection Phase I	Data Collection Phase II	Analyses	Reporting	Finalization	Total
UM	30	10	5	20	30	15	110
RA	15	10	5	20	10	10	70
NN	20	15	15	30	20	10	110
MK	10	10	10	20	5	15	70
UNICEF Support, excl. Management and Quality Assurance (QA)	4	1	2	0	1	12 (incl. copy-editing)	20
National Evaluators	---	10x4	15x4	15x4	5x4	---	180
Total	74	203		100	51	52	560

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Annex 1: Background context

This Annex contains some background information that is of relevance to the programme under evaluation. This information stems from a review of documents to date include those located in the [Knowledge Domain of the COTM Policy Section](#), as well as reports from other agencies. This information is presented as background and for reference.

A1.1 UN agencies important for UNICEF collaboration on migration

The situation of migrant children has been highlighted in recent decades and in particular as a result of strong advocacy efforts on the part of a number of actors. IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF have joint forces to highlight the urgent needs and vulnerabilities of children on the move in a number of contexts such as those arriving to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea as of 2015; Central America, as well as Libya.

IOM, the leading organization for migration assists in meeting the operational challenges of migration management; advancing the understanding of migration issues and encouraging social and economic development through migration, as well as upholding the human dignity and well-being of migrants. At country level, IOM is often responsible for the camp coordination and camp management cluster.

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, supports States in providing international protection to asylum-seekers and refugees, those who have fled their countries of origin because their lives are at risk. UNHCR is responsible for the reduction and prevention of statelessness. UNHCR holds periodic discussions with governments, other UN agencies and NGOs at the field level with the aim of facilitating a coordinated response in terms of shelter, humanitarian assistance and basic services, as well as on finding solutions to the plight of asylum-seekers and refugees.

Two **ILO** International labour Conventions (legal instruments) drawn up by the *ILO's* constituents (governments, employers and workers) concern children. ILO Convention 182 concerns the worst forms of child labour and Convention 138 concerns the minimum age for work. Roadmaps for eliminating the worst forms of child labour include a focus on child migrants. *Governments are encouraged to consider ways to address the potential vulnerability of children to, in particular the worst forms of child labour, in the context of migratory flows.* ILO has an increasing number of projects include a focus on migrant children. ILO's research deals with migrant children and where possible, relevant advocacy tools, events and policy advise include attention to child migrants, ILO also collaborates with 15 international organizations and NGOs in the Global Working Group on Children on the Move for a set of joint initiatives focusing on child migrants.

OHCHR works to promote, protect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their status, with a particular focus on those women, men and children who are vulnerable. OHCHR promotes a human rights-based approach to migration, which places the migrant at the centre of migration policies and governance and seeks to ensure that migrants are included in all relevant national action plans and strategies.⁵⁸

A1.2 The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

Recent and increased flows of people leaving their communities of origin, due to conflict, violence, or poverty has made migration and displacement an urgent but increasing polarizing global debate.⁵⁹ Human rights actors at national and international level are pushing to strengthen protective measures for children on the move.

In 2016, Heads of State and Government and High Representatives reaffirmed their intention “*to fully protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of status*” in the *New York Declaration*

⁵⁸ OHCHR, Migration and Human Rights, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/migration/pages/migrationandhumanrightindex.aspx>.

⁵⁹ UNICEF, Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, 2017, p.5

for *Refugees and Migrants*. A key outcome of the Declaration is the creation of two new Global Compacts, one on refugees and one on migrants, in which States articulated common protection commitments. Heads of State committed themselves to take all necessary steps to address the particular vulnerabilities of children during their entire journey from country of origin to country of arrival and to give primary consideration to the best interests of the child, in particular to those children who are unaccompanied and separated from their families. The Declaration also highlighted that the responsibility for the care of children on the move needs to be promptly entrusted to national child protection authorities rather than left to border or security officials.⁶⁰ Children on the move are entitled to a number of fundamental rights, particularly the following:

- Protection against non-discrimination
- Protection against violence, exploitation and neglect.
- Being informed about their rights and legal safeguards at all stages, have access to child-friendly information and counselling.
- That the child's best interests are assessed and taken into account as a primary consideration in all of the procedure that may affect the child.
- Respect for family unity and special protection in the event of separation.
- Children should not be detained for immigration related purposes, irrespective of their legal/migratory status or that of their parents as it is never in the child's best interests.

Following the adoption of the New York Declaration, a multilateral initiative supported by 26 organizations issued a document in which it highlighted six priority issues⁶¹ involving children on the move that the two compacts should consider and provide for.⁶²

1. Non-discrimination
2. Best interests of the child
3. Child protection
4. Child immigration detention
5. Access to services for refugee and migrant children
6. Sustainable solutions in children's best interests.

From its side, UNICEF also developed six policy asks to advocate for placing the best interests of children at the centre of the two 2018 Compacts.⁶³

UNICEF engages with the **UN Network on Migration**, established in 2018 to follow up, review and support the implementation of the Global Compact on Migration. One of its cross-cutting workstreams for future consideration put forward by the *Initiative for Child Rights* in the Global Compact is *Protecting the best interests of the child in the context of migration*.⁶⁴

The Initiative for Child Rights is driven by a civil society-led steering committee, co-convened by Save the Children and Terre des Hommes. It includes non-governmental and philanthropic organizations, multilateral institutions and experts and builds on the six key areas that were outlined in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. The Initiative organized a Global Conference on Children on the Move in 2017. The Initiative for Child Rights builds also on work done by its predecessor the **Inter-Agency Group on Children on the Move**, which was formed in 2011 following a global conference on Children on the Move in Barcelona in 2010 and which had focused on interagency collaboration.⁶⁵

⁶⁰ Para 32 of the *New York Declaration* states: "We will protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all refugee and migrant children, regardless of their status, and giving primary consideration at all times to the best interests of the child. This will apply particularly to unaccompanied children and those separated from their families; we will refer their care to the relevant national child protection authorities and other relevant authorities. We will comply with our obligations under the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*".

⁶¹ These are: Non-discrimination Best interests of the child Child protection Child immigration detention Access to services for refugee and migrant children Sustainable solutions in children's best interests

⁶² Children Rights in the Global Compacts, p. 16.

⁶³ UNICEF, Global Programme Framework

⁶⁴ <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/inputs-stakeholders>

⁶⁵ <https://www.childrenonthemove.org>

A1.3 Migration policy frameworks of relevance to the Horn of Africa

Migration is one of the prominent policy areas of **IGAD**, an eight-country trade block with countries mainly from the Horn of Africa. Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia are members. In 2012, IGAD adopted a *Regional Migration Policy Framework*, inspired by the AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2006). Within IGAD migration may be mainly treated under soft laws rather than legislation. The goal of the IGAD *Framework* is to foster a process of national migration policies that streamline migration management regionally and national, guide member states on how to manage migration programmes and recommend strategies to address various issues (e.g. labour migration, border management, irregular migration, forced displacement, internal migration, migration data, migration and development)

The **AU** policy migration policy framework has recently been revised with a plan of action covering 2018-2030. Recommended strategies of the Revised Migration policy framework for Africa and plan of action (2018 – 2030):

- Ensure that the rights of migrant children, adolescents and youths are effectively protected under national laws by incorporating relevant international instruments, particularly the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Youth Charter, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Convention Against Trans-national Organized Crime and its two Protocols; and ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- Ensure, through legislative policy, that migrant children, adolescents and youths have adequate access to gender-responsive and culturally appropriate health care, education and shelter.
- Ensure that national migration policies are linked to and coherent with policies relating to families.
- Promote informational/educational campaigns to raise awareness about the youth dimension of migration among migrants, those affected by migration, and policy makers and personnel involved in migration, especially in the managing the migration process.
- Develop gender-responsive policies that encourage and promote migration and sports.
- Foster exchanges.

A1.4 Migration and the EU

On the European side, an overarching framework for the external migration and asylum policy of the EU was launched in 2005 and further clarified in 2011. This Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) follows four objectives (of equal importance): managing legal migration; preventing and combatting irregular migration; maximizing the development impact of migration and promoting international protection. Further, EU-Africa Summits with heads of states and government take place every 3 years. These have also informed migration governance resulting in for example the partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment (2007) and an action plan on migration and mobility (2014).

From the EU side, the strongest instrument is the Rabat process, launched in 2006, which offers space for an operational partnership on migration between the EU, with African countries along migration routes from and via North, West and Central Africa. Additionally, the Khartoum Process was launched in 2014 and primarily aims to tackle human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants in countries of origin and transit in the Horn of Africa.⁶⁶

Most of the policy making on migration governance however takes place on a regional and bilateral level. In 2015, more than 60 heads of states and government met in Valetta for the first summit between the EU and African partners solely dedicated to the topic of migration. Since then further events have

⁶⁶ Zanker, F. Managing or restricting movement? Diverging approaches of African and European migration governance. *CMS* 7, 17 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-019-0115-9>

confirmed this area as one of the most important policy issues on the joint agenda including the 5th EU-Africa Summit in November 2017.⁶⁷

In April 2017, the European Commission drafted a Communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the protection of children in migration, which set out a series of actions to be implemented now by the European Union and its Member States⁶⁸. Although focused on protection gaps and needs that children face once they reach Europe, actions were to be implemented in synergy with those taken by the EU to protect children globally, including in the countries of origin and transit. In this regard, the Communication mentions projects such as *Better Migration Management* (EUR 46 million), which aimed at improving migration management at regional level in the Horn of Africa providing specialized protection to unaccompanied and separated minors at risk from trafficking and smuggling.

In the *Regional Development and Protection Programme framework*, projects mentioned were in Ethiopia (EUR 30 million), Kenya (EUR 15 million), Somalia (EUR 50 million), Sudan (EUR 15 million) and Uganda (EUR 20 million), where a focus is put on the protection of unaccompanied minors to create evidence-based, innovative development and protection solutions for both refugees and their host communities, including access to and provision of basic rights and services.

A1.5 SDGs and Migration

The goal of every child being protected against violence and exploitation is supported by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, 8 and 16. A number of them apply to the children on the move, by virtue of being children (for example SDG 3 and SDG 4) while others relate to their migratory, mobility and legal identity.⁶⁹ Several SDGs targets also link to trafficking and violence. SDG 10.7 *Well Managed Migration*; SDG 8.7 *Trafficking and Modern Slavery*; SDG 8.8 *Migrant Workers Rights*, and SDG 5.2 *Trafficking of Women and Girls*.

SDG 16 concerns promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and strong institutions, with a range of indicators that link to efforts to protect children on the move. For example, SDG target 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children and 16.9 expects that by 2030, legal identity will be provided for all, including birth registration. The ambition of SDG target 16.3 is to ensure equal access to justice for all, measuring progress on the proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other conflict resolution mechanisms (indicator 16.3.1) and efforts to measure the number of un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population is also an indicator (16.3.2).

The SDGs are identified as particularly relevant to the DFID COTM programme. Clearly there is a universal call to action on migration with targets covering a broad range and specifically aiming to reduce detainees.

A1.6 Statistics on refugees in country of evaluation focus

Globally, there is no reliable data about the number of children that are on the move. Children make up half of the world's refugees and migrants. Where some figures exist, they can be underestimates. Some data on refugees is presented below for the three countries of focus in this evaluation.

Figures on refugees in Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia⁷⁰

⁶⁷ Zanker, F. Managing or restricting movement? Diverging approaches of African and European migration governance. *CMS* 7, 17 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-019-0115-9>

⁶⁸ also with the support of the relevant EU agencies (European Border and Coast Guard Agency; European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

⁶⁹ Bhaba and Dottridge, Children on the Move, 24 June 2017 https://www.childrenonthemove.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/working_document_En_171201.pdf

⁷⁰ Note: in Ethiopia another DFID grant supports refugee children and families.

Sudan	Somalia	Ethiopia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 9 million people are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance, with access to food remaining a major humanitarian concern. Nearly 2 million people are still uprooted from their homes, while the country itself hosts over 1 million refugees who rely mostly on humanitarian aid for their survival.⁷¹ • Sudan was the fourth largest refugee hosting country by end of 2018.⁷² • Refugees are mainly from South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Congo, Somalia, Yemen, Syria and Burundi. • 50% of the refugees in Sudan are under 18 years of age.⁷³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.2 million persons were found to be in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, of which 63% were children.⁷⁴ • An internally displaced population of around 1.7 million of which an estimated 65% were children.⁷⁵ • Hosts an estimated population of 41,000 refugees and asylum-seekers and 108,000 returnees who returned between 2014-2018.⁷⁶ • At the end of 2018, there were 949,7000 Somali refugees globally of which 80% were in countries close to Somalia. • The fifth largest refugee producing country in the World.⁷⁷ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a population of approximately 99 million people, 48% are under the age of 18. • Hosts an estimated 730,000 refugees that originate from Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan.⁷⁸ • The ninth largest refugee hosting country in the World.⁷⁹ • At the end of 2018, the largest host to Somali refugees worldwide.⁸⁰

⁷¹ ECHO, European Union provides €30 million in humanitarian assistance for Sudan, 2 March 2020

⁷² UNHCR, Global Trends: Forced Displacement 2018.

⁷³ UNHCR 2020 Appeal, 30 November 2019.

⁷⁴ [OCHA, Somalia: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, December 2019](#) p 7

⁷⁵ [OCHA, Somalia: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, December 2019](#) p 14

⁷⁶ [OCHA, Somalia: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, December 2019](#) p 7

⁷⁷ UNHCR Global Trends: Forced Displacement 2018.

⁷⁸ UNICEF, Ethiopia Country Programme, E/ICEF/2016/P/L.2, UNICEF Executive Board, 2-4 February 2016, para.2& para.12

⁷⁹ UNHCR Global Trends: Forced Displacement 2018

⁸⁰ UNHCR Global Trends: Forced Displacement 2018

Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix

This evaluation matrix was in preparation as COVID-19 became a global pandemic. It has now been considerably revised.

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
<p>EQ 1 - RELEVANCE</p> <p>To what extent was a rationale for the programme design provided and valid?</p> <p>To what extent was adaptability to context, risk and changing circumstances built into the design?</p> <p>How well was the programme able to adapt to COVID-19 since the activation of UNICEF Level 3 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure for the Global COVID-19 Pandemic - from 16 April 2020?</p> <p><i>(analysis of adaptation beginning in July 2020)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of alignment with the needs of rights-holders, country priorities, key partners' priorities, donor policies Extent to which the programme was adjusted to the situation on the ground and the changing needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where did the demand for this project come from? How is the project aligned with the donor's priorities? How did the programme design approach the humanitarian-development nexus? How were those outputs identified in each different context as the right ones to achieve the desired outcome? Have beneficiaries' needs been assessed? If yes, how and when? Has the program design sufficiently taken into consideration political and operational realities on the ground including a response to COVID-19? If so, how and when? How flexible is the logframe and how relevant are the strategies? Have there been any change(s) in the programme design due to the changing context or circumstances and because of travel restrictions due to COVID-19? What were the procedures to reflect those changes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 - Availability of comprehensive research with children and young people on the move which covers learnings on cross-border dynamics and mechanisms; coping strategies for child and youth migrants; enablers and facilitators of migration; and child protection systems use and effectiveness 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme documents Programme reports Reports of academic institutions, organizations and think tanks on the latest humanitarian and political situations in these three countries <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff Other UNICEF staff at CO, RO and at HQ levels Government staff Implementing Partners (IPs) and other partners of the program DFID 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p><u>Example of approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide evidence for the achieved results based on key informant interviews data and most significant change stories <p><u>Other methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
<p>EQ 2 - RELEVANCE</p> <p>How did intervention design expand on existing programmes and partnerships?</p> <p>To what extent were interventions designed for systems strengthening (e.g. included hand over and transition plans)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of alignment of the programme with UNICEF's global priorities, including COTM positioning Stated contribution, outcomes of previous system strengthening initiatives in the design of the programme Existence of collaboration with other actors working on similar or complementary projects Level of alignment with government systems (at different levels) Stated contribution of government officials in the project design and implementation Evidence that interventions were designed so that transition plans could be developed to allow activities to be sustained when DFID funding ends Level of alignment with international and regional processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the programme aligned with UNICEF Global Strategy? Alignment with any other UNICEF child protection programme/activity in the country (past or concurrent with DFID COTM)? How does the programme build on other relevant complementary projects implemented by other key relevant stakeholders pertaining to system strengthening? Is the design of interventions likely to lead to system strengthening? What important elements are required for system strengthening (e.g. economic, political, cultural, institutional factors)? How are UNICEF staff working with and alongside government staff? How does the program build on the political momentum that is reflected in the different regional and cross-regional migration management conversations and processes (e.g. AU-EU migration discussions, East African Community EAC, IGAD regional migration policy framework etc)? How is it aligned with global compact for migration and global compact for refugees and the ensuring comprehensive refugee response framework in countries? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 - # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC) 4.2 - # of social workers and community service workers with the requisite competency to deliver social services referring to specific capacity building to be a qualified social worker (disaggregated by no of Social Workers and Community Service Workers) 4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring. 4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management 4.5 - # of woredas that are responding to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation in line with the National Case Management Framework 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logical framework Programme documents Minutes of meetings that UNICEF had with relevant stakeholders regarding transition and sustainability Documents of other relevant UNICEF programs, including COTM system Project/activities descriptions of other protection actors (e.g. IOM, UNHCR, etc.) strengthening initiatives Government policies on child protection <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ Government staff IPs and other partners of the program If possible programme beneficiaries 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p><u>Example of approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> key informants' data and desk reviews findings from the previous system strengthening initiatives (either by UNICEF or others) <p><u>Other methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis Process Tracing

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
<p>EQ 3 - RELEVANCE</p> <p>During implementation, what efforts were taken to ensure that the programme remained relevant to/adapted as needed to the needs of rights-holders & to systems strengthening objectives?</p> <p>How have those involved in programme implementation ensured accountability to affected populations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of alignment of project to the needs and priorities of the COTM as perceived by UNICEF, governments and partners Level of partners familiarity with UNICEF's policies on engaging children in a protection sensitive manner Availability of complaints mechanisms Evidence of (use and) follow-up of complaints mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the programme check its relevance to actual needs of COTM? Has it been adapted to remain relevant to the need of the right-holders? Including gender, disability and different age aspects? How has the programme ensured the engagement of children during implementation? How has the programme ensured monitoring is in an age, gender and diversity sensitive manner? Even if designed with the best intentions, has there been any unintended negative consequences that may have resulted from the programme? (e.g. barriers to access, or gender-based violence)? What have been the challenges and opportunities in factoring in the views and feedback of children from UNICEF's perspective? How does UNICEF build the knowledge and capacity of its partner organizations in this programme on the duty to engage children in a protection sensitive manner? Do children have access to reporting and complaint mechanisms? How does UNICEF ensure that partners adopt an active approach to protect children against SEA? How do implementing partners adopt an active approach to protect children against SEA? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 - # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC) 4.2 - # of social workers and community service workers with the requisite competency to deliver social services referring to specific capacity building to be a qualified social worker (disaggregated by no of Social Workers and Community Service Workers) 4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring. 4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management 5.1 - # of social workers and community service workers who have been trained in specialised short-term courses to meet the needs of at risk-children (e.g. children in contact with the law, child trafficking, released and reintegrated children) (disaggregated by sex) 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrative reports Programme reports IPs and Third-Party Monitors (TPM) monitoring reports Reports of participation of children in the design, implementation and monitoring of the program (e.g. notes of participatory discussions/individual interviews/focus group discussions with children throughout the phases of the program) Notes of program review meetings where the feedback from children was expressly discussed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on complaint mechanisms Posters at implementation locations on how to complain/report Agendas and meeting notes of capacity building and training exercises for UNICEF staff and their partners Reports of follow up on reported cases of abuse <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template Photographs (complaints box or notification of how to complain) <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p><u>Examples of approaches</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the perceptions of COTM, who received support/assistance from the programme activities. Analysis of perceptions will be disaggregated by sex, diversity and age. Interpret the implications of the perceptions on the COTM and the programme relevance. Provide evidence for the achieved results based on key informants' interviews data, most significant stories and FGDs data. <p><u>Other methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there timely follow up mechanisms for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.3 - Availability of the social welfare system assessment recommendations on making procedures and services more child protection sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ IPs and other partners of the program If possible, programme beneficiaries 		
<p>EQ 4 - RELEVANCE</p> <p>To what extent is the research component pertinent, likely to add value as a public good and contribute to future learning?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of research reports dissemination plans and strategies Extent to which UNICEF partners and other key protection agencies are aware of the research findings Extent to which UNICEF partners are using research findings Extent to which UNICEF offices and UNICEF partners, find them relevant Extent to which UNICEF offices and UNICEF partners find that the research fills information gaps Availability of evidence of use of findings in the adjustment of the programme design, and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How were the research topics/theme selected? Who conducted the research in each country? Are the reports made available in a user friendly and accessible manner? Who are the key audiences of the research component? How was the key audience of these reports determined? Is UNICEF translating key documents into local languages? How is UNICEF going to ensure the research finding reach targeted audiences? How is UNICEF planning to incorporate the research findings into future programming to improve the protection of COTM? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 - Availability of comprehensive research with children and young people on the move which covers learnings on cross-border dynamics and mechanisms; coping strategies for child and youth migrants; enablers and facilitators of migration; and child protection systems use and effectiveness 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Office or Research (OoR)-Innocenti reports Minutes of meetings between UNICEF program staff and OoR-Innocenti team on the research products, use of these products and future needs <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF OoR-Innocenti staff and research consultants National research institutions who undertook the research UNICEF COTM programme and protection staff UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ IPs and other partners of the program staff Protection agencies' staff and other protection stakeholders Government central and /or line ministries, 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi- structured interview guide Survey 	<p><u>Example of Approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake contribution analysis based on key informants' data and desk review to provide evidence that the research findings were used in the design of the programme <p><u>Other methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
<p>EQ 5 - EFFECTIVENESS</p> <p>To what extent, how and why did the programme components achieve expected progress within the timeframe bearing in mind the activation of UNICEF Level 3 Corporate Emergency Level 3 Activation Scale-Up Procedure for the Global COVID-19 Pandemic - from 16 April 2020?</p> <p>What does this tell us about what works, how and why for children with different characteristics and in different settings?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of alignment to programme work plan and timeframe and logframe Stated contribution of stakeholders in achievement of outputs Level of attainment of output indicator 4.1 and 8.5 in the results framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has been the progress across the 5 components against the indicators for each country and how do these components contribute to the ToC? Have the milestones been reached as planned up to April 16 2020? How is progress monitored and measured in the different countries? What are the challenges that have hampered the implementation of activities? What are the challenges related to the onset of COVID-19 and what has been UNICEF's response? What lessons and good practices emerge? Any good practices emerging that relate to the protection children against SEA? What do COTM tell us about what worked well for boys and girls of diverse profiles and who may have specific protection needs in each context? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 - # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC) 8.5 - # of children reached through the community committees and benefited from diversion programmes 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme document Programme Logframe Programme reports IPs and TPM monitoring reports Reports of case assessments and best interest determinations by UNICEF and its partners Reports of follow-up/action on children that that are at threat of, or experienced PSEA Notes of regional coordination meetings and/or cross-border meetings among UNICEF staff Notes of referrals or meetings between two or more governments across the border <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ Government staff IPs and other partners of the program staff If possible, programme beneficiaries 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p><u>Example of approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clustering the data collected on lessons learned and identifying the common/recurring lessons among most programme documents and respondents. Identify the common good or promising practices proposed by key informants and also apply expert analysis <p><u>Other methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
<p>EQ6 - EFFECTIVENESS</p> <p>How effective is the monitoring system, i.e.: Is it built with/inter-operable with government systems or stand alone?</p> <p>How does it demonstrate results for the most vulnerable children (e.g. girls and children living with disabilities) and on human rights, gender and equity dimensions more generally?</p> <p>How is the monitoring data actually being used (to adapt, and to improve programme performance or effectiveness?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency and quality of programme monitoring activities • Evidence of use of monitoring results to improve programme delivery and implementation. • Programme adherence to set timelines and budget • Extent to which UNICEF and partner staff have been trained on adopting an age, gender and diversity sensitive approach and interviewing/engaging children in a child sensitive manner • New or revised standard operating procedures (SOPs) adopted by UNICEF and implementing partners reflecting a strengthened age, gender, diversity and child sensitive approach • Case management protocols • Level of progress towards an inter-operable information system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are activities, outputs and indicators tracked? • How is the monitoring data collected, stored, processed and used? • Does the monitoring system provide adequate information on whether an intervention is on track or on budget? • What efforts have been made to ensure the capacity of the UNICEF and partner staff to effectively monitor the outcomes of the programme activities and measure quality? • How is financial monitoring taking place and with what results? • Does the monitoring system allow for disaggregation along age, gender and other diversity related elements, including by disability? • How is disaggregated data analyzed and subsequently acted upon? • Have corrective measures been implemented to improve the programme results, based on monitoring data? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring. • 4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme reports • IPs and TPM monitoring reports • Monitoring reports with information disaggregated along age, gender and other diversity-related elements, including by disability • Agenda and notes of trainings organized with partner staff on monitoring • Minutes of meetings where results of monitoring are being discussed • Minutes of meetings with IPs on indicators, outputs and expenditures • Progress reports showing how monitoring results are used to improve the programme • New or revised standard operating procedures (SOPs) • MOUs between UNICEF and implementing partners <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF COTM programme staff • UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ, including M&E 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review template <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-structured interview guide • Survey 	<p><u>Example of approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide evidence of use of monitoring data in programme improvement by showing how monitoring results fed into programme activity planning <p><u>Other methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic analysis • Narrative analysis • Statistical analysis

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
				as well as knowledge management/evidence generation staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government staff IPs and other partners of the program staff 		
EQ7 - EFFECTIVENESS To what extent did the programme implementers perceive that interventions processes, including monitoring, inclusive and participatory?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of involvement of programme stakeholders in programme monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have the views of government been included throughout the programme cycle? If yes, how? Have the views of UN partners been included throughout the programme cycle? If yes, how? Does UNICEF think the beneficiaries' voices have been included throughout the programme cycle (e.g. soundbites and testimonies from children)? Have implementing partner voices been included throughout the programme cycle? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring. 4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management 	<u>Secondary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme reports Interviews with programme staff Notes of program review meetings with partners <u>Primary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ Government staff If possible programme beneficiaries 	<u>Secondary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <u>Primary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey If possible individual feedback sessions with children 	<u>Example of approach</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide evidence from document review, key informant interviews and stakeholder interviews that show how the beneficiaries and stakeholders were involved in design and implementation <u>Other methods:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis
EQ8 - SUSTAINABILITY To what extent are results of the systems-strengthening work (e.g. workforce strengthening, improving case management systems, birth registration and legal framework strengthening) sustainable and resilient to risk?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and content of inter- institutional and government agreements to support programme activities that address sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways does the government plan to continue work that the DFID COTM programme funded? What evidence from pilots will help to ensure government continuity? Did the countries have existing and functioning CP systems? If yes, to what extent were COTM included in the existing systems? What are the risks that could undermine CP systems? What are the enabling factors that must be in place to ensure continuation after funding? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 - # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC) 4.2 - # of social workers and community service workers with the requisite competency to deliver social services referring to specific capacity building to be a qualified social worker (disaggregated by no of Social Workers and 	<u>Secondary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme reports Minutes of meetings between UNICEF and host governments and other partners regarding the sustainability of the interventions Risk assessments reports and corresponding plans of action to respond to these risks. <u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <u>Primary</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<u>Example of approach</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the achieved outcomes and impact against the planned results Undertake process tracing based on document reviews and key informants' data <u>Other methods:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
<p>How likely are those results to continue once programme resources cease? Why?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What actions has UNICEF taken to encourage sustainability beyond the end of the programme either with the host government or other protection organizations working with COTM? • Are handover activities planned? 	<p>Community Service Workers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring. • 4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management • 4.5 - # of woredas that are responding to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation in line with the National Case Management Framework • 8.1 - # of girls and boys on the move who received legal protection / legal aid and were released from detention (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC) • 8.2 - # of formal inputs into legislative reform that include legal safeguards for COTM, including CRVS and ID laws and policies such as privacy and data security standards (Child Act, COTM Policy, Anti-trafficking legislation, Birth Registration Act) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF COTM programme staff • UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ • IPs and other partners of the programme staff • Government staff 		

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.3 - # of girls and boys between 0-17 (including those on the move) who have been issued or re-issued a legal identity document (including a birth certificate) • 8.4 - # of community committees that will support diversion of children in conflict with the law established 			

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
<p>EQ9 - COHERANCE</p> <p>To what extent is the programme in sync with relevant local coordination systems in each setting and with the efforts of other key actors (e.g. section working groups, the cluster system)?</p> <p>What were any barriers to/opportunities for synergies, and how were these managed by the intervention?</p> <p>How were these affected by COVID-19? (from April 16 2020, but analysis by evaluators from July 2020)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which there are synergies and inter-linkages between the UNICEF COTM programme and interventions carried out by other stakeholders Level of joint collaboration/programming of other relevant actors and organizations in project design and actual inclusion in project implementation arrangements Extent to which the programme's priorities and objectives mirror the priorities of these agreements, processes Extent to which UNICEF has aligned the programme objectives and implementation into key regional discussions (conversations, processes and partnerships). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the official coordination structure in the countries? How does UNICEF coordinate with stakeholders (formally and informally)? What other actors operate in each area and what are they doing (Save the Children? IOM? UNHCR, etc.) What were any barriers to/opportunities for synergies, and how were these managed by the intervention? What were any barriers to/opportunities for cross sectoral collaboration? Any examples? (from education? health?) How has the programme involved other partners with protection expertise to maximize the positive outcomes of this program? How does the coordination system and other interagency mechanisms prioritize for COTM? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.4 - # of community committees that will support diversion of children in conflict with the law established 8.5 - # of children reached through the community committees and benefited from diversion programmes 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme reports Review of bilateral or multilateral meetings/conferences dedicated to CP and COTM Review of relevant international norms and standards to which UNICEF and the governments adhere to Declarations and commitments made by States and regional organizations on migration management in the region including children <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ Relevant Cluster/Sector/AoR/WG coordinators UN organizations, NGOs, donors, and other key stakeholders' staff IPs and other partners of the programme staff 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p><u>Example of approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the models used by other COTM programmes, analyse the current programme and apply expert analysis to identify how it has used other existing models to improve programme implementation. <p><u>Other methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis

Main evaluation questions	Means of verification	Sub-questions	Link to prog outputs indicators	Data sources	Data collection tools	Approaches/roadmap to data analysis
<p>EQ10 - COHERANCE</p> <p>How synergistic has the research conducted as part of the COTM programme been, both to the programmatic work under this initiative as well as to other evidence generation activities in the affected regions and countries?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of consistency of the COTM research programme with other actors' interventions in the 3 countries. This includes complementarity, harmonization and co-ordination with others, and the extent to which the COTM programme is adding value while avoiding duplication of effort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the coordination mechanisms for research-related work? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between UNICEF CO and OoR-Innocenti? Between OoR-Innocenti and national research institutions? How has UNICEF ensured complementarity with other work conducted by other actors to complement such work and avoided duplication? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output indicator 7.1 - Availability of comprehensive research with children and young people on the move which covers learnings on cross-border dynamics and mechanisms; coping strategies for child and youth migrants; enablers and facilitators of migration; and child protection systems use and effectiveness 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Office or Research (OoR)-Innocenti research reports Other reports of research undertaken on a similar thematic in the Horn of Africa Other reports undertaken by the national research partner Minutes of meetings between Innocenti and UNICEF regional or country offices implementing the programme <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF OoR-Innocenti staff and research consultants UNICEF COTM programme staff UNICEF staff in CO and RO IPs and other partners of the program staff Relevant Cluster/Sector/AoR/WG coordinators UN staff, NGOs, donors, & key stakeholders' implementing CP programmes in the 3 countries 	<p><u>Secondary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p><u>Primary</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p><u>Example of approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where research findings have contributed to building synergies between the UNICEF COTM programme and similar initiatives in the affected regions and countries. <p><u>Other methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis

Annex 3: Stakeholder List for Ethiopia, Sudan and Somaliland/Puntland

Stakeholders to Interview in Somaliland and Puntland

Name	Name/Title (include multiple locations if necessary)	Interview contact method SI=Skype Interview TI= Telephone interview ES=Electronic survey FS=Feedback Sessions
UNICEF		
Somalia Country Representative and/or Deputy Country Representative	Werner Schultink	SI
Former Somalia Child Protection Chief	Jean Lokenga	SI
Somalia/ Child Chief of Child Protection	Brendan Timothy Ross	SI
Technical Lead/Project Manager	Lawrence Oduma	SI
Somalia Child Protection Specialists	Kamal Nidam Adan	SI
Somalia Child Protection Officers	Kalsan Abdulkadir Ahmed Hussein Osman Hussein Ahmed Osman Abdifatah Mohamoud Abdi Issa Ahmed Nur Mohamoud Ali Yusuf	SI
DFID		
Head of DFID in Mogadishu	Karen Lewin,	SI
Partners in the project		
INGOs/NGOs Save the Children UK GIZ BMM CSZ iRise Puntland TASS SHILCON Horn vision Somaliland NAGAAD WAAPO	Mohamoud Aqli Mustafa Noor, Project Officer Kenya / Somalia Mohamed A. Adow Operational Manager/ Deputy CEO Asad Mohamed Ismail Programme Coordinator Abdirisak Abdulkadir Ibr Mustafe Hassan Abdullahi Mohamed Jama. Executive Director Mohamed Ali Gaas (Waapo Harg.)	TBC

Name	Name/Title (include multiple locations if necessary)	Interview contact method SI=Skype Interview TI= Telephone interview ES=Electronic survey FS=Feedback Sessions
Waapo Baahikob	Ms. Faiza Sheikh Said (Waapo Borama Shelter) Maryama Sahal Asha Roobleh	
Hargeisa University City University, Mogadishu University, Puntland State University, East Africa University	Mukhtar Mohamed Abby Dean, College of Social sciences and Humanities University of Hargeisa Prof. Abdullahi Barise, President Prof Mohamud Garre – head of Social work department – City University Anab Mohiodin Siyad – head of Social work department – Mogadishu University Abdirahman Mohamed Dahie – head of Social work department –Somali National University Ali Wasama – Quality assurance Advisor Samiya Gaid-Social work Coordinator PSU: Abdirisak Farah EAU: Mohamed Mohamoud	
Law enforcement officers (police, immigration officers, army, judiciary)		
Coordination		
Protection Cluster/Sector Lead	Khadra Ali Abdi	
Members of the Somalia Child protection working Group	Nimo Eid World Vision Hargeisa	
CP AoR Lead	Ranjini Paskarasingam(Ms) Child Protection AoR - Coordinator	
UN		
IOM Puntland IOM Somaliland	Rashid Wria (HOO Bosaso) Carlotta Panchetti	TBC
UNHCR	Sarah Khan (HOO Hargeisa)	TBC
OHCHR		
ILO		
Other organization working on migration/CP (if not mentioned under partners)		

Name	Name/Title (include multiple locations if necessary)	Interview contact method SI=Skype Interview TI= Telephone interview ES=Electronic survey FS=Feedback Sessions
CSOs- SONYO, SCWRW, Elman, SWDC Traditional justice actors and affected communities		
Bilateral Donors		
EU		
US		
Central Government/Line Ministries		
Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women, Development and Family Affairs (MoWDAFA); The District Commissioners office, and Local Government authorities	MOWDAFA (PL) : Abdirahman Abdulahi Abdirahman	
Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family CP Desks at border locations	Hon. Minister Hinda Awale Mohamed Muuse Khadar Nur Raaxo Abdi Foosiyah Abdisamad (Wajale) Muna M. Abdi (wajale) Najah Jama Rooble (Lowyaddo)	
Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health,	Ministry of Interior (SL): Mohamed Jibril Younis Minsiry of Inetrrior (PL): Mohmed Ali Nor	
Foreign affairs/ humanitarian affairs		
Justice (MoJCRAR in Puntland) (MoJ in Somaliland)	Abdiwali Abdulahi Wabari (MoJCRAR in Puntland)	
Children/adolescents		
Program beneficiaries	Nimo Fahiyeh Kibaar Rodha Ibrahim Rijaal Faiza Ali Ibrahim Hawa Abdi Nur Ubah Aw Hussein Nimo Sahal Aadan	
UPSHIFT Puntland	Zakariya Abdikafi Shire (Integrated Quran Hub) Mahad Ali Farah (Wadani food) Zakariya Abdirisq (Ildoog Nursery Garden) Xamda Abdulkadir (Haqabtire ICT) Salman Abdalla (Hiigsi ICT) Abshir Hassan	

Name	Name/Title (include multiple locations if necessary)	Interview contact method SI=Skype Interview TI= Telephone interview ES=Electronic survey FS=Feedback Sessions
	(Eco printing Service)	

Stakeholders to interview in Sudan

Name	Name/Title (include multiple locations if necessary)	Interview contact method SI=Skype Interview TI= Telephone interview ES=Electronic survey FS=Feedback Sessions	Who to conduct interview RA=Reem Alsalem MK=Marie Kislign NE=National Evaluator
UNICEF			
Country Representative and/or Deputy Country Representative	Abdullah Fadil	SI	RA
Sudan Child Protection Chief	Bakary Sogoba Souad el Hebshi Bimal Rawal	SI	RA
Protection staff	Nahla Khairy Abdel Raouf Siddiq		
Technical Lead/Programme Manager	Tahani Elmobasher*	SI	RA
Child Protection Specialist	Agnieszka Anna Korus*	SI ES	RA NE MK
Head of Programme/Finance	Randa Osman	SI	RA
Monitoring and Evaluation	Dina Ali* Sarah Ahmed*	SI	RA MK
DFID			
DFID in Sudan		SI	RA
Partners in the project			
INGOs/NGOs	Danish Refugee Center (DRC) Reyada Organization. Students organization for Literacy.	SI or TI	RA MK
Researches that were involved in the OoR-Innocenti research team	Dr. Manzool University of Khartoum	TI	NE
Coordination			
Protection cluster lead		SI ES	RA
GBV sub-cluster lead		SI ES	RA

Name	Name/Title (include multiple locations if necessary)	Interview contact method SI=Skype Interview TI= Telephone interview ES=Electronic survey FS=Feedback Sessions	Who to conduct interview RA=Reem Alsalem MK=Marief Kisiig NE=National Evaluator
Child protection sub-cluster lead		SI ES	RA
UN			
IOM		ES SI	RA
UNHCR		ES SI	RA
ILO		ES SI	RA
OHCHR		ES SI	RA
Other NGOs			
Save the Children		SI	RA
Bilateral Donors			
SIDA		SI	RA
German		SI	RA
Italian		SI	RA
Central Government/Line Ministries			
Ministry of Social Development			
National Council for Child Welfare		TI	NE
State Council for Child Women (SCCW) Khartoum State		TI	NE
Ministry of Justice		TI	NE
Interior/Immigration		TI	NE
Ministry of Higher Education		TI	NE
The Economic and Social Research Bureau			
Foreign Affairs/Humanitarian Affairs		TI	NE
Provincial Authorities			
Gadaref Mayor office		TI	NE
Khartoum Mayor office		TI	NE
Partners working in the project		TI	NE
Social workers		TI	NE
Universities involved in training social workers		TI	NE

Name	Name/Title (include multiple locations if necessary)	Interview contact method SI=Skype Interview TI= Telephone interview ES=Electronic survey FS=Feedback Sessions	Who to conduct interview RA=Reem Alsalem MK=Marie Kisiig NE=National Evaluator
Community development universities			
Private sector partners		TI	NE
National NGOs		TI	NE
Children/adolescents			
Program beneficiaries		FS	NE

Stakeholders to interview in Ethiopia

Title	Name	Time	Who/how
UNICEF			
Ethiopia Country Representative	Adele Khodr	Tuesday 5 May 4pm Ethiopia time	UM Skype for Business Invite?
Deputy Country Representative	Michele Servadei		UM Skype for Business
*Ethiopia Child Protection Chief (during inception)	Karin Heissler		UM Skype for Business
UNICEF ECO -VAC Output Lead	Aminul Islam		UM Skype for Business
*Technical Lead/Programme Manager (during inception)	Kusemwa, Tapfumanei		UM Skype for Business
UNICEF ECO – Child Protection Specialist	Ruth Solomon Regassa		UM Skype for Business
UNICEF Research focal point	Yolanda	6, 7 8 May?	
UNICEF work on social services workforce	Addis	6, 7 8 May?	
UNICEF consultant with CPIMS+	Isiah	6, 7 8 May?	
5 Field Office Child Protection Focal Persons	Minale Getachew Child Protection Specialist Awassa	Between 11-15 May	
	Mohamed Elabe Child Protection Officer, Jigjiga	Between 11-15 May	
	Behailu Mekonnen Child Protection Specialist, Tigray Field Office	Between 11-15 May	
	Fekadu Wakjira Child Protection Officer, Oromia Field Office	Between 11-15 May	
	Ayene Messele: Child Protection Specialist, Amhara Field Office	Between 11-15 May	
M&E Staff	Lelise Dembi (ms) Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Child Protection Section UNICEF Ethiopia	6, 7 8 May?	
Representative from Finance/Planning	Jennifer Schulz Donor Relations Specialist UNICEF Ethiopia	6, 7 8 May?	

Title	Name	Time	Who/how
DFID			
DFID in country DFID trafficking programme in Ethiopia	Dan Ayliffe	UM will write directly	
Partners in project			
*Ethiopian Sociologists, Social Workers and Anthropologists Association (ESSWA)	Garedew Yilma Project Coordinator ESSWA Sintary Dejene, Executive Director ESSWA	Between 11 and 22 May	
Colleges involved in training social services workers?	Ato Masho Dean, Shire Policy Technic College, Tigray Region Ato Hussen Aden Dean of Jijiga Policy Technic College, Somali Region	Between 11 and 22 May	
*Social Service Workforce – who completed training		June 2020	
*NGO partner Digital Opportunity Trust	Solomon Tadesse Country Director	Between 11 and 22 May	
National research partners for UNICEF OoR-Innocenti	Dr. Tekalign Ayalew Mengiste Senior Researcher, Department of Social Anthropology AAU	Between 11 and 22 May	
Coordination			
Protection Cluster/Sector Lead UNICEF:	Yamrot Jemal Bati, Child Protection Specialist (CPiE) UNICEF Pascal Petitat Child Protection in Emergency Specialist, Area of Responsibility (AOR) UNICEF	Week of May 25	
Members of the Ethiopia Protection Cluster (EPC)	Dientje van Dongen, GBV coordinator, UNFPA	Week of May 25	
	Daneal Fentahun, Expert, Child Protection/Care and Support Directorate, MoWCY		MK
	Helena Lakew Women Affairs Directorate MoWCY Lealem Berihanu Women Affairs Directorate MoWCY	Week of May 25	
UN			

Title	Name	Time	Who/how
IOM	Malambo (who is also chair of the UN Migration Network) Hugo Genest Programme Coordinator (Immigration & Border Management/Assisted Voluntary Return & Reintegration) International Organization for Migration Special Liaison Office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Week of May 25	
UNHCR	Henok Yilma Assistant Child Protection Officer	Week of May 25	
*ILO: DFID			
NGOs working on migration/children			
INGOs Save the Children?	Tsion Teferra Save the Children Thematic Director, Child Protection and Migration Ethiopia Country Office, Head Office	Week of May 25	
Bilateral/Donors			
Other CP or migration programmes			
*EU Better Migration Management (BMM) Programme	Zemichael Eyob	Week of May 25	
Central Government/Line Ministries			
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and regional Bureau (Federal Level)	Belete Dagne A/Director, child protection directorate. Ministry of women, children and youth of Ethiopia	Week of May 25	
MOLSA Social welfare/social protection	Ato Feleke Jember Director Social Welfare Development Promotion	Week of May 25	
Interior/migration/relief			
Foreign affairs/ humanitarian affairs			
Migrant Response Centres MRC (4) Run by IOM	Adem Hassen social Worker Bati Zuria, MRC	June 1-5	
	Zemet Ayelegn MRC Social Worker Metema	June 1-5	
	Roda Cabdiraxmaan Cusmaan Social worker Somali Region Togo Wajale MRC	June 1-5	
Addis Ababa Transit Centre (IOM)	Eskedar TENAYE Senior Program Assistant, AVRR/AVM	June 1-5	
Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institutes (TVET)	Curriculum for social service workforce Federal TVET: Fitsum Tilahun Curriculum and Occupational Standards expert, Federal TVET	June 1-5	
	Abebe Alemayehu Team Leader, Training and Education, Federal TVET	June 1-5	
	Almaz Minaye, Team Leader, Assessment, Federal TVET	June 1-5	
Federal Attorney General	Feteya Seid	June 2020	

Title	Name	Time	Who/how
	Acting Head of Anti Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants Task Force Secretariat Office Attorney General		
Sub-national level government offices			
Regional and Woreda coordinators	1. Abdinaasir Cismaan cabdi Harawa Woreda Coordinator- Somali Region	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	2. Husein Seid Regional Coordinator Jigjiga Somali region	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	3. Abreha Kahisay, Woreda Coordinator Raya Azebo Tigray	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	4. Abraha G/Hiwot, Woreda Coordinator Sassie Tsadamba, Tigray	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	5. Birhanu Bogale: regional coordinator Oromia Region	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	6. Bereket Yohans; region Coordinator Amhara	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	7. Fentahun Berihun, Habiru Woreda coordinator Amhara Region	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	8. Haromaya town Woreda Coordinator Oromia Region Megarsa	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	9. Addis Ababa Social Worker, Tirusew Getachew	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	10. Tekele Bekela; Woreda Coordinator, Shashemene Oromia Region	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	11. Wondimagegn Teferi; Dedo Woreda Coordinator	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	12. Galgalo Jarso Woreda Coordinator Moyale	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	13. Mohammed Jemal Seid Woreda Coordinator Worebabu; Amhara	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	14. Birtukan Berehan Woreda Coordinator Quara Woreda Amhara	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	15. Bifato Didesa Woreda Coordinator Shebedino SNNPR	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	16. Girma Kebede Woreda Coordinator Kindo Didaye	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	17. Fikadu Abera Ayase Regional Coordinator Hawassa, SNNPR	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	18. Beshir Bulbulu A/TuluWoreda Coordinator Oromia Region	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	19. Getahun Tadesse Sinana Social Worker	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey

Title	Name	Time	Who/how
	20. Tasfaye Ishetu Shirka Woreda Coordinator	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	2 social workers on Ethiopian side of Tog Waajale		NE Telephone
BOWCY Regional Heads	Betriya Boreda Deputy Bureau Head, BoWCY SNNPR	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	Ashagrie Zewedie Director Child Protection and Welfare Directorate, BoWCY Amhara	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	Mursal Askar Director Child Protection and Welfare Directorate, BoWCY Somali	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	Surane Alemayehu, Deputy Bureau Head, BoWCY Oromia	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
	W/ro Nigisti W/Rufael, Deputy Bureau Head, BoLSA Tigray	June –July 2020	NE Telephone survey
Children/ adolescents			
Programme beneficiaries		July/Aug 2020	NE

Annex 4: Mapping evidence from secondary sources

As outlined in Section 3.5 (Qualitative data analysis of secondary data), a data analysis of secondary data will form an important part of the evaluation and provide evidence of progress against outputs. A large range of documents are being reviewed including background, programme documents, country specific implementation plans, progress reports, research reports among others outside the programme. The process involved includes:

- Identification of useful document and request for document (to CO, RO, HQ)
- Screening to determine eligibility/usefulness to the evaluation and specific outputs/ evaluation questions
- Review and include the document an appropriate template on-line (so other team members can also see).

Templates will be categorized by country with a fourth HQ/RO template for COTM programme activities that cover all COs:

- **Sudan**
- **Somalia**
- **Ethiopia**
- **HQ /RO and other related docs for DFID programme**

Within each of these templates, evidence will be further categorized into evidence related to:

- **Case management work**
- **Social services workforce capacity**
- **Information and services for COTM**
- **Legal protection and physical protection**
- **Research and reports that provide feedback from children** (OoR-Innocenti etc.)
- **Overlapping of the 5 COTM components** (e.g. UNICEF advocacy work)
- **Other**

Within each of the above categorizes, reports will be filled under:

- **UNICEF documents generated under the DFID programme**
- **UNICEF documents used by the programme**
- **Non-UNICEF documents** (that provide evidence or information related to an evaluation question)

The table below demonstrates the table the Evaluation Team have prepared to categorise documents and reports.

Name of document & date Initials or reviewer	Key messages summary	Contributions to programme ToC	Contribution to 10 EQs	Questions/comments arising	Evidence for evaluation Confirmation that change is happening and to what degree

Annex 5: Consulting children for the purpose of this evaluation

Justifications and challenges for consulting with children

The following are the justification for consulting with adolescents⁸¹ and children:⁸²

- The participation of children in activities that affect their lives is underlined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children have a right to have their views heard in all matters affecting them, and that their views are to be given due weight in accordance with the child's age, maturity.
- According to UNICEF, when participation can be implemented safely and ethically, it offers an effective way of learning what works for adolescents and children, and to incorporate their point of view. Meaningful adolescent participation in monitoring and evaluation can help improve services and policies, promote greater accountability to adolescents and children, enhance protection, build capacity and promote civic engagement.⁸³
- The centre of this program is COTM. They are the ultimate beneficiaries, and all activities under the program are designed to ultimately improve the services they receive and the management of their needs.
- Adolescent and children participation can improve the data quality and authenticity on issues relevant to young people, for enhanced decision-making. It can thus bolster the credibility of evidence, and of decisions made based on that evidence.⁸⁴
- The Concept Note for the evaluation, (agreed between UNICEF and the donor DFID), expects the evaluation to attempt to capture children's own voices, using appropriate consultative evaluation approaches. Outcomes in relation to lives of children are to be explored (from the perspective of children on the move themselves) and the lived experience of children documented. The evaluation is also expected to explore whether feedback sessions with children on the move can be organized.

The following outlines the challenges in consulting with children during this evaluation:

- The risk of 'raising expectations' and asymmetry, particularly if children are asked to provide information but there is no possibility to report back or improve the conditions.
- Generally low level of trust of COTM towards authority figures and sometimes the UN including outsiders such as 'evaluators', often in case the COTM might think they deter them in their determination to continue their journeys.
- Linked to the above, with the high mobility of COTM, it may be difficult to trace those children that have been identified for meeting the Evaluation Team and ensure that they are around to participate.
- The risk that the principles of beneficence and non-maleficence cannot be upheld. These principles require that actions within evidence generation activities promote the well-being of individuals and communities be upheld. They also require avoiding and minimizing harm or injury to participants.⁸⁵

⁸¹ While there are no universally accepted definitions of adolescence and youth, the United Nations understands adolescents to include persons aged 10-19 years (Adolescents and youth demographics: A brief overview, <https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/One%20pager%20on%20youth%20demographics%20GF.pdf>).

⁸² The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the **Child** defines **child** as "a human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the **child**, majority is attained earlier". This is ratified by 192 of 194 member countries.

⁸³ UNICEF Guidance Note (2019): Adolescent Participation in UNICEF monitoring and evaluation, pp. 20-21

⁸⁴ UNICEF Guidance Note (2019): Adolescent Participation in UNICEF monitoring and evaluation

⁸⁵ Berman p. 17

- Relationship between UNICEF and service providers or host government could be tense, which may not facilitate such interviews. There may be discomfort among UNICEF's partners as to the Evaluation Team' role and the implications of the findings (snooping around; used to uncover shortages, etc.). It may make therefore be difficult to obtain their buy in and agreement to facilitate contact with children under their control.
- Time constraints or challenge regarding access to a pertinent location (due to for example the security may not facilitate children's meaningful involvement).
- Challenges in interviewing children in a manner that safeguards their safety and security and that ensures confidentiality.
- Consulting with children in a language that they are comfortable with, will be challenging.
- Inability to fully factor in an age, gender, and diversity sensitive approach in all interviews with adolescents and in all locations that the national evaluators may visit given the difference of operational environment, dynamics, wide range of nationalities of the COTM that are on the move, as well as the wide range of vulnerabilities that COTM may have and that the Evaluation Team may not be fully aware of. Children with such vulnerabilities and significant protection and physical needs may also be largely invisible or may not have come to the attention of the UNICEF operation, its partners, or the evaluators. Any interviews done will therefore by definition not be sufficiently representative.

The proposed approach to seeking feedback from children during this evaluation is based on two planning assumptions:

1. That for the most part there is a complete lock-down in the three countries. As such, the national consultants will also be confined to their homes and will only be able to use digital or phone communication methods.
2. That there will be a partial lockdown allowing the national consultant to reach the sites of the DFID/UNICEF COTM programme implementation later. Depending on how the situation evolves, either one or more method for consulting children and ensuring that their voices are included.

In addition, the methodologies proposed make the following assumptions about communication medium and operational capacity:

1. In many locations it may be difficult to use online data collection methods, as it may be challenging to make a number of smart phones, tablets and/or laptops available with a stable internet supply. As such, data collection methods must also include offline data collection methods. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) will not be possible since they may be a health hazard in the absence of a large enough space that can include a group of children together. Also, the fundamental requirement that such FGDs are conducted by individuals that have sufficient experience in working in an ethical and protection sensitive manner with children can no longer be secured.⁸⁶
2. That the benefits of enlisting the views of children in these ways outweigh the risks. The views of the respective UNICEF field offices will be sought to be able to make a final decision on whether to go ahead, and if so how.
3. An undefined number of children and adolescents may not be able to type and may be more reluctant of online data collection methods, as they do not trust who the end user of this information may be.

⁸⁶ Many of these are listed in *UNICEF's Guidelines for interviewing Children*. Chief among them are respect for their privacy, confidentiality, and that they be protected against any harm. According to DFID, and in terms of prioritization between different sets of ethical considerations, it is important to note the dominance of the ethics of care or "do no harm" principles. (Groves William, Review of Ethics Principles and Guidance in Evaluation and Research, DFID, 2016, p. 9).

Circumstances permitting, it is proposed that national evaluators adopt the following approaches to consult with children during the evaluation process:

- **Method 1:** Feedback /consultation with individual children that are respectful of social distancing
- **Method 2:** Assess how services providers are consulting with children during the course of COTM implementation.

Method 1: Feedback /consultation with individual children that are respectful of social distancing

1. Link to evaluation questions

Children will be asked questions will focus and link to the following evaluation questions:

- EQ 3: During implementation, to what extent and how has the programme ensured that it remained relevant to/adapted as needed to the needs of rights-holders and to systems-strengthening objectives? How has the programme ensured accountability to affected populations?
- EQ 7: Extent to which interventions processes were inclusive and participatory?

2. Protocol for feedback /consultation with individual children that are respectful of social distancing⁸⁷

2.1. Facilitator for feedback/consultation with children

The person facilitating these individual feedback exercises should be either the national evaluator, or UNICEF's partner that is coming into contact with children such as social worker, or NGO. UNICEF's Guidelines for interviewing children continue to be the reference point for the standards that have to be adhered to during this exercise.⁸⁸ Below are a list of possible approaches. The selection of the approaches will be a function of what is operationally feasible, as well as the capacity of the child/adolescent that is involved as well the COTM's own preferences for any of these methods as conduits of self-expression and recreation.⁸⁹

2.2. Tools for feedback/consultation with children

The following tools are suggested for holding feedback sessions /consultation with individual children:

1 Answering/providing feedback to open questions

Children will be provided with a limited number of simple open questions in a language that they understand.

- Did any of the adults here give you information about the services/assistance that you can get here?
- How do you feel about being here [with the service provider]?
- How do you feel about the adults that you have met so far? Did you find them helpful for your situation?
- If the activity is of a learning nature: How are you going to use what you have learned in the future?

⁸⁷ A number of these methods have been adapted from the webinar presented by Dr. Deborah Lupton, Ph.D. Professor at Centre for Social Research in Health and Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney. entitled "COVID-19 and doing virtual fieldwork", 31 March 2020, <https://youtu.be/iSU3N3EB1O8>

⁸⁸ UNICEF's Guidelines for Interviewing Children

https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/13739/pdf/unicef_guidelines_for_interviewing_children.pdf

⁸⁹ Gabrielle Berman et al, What we know about Ethical Research Involving Children in Humanitarian Settings: An overview of principles, the literature and case studies, Office of Research, Innocenti working paper, WP-2016-19, June 2016, p. 29.

Children will be asked to either 1. Draw the answers 2. Speak to them into a recorder 3. Write the answers down on a piece of paper in their own language.

2. Using coloured cards to indicate their views

The questions above will be converted into simple statements in a language they can understand and displayed on a board or read out. Children will be given cards with three different colours with each colour denoting one of the following statements: to which pre-identified answers are put on coloured denoting the following: I agree, I disagree, I don't know.

- I feel good being here
- The persons I have met have explained to me how they can assist me
- I feel I am getting the help I need here
- If the activity is of a learning nature: I feel I have learned useful things for my future
- If my friend has a problem, s/he would tell someone here about it.

3. Filling out a questionnaire

An open- ended questions is presented to the adolescent and s/he would be asked to elaborate in writing. This method could be used by adolescents and not children, as they would have the maturity and education to express themselves.

In areas where it is not feasible or sufficiently secure to use tablets and phones, adolescents would be provided with the option of responding on paper. Where it is, they could fill the answers on the device.

The questions are modelled on the same four questions that would be posed to children in person to ensure coherence, ease of analysis of data collected, as well as that questions are presented in a child-sensitive manner. Below is the proposed text for the questionnaire

Please read the following questions and select the answer that best captures your answer:

- Did any of the adults here give you information about the services/assistance that you can get here?
 - Yes, they gave me a lot of information
 - Yes, but only some information.
 - No, I did not get any information
 - If you got any information what was it on?

- How do you feel about being here [with the service provider]? Select all those that apply

Anxious	Happy	Worried	Sad
Lost	Relaxed	Tired	Angry

We would be interested to know why you feel that way. If you would like to share that, please write your explanation here.....

- How do you feel about the adults that you have met so far? Please select those that best describe your feelings
 - The adult is helpful
 - The adult is not helpful
 - I am scared of the adult
 - The adult is Intimidating
 - I feel safe in the adult's presence
 - I feel unsafe in the adult's presence

We would be interested to know why you feel that way. If you would like to share that, please write your explanation here.....

- If the activity is of a learning nature: How are you going to use what you have learned in the future? Please write your answer here below.....

4. Phone conversations with adolescents

Available research demonstrates that a large number of adolescents on the move carry mobile phones. Service providers that come into contact with adolescents will be asked if the UNICEF office can contact him or her. The national evaluator can then call the adolescent girl and boys and introduce the exercise to them. S/he will have to obtain their consent before proceeding. If they agree, the national evaluator will pose the simple open-ended questions to them. Answers will be recorded by the national evaluator. In undertaking these calls, the national evaluator continues to follow good practice⁹⁰ and UNICEF child protection guidelines.

2.3 Size of sample for feedback /consultation with individual children that are respectful of social distancing

Given that there will not be any FGDs, the number of children who engage with the evaluation will be significantly reduced. Feedback from children should to the extent possible be age and gender diverse. Although priority will be given to reaching adolescents, it is important that to the extent possible interviews include both adolescents and younger children. Available research shows that an increasing number of the children on the move are minors⁹¹. Their vulnerabilities and protection needs are very different. In addition, although they are very young, they take very important decisions and are agents of their own lives. Also, the kind of approaches that service providers have to take for minors must be adjusted to this age group. It cannot be the same as the older group.

Hence, children providing feedback should therefore belong to 1 of the following 4 categories:

COTMs and adolescents benefiting from skills training/education service/capacity building	Group of girls (age group 10-13)	Group of adolescent girls (13-19) (most frequent nationality of COM)
COTMs benefiting from social services such as tracing, family reunification interviews, best interest determination interviews, in the care of guardians/care takers/specialized institutions (preferably provided by host government)	Group of boys (age group 10-13)	Group of adolescent boys (13-19)

Every effort will be made to obtain individual feedback from at least 5 children per category, resulting in a maximum total of 20 children per location.

⁹⁰ Sarah Kopper and Anja Sautmann, Best practices for conducting phone surveys, 20 March 2020, <https://www.povertyactionlab.org/blog/3-20-20/best-practices-conducting-phone-surveys>.

⁹¹ UNICEF, A Child is a Child: Protecting Children on the move from violence, abuse, and exploitation, May 2017, pages 10 +14.

To the extent possible, the Evaluation Team should try to ensure that at least 2 children that participates in these feedback sessions has a specific vulnerability (e.g. disability, health issue, unaccompanied or separated etc.).

The exact location for the interviewees, profile and numbers of interviewees will be decided based on feasibility and safety, and in close coordination with the UNICEF concerned operations.

Information obtained from these interviews would be used to complement data analysis from other sources. They would be used particularly to illustrate certain findings through case studies and quotes used throughout the report.

2.3. Standardized questions to be used for feedback/ consultation with individual children that are respectful of social distancing.

A set of standardized questions are outlined in Annex 8 which would be used to guide discussions and/or individual interviews in all three countries. The questions relate to outputs and activities of the COTM outlined below.

Table xx: Output indicators that ideally require feedback/ consultation with individual children

Output indicator 4.1 - # of children on the move who receive protective services through UNICEF supported program (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC).	All countries
Output indicator 4.4 – Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding Principles of case management	
Output indicator 6.1: #of girls and boys reached by UNICEF supported prevention services including information provision within their communities	
Output indicator 7.1: # Availability of research with children and young people on the move	
Output indicator 5.1: # of social workers and community services workers who have been trained in specialized short-term courses to meet the needs of at risk	Ethiopia
Output indicator 6.2: # of targeted locations with functional child protection desks and other community-based mechanisms involved in the protection of children on the move	Somaliland and Puntland
Output indicator 6.4: # of girls and boys who have completed UPSHIFT who reported positive impact in their lives after six months of completion of the programme (disaggregated by children with disabilities, sex, age, nationality, unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC), COTM).	
Output indicator 8.1 – on number of girls and boys on the move who receive legal protection/legal aid and were released from detention	
Output Indicator 8.2 - # of formal inputs into legislative reforms that include legal safeguards for children on the move	
Output Indicator 8.3 - # of girls and boys between 0-17 who have been reissued a legal identity document (including a birth certificate)	Sudan
Output indicator 8.5 -# of children reached through the community committees and that benefited from diversion programme.	

Questions should not replicate questions that have been asked in the different research exercises that have been carried out by UNICEF OoR-Innocenti. They will also seek to complement rather than duplicate the areas where more information is warranted. As such, and with the focus of existing research on the drivers for movement, the questions of the evaluation service will seek to obtain the views of COTM on:

- a. type and quality of engagement they have with adult service providers
- b. the quality of the services and to what extent they correspond to their needs;

2.4. Mitigation measures for feedback/consultation with individual children

Below is a list of mitigation measures for risk that are likely to arise when consulting with children.

- Prior to embarking on this exercise, children and adolescents will be presented with a previously recorded or written message from UNICEF in a language they understand. This message which will be played on the phone of the social worker or the national evaluator will introduce the speaker. It will convey empathy to the COM are going through and experiencing. It will explain the objective of the exercise. It will be emphasized to them that their participation in this exercise is purely voluntary and that it is up to them to decide what it is that they would like to share or not, and that there are no negative repercussions for not wishing to be interviewed. Finally, it will be stressed to them that the evaluation team can only make recommendations but that it is not the manager or decision-maker, hence no promises can be made that it will be possible to change the situation).
- Each member of the international evaluation team will brief the national evaluator and translators that s/he works with to ensure that they adopt child protection sensitive approaches and debrief regularly to address any issues that may arise.
- Children's name will not be taken to ensure confidentiality and anonymity.
- This data collection method will be abandoned if there is the slightest risk that it may be put the safety of the respondent children at risk.
- Given that the service providers coming into contact with children will be preoccupied with delivering services in a more challenging environment, and may not have much time to support these consultations, the evaluation team will use a light footprint in soliciting feedback, i.e. employ methodologies that are best adapted to this new context, and that will not require heavy adaptations of procedures that are already in place. The evaluation team will decide on maximum two of these methods outlined above in each location. Which method to be used will be decided in close consultation with the UNICEF field offices.

Method 2: Assess how services providers are consulting with children during the course of COTM implementation.

Interviews with service providers about the way they engage and involve children, safeguard them, as well as respect their rights and communicate with them. Questions drafted in Annex 8 should guide the Evaluation Team members' interviews with these key informants. These questions are linked to 6 evaluation questions and will be further linked to specific outputs and indicators from the evaluation.

For both consulting children for the purposes of this evaluation (Method 1) and assessing how services providers are consulting with children (Method 2):

The evaluation team will ensure that they have reviewed the relevant reports of activities that centre on the engagement of children such as: activities that are part of the UPSHIFT programme; meetings with case managers; trainings targeting the social service providers on how to involve children; etc. The purpose is to assess how they put children at the centre of services they provide. In addition, the evaluation team will look at available evaluations or feedback from any activities that were put in place to 'empower' adolescent girls and boys with information, skills needed to management risks while on the move could be looked at. Notes of meetings/interviews conducted by UNICEF or its partners with children on the ground as part of their general activities (i.e. not only those related to this program) could be requested and studied. This data would be analysed in the following manner:

- Whether there is evidence that they engaged children (e.g. inquired about their needs in the design phase, gave them feedback, etc.).

- Whether there is evidence that they intended to or have adjusted the activities in view of this feedback.
- Whether there is evidence that a change has occurred in practice following the decision to make a change in the activity.

The evaluation team will attempt to gather **photographs of the locations** where children are met and/or provided with services, in an attempt to make up for the inability of the team to directly observe these areas in person. UNICEF staff and/or national consultants may be able to supply the evaluation team with photos of these locations. These areas could include reception areas; registration areas; needs assessment areas; areas where skill training and other learning activities are happening (e.g. UPSHIFT program); etc. Where possible, it would be ideal to have photographs pre-COVID-19 and after COVID-19 as activities may have been disrupted significantly due to the pandemic outbreak. Prior consultation will be undertaken beforehand with the concerned UNICEF office to assess the political, cultural and social ramifications. Clear permission is also needed with the children that may be portrayed about the dangers and consequences of these portrayals.

Evaluators would record their observations using a scale that would be devised for this purpose on a sheet of paper and which records:

- Whether the child seemed comfortable or not;
- Whether the service provider had a conversation/exchange (brief instructions do not count);
- Whether there was a child friendly atmosphere in place or not, e.g. visually friendly messages, pictures, use of colour or toys, etc.).

Annex 6: Risks and mitigation strategies

The following table describes a range of risks and the proposed mitigation strategy. Many risks stem from COVID-19 such as travel restrictions. Other relates to capacity to deliver and risks related to technology and telecommunications.

Risk	Likelihood			Impact			Overall risk	Mitigation strategy	New Impact			
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low			High	Medium	Low	
1	COVID-19 restrictions											
a	Travel for international and national evaluators	X			X			High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify who can be interviewed remotely. ✓ Develop list with email/telephone numbers for all field level stakeholders to plan remote data collection. ✓ Allocate considerable time to interview individuals in countries. ✓ Use telephone for field level stakeholders who are not connected to internet. 			X
b	Failure to deliver against original Concept Note		X		X			Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deliver evaluation without field level data, but based on secondary sources and skype/telephone interviews. Remote interviewing would be available to the Evaluation Team - National Evaluators to contact non-UNICEF partners. 			X
c	Travel security		X		X			Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Once travel is allowed, follow UN security guidelines. 			X
d	Countries shutting national and local borders	X			X			High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Delay national evaluator field visits until Sept/Oct 2020 (if by then the situation has been restored to normal), or cancel the missions. 			X
e	Adequate information			X	X			Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rely on the documentation from UNICEF staff, and carry out informant interviews with key staff as soon as possible remotely while the information is still fresh in their mind. ✓ Continue to politely contact UNICEF's COTM evaluation focal point in country. If weak response, revert to Evaluation Office to contact Country Officer Director 			X
2	Technology risks											
a	Lack of telecommunications	X			X			Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use telephone interviews. Extend time, wait until field work can commence. 			X
b	Technology failure	X			X			Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use Share Drive ✓ Back up all relevant inputs to evaluation 			X
c	Congestion of information		X		X			Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ UNICEF Evaluation Office have set up a SharePoint collaboration site. 			X

d	Breach of data protection rules (GDPR)		X			X		Low	✓ Follow UNICEF's rules and care will be taken by Evaluation Team not to share sensitive information, or save such information outside the SharePoint space			X
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Annex 7: List of interviewees to date

Name of Respondent	Position of Respondent	Date
HQ		
Noela Barasa	Programme Manager for the DFID COTM Programme, based at UNICEF HQ/Child Protection Section	28 February 2020 8 April 2020
Saskia Blume	Child Protection Policy Specialist based at NYHQ	20 March 2020
Ramya Subrahmanian	Chief Child Protection, Office of Research (OoR)-Innocenti, Florence	6 March 2020
Verena Knaus	Senior Advisor, Migration & Displacement, Programme Division (Geneva).	13 March 2020
Robert MacTavish	Child Protection Specialist (PRIMERO)	31 March 2020
Cornelius Williams	Associate Child Protection Director, NYHQ	8 April 2020
Eri Dwivedi	Child Protection Specialist (M&E)	8 April 2020
Linda Jones	Senior Advisor Education	8 April 2020
Neven Knezevic	Education Specialist	8 April 2020
Donor		
Alison Pollard	Evaluation Advisor, Evaluation and Evidence Lead - Girls' Education, DFID	19 March 2020
Elena Ahmed	Social Development Advisor, Protecting Children Hub, Children, Youth and Education Department (CYED), DFID	
Jo Kabryn	Consultant with IOD Park, Author of the Evaluability Assessment of the programme	24 March 2020
RO		
Jean Francois Basse	CP Regional Advisor for ESARO, acting UNICEF representative for Angola	9 March 2020
Teona Aslanishvili	CP Specialist at MENA RO	16 March 2020
CO		
Somalia		
Kamal Nidam	CP Specialist, based in Hargeisa, Somaliland	16 March 2020
Ahmed Osman Adam	CP Officer based in Garoowe, Puntland	
Hussein Osman Hussein	CP Officer based in Hargeisa, Somaliland	
Sudan		
*Sarah Ahmad	Chief Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	25 March 2020
Souad Al-Hebshi	Chief CP	*also on 2 April 2020
*Tahani Elmobasher	CP Specialist	
Dina Ali	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	
Ethiopia		
Aminul Islam	CP Specialist	25 March 2020
Ruth Regassa	CP Officer	
Tapfumanei Kusumwa	CP Specialist	
Karin Alexandra Heissler	CP Chief	27 March 2020

Interview Protocols

The following paragraph will be read to all participants prior to interviews.

UNICEF's Evaluation Office is commissioning a formative evaluation to examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and coherence of a programme funded by DFID targeting COTM in the Horn of Africa. The purpose of the evaluation is to contribute to learning and knowledge exchange on what works for children on the move as well as to contribute to UNICEF's accountability for its performance and results. The motive of this interview is to learn about []. Your participation will take about 45 minutes. There are no right or wrong answers, or desirable or undesirable answers. If it's okay with you, I will be tape-recording our conversation so that other evaluation team members can listen to your conversation and we can also keep accurate transcripts. All tape-recording will be kept in a UNICEF SharePoint folder only accessible to the Evaluation Team and management and will be deleted once the evaluation is completed. Feel free to let us know if you do not want to be taped and we will oblige. Everything you say will remain confidential, meaning that only myself and the evaluation team will be aware of your answers. Your name will not be associated with your responses.

Your participation in this interview is entirely voluntary. Whether or not you decide to participate and what you tell us will not affect your continued relationship with UNICEF. You are free to decline to answer any question, or to stop the interview at any time. If you have any questions or would like to report anything that happened during the interview process, you can contact UNICEF Evaluation Office at the following number [].

Do you understand the purpose and nature of this evaluation and wish to participate as a KI by answering a set of questions?

[If deemed necessary, the interviewer can also ask]: Are you in a safe place during this interview? Are you alone to answer the questions?

Notes:

Questions are numbered and probes, in italic, will be used to encourage participants to elaborate further about one topic or another.

Please thank all interviewees.

Please follow up with an email request to send you supporting documentation or reports mentioned during interview.

Country Management (Representative, Deputy Rep)

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her level of involvement in the programme.
2. How is the programme fitting within UNICEF work in the country? How do you ensure coordination across sectors?
 - *Is it an important contribution for CP?*
 - *Coordination of CP w/health, education, social protection in particular*
 - *How is the programming at the CO structured?*
 - *What are the coordination 'platforms', e.g. weekly staff meetings, etc.?*
3. How was the CP programming landscape before the COTM programme started?
 - *Is UNICEF adopting a CP system strengthening approach? Since when?*
 - *What are the challenges in building/strengthening systems in this country in general?*
 - *How did this programme build on others, particularly good practices/successes/achievements?*

- *How did you incorporate any lessons that you may have learned from previous/other programs targeting COTM into this one? Can you give examples?*
4. How is the CO adapting to the COVID-19 situation?
 5. How is the relationship between UNICEF and the government for this COTM programme?
 - *History of the relationship with the Government?*
 - *Is there good 'buy-in' or not much interest in COTM programming in general?*
 - *What motivates of the government to adopt the position that it has to the CoTM?*
 6. How do you see the prospects for sustainability of this programme in the medium and long term, particularly once UNICEF has phased out of it?
 - *Any discussion to date with the government regarding sustainability?*
 - *Any similar handover experience with other UNICEF programmes that can be useful for this specific situation (CP programmes and others)?*
 - *What does still need to happen for the programme to be sustainable?*
 7. What are safeguards to protect beneficiaries against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)?
 - *Are all UNICEF partners regularly trained on PSEA?*

CP Management (CP Chief)

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her role and level of involvement/role in the programme.
2. What has worked well with regards to the programme implementation? Could you give some examples?
 - *What have been the reasons to explain the opportunities and enabling factors?*
3. What has worked less well with regards to the programme implementation? Could you give some examples?
 - *What explains the challenges experienced in implementation? For example: political buy-in, recruitment of staff, security constrains, others.*
4. How did you make sure the programme remained relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries?
 - *How has the program responded to the protection needs of children? Has there been any beneficiaries' needs assessment conducted?*
 - *Is there a comment/complaint mechanism in place to collect feedback and adjust activities if needed?*
 - *How has the programme adjusted due to a change in the context? How has the programme adapted to the COVID-19 situation?*
 - *How did the program prioritize what needs to respond to?*
 - *How has the program taken into consideration the profile, attitude and behaviours of COTM and adolescents in order to reach them and help them? (We know the following about COTM from research done so far: mistrust of authority figures; determination to keep moving to reach destination' high exposure to risk along the way).*
 - *How is the research piece going to ensure relevance of future programming?*
5. Can you describe the CP programming landscape before the COTM programme started?
 - *Is the programme designed to strengthen systems?*
 - *Has there been a CP system assessment at one point?*
 - *Is the programme adding value to the other CP programmes? If so how?*
 - *Does it factor in the political situation in the country?*
 - *How have the global compacts for migrants and refugees led to changes?*
 - *How did this programme build on others, particularly good practices/successes/achievements?*

- *How did you incorporate any lessons that you may have learned from previous/other programs targeting COTM into this one? Can you give examples?*
6. What are safeguards in place to protect beneficiaries of this programme against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)?
 - *How are COTM informed about their rights and what they need to do with regards to this specific service/procedure that is part of the program?*
 7. How do you see the prospects for sustainability of this programme (in the medium and long term), once UNICEF funding has ceased?
 - *Any discussion to date with the government regarding sustainability?*
 - *Any similar handover experience with other UNICEF programmes that can be useful for this specific situation (CP programmes and others)?*
 - *What does still need to happen for the programme to be sustainable?*
 8. How is UNICEF relationship with other national and international CP/migration actors in the country?
 - *Can you give examples where you work jointly for the protection and assistance of children on the move?*
 - *What works well it comes to working together with other actors?*
 - *What has worked less well?*

Programme Management and Staff (Technical Lead, CP Specialist, CP Officer)

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her exact role in the programme.
2. How did you make sure the programme remained relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries?
 - *Has there been any beneficiaries' needs assessment conducted?*
 - *How does case management identify and respond to the need of children that may have specific needs?*
 - *Is there a comment/complaint mechanism in place to collect feedback and adjust activities if needed?*
 - *How has the programme adjusted due to a change in the context? How has the programme adapted to the COVID-19 situation?*
 - *How did the program prioritize what needs to respond to?*
 - *How has the program taken into consideration the profile, attitude and behaviours of COTM and adolescents in order to reach them and help them? (We know the following about COTM from research done so far: mistrust of authority figures; determination to keep moving to reach destination' high exposure to risk along the way).*
 - *Has the research confirmed the relevance of the programme?*
 - *How is the research piece going to ensure relevance of future programming?*
3. What has worked well with regards to the programme implementation? Could you give some examples?
 - *How are the programme components achieving the expected progress?*
 - *What have been the reasons to explain the opportunities and enabling factors?*
 - *How has been the collaboration/communication with HQ, the RO? Do you feel you have received enough support?*
4. What has worked less well with regards to the programme implementation? Could you give some examples?
 - *What explains the challenges experienced in implementation? For example: political buy-in, recruitment of staff, security constrains, others.*
5. How is progress being monitored?

- *Are monitoring methods participatory? Do they also involve beneficiaries?*
 - *How is the government involved in the monitoring of activities and reporting on them?*
 - *How are implementing partners involved in the monitoring of activities and reporting on them?*
 - *Is there any Third-Party supporting UNICEF with the monitoring of activities? How does it work?*
 - *What are the corrective measures put in place when milestones were not reached?*
 - *How do you collect/obtain feedback from children and their views when you monitor activities of the programme? How do you use these afterwards to adjust the program?*
6. How likely is the system strengthening work going to continue once DFID funding cease?
- *Are you aware of any discussion to date with the government on sustainability?*
 - *How good has the work of partners been? Have you implemented any capacity building activities?*
 - *What are enabling factors that need to be put in place for an effective handover? Is a handover plan in place?*
 - *What are the current challenges to ensure sustainability of the programme and its results in the future?*
7. How do you coordinate activities with partners on the ground?
- *Formal coordination mechanisms, e.g. clusters, sectors*
 - *Informal coordination, e.g. phone calls, emails, text, meetings*
 - *How is the research work being undertaken and coordinated?*

M&E staff

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her level of involvement in the programme.
2. What has worked well with regards to the programme monitoring? Could you give some examples?
 - *How are the programme components achieving expected progress?*
3. What has worked less well with regards to the programme monitoring? Could you give some examples?
 - *What explains the challenges experienced in monitoring?*
4. How is progress being monitored?
 - *Are monitoring methods participatory? Do they also involve beneficiaries?*
 - *How is the government involved in the monitoring of activities and reporting on them?*
 - *How are implementing partners involved in the monitoring of activities and reporting on them?*
 - *Is there any Third-Party supporting UNICEF with the monitoring of activities? How does it work?*
 - *What are the corrective measures put in place when milestones were not reached?*
 - *Is monitoring data disaggregated? In accordance with gender, age, disability?*
5. How do you collect/obtain feedback from children and their views when you monitor activities of the program? How do you use these afterwards to adjust the program?
 - *Have you encountered any challenges when involving COTM and factoring their feedback in the program?*
6. Has there been any capacity building activities with partners to ensure effective monitoring?

OoR-Innocenti Research Team

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her exact role in the programme.

1. Could you tell us a little bit about the research, why was it designed that way and who was involved in designing it?
 - *Were COTM involved in the design?*
 - *Were the governments involved in the design?*
 - *Were other actors working on CP/Migration consulted?*
2. Who are the key national research partners that worked with you in-country in conducting the research?
 - *Has this institute undertaken similar research before?*
3. How has the research added value to what we already knew?
 - *How did it build on the research of Phase I in Somaliland?*
 - *How did you ensure that it would add this value, and not duplicate or replicate?*
 - *Any particular interesting results have emerged? E.g.: sources of information children trust, access to services*
4. What has worked well?
 - *Interesting findings*
 - *Government buy-in*
7. What has worked less well? What challenges have you encountered?
 - *Authorization from the government*
 - *Children not willing to participate*
 - *Children hard to reach*
 - *Difficult to get consent from unaccompanied children*
 - *Validation of findings by the government*
5. How is the OoR-Innocenti planning to use the findings?
 - *Is there any global advocacy activity planned?*

Ministries and Offices at National level

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her role and personal involvement in the programme (if any).
2. How has the ministry/office been involved during the programme design and implementation?
 - *Has the ministry/office been involved in the COTM program? If so in what way?*
 - *How is the programme aligned with the Government priorities?*
3. According to you, what has worked well?
 - *National systems strengthening (e.g. design of SOPs, building the capacity of social workers, improved coordination among relevant national actors, improved data, etc)*
 - *Improving the identification of vulnerable children on the move, and their case management*
 - *The access of children whose cases are being managed to adequate support and assistance*
 - *Partnership with UNICEF*
 - *Do you know about the roll out of the inter-operable PRIMERO system for case management? What are your expectations regarding PRIMERO?*
4. What has worked less well?
 - *What explains the challenges experienced?*
5. Could you tell us a bit about the relevance of the programme – do you feel the programme is in line with COTM most urgent needs?
 - *Anything in the design is missing to ensure COTM are better protected?*

- *Were the realities on the ground taken into consideration?*
 - *How has the programme adapted to the COVID-19 situation?*
6. How likely are activities of the programme going to continue once the funding ceases?
- *Have you had any conversation with UNICEF regarding sustainability?*
 - *What do you feel needs to happen for the programme's achievements to remain after UNICEF's direct funding and involvement has ended?*
 - *What's the probability that the government will identify and allocate any funds from its national budget to any of these activities?*

Sub-National Representations

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her role and your personal involvement in the programme (if any).
2. How has your office been involved during the programme design and implementation?
 - *Has your office been involved in the research design?*
3. According to you, what has worked well?
 - *National systems strengthening (e.g. design of SOPs, building the capacity of social workers, improved coordination among relevant national actors, improved data, etc)*
 - *Improving the identification of vulnerable children on the move, and their case management*
 - *The access of children whose cases are being managed to adequate support and assistance*
 - *Partnership with UNICEF*
 - *Do you know about the roll out of the inter-operable PRIMERO system for case management? What are your expectations regarding PRIMERO?*
4. What has worked less well?
 - *What explains the challenges experienced?*
5. Could you tell us a bit about the relevance of the programme – do you feel the programme is relevant to the needs to the beneficiaries?
 - *How well do you feel the component of the programme were aligned with the most urgent needs of COTM?*
 - *Anything from the design is missing to ensure COTM are better protected?*
 - *Were the realities you face on the ground taken into consideration?*
 - *How has COVID-19 affected the implementation of the programme?*

Law Enforcement (police, army, immigration, judiciary)

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her role.
2. Could you tell us a bit about the relevance of the programme – do you feel the programme is relevant to your priorities?
 - *How have you adapted your activities since the COVID-19 started?*
3. According to you, what has worked well when it comes to the COTM Programme?
 - *How are your relations with UNICEF?*
 - *How are your relations with UNICEF's partners?*
4. What has worked less well when it comes to the COTM Programme?
 - *Is there any urgent need on the ground not being taken into consideration?*

Social service workforce (seconded by UNICEF or NGO partners)

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her exact role in the programme.

2. According to you, what has worked well with case management?
 - *Are the needs of the beneficiaries being met?*
 - *How have you adapted your activities since the COVID-19 started?*
 - *Do you have any SOP to support your work? E.g. for the identification, best interest determination and referral of children on the move that are at risk of violence and exploitation*
 - *How do you refer children to services?*
3. What has worked less well with case management?
 - *What are you biggest challenges in your everyday activities? Gaining children's trust, convincing children to give their data for profiling, finding services for children, providing children with longer-term care, collaborating with the law enforcement agents*
4. How does case management identify and respond to the need of children that may have specific needs?
 - *Could you give examples of how case management is adapted to meet the needs of girls/adolescent girls and to the most vulnerable children (e.g. children living with disabilities)?*
 - *Are the CP desks accessible for children with disabilities?*
 - *Are there specific measures in place to mitigate GBV? If yes, what are those?*
 - *Are there any written regulations/SOPs that show your team members how to do that? Do they receive any dedicated trainings on this (if so, can you give us examples?)*
5. What do you think of the information management system you are currently using?
 - *Is it disaggregated according to age, gender, and protection need (for example, if the child has been trafficked, or is unaccompanied, etc.)?*
 - *Do you have protocols for managing information?*
 - *Countries are transiting to an inter-operable information system soon to manage cases. (Primero). How do you see this system will improve your current ways of working?*
6. [For social workers who have followed the curriculum in one of the Universities or a training organized by UNICEF] What do you think of the training you took on child protection and case management?
 - *How do you feel that the course has improved your knowledge about how to deal with children on the move that are at risk?*
 - *Did UNICEF and/or those that provided the course get your feedback on the courses?*
 - *Do you have any recommendations on how these courses, or their delivery could be further improved?*
 - *What were the requirements for you to be considered as having fulfilled the minimum requirements of the course?*
 - *How did graduating from this course help you in your career? (for example, did it help in you getting recruited by any social service provider)?*
7. Do you know about Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)? What are safeguards to protect beneficiaries against SEA?
 - *Have you been trained on PSEA?*
7. What are the feedback and complaint mechanisms in place?
 - *Are COTM told whom they can go to in case they have a problem? Who is that in your team? What would that team member do in that case? Can you give me an example?*

(I)NGOs staff – Partners of UNICEF

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her role and involvement in the programme.

2. Could you tell us a bit about the relevance of the programme – do you feel the programme is relevant to the needs to the beneficiaries, meeting their needs?
 - *How does this [component] of the program respond to the protection needs of children?*
 - *How did the program prioritize what needs to respond to?*
 - *How has the program taken into consideration the profile, attitude and behaviours of COTM and adolescents in order to reach them and help them? (We know the following about COTM from research done so far: mistrust of authority figures; determination to keep moving to reach destination' high exposure to risk along the way).*
 - *How have you adapted your activities since the COVID-19 started?*
3. According to you, what has worked well?
 - *Promising areas: Development of national frameworks, social workforce strengthening, development of case management (including PRIMERO, cross border case management)*
 - *How are complaints/comments from beneficiaries being handled? What is the feedback from children?*
 - *How is the coordination with different CP authorities and actors as well as law enforcement agents?*
 - *How is the relationship of your organization with UNICEF?*
4. What has worked less well?
 - *What are you biggest challenges in your everyday activities? Gaining children's trust, convincing children to give their data for profiling, finding services for children, providing children with longer-term care, collaborating with the law enforcement agents*
 - *Anything should have been done differently?*
5. How does programme activities identify and respond to the need of children that may have specific needs?
 - *Could you give examples of how those are adapted to meet the needs of girls/adolescent girls and to the most vulnerable children (e.g. children living with disabilities)?*
 - *How are accessibility challenges for children living with disabilities mitigated?*
 - *Are there specific measures in place to mitigate GBV? If yes, what are those?*
 - *Are there any written regulations/SOPs that show your team members how to do that? Do they receive any dedicated trainings on this (if so, can you give us examples?)*
6. [Do you know about Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)?] What are safeguards to protect beneficiaries against SEA?
 - *Have you been trained on PSEA?*
7. What are the feedback and complaint mechanisms in place?
 - *Are COTM told whom they can go to in case they have a problem? Who is that in your team? What would that team member do in that case? Can you give me an example?*
8. How do you coordinate your work with different actors (CP authorities, other UN agencies/NGOs, law enforcement)? Does this work well and why?
 - *Through formal IASC coordination mechanisms*
 - *Through informal mechanisms, text phone calls*
 - *Does anything would help enhancing coordination?*

DFID representative in country

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her role and involvement in the programme.

2. Could you tell us a bit about the relevance of the programme – do you feel the programme is relevant to the needs to the beneficiaries and in line with the government’s priorities?
 - *How have DFID local representations been involved in the programme design? Was the involvement sufficient?*
3. How has DFID priorities changed since the programme has started?
 - *Anything should be done differently if there was a phase III?*
4. According to you, what has worked well?
 - *Promising areas: Development of national frameworks, social workforce strengthening, development of case management (including PRIMERO, cross border case management)*
 - *How is your relationship with UNICEF?*
5. What has worked less well?
 - *Any urging challenge on the ground?*

Other agencies’ working on migration/CP staff (IOM, UNHCR, StC, etc.)

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her role and if they heard about the DFID-funded COTM programme
2. [If the respondent is aware of the COTM programme] how do you think it has contributed to improving the capacity of the national system to better protect and assist children on the move?
 - *Has the COTM programme complement the programme your organisation is implementing for children or displaced populations?*
3. Have you been consulted during the programme design or later during implementation? If yes, how?
4. Are you aware of the UNICEF OoR-Innocenti research component?
 - *Have you or your organization participated in it in any way? (e.g. through interviews)*
 - *From the perspective of your organization, how do you expect it to contribute to the protection and assistance of children on the move (e.g. in additional funds being allocated? Improved programming)?*
5. Are you aware of the ongoing discussions regarding the roll-out of PRIMERO? Have you been involved in these discussions? If yes, how do you think PRIMERO will improve the case management system?
6. How have you adapted your protection activities since the COVID-19?

Protection Cluster/Sector Lead - GBV Sub-Cluster/Sector Lead - CP AoR/Sub-Cluster/Sector Lead

1. Ask the interviewee about his/her role and if they heard about the DFID-funded COTM programme
2. Could you tell us a bit about the relevance of the programme – has this programme filled key protection gap that had been identified?
 - *What are the remaining gaps?*
3. How have the different CP/migration actors adapted their activities since the COVID-19?
 - *Do you feel it has been enough to ensure the protection continuum of COTM?*
 - *How have you adapted your coordination activities since the COVID-19 started?*
 - *Has UNICEF been good at adapting?*

QUESTIONS ON HOW UNICEF STAFF AND PARTNERS CONSULT WITH CHILDREN

Interview question with UNICEF staff and partners on the way they engage and involve children, safeguard them, as well as respect their rights and communicate with them. Annex 5 will prepare and guide the Evaluation Team members with these interviews. These questions have been broadly integrated into the stakeholder questions about but are contained together here for ease of reference.

Questions to be posed to staff on the involvement of adolescents and COTM in the design, implementation and monitoring of the programme

Programme design

- How does this [component] of the programme respond to the protection needs of children?¹
- How did [component] prioritize what needs to respond to?
- How has this [component] taken into consideration the profile, attitude and behaviours of COTM and adolescents in order to reach them and help them? (We know the following about COTM from research done so far: mistrust of authority figures; determination to keep moving to reach destination' high exposure to risk along the way).

Expanding on existing programmes and partnership

- If you have been working with and for COTM before this programme came in, how did this [component] of the programme build on your programmes, particularly good practices/successes/achievements?
- How did you incorporate any lessons that you may have learned from previous/other programmes targeting COTM into this one? Can you give examples?

Implementation

- How does this [component] of the programme ensure there are effective mechanisms in place to protect children against sexual exploitation and abuse?
- How are COTM informed about their rights and what they need to do with regards to this specific service/procedure that is part of the programme?
- Are COTM told whom they can go to in case they have a problem? Who is that in your team? What would that team member do in that case? Can you give me an example?

What works for different categories of children

- How does this [component] of the programme identify children that may have specific needs?
- Are there any written regulations/SOPs that show your team members how to do that? Do they receive any dedicated trainings on this (if so, can you give us examples?)

Monitoring system

- How do you collect/obtain feedback from children and their views when you **design** activities for this [component] of the programme?
- How do you collect/obtain feedback from children and their views when you **monitor** activities for this [component] of the programme? How do you use these afterwards to adjust the programme?
- Have you encountered any challenges when involving COTM and factoring their feedback in the programme?

Coherence

- How do you refer boys and girls to appropriate services?

Protocol for Protection of Data

The protocol for protection of data establishes the obligations of the Evaluation Team members, including National Evaluators as well as the Evaluation Management Team working in the UNICEF Evaluation Office (EO) for the protection of the transfer, storage and destruction of all types of data (paper notes, digital notes, audio recordings, etc.) while conducting the evaluation. The protocol also provides information about data storage and destruction.

Evaluation Team Member and Evaluation Management Obligations

All parties involved in data collection and data analysis must:

- Preserve all confidential information provided by respondents;
- Prevent any information leaks towards any other sources;
- Prevent outsiders to view the personal data of respondents;
- Prevent access to information containing personal data for individuals who have not received authorization to handle this information.

Storage and destruction of material

UNICEF has created a Collaboration Site on UNICEF SharePoint where all data of the Evaluation is stored so that the data is protected from physical damage as well as from tampering, loss, or theft. The Collaboration Site is accessible to the four International Consultants of the Evaluation Team as well as three UNICEF staff/consultants managing the evaluation. As much as possible, parties should send links to files stored in the shared area rather than email attachments.

Data stored on paper, such as surveys or notebooks will be kept together in a safe, secure location away from public access.

All audio files and paper files (survey answers, digital notes) will be destroyed once the evaluation is completed and the final report is approved. The Evaluation Manager will be responsible for deleting those documents.

Protocol for Protection of Human Subjects' Identities

The protocol for protection of human subject's identities describes how the confidentiality and anonymity of human subjects will be maintained throughout data collection, data analysis and report drafting phases.

The team will maintain confidentiality of information collected through interview, meaning that only the investigator(s) or individuals collecting or/and analyzing data can identify the responses of individual subjects. Additionally, the evaluators will make every effort to prevent anyone outside of the project from connecting individual subjects with their responses.

The Evaluators will use the following practices to increase the level of confidentiality and anonymity:

- Thoroughly dispose, destroy, or delete study data / documents;
- Limit access to identifiable information through the collaboration site;
- Securely store data documents;
- Review and remove from the reports any identifying information from quotes used or other qualitative data that may directly or indirectly identify persons.

Annex 10: Format for Evaluation Report

The following is a proposed outline for the evaluation report.

Executive Summary

Section 1: Background

Section 2: Evaluation Purpose, Objectives and Scope

Section 3: Evaluation Methodology

Section 4: Evaluation Findings

Theories of Action for each country

Findings against expected outcomes and outputs

Thematic Areas Findings

Section 5: Evaluation Conclusions and Lessons Learned

Section 6: Recommendations

Annexes with detailed results.

Annex 11: COTM implementation, CO information and COVID-19 adjustment

UNICEF Headquarters (HQ) in New York, is the primary point of contact for technical assistance and oversight to Country Offices (COs), and the UNICEF focal point for DFID. One staff member coordinates this programme, timeliness of reviews and approval. She is currently supported by a consultant. Both are based in the Child Protection Section of the Programme Division. All strategic decisions related to the implementation of the programme, including any revisions to the work plans and submissions of periodic works plans and reports, are undertaken by COs in close coordination with Headquarters who aggregate and consolidate. HQ conducts monthly financial monitoring to ensure activities are being implemented in line with monthly, quarterly and bi-annual financial forecasts. HQ liaises with the donor, DFID, and makes financial disbursements to the COs in line with the payment schedule. DFID does not support payment in advance of need, and although DFID maintains flexibility, programming has been in line with budget lines to date (prior to COVID-19). UNICEF HQ's Child Protection Section provides guidance on updated policies in relation to children on the move and support inter-regional coordination and dialogue, with technical support also provided for case management and cross border case management, developing the social service workforce, research and data sharing.

At the country level, the Programme is managed under the CO Chief of Child Protection. A range of UNICEF staff provide support for different aspects of the COTM, but the following are specifically hired under DFID funding:

- In the CO in Somalia, one UNICEF Child Protection Specialist full time
- In the Ethiopian CO, one Child Protection Specialist, and one Child Protection Officer for 20 months
- In Sudan CO, one Child Protection Specialist and one Protection Assistant

As the programme cuts across two UNICEF regions, coordination is at HQ level. UNICEF's Regional Office supports programme implementation through appropriate coordination, including inter-agency coordination, at both regional and country levels and through different sectors.⁹² *The East and Southern Africa Regional Office* (ESARO) ensures management and quality assurance of interventions across Somalia and Ethiopia as well as coordination of cross-border activities. UNICEF's Middle East and North Africa (MENA) also has a similar role to play as it covers Sudan. Coordination between the two Regional Offices (ROs) will be explored during the evaluation.

UNICEF COs thus have the primary accountability for the day-to-day management of the programme and the delivery of expected results as per the programme proposal. A representative from ESARO indicated that his RO dedicates considerable time to the COTM programme and are highly involved in management. He also indicated that the COTM is not seen as standalone within countries but fits with ongoing work to strengthen systems in place at the national and decentralised level to protect children, including UASC and children on the move. Thus, the programme was seen as an opportunity to add on to relevant UNICEF's work in this regard.

COs work primarily with government counterparts and other national stakeholders to develop country specific work plans that are aligned with related country programmes and the outcomes within this project. COs organise and support COTM implementation through appropriate implementing partners, for example the Digital Opportunity Trust in Ethiopia. Engaging INGOs such as Save the Children, and NGOs assists in reducing the gap in response mechanisms on the ground, and further help to strengthen governments' capacities.

UNICEF, through its convening capacity, is expected to build coherence and collaboration by bringing key actors together around strategic discussions, policy reforms and quality programming. This should occur at different levels in the identified programme countries. This is of strategic importance, noting

⁹² Outlined in UNICEF's Global Programme Framework for COTM, 2018

that the capacity of government partners to respond to the needs of all children, including those on the move, varies.

An Evaluability Assessment conducted in 2018 in preparation for this evaluation proposed that the evaluation focuses on understanding the *Theory of Change* for different country contexts and characteristics with a synthesis of findings and lessons, along with selected case studies of specific elements common to all countries. The Assessment also indicated the importance of homing in on some ethical dilemmas (e.g. managing sensitive data or the perception of UNCIEF as either discouraging or facilitating border crossing).

The implementation contexts of the COTM programme are outlined hereafter with an update on the response to COVID-19 from a meeting on April 23, 2020.

Somalia Country Office

UNICEF leads the Child Protection Working Group in Somalia.⁹³ Somalia's current Country Programme document includes child protection as one of six programme components.⁹⁴ The total budget for Child Protection is about 12 percent of the overall programme budget, which includes regular and other resources.⁹⁵ In the expected protection outcome for the Country Programme (in the *Results and Resources Framework*) the indicator focus is on the percentage of children whose birth is registered and the number of regulatory frameworks that address identified child protection priorities (as well as FGM reduction). Outputs focus on government welfare and justice institutions in Somaliland and Puntland to adopt legislative and policy frameworks to protect children from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation, and to deliver protection services to children. A strengthened community capacity focused output is also an indicative output. How the DFID programme adds to these outputs will be explored during the evaluation.

The first phase of DFID funding to UNICEF in the Horn of Africa centred on Somaliland and Puntland (October 2017-May 2018)., who were particularly keen to participate in Phase II. UNICEF CO is part of a mixed migration taskforce together with relevant line ministries, UN agencies, and civil society organizations mandated to coordinate and design protection strategies for migrants in mixed movements including children for Somaliland and Puntland. UNICEF is supporting the Government of Somaliland in the enactment of the Somaliland Child Rights Bill, and works closely with IOM and UNSOM in advocating for the enactment of the Somaliland Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Offences Bill. These two laws are aimed at providing a protective environment for the child and addressing trafficking in persons including children. UNICEF is also supporting relevant national authorities and civil society organizations with capacity building and creating awareness on the laws at the community level through the existing Child Protection Committees. Existing programs such as the interim care and foster care programme are also being utilized to support children who have been exploited, including through referral to the violence response centers (Baahikoob) and provision of counselling and psychosocial support.

Some key gaps for children on the move were identified in Phase I (e.g. lack of accurate data; inadequately trained social workers and case managers on the frontline; lack of information amongst migrant children; and inadequate laws and policies for some categories of children). The child protection desks that were initiated in Phase I are being strengthened with additional equipment and capacity

⁹³ comprising of at least 30 international and national NGOs and has been closely collaborating with UNHCR on issues related to UASC's, returnees and refugee children. Among UNICEF's COTM partners are the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women, Development and Family Affairs (MoWDAFA); Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Health, the District Commissioners office, and Local Government authorities, Hargeisa University, City University, Mogadishu University, Puntland State University, East Africa University. Civil Society Organizations include Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland (CCBRS), Tadamun Social Society (TASS), and Women's Action for Advocacy and progress organization (WAAPO), SONYO, SCWRW, Elman, SWDC, Traditional justice actors and affected communities. UN agencies include UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC, the Mixed Migration Task Force, and Migration Response Centres.

⁹⁴ E/ICEF/2017/P/L.21 17 July 2017

⁹⁵ \$29,451 (regular resources = \$4,241; other resources = \$25,210)

building of the social and case workers manning them. Service mapping is being done to ensure that the referral pathway for each desk is clearly outlined and utilized in referring victims and children on the move to appropriate protection. The roll out of the certificate, diploma and degree social work courses in 6 universities is set to benefit up to 300 social/caseworkers with added skills in child protection and case management. The PRIMERO CPIMS+ is in the process of being rolled out and will cover up to 20 sites with software for identifying and tracking children on the move and other children with protection needs and providing case management services. The Programme is operating in South Central (Dollow, Belet Hawo, El Wak, Baidoa, Mogadishu, Belet Weyne), Somaliland (Los Anod, Togwajale, Lowyado - Harerat, Berbera, Hargeisa, Loghaya, Duruqsi, Borama, Hargeisa) and Puntland (Galkayo, Bosaso, Boame, Gardo and Buhoodle).

CO/COTM response to COVID-19 in Somalia (as of 23 April 2020)⁹⁶

The priority child protection responses to COVID-19 is advocacy for the release of children from detention. 103 children were released by Presidential decree in Somaliland and 94 prisoners in Puntland. The CO is ensuring that Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is provided to frontline works at the child protection desks located along the border areas. Partners are facilitating interesting social innovations after Youth social innovation and social entrepreneurship programme (UPSHIFT) trainings. For example, Women Action for Advocacy & Progress Organization (WAAPO) are producing masks for sale in Hargeisa; Daryeel are producing affordable soap for sale in Mogadishu; and Koboc and Barwaqo are selling grocery, masks and sanitizers online. The Community Care programme is creating awareness on COVID-19 at the community level including in IDP camps. All activities that involve gatherings have been postponed. A plan is underway to utilize the UPSHIFT graduates to act as agents of change within their families, communities and regions to respond to COVID-19. UNICEF and universities in Puntland and Somaliland as well as in Mogadishu are planning to deploy social work students (40, 45 and 155 respectively) primarily to reinforce case management, alternative care and CP/GBV awareness raising, including seconding some social workers to local government to support district/community level efforts. The social work study was temporarily halted but has now resumed through online classes.

Sudan Country Office

Sudan's Country programme document includes child protection as one of five programme components.⁹⁷ The total budget for Child Protection is about 5 percent of the overall programme budget, which includes regular and other resources.⁹⁸ In the *Results and Resources Framework*, the 3 outputs are supporting COTM. Two out of three indicative outputs for the child protection outcome would relate to strengthened and more effective child protection legislation, policies and budgets integrated across sectors; services providers have strengthened capacity and deliver quality specialized child protection services with appropriate referral mechanisms in place. The third output focuses on empowerment of children and communities. The UPSHIFT activities of the COTM link to this output.

Capitalizing on ongoing protection activities that are funded by other donors, UNICEF is using the DFID programme to further build and consolidate achievements in the area national systems strengthening. It is working with a myriad of national actors ranging from line ministries (e.g. Ministry of Social Welfare (MOSW), Ministry of Interior including Family and Child Protection Units, Training and Curriculum Departments, Criminal Department, National Council for Child Welfare and Khartoum State Councils and Ministry of Higher Education) as well as national NGOs and universities as well as community-based protection mechanisms. The programme is being implemented in Khartoum in addition to Kassala, Gederef and Red Sea. UNICEF collaborates with the concerned line ministries to develop a curriculum for building the skills of social workers. This will be a mandatory part of their accreditation

⁹⁶ Information from April 23, 2020 Programme meeting-COVID-19 Slides

⁹⁷ E/ICEF/2017/P/L.13 18 July 2017

⁹⁸ \$14,024 (regular resources = \$6,750; other resources = \$7,274)

program in order to improve the quality of services that is provided to children, including children on the move. The Ministry of Labour and Social Development, as well as the Khartoum Ministry of Social Development aims to increase the number of qualified social workers in the above States which are most impacted by migration. The collaboration entails the sponsorship of a 12-month social worker post in the civil service. The costs of the post are taken up by the Government following the 12-month sponsorship period. Due to the political instability and the changes in decision making staff, the plan is to recruit 100 social worker has not yet been completed. A total of 60 new social workers have been recruited as part of the programme however. In Sudan there are 88 Family and Child Protection Units in the 18 states. In Khartoum State there are there such Units. In addition, and with the support of UNICEF, the Family and Child Protection Units finalised a manual on child trafficking and smuggling targeting justice and social workers, which is being rolled out. The programme is seeking to expand access to social and legal services for children on the move through diversion programmes and enhance the capacity of law enforcement authorities.

UNICEF is working with the National Council for Child Welfare on coordination and advocacy for children on the move. The Council currently has a strategy on child trafficking and sits on the National Committee to Combat Trafficking (NCCT). Furthermore, UNICEF has also put in place the UPSHIFT program targeting specifically migrant and refugee children to enhance their livelihood opportunities and self-expression.

CO/COTM response to COVID-19 in Sudan (as of 23 April 2020)⁹⁹

The priority child protection response to COVID-19 is psychosocial support, and Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) and alternative measures for the detention for children, children in Khalwas (Quaranic schools and children living and working in the street (already part of the COTM intervention). With regard to reprogramming, the Sudan CO suggest scaling up prevention and response strategies for migrant and displaced children and communities through awareness raising in close collaboration with Communications for Development (C4D) and strengthening the helpline to provide alerts for affected children and PSS support. The amount proposed is £85,000.

Ethiopia Country Office

The DFID-COTM programme is very much anchored in the existing CP programming, which focuses on enhancing the policy environment and strengthening systems to protect children. Ethiopia's Country Programme document includes child protection as one of seven programme components.¹⁰⁰ The total budget for Child Protection is almost 10 percent of the overall programme budget, which includes regular and other resources.¹⁰¹ There are seven indicative programme outputs in the *Results and Resources Framework* of the CO. None would appear to correlate exactly to the expected outputs in the COTM programme, although child protection and gender-based violence services provided to children affected by emergencies links somewhat. Another output focused on 100 woredas is to strengthen communities' ability to prevent and respond to violence against children, which may link if running in similar woredas to the COTM. This will be checked during the evaluation.

For this DFID-funded programme, the main partner of UNICEF within the Government of Ethiopia is the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA). MoWCYA is involved in initiatives such as the development of case management frameworks and the deployment and capacity building for community and social workers. After a *Case Management Framework* was adopted in February 2019 by the Government of Ethiopia, UNICEF has been working with the government to test the framework in the regions targeted by the programme. Also, 582 social workers were recruited, assessed and oriented. A comprehensive training for the social services workforce was scheduled to start in March but will be delayed due to the pandemic of COVID-19.

⁹⁹ Information from April 23 2020 Programme meeting -COVID-19 Slides

¹⁰⁰ E/ICEF/2016/P/L.2 5 January 2016

¹⁰¹ \$43,958 (regular resources = \$36,162; other resources = \$17,796)

Other stakeholders include the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), the Federal Attorney General's office, the Supreme Court and Office of the Prime Minister. The office of the Deputy Prime Minister heads the National Anti-Trafficking Council and Taskforce at the National level (headed by Presidents of the Regional States in Regions). The Council coordinates counter trafficking and irregular migration prevention activities and is playing an increasingly important migration policy coordination role in the lead-up to the adoption of the Global Compact on Migration.

The programme is working in Addis Ababa and also Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region, Somali, and Tigray regions. UNICEF works with one implementing partner, Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT) for the information dissemination and awareness raising activities. DOT is an INGO with a headquarter in Canada. Additionally, within this programme, UNICEF collaborates greatly with IOM, which runs the MRCs and supports the return and reintegration of stranded migrants in Djibouti, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Yemen. UNICEF is seconding social workers from MoWCYA to provide case management to children in the MRCs as well as at the IOM-run migrant transit centre near the international airport to conduct family tracing and provide reunification support. Social workers have also been placed at the Togwaajale border point between Ethiopia and Somalia.

CO/COTM response to COVID-19 in Ethiopia (as of 23 April 2020)¹⁰²

UNICEF is supporting the Government of Ethiopia financially and technically overall and including following the continued flow of deportation of Ethiopian migrants from Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia. A total of 356 children are in quarantine centers in Addis Ababa, with 408 children in the regions (significantly more boys than girls). Interventions are undertaken under the COTM programme and within the context of child protection system strengthening and include advocacy/guidance for prevention of separation of children from parents/caregivers and integration of child protection, MHPSS and prevention, mitigation and response to GBV across the response. For instance:

- Review of the case management forms and development of training materials to accompany the changes.
- Test training of the reviewed materials in Dire Dawa; review of the process leading to adoption by the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth (MoWCY).
- Profiling, registration and assessment of cases of returning children and their families including preparations for family tracing. Supplies including Dignity Kits, Recreational Kits and soap

The CO's adaptation plans and proposal for reprogramming was outlined on April 23, 2020 as follows:

- Current major affected activity is the training of social service workforce in implementing case management as well CPIMS+ roll out.
- Assuming the infectious outbreak will last between three to six months, the CO is changing the training modality to remote training including developing mobile phone-based training and reporting instead of the planned face to face training. Savings from the training may have to be reprogrammed into related COVID-19 support as well as roll out of CPIMS+ and mobile phone-based training of the social service workforce.
- Training of Social service workforce through ESSWA (partner) will also be reprogrammed and adjusted accordingly. Updates on further reprogramming will be shared by 31 May 2020.

The COTM programme in Ethiopia requested and got approval for COVID-19 reprogramming budget of £84,864 (£67,940 Implementing partners and £16,925 Addis Level activities). The funds are drawn from the Research budget line savings and funds aside for Community Care Coalitions trainings. Some of the proposed activities using the reprogrammed money include: Facilitating continuum of care through training of social service workforce to conducting remote case management in infectious outbreak (COVID-19) context. Targeted MHPSS support to children and their caregivers/families that have been

¹⁰² Information from April 23 2020 Programme meeting-COVID-19 Slides

affected from the COVID-19 is another activity including PPE and airtime for frontline workers; supplies for returning migrants. Stipend and DSA for surge social workers attending to children in quarantine and isolation centers is also proposed.

Annex 12: Expertise of Evaluation Team

Evaluation Manager

Tina Tordjman-Nebe, an Evaluation Specialist from UNICEF's Evaluation Office, is providing overall supervision for the evaluation. Tina is assuring quality and independence of the evaluation, and support to ensure the evaluation aligns with the UNEG Norms and Standards, Ethical Guidelines standard protocols. She is also providing inputs into key methodological choices and manages the evaluation budget. Tina is supported by Hadas Yanay, Programme Associate in the Evaluation Office.

Team Leader

Una Murray is the team leader. Una will bring her experience of managing complex evaluations including on migrant domestic workers; and her knowledge of working with and evaluating different UN programmes that had a policy implementation focus or systems strengthening approach, knowing that attention to detail in how government procedures change is essential. She also has extensive experience of working with children, including on child labour. Una has worked on various projects on the ground including in Malawi, Lao PDR, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and she will bring her experience of challenges in implementing projects. She taught on a MSc for Development Agents in two Ethiopian universities, so will lead on the evaluation of the Ethiopian component of the evaluation. Having worked with many UN agencies including ILO, FAO, UNDP, UNoV & UNECE, she has a solid knowledge of the UN's human rights, and gender equality and experience in applying these to evaluation. She has also worked with the IFRC and NGOs, being on the board of Sightsavers Ireland, which will help in understanding implementing partner perspectives. Prior to working in International Development, Una was a primary school teacher and also worked with youth and children with special needs. She has prepared training materials for youth (SCREAM child labour and life skills modules for Junior Farmer Field Schools), which are widely used, and that experience will be helpful for looking at UPSHIFT activities.

Senior Expert on Protection and Migration

Reem Alsalem is the Senior Expert on the Evaluation Team. She is an independent consultant based in Brussels, Belgium. Reem has 20 years of experience in forced displacement, humanitarian response and early recovery situations. Of these, she has worked for 17 years with UNHCR, serving on all continents in conflict and post conflict settings. She has particular expertise in protection, including the protection of children.

Reem has been involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of programs that seek to assist and protect children on the move in the East and Horn of Africa, Central America, the Middle East and Europe. She brings therefore an in-depth understanding of the challenges but also the opportunities that this type of work entails. Furthermore, she has often led and participated in inter-agency fora and processes, including those relating to the IASC cluster, *UN Delivering as One*, and the new ways of collaborative working that is being promoted among the different stakeholders. She has worked extensively in building the capacity of local and national actors, including host governments. Finally, having worked on the policy and advocacy front, she brings her knowledge of the global and regional migration management and processes and initiatives that influence the conceptualisation and design of this process. As an Arabic speaker, and having worked in Sudan previously, Reem will lead on developing the Theory of Action for Sudan.

Monitoring and Evaluation Expert

Nahashon Njugi is a team member with a solid background in monitoring and evaluation. He is an independent Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant based in Nairobi Kenya. Nahashon brings a wealth of experience and perspectives from Somalia and other geographical and professional contexts to this assignment covering the whole cycle of international development co-operation. His experience covers the whole spectrum of evaluation design, development of evaluation matrices, methodologies, protocols, tools and field data collection including supervision of local evaluators and

working with different actors in coordinating and providing advisory and technical support to high level evaluation assignments in Sub-Saharan Africa where he has worked on among other evaluation topics; child protection, governance and institutional building, resilience and migration management where he proffered clear entry points for programming.

Nahashon has expert and vast experience conducting country context analysis and scenario planning for various clients. His experience is contributing to evaluation project conceptualization, planning, coordinating quantitative and/or qualitative data collection in conflict environments, conducting trainings of quantitative and qualitative methodologies, managing field teams in remote and hardship areas; field data collection, quantitative and qualitative data coding, cleaning and report writing. Having consulted widely for Governments, international and national organizations including the African Union/United Nations Information Support Team (UN/IST), UNICEF, UNSOS, UNSOM, UNOPS, IOM, Mercy Corps and Save the Children, he will bring his knowledge of working with partners to the evaluation. Nahashon will lead the evaluation data collection in Somaliland and Puntland.

Data Expert

Mariel Kislig is a UNICEF Evaluation Office Team Member and acting as a fully embedded team member for this evaluation. Mariel has substantive field experience in West and Central Africa as well as Central Asia in both humanitarian and development settings. She has worked for over 3 years with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and has experience in communication as well as developing, implementing and monitoring programmes and projects. Her programmatic experience includes peacebuilding, Gender Based Violence as well as support to humanitarian crisis. Mariel has also worked with NGOs in Switzerland and Uganda as well as the Inter-Cluster Coordination Section at UNOCHA HQ.

Apart from participating in interviewing, tools preparation and other aspects of the evaluation preparation, Mariel has excellent analytical skills and will lead on mining data and will contribute to data analysis work. Mariel will also bring to the team her familiarity with UNICEF's corporate monitoring frameworks and tools, as well as experience in collecting, analysing and visualizing quantitative and qualitative data.

National Consultants

National evaluators/consultants will be contracted by the EO for Ethiopia, Sudan, Somaliland and Puntland. They will liaise with the Team Leader and the international evaluator for their country to collect and analyse data in accordance with the overall evaluation approach, plan and timeline. They will translate evaluation tools into national languages (or arrange for translation). Whether or not they will travel to project sites has yet to be determined, or whether they will conduct interviews by telecommunications. They should be flexible, adaptable individuals ready to seize opportunities for data collection as they arise in a challenging setting. They should bring strong interview skills, including holding focus groups with children/adolescents. They will follow up with key informants on documentation they offered to provide and names/contact details of other interviewees they identified. They will manage and keep updated the knowledge sharing platform for the country case study, uploading all relevant documentation and files into corresponding folders, highlighting/including key points from any relevant national language policy document/report. Furthermore, they will assemble folder on background reading on respective country and record or inform/highlight any emerging key observations and participate remotely in data analysis efforts. In particular, they will populate a triangulation matrix for the country case study with a view to generating findings.



Research Ethics Approval

22 May 2020

Tina Tordjman-Nebe, Ph.D.
Evaluation Office, UNICEF NYHQ
3 UN Plaza, Room 1408
New York, NY 10038 USA

RE: Ethics Review Board findings for: *Protecting Children on the Move in the Horn of Africa (DFID-UNICEF) Phase I* (Review #240ESES20)

Dear Dr. Tordjman-Nebe,

Protocols for the protection of human subjects in the above study were assessed through a research ethics review by HML Institutional Review Board (IRB) on 01 – 22 May 2020. This study's human subjects' protection protocols, as stated in the materials submitted, received ethics review approval.

You and your project staff remain responsible for ensuring compliance with HML IRB's determinations. Those responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- ensuring prompt reporting to HML IRB of proposed changes in this study's design, risks, consent, or other human protection protocols and providing copies of any revised materials;
- conducting the research activity in accordance with the terms of the IRB approval until any proposed changes have been reviewed and approved by the IRB, except when necessary to mitigate hazards to subjects;
- promptly reporting any unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others in the course of this study;
- notifying HML IRB when your study is completed.

HML IRB is authorized by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Research Protections (IRB #1211, IORG #850), and has DHHS Federal-Wide Assurance approval (FWA #1102).

Sincerely,

D. Michael Anderson, Ph.D., MPH
Chair & Human Subjects Protections Director, HML IRB

cc: Mariel Kislig, Penelope Lantz, JD

HML Institutional Review Board
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