

EVALUATION REPORT

February 2021



Programme Evaluation: Protecting Children On The Move in the Horn of Africa

Annexes



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United Nations Children’s Fund

Three United Nations Plaza

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Annex I – Terms of reference/Concept Note

PROGRAMME EVALUATION OF UNICEF WORK ON
“ENDING VIOLENCE, ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN:
STRENGTHENING MULTI-SECTORAL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE,
ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN ON THE MOVE”

Evaluation Concept Note

1. INTRODUCTION

The UNICEF Evaluation Office is commissioning a formative evaluation to examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and coherence of a programme designed to better understand and respond to the particular vulnerabilities of children on the move in the Horn of Africa region. The evaluation is scheduled for implementation in 2020. This document outlines the scope of the evaluation, methodological options and operational modalities for a team of three international and four national evaluators who will operate under the guidance of the UNICEF Evaluation Office.

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The umbrella term “children on the move” refers to girls and boys moving for a variety of reasons, voluntarily or involuntarily, in a documented or undocumented manner, within or between countries, with or without their parents or other

primary caregivers, and whose movement, while it may open up opportunities, might also place them at risk (or at an increased risk) of economic or sexual exploitation, abuse, neglect or violence. It includes children whose movement involves smuggling or trafficking networks.¹

The children on the move (COTM) programme to be evaluated is part of a larger collaboration between the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and UNICEF, known as the “Ending Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Children” (EVAEC) programme. Through this collaboration, DFID provides £15 million over three years to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation of children. One third of the funds are earmarked for advocacy and alliance-building through the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, while the remaining two thirds are reserved for hands-on initiatives in support of children on the move in Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland), Sudan and Ethiopia. It is this latter component that will be subject to the proposed evaluation.

¹ United Nations Children’s Fund, ‘Global Programme Framework for Children on the Move’, UNICEF, New York, 2017, p.7.

Children on the move – whether unaccompanied or migrating with their families – are vulnerable to violence, abuse and various forms of exploitation during their journey or once they reach their new destination. The expected COTM programme outcome is: “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.” The programme is intended to be a global public good, which will deliver learning on whether and how multi-sectoral prevention and response systems can better protect children. As such, the COTM programme includes a research/knowledge-generation component to better understand the particular vulnerabilities of migrating children in the Horn of Africa region as well as prevention and response actions to better protect these children.

The programme has four components. Participating country offices work on some or all of these components in a variable geometry. The four expected programmatic outputs are:

- **Case management systems are strengthened to provide improved services to children on the move and children at risk of violence and exploitation (Output 1):** This includes 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).
- **The social service workforce has improved capacity to respond to the needs of at-risk children at national and sub-national levels (Output 2):** This involves 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.

- **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 (Output 3):** This includes 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.
- **All children, and particularly those on the move, have improved access to legal protection (Output 5).** Under this component, UNICEF supports national authorities to establish/strengthen alternatives to detention and institutionalization (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).

The expected output for the research component is: “**Quantitative and qualitative data are available to enhance knowledge and inform programming on children on the move**” (Output 4). 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.

The programme has run in Somaliland and Puntland (Somalia) since October 2017 and in Sudan and Ethiopia since September 2018. The

end date for the initiative is December 2020 and the overall budget is £10 million. Further information can be found in the programme document.

Given the emphasis in 2019 on Sustainable Development Goal 16, “Peace and Justice, Strong Institutions”, as well as the upcoming mid-year reviews of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 and the end of the EVAEC programme in 2020, UNICEF considers an independently managed formative evaluation to be strategic and timely at this point.

3. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The purpose of the evaluation is twofold. First and foremost, **the evaluation will be 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.** Within UNICEF, it will inform strategy development, design and implementation of future UNICEF initiatives in the realm of protecting children on the move from violence, exploitation and abuse. A secondary objective is to **contribute to UNICEF accountability for its performance and results.** Depending on the maturity of programme implementation, this may not be fully feasible in all settings. The evaluation will contextualize why countries have taken different approaches to work toward expected results.

The findings and recommendations generated by the evaluation will strengthen global evidence about ‘what works’ (and what doesn’t), how and why, and in different contexts, for children with

different characteristics. It is expected that this contextually relevant and nuanced evidence will be used by the wider child protection sector to influence strategic direction, to inform theory and practice of programming, to improve measurement of progress, and to build partnerships. A detailed use and influence plan for this evaluation will be drawn up early in the inception phase, in collaboration with the evaluation reference group (see section 6 below).

The evaluation has the following objectives:

- Examine the relevance, appropriateness and adaptability of approaches and interventions in these particular contexts to protect children on the move from violence, exploitation and abuse;
- Assess the performance to date of UNICEF 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;²
- Assess the coherence of UNICEF efforts and the extent to which it has operated in synergy with the work of local, national and international actors;

Provide forward-looking lessons and recommendations regarding UNICEF 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.

² The recent UNICEF corporate evaluation, “[Strengthening Child Protection Systems: Evaluation of UNICEF strategies and programme performance](#)” showed that UNICEF has been more effective in countries where the context is favourable and a child protection system is already in place. In other words, UNICEF support to ‘system reform’ has been more successful than contributions to ‘system-building’ or ‘system consolidation’ in contexts such as Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan, and less is known about the factors contributing to success in such settings. The COTM evaluation is expected to contribute to filling the knowledge gap with regard to strengthening national child protection systems in humanitarian and fragile contexts.

4. SCOPE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation will assess UNICEF efforts to strengthen multi-sectoral prevention and response to violence, abuse and exploitation of children on the move in Somaliland and Puntland (Somalia), Sudan and Ethiopia. As an end-of-programme evaluation of one component of the DFID-funded EVAEC programme, the timeframe under consideration will cover phases I and II of the collaboration, i.e. from October 2017 (Somalia) and September 2018 (Sudan, Ethiopia) to the present (2020).³

The evaluation will trace UNICEF work in strengthening national capacity and multi-sectoral mechanisms over this period and assess if implementation progressed as planned toward the expected results. It will also assess the extent to which the programme has been agile in responding to risk; whether programme design and delivery as well as the monitoring systems were adequate; what has worked (for whom and under which circumstances); what key challenges persist and what corrective measures may be needed. The evaluation will also assess the relevance and coherence of the research component in this programme.

Using the 2019 criteria of the OECD/DAC as a frame of reference, the evaluation will address the following ten evaluation questions (EQs):

Relevance: The extent to which the programme is suited to the priorities and policies of rights-holders (children on the move, families, other affected populations) and duty-bearers (national governments and donors) and is able to adapt as needed.

EQ 1) To what extent was the provided rationale for the programme design valid (i.e. aligning with the needs of rights-holders, country priorities, key partner priorities, donor policies, the UNICEF programmatic niche and positioning in the humanitarian-development nexus)? To what extent was adaptability to context, risk and changing circumstances built into the design? [MINOR QUESTION]

EQ 2) How did intervention design expand on existing programmes and partnerships? To what extent were interventions designed for systems strengthening (e.g. included hand over and transition plans)? [MAJOR QUESTION]

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? [MINOR QUESTION]

EQ 4) To what extent is the research component pertinent, likely to add value as a public good and contribute to future learning? [MINOR QUESTION]

Effectiveness: A 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) To what extent, how and why did the programme components achieve expected progress within the expected timeframe? What does this tell us about what works, how and why for children with different characteristics and in different settings? [MAJOR QUESTION]

³ Runtimes of the respective UNICEF Country Programmes are: Somalia, 2018 to 2020, Ethiopia, 2016-2020 and Sudan, 2018-2021.

EQ 6) How effective is the monitoring system? Is it built with/inter-operable with government systems or standalone? 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? How are the monitoring data actually being used (to improve programme performance or effectiveness)? [MINOR QUESTION]

EQ 7) To what extent were intervention processes, including programme monitoring, inclusive and participatory? [MINOR QUESTION]

Sustainability: Sustainability is 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) 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? How likely are those results to continue once programme resources cease? Why? [MAJOR QUESTION]

Coherence: The 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. This includes coherence vis-à-vis relevant and appropriate activities of local NGOs and other actors who will be present during and after this intervention.

EQ 9) To what extent is the programme in sync with relevant local coordination systems in each setting (e.g. sector working groups, the cluster system) and with the efforts of other key actors?

What were any barriers to/opportunities for synergies, and how were these managed by the intervention? [MINOR QUESTION]

EQ 10) How synergistic has the research conducted as part of the COTM programme been, both with the programmatic work under this initiative as well as with other evidence-generation activities in the affected regions and countries? [MINOR QUESTION]

Note that effectiveness of birth registration in protecting children on the move is not a focus of this evaluation. This issue will be addressed through a separate corporate UNICEF evaluation titled, “Evaluation of UNICEF Work in Strengthening Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems”, also scheduled for implementation in 2020.

5. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

EVALUATION APPROACH

The evaluation approach will be **formative**, i.e. take a forward-looking lens and focus on process use and learning. Against the backdrop of the objectives described above, and in the context of ongoing implementation of this ambitious programme operating in a very challenging context, the evaluation will develop theories of action for the four settings and map out how these relate to the overarching theory of change (figure 1), providing proof-of-concept for the intervention logic, and assessing the feasibility and utility of a possible follow-up programme to the COTM partnership.

The evaluation approach will be **participatory**, attempting to capture children’s own voices, using appropriate consultative evaluation approaches.⁴

⁴ United Nations Children’s Fund, ‘Guidance Note: Adolescent participation in UNICEF monitoring and evaluation’, UNICEF, New York, 2019, p.16.

As far as possible, outcomes in relation to lives of children will be explored (from the perspective of children on the move themselves) and the lived experience of children documented. Care will be taken to do so through a **culturally sensitive, gender- and human rights-responsive and empowering** approach. As part of utilization planning, the evaluation will explore whether feedback sessions with children on the move can be organized.

The evaluation design will combine two lines of inquiry proposed by the evaluability assessment conducted in preparation of this evaluation:⁵

1. A **theory-based evaluation** across the regions to ascertain the coherence and relevance of the programme theory of change as a tool to assess UNICEF performance and as an overarching framework for context-specific theories of action;
2. An **exploration of up to three thematic focus areas** to uncover lessons and add depth to the evaluation based on concrete inquiries. Topics will be confirmed in collaboration with the evaluation steering and reference groups during the inception phase of the evaluation.

Both lines of inquiry will be brought together in a single report, with one set of conclusions and recommendations.

As the evaluation is likely to involve data collection from vulnerable children and other affected populations, **ethical considerations** will be of utmost importance in this evaluation. Consistent with UNEG norms and standards, the [UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#) and [UNEG Code of Conduct](#), the [UNICEF Procedure on Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation and Data Collection and Analysis](#) and the [DFID Ethics Principles for Research and Evaluation](#) the evaluation will ensure:

- **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 will be confidential, and that reports will be written such that responses/contributions will not be traced back to them. Interview notes and any recordings will be accessible to the evaluation team members only.
- **Respect for cultural identities and sensitivities:** Variances in ethnicities, culture, religious beliefs, gender, disability, age will be respected. As a result, evaluation processes will be mindful of cultural settings, developmental status and evolving capacities/ages of children and other stakeholders, and 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. During data collection, any sensitive issues and concerns will be addressed through the appropriate mechanisms and referral pathways. A protection protocol will be in place for each setting where data collection involves children and community members.

As per Evaluation Office standard procedure, the evaluation design will undergo ethical review during the inception phase. Ethical approval will be sought from the UNICEF Institutional Review Board or designated subsidiary prior

⁵ IOD PARC, 'Evaluability Assessment of the Children on the Move Programme Implemented by UNICEF', Sheffield 2018, p.3.

to implementation. The possibility of seeking in-country approval by the competent national authorities will be studied.

DATA-COLLECTION METHODS

The evaluation will use a mix of qualitative and quantitative data-collection methods. This will include use of relevant approaches to analysing capacity-building and strengthening national systems, their strengths and gaps, and the UNICEF contribution to fostering global public goods and innovation. Wherever possible, the evaluation will rely on secondary data rather than collecting additional sources. Among the potential techniques are:

- Mining existing programme data (results frameworks and indicators, monitoring data including from the field level from implementing partners and/or third-party monitors, accountability frameworks, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and mechanisms, periodic reports on expenditures and results);
- Reviewing past evaluations and studies published by UNICEF and others on the issues under scrutiny (country programme [component] evaluations, research and studies, including the research funded by DFID/ in-country through this same programme, administrative data, surveys, etc.);
- Mining administrative and case management meta-data (e.g. from PRIMERO in Somaliland).

Primary data collection can involve:

- Administering an online survey to UNICEF staff and partners;
- Conducting key informant interviews, remotely or in person, with UNICEF staff and partners (donors, implementing partners, service providers and decision/policy-makers);

- Field observation of UNICEF interventions and project sites;
- Conducting focus groups or in-depth interviews with affected populations, i.e. community members and children on the move (where ethical and feasible).⁶

DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

The theory-based evaluation component will examine the programme theory of change and results frameworks with associated indicators (designer logic) in relation to four context-specific theories of action (practitioner logic). These theories of action are to be devised as part of the evaluation itself by the evaluation team through an iterative and participatory process. The primary analytical approach during this step will be qualitative content analysis of the data sources specified above.

For the exploration of thematic areas, especially where it involves assessment of programme performance, process tracing may be used. The purpose of process tracing is to explain how UNICEF contributed to an outcome that occurred in the past. The evaluator collects evidence or “traces” of the steps in the theory of change to prove its existence. It thus follows a backward perspective, tracing back (e.g. from the passing of the Sexual Offences Bill and Rape Act for Puntland to the inputs provided by UNICEF).

In more general terms, the evaluation will triangulate data and observations from various sources to validate findings, as is common in mixed-methods evaluations.

⁶ If this data collection method is chosen, prior ethical approval will be sought from the competent national authorities or a designated UNICEF ethical review board.

6. MANAGEMENT AND CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

EVALUATION MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The evaluation team will operate under the supervision of a three-tiered evaluation management and oversight structure.

1. Direct supervision will be provided by the **evaluation manager** (an evaluation specialist at the UNICEF Evaluation Office, supported by a senior evaluation specialist). This will involve day- to-day support on all aspects of the evaluation process, including input to key methodological and strategic choices, and management of the evaluation budget. Through its standard protocols, the Evaluation Office will assure the quality and independence of the evaluation and guarantee its alignment with UNEG norms and standards and ethical guidelines.
2. Guidance on programmatic issues, learning needs and questions of uptake/use in-country will be provided by the **evaluation steering group** (ESG), which is an offshoot of the COTM programme team. It is composed of three designated focal points from the concerned UNICEF country offices, and two staff each from UNICEF Programme Division and Evaluation Office.
3. The advisory organ for the evaluation will be the **evaluation reference group** (ERG), bringing together eight UNICEF advisors from headquarters and regional offices and two DFID advisors (the evaluation and evidence lead, girls' education, and a representative from the Children, Youth and Education Department). The ERG will support the evaluation at key moments to ensure broad participation throughout the exercise.

Members will provide substantive technical inputs, will facilitate access to documents and informants, and will ensure the high technical quality of the evaluation products as well as organizational learning and ownership of the exercise.

EVALUATION TEAM PROFILE

The evaluation team will consist of two international consultants (a team leader and a technical expert), one UNICEF staff member (data expert) and at least four national consultants (for Somaliland and Puntland in Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan). UNICEF is looking for individuals with deep commitment to and strong background in evaluation, rights-based approaches and relevant subject matter to undertake the evaluation, which has major implications for UNICEF and DFID work in protecting children on the move in the Horn of Africa region and elsewhere. The ideal consultants would have previously conducted complex evaluations and/or applied research work in related areas and in the countries/regions of interest. To avoid conflict of interest, evaluation team members should not have been involved in designing and implementing child protection work for UNICEF in Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan over the period evaluated (i.e. mid-2017 to the present).

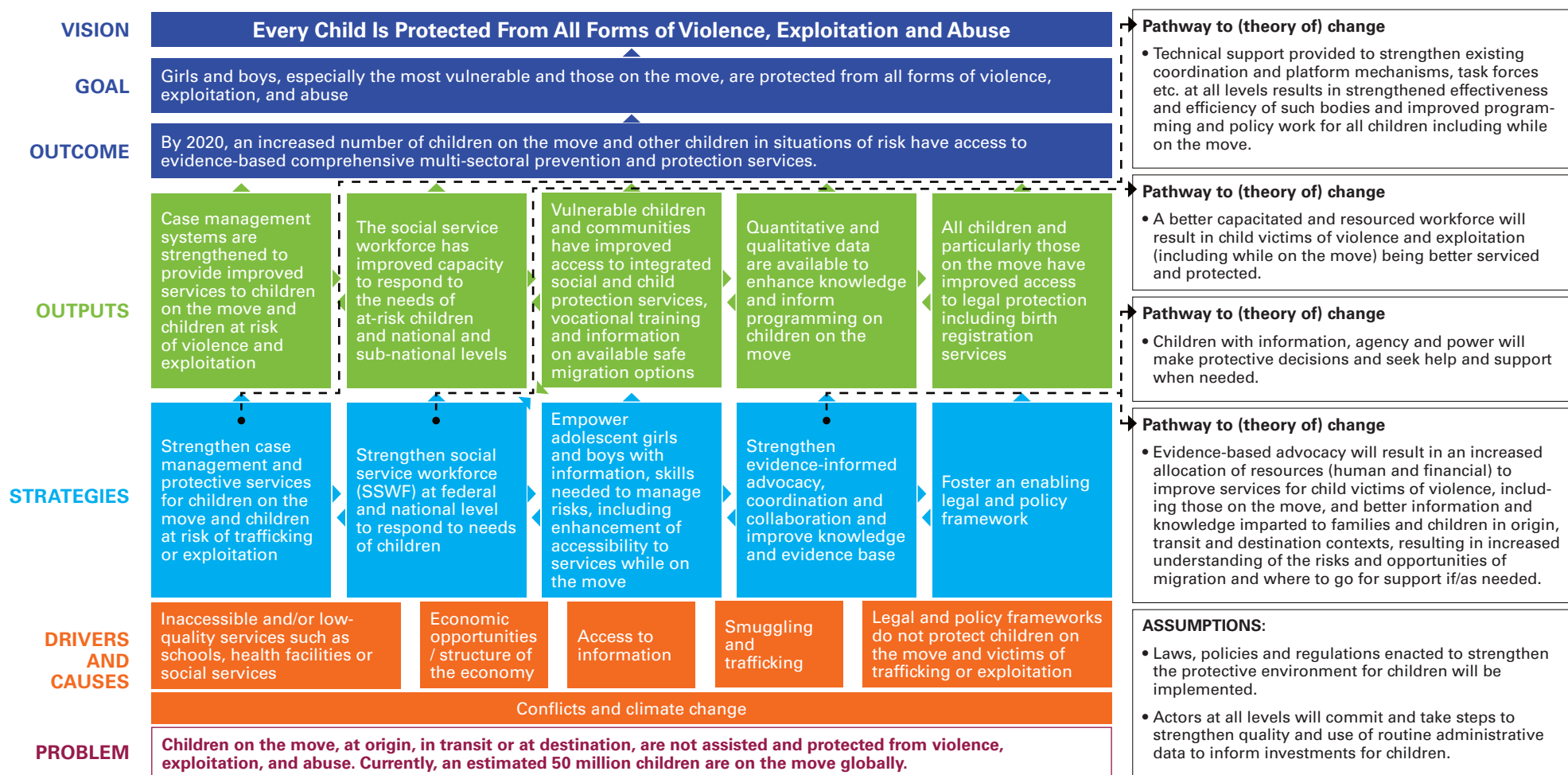
The ideal consultants need to demonstrate complementary expertise in the areas under scrutiny, including evaluation, child protection systems strengthening, migration, cross-border programming, ethics and related fields. Consultants need to show a strong track record and commitment to delivering contextually-relevant and nuanced evidence in support of the wider child rights agenda, and to using participatory approaches. The team is expected to be balanced in terms of gender and geographic origin (global North/South).

Annex II – Programme theory of change and theories of action

The programme Theory of Change (ToC) was co-developed by the Child Protection (CP) Section at Headquarter (HQ) with the Country Offices (COs) prior to the Phase II of the programme, learning from the experience of Phase I of the programme.

Figure 1: Programme Theory of Change

ToC: Ending Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Children: Strengthening multi-sectoral prevention and response to violence, abuse and exploitation of children on the move (Phase II)





Theories of Action drafted by the Evaluation Team in consultation with COs

Whilst the political context, institutional landscape and opportunities for change differ, activities needed to influence the changes sought were carefully chosen, so that formal systems could better identify, trace and provide protection for children who are, or likely to soon be, 'on the move'. The government actors remained the dominant counterpart for this programme across all three Theories of Actions (ToA), indicating that the sphere of influence of UNICEF was mainly with government. Activities were however delivered by different implementing partners in the different locations, including government, CSOs and United Nations agencies. Although the ToA demonstrate the partnerships in each location, it is not possible to see nor fully understand the 'behind the scenes' political advocacy work that was required to get

things moving, and to encourage different institutions to collaborate and work together. We can see from the ToA that programmatic interventions did not always intend to address the inherent reason for child migration including poverty, conflict, harmful norms and natural disaster (amongst others). However, some programme activities did address some of these, specifically to mitigate exposure to further protection problems along the migration routes. In Somaliland/Puntland and Sudan, the UPSHIFT programme attempted to address aspects of education and income poverty increasing skills sets; in Somaliland/Puntland, social mobilization sessions were set up to change attitudes towards gender-based violence, Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and child marriages. Information sessions in Ethiopia were used to inform people in communities on the dangers of irregular migration.⁷

⁷ Information sessions were also held with respect to COVID-19 infection in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia, as children on the move were directly affected.

Figure 2: Theory of Action for Ethiopia

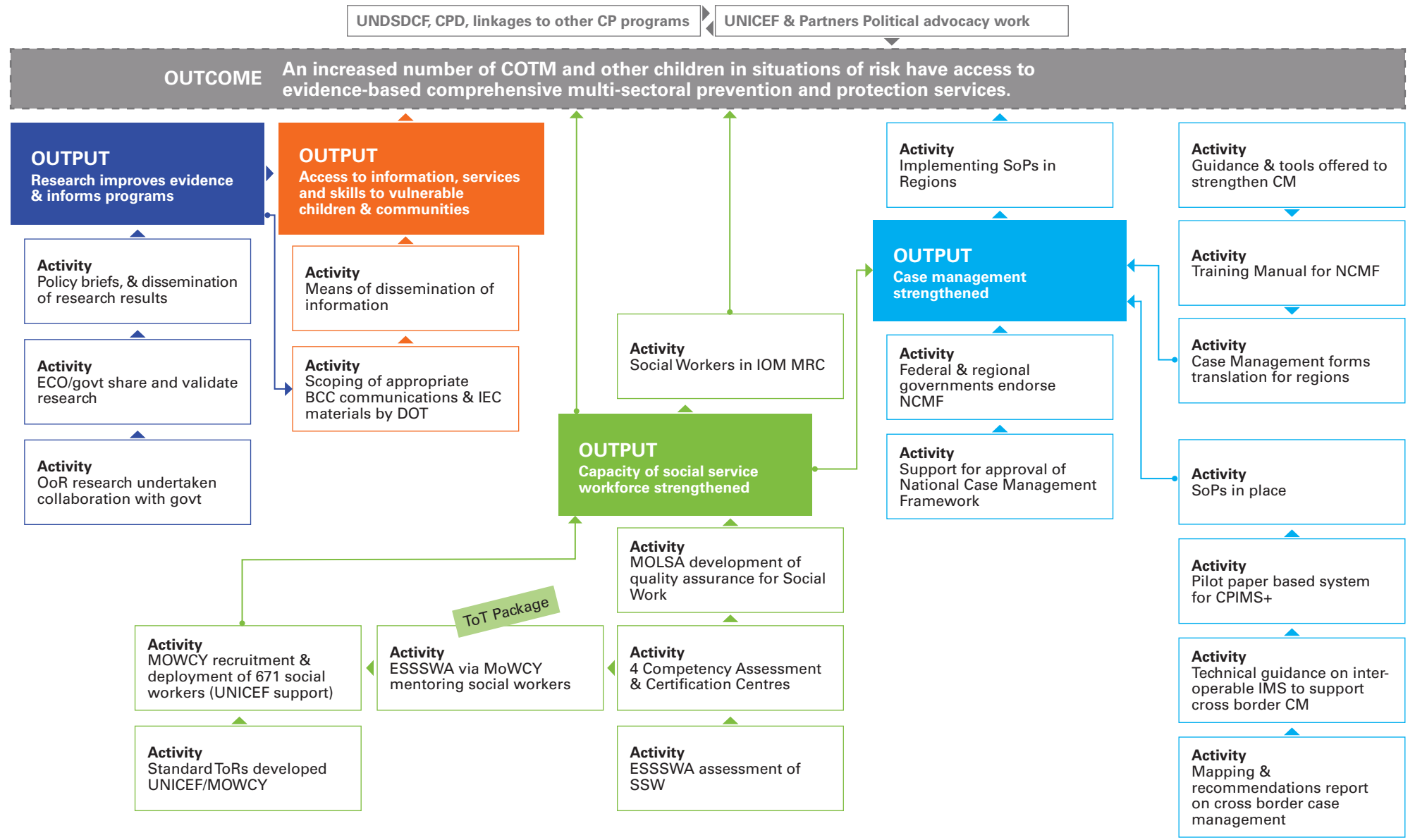


Figure 3: Theory of Action for Somaliland and Puntland

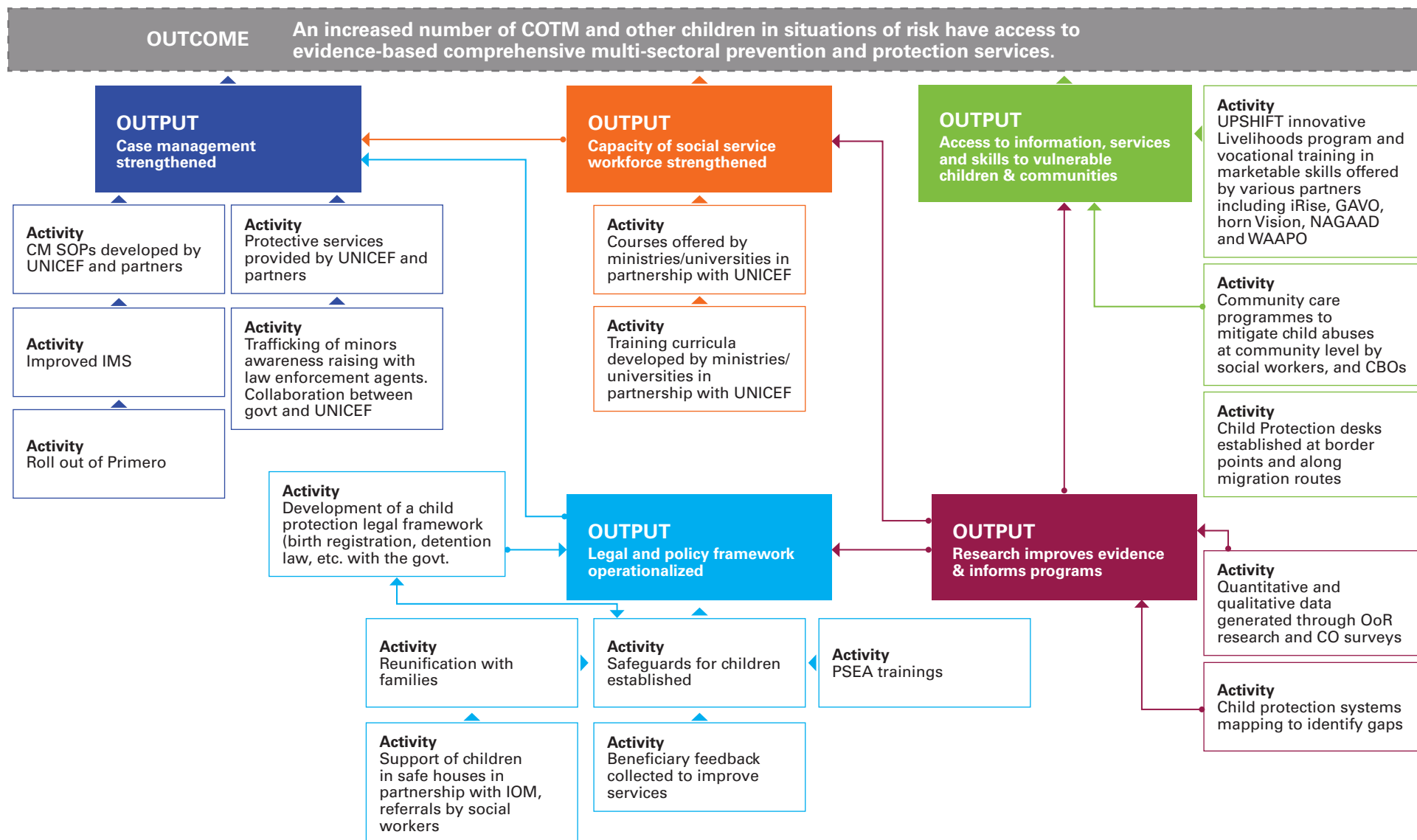
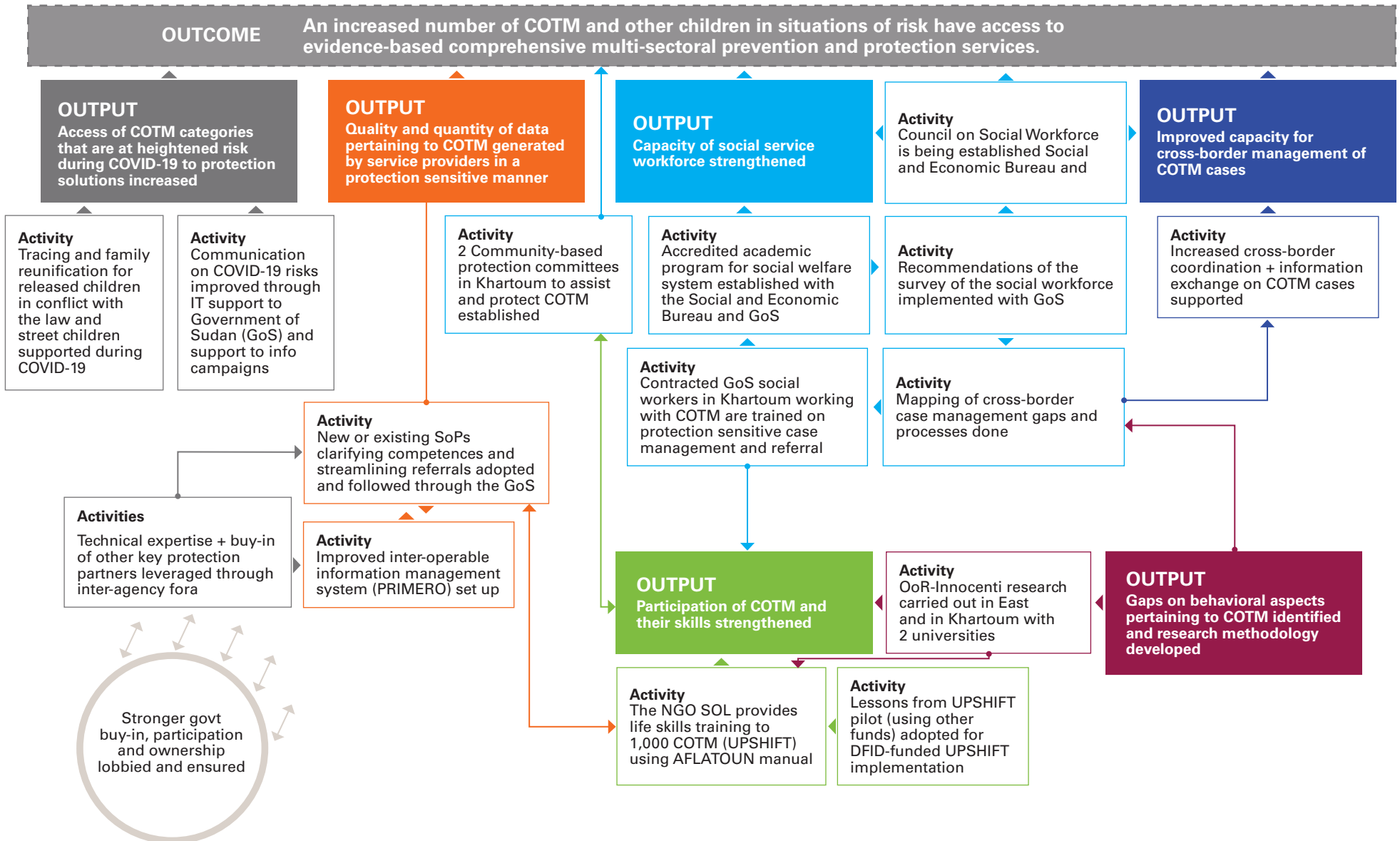


Figure 4: Theory of Action for Sudan



Comparison of activities and delivery leading to outputs for the ToA

Below is a summary of the activities that were planned and unfolded in each location to achieve the COTM programme outputs and should be read whilst viewing the ToA for each country/location.

(i) Case management for COTM strengthened

Across all locations, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Information-Sharing Protocol (ISPs) were set up for case management for children, which were to be inclusive of COTM. All countries concentrated on preparing case management training or manuals (or a curriculum) for wider use beyond the programme. Many of these manuals benefited from the inputs of experts in protection organization and involved local actors.

During the programme timeframe, the Ethiopian government endorsed a national framework for child protection case management, allowing the COTM programme to test those tools in five regions and 20 districts (woredas) as well as in the capital through the International Organization for Migration (IOM)run Addis Ababa transit centre. A child protection service mapping took place in Somaliland and Puntland. Some of the recommendations of a previous mapping of the social workforce in Sudan, and using other funds was implemented thanks to the COTM programme. Furthermore, in Ethiopia, woreda coordinators or social workers conducted a mapping of services for children (in some districts of Ethiopia).

With regard to cross border coordination, Sudan (through MENA) and also Ethiopia and Somaliland (on their borders) benefited from a mapping or assessment of the current situation. The deployment of additional social worker responsible for cross border case management took place on the border between Ethiopia and Somaliland

(Togo Wajaale). This allowed them to consider some steps towards increasing cross border coordination and ensure similar or common SOPs were being used. Indeed, in Somaliland, UNICEF is working with IOM on cross border Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR), and up to 35 children were successfully returned and reintegrated in Ethiopia in 2019-20.

CPIMS+ was common across all locations, but only Somaliland managed to ensure it was up and running. Beyond this programme, UNICEF had gained a good understanding of the protection gaps at the Sudan/Egypt border with additional in-depth assessment and had prepared a draft action plan. UNICEF Ethiopia and the UNICEF Kenyan Country Office also made progress with an in-depth assessment of the situation at the Moyale border.

(ii) The social service workforce was improved capacity to respond to at risk children

Every ToA has a focus on a better capacitated and resourced workforce, assuming that this will result in child victims of violence and exploitation including while on the move being better protected and serviced.

In Sudan, the focus was on training social workers, and having a relevant accredited academic programme for them as well as the establishment of a council on social work; this was also the case in Somaliland/Puntland. In Ethiopia, the social workforce was strengthened through introductory case management training with short courses in vocational training centres. Quality control and setting up an occupational competence framework also formed part of this endeavour in Ethiopia.

The Social and Economic Bureau of Sudan led the preparation of a training manual and to review the academic curriculum to professionalize social work in Sudan. In Somaliland/Puntland, UNICEF provided technical support through consultants to

work on curriculum development. Six universities rolled out academic programmes in Somaliland/Puntland and two worked with UNICEF in Sudan. In contrast, a professional organisation, the Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers and Anthropologists (ESSWA) – supported quality control for social workers in Ethiopia, building on previous work they had done with government social workers.

Although social workers in each location received training, whether this leads to better prevention and protection services for children depends on the ability of the trained social services workforce to implement aspects of their training, as well as the quality of supervision they receive and their length of stay in office – among others. Ethiopia has initiated a quality control process through ESSWA.

(iii) vulnerable children and communities have improved access to integrated social and child protection services

In Somaliland/Puntland, child protection desks provided information and services to COTM. In Ethiopia, information on the risks of migration was provided by community workers and a partner – Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT) – who planned to use peer to peer techniques prior to COVID-19 but had to adjust this methodology slightly. In Sudan and Somaliland/Puntland information was also transferred via UPSHIFT.

The UPSHIFT innovative livelihoods programme and vocational training in marketable skills was offered to some older children in Somaliland/Puntland and Sudan to help reduce their likelihood of migration, or to provide them with skills while migrating. In Somaliland/Puntland, seed grants of €2,000 per group were provided. Out of 52 UPSHIFT groups, 45 received seed grants. In Sudan, the training was not linked to seed money or income generation possibilities. Ethiopia decided not to follow this route as the child

protection team in the Ethiopia CO has not yet settled on the most appropriate life skills or livelihoods package to use across all its programmes.

Although efforts were made by the programme to ensure information and services reached children in all locations (and this was expected to help prevent exploitation and abuse), it is difficult to assess this output other than the numbers of adolescents reached through awareness raising activities.

(iv) Research data is available

UNICEF Office of Research (OoR)-Innocenti designed and completed similar field research work in Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan on the risks faced by children while they move, services accessed and gaps in services. All locations examined the experiences of COTM in the migration process as well as the availability and accessibility of services. The research, overseen by OoR-Innocenti and at least one national university, followed similar pathways in each location. How this research will help to ensure the right information reaches those working on ground was outlined in a dissemination plan, which was discussed with stakeholders in October 2020.

(v) All children have improved access to legal protection including birth registration services

Somaliland/Puntland had a focus on legal protection and legislative reform, whereas in Ethiopia and Sudan, this aspect was not part of this particular programme although it benefited from other child protection work undertaken by UNICEF COs. Given the political transition in Sudan, UNICEF opted to create two community-based protection committees to support the diversion of children in conflict with the law instead of working with law enforcement entities. All locations emphasized political and advocacy work to get government's participation and ownership.

Annex III – Background information and implementation strategies in each location

Programme management and coordination

Funded by FCDO, the programme “Ending Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of Children: Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Prevention and Response to Violence, Abuse and Exploitation of COTM” operated 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 ended in December 2020.

The principle aim of this COTM programme was to ensure the safety, dignity and security of COTM to minimize risks of child trafficking, exploitation and abuse of children. Programmatic interventions did not intend to address the ‘root causes’ of child migration including poverty, conflict, harmful norms and natural disaster (amongst others). However, the programme worked to strengthen systems that identified, traced and provided protection for children who were, or likely to be soon, ‘on the move’.

UNICEF Headquarters (HQ) in New York, was the primary point of contact for technical assistance and oversight to Country Offices (COs), and the UNICEF focal point for FCDO. One staff member coordinates this programme, timeliness of reviews and approval. She was supported by a consultant. Both were 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, were undertaken by COs in close coordination with HQ responsible for consolidation. HQ conducted

monthly financial monitoring to ensure activities were implemented in line with monthly, quarterly and bi-annual financial forecasts. HQ liaised with the donor and made financial disbursements to the COs in line with the payment schedule. UNICEF HQ’s Child Protection Section provided guidance on updated policies in relation to COTM and supported inter-regional coordination and dialogue developing the social service workforce, research and data sharing.

At the country level, the CO Child Protection Chiefs were responsible for the programme oversight. A range of UNICEF staff managed activities targeting COTM or provided support. The following were specifically hired under the COTM programme:

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 cut across two UNICEF regions, overall coordination was led by HQ, while Regional Offices (ROs) supported programme implementation through coordination, including inter-agency coordination, at both regional and country levels and through different sectors.¹ ESARO ensured management and quality assurance of interventions across Somalia and Ethiopia as well as coordination of cross-border activities. The Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) played a similar role.

UNICEF COs had 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 dedicated considerable time to the COTM programme and was highly involved in management. He also indicated that the COTM was not seen as standalone programme within countries but fits with ongoing work to strengthen systems in place at the national and decentralised level to protect children, including Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and COTM. Thus, the programme was seen as an opportunity to add on to relevant work of UNICEF in this regard. For the MENARO, a key priority was to galvanize the work of UNICEF on cross-border collaboration and work, and to develop models for engaging governments at State level.

COs worked primarily with government counterparts at national and provincial/state level and other relevant key national stakeholders such as academic institutions, NGOs and community-based networks to develop country specific work plans that are aligned with related country programmes and the outcomes within this project. They also tried to do so in collaboration with other UN agencies, and international NGOs.

UNICEF was expected to build coherence and collaboration by bringing key actors together around strategic discussions, policy reforms and quality programming. This was of strategic importance, noting 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 suggested that the evaluation focused on understanding the ToC 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 UNICEF as either discouraging or facilitating border crossing).

Ethiopia

The COTM programme was very much anchored in the existing child protection (CP) programming, which focuses on enhancing the policy environment and strengthening systems to protect children. Ethiopia's Country Programme Document (CPD) includes CP as one of seven programme components. The total budget for CP is almost 10 percent of the overall programme budget, which includes regular and other resources. 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, not necessarily the same woredas to the COTM.

The backdrop to the Ethiopian ToA is considerable advocacy work between the CO and the Government. A COTM Steering Committee was in place for the 22 months of the project (starting in September 2018).

Case management strengthened – UNICEF provided technical support and worked with the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth (MOWCYA) to finalize a draft of the National Case Management Framework (NCMF) for the implementation of the national case management system for child protection in Ethiopia. Contributions to the NCMF Technical Working Group, included stakeholders from government and non-government actors. The NCMF

was endorsed in early 2019. This was the first comprehensive case management system in place to address the protection challenges facing children. Regional states in Ethiopia also endorsed the NCMF.

UNICEF supported the development of operational and training manuals. The case management process is outlined in the NCMF, with forms ranging from identification and registration of children, assessment, referral, case conferences, reviews, closure, reunification and case reopening. A service mapping guide is also included and an ISP sample document.

UNICEF organized introductory training on case management to the social workers and community workers deployed under the COTM. Additional trainings were planned, but progress was halted due to COVID-19. The SOPs were implemented in the regions.

UNICEF included activities related to COTM in the Annual Work Plans and micro plans with the five regions (Amhara, Somalia Region, Oromia, Tigray and SNNP Region). This included support in testing the NCMF through training, monitoring tools and establishing linkages with child protection case management referral partners.

Cross border mapping – A comprehensive mapping with recommendations for moving towards cross-border case management between Ethiopia and Somaliland and further onward along the migratory route was prepared through the programme. Two social workers were placed at the border to talk to Somaliland social workers. There was however not much progress due to COVID-19.

Capacity of social service workforce – UNICEF built on studies on how to strengthen public sector social services systems in Ethiopia. UNICEF worked indirectly with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) via a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Ethiopian

Society of sociologists, social workers and anthropologists (ESSSWA), a trusted partner of MOLSA. The plan was to develop and roll out a mentoring and coaching programme for community social workers and social workers. It was also important to strengthen the capacities of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges to provide training for community workers. In Ethiopia a community service worker requires six months of TVET training. An assessment to identify and understand the capacities of community workers and competency assessment centres in five regions set out ways of starting community service work training in the TVET. UNICEF supported the development of a social work training and occupational standard, curriculum and assessment manual which can be used to train and assess the community social workers in a TVET centre.

The programme supported improving the capacity of occupational competency assessment and certification centres to train frontline social workers to ensure they were adequately skilled for work in the field. The expected output was to have an improved social service workforce capacity to respond to the needs of at-risk children in Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray.

With COVID-19, ESSSWA and UNICEF customized the case management tools to incorporate infectious diseases and prepared self-learning and remote PowerPoint presentations to facilitate remote case management training for the social service workforce.

UNICEF hired 20 Woreda Coordinators across the five regions to work on prevention and response to child protection issues and oversee community service workers. UNICEF hired 671 social workers to work at either the Kebele or Woreda level to implement work practices which support the protection of all children from neglect, abuse, exploitation, violence and harmful practices and

family separation. Children who are at risk or survivors of violence were to be referred to appropriate response services.

Access to information services and protection –

Social workers and Woreda coordinators provided information on safe migration to Kabeles. A PCA with DOT was put in place to develop and disseminate child friendly information, education and communication materials with information on available services to migrant children in Ethiopia. DOT had planned to undertake outreach activities targeting out of school children in 20 Woredas, but due to COVID-19, this had to be altered to mobile phone contacts.

IOM had a Letter of Agreement with UNICEF to enhance collaboration on child protection issues between August 2019 to July 2020, working with UNICEF on post arrival assistance of unaccompanied migrant children, family tracking and reunification using the national case management system. IOM provided food and accommodation and UNICEF the social workers seconded by MOWCY. For victims of trafficking, IOM led on screening and UNICEF provided psychosocial support and referred children with the appropriate institutions for legal support. Management of transit centres for children including rules, best interest assessment, updated protection against sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding training for all staff working with children were to be updated and implemented by IOM with support from UNICEF.

In collaboration with another FCDO-funded programme, an assessment of social service workforce and the child protection system took place, which also included a review of budgets and expenditures for child protection activities across ministries.

Research component – The OoR-Innocenti worked in collaboration with the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa

(OSSREA) at the University of Addis Ababa. The OoR-Innocenti researcher stayed in Ethiopia for 7 months.

Somaliland and Puntland

UNICEF leads the Child Protection Working Group in Somalia. The CPD 2018-2021 between UNICEF and the government, includes child protection as one of six programme components. The total budget for Child Protection is about 12 percent of the overall programme budget, which includes regular and other resources. The indicator focus of the child protection component are the percentage of children whose birth is registered and the number of regulatory frameworks that address identified child protection priorities. 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.

Through the COTM programme, UNICEF addressed four common gaps in governmental systems resulting in positive impacts on the safety of COTM.

Identity services – State institutions in Somaliland and Puntland are supported to invest in birth registration and legal identity systems for all children, this provides the first step in ensuring several rights are upheld. It also provides the necessary data to better monitor populations of concern and plan for the allocation of resources and appropriate services for children. Knowing the number of children, their age and gender helps governments in the two countries plan for vaccines, or other health, as well as education and protection services required for those children. Refugee, displaced and stateless children are more likely to

be left out of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems due to a variety of reasons such as discriminatory policies or lack of accessibility to registration services. As a result, it is exceptionally difficult for these children to assess basic rights and protection. Furthermore, insufficient data on these populations pose additional challenges for the states in planning or providing services as well as monitoring the effectiveness of interventions.

Social workforce systems – UNICEF supported six universities in Somalia unfolding trainings for social workers up to degree and diploma levels. This training aimed to provide social workers with skills to offer child protection services to children, including COTM. Further, social workers were provided with access to information management systems that they use to identify, refer and provide follow-up to children. A network of trained social workers is now able to communicate effectively across districts, regions and states. Social workers also facilitate communication between the child and their home families and inform communities about migration.

Multi-sectoral services for children – State institutions in Somalia have been investing in legislating laws, policies and regulations that aim to protect the dignity and rights of children and enforce them. Coupled with this, quality services are provided along migratory routes with professional staff trained in delivering critical services to vulnerable children, including basic health, nutritional, safety/policing and community services, thereby minimizing their susceptibility to exploitation, child labour, trafficking and abuse. Ensuring these services are established and that service providers coordinate with social workers is critical to enhance safety of COTM. This evaluation has identified the need for a clearer referral system between child protection, health, education and other livelihood sectors.

Opportunities for children – To further reduce susceptibility to exploitation and trafficking as well as minimize secondary and tertiary movements of children, opportunities are provided, which maximize a healthy transition through adolescence. State institutions in Somalia are supported to provide alternative education and practical, marketable and employable skills to ‘out of school’ adolescents. Adolescents are better prepared to compete for economic opportunities and become less vulnerable to exploitative migration.

Research and evidence – The programme included research activities to strengthen data collection and management system on COTM including linking CRVS with ID and Migration systems. The Protection-related Information Management for Emergency Response Operations (PRIMERO) is operational in Somaliland and Puntland and is utilized to ensure verifiable and accurate data is generated and analyzed to ensure evidence-based programming. Data is now being disaggregated on the basis of age, sex, nationality and special needs.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues – Cross-cutting issues such as gender, inclusion of children with special needs, and participation of children were mainstreamed. This aimed to ensure a holistic approach to programming.

Partnership/collaboration – The programme was implemented using both government and non-governmental partners. Child protection partners as well as the ministries in charge of social affairs, women and children issues; interior and immigration services, and justice are the entry points for multi-sectoral programmatic interventions. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) provided referrals and direct service provision. The design stage of the programme in Somaliland and Puntland recognized the need to strengthen the partnerships with UNHCR and IOM as the two

agencies have existing interventions focusing on refugees, returnees, IDPs and migrants. UNICEF is also working with migration taskforces such as the Mixed Migration Taskforce as well with the Special Envoy on Children and Migration in the Federal Government of Somalia to address child migration issues in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Cross Border Coordination – UNICEF worked to strengthen cross-border coordination to ensure COTM access services whenever needed. The Durable Solutions Strategy (repatriation, integration or resettlement) is core to the work with COTM in Somaliland and Puntland.

Sudan

UNICEF CPD included child protection as one of five programme components. The total budget for Child Protection is about 5 percent of the overall programme budget, which includes regular and other resources. In the *Results and Resources Framework*, the three outputs support 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.

Social Services workforce – The centre piece of the COTM programme was the capacity strengthening of the social service workforce – both in number and capacity. The aim of these efforts was to create a more competent, capable and sustainable social service workforce able to better identify, assist, and protect COTM in Sudan, irrespective of their nationality.

UNICEF planned to pay the salaries of 100 recently contracted social workers in Khartoum by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MSLD) for two years. After those two years, it was foreseen that the Government of Sudan would assume the payment of their salaries. Social workers were trained by UNICEF on protection sensitive case management, as well as the identification and referral of vulnerable COTM to other relevant service providers. The intention was for these trainings to be provided in the future through an accredited programme for social welfare. UNICEF supported the creation of this programme. The COTM programme also supported the establishment of a standing Council on Social Workforce that would professionalize the social workforce in Sudan. The decision to go down that route was based on previous experience and lessons learned from supporting the social service workforce in other States in Sudan, as well as informed by the in-depth mappings and assessments of the social workforce carried out by UNICEF previously. Due to different emergencies in the country, only 17 social workers were hired and trained. They were assigned to manage the cases of 86 COTM victims of trafficking in detention.

Given COVID-19, UNICEF deviated from the original activities to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable COTM. As such, it facilitated the release, tracing of family members of family members for children in religious schools (*Khalwas*) – many of which were also COTM – as well as their reunification with families. It also stepped up its awareness campaigns on COVID-19 targeting these children that were in religious schools as well as street children.

In supporting the process of building the capacity of the social workforce, UNICEF leveraged the technical expertise of other key protection partners, who were part of the inter-agency protection working groups (e.g. UNHCR, Save the Children)

and their buy-in to comment and refine the referral mechanisms and SOPs as well as the draft a manual for the social service workforce. In addition, UNICEF leveraged the support and expertise of these protection actors in the process of finalizing the SOPs and design of the CPIMS+ for Sudan. Having an improved interoperable information system is intended to lead to a better quality and quantity of relevant and up-to-date data that pertains to COTM, irrespective of their nationality and legal status.

Cross-border case management – Under the COTM programme, UNICEF mapped the gaps in the protection of COTM in cross-border situations. It also used monitoring and research data to fine tune its interventions (e.g. Sudan/Egypt). An action plan for cross-border work was drafted with a set of actions to increase coordination and information exchange among UNICEF offices as well as UNICEF and other relevant actors. This led to an overall improved capacity of all stakeholders involved in the cross-border management of COTM cases. UNICEF approach to protection COTM across borders built on three levels: 1) a strengthened social workforce; 2) a strengthened national child protection system; and 3) a strengthened case management system.

Research and evidence – The research carried out by the OoR-Innocenti led to a better understanding of the realities of COTM in the border area (East of Sudan) and in Khartoum, including how COTM behave and think, particularly when it comes to their perception of authority figures (including social workers and law enforcement).

Community-based protection committee –

Based on the outcome from previous assessments, UNICEF foresaw the establishment of a community-based protection committee in Khartoum to support efforts to assist and protect COTM, especially children in conflict with the law. It managed to double the number of committees, resulting in the establishment of two committees. However, the committees did not benefit from considerable investment and support as other child protection structures, despite the pivotal role they play in protecting COTM.

Information and opportunities for children –

UNICEF targeted 1,000 COTM adolescent girls and boys with UPSHIFT activities, equipping them with life skills. UPSHIFT's objective is to transform the beneficiaries into empowered, employable, resilient and agents of change in their communities. UNICEF used lessons learned from other UPSHIFT programs to inform the design of this program.



Annex IV – Partnerships for COTM delivery and oversight in each location

The table below summarizes the key partnerships on COTM. Following the table, further details are available on how oversight for COTM is spread across agencies and government departments.

Notably, in Somalia, the COTM built new partnerships with government agencies. In Sudan, the COTM involved many relevant government entities that have a mandate for different COTM categories⁸, but anchored work on suitable nationally led

coordination mechanisms such as the national committee on counter-trafficking. In Ethiopia, UNICEF worked through existing central government partners and with five regional governments. Some partnerships to implement COTM components were new (e.g. some universities in Somalia and Sudan; or DOT in Ethiopia), while some drew on existing partnerships with other UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR, International Labour Organization (ILO)).

Table 1: Partnerships with Government and Other Stakeholders, and Additional Linkages

Partnerships/ programmes linked to the COTM	Ethiopia	Sudan	Somaliland/Puntland
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women, Children and Youth (MOWCY) • Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) • Federal Attorney General • 5 regional Bureau of Women, Children and Youth (BOWCA) or Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BOLSA) • 20 Woreda administrations • 300 Kebele administrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council on Child Welfare (NCCW), State Council on Child Welfare (SCCW), National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking (NCCT), Family and Child Protection Units (FCPU), Ministry of Social Welfare (MOSW), Bureau of Social and Economic Research, Judiciary, General Prosecutor Office • Ministry of Education (extracurricular unit) • Joint committee with Ministry of Finance regarding salaries of 100 social workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director General, Ministry of Information (DG-MOI), Migration Response Centre (MRC), Tadamun Social Society (TASS) • With the Migration Management Task Force (established a sub-working group) • Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) • Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family (MESAF) (Somaliland), Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MoWDAFA) (Puntland)

⁸ such as the National and State Council of Child Welfare, the Ministry of Health (for COVID-19), the Ministry of Education, etc.

Table 1 continued

Partnerships/ programmes linked to the COTM	Ethiopia	Sudan	Somaliland/Puntland
Other national collaborators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers and Anthropologists (ESSWA) Digital Opportunities Trust (DOT) Addis Ababa University OSSREA. 4 regional technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centers 4 regional occupational assessment centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gedaref University, and University of Khartoum Reyada Organisation SOL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Universities (Mogadishu, City, Somalia National, Puntland State, East Africa and Hargeisa)
Multilateral or NGO partners in country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Migration Network including IOM UNHCR and over 10 UN agencies. Engaged and developed annual workplan within the context of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) Save the Children Protection Cluster and Child Protection Area of responsibility (CP AoR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR, ILO, Save the Children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primero partners Joint Mission of UNICEF/IOM German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), UNHCR Save the Children, DRC, NRC
Other UNICEF programmes in country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Self Reliance for refugees and vulnerable host communities by improving sustainable basic social service delivery (BSRP) also funded by DFID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 child protection grants implemented in Sudan between 2017-2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iRise Hub (Mogadishu), Women Action for Advocacy & Progress Organization (WAAPO) (Somaliland), Horn Vision (Puntland)
Regional links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support from ESARO Linkages via UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support from MENA Cross-border initiatives with UNICEF offices in neighboring countries such as Chad, Libya, Egypt, South Sudan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support from ESARO Linkages via ESARO to IGAD
Link to Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)/GMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF), a programme was launched in November 2017. At the end of 2019, the government announced additional commitments for refugees in the areas of jobs, education, protection and environment, building on the original 9 pledges made at the Refugee summit in 2016. The government formally launched its implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) in January 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While Sudan was not selected formally as a country where the CRRF was implemented, it constitutes a fertile ground for working in partnership on early recovery, longer-term peacebuilding and resilience issues for refugees, IDPs, migrants and returnees, particularly given recent favorable political developments in Sudan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somalia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2015. In line with the CRC, a Child Rights Bill has been drafted by the MoWHRD and presented to cabinet for parliamentary processing. Other key legislative amendments are in process including confirmation of the provisional constitution, a sexual offences bill, juvenile justice bill and CRVS bill, all of which will be key reference documents for child protection case workers.

Oversight for COTM spread across agencies and government departments

In Sudan, asylum seeker and refugee children are managed by the Commission of Refugees of Sudan as opposed to the Ministry of Social Development or the Council on Child Welfare (referred to UNHCR as the lead agency in the inter-agency set up). As such, few asylums seekers and migrants have benefited from the programme. In addition, migrant foreign children who end up in Khartoum (e.g. West Africa) tend to fall between the cracks as no agency officially look after them.

The situation can partially be attributed to the fact that until recently, it had not been possible for UN agencies to have programmes targeting vulnerable populations in Khartoum. In-depth assessments of the situation of migrants are not available. In Sudan, there are different child protection systems used by different ministries and each ministry use its own information management system. There is so far, no common SOP for exchanging data on different categories of COTM. While foreign COTM come theoretically under the mandate of the National Council for Child Welfare (NCCW), this is not the case in practice.

In Somalia, the Durable Solutions Strategy (repatriation, integration or resettlement) emphasizes the needs and capacities of host communities, with government UN agencies and NGOs attempting to improve way of working together. This strategy was reported as core to the COTM programme. COTM has partnered with government agencies like MESAF and MWDAFA in Somaliland and Puntland, NGOs and the local community to enhance its coherence. Indeed,

activities are mostly led and run by the government – all the way to the community level through child protection committees and by involving local leaders. The COTM programme brought everybody on board with all sectors included. It was reported that the programme did a very good job in strengthening the national child protection systems by working with MESAF in Somaliland and MOWDAFA in Puntland. UNICEF also coordinated with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Health (on birth registration).

In Ethiopia, some interviewees mentioned that there was no clear coordination structure for COTM initiatives. The COTM had to work across a range of government departments and all were invited to participate in the COTM Steering Committee. MOWCY is the key contact for the programme, yet MOLSA is responsible for overseeing occupational standards, along with the Federal Vocational Training Agency, linking with regional TVET centers for social worker occupational standards and training design. Refugees are managed under the Agency for Returnees and Refugee Affairs (ARRA). The National Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling Taskforce is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister bringing together important stakeholders. Regular activities of the taskforce are led by the Federal Attorney General (FAG).⁹ Despite being invited to the Steering Committee, UNICEF link with FAG was weak due to personnel changes during the time period. Despite this, UNICEF used the National Anti-Trafficking Taskforce for lobbying purposes; and worked with IOM and UNHCR to advocate on the global compacts. The Technical Taskforce for the NCMF comprised government, UNICEF, IOM and CSOs.

⁹ Coordination mechanism for refugees are led by Agency for Returnees and Refugee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR.

Annex V – Data collection tools list and summary¹⁰

Interview Protocols

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

The Evaluation Office of UNICEF 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 COTM as well as to contribute to the organization'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*

¹⁰ This annex shows the data collection tools as they were used to collect information from the respondents; therefore any mentions to "DFID" have been left unchanged.

- *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 COTM?*
 - *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 IPs 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 IPs 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.
2. 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?*
3. Who are the key national research partners that worked with you in-country in conducting the research?
 - *Has this institute undertaken similar research before?*
4. 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*
5. What has worked well?
 - *Interesting findings*
 - *Government buy-in*
6. 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*

7. How is the OoR-Innocenti planning to use the findings?

- *Is there any global advocacy activity planned?*

Government

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 COTM, 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 cease?

- *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 COTM, 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?*

Partners (I)NGOs, academic institutions, first responders and the private sector

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 COTM 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 your 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. (Primer). 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 COTM 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?*
8. 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 your 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, Save the Children, 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 COTM?
 - *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 COTM (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?*



Survey to UNICEF Staff

Thank you for participating in this survey!

This survey is extremely important for UNICEF to learn from your views and experience of the DFID Children on the Move Programme. The survey should take about 15-20 minutes to complete.

Most questions require that you choose from a range of options. You may provide more information if you feel it will enrich your answer.

1. I agree to participate in the survey. I understand that I can withdraw my consent at any time, without any penalty or consequences.

- Yes
- No

PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

2. I am:

- Female
- Male
- Other

3. I am based in:

- A Country Office
- A Regional Office
- A Headquarters location
- Other (please specify)

4. In relation to the DFID COTM Programme, I work/worked in:

- Ethiopia
- Puntland
- Somaliland
- Sudan

5. In relation to the DFID COTM Programme, I work/worked in:

- ESARO
- MENARO



6. I am:

- Working within a Child Protection Team
- Working within a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Team
- Other (please specify)

7. In relation to the DFID COTM Programme, I've mainly been working on:
(tick all that apply)

- Supporting case management
- Building capacity of social service workers
- Information dissemination to communities and awareness raising
- Skills building or/and vocational training
- Issues related to legal protection for COTM (e.g. documentation, registration)
- Research work conducted by Office of Research (OoR)-Innocenti
- Planning, monitoring or reporting on results of the DFID COTM Programme
- Advocacy and communication
- Other (please specify)

IMPRESSIONS REGARDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF DFID COTM PROGRAMME

8. What is your overall feedback on the DFID COTM programme?

9. What have been the main achievements of the DFID COTM programme (up to April 2020) in your view?

MONITORING

10. Please rate how you think monitoring data from the DFID COTM programme is generally used.

	Always	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Don't know
Reporting to the UNICEF Country Programme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accountability purposes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing feedback to children on the move	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Improving programme delivery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Advocacy for children on the move	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feedback to government partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feedback to other partners (INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feedback to coordination groups (clusters, sectors, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify below)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments/details/explanation/examples

11. Select the top three actions (from the list below) which could improve the monitoring of the DFID COTM programme: (Select all that applies)

- Have a stand-alone monitoring system for this programme where information can be easily obtained
- Ensure monitoring is compatible with government systems
- Ensure monitoring is compatible with regular CO monitoring systems
- More regular discussion of the results with those providing services to children
- More systematic engagement of COTM beneficiaries to get their feedback
- Better disaggregation of data (in terms of age, gender, disability, etc.)
- Regular training / coaching for those collecting data
- Don't know
- Other (please specify below)

Comments/details/explanation/examples

12. Please indicate if the DFID COTM programme contributed to improving systems (of the actors below) to collect and monitor data on children on the move.

	Yes	No	Don't know
UNICEF	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Government	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Implementing partners (NGOs, CSOs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Comments/details/explanation/examples	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 50px;"></div>		

CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING FOR CHILDREN ON THE MOVE

13. Prior to the start of the DFID COTM programme, to what extent were COTM included in the child protection system* in the country where you work? (Select the one that best applies)

*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 child protection system is generally agreed to be comprised of 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 sub-national or national level and those working internationally. Most important are the relationships and interactions between and among these components and these actors within the system. It is the outcomes of these interactions that comprise the system.

- To a great extent
- Somewhat
- Very little
- Not at all
- Don't know

Comments/details/explanation/examples



14. In your view, has the DFID COTM programme contributed to the improvement of the child protection system to **prevent** violence, exploitation and abuse of COTM?

- Definitely
- Probably
- Probably not
- Definitely not
- Don't know

Comments/details/explanation/examples

15. In your view, has the DFID COTM programme contributed to the improvement of the child protection system to **respond** to violence, exploitation and abuse against COTM?

- Definitely
- Probably
- Probably not
- Definitely not
- Don't know

Comments/details/explanation/examples

16. In terms of addressing the different gender needs of boys and girls on the move, how would you best describe the DFID COTM programme?

- Gender transformative (*explicitly seeks to redress gender inequalities and empower the disadvantaged population*)
- Gender responsive (*identifies and addresses the different needs of girls, boys, women and men to promote equal outcomes*)
- Gender aware/sensitive (*acknowledges gender inequalities but does not robustly address them*)
- Gender blind (*ignores gender in evaluation design, perpetuating the status quo or worsening inequalities*)
- Gender discriminatory/unequal (*favors either boys/men or women/girls, deepening gender inequalities*)
- Don't know

Comments/details/explanation/examples

17. In your view, are the activities to protect COTM (funded by this DFID programme) likely to continue once it ends? (Select the one that best applies)

- Definitely
- Probably
- Probably not
- Definitely not
- Don't know

Comments/details/explanation/examples

QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES IN THE COTM PROGRAMME

18. How would you rate progress of the following aspects of the programme (up to April 2020)?

	Good progress	Average progress	Poor progress	No progress	Don't know	Not part of the COTM programme where I work
Children on the move referred through case management mechanisms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Capacity of social service workers improved to respond to the needs of children on the move	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Information on safe migration options has reached children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access to legal protection for children on the move has improved (e.g. documentation, registration)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Collaboration on cross border protocols for children on the move has improved	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
UNICEF Innocenti research findings on children on the move informing programming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments/details/explanation/examples

19. Please rate any changes you think the DFID COTM programme has made with regard to cross border collaboration.

	Definitely improved	Probably improved	Probably not improved	Definitely not improved	Don't know	Not part of the COTM programme where I work
Cross-border collaboration between UNICEF COs with regard to children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dialogue on cross- border collaboration between UNICEF and the host government with regard to children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cross-border collaboration on children between the COTM programme host governments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cross-border collaboration with NGOs with regard to children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cross-border collaboration with other UN agencies with regard to children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dialogue on cross- border collaboration within regional bodies with regard to children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Comments/details/explanation/examples						

20. Under the DFID COTM Programme, which of the following practices have fostered synergies between country offices? (Select all that apply)

- Communication
- Troubleshooting about challenges
- Exchange of good practices
- Replication of good practices Implementation of joint activities
- Participation in joint meetings or events
- Don't know
- Other (please specify below)

Comments/details/explanation/examples

21. To what extent have the following challenges affected the implementation of the DFID COTM Programme up to April 2020?

	To a great extent	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all	Don't know
Volatile security context	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited government commitment to children on the move	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Change in government priorities reduced attention to children on the move	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lengthy process to obtain government authorization to carry out programme activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Limited capacity at the sub-national level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Insufficient national capacity to sustain programme after funding ceases	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bureaucracy within partner organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
High turnover of staff within partner organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Inflexibility of the DFID COTM programme	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Difficulties in finding qualified staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lengthy recruitment procedures within UNICEF	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Delayed disbursement of funds from UNICEF to partners	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
High turnover of UNICEF staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify below)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments/details/explanation/examples

22. What mechanisms have been put in place within the DFID COTM programme to ensure the inclusion of children’s views? (Select all that apply)

- Children are consulted when activities are being designed
 - Children are involved in monitoring activities
 - Children are informed on how to provide feedback or lodge a complaint
 - There are feedback and complaint mechanisms in place, including for issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse
 - Training for the youth uses participatory approaches
 - Training curriculum for the social service workforce includes a session on “children’s participation”
 - Don’t know
 - Other (please specify below)
 - None of the above (please explain below)
- Comments/details/explanation/examples

23. How would you rate the ability of the COTM programme to adapt to changing circumstances?

- Very effective
 - Effective
 - Ineffective
 - Very ineffective
 - Don’t know
- Please explain.

RESEARCH

24. Are you aware of the key messages emerging from the draft UNICEF research studies “Children and young people on the move” (January 2020)?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

25. Are you aware of the key messages of UNICEF research study “No Mother Wants her Child to Migrate” (Somaliland and Puntland)?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

26. To what extent has the research component of the DFID COTM programme contributed to:

	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	Don't know
Relevant stakeholders coming together to assess knowledge gaps on COTM	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The development of strategies to ensure that COTM are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reinforcing the need to build the capacity of social service workforce	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Finding ways to ensure that services are more accessible to COTM	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Providing evidence that there is a need to changes service delivery by officials responsible for COTM	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adjusting the DFID programme to make it more relevant to the needs of COTM	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify below)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments/details/explanation/examples

FINAL QUESTIONS

27. You have reached the end of the survey questionnaire.

Is there anything else that you would like to add that was not asked during this survey?

28. Thank you very much for your answers, which will be compiled and synthesized and included in the UNICEF evaluation report. Before you close, please rate the quality of this questionnaire.

In your view, the quality of this questionnaire has been:

- Very high
- High
- Low
- Very low

If you would like to report an incident related to this survey or file a complaint, please email the Evaluation Office at baplowman@unicef.org.



Survey to Implementing Partners

Thank you for participating in this survey!

The UNICEF-DFID Children on the Move (COTM) programme has 4 components focused on prevention and response actions: 1) case management strengthening; 2) social services workforce strengthening; 3) social and child protection services as well as information reaching children; 4) fostering an enabling legal/policy framework; as well as a 5) research component.

Most questions require you choosing from a range of options. You may provide more information if you feel it will enrich your answer.

1. I agree to participate in the survey. I understand that I can withdraw my consent at any time, without any penalty or consequences

- Yes
- No

2. I am:

- Female
- Male
- Other

3. I am based in:

- Ethiopia
- Somaliland
- Puntland
- Sudan

4. Has your organization continued the implementation of the UNICEF-DFID COTM programme activities since the start of the COVID-19 crisis?

- Yes
- No



5. What percentage of the activities have continued since the start of the COVID-19 crisis?

- Yes, all the activities
- Yes, most of the activities (more than 70% of what was planned)
- Yes, part of the activities (between 30-70% of what was planned)
- Yes, but very little (less than 30%)

Comments/details/explanation/examples

6. Did your organization have to adapt the activities to continue the implementation?

- Yes
- No

7. How has your organization adapted activities?

8. Has your organization received support from UNICEF to adapt activities during COVID-19?

- Yes
- No

9. What kind of support has UNICEF provided? (select all that apply)

- Authorization to adapt the program
- Authorization to re-allocate resources to respond to needs
- Provision of extra funds to respond to COVID-19
- Guidance to adjust activities during COVID-19
- Provision of protective equipment for staff
- Other (please specify)



10. Please list any COVID-19-related constraint(s) to your activities for children on the move.

11. Has your organization been able to capitalize on any of the following opportunities as a result of COVID- 19? (Tick all that apply)

- We have been able to access new groups of children
- We have expanded collaborations
- We have been able to raise awareness on the challenges faced by children on the move
- We have been able to convince the government to support children on the move
- We have been able to mobilize other actors to support children on the move
- We have not been able to do any of these
- Other (please specify)

12. How has COVID-19 has impacted the situation of children on the move in the region where you work?

13. Do you have any suggestion to UNICEF regarding this programme?



14. You have reached the end of the survey questionnaire.

Is there anything else that you would like to add that was not asked during this survey?

15. Thank you very much for your answers, which will be compiled and synthesized and included in the UNICEF evaluation report. Before you close, please rate the quality of this questionnaire.

In your view, the quality of this questionnaire has been:

- Very high
- High
- Low
- Very low

If you would like to report an incident related to this survey or file a complaint, please email the Evaluation Office atbaplowman@unicef.org.



Survey to Social Workforce

1. I agree to participate in the survey. I understand that I can withdraw my consent at any time, without any penalty or consequences.

- Yes
- No

2. I am:

- Female
- Male

3. I work in

- Puntland
[list of regions]
- Somaliland
[list of regions]
- Sudan
[list of regions]

4. The [ADD TYPE OF TRAINING FOR OTHER COUNTRIES] training I received (from XXX) helped me to assist COTM?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

5. I would still like to learn more on: (list 3)

- case management coordination
- responding to sexual abuse
- child-friendly interviews
- psychosocial support
- coordination across borders
- child rights
- other

6. The 2 biggest challenge I face in my everyday job:

- Lack of guidance
- Difficulties in linking with other actors
- Inadequate services for children
- Weak information management
- Poor facilities
- Other



7. On average, how many children do you assist in a week?

8. I have continued to assist children since COVID-19 started:

- Yes
- No

9. (If yes) (select all that apply)

- I have provided assistance to children face-to-face
- I have been providing assistance over the phone
- Other

10. (If yes) I received guidance from UNICEF/my organization on working under COVID-19:

- Yes
- No

11. (If yes) Since COVID-19 started, the number of children I have assisted has:

- gone down
- been more or less stable
- gone up

12. (If no) Case management services to children have been interrupted where I work:

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

13. I think the 3 key service gaps for COTM are:

- education or vocational training
- medical
- counselling
- legal help
- family tracing
- shelters
- information on safe migration
- other

Thank you for participating in this survey!



Annex VI – Survey results and analysis¹¹

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

The survey to UNICEF staff was administered through Survey Monkey. It was sent out to 54 UNICEF staff from HQ, ROs and COs on 22 June and the collector remained open until the 31 July. A total of 3 follow-up messages were sent to the selected UNICEF staff members to invite them to fill in the survey.

A total of 28 UNICEF staff participated in the survey, however 8 staff did not answer any question beyond the profiling part and the analysis is therefore based on 20 respondents, which represent a response rate of 37%.

The following sections outlines the profile of UNICEF staff survey respondents.

Profile of survey respondents

Figure 5: Gender of respondents

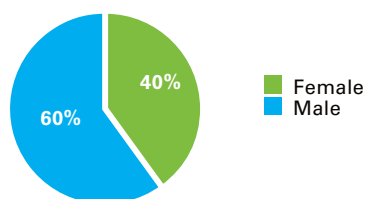
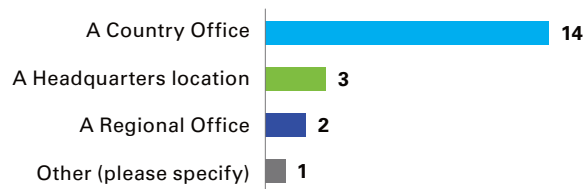


Figure 6: Work location



More male than females completed the survey. Most respondents were from country offices. The two respondents based in the RO work in ESARO. There was no respondent from the MENARO.

Breakdown of country office location

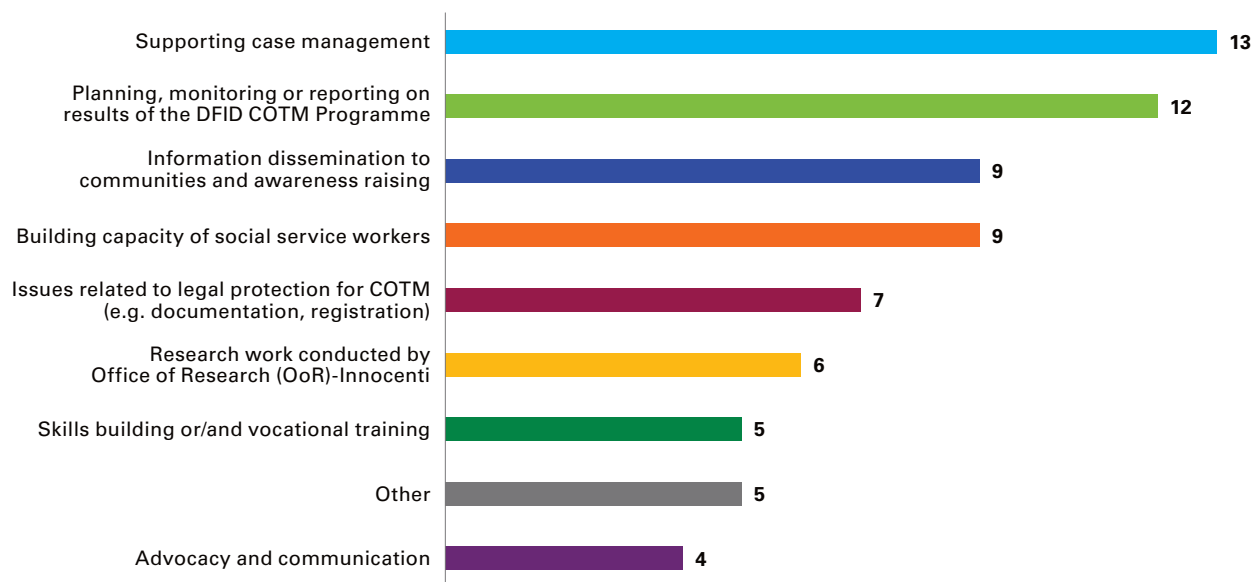
From the 13 respondents working in at country level, there were 6 respondents from Somaliland and 5 from Ethiopia. No respondent from the Puntland Office took part in the survey.

Role with regard to the COTM programme

The majority of respondent worked in a Child Protection Team (18). One person indicated working within a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Team and one with the Office of Research (other).

¹¹ This annex summarizes the information obtained using the different data collection tools shown in the previous Annex; therefore, any mentions to “DFID” have been left unchanged.

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Figure 7: Role with regard to the COTM programme

Most of the respondents indicated having supported case management (13) or working on planning, monitoring and reporting (12).

Views of survey respondents

General impression of the COTM programme

The survey respondents were asked to give their general view of the COTM programme (see middle column below). From an analysis of the 20 respondents (right hand column), 17 described the programme with positive words only and 3 with both positive and negative words.

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Table 2: Survey respondent views on the COTM programme

Respondent location	View	Overall impression: positive, negative or mixed
A Headquarters location	A challenging multi-country programme , it took a while to get to a coherent programme framework and putting in the programme/ monitoring framework and mechanism in place, but the programme has a lot of potential to demonstrate a successful COTM programme approach and sets of promising strategies.	Mixed
A Headquarters location	The programme has elements that we could learn from at global level and the potential to be replicated/scaled up in different regions- such as cross-border case management systems, using existing child protection systems to address needs of COTM (issue integrated into system strengthening programmatic approach), etc I think it fell short in that it did a wide range of interventions in different country contexts rather than have few key programmatic focuses (e.g. cross-border and systems strengthening), making it a broad global programme, targeting COTM.	Mixed
A Headquarters location	The DFID-COTM appears to be providing a number of useful services but faces challenges in trying to address a very wide and varied population and also in trying to provide a range of services .	Mixed
A Regional Office	Overall, the programme has contributed for strengthening child protection system in the region through strengthening case management and Community social Workforce.	Positive
A Regional Office	This programme helped strengthening various points: case management at government level; cross-border and cross-regional collaboration for children in mixed movements; inclusion of refugee children in child protection systems; research .	Positive
Ethiopia	Despite a protracted inception period and later the COVID-19 outbreak generally the programme was on course to achieve most of its intended objectives .	Positive
Ethiopia	The COTM in Ethiopia sits with the CP system strengthening context and the programme is greatly contributing particularly in the area of social service workforce strengthening, child protection operationalization and child protection information management system .	Positive
Ethiopia	The programme is ongoing well and we are working towards meeting our project timeline and target apart from the COVID-19 Pandemic that is now hindering our swift operations .	Mixed
Ethiopia	The DFID COTM program in Ethiopia has been pivotal to the development/expansion of many of the key system building components . So, beyond the individual impact of the program, it has allowed UNICEF to be at the table on many of the emerging issues of child protection, trafficking, migration, protection at large etc .	Positive

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Table 2 continued

Respondent location	View	Overall impression: positive, negative or mixed
Ethiopia	Child protection is essentially a service intervention where the presence of a well-developed and well supported social service workforce is critical. Through the CoTM, Ethiopia was able to deploy much needed frontline workforce, train and support them . These frontline community service workers provide child protection services to vulnerable children and their families including COTM. d of protection services. This not only enables the Ethiopia Country Office to deliver lifesaving services to children and families, but also offers an opportunity to prove how essential this workforce is including in times of pandemics during which violence against children may have increased . The workforce is relevant to all times and contexts and this is the narrative the DFID-supported programme is enabling us to build. It is also enabling us to build a case to national and local governments that investment in the social service workforce is crucial.	Positive
Home based	Worthy work requiring a 5 to 10-year implementation plan.	Positive
Somaliland	Overall the project has been successful and needs based . It was aligned with government priorities and also provided critical services to COTM .	Positive
Somaliland	I feel the programme has achieved results for COTM, in particular, in the areas of protection, case management and putting services in place.	Positive
Somaliland	Well-designed programme incl. for the fact that a research component was included in the programme, and a multi-country approach was adopted.	Positive
Somaliland	The project has worked well in strengthening child protection system to protect all children: those on the move and those among host communities.	Positive
Somaliland	My overall impression on the programme is positive. I believe this programme has made significant contributions to unlocking youth potential and helped the youth at risk sharpen their entrepreneurial skills through training and coaching.	Positive
Sudan	The program strategy is on the right track .	Positive
Sudan	Innovative in bringing two regions together and also 3 of the countries that are directly dealing with COTM.	Positive
Sudan	Good program, covering critical issues for marginalized group that need multi-country coordination . close monitoring from evaluation.	Positive
Somaliland	It's was one of our flagship programmes of all times supporting the protection of children. It's was multi-year funding that enabled us to respond not only to emergencies but to underpin sustainable protection systems and nurture protective environment .	Positive

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Table 3: Survey respondent views on the achievements of the COTM programme

Respondent location	View	Key words
A Headquarters location	Putting in place a coherent monitoring framework for the multi-country programme as well as identifying and implementing the evidence gap+actions to address those gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set in up a monitoring framework • Addressing the evidence gap
A Headquarters location	I think the programme was successful in bringing attention to interventions for COTM . The particularities that we need to consider when designing and planning programmes for them. It also expanded its scope from the usual humanitarian context interventions (typical for refugees, for example) to include also IDPs in camps as well as migrants in non-humanitarian settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailoring programming for COTM
A Headquarters location	Some of the most favourable feedback that we got was on social workers in Somalia who were better known and more respected than we had anticipated given the relative newness of social work programs in Somalia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for the social service workforce
A Regional Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huge contribution for establishment of case management in targeted areas. 2. Many Arab countries returnee children benefited from the programme. 3. Support deployment of Community Social Workers (WSW) in the targeted areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Provision of services to COTM • Deployment of social service workforce
A Regional Office	This programme helped strengthening various points: case management at government level; cross-border and cross-regional collaboration for children in mixed movements; inclusion of refugee children in child protection systems ; research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Cross border collaboration • Cross regional collaboration • Inclusion of COTM in CPS
Ethiopia	Demonstration of the potential impact Social service workforce in improving CP outcomes within the context of case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for the social service workforce
Ethiopia	Great achievement in putting in place social service workforce for child protection at the community level, development and testing child protection case management and information management and also providing case management services including family tracing and reintegration of child migrant returnees from third countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of social service workforce • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Direct support to COTM • Development of case management information system (including digital)
Ethiopia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Validation and endorsement of National case management frame/ case management tools. 2. Recruitment of social workers and community service workers to support the case management workforce. 3. Orientation of newly recruited case workers. 4. Development of the case management training manual and SOPs. 5. Introduction of the standardized case management tools a cross the CoTM project regions. 6. Development of CPIMS+ software underway. 7. Translation of case management tools into local languages. 8. Procurement of office furniture and the computers to support the implementation of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of social service workforce • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Development of case management information system (including digital) • Material support

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Table 3 continued

Respondent location	View	Key words
Ethiopia	Being able to strategically and thoughtfully engage on difficult issues related to migrant and returnee children , and especially in the context of COVID, being able to be the first responders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for COTM
Ethiopia	The main achievement of the DFID COTM is two pronged. The first one is professionalization of child protection services to vulnerable children especially to COTM . Whereas in the past family tracing and reunification services have been fragmented where returning children were re-unified with their families with no post-reunification follow-up, now CoTM-supported social service workforce support the returnee children and their families through follow-up visits including facilitating access to reintegration services. This includes helping the families access local livelihood strengthening resources such as basic business management training and accessing loans, and psycho-social support to the children and families. The second one is modelling of child protection services, which provides with invaluable data on children and child protection services . The model includes deployment of social service workforce, training and supervision of the workforce, roll out of case management and information management system to coordinate service delivery. This model serves as part of an advocacy strategy to develop a minimum package of child protection services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of services to COTM • Deployment of social service workforce
Home based	Research and data dedicated to COM, advocacy for COM, strengthening child protection programs to be inclusive of COM, identifying and awareness raising of cross-border rights, CMIM, coordination and protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the evidence gap • Tailoring programming for COTM • Cross border collaboration
Somaliland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of child sensitive policies and legislations such as child right act recently passed by Somaliland Cabinet - improved services and case management for quality response - Provided much needed information for children on transit to help them make informed decisions - facilitated family tracing and reunification for UASC - conducted research on CoTM to increase understanding of situation of COTM and result informed child related programming - Enhanced coordination around child protection - initiated cross border information sharing between service providers in Togwajale border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of policies and legislations • Provision of services to COTM • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Addressing the evidence gap • Cross border collaboration • Enhancing coordination around CP
Somaliland	More awareness of the problems and needs of COTM, trainings for frontline workers such as immigration police, and putting services in place such as child protection desks in border towns and other places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for COTM • Deployment of social service workforce • Training to frontline workers (immigration, etc.)
Somaliland	Integrated approach to the phenomenon of COTM in the Horn of African region , incl. bringing in a multi-country approach and a research element, together with good engagement of formal sector stakeholders (e.g. government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross regional collaboration • Addressing the evidence gap • Advocacy for COTM

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Table 3 continued

Respondent location	View	Key words
Somaliland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing of structures for identification, screening and referral of vulnerable COTM eg from the child protection desks to the safe houses, hospitals, and other service providers 2. Strengthening collaboration with other UN agencies (UNSOM, UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR) to ensure continuum of care 3. strengthening government capacity to protect vulnerable children's through enacting laws (eg Juvenile Justice and Sexual Offences Laws), policies (eg alternative care policies) etc to improve the legal environment for protecting the Child 4. Capacity building of government officials and CSOs in various aspects such as case management, assisted voluntary returns and reintegration, UPSHIFT Innovative Livelihoods, case management etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Enhancing coordination around CP • Capacity building of the government
Somaliland	<p>Key results.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced youth skills and supported to come up with innovative ideas for investments. 2. Improved social work force through trainings and curriculum development. 3. Improved case management and data quality. 4. Enhanced coordination mechanisms at cross border, national and sub-national levels under the leadership of MESAF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing youth skills • Deployment of social service workforce • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Cross border collaboration
Sudan	The establishment of the child friendly services centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of services to COTM
Sudan	Strengthening the welfare system Strengthen evidence-based intervention through research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Addressing the evidence gap
Sudan	Strengthening coordination with case management task force. Kick out of the steps to begin PRIMERO/CPIMS+ roll-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing coordination around CP • Development of case management information system (including digital)
Somaliland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - case management streamlined, expanded - and automated - service expanded to main migratory routes and hotspots where protection concerns prevail. - system reinforced including policies and legal framework for child protection - partner and government capacity supported to enable them spearhead protection interventions - programme targets achieved, and exceeded in many fronts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment/strengthening of case management • Provision of services to COTM • Development of policies and legislations • Capacity building of the government

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Table 4: Count of key codes from survey respondents

Establishment/strengthening case management	9
Deployment of social service workforce	6
Provision of services to COTM	6
Addressing the evidence gap	5
Cross border collaboration	4
Advocacy for COTM	3
Enhancing coordination around CP	3
Development of case management information system (including digital)	3
Advocacy for the social service workforce	2
Capacity building of the government	2
Tailoring programming for COTM	2
Cross regional collaboration	2
Development of policies and legislations	2
Enhancing youth skills	1
Set in up a monitoring framework	1
Inclusion of COTM in CPS	1
Training to frontline workers (immigration, etc.)	1
Material support	1

The key achievements mentioned the most frequently by respondents were around establishing/strengthening case management, deploying the social service workforce, addressing the evidence gap and providing services to children. Fewer respondents mentioned cross border collaboration, advocacy for COTM, enhancing coordination around CP or the development of case management information system (including

digital). A few mentioned advocacy for the social service workforce, capacity building of the government, developing a tailored programme for COTM, cross regional collaboration or the development of policies and legislations.

(For elements mentioned only once, see table above)

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Use of monitoring data from the COTM programme

The following table represents how UNICEF staff view the use of monitoring data from the COTM programme.

According to the table below, survey respondents believe that monitoring data is nearly always used for reporting to UNICEF. A high percentage also indicated that it is always or sometimes used to improve programme delivery.

Monitoring data is less often used to provide feedback to other partners and to COTM. Almost half of the respondents indicated that the monitoring data was ‘sometimes’ or ‘seldom’ used to provide feedback to COTM, which means feedback mechanisms could be improved as well as mechanisms to provide feedback to IPs.

Other comments raised by survey respondents with regard to monitoring data included:

- The data is being used for advocacy for child protection system strengthening in the country
- Social workers, immigration police other protection workers at the CP desks.
- Policy development and operationalization of SOPs, Regulations, etc
- Used recently to report to the refugee donor group
- Feedback and reporting to donors

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	SELDOM	NEVER	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Reporting to the UNICEF Country Programme	89.47% 17	5.26% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5.26% 1	19	1.26
Accountability purposes	75.00% 15	15.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	20	1.55
Providing feedback to children on the move	35.00% 7	25.00% 5	20.00% 4	0.00% 0	20.00% 4	20	2.45
Improving programme delivery	80.00% 16	15.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5.00% 1	20	1.35
Advocacy for children on the move	65.00% 13	25.00% 5	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	5.00% 1	20	1.55
Feedback to government partners	65.00% 13	30.00% 6	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5.00% 1	20	1.50
Feedback to other partners (INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, etc.)	35.00% 7	50.00% 10	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	5.00% 1	20	1.90
Feedback to coordination groups (clusters, sectors, etc.)	55.00% 11	35.00% 7	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	20	1.75
Other (please specify below)	44.44% 4	11.11% 1	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 3	9	2.67

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Actions to improve the monitoring of the COTM programme

Survey respondents were asked to list the top three actions from a predetermined list, which they felt could improve the monitoring of the COTM programme. Results are outlined in the Table below.

An even number of respondents indicated that they felt the top action to improve the monitoring system included better disaggregation of data and more regular discussion of the results with those providing services to children. The third most frequently indicated action was a more systematic engagement of COTM to get their feedback. This corresponds to the previous question, where almost half of the respondents indicated that the monitoring data was ‘sometimes’ or ‘seldom’ used to provide feedback to COTM.

One comment was that UNICEF should strongly focus on making sure that all monitoring is done within the framework of supporting/strengthening

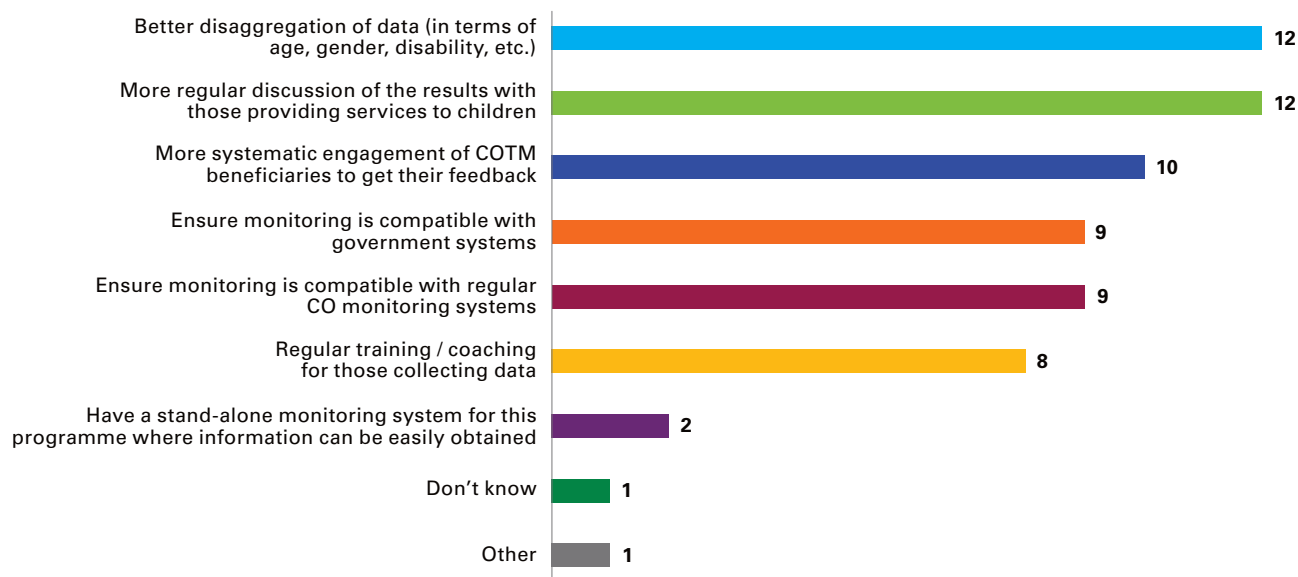
government/statutory monitoring frameworks. This was also a popular action (9 respondents) indicated in the survey responses.

Survey respondents were further asked to indicate if the COTM programme contributed to improving systems of UNICEF, the government or IPs to collect and monitor data on COTM. This was a yes-no or don’t know question.

Nearly all (19) reported that the COTM programme contributed to improving systems of UNICEF. A high number (17) also affirmed that the COTM programme contributed to improving systems of government. Fewer UNICEF respondents were sure whether the COTM programme contributed to improving systems of IPs.

Some additional comments to this question included a suggestion that the survey should have had the following option “to some extent” as sometimes the answer is neither yes nor no.

Figure 8: Actions to improve the monitoring of the COTM programme



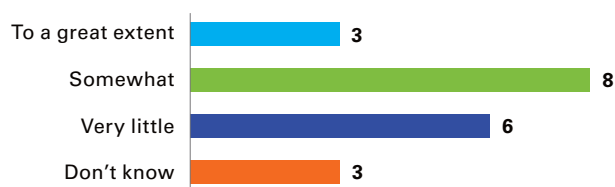
UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

A specific comment from Somaliland related to the improvements with regard to the enactment of laws and policies (alternative care, sexual offences bill, Juvenile Justice law etc), strengthening of the Community-Based Child Protection mechanisms, and establishment of child protection desks at community level and in police stations to provide referral for children at risk.

Whether COTM were included in child protection systems prior to this programme

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which COTM were included in the child protection system in the country where they work prior to the start of the COTM programme. The following graph demonstrates respondents' views.

Figure 9: COTM inclusion in CP systems prior to the COTM programme



Only three respondents indicated that COTM were included to a great extent in the child protection system in the country where they work, whereas 8 respondents indicated that COTM were somewhat included. Some respondents might be new to UNICEF so may not confidently know (1 respondent indicated this in a comment). A specific comment relating to this question from Ethiopia included the point that Refugees and IDPs had a specific/dedicated program, so the missing component is children who are migrants/non-refugee returnees.

Contribution of the COTM programme

Survey respondents were asked about their view with regard to whether the COTM programme contributed to the improvement of the child protection system to **prevent** violence, exploitation and abuse of COTM.

Clearly 20 respondents indicated that the programme has definitely or probably contributed to the improvement of the child protection system to prevent violence, exploitation and abuse of COTM. More respondents (13) were definite about this improvement.

A comment from one respondent stated that by recruiting social workforce and training them, the programme is supporting and straighten the case management system.

Survey respondents were asked about their view with regard to whether the COTM programme contributed to the improvement of the child protection system to **respond** to violence, exploitation and abuse of COTM.

Nineteen respondents indicated that the programme has definitely or probably contributed to the improvement of the child protection system to respond to violence, exploitation and abuse of COTM. Seventeen respondents were definite about this improvement.

A comment from one respondent indicated that the COTM will potentially contribute to the improvement of the child protection system to prevent violence, exploitation and abuse of COTM, but only dedicated time and investment will tell. Another comment provided an example of prevention - supporting new arrivals at the transit centre and putting measure in place to respond to the situation.

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Gender issues in the COTM programme

Respondents were asked to describe how the COTM programme addressed the different gender needs of boys and girls on the move from a predetermined list of options.

The most frequent response was that the COTM programme adapted a gender responsive approach to gender in the programme. Three did not know, and one comment was that the individual had not been directly following this issue. Another comment related to the programme being gender neutral, indicating that while gender is considered in programme implementation and data collection, the results do not show gender transformation.

Sustainability issues

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they thought the activities to protect COTM (funded by this COTM programme) are likely to continue once it ends. That the activities to protect COTM will *probably* continue was the most common response to this question (11 responses) with only 5 indicating that activities would definitely continue once the programme ended. A total of 4 respondents did not know. This question solicited quite a number of comments as summarised below:

- Through the government structures who are part of the project and working closely with UNICEF to improve child protection systems within the country and also using the same to test CPIMS+ within the government
 - Many interventions are part of the systems strengthening efforts in country and therefore a priority in child protection. Also, it is strategic move to ensure sustainability of these interventions through other donors.
 - One caveat is that the CP system in Ethiopia is still quite nascent, so needs to be supported for a while longer before it can be independent/functional without external/UNICEF/donor support
-
- There should be an exit strategy to ensure that there is no gap on various engagements taken at community and government level; as well as with partners. Ending the programme abruptly might have negative effects (especially the increased risks of protection that COTM face in relations to COVID-19)
 - Too early to tell. We still need to prove the benefits to counterpart governments

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Rating the progress of the different aspects of the programme

Survey respondents were asked to rate the progress on different aspects of the COTM programme operating up to April 2020. Ratings are indicated in the Table below.

Social service strengthening, referrals of children through case management, and the research component have made some good progress

according to more than half of the respondent. Collaboration on cross border protocols as well as information on safe migration options for children are respectively the two programme components that have least progressed according to the respondents. The legal protection component also seems to be slightly less advanced compared to the other programme component.

	GOOD PROGRESS	AVERAGE PROGRESS	POOR PROGRESS	NO PROGRESS	DON'T KNOW	NOT PART OF THE COTM PROGRAMME WHERE I WORK	TOTAL
Children on the move referred through case management mechanisms	60.00% 12	25.00% 5	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	20
Capacity of social service workers improved to respond to the needs of children on the move	68.42% 13	26.32% 5	5.26% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	19
Information on safe migration options has reached children	30.00% 6	50.00% 10	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	20
Access to legal protection for children on the move has improved (e.g. documentation, registration)	40.00% 8	35.00% 7	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 4	0.00% 0	20
Collaboration on cross border protocols for children on the move has improved	20.00% 4	50.00% 10	20.00% 4	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	20
UNICEF Innocenti research findings on children on the move informing programming	52.63% 10	36.84% 7	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5.26% 1	5.26% 1	19

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Rating changes the COTM programme has made with regard to cross border collaboration

Survey respondents also rated any changes they thought occurred with regard to cross border collaboration because of the COTM programme.

A total of 17 respondents indicated that cross border collaboration with other UN agencies definitely or probably improved. Cross border collaboration between UNICEF and the host government with regard to children was also rated as having definitely or probably improved by 16 respondents.

With regard to the most responses that indicated that something had probably not improved, cross-border collaboration between the programme host governments themselves, and cross-border collaboration with NGOs with regard to children were rated as having probably not improved by 6 and 5 respondents respectively. However, many (12 and 11 respondents respectively) indicated that such collaboration had definitely or probably improved. One additional comment was provided emphasising that internal UNICEF cross-sectoral coordination has also improved.

	DEFINITELY IMPROVED	PROBABLY IMPROVED	PROBABLY NOT IMPROVED	DEFINITELY NOT IMPROVED	DON'T KNOW	NOT PART OF THE COTM PROGRAMME WHERE I WORK	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Cross-border collaboration between UNICEF COs with regard to children	20.00% 4	55.00% 11	10.00% 2	5.00% 1	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	20	2.30
Dialogue on cross-border collaboration between UNICEF and the host government with regard to children	25.00% 5	55.00% 11	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	20	2.15
Cross-border collaboration on children between the COTM programme host governments	10.00% 2	50.00% 10	30.00% 6	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	20	2.50
Cross-border collaboration with NGOs with regard to children	10.00% 2	45.00% 9	25.00% 5	0.00% 0	15.00% 3	5.00% 1	20	2.80
Cross-border collaboration with other UN agencies with regard to children	35.00% 7	50.00% 10	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	20	2.00
Dialogue on cross-border collaboration within regional bodies with regard to children	15.00% 3	55.00% 11	10.00% 2	0.00% 0	15.00% 3	5.00% 1	20	2.60

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Fostering synergies between country offices

Survey respondents were asked to indicate what practices fostered synergies between country offices. Respondents could select several options among those offered. Results are presented in the graph below.

Evidently the most frequently number of survey respondents indicated that participation in joint meetings or events and communication fosters synergies between country offices, followed closely by exchanging good practices. Implementing joint activities and replicating good practices received fewer indications of creating synergies between country offices. Comments included the need for commitment and follow through as the COTM programme has only really started; there is not much progress on fostering synergies between country offices; and “viamo”

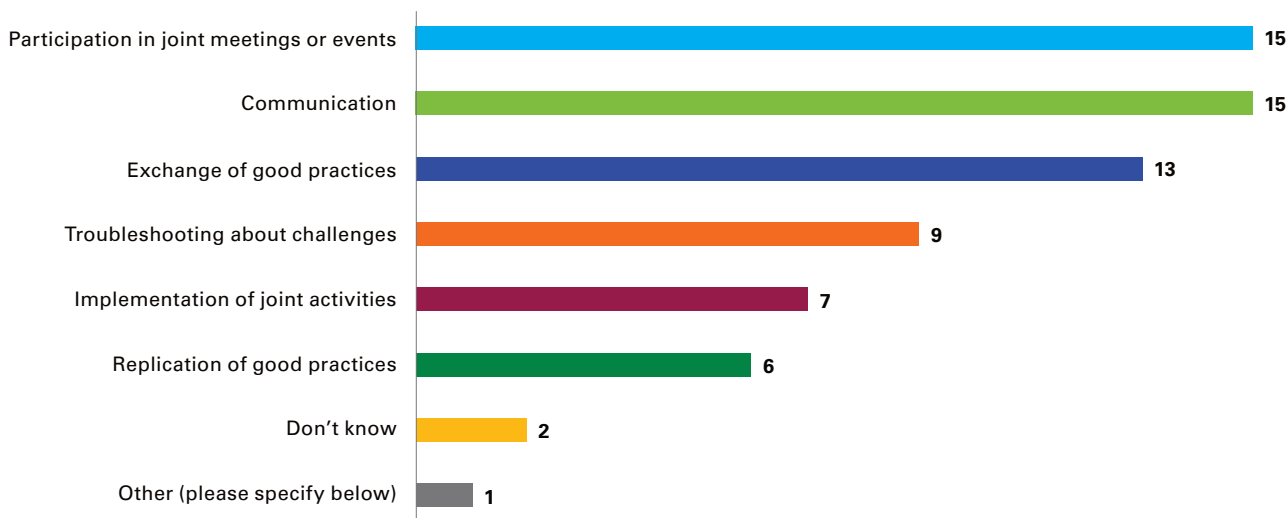
is an upcoming remote case management tool that will facilitate collaboration with the Kenya country office.

Challenges that affected programme implementation

Using a predetermined list, survey respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which some specific challenges affected the implementation of the COTM Programme up to April 2020.

Insufficient national capacity to sustain the programme and the security contexts are the factors that have impacted the most on the implementation of the programme according to the respondents. Limited capacity at the sub-national level was another factor.

Figure 10: Practices that have fostered synergies between COs



UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

	TO A GREAT EXTENT	SOMEWHAT	VERY LITTLE	NOT AT ALL	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Volatile security context	26.32% 5	52.63% 10	15.79% 3	5.26% 1	0.00% 0	19
Limited government commitment to children on the move	10.00% 2	45.00% 9	25.00% 5	20.00% 4	0.00% 0	20
Change in government priorities reduced attention to children on the move	10.00% 2	40.00% 8	25.00% 5	20.00% 4	5.00% 1	20
Lengthy process to obtain government authorization to carry out programme activities	10.00% 2	30.00% 6	30.00% 6	25.00% 5	5.00% 1	20
Limited capacity at the sub-national level	15.79% 3	57.89% 11	15.79% 3	5.26% 1	5.26% 1	19
Insufficient national capacity to sustain programme after funding ceases	30.00% 6	40.00% 8	25.00% 5	0.00% 0	5.00% 1	20
Bureaucracy within partner organisations	5.00% 1	30.00% 6	40.00% 8	15.00% 3	10.00% 2	20
High turnover of staff within partner organisations	10.53% 2	31.58% 6	26.32% 5	26.32% 5	5.26% 1	19
Inflexibility of the DFID COTM programme	0.00% 0	20.00% 4	25.00% 5	40.00% 8	15.00% 3	20
Difficulties in finding qualified staff	15.00% 3	15.00% 3	40.00% 8	20.00% 4	10.00% 2	20
Lengthy recruitment procedures within UNICEF	5.26% 1	26.32% 5	26.32% 5	21.05% 4	21.05% 4	19
Delayed disbursement of funds from UNICEF to partners	0.00% 0	25.00% 5	30.00% 6	25.00% 5	20.00% 4	20
High turnover of UNICEF staff	10.00% 2	10.00% 2	25.00% 5	50.00% 10	5.00% 1	20
Other (please specify below)	0.00% 0	16.67% 1	16.67% 1	0.00% 0	66.67% 4	6

The respondents did not think the programme design was lacking flexibility was a factor that affected the implementation to a great extent, in fact 8 respondents thought it did not affect the programme at all. Nor did they think delay disbursement of funds from UNICEF to partners affected the programme implementation to a great extent. Well over half the respondents thought the high turnover of UNICEF staff had no effect, or very little affect (10 respondents and 5 respondents respectively).

Comments from respondents for this question stressed the following as having an effect:

- Covid-19 (2 respondents)
- Counterparts' access to the internet and online devices (phones and laptops);
- Two respondents mentioned human resource issues: i) Length of contract of consultants; and that the COTM UNICEF Ethiopia CO team are on TA contracts which will not be able to be extended past the 729 days.
- Another comment concerned the stalling of the Country Programme Document process, which means there will be a foreseeable gap in the Programme past the expiry of this current grant

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Mechanisms to include children’s views

Another question concerned the mechanisms that have been put in place within the COTM programme to ensure the inclusion of children’s views. For this question respondents could select all options that apply, and the results are indicated in the graph below.

A total of 13 respondents indicated that the training included a session on participation or used participatory approaches. However, less than half of the respondents indicated that children were consulted during programme design. Only one third of the respondents think there are PSEA complaint and feedback mechanisms are in place.

Two addition comments were provided. One respondent indicated that the core process in case management involves asking children their views on the services they receive; whereas another respondent said it is too early to tell if children’s views are included in the programme, which is interesting given that the programme is already ongoing.

Adaptability of the COTM programme

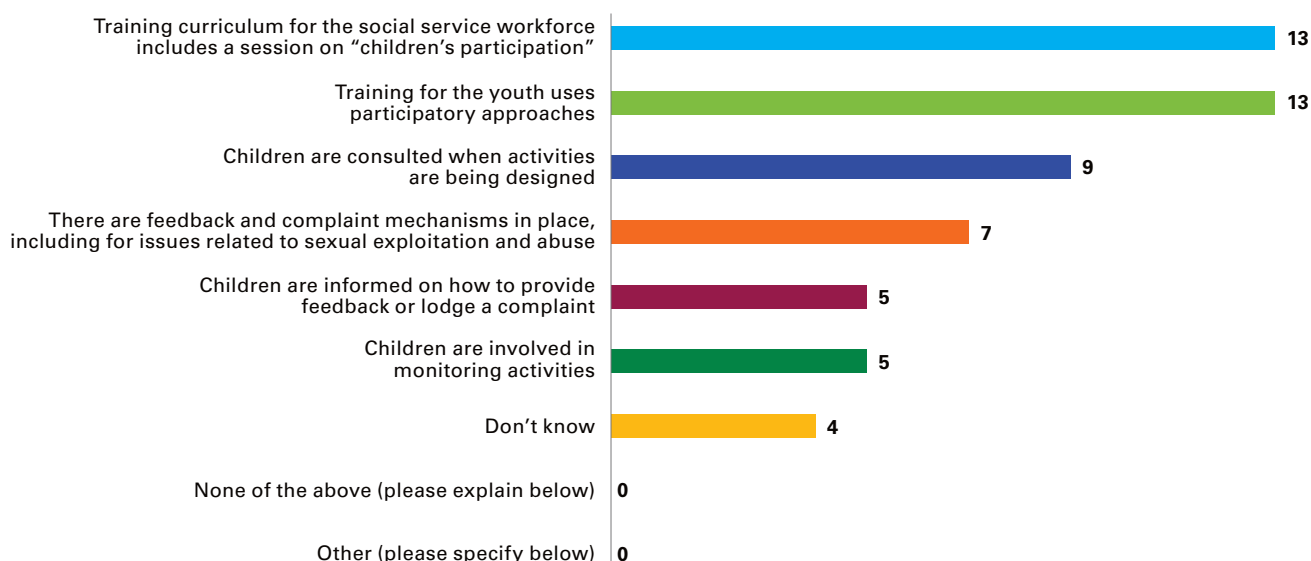
Survey respondents were asked to rate the ability of the COTM programme to adapt to changing circumstances, with options ranging from very effective to very ineffective. Results are presented in the graph below.

The majority of survey respondents indicated that the COTM programme was effective (14) or very effective (3) to changing circumstances. One comment was that the approach used for COTM programme is system strengthening which make it easily adaptable.

Awareness of research outputs from the COTM programme

Participants were asked if they were aware of the key messages emerging from two research studies that were included as a specific output in the COTM programme.

Figure 11: Mechanisms put in place to ensure inclusion of children’s views



UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Awareness of the key messages emerging from the draft UNICEF research studies

Figure 12: Awareness of the key messages of research study “Children and young people on the move” (January 2020)

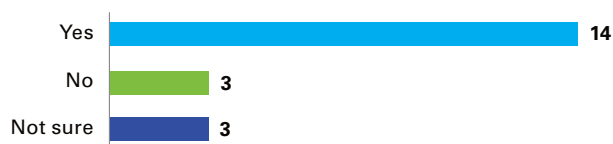
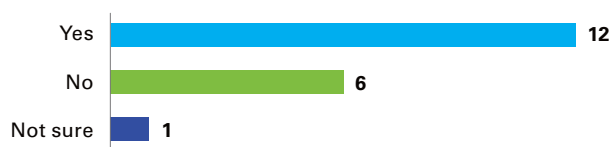


Figure 13: Awareness of the key messages of UNICEF research study “No Mother Wants her Child to Migrate” (Somaliland)



The majority of respondents are aware of the key messages emerging from both of these studies, with more respondents (6) not aware of the Somaliland research. This is understandable as not all respondents were from Somaliland.

Contribution of the research component of the COTM programme

Using a predetermined list of possible activities or initiatives that the research component could potentially have contributed to, survey respondents were asked to rate the extent to which the research component of the COTM programme contributed. The table below presents the results to this question.

	DEFINITELY	PROBABLY	PROBABLY NOT	DEFINITELY NOT	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Relevant stakeholders coming together to assess knowledge gaps on COTM	40.00% 8	40.00% 8	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 4	20	2.20
The development of strategies to ensure that COTM are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse	35.00% 7	45.00% 9	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	15.00% 3	20	2.15
Reinforcing the need to build the capacity of social service workforce	60.00% 12	30.00% 6	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10.00% 2	20	1.70
Finding ways to ensure that services are more accessible to COTM	60.00% 12	20.00% 4	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	15.00% 3	20	1.90
Providing evidence that there is a need to changes service delivery by officials responsible for COTM	55.00% 11	25.00% 5	5.00% 1	0.00% 0	15.00% 3	20	1.95
Adjusting the DFID programme to make it more relevant to the needs of COTM	30.00% 6	30.00% 6	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 8	20	2.90
Other (please specify below)	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	100.00% 5	5	5.00

UNICEF STAFF SURVEY

Contributing or reinforcing the need to build the capacity of social service workforce was rated the highest by survey respondents, when definitely contributed and probably contributed are taken together. Other contributions were evenly rated. Adjusting the COTM programme to make it more relevant to the needs of COTM obtained the lowest ratings from the list.

Additional comments provided in the survey

Survey respondents were given the opportunity to add anything they wished that was not asked during the survey. The following were comments received from survey respondents:

- More cross border and country to country collaboration
- Funds should also be directly allocated to regional offices, from the onset of the initiative as we have strongly contributed to the development and implementation of the DFID programme.
- Impact of COVID-19. Need for long term implementation/programming
- I expected something in relation to HQ coordination role
- It would be interesting to learn about whether DFID is interested in further funding this program.
- Recommend the programme to make further investment in evidence generations including support to enhancing quality of administrative data collection and analysis.

Quality of the survey

7 respondents indicated the survey to be of very high quality, 12 of high quality and one didn't answer the question.

SURVEY TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

A total of 15 organizations, hereafter called implementing partners (IPs) or partners responded to a survey as part of a formative evaluation to examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and coherence of the COTM programme. IPs represented those conducting

COTM related initiatives in Somalia Including Puntland and Somaliland, Ethiopia, and Sudan under the COTM programme

Representation was not even amongst programme countries where the majority of the IPs were from Ethiopia (5) followed by Somaliland (3) and Puntland (3), and Somalia and Sudan (1 respondent).

Table 5: Findings from the survey to implementing partners

Question	Findings
1. Has your organization continued the implementation of the UNICEF-DFID COTM programme activities since the start of the COVID-19 crisis?	<p>The majority (12 out of 15) of the IPs have continued implementing COTM programme activities and COVID-19 had barely impacted the activities progress. Looking more closely at the specific indicators, or questions, that make up the overall question above three-quarters of the respondents reported that they have encountered no change whatsoever or less than 30% of the activities have stopped due to COVID-19.</p> <p>However, certain adjustments were introduced to the programme implementation to ensure the safety of those involved, for example one partner stated <i>“We reduced the number of meetings and also the total participants per meeting. We also provided online mentoring to youth groups”</i>. Other partners have employed different strategies to ensure the programme continuation, for example:</p> <p><i>“luckily, we had all the planned Bootcamp with the youth already done by the time COVID-19 situation started, so we activated an online follow-up process. Still not the ideal situation but we could move things forward.”</i></p>
2. Did your organization have to adapt the activities to continue the implementation?	<p>Almost all the IPs who responded to this question, their respective organizations has adopted new approaches in line with the COVID-19 prevention protocols in different ways. The adopted protocols and new strategies include;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Following the COVID-19 Response Committee prevention and protection guidelines. 2. Digitalizing office routine and working remotely via Zoom, and other platforms. 3. Introducing protection measurements and distribution of protective gears, such as face masks, hand-sanitizers, etc.
3. Has your organization received support from UNICEF to adapt activities during COVID-19?	<p>8 out of 15 of the IPs reported that they have received support from UNICEF to adapt activities during COVID-19. However, the supports received by these organizations differed ranging from authorization to adapt the program, authorization to re-allocate resources to respond to needs, guidance on how adjust activities during COVID-19. These were among the supports that yielded a higher response. Only three respondents reported that UNICEF provided protective equipment for staff.</p> <p>On the other spectrum, one IP has reported that they have received further assistance from UNICEF and UNICEF has Hired health experts to train Justice official on COVID-19 prevention providing protection tips.</p>

SURVEY TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Table 5 continued

Question	Findings
<p>4. Please list any COVID-19-related constraint(s) to your activities for COTM.</p>	<p>Despite reporting the continuation of the activities in question 1, respondents reported that COVID-19 brought some difficulties to their work and introduced new barriers against programme implementation.</p> <p>However, reported constraints were different from country to country. Ethiopian respondents, for instance, reported technology-related challenges, where the gathering restrictions was the domain constraint facing Somalis respondents (Somaliland, Puntland, and Somalia included).</p>
<p>5. Has your organization been able to capitalize on any of the following opportunities as a result of COVID-19? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>Most of the organizations surveyed have invested heavily in coordination and raising awareness on the challenges faced by COTM. Another response was attempting to convince governments and mobilizing other actors to provide support to the children. In contrast, other potential opportunities that did not appear to have a focus so far is accessing new groups of children.</p>
<p>6. How has COVID-19 has impacted the situation of COTM in the region where you work?</p>	<p>COVID-19 has been the global main event recently and somehow has impacted all life-aspects, reshaped service provision, and assistance provided to the COTM.</p> <p>The majority of surveyed IPs have been negatively impacted overall and reported that COVID-19 impacted their work and situation of the COTM as a result. For instance, a respondent from Puntland reported that <i>“Justice institutions including police stations and the juvenile court that used to handle cases of children in conflict with the law have temporarily stopped receiving new cases due to government restriction guidelines.”</i></p> <p>In contrast IPs from Ethiopia reported safety-livelihood balance and how restrictions impacting children and households in general.</p> <p>Contrary to the majority the only IP respondent from Sudan indicated that COVID-19 positively impacted the children situation in Sudan and most of the children in Islamic teaching camps (خلاوي) have released and reunited with their families.</p>
<p>7. Do you have any suggestion to UNICEF regarding this programme?</p>	<p>Sustainability and system strengthen were the main suggestions for this question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPS differed on areas they expected more support and sustainability, for instance, an IP from Somaliland suggested that UNICEF shall invest in an enabling friendly environment in the target countries and ensure that educational programmes are inclusive, not exclusive to the citizens only. • Another IP said that <i>“UNICEF should create Educational programmes for children from low-income groups including COTM. And start investigating on child labour issues”</i>.

SURVEY TO SOCIAL WORKFORCE

The survey to social workers was administered through phone calls (Sudan), Kobo tool (Somaliland and Puntland) and RapidPro (Ethiopia).

The survey was administered from 4 to 16 September (slightly different timelines in each countries). Social workers were alerted prior to receiving the survey. Several reminders or individual follow-up was done to ensure a satisfactory response rate.

Profile of survey respondents

The table below summarize the number of social workers contacted as well as response rates per country. A total of 111 social workers participated in the survey, which represent an overall response rate of 77%.

Table 6: Social workers contacted and response rate

	Number of Social workers contacted	Number of responses	Response rate
Ethiopia	41	35	85%
Puntland	40	35	87%
Somaliland	45	26	58%
Sudan	17	15	88%
Total	144	111	77%

Figure 14: Gender of social workers in Ethiopia

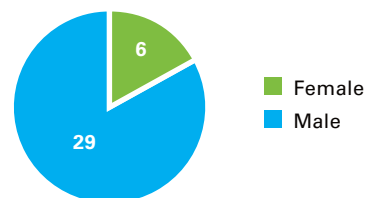


Figure 15: Gender of social workers in Puntland

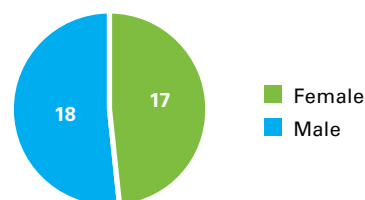


Figure 16: Gender of social workers in Somaliland

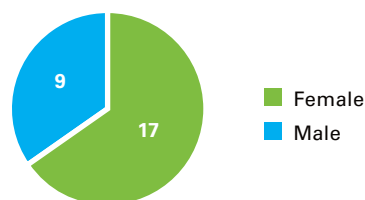
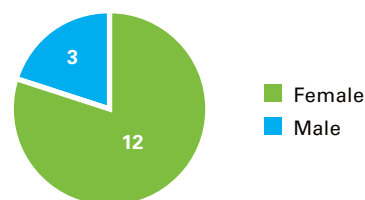


Figure 17: Gender of social workers in Sudan



SURVEY TO SOCIAL WORKFORCE

Overall, 35% of the respondents were female. Ethiopia had the lower % of female respondents with only 17%. In other regions or countries, there was a good gender balance or a majority of female respondents.

Social workers work in different region apart from all social workers in Sudan who indicated working in Khartoum.

Views of survey respondents

Usefulness of the training received

All social workers were trained as part of the COTM programme. They received different trainings in each context.

- In Sudan, social workers were trained on the provision of psychosocial support for children in conflicts and emergency situations.

- In Somaliland and Puntland, a curriculum for social workers was developed in Universities.
- In Ethiopia, social workers were trained on case management.

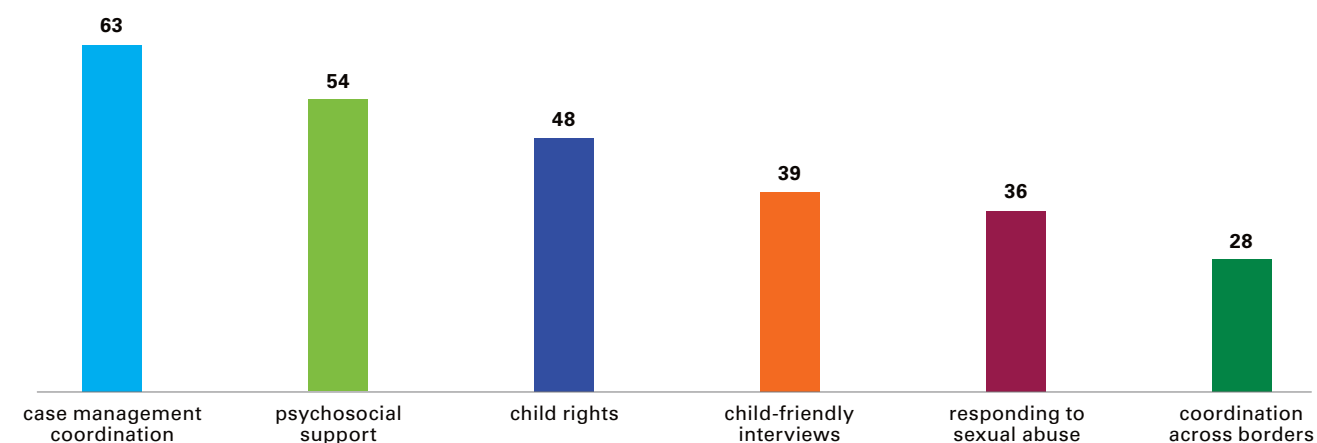
Figure 18: Usefulness of the training received



The majority of respondents indicated that the training they received helped them to assist COTM. Only three respondents (two in Ethiopia and one in Puntland) indicated that the training had not been useful.

Additional areas of development (training)

Figure 19: Additional areas of development

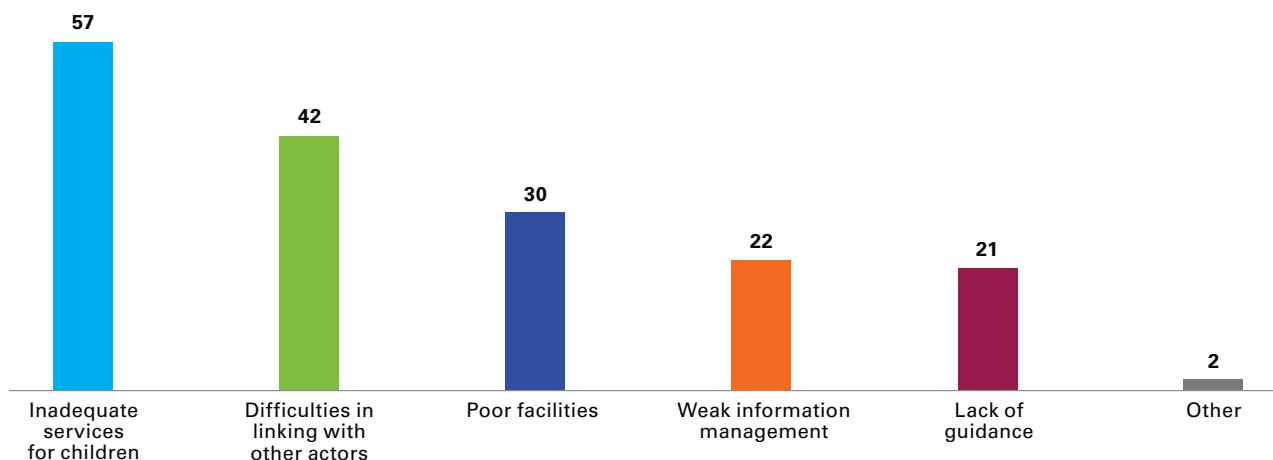


The participants had to list three areas of further development. Overall, 'case management coordination' was the most often listed option, followed by psychosocial support and child rights.

SURVEY TO SOCIAL WORKFORCE

Biggest challenges

Figure 20: Challenges faced by social workers



Social workers were asked that were the two biggest challenge they face in their everyday job. ‘Inadequate services for children came first and by far with 57 social workers mentioning it. This was also the top challenge in three of the country/regions (Ethiopia, Puntland and Somaliland). ‘Difficulties linking with other actors’ came second and seems to be a major challenge in Ethiopia, Somaliland and Sudan. It is worth noting the challenge around ‘information management’ in Puntland (mentioned by 9 respondents) and the ‘lack of guidance’ in Sudan (mentioned by 7 respondents).

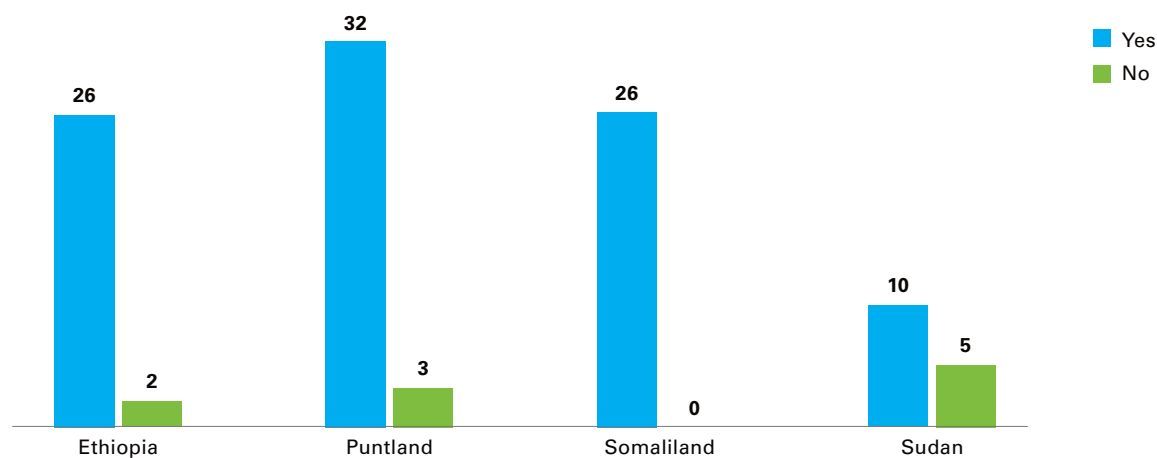
Table 7: Children assisted (average and median)

	Ethiopia	Puntland	Somaliland	Sudan
Average	14	7	14	18
Median	10	6	10	10

Social workers were asked on average how many children they assist a week. Answers ranked from 2 to 100. The median provides describe the data remove extremely high and low figures. Figures are aligned across the countries/regions.

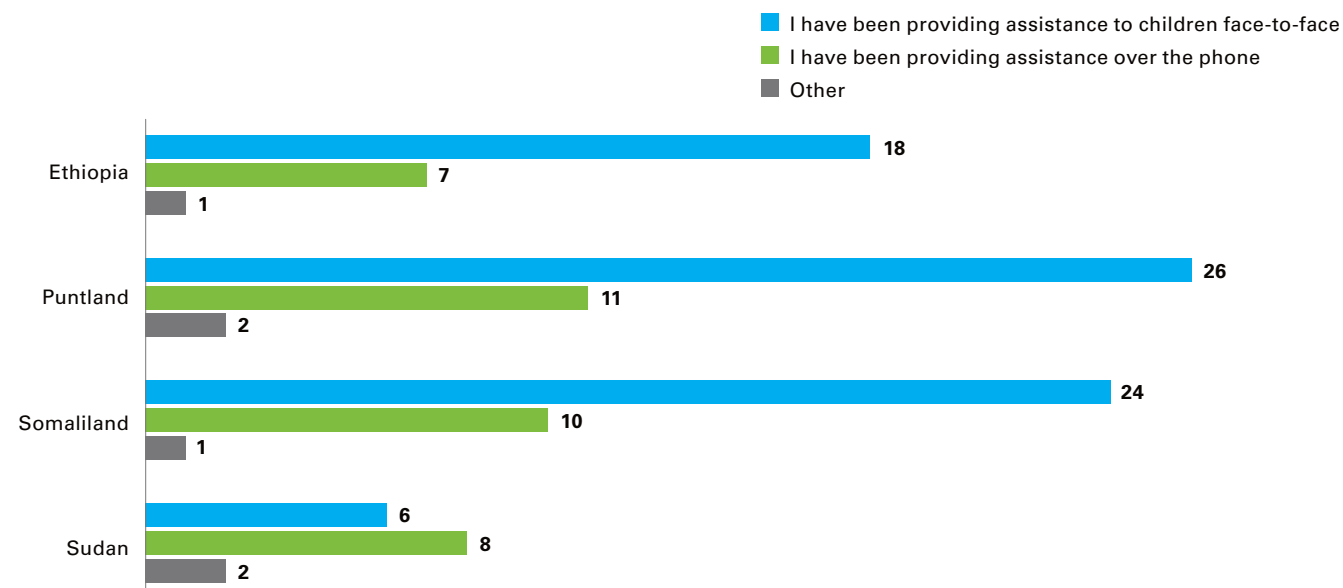
SURVEY TO SOCIAL WORKFORCE

Figure 21: Social workers indicating whether they had continued to assist children since COVID-19 started



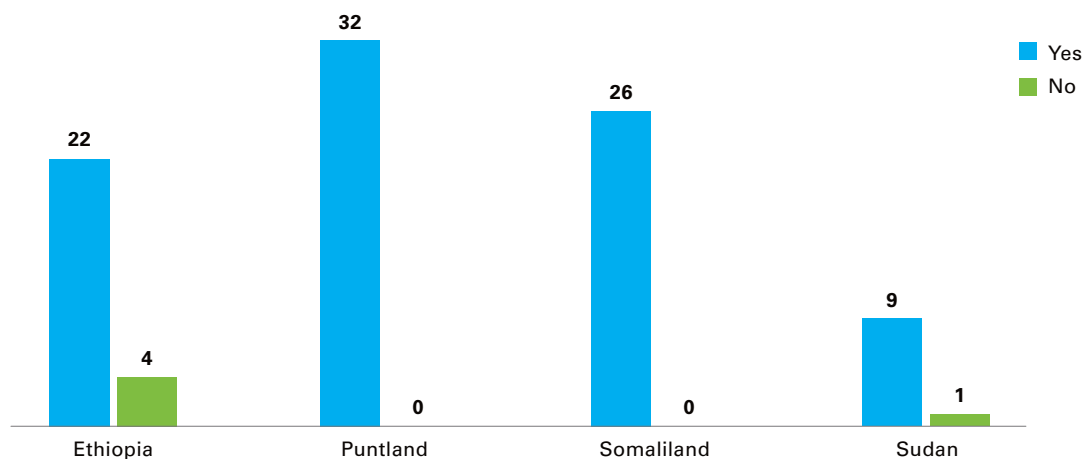
Most of the social workers indicated having continued providing support to children since COVID-19. This shows elements of good programme adaptation.

Figure 22: Assistance modalities during COVID-19

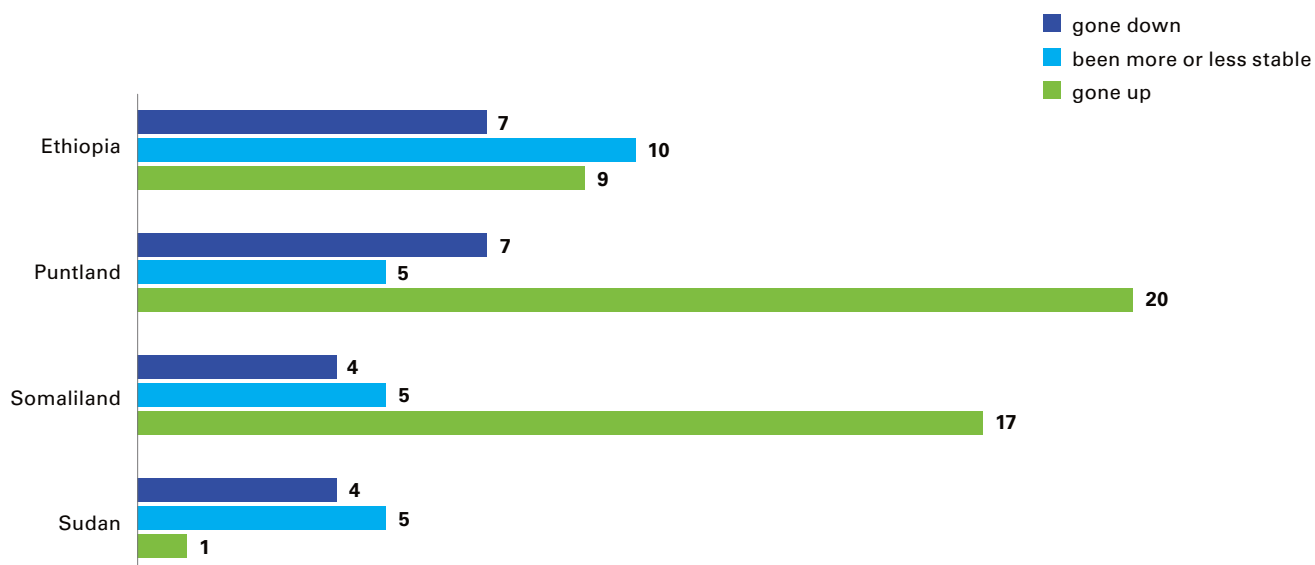


Most of the respondents have continued providing assistance face-to-face.

SURVEY TO SOCIAL WORKFORCE

Figure 23: Guidance received on working under COVID-19

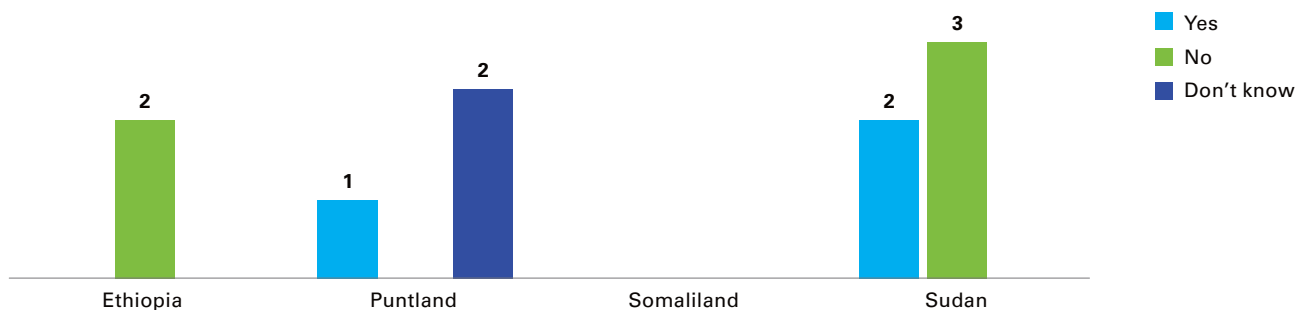
Most respondents have also indicated having received guidance from their organization. In Puntland and Somaliland, no one has indicated not receiving guidance.

Figure 24: Number of children assisted during COVID-19

In Puntland and Somaliland, the social workers indicated that the number of children assisted has drastically gone up since COVID-19.

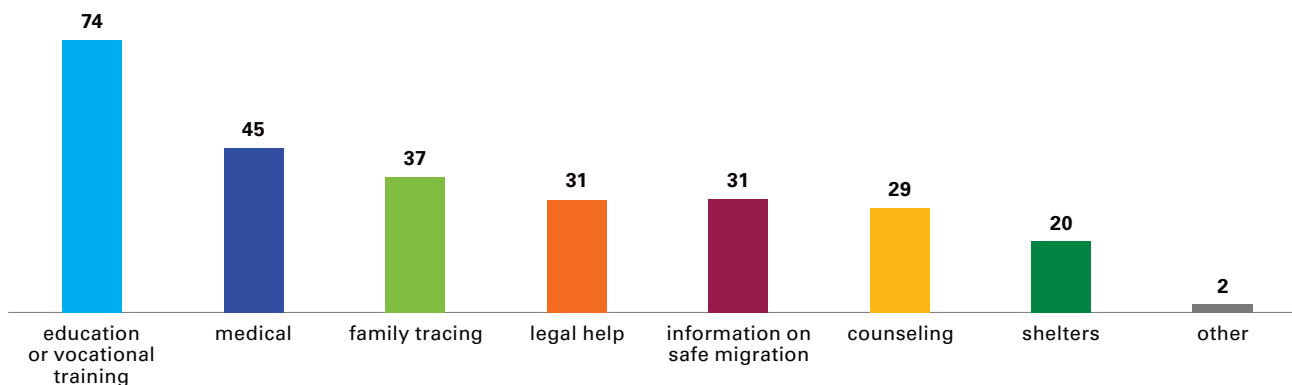
SURVEY TO SOCIAL WORKFORCE

Figure 25: Interruption of services



When social workers indicated that they were not working anymore since COVID-19, they were asked whether case management services to children had been interrupted where they work. The majority indicated that services had not been interrupted.

Figure 26: Service gaps for COTM



Social workers were asked to name 3 key service gaps for COTM. The majority indicated education or vocational training. That is also the top service gap in each country. In Puntland and Somaliland, the second service gap the most mentioned was ‘medical’. In Ethiopia, respondents thought COTM did not receive enough information on safe migration. In Sudan, family tracing seems to be a gap in services provided according to social workers surveyed.

Annex VII – List of programme site visits

Table 8: Sites visited and key informants interviewed in Ethiopia

Name of Organization	Position of Interviewee
Somali Region (SMR)	
Jigjiga Poly Technic College	Dean of the college
Ayisha woreda	Woreda Coordinator
Jibggiga one stop center	Social worker
Somali Region	COTM Program Coordinator
Togo Weejale Transit Center	Social worker
Somali Region Bureau of women and children affaires (BOWCA)	Child protection directorate
SNNP Region	
Shebedino Woreda	Woreda Coordinator
Kindo Daye woreda	Woreda Coordinator
SNNP Regional Coordinator	Regional coordinator
SNNP Regiona Bureau of women and children affaires (BOWCA)	Child protection directorate
SNNP Regional UNICEF Child protection officer	Children protection officer
Shebedino Woreda	social worker
Dide Daye woreda	Social worker
DOT SNNP region	Regional coordinator
Amhara Region	
Habru Woreda Coordinator	Woreda Coordinator
Metema Woreda Coordinator	Woreda Coordinator
Metema Woreda Women and children	woreda head
Bati Woreda Transit Center (MRC)	Social worker
SNNP regional COTM program	Regional coordinator
Regional Bureau of women and children affaires (BOWCA child protection directorate)	Child protection directorate
Regional UNICEF	Child protection officer

Table 9: Sites visited and key informants interviewed in Ethiopia

Name of Organization	Position of Interviewee
Wajaale	
Somaliland Immigration and Border Control	Major / officer in Charge
CP Desk	Social Worker
CP Desk	Social Worker
CP Desk	Social Worker
Child protection committee	Member
Child protection committee	Member
Borma	
MESAF COVID-19 assessment	Social Worker
MESAF COVID-19 assessment	Social Worker
CP Desk	Social Worker
MESAF COVID-19 assessment	Social Worker
MESAF COVID-19 assessment	Social Worker
CP Desk	Social Worker
Baahi-koob	Caseworker
Baahi-koob	Caseworker
WAAPO	Caseworker
WAAPO	Caseworker
Borua	
CP DESK	Social worker
CP DESK	Social worker
CP DESK	Social worker
CP DESK	Social worker
CP DESK	Social worker
WAAPO	Buroa office Manager

Annex VIII – List of documents reviewed

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Annex IX – Child protection framework

How the Evaluation Team used the UNICEF child protection framework, and reports on case management; children protection systems; and social workforce strengthening.¹²

For the purposes of this evaluation, the evaluation team examined the following documents:

1. Inter-agency guidelines and standards governing interventions in child protection systems, as well as case-managing, such as those issued by the global protection cluster and the Global Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action – of which UNICEF is a member. E.g. The Global Alliance's Guidelines to Strengthen the Social Service Workforce for Child Protection of February 2019.
2. Reports of former evaluations conducted on the approach of UNICEF to the strengthening of child protection systems, in particular the report entitled "Strengthening Child Protection Systems: Evaluation of UNICEF's Strategies and Programme Performance of December 2018.
3. UNICEF-specific guidelines, policies and strategies, with a view to determining how UNICEF approaches child protection and child protection system strengthening activities, including through the strengthening of the social services workforce. It also included guidelines on the ethical

involvement of children. UNICEF is the lead UN agency on child protection, supporting efforts to protect children from all forms of violence, access justice, and receive quality care through effective child protection systems. In this regard, UNICEF recognizes the primordial role that the social service workforce plays in protecting children and building its capacity – this workforce not being limited to the paid government paid social workforce, but also including also volunteers, para-professionals, and those working with communities.¹³ They are meant to do so through managing the cases of their client children and their families.¹⁴

Strengthening the social service workforce is a priority for UNICEF and considered key to achieving Goal 3 of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021 of UNICEF.¹⁵ Following on from the 2008 Strategy, the 2018 evaluation identified six crucial elements that must be in place in order for a child protection system to be deemed fully functional. The six key elements were defined as:

- A robust legal and regulatory framework, as well as specific policies related to child protection;
- Effective governance structures, including coordination across government departments, between levels of decentralization and between formal and informal actors;

¹² UNICEF revised its definition of child protection systems in 2012 to be: "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 child protection system is generally agreed to be comprised of 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 sub-national or national level and those working internationally. Most important are the relationships and interactions between and among these components and these actors within the system. It is the outcomes of these interactions that comprise the system." (See E/ICEF/2013/4)

¹³ Global Alliance, Guidelines to Strengthen the Social Service Workforce for Child Protection, p. 4, February 2019.

¹⁴ According to the Global Social Services Workforce Alliance, case management is "a process practiced by social services workers that supports or guides the delivery of social service support to vulnerable children and families and other populations in need", Global Alliance, Strengthen the Social Service Workforce for Child Protection, p. 13, February 2019.

¹⁵ Goal Area 3 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan (2018-2021) seeks to ensure that: "Girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable and those affected by humanitarian crisis, are protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse and harmful practices".

- A continuum of services (spanning prevention and response);
- Minimum standards and oversight (information, monitoring and accountability mechanisms);
- Human, financial and infrastructure resources;
- Social participation, including respect for children’s own views, and an aware and supportive public.

The evaluation team looked at whether activities of the COTM programme included the six elements mentioned above.

Furthermore, the evaluation team distilled the key guiding principles and standards that UNICEF recognizes and that country offices working on strengthening child protection systems should follow. It assessed the extent to which these principles and guidelines were followed by the concerned UNICEF country offices in the implementation of the COTM programme. They are listed below:

When working on **CPSS**, and based on lessons learned in the past, UNICEF recognizes that its offices need to:

- Provide conceptual clarity on CPSS and a programme-impact pathway with associated measurements¹⁶;
- Strengthen the operationalization of the CPSS approach in different programming contexts
- Provide adequate domestic investments in CPSS;

- Strengthen its CPSS interventions in those contexts where child protection systems were embryonic and continue to invest in government- led reforms of existing child protection systems¹⁷;
- Continue to invest in evidence and research, capacity building (including social service workforce), leveraging public resources and public advocacy¹⁸ ;
- Setting realistic targets for itself in terms of what its CPSS activities can achieve
- Continue to capitalize on its niche in focusing on state accountabilities for children’s rights and partnering with government departments;
- Better define its role with regards to children’s participation, community- based protection mechanisms and coordination between formal and less formal actors¹⁹ ;
- Provide UNICEF offices in the concerned countries with the staffing capacity to provide strong strategic leadership to mobilize donors, government s and other agencies to advance CPSS in creative ways²⁰;
- Continue to provide a continuum of care, as part of the CPSS, as the two are linked: On one hand, it is difficult to see how any services delivered at local level can be sustainable in the medium or even the long term without a State child protection system, at national and local level. On the other hand, no child protection system is effective without services provided at local level²¹ ;

¹⁶ UNICEF, Strengthening Child Protection Systems: Evaluation of UNICEF’s Strategies and Programme Performance: Final Report, p. x, December 2018.

¹⁷ Ibid, p. xi

¹⁸ Ibid, p. xii.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ UNICEF, Technical Note, UNICEF’s Programmatic Approach to, Strengthening Child Protection Systems (unpublished, June 2020).

When working on **social service workforce strengthening**, members of the Global Alliance, including UNICEF:

- Recommend to explicitly include the social service workforce component in the Programme Strategic Note (PSN) as part of the wider PSN on child protection and to establish synergies across the different components of the PSN on workforce strengthening²²;
- Recognize that trained social service workforce is in contact with the families and communities is vital to child protection²³;
- Recognize that strengthening the social service workforce is a long-term endeavor that has to be contextualized to each country;
- Recall the importance of UNICEF offices establishing a national leadership group for social service workforce strengthening; and involve a diverse group of stakeholders;
- Emphasize the need to carry out a national workforce assessment and analysis which – among others- also examines the national context and the current national capacity.²⁴ UNICEF offices can advocate with the government and offer technical support to carry out these assessments. It can also identify the right institution with the required expertise to carry out these assessments²⁵;
- Envisage, where possible, the provision of support to the establishment of a governing body that facilitates and regulates the education and training of social service workforce;
- Emphasize the importance of bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, having organizational standards that include, as a minimum, the following: Clearly defined programmes and service outcomes, child safeguarding policies, documentation and data policies, regular and sufficient supervision, access to professional development, information management systems and a monitoring and evaluation capacity²⁶;
- Recommend a three-pronged strategy for strengthening the social workforce that consists of the following:
 - **Planning** the social service workforce through promoting work-force supportive policies and legislation; identifying the categories, roles, and required numbers of the social service workforce (including those of volunteers and paraprofessionals at community-level)²⁷. For the latter, UNICEF offices have been requested to strongly advocate for, and be supportive of efforts to recognize the para-professional social service workers as a formal category of workers who contribute to child protection²⁸
 - **Developing** the SSW through promoting collaboration and coordination among the multiple actors involved in this phase as well as aligning training and education provided to SSW with international and regional standards

²² Global Alliance, Guidelines to Strengthen the Social Service Workforce for Child Protection, p.8, February 2019.

²³ Ibid, p. 6.

²⁴ Ibid, p. 14.

²⁵ Ibid, p. 17.

²⁶ Ibid, p. 23.

²⁷ Ibid, p. 20.

²⁸ Ibid.

- Supporting the SSW through increasing the recruitment and retention of the social service workforce, by advocating for the provision of job opportunities that are in line with their training.

When **strengthening the case management** of the social service workforce, UNICEF recognizes that an adequate and protection sensitive case-management should²⁹:

- Focus on the need of the individual child and ensure that concerns are addressed in consideration of the best interest of the child;
- Follow the core steps of the case management process which includes: a) Identification and registration; b) assessment of the needs of the child and his/her family; c) development of an individual case plan; d) starting the case plan; e) following up and reviewing the case; f) and closing the case;
- Go beyond the initial training to also include refresher trainings and mentoring;
- Should not expose the children and their families to further harm;
- Prioritize the best interest of the child, which should guide all decisions made during the case management process;
- Adhere to the principle of non-discrimination;
- Ensure that agencies and staff working with children adhere to ethical professional standards and practices. Where they do not exist, they must be developed and applied;
- Seek the informed consent and/or informed assent of the children and their families;
- Respect confidentiality, which includes the limiting of sensitive information and sharing it only with those individuals who require it;
- Ensure accountability to the children, their families, and the community;
- Empower children and their families to build their strengths and resilience;
- Facilitate the meaningful participation of children in planning and deciding on their own care and future. Children should be encouraged to voice their concerns and to create a safe and confidential space for them to do so;
- Be coordinated among all actors with a mandate to protect children;
- Be provided in a culturally appropriate and sensitive way;
- Comply with rigorous child protection/safeguarding policies;
- Consider the role of community and traditional leaders in preventing and responding to child protection risks;
- Consider an appropriate exit strategy early on in the planning process;
- Spell out the vulnerability criteria that you will be applying, and which need to be context specific, to help differentiate and identify cases that may be in urgent need;
- Be preceded by an in-depth assessment of the social service workforce's attitudes, skills and knowledge.

²⁹ Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Inter-agency Guidelines for Case Management and Child Protection, January 2015.

Furthermore, and where case management is introduced in emergencies, they should be approached with the longer term strengthening of the CPSS in mind. Prior to devising a plan for supporting case management, UNICEF is advised to assess the external context well as its internal capacity to offer this support.

To ensure **the measuring of progress made** in the efforts to strengthen child protection systems, UNICEF recognizes the need to:

- Invest in coherent corporate-level metrics for CPSS;
- Develop and use case management forms to support the proper documentation of cases;
- Close evidence gaps along the CPSS programme-impact pathway³⁰;
- Select key indicators for social service workforce strengthening for their country programs at the planning and mid-term phases of the Programme cycle;
- Integrate data collection tools for results-based framework indicators into the available information management systems;
- Keep records of individual cases in a way that is confidential.

³⁰ UNICEF, Strengthening Child Protection Systems: Evaluation of UNICEF's Strategies and Programme Performance: Final Report, p. xiv, December 2018.

Annex X – Findings against outputs

The results presented here are discussed in the evaluation report under Section 4.2. Findings come from the review of the COTM biannual reports (July 2030), interviews with UNICEF staff and partners (** indicates the evaluation team also used the results of surveys undertaken by the evaluation - see Annex V and VI for details of surveys).

Table 10: Results attained against the COTM results framework

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
4. Case management systems are strengthened to provide improved services to COTM and children at risk of violence and exploitation					
<p>Output 4.1 # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC)</p> <p>Sub-question: how many received mental health and psychosocial support services?</p>	Ethiopia: 254	Ethiopia: 1,900	<p>1,932 MHPSS - Ethiopian children in families, unaccompanied and separated children returned from various countries.</p> <p>As part of the services provided by the Social Service Workforce, almost all the children received Psychological First Aid (PFA). However, at the time of reporting the programme did not have detailed statics on children receiving MHPSS.</p>	<p>Sex Disaggregation 1, 324 boys and 608 girls</p> <p>Age Disaggregation 0 to 5 – 64 6 to 9 – 31 10 to 14 – 263 15 to 17 – 1,205 <i>369 - Age data still being processed</i></p> <p>Country of Origin They are all returning Ethiopian Children</p>	<p>Target was exceeded by 32 children. During the period under review, UNICEF was busy as the programme needed to respond to the needs of children who were being returned from various countries to Ethiopia in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
<p>Output 4.1 continued</p>	<p>Som/Punt: 3,510 (March 2018) This figure was reached through Phase I of the COTM programme, this figure has been added in the total 'target'.</p>	<p>Som/Punt: 750</p>	<p>983 MHPSS -371</p>	<p>559 boys, 424 girls This include 82 Ethiopians (45 boys 37 girls) 10 Yemenis (7 boys 3 girls). 371 (188 boys 183 girls) IDP children, orphans and vulnerable children, immigrants, and returnees in reception centres received mental health/ psychosocial support</p>	<p>Increased GBV in homes due to the COVID-19 pandemic meant that more children accessed services than the targeted number. A robust referral system that links child protection desks and child protection committees to social/case workers and service points ensured that more children were able to access services.</p>
	<p>Sudan: 0</p>	<p>Sudan: 300</p>	<p>258 All cases received mental and PSS support.</p>	<p>73 boys (4 Ethiopian and 69 Eritrean) & 13 girls (12 Eritrean and 1 Ethiopian) No children with disability. All children were unaccompanied and separated 86 children in contact with the law were released in response to COVID-19</p>	<p>No trafficking cases were reported during the current reporting period. In response to COVID-19, 430 children were released in Khartoum state, according to the Family and Child Protection Unit. 20% of the reported cases are COTM, disaggregated data or additional information was not available due to the lockdown imposed during COVID-19.</p>
<p>Output 4.2 # Number 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</p>	<p>Ethiopia: 0</p>	<p>Ethiopia: 100 reaching Level III of Ethiopian National Qualification Framework for community service work, social work and other related occupations</p>	<p>150 (75 are Social Workers (level IV) and 75 are Community Development Workers (level IV) completed pre-service training.</p>	<p>75 trained in social work level IV (39 men, 36 women); 75 trained in community development (45 men and 30 women). The average age of trainees is 25.</p>	<p>The target was exceeded because UNICEF was able to provide funds from its regular and other resources. UNICEF provided complimentary/ additional resources to reach more workers in light of additional demand for the services of the social service workforce at all levels in response to COVID-19.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
Output 4.2 continued	Som/Punt: 123 This figure was reached through Phase I of the COTM programme, this figure has been added in the total 'target'.	Som/Punt: 75 (completed first term of second year of University Degree)	791	417 male and 374 female	The six universities expanded the social work Programme to include diploma students. Degree students enrolled were 478 (266 male and 212 female). The diploma course had 313 students enrolled (151 male and 162 female). 85 of the students in Somaliland and Puntland were involved in a field research. See above proposal by Som/Punt to repurpose this activity to respond to COVID-19 needs.
	Sudan:0	Sudan: 40 trained on case management	17	10 female & 7 male social workers	Capacity building was interrupted because of COVID-19. The training was planned to be conducted following the appointment of 100 social workers. UNICEF signed an agreement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MOLSD) to retain the workers following the first year. The training manual was finalized.
Output 4.3 Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring.	Non-Existent	Ethiopia: Implementation stage - Pilot paper-based system	Paper based system in place Configuration of paper tools into electronic system completed	N/A	Paper-based case management system tools are in place and partly in use in the selected sites. Tools configuration in English into the CPIMS+ completed and plans are underway for the local languages configuration then testing. Procurement of ICT hardware and furniture to support roll out of CPIMS+ was completed. Other activities included a) recruitment of vendor to support the electronic system b) recruitment of vendor to support with remote case management training c) once the vendor in operation, configuration of the tools in Amharic.
	Non-Existent	Som/Punt: Implementation stage - Pilot in selected locations	Primero CPIMS+ system in place since May 2019. Currently, 65 social workers are using the system.	Reached 1,101 (Boys 518; Girls 583) which includes (209 Ethiopians, 6 Yemenis, 12 Djiboutian, 2 Sudanese and 1 Kenyan)	Next milestone (Dec 2020) to scale up to other locations being considered for revision – as expansion and training plans of social workers have been interrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
Output 4.3 continued	Non-Existent	Sudan: Implementation stage	Implementation underway	N/A	PRIMERO/CPIMS+ interoperability with other existing information system, especially with UNHCR ProGress V4 and PRIMERO/MRMRIMS+, is under progress. Contracted Quoin, Inc, to implement. The terms of reference for the end-user support for the next 2 years, as well as support to expand the app for subsequent phases were finalized.
Output 4.4 Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management	Not available	Ethiopia: Tools and forms (SOPs) for case management including information sharing protocols (ISPs) validated and adopted	National Case Management Framework, which contains the case management tools and forms in place. Draft Data sharing protocol for CPIMS+ under review.	N/A	**Tools are in place as part of the National Case Management Framework. Data sharing protocols are pending finalization. The finalization process was delayed due to the change in the review process as a result of COVID-19. Receipt and collation of comments on the protocol has been slightly delayed.
	Not Available	Som/Punt: Tools and forms (SOPs) for case management including information sharing protocols validated and adopted	2 Case management SOPs developed for Somaliland and Puntland		The case management protocols were finalised. They include an Information sharing Protocol and relevant forms. The tools have been uploaded on the CPIMS+ and are currently used for case management.
	Not Available	Sudan: Tools and forms (SOPs) for case management including information sharing protocols validated and adopted	Implementation stage		SOPs and case management sharing protocols are in development alongside the implementation of PRIMERO/CPIMS+.



Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
<p>Output 4.5 # of woredas that are responding to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation in line with the National Case Management Framework</p>	0	Ethiopia: 5	5	N/A	All targeted 20 Woredas are now fully operational and responding to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation of children.
<p>5. The social service workforce has improved capacity to respond to the needs of at risk children and national and sub-national levels</p>					
<p>Output 5.1 Number 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>	Ethiopia: 0	Ethiopia: original milestone: 500 * revised to 150 due to COVID	671 social workers (including the 252 social and community service workers from milestone 2 (25 trained out of 277 targeted) whose training was delayed and started in Jan 2020 along with this cohort)	360 male and 311 female	<p>**582 social workers and community service workers (295 male and 287 female) were provided with orientation on case management after their recruitment; 32 social workers and 57 CSWs (24 female) were trained in the revised case management tools (which was done after the COVID-19 outbreak) through remote training modalities (zoom and skype). Training needs were identified, and competency-based training resources revised based on the TVET training for Community Service Workers. TVET colleges and trainers were also mobilized to conduct the in-service training from March to July. However, training could not be delivered due the COVID-19 situation. Preparations were close to finalization to deliver remote training to community service workers and woreda level child protection personnel in basic case management and psychological first aid.</p> <p>Some of the funds from this activity were repurposed for the COVID-19 response: 600 social workers were provided with protective equipment (face masks, sanitizer and gloves) to ensure that they are able to execute their duties efficiently and protect themselves.</p> <p>Also, 55 experienced social workers at federal and regional level were identified to deliver training remotely and support remote case management in light of COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
Output 5.1 continued	Som/Punt: 40 This figure was reached through Phase I, this figure has been added in the total 'target'.	Som/Punt:75	85		Planned short-term courses were on hold due to the pandemic. In its place, curriculum was adapted, and 85 social work students received training on COVID-19 prevention and awareness raising.
	Sudan: 0	Sudan: 40	17	7 male and 10 female	An agreement for the appointment of 100 social workers (milestone 3 and 4) was signed, and the process for the appointment started. This indicator is focused on short-term courses while 4.1 above tracks advanced training.
Output 5.2 % of social workers and community service workers who have been trained with UNICEF support who reported positive feedback (disaggregated by sex)	Ethiopia: 0%	Ethiopia: 75%	Not available yet (affected by COVID-19)		While trainings on case management and other capacity building activities have taken place (see output 4.2 and 5.1), one of the planned trainings, i.e.on Community Service Work through TVETs could not be delivered yet and feedback from trained social workers and community service workers could not be measured. However, part of the trainings were to be conducted remotely during the remaining six months.
	Som/Punt: 0%	Som/Punt: 75%	93%	35 Health Workers	During the training for 35 health workers on clinical management of rape under the Community Cares program, 19% of them were aware of how to treat and manage rape cases at pre-test and 93% of participants understood the process at the end of the training. The training of health workers aimed to strengthen the referral process and quality of gender-based violence services to survivors.
	Sudan: 0%	Sudan: 75%	95%		All social workers managed to follow up on the cases closely and to do proper cases management with an exception of 4 cases that were still pending.

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
Output 5.3 Availability of recommendations of the social welfare system assessment	Ethiopia: Not available	Ethiopia: Assessment underway Presenting report to the National Leadership Group, validation of findings	Assessment not conducted yet.		The Social Service Workforce Mapping and Assessment was part of a comprehensive assessment of the child protection system in the country. The assessment was delayed due to COVID-19. Discussions were underway on data collection remotely. The assessment was still to be conducted with adaptations in the data collection modality in relation to the COVID-19 public health response.
	Som/Punt: Not available	Som/Punt: Assessment underway Findings disseminated and plan for implementation of the recommendations developed	Completed		The Child Protection Assessment Report with recommendations was finalized on August 31st, 2019.
	Sudan: Not available	Sudan: Assessment underway Assessment conducted	Completed		The assessment was finalized and published in September 2019, implementation of the recommendations started in relation to review of the university curriculum, development of the social service training manual and development of SOPs.
Output 5.4 Degree of development of the quality assurance system for Social Work in the target regions	Ethiopia: Early development	Ethiopia: Early Development	Early development Piloting stage of system of supervision and support and of HRI system		Piloting the mechanism of supervision (including training and practice of remote supervision) was to be implemented remotely through telephone.
Output 5.5 # universities roll out social work academic programme (Certificate, Diploma and Degree)	0	Som/Punt:1	6	6 in Somaliland, Puntland and South central	6 universities have rolled out Bachelor of Social Work degree programme.

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
Output 5.6 # of social workers and community service workers who are retained by government after service period supported by UNICEF (disaggregated by sex)	TBD	Sudan: 40 (50% women, 50% men)	0		An agreement was signed with the MOLSD for the appointment and retention of 100 social workers.
Output 5.7 # of social workers and community service workers who graduate from accredited academic programs in social work (disaggregated by sex)	TBD	To be measured in December 2020			
6. 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					
Output 6.1 Number of girls and boys reached by UNICEF supported prevention services including information provision within their communities	Ethiopia: 0	Ethiopia: 500	800	486 boys and 314 girls	The milestone was exceeded as the Partner implementing this activity devised several other means to access more children such as virtual meetings, radio and smaller groups of about five each. These were adapted to cope with the COVID-19 restrictions.
	Som/Punt: 10,518 This figure was reached through Phase I of the COTM Programme, this figure has been added in the total 'target'.	Som/Punt: 11,250	16,578	4,745 boys, 2,957 girls, 5,323 women and 3,553 men. Of this, 45 persons with disabilities (19 women, 15 girls, and 11 boys)	Social mobilization sessions conducted in Puntland and Somaliland before the COVID-19 pandemic were ramped up, with a focus on elimination of GBV, FGM/C, and child marriage. Community members were reached through community-led awareness sessions, school child rights clubs, and through school-based awareness on child rights and mine risk education. Additional community members received capacity building on the protection of COTM, referrals for UASC, and gender-based violence with the aim to improve the general protective environment for children.

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
Output 6.1 continued	Sudan: 0	Sudan: 500	11,924		As part of the UPSHIFT activities, 1,000 children were reached with prevention services, during the 2nd quarter of 2020 and in response to COVID-19, 10,924 children in qur'anic schools (khalwas) were reached with prevention services. Data disaggregation was difficult to access due to measures put in place to respond to COVID-19.
Output 6.2 # of facilities and platforms where the Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) and Information Education and Communication (IEC) package has been rolled out	Ethiopia	50 platforms (such as CCC, Child Rights Committees (CRC), Women and Youth Development Armies and MRC) * revised to 50 due to COVID-19	80 platforms (CCC)	N/A	The BCC and IEC materials have been developed through a PCA partnership with the Digital Opportunity Trust. Despite the reduction in platforms target from the original 200 to 50, at least 80 CCCs were reached. Due to the COVID-19 situation only CCCs could be accessed through Community Service Workers, the other platforms such as Child Rights Committees (CRC), Women and Youth Development Armies and Migration Response Centers (MRCs) could not be accessed.
Output 6.3 # of targeted locations with functional child protection desks and other community-based mechanisms involved in the protection of COTM	17 This is a figure was reached through Phase I of the COTM programme, this figure has been added in the total 'target'	Som/Punt: 0	10 (achieved Oct-Dec 2018)	Achieved	There were a total of 33 Child protection Desks along migratory routes and women and child desks at Police Stations in Somaliland and Puntland.

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
Output 6.4 % of girls and boys who have completed UPSHIFT who have reported positive impact in their lives (in terms of agency, decision making ability, empowerment, employability, resilience, etc.) after 6 months of completion of program (disaggregated by children with disabilities, sex, age, nationality, UASC, COTM)	0	Somaliland and Puntland: 50%	Somaliland 5% and Puntland: 57% Average 31%	249 (113 male and 136 female)	The COVID-19 pandemic interrupted youth-led businesses. Those that refocused on COVID-19 interventions (production of masks and sanitizers) have thrived despite the situation. The beneficiaries are adolescents and young people (between ages 15-24).
	0	Sudan: 50%	Not available yet		Training was completed. The impact was to be measured in November and reported in the follow-up quarterly or biannual report.
7. Quantitative and qualitative data is available to enhance knowledge and inform programming on COTM					
Output 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.	There is no such research available (completed).	Interim Report	Achieved	NA	3 country summary report/briefs were submitted to the donor. The interim report was internally available for validation and nearing publication. 3 country long reports internally were available to the country offices. The regional report/multi-country study writing was underway. COVID-19 blog article and video animation, and COVID-19 Lancet Migration brief were produced. New COVID-19 research in Somalia was planned.



Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
8. All children and particularly those on the move have improved access to legal protection					
Output 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)	799 (as this is a figure was reached through Phase I, this figure has been added in the total 'target')	Som/Punt:200	673 children	590 boys and 83 girls Ethiopians: 8 (5 boys and 3 girls)	Additional number of children were reached with legal protection and legal aid, after Presidential pardons in Somaliland and Puntland. In addition to COTM, they included children in conflict with the law, among others.
Output 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) .	0	Som/Punt: 1	1-Juvenile Diversion Policy has been drafted in Puntland		The drafting of CRVS policy in Somaliland and Puntland is on-going.
Output 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)	160,692 This is a figure was reached through Phase I of the COTM Programme, this figure has been added in the total 'target'.	Som/Punt: 37500	153,240	73,412 boys and 79,828 girls	In addition to birth certificates, a total of 7,773 children (3,976 boys and 3,797 girls) were issued with birth notifications during the reporting period ending June 2020. The target was exceeded due to the synchronization of the birth registration services with the measles campaign. The CP section trained and attached volunteers to accompany health workers during the immunization campaigns in order to reach children for registration, each vaccinated child without a birth certificate was registered

Indicator	Baseline	Reached 30.6 20	Progress	Data Disaggregation	Status as shown by evaluation results
<p>Output 8.4 # of community committees that will support diversion of children in conflict with the law established <i>NB. Activity changed in Dec 2019 based on changes in political context</i></p>	1	Sudan: 1	2	2	Two community committees were established in Khartoum and Omdurman. The target was exceeded because the two communities were ready to support the establishment and the IP had previous experience and established rapport working in those communities which was used to accelerate implementation.
<p>Output 8.5 # of children reached through the community committees and benefited from diversion programmes <i>NB. Activity changed in Dec 2019 based on changes in political context</i></p>	0	Reporting due in December 2020			

Annex XI – Evaluation matrix

Table 11: Evaluation matrix adjusted during the COVID-19 global pandemic

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? 	<p>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>	<p>Secondary</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>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff Other UNICEF staff at CO, RO and at HQ levels Government staff IPs (IPs) and other partners of the program DFID 	<p>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p>Example of approach</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>Other methods</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 the global priorities of UNICEF, 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? 	<p>4.1 - # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring.</p> <p>4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management</p> <p>4.5 - # of woredas that are responding to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation in line with the National Case Management Framework</p>	<p>Secondary</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>Primary</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>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p>Example of approach</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>Other methods</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 the policies of UNICEF 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 GBV)? What have been the challenges and opportunities in factoring in the views and feedback of children from the perspective of UNICEF? 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 IPs adopt an active approach to protect children against SEA? Are there timely follow up mechanisms for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse? 	<p>4.1 - # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring.</p> <p>4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management</p> <p>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> <p>5.3 - Availability of the social welfare system assessment recommendations on making procedures and services more child protection sensitive</p>	<p>Secondary</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>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ IPs and other partners of the program If possible, programme beneficiaries 	<p>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template Photographs (complaints box or notification of how to complain) <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p>Examples of approaches</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 Focus Group Discussion data. <p>Other methods</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 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? 	<p>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>	<p>Secondary</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>Primary</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>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-structured interview guide • Survey 	<p>Example of Approach</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>Other methods</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 the response of UNICEF? 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? 	<p>4.1 - # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC)</p> <p>8.5 - # of children reached through the community committees and benefited from diversion programmes</p>	<p>Secondary</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>Primary</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>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p>Example of approach</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>Other methods</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 IPs 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? 	<p>4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring.</p> <p>4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management</p>	<p>Secondary</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 IPs <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF COTM programme staff • UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ, including M&E as well as knowledge management/ evidence generation staff • Government staff • IPs and other partners of the program staff 	<p>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-structured interview guide • Survey 	<p>Example of approach</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>Other methods</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>EQ7 - EFFECTIVENESS</p> <p>To what extent did the programme implementers perceive that interventions processes, including monitoring, inclusive and participatory?</p>	<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 IP voices been included throughout the programme cycle? 	<p>4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring.</p> <p>4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management</p>	<p>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme reports Interviews with programme staff Notes of program review meetings with partners <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF COTM programme staff UNICEF staff in CO, RO and HQ Government staff If possible programme beneficiaries 	<p>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey If possible individual feedback sessions with children 	<p>Example of approach</p> <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 <p>Other methods:</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>EQ8 - SUSTAINABILITY</p> <p>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?</p> <p>How likely are those results to continue once programme resources cease?</p> <p>Why?</p>	<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 extend 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? 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>4.1 - # of COTM who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, UASC)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>4.3 - Availability of an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring.</p> <p>4.4 - Availability of case management protocols that are in line with guiding principles of case management</p> <p>4.5 - # of woredas that are responding to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation in line with the National Case Management Framework</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>8.4 - # of community committees that will support diversion of children in conflict with the law established</p>	<p>Secondary</p> <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. <p>Primary</p> <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 	<p>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p>Example of approach</p> <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 <p>Other methods</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>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?</p> <p><i>(from April 16 2020, but analysis by evaluators from July 2020)</i></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? 	<p>8.4 - # of community committees that will support diversion of children in conflict with the law established</p> <p>8.5 - # of children reached through the community committees and benefited from diversion programmes</p>	<p>Secondary</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>Primary</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>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p>Example of approach</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>Other methods</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? 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? 	<p>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>	<p>Secondary</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>Primary</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>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review template <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-structured interview guide Survey 	<p>Example of approach</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>Other methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic analysis Narrative analysis Statistical analysis



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