

Annexes

Final Evaluation of
the Programme
**‘Protecting
Children Affected
by Migration in
Southeast, South
and Central Asia’**

Final Evaluation of the Programme 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia'

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Annex 1: Terms of Reference

Final Evaluation of the programme “Protecting children affected by migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia” Terms of Reference – October 2021

Introduction

The Evaluation Office of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), located in New York headquarters (HQ), provides global leadership and oversight of the evaluation function in the organization. As such, it manages independent, corporate evaluations and evaluation syntheses, provides technical assistance and quality assurance for evaluations commissioned at the decentralized level (country and regional offices, as well as other divisions in HQ offices), develops evaluation methods, and reports to the UNICEF Executive Board.¹

The Evaluation Office is commissioning an evaluation to examine the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and coherence of a programme to protect children affected by migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia. The evaluation is scheduled for implementation in 2022. This document outlines the scope of the evaluation, methodological options and operational modalities for a team of evaluators who will be conducting the evaluation under the guidance of the UNICEF Evaluation Office.

Background and rationale

Two out of five international child migrants were born in Asia – more than in any other region in the world.² While migration can benefit children and families, it can also place children in situation of risk. This

is particularly the case where children are moving away from safe and legal pathways, and are thus vulnerable to exploitation by smugglers and traffickers; where migrating children are denied access to basic services and legal recognition by host governments; and where children’s rights are violated in the context of repressive responses to immigration and control. Children left behind by migrating parents may also find themselves in circumstances of inadequate care and protection. Children outside of their country of origin are too frequently excluded from national child protection systems.³

With the support of the European Union (EU), UNICEF embarked on its first cross-regional programme to support children affected by migration. “Protecting children affected by migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia”, which spans the period 2018–2022 (the programme), aims to ensure that the rights of all children affected by migration are protected, respected and fulfilled, through improved child protection service delivery and enabling environments, against the background of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, the six-point policy agenda on migration, the UNICEF Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move and in the spirit of the EU Communication on The Protection of Children in Migration (EU/COM2017/211). The eight countries of this programme (Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Myanmar,

1 United Nations Children’s Fund, <<https://www.unicef.org/evaluation>>, accessed 10 December 2020.

2 United Nations Children’s Fund, ‘Uprooted: The growing crisis for refugee and migrant children’, UNICEF, New York, September 2016.

3 United Nations Children’s Fund, ‘Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia’, Annex 1, Description of the Action.

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Tajikistan, Thailand and Uzbekistan) span three UNICEF regions under the auspices of three regional offices, namely: East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO), Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO) and the region of South Asia (ROSA) office. Activities are implemented also at regional level in EAPRO and ECARO; ROSA plays an oversight role and provides technical support to the Bangladesh country office.

The proposal was framed taking into account the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants of 2016⁴ and the UNICEF Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move. UNICEF had significant input into the New York Declaration as it was being drafted and developed six 'policy asks' on migration and displacement:

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

The programme addresses and includes the first four of these 'asks', adapting them to the local context.

UNICEF commissioned an evaluability assessment⁵ and the European Union conducted a results-oriented monitoring (ROM)⁶ action, each resulting in a report published in 2020. Both documents provide important information about the programme status at the time and about its evaluability, and they served to guide the development of these terms of reference (ToR).

Description of the programme

The programme started in December 2017 and runs until June 2022, with a budget of €12,715,657.

The overall objective is that "*children affected by migration are effectively protected and their rights are being progressively realized.*" In order to achieve this, the programme has been designed to fulfil three specific objectives:

1. Child protection systems, including alternatives to detention, are inclusive of children affected by migration, including those trafficked;
2. Children affected by migration, including those trafficked, benefit from an enhanced enabling environment (policies and procedures) that provide better access to child protection systems;
3. Relevant international, regional and national bodies recognize the rights of children affected by migration, including those trafficked.

4 United Nations, 'New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants', A/RES/71/1, 3 October 2016. The NY Declaration took note of the report of the Secretary-General, entitled "In Safety and Dignity: Addressing large movements of refugees and migrants" (A/70/59), prepared pursuant to General Assembly decision 70/539 of 22 December 2015; the World Humanitarian Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016; the high-level meeting on global responsibility-sharing through pathways for admission of Syrian refugees, convened by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 30 March 2016; the conference on "Supporting Syria and the Region", held in London on 4 February 2016; the pledging conference on Somali refugees, held in Brussels on 21 October 2015; regional initiatives such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime; the European Union-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative and the African Union-Horn of Africa Initiative on Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (the Khartoum Process); the Rabat Process, the Valletta Action Plan and the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action.

5 The evaluability assessment objective was to determine the evaluability of the programme action as currently represented through global and country-level results and to confirm or adjust expectations about the scope of the programme, its results, and what is realistically achievable within its timeframe and budget. United Nation Children's Fund, 'Evaluability Assessment of the Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South, and Central Asia Programme', UNICEF, New York, March 2020.

6 The ROM is the external and independent monitoring system of the European Union DG DEVCO and DG NEAR. European Union, 'ROM Projects and Programmes of Project C-392759, Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South, and Central Asia', DEVCO, November 2020.

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The programme's main targets are the actors which the programme intends to support and/or influence: the governments, civil society organizations (CSOs) and, to a lesser extent, the private sector. The Programme will engage key government entities, including ministries with portfolios of social welfare, home affairs, justice, education and health. Target groups also include CSOs that provide services to children affected by migration and advocate for their rights, as well as national human rights / child rights monitoring bodies.

The final beneficiaries are children affected by migration and their families in targeted countries and regions, including:

- ▶ Children who are migrating or are forcibly displaced within their own country;
- ▶ Children who are migrating or are forcibly displaced across borders, including asylum-seekers;
- ▶ Children migrating on their own or with caretakers;
- ▶ Children left behind by migrating parents; and
- ▶ Children whether they move in an undocumented or documented manner, including those whose movement involved smuggling or trafficking networks.⁷

The programme's overall and specific objectives were formulated in a broad way in order to accommodate the different needs of a diverse target group. Country offices have focused on the unique needs that are most relevant in their country context, and the activities vary from country to country. Further information can be found in the programme document, including the results framework, in Annex 1.

Country selection

The inception report of the programme informs about the decision to select the countries: "[...] to limit the number of countries and to focus on migrant flows that included both source and receiving countries (in the same migration route or corridor). It was therefore decided to include Myanmar (source country), Thailand (receiving country) and Malaysia (receiving country). For Central Asia, it was decided to include Tajikistan (source country), Kyrgyzstan (source country) and Kazakhstan (receiving country). Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have the largest migrant labour flows out of the country, a high number of children left behind (and families) and a significant dependence upon remittances from those who have migrated. It was thought essential to include Kazakhstan not only because of its position as a receiving country (though not to the same extent as Thailand and Malaysia) but also because of its leadership role within the region. The view was taken that if there was to be raised awareness and regional (cross-border) collaboration on the issue of children affected by migration, it was essential that Kazakhstan should be included. Finally, in addition to having a large outward migrant flow, Uzbekistan was included at the suggestion of the EU; it was considered a priority country given its new political openness and willingness to engage on regional issues. Finally, Bangladesh was added to the programme at the request of DEVCO late in the proposal development stage, largely due to the emergence of the Rohingya crisis as an issue of global concern".⁸ In the Annex 2, details are provided about the specific adaptations of the programme planned at the beginning of the programme in each country.

7 UNICEF, Description of the Action, n/a.

8 United Nations Children's Fund, 'Inception Report of the Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South, and Central Asia Programme', UNICEF, New York, January 2019, p.12.

Purpose and objectives of the evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to provide the EU, UNICEF, donors, government counterparts and implementing partners with a stronger understanding of how different programme approaches can contribute to building the capacity of the child protection system to respond to the needs of children affected by migration.⁹

The evaluation will also **contribute to UNICEF accountability for its performance and results**. It should determine whether and to what extent UNICEF approaches are on track to achieve its specific and overall objectives, and to identify explanations where this is not found to be the case

The evaluation will aim to provide credible evidence to inform and guide decision-making processes and future programming, in particular of the EU, UNICEF and stakeholders. The more specific objectives are to:

1. Examine the relevance and appropriateness of the UNICEF approach and its interventions.
2. Assess the performance to date of UNICEF programmes in strengthening national capacity and mechanisms to protect children affected by migration.
3. Assess how well UNICEF has adapted to external circumstances, and in particular to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis;
4. Assess the extent to which UNICEF applied a cost-effective approach to building the capacity of the child protection system to address the needs of children affected by migration;
5. Assess the coherence and sustainability of UNICEF work and its synergy with the work of local, national and international actors, including for (child protection) systems strengthening;
6. Provide forward-looking lessons and recommendations regarding UNICEF leadership and advocacy, strategies and methodologies, and partnerships for strengthening national capacity and mechanisms.

The primary audiences for the evaluation are the EU and UNICEF sections at every level responsible for all strategic, design, implementation, coordination, and monitoring / evaluation / learning aspects of programmes targeting children affected by migration (e.g., child protection, health). The secondary audience for the evaluation is the following:

- ▶ Governments
- ▶ Partners involved in child protection / migration (e.g., the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], the International Organization for Migration [IOM], the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], the International Detention Coalition [IDC] and Save the Children);
- ▶ Donor agencies;
- ▶ Rights-holders, primarily in communities and institutions where UNICEF has intervened and might intervene in the future.

Scope

The evaluation will examine UNICEF efforts to strengthen protection for children affected by migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia. The timeframe under consideration will cover the programme from initiation to completion with the evaluation running concurrent to the programme's final six months.

⁹ The evaluation is seen as an important strategic opportunity to strengthen programme approaches in a growing area of concern for children. Stakeholders from UNICEF, the EU and governments across all three regions expressed a strong interest in a learning-oriented evaluation of the programme.

Table 1: Elements of evaluation scope

Geographic	All locations where the programme is being implemented. Country Offices: Southeast Asia: Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, South Asia: Bangladesh Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan Regional Offices: EAPRO and ECARO
Temporal	January – September 2022 (the evaluation will occur in parallel to the final 6 months of the programme)
Component	All programme components

Evaluation questions

The proposed main areas of inquiry for the evaluation are organized around four of the five criteria of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC), namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, sustainability and added value.¹⁰ The initial set of criteria and questions were developed based on a review of previous evaluations, the project evaluability assessment and ROM. Inputs from the European Union programme manager, UNICEF staff at headquarters, regional and country levels were also taken into account.

Relevance

The extent to which the UNICEF programme is aligned with the needs and priorities of affected populations and key stakeholders and adapts as needed.

- ▶ To what extent was the programme aligned with regional¹¹ and country-level needs and priorities?
- ▶ To what extent and in what manner did the programme prioritize equity and the needs of the most vulnerable groups?
- ▶ During implementation, what efforts were taken to ensure that the programme remained relevant to / adapted as needed to the needs of rights-holders?

- ▶ How well was the programme able to adapt to external circumstances (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic, military takeover in Myanmar)
- ▶ To what extent was the evidence generation component pertinent and added value to existing research pieces? How did it inform programming?

Effectiveness

The extent to which the UNICEF programme achieved its intended results and contributed to key outcomes.

- ▶ To what extent and how did the programme components achieve expected progress within the expected timeframe?
- ▶ To what degree has the programme contributed to / strengthened the capacity of national child protection systems to protect children affected by migration effectively?
 - ▶ How and to what extent have the activities of the programme resulted in children accessing social services and child protection services?
 - ▶ How and to what extent have government attitudes and practices with respect to the challenges faced by children affected by migration changed and how has this manifested?
- ▶ How did the monitoring system across countries contribute to effectiveness? Is it built with / inter-operable with government systems or is it standalone?

10 The evaluability assessment of the programme recommended to not include the impact criterion because, apart from it adopting a formative approach, the evaluation would face serious challenges in gathering the necessary data to assess impact

11 Including of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

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- ▶ What have been the main hindering and facilitating factors that constrained or hindered the programme?

Efficiency

- ▶ To what extent has UNICEF applied a cost-effective approach to building the capacity of the child protection system to address the needs of children affected by migration?
- ▶ (How) have resources been used to complement existing capacities and achieve results?
- ▶ To what extent has the availability of resources enabled or constrained interventions implemented by country offices?

Coherence

The extent to which UNICEF designs, implements and monitors the programme in coherence and coordination with other actors and utilizes its comparative advantage.

- ▶ How did intervention draw from, expand on and complement existing programmes and partnerships?¹²
- ▶ To what extent was the UNICEF programme aligned with activities, approaches and responses of partners at the regional and country levels?
- ▶ What has the UNICEF role and position been at the regional and country level on protecting children affected by migration and how well aligned were these to the agency's comparative advantage? To what extent did this include a leadership or coordination role?
- ▶ How well have gender, vulnerabilities (disability, ethnic minorities, risk of statelessness) and age been integrated into the programme implementation?
- ▶ To what extent has UNICEF work been informed by evidence (available externally or generated)?

Sustainability

The extent to which the benefits of the programme goes beyond the intervention period.

- ▶ To what extent has the programme succeeded in placing children affected by migration on the agenda of national governments and regional governance bodies?
- ▶ To what extent are the results of the programme, and in particular of the systems-strengthening work, sustainable and resilient to risk?
- ▶ How likely are those results to continue once programme resources cease? Why?

Evaluation methodology**Approach**

The evaluation approach will be participatory, attempting to capture the programme's main targets (the governments, CSOs and to a lesser extent, the private sector), using appropriate consultative evaluation approaches. How the evaluation will capture the voices of the right-holders will be studied during the inception period, and due consideration will be given from the angle of accountability to affected populations.

The evaluation design will apply a theory-based approach, considering both the assumptions inherent in the change pathway on a country specific basis as well as the overarching assumptions from the global logic model. As per the evaluability assessment recommendations, it should also draw upon outcome harvesting techniques, which identify changes and work backwards to explain whether and how programming interventions may have contributed to those changes.

12 Including but not limited to: the EU-funded GloAct project, the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Human Trafficking, the work of the International Organization for Migration in promoting humane and orderly migration; and the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, notably within the framework of the coalition on Every Child's Right to a Nationality, and its global strategy to end the detention of asylum seeking children.

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Data collection methods

The evaluation will use a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods to answer the proposed evaluation questions. *Quantitative data* will help to unpack and assess UNICEF operations and associated trends in outputs and likely outcomes, especially at national and sub-national levels. These include surveys and secondary data analysis. *Qualitative data* will provide the evaluation with insight into direct and indirect roles that UNICEF plays in targeted countries in supporting children affected by migration and key influencing factors in varied contexts and from differing perspectives. Where possible, the evaluation will seek to gather the perspectives of rights-holders, including children and youth. The proposed methods are detailed below and will be finalized during the inception period. An evaluation matrix will map each method to the relevant evaluation question.

- ▶ **Desk review:** a comprehensive review of supply data, human resources data, financial data, performance monitoring data, progress reports, strategic documents, and review. The review will also examine previous relevant evaluations and management responses and the extent to which recommendation actions were implemented, as part of the Phase I assessment.
- ▶ **Key informant interviews:** semi-structured interviews (purposive sampling) conducted remotely or in-person with internal and external stakeholders at the global, regional and country level, including UNICEF staff, EU Delegations, United Nations partners, regional partners (e.g., ASEAN), national partners, donors, and non-United Nations partners. Interviews will allow for in-depth examination of perceptions, relationships and context
- ▶ **Online surveys** of UNICEF staff and key external stakeholders including partner agencies, governments and civil society. Other forms of remote data collection will be employed as appropriate.

Data analysis

Data analysis will proceed with consolidation of information drawn from each method through use of an evidence matrix which also serves for triangulation. Triangulation both across and within categories of data sources will be a key analytical technique for this evaluation. For example, the results of the online surveys will be compared and triangulated with the

opinions and experiences relayed by key informants in the field case studies. UNICEF welcomes the use of diverse and innovative evaluation methods and this will be considered in the selection of evaluation proposals. Qualitative comparative analysis or process-tracing, for instance, could be considered. This said, the following methods of data analysis and synthesis are encouraged to be used:

Expected areas of analysis include:

- ▶ Descriptive analysis to identify the contexts, interventions and characteristics of programming.
- ▶ Content analysis of documents to identify common trends, themes and patterns in documents, interviews and focus group discussions, using coding and other qualitative analysis methods.
- ▶ Quantitative analysis of closed-ended online survey questions and secondary data sources, including descriptive and inferential statistics. Detailed analysis of performance monitoring data.

Each component analyzed will be synthesized to form the evaluation findings and conclusions. The inception report will detail the analysis plan for each method as well as the overall approach to the triangulation and synthesis. A validation step will be included, using the consultation methods that will be feasible at the time of the inception. At the very least, the validation will be done via consultation the evaluation reference group (ERG).

Methodological limitations

There are several limitations expected for this evaluation, which are described below. Mitigation strategies are to be discussed and detailed in the evaluation inception paper.

- ▶ Limitation to travel/remote data collection: the COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated a new way of working, with heavier reliance on remote data collection. This has limited the ability to obtain community-level perspectives, and also prevents evaluation teams from conducting direct observation at the national and sub-national level. The use of local teams is strongly encouraged, including the evaluation capacity in case study countries, as a mitigation strategy, if travel restrictions

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remain in place during the data collection period. Use of innovative remote monitoring methods will also be expected.

Ethical considerations

Consistent with [United Nations Evaluation Group \(UNEG\) norms and standards](#), the [UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#) and [UNEG Code of Conduct](#) and the [UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation and Data Collection and Analysis](#), 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 decision to participate without pressure or fear of penalty (informed consent/assent). Also, interviewers will assure respondents that information would be confidential, and that reports would be written such that responses/contributions would not be traced back to them. Interview notes and any recordings will be accessible to the 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.

The evaluation inception report and data collection tools will undergo ethical review. If deemed necessary, ethical approval will be sought from the UNICEF Institutional Review Board or designated subsidiary prior to implementation. The possibility of seeking in-country approval by the competent

national authorities will be studied. The evaluation team will be required to adhere to UNICEF protocols on management of personal and financial data as well as the [general terms and conditions of contract](#).

Evaluation management structure

The evaluation will be managed by the Evaluation Office, UNICEF New York HQ. The Evaluation Office is responsible for the quality of the evaluation and ensuring its independence.

The evaluation manager will be the primary interface between the Evaluation Office and the evaluation team. The manager role involves day-to-day support to all aspects of the evaluation process, including facilitating access to data, providing input to key methodological and strategic choices, and managing the evaluation budget. The evaluation manager may participate in key informant interviews and other activities during implementation. The evaluation manager provides a first quality review (i.e., zero draft) of all evaluation tools and deliverables presented by the evaluation team before key deliverables are shared with the ERG or other stakeholders.

Staff of the UNICEF Evaluation Office are independent from UNICEF management and operations. As part of their guidance and quality assurance role, the Evaluation Office will provide quality assurance on all evaluation tools and documents based on the norms, standards, ethical guidelines, processes and tools of UNEG and UNICEF. This includes assessment of gender, equity and human rights responsiveness of the evaluation. The evaluation team will be familiarized with these and is expected to observe them during the entire evaluation process.

The UNICEF country office programme focal points will provide support to the evaluation team, particularly in accessing data and information about the programme and context, and, organizing in-country visits if travel takes place and facilitating access to key informants and those responsible for activities.

An ERG, bringing together a mix of UNICEF staff (senior and mid-level working within Programme Group units of child protection and migration, EAPRO and ECARO regional advisers, and country-level staff), and the EU (project manager), will support the evaluation at key moments to ensure that the evaluation benefits from the highest level of

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technical knowledge and of a diversity of viewpoints. 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. The ERG may play a role in implementation of management response actions. UNICEF country offices will be represented with one country office per region; the country office that represents the Europe and Central Asia region, and the country office that represents the East Asia and Pacific region, will act in the ERG on behalf of their own country office and will also be responsible to collect information and share views and represent the country offices from their respective regions.

Quality assurance

The selected firm/institution/team of consultants will conduct **quality control of all outputs (including drafts)** prior to submission to the evaluation manager.

Levels of quality assurance:

- ▶ The first level of quality assurance of all evaluation deliverables (including drafts) will be conducted by the contractor prior to submitting the deliverables to the review of the evaluation management group.
- ▶ The second level of quality assurance of the evaluation deliverables will be conducted by the UNICEF Evaluation Office.
- ▶ The third level of quality assurance of the evaluation report will be conducted by the evaluation reference group.

Once approved, the final evaluation report will be submitted to the UNICEF global evaluation reports oversight system for an independent quality review before finalization. The report and the review will be made publicly available.

Timeframe

The evaluation will unfold over a seven-month period, starting in January 2022. An indicative timeline with the main stages of the evaluation appears below. An updated timeline should be presented in the inception report.

Table 2: Indicative timeline

0 – Preparatory Phase	
August–September 2021	Setting up governance structure for the evaluation: Evaluation reference group, drafting of the ToR and EoI
	1st Evaluation reference group meeting – Inception meeting
	Finalization of the ToR
October–November 2021	Recruitment and selection of the evaluation team
I – Inception Phase	
January–February 2022	Development of evaluation framework and evaluation matrix, work plan, and use and influence plan
	Inception report
	2nd Evaluation reference group meeting – Discussion of inception report

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II – Data Collection Phase	
February–March 2022	Document review (continued); online surveys; global key informant interviews field visits with key informant interviews and field observation (if possible), focus group discussions, remote data collection
III – Data Analysis Phase	
April 2022	Data analysis and triangulation (using the triangulation matrix)
	Zero draft report
IV – Validation and Reporting Phase	
May 2022	Further analysis and drafting based on feedback from the ERG
	Sharable draft evaluation report
	3rd Evaluation reference group meeting – Discussion of draft report and co-creation of recommendations
June 2022	Further analysis and drafting based on feedback from the ERG
	Penultimate draft report
June–July 2022	Final corrections
	Final draft evaluation report
V – Dissemination, follow-up and management response phase	
July 2022	Finalization of report (final revisions, annexes, copyediting, design, etc.)
	Release for management response
	Final evaluation report, a master PPT and learning briefs based on the final report
August 2022	Creation of management response by UNICEF management
	Sharing of findings, conclusions and recommendations from the report in various fora: blogs, social media, conferences, regional and thematic network meetings, local events in the region, evaluation conferences, etc.
	4th Evaluation reference group meeting – dissemination, use and influence of evaluation

Payment schedule and deliverables

Payment to the evaluation team will be deliverable-based, following completion of the following milestones:

Table 3: Payment schedule

Deliverable	Due Date	%
An inception report of no more than 20 pages (plus ample annexes) which outlines the evaluation approach and process and includes the evaluation matrix and approved instruments for ethical data collection, a use and influence plan as well as an agreed outline of the final report and annexes.	14 February 2022	15
A zero draft report showing emerging findings and underlying evidence for theory-based analysis and thematic analyses. Includes submission of completed triangulation matrix.	29 April 2022	25
A shareable draft evaluation report of no more than 50 pages (plus annexes) including introduction, methodology and limitations, analysis of theory of change vs. theories of action, thematic chapters, conclusions and annexes (all elements besides recommendations and executive summary).	28 May 2022	30
A final evaluation report of no more than 60 pages (plus annexes), including data visualizations, duly reviewed for quality, and conforming to the UNICEF publishing / GEROS standards, a master PPT and learning briefs . Includes submission of final triangulation matrix, all raw data and live data tables/graphics.	30 July 2022	30

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Qualification requirements

Bidders may propose their own combination of experts to carry out the proposed work. For each category of expert, bidders are requested to provide both a daily rate and the indicative number of days required for personnel in each category. Consortia may submit bids and must supply a single point of contact for contract management.

It is estimated that a team of three individuals could complete the evaluation within this time frame, with in-country and back-office support. The table below includes an illustrative distribution of days across the phases.

Table 4: Illustrative allocation of level of effort across phases (workdays)

	Inception	Data collection	Analysis	Reporting/ Finalization	Total
Team Leader	10	30	25	30	95
Senior Expert	5	20	25	20	70
Mid-level Expert	5	30	25	10	70
In-country support (national consultants/staff) – for potentially 8 COs and 2 ROs	11	55	33	11	110
Back-office support	0	30	2	5	37
Total	31	165	110	76	382

The evaluation will be carried out by a highly qualified, multi-disciplinary team with extensive knowledge and experience in evaluation of humanitarian and development programming. Specific experience in evaluating child protection / migration programming will be required.

The team leader should have extensive experience in leading and conducting complex global evaluations, excellent project management skills, and demonstrated experience in implementing and/or evaluating protection or migration programmes. The team leader is expected to be fully engaged and available throughout the evaluation process. At least one expert should specialize in migration and one in child protection, although it is also possible to have expertise in both under the same person, and the team should bring solid monitoring and evaluation competencies, possibly in the area.

The ideal members of the evaluation team need to demonstrate complementary expertise in the areas under scrutiny, including evaluation, child protection systems strengthening, migration, ethics, and related fields. The team needs 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 2: Programme Background and Context

Background

Migration and child protection

According to UNICEF data, by 2020 there were 36 million international migrant children; this figure includes different categories of children affected by migration.¹³ Within this figure, around 13 million were refugees and 1 million were asylum-seekers. Some 17 million were children internally displaced within the borders of their own countries.¹⁴ Globally, one in three detected victims of trafficking are children, although in some regions and particularly in low-income countries, the figures are much higher.¹⁵

Unsafe forced migration and irregular migration pose protection risks to children on the move. A study for the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies shows that unaccompanied boys and girls are vulnerable to kidnapping, gender-based violence and exploitation when travelling alone. These abuses can take place across their migration journey. They are driving forces for migration, can be experienced during transit, and can also take place within camps and reception facilities once children reach their destination. Living conditions in camps and reception centres, including overcrowding and co-habiting with adults, leave children vulnerable to abuse.¹⁶ Immigration detention of children is known to be practised in over 100 countries worldwide.¹⁷

All children, irrespective of their situation, have the right to equitable access to health care, education, social protection and other services. However, many children on the move are denied the basic right of birth registration and legal identity, including in locations where they are legally entitled to this.¹⁸ Without birth registration or proper documentation, children may not be able to access local services. These children may also face xenophobia. Children from certain ethnic groups or children with disabilities may also have trouble accessing services.

Children who migrate under less risky conditions or accompany their families to seek employment and opportunities elsewhere can also be exposed to significant challenges. Children on the move and undocumented children face significant difficulties accessing services in education, healthcare, as well as legal aid and protection in various regional and country contexts.¹⁹ These difficulties are similarly encountered in refugee and asylum-seeking situations. Under circumstances of unsafe and forced migration, children face risks of abandonment and exposure to exploitation, abuse and other forms of harm.

Children affected by labour migration also face protection risks. There are limited data on the number of children left behind by migrating parents, in part because these types of figures are not always collected, different methodologies are often used, and some families do not wish to report family

13 UNICEF (2021) Uncertain Pathways: How Gender Shapes the Experiences of Children on the Move

14 UNICEF (2020) Child migration/displacement and Covid-19; IOM (2019) Bhabha, Jacqueline, and Guy Abel, 'Children and Unsafe Migration' in World Migration Report 2020

15 UNODC (2020) Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

16 IFRC (2018) Alone and Unsafe: Children, Migration and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, pg. 14

17 Wood LCN (2018) Impact of punitive immigration policies, parent-child separation and child detention on the mental health and development of children BMJ Paediatrics Open 2018; 2

18 UNICEF (2021). Strengthening Child Protection Systems. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/protection/strengthening-child-protection-systems>

19 Child Frontiers and UNICEF Malaysia (2020). Understanding the Impact of COVID-19 on Vulnerable Children and Families in Malaysia. Available at: <https://childfrontiers.app.box.com/s/4gcawsdmtughvokduxy04vaoc39pub4p>

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members living abroad. Existing estimates, however, suggest that millions of children worldwide are affected;²⁰ estimates for Central Asia, for example, suggest that some 3.9 million children were affected by labour migration in 2021.²¹ The main factor driving the increase in the number of children affected by labour migration is poverty and the search for better economic opportunities. Children affected by labour migration may face greater risk of violence, neglect, abuse or exploitation, as their care arrangements may not be adequate. They face increased risk of social exclusion, challenges accessing public services and continuing education, trafficking and child marriage, as well as mental health issues.²²

While the challenges faced by children affected by migration are interconnected, the causes and impacts of each form of child migration covered by the CAM programme can be quite different, as outlined in the findings section of the report. Definitions for each category of children affected by migration are included in the Glossary of Terms at the beginning of the report for ease of reference.

Gender, inclusion and intersectionality considerations

Children affected by migration face many intersecting challenges related to gender and inclusion. Internationally, the number of boys who are child migrants exceeds the number of girls by 1.2 million; this is currently the largest difference between male and female international child migrants ever recorded.²³ However, in Central Asia, South Asia, and East Asia and the Pacific, the numbers of boys and girls on the move are roughly equal. Indeed, growing acceptance of girls' migration may suggest changes in gender norms in this regard.²⁴ Boys and girls often

have different experiences of being on the move. Boys are more likely to travel farther and to be unaccompanied. It can be difficult for migrant and refugee girls to access their rights and services, as they can be a hidden population. Women and girls are often missing from migration statistics, as they can go unreported by families or when travelling alone can self-identify or be identified by authorities as adults. Both boys and girls on the move are vulnerable to gender-based violence and exploitation.²⁵

Children affected by migration who also have disabilities, as well as those who are LGBTQI, are reported to face discrimination that 'overlays and intersects' with other risks and protection concerns.²⁶ Few studies have explored the intersection between children affected by migration and children with disabilities as well as LGBTQI adolescents and young people.²⁷

Migrating children are vulnerable to being exploited for labour and sex.²⁸ Girls are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, outnumbering boys four to three. This is partially due to trafficking for sexual exploitation and domestic labour.²⁹ The rise in child trafficking, for example, is in part linked to the alarming increase in online child pornography.³⁰ Additionally, boys from poor and rural areas are reported to be trafficked and used for manual labour.

Gender considerations also apply to parents and carers of children affected by labour migration. For example, if the migrating parent is a mother, UNICEF research suggests that this can lead to greater feelings of abandonment and impact children academically, physically and emotionally.³¹ There is a risk that girls are less likely to receive an education when they are left behind by migrating parents, as they are more likely to take up domestic responsibilities.³²

20 UNICEF (date unknown) Working Paper on Children Left Behind

21 UNICEF ECARO (2021) 'Children Affected by Migration in Central Asia'

22 UNICEF (date unknown) Working Paper on Children Left Behind

23 UNICEF (2017) Global Programme Framework Children on the Move.

24 UNICEF (2021) Uncertain Pathways: How Gender Shapes the Experiences of Children on the Move

25 Ibid

26 UNICEF (2020) What Works to Protect Children on the Move, July 2020.

27 Ibid

28 Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2021) 2021 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Kazakhstan. Available at: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2021/Kazakhstan.pdf.

29 UNICEF (2021) Uncertain Pathways: How Gender Shapes the Experiences of Children on the Move

30 IMF Finance and Development Magazine (2018) [Human Trafficking in Southeast Asia, September 2018](#)

31 UNICEF (date unknown) Working Paper on Children Left Behind

32 Ibid

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The frequent movement of families also adds to the challenge. Some may want to remain hidden from authorities, or lack awareness and knowledge about how to access available services.³³ Some schools are unable to cope with demands associated with migrant children, such as overcoming language barriers. Moreover, migrant parents working in shadow economies can sometimes refrain from sending their children to school due to fear of being detected and/or deported.³⁴

Programmatic and normative frameworks

The UNICEF Global Framework on Children on the Move is aligned with the New York Declaration's six policy asks of UNICEF on migration and displacement. The normative framework incorporates international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and General Comment No. 6 (2005): Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children Outside their Country of Origin; the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, international principles and guidelines, and the outcome documents of various United Nations conferences, including the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) and the Sustainable Development Goals (2015).

As noted in the UNICEF Global Framework on Children on the Move, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 9 outlines respect for family unity, and Article 10 is on facilitating family reunification. Articles 7 and 8 declare that national governments must register all children present in its territory immediately after birth, and that children enjoy the right from birth to acquire a nationality. Article 7 also obligates state parties to implement this right "in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless". In addition, the Committee on the Rights of the Child states that parties to the Convention must implement children's rights to a nationality in such a way that the best interests of the child are observed.

The UNICEF Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) outline, inter alia, the organization's commitment to prevent and address the separation of children from families and to promote family-based care (child protection core commitment 4). Other guidelines, including the Inter-Agency Guidelines on Unaccompanied and Separated Children and the United Nations Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, stress the essential role of the family for the growth, wellbeing and protection of children. The guidelines call upon states to make every effort to prevent family separation and ensure appropriate and culturally-sensitive measures, particularly for children in vulnerable situations such as unaccompanied and separated children and internally displaced and refugee children.

The importance of continued access to health, learning and other quality services for all children affected by migration is recognized. The CCCs acknowledge the importance of access to services for displaced children (including essential health services, quality education and provision of psychosocial assistance). As per the UNICEF Global Framework on Children on the Move, quality services should be available for all children independent of location, migration and citizenship status. This provision includes access to quality services that is free of discrimination and accommodates the specific needs of all children. In addition, families and communities of children on the move should be able to access and demand quality services, including education and health.

33 Removing barriers to migrant children's education in Thailand (unicef.org)

34 UNICEF (date unknown) Children of migrants, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan

Country contexts

The first major migratory corridor covered by the programme is in the SSEA region. Migration in SSEA is driven by socio-political, demographic, economic and environmental factors such as conflicts, labour migration and natural disasters. The second migration corridor involves flows in the Central Asia region, from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan into the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan.³⁵

There are an estimated 1.2 million international child migrants across the ASEAN region, more than half of whom are refugees.³⁶ This is in addition to an estimated 2.2 million internally displaced children in the region, and millions more affected by labour migration.³⁷ In South Asia, there are approximately 2.4 million international child migrants.³⁸ In Central Asia, millions of children are affected by labour migration, and new groups of CAM have emerged who are nationals returning from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria, but who lack the appropriate status to secure access to mainstream support systems.³⁹

Figure 1: Migratory corridors of countries in scope



CAM and their families who may have already faced constraints accessing services saw these challenges exacerbated the COVID-19 pandemic. Poor data made an already complex situation more difficult in terms of identifying and reaching the most vulnerable during a global pandemic.⁴⁰

Southeast and South Asia

Myanmar is a major source country of migration to nearby countries, while Thailand and Malaysia are identified as both transit and destination countries. Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand are not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention. The political situation in Myanmar, where the military coup seized power on 1 February 2021, coupled with the continued religious and cultural persecution of Rohingya communities in Rakhine state, are issues of particular concern within this region. In South Asia, Bangladesh, which is also not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, plays a significant role in migratory flows, both as a source country of migration and a host of huge numbers of refugees from Myanmar.

Malaysia

As a primary destination country in the region, Malaysia accounted for 1.5-2 million documented migrants (2021), an estimated 2-4 million undocumented workers (2021) and 179,000 refugees and asylum-seekers,⁴¹ of which 48,870 are children and young people under 18 (October 2021).⁴² Exact figures on the number of migrants in Sabah are unknown, however, 2020 census data suggest that there are around 810,443 non-citizens in the state.⁴³

- 35 With the war on Ukraine unfolding and the sanctions imposed on Russia at the time of writing the report, impacts on migration in Central Asia and Central Asia nationals in Russia were reported. Namely, migrants from Central Asia working in Russia are experiencing their funds being frozen during the transfer to their homeland, and all countries in the region are affected by food supply issues. Moreover, migrants in Russia were the first demographic to lose their jobs because of the sanctions on Russia. ("The War in Ukraine: What Impact on Central Asia?" (2022) CABAR Asia, 29th April 2022)
- 36 ASEAN (2021) Regional Plan of Action on Implementing the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration
- 37 UNICEF (2022) 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia: 4th Interim Report, 18 February 2022
- 38 Ibid
- 39 Ibid
- 40 Danzhen You, Naomi Lindt, Rose Allen, Claus Hansen, Jan Beise and Saskia Blume (2020) Migrant and displaced children in the age of COVID-19: How the pandemic is impacting them and what can we do to help. Migration Policy Practice, Volume X: 2, April-June 2020. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/media/83546/file/Migrant-and-displaced-children-in-the-age-of-COVID-19.pdf>.
- 41 ILO (2021), 'Malaysia', ILO, at: <https://www.iom.int/countries/malaysia>.
- 42 UNICEF (2022) 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia: 4th Interim Report, 18 February 2022
- 43 The Star (2022) 'Foreigners make up only 23.7% of Sabah's 3.4 million population, says Hajiji'

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Management of refugees falls under the jurisdiction of the National Security Council. There is no legal framework to address the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers, who are often conflated with irregular migrants under the national immigration law. Migrants, on the other hand, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the vulnerable situation of undocumented migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees in Malaysia. There was a noted increase in xenophobic attitudes, including suggestions that migrants and refugees posed health risks,⁴⁴ which were widely circulated in social media.⁴⁵ COVID-19 containment measures were additionally cited as a reason for immigration raids, which affected undocumented migrant and refugee populations.⁴⁶ Despite the opening of the national COVID-19 vaccination programme to all residents regardless of documentation, there were continued reported barriers to accessing vaccinations during the pandemic due to fear of arrest and deportation by migrant and refugee communities. This was due to the fact that despite the early 2021 government announcement that it would not make immigration-related arrests for anyone seeking COVID-19 testing or treatment, this decision appeared to have been reversed a few months later when more than 2,000 people were arrested in immigration raids.⁴⁷

Immigration operations are regularly conducted, placing undocumented migrant, asylum-seeking and refugee populations in Malaysia at risk of arrest and detention. UNHCR has been unable to access immigration centres to conduct refugee status determination processes since August 2019. In April 2022, the number of children in detention centres amounted to 1,528.⁴⁸ There have also been regular reports of deportations; since April 2022, 2,000 Myanmar nationals had been deported back to Myanmar, with figures accelerating since August 2022.⁴⁹ These factors create a challenging environment to those affected by migration in Malaysia, children included.

Myanmar

The effects of the pandemic and the political turmoil resulting from the February 2021 military coup have resulted in increased out-migration and forced displacement in a country that was already source of significant numbers of migrants and forcibly displaced persons. Internal economic migration accounts for over 9 million people in Myanmar, while external migration is reported to account for between 2.9 and 4.5 million.⁵⁰

The coup overturned the rule of law, undoing the progress on child rights and protection achieved under the National League for Democracy's previous government. The National League for Democracy (NLD) government had made significant steps towards recognizing the rights of CAM, such as involvement in the drafting of the child rights law and the MoU developed jointly with the Thai government.

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- 44 Al-Jazeera (2021) 'In COVID hit Asia, mixed messages on refugee vaccinations', 18 Jun 2021. Available at: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/6/18/indonesia-begins-refugee-covid-jabs-amid-malaysia-confusion>.
- 45 ARTICLE 19 (2022) 'Malaysia: End hateful rhetoric against Rohingya refugees', 28 April 2022. Available at: <https://www.article19.org/resources/malaysia-end-hateful-rhetoric-against-rohingya-refugees/>; Know Kwan Yee (2022) 'Blamed, defamed, deported: media attacks on migrants in Malaysia', The Jakarta Post, 5 May 2022. Available at: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/opinion/2022/05/04/blamed-defamed-deported-media-attacks-on-migrants-in-malaysia.html>.
- 46 The Guardian (2022) 'Malaysia cites Covid-19 for rounding up hundreds of migrants', 2 May 2022. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/may/02/malaysia-cites-covid-19-for-rounding-up-hundreds-of-migrants>.
- 47 Migration Policy Institute (2022) 'Persistent COVID-19 Vaccine Inequity has Significant Implications for Refugees and Other Vulnerable Migrants', available at: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/refugees-access-covid-19-vaccine-inequity>.
- 48 International Detention Coalition (2022) 'International Human Rights Community Urges Malaysian Government to Rethink Immigration Detention Policies and Practices', 2 May 2022. Available at: <https://idcoalition.org/news/joint-statement-on-immigration-detention-policies-practices-in-malaysia/>.
- 49 Human Rights Watch (2022) 'Malaysia: Surge in Summary Deportations to Myanmar', 24 October 2022. Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/10/24/malaysia-surge-summary-deportations-myanmar>.
- 50 UNESCO (2018) Overview of Internal Migration in Myanmar. Available at: HYPERLINK "<https://bangkok.unesco.org/sites/default/files/assets/article/Social%20and%20Human%20Sciences/publications/myanmar.pdf>" <https://bangkok.unesco.org/sites/default/files/assets/article/Social%20and%20Human%20Sciences/publications/myanmar.pdf>

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An additional problematic situation is the cultural and religious persecution of the Muslim Rohingya communities, which has been a longstanding issue in Myanmar and one that precedes the military coup. While some movement towards acknowledgement of this issue was seen by the NLD government following its April 2020 moratorium on the persecution of Rohingya, this progress was also overturned by the military government. There are an estimated 234,000 Rohingya children that remain in Rakhine State, of whom 69,000 are confined to camps with poor living conditions.⁵¹

The issue of children left behind because of labour migration is also significant in Myanmar. Often lacking appropriate caregiving alternatives, these children are also unable to access basic services and education, and risk exposure to violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and trafficking. This is seen in a prevalence of cross-border trafficking of children to Thailand, India, China and Bangladesh, which is worsened by unsafe migration routes. It is expected that during the dry season air strikes by the Myanmar military government will further increase the level of displacement.

Thailand

Thailand is a major destination and transit country for those migrating within the region. Most of the people migrating to Thailand come from neighbouring Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam. In September 2021, the number of documented migrant workers in Thailand was 2,156,466,⁵² and while the number of undocumented workers is unknown, the Thailand Migration Report (2019) estimated 3.9 million between documented and undocumented migrant workers.⁵³ In

2018, IOM estimated that there were between 300,000-400,000 migrant children in Thailand.⁵⁴

Thailand ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1992 and endorsed the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) in 2016. Also in 2019, as ASEAN Chair, Thailand led efforts to develop the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration, which was unanimously adopted, and its Regional Plan of Action. Thailand has shown strong political will and leadership in the region to address issues related to children in the context of migration.

COVID-19 lockdown measures including shutdown of non-essential business, restriction of movement and closure of borders, led thousands of migrant workers and their families to return home. Due to strict cross-border control measures in place at the time, many migrants were stranded at the borders.⁵⁵ Migrants and their families who could not return home or decided to stay in Thailand were not provided adequate support.⁵⁶ The pandemic impacted migrant and refugee children's ability to receive care when parents tested positive or were in quarantine. Access to education was also restricted, for example when migrant learning centres had to close from March 2020. The government launched a COVID-19 mass vaccination programme in June 2021. Despite initial obstacles to implementing a free vaccination programme to documented and undocumented migrants (e.g., due to barriers related to transportation costs), considerable efforts were invested by public institutions and by local and international organizations to vaccinate migrant workers⁵⁷ as well as refugees.⁵⁸

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- 51 Save the Children (date accessed: 30/03/22) Stranded, Stateless & Detained: 700,000 Rohingya Children Are Denied Basic Rights Across Asia
- 52 UNICEF (2022) 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia: 4th Interim Report, 18 February 2022
- 53 IOM (2019) Thailand Migration Report. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Thailand%20Report%202019_22012019_LowRes.pdf
- 54 IOM (2019) Thailand Migration Report
- 55 ILO (2021) 'Migrant workers stranded on Thai side of border as closure continues'. Available at: <https://apmigration.ilo.org/news/migrant-workers-stranded-on-thai-side-of-border-as-closure-continues>.
- 56 UNICEF (2022) 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia: 4th Interim Report, 18 February 2022
- 57 WHO (2022) 'Thailand's migrant vaccination programme ensures no-one is left behind', 23 March 2022. Available at: <https://www.who.int/thailand/news/detail/23-03-2022-thailand-s-migrant-vaccination-programme-ensures-no-one-is-left-behind>.
- 58 UNHCR (2022) 'Dispelling anxieties, medics and refugee volunteers join forces to vaccinate refugees in Thailand', 17 February 2022. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/th/en/32961-dispelling-anxieties-medics-and-refugee-volunteers-join-forces-to-vaccinate-refugees-in-thailand.html>.

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There has been greater sensitivity in Thailand to addressing refugee-related concerns (as opposed to migrant-related concerns). Thailand hosts 91,040 refugees from Myanmar in temporary shelters along the Thai/Myanmar border. There are also an estimated 4,812 out-of-camp refugees and asylum-seekers and 566,686 stateless persons.⁵⁹ Important steps have been taken by the government, such as its decision to establish a screening mechanism to distinguish between migrants and persons seeking international protection and the development and signature of an MoU on alternatives to detention for children.⁶⁰ Nonetheless, camp-based refugees do not have the right to work (or in some instances leave camps); and refugee children are particularly vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse and exploitation,⁶¹ trafficking and child labour.⁶² Unregistered stateless, migrant and refugee children in Thailand face barriers to obtaining birth registration and Thai nationality, despite efforts made in aiming to address statelessness since 1972.⁶³

Bangladesh

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh saw a temporary decrease in migratory flows in 2020. These increased again in 2021, including a doubling of labour migration compared to the previous year. The pandemic made it difficult to collect data on stateless children living in the streets, which has been identified as a demographic facing barriers to access basic services.

The biggest concern in Bangladesh is that it continues to be a source and transit country of trafficking, forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation of different demographics, including children. Some children are sold into bondage by their parents or trafficked from poor areas under the guise of paid work or marriage without a dowry. Often parents are unable to track children down, as they leave without registration documentation, thus losing contact and severing family ties. The COVID-19 pandemic

has further exacerbated the trafficking situation, making it harder to detect victims. Lockdowns and closures of borders have also meant that identified and rescued victims were unable to be returned to their country of origin.

Two additional areas of concerns are the large numbers of Rohingya living in camps in Cox's Bazaar, as well as the situation of children living in street situations. In 2020, forcibly-displaced Myanmar nationals (FDMN) living in the unsanitary and overpopulated conditions of Cox's Bazaar faced a high risk of contracting COVID-19, along with pre-existing health concerns such as malaria, hepatitis, dengue or diphtheria.

Natural disasters lead to internal displacement of Bangladesh nationals each year. In the past decade, around 700,000 Bangladeshis have been displaced every year because of natural disasters. Families with children often migrate to cities, but sometimes children migrate alone. The number of outward migrations, at 7.4 million,⁶⁴ also raises the concern of Bangladeshi children left behind. Due to the emigration of fathers, important gendered issues around access to services have come to be a problem for children who have stayed with their mothers or other female caregivers.

Central Asia

The group of children most affected by migration in Central Asia are those left behind by migrating parents. Other vulnerable groups include over 1,000 children from Central Asia returning from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria (of which 300 are unaccompanied).

As in SSEA, migrants in Central Asia were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Social services and child protection systems required upgrades in order to address the effects of the pandemic.

59 UNHCR (2022) 'Thailand Fact Sheet: 30 September 2022'. Available at: https://www.unhcr.org/th/wp-content/uploads/sites/91/2022/10/MCO-Thailand_30-September-2022.pdf.

60 UNHCR (2022) 'UNHCR in Thailand'. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/th/en/unhcr-in-thailand>.

61 International Rescue Committee (2022) 'Thailand Crisis Briefing'. Available at: <https://www.rescue.org/country/thailand>.

62 Save the Children (2022) 'Child Protection in Thailand'. Available at: <https://thailand.savethechildren.net/what-we-do/child-protection>.

63 UNICEF (2021) 'Invisible Lives: 48 Years of the Situation of Stateless Children in Thailand (1972-2020).

64 IOM (2022) World Migration Report

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Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is home to 2.5 million migrants, more than half of whom are estimated to lack documentation because of obstacles to registration. Moreover, the 2021 socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 highlighted additional challenges, such as unavailability of medical assistance to migrants without regular status, migrants left without earnings, lack of engagement from governmental organizations, as well as issues in providing access to distance learning for migrant children. These challenges leave a significant portion of the migrant population vulnerable to arrest, detention and deportation.⁶⁵

Nevertheless, Kazakhstan was found to have increased its engagement with human rights. Kazakhstan's identified priorities include fighting against intolerance and towards inclusivity, universal access to education, and the upholding of human rights in the context of the pandemic. Recent efforts have seen Kazakhstan amend legislation that aims to ensure all children born in the country in medical facilities to undocumented mothers are registered at birth and issued birth certificates, regardless of the legal status of their parents.⁶⁶ However, challenges to legal status remain for children who are born in another country and enter Kazakhstan with their families. Families are not required to register under-16s on arrival with visa-free travel. As a result, many children are still lacking legal status and face challenges in accessing education, free medical services including vaccinations, social housing or social security.⁶⁷

Tajikistan

Tajikistan is a significant source of migration in Central Asia, producing an estimated 800,000-1 million migrants. As a result, children left behind by labour migration are the main concern. Of every 100,000 children in the country, an estimated 160 lose parental care each year. In many cases this is because of migration.⁶⁸ These children often face

issues such as inadequate access to services and inadequate support and caregiving.

The pandemic resulted in an economic recession and limited mobility in Tajikistan as prospective migrants were unable to travel to Russia for work. Even though travel restrictions were eased in April 2021, Tajik labour migrants continued to face barriers related to unaffordability of airfares and had to resort to loans, debts and selling of livestock.⁶⁹ The social and economic wellbeing of the population was negatively affected as a result of reduced access to remittances and the impact of having to resort to these negative coping mechanisms.

Children who are stateless face similar challenges. Statelessness primarily emerged due to the dissolution of the former Soviet Union and the subsequent civil war in Tajikistan, which caused those who had left to not be registered under the 1994 Constitution. The Law on Civil Registration (2019) includes provisions for stateless people who were former Soviet citizens, as well as their children, to attain citizenship. It states that birth certificates are available for free during the first three months of a child's life. However, knowledge of the law is low, which may result in people not accessing the service/missing the deadline. Additionally, the financial costs of obtaining nationality present barriers for most poor and vulnerable people in remote and rural areas. Policy or administrative obstacles also prevent the acquisition of nationality.⁷⁰ However, in recent years Tajikistan has taken steps to tackle statelessness, with foreign nationals and stateless people irregularly residing in the country now being able to regularize their stay and after three years apply for Tajik citizenship.⁷¹

Uzbekistan

Like Tajikistan, Uzbekistan is a source country of migrants in the Central Asia region. In 2019, labour migration displaced 2.5 million Uzbek citizens, of

65 Global Detention Project (date accessed: 30/03/22) Kazakhstan Immigration Detention Profile, available at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/asia-pacific/kazakhstan>

66 UNICEF (2020) Press Release: EU and UNICEF support Kazakhstan in protecting migration-affected children's rights

67 Mieix (2021) Protecting rights of migrant children and their families in Kazakhstan - MIEUX Initiative

68 UNICEF (date unknown) Children of migrants | UNICEF Tajikistan

69 Eurasian Research Institute (n.d.) 'Implications of Pandemic for Labour Migrants of Tajikistan'. Available at: <https://www.eurasian-research.org/publication/implications-of-pandemic-for-labor-migrants-of-tajikistan/>.

70 UNHCR (date unknown) Tajikistan Joint Strategy

71 UNHCR (2020) Press Release: UNHCR welcomes Tajikistan's new law tackling statelessness, ReliefWeb, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/tajikistan/unhcr-welcomes-tajikistan-s-new-law-tackling-statelessness>

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which 2 million were in Russia. The resulting issues for children are similar to those of other countries in the region, namely children left behind by migrating parents. According to UNICEF, most migrants coming from Uzbekistan have at least two children, who are often left in the care of other family members and become vulnerable to neglect and exploitation. It is thought that in 25 per cent of cases, both parents had migrated in some capacity.⁷²

During the pandemic, UNICEF and the Commissioner for Children's Rights led a "Child Rights Impact Assessment of COVID-19 on Children Affected by Migration in Uzbekistan". The assessment highlighted that the school closures and lockdown restrictions impacted children negatively, and made them vulnerable to domestic violence, abuse and worsened mental health.

Children affected by migration also face challenges regarding accessing key services. Often, parents leave new caregivers with no documentation proving guardianship or custody of the children, which in turn leads to potential lack of access to services. A particular challenge is the lack of access to psychosocial services. Moreover, the lack of a strong parental presence for children can negatively impact health: some 14 per cent of infants left behind in rural areas do not receive routine vaccinations.

Kyrgyzstan

With growing poverty driving internal and external labour migration, the number of children affected by labour migration in Kyrgyzstan has increased. In 2018, there were over 277,000 children with one parent living abroad and 99,000 children with both parents having left Kyrgyzstan as labour migrants.⁷³

Children affected by labour migration in Kyrgyzstan usually have increased domestic and/or agricultural tasks,⁷⁴ resulting in children missing school, especially during the spring and fall farming seasons.

Cross-border movement of children is also an important phenomenon, with many children crossing to neighbouring countries for work.⁷⁵ This includes marginalized groups such as the Roma community, who cross borders for work and are often returned to Kyrgyzstan as UASC.⁷⁶

During the pandemic, IOM and UNICEF collaborated to launch a rapid needs assessment to identify the effects of COVID-19 on migrant families.⁷⁷ The assessment found that migration led to new income opportunities for families, with migrants being identified as the main breadwinners and improving the socio-economic wellbeing of their families. UNICEF additionally conducted a rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on young people between the ages of 14 and 29 in Kyrgyzstan, which considered children of migrants as one of the vulnerable youth categories in the study (alongside with young people living with HIV/AIDS and young people with disabilities).⁷⁸

Kyrgyzstan is one of the most remittance-dependent countries in the world. However, the volume of remittances of migrants from Russia to Central Asian countries decreased sharply in 2020. Some 63 per cent of migrants reported losing their jobs, resulting in a decrease in the volume of remittances among 85 per cent of families receiving them. This has significantly worsened the standard of living of families of migrant workers in Kyrgyzstan, for whom remittances are the main sources of income.⁷⁹

72 UNICEF (2019) Protecting children left behind by migrating parents in Uzbekistan, UNICEF Uzbekistan

73 UNICEF (2019) Kyrgyz Republic Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018: Snapshots of Key Findings; UNICEF (date unknown) Children of Migrants, UNICEF Kyrgyzstan

74 Refworld (2014) [Kyrgyz Migrants' Children Left Behind](#)

75 European Union (2021) 'European Union-UNICEF project facilitates Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan cooperation in protection of migrant children'

76 UNICEF (2022) EU Special Representative for Central Asia Terhi Hakala Opens Renovated Juvenile Centre in the South of Kyrgyzstan to Improve Child Protection Services for Children of Migrants

77 UNICEF (2020) Struggles of children left behind by migration at the time of COVID-19: Migration, children and COVID-19, 11 June 2020. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/kyrgyzstan/stories/struggles-children-left-behind-migration-time-covid-19>.

78 UNICEF (2020) Report on the Result of a Survey on the Impact of COVID-19 on Youth in Kyrgyzstan', July 2020. Available at: https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/Report_on_the_results_of_a_survey_on_the_impact_of_COVID_19_on_youth.pdf.

79 UNICEF (2022) 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia: 4th Interim Report, 18 February 2022

Annex 3: Theory of change

IMPACT

Children affected by migration are effectively protected and their rights are being progressively realized

OUTCOMES



Outcome 1

Child protection systems, including alternatives to detention, are inclusive of children affected by migration, including those trafficked (so that both child migrants and children left behind receive a tailored child protection response).

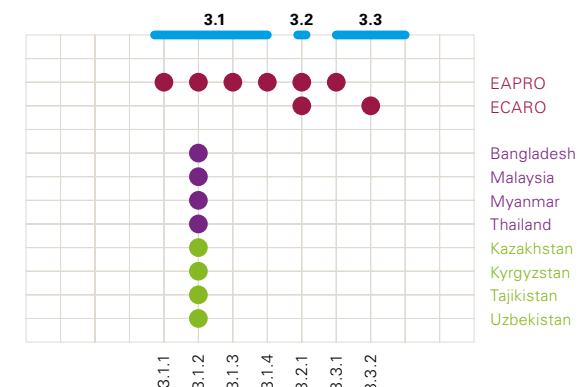
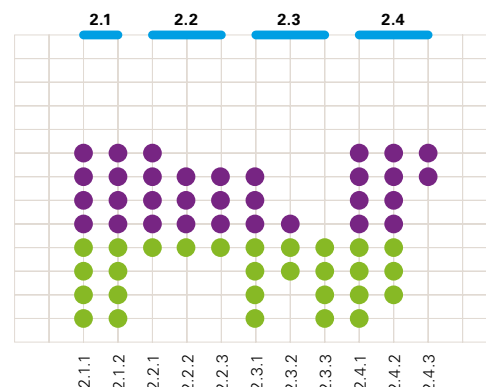
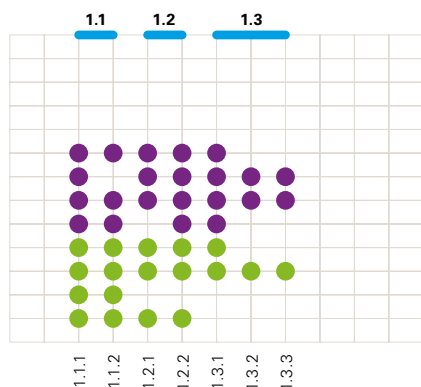
Outcome 2

Children affected by migration, including those trafficked, benefit from an enhanced enabling environment (policies and procedures) that provide better access to child protection systems.

Outcome 3

Relevant international, regional and national bodies recognize the rights of children affected by migration, including those trafficked.

OUTPUTS



- EAPRO
- ECARO
- Bangladesh
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Thailand
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Tajikistan
- Uzbekistan

ACTIVITIES

1.1 Increased capacities of authorities and/or service providers to include children affected by migration in protection systems for children (including alternatives to immigration detention).

1.2 Increased capacities of authorities and/or service providers to establish/strengthen alternatives to immigration detention.

1.3 Authorities' decisions for long-term care/status of children affected by migration are evidence-based and consider the individual best interests of the child

2.1 Increased number of national policies and services in the countries guarantee access of all CAM to national social welfare, child protection, education, health and legal aid services.

2.2 Increased number of policies and procedures to end child immigration detention are in place in the countries.

2.3 Policies and procedures are in place to facilitate birth registration of children affected by migration and to address childhood statelessness.

2.4 Mechanisms for cross-border information sharing on case management, including family tracing and reunification are established.

3.1 Rights and protection of migrant children are prioritized in the workplan of key ASEAN intergovernmental bodies, including ending immigration child detention.

3.2 Regional child protection actors exchange cross-border experiences on case management for CAM.

3.3 International, regional and national bodies have necessary data and evidence to develop and implement policies that guarantee the rights and protection of all CAM.

ANNEX 3: THEORY OF CHANGE

1.1

1.1.1. Integrate specific needs of children affected by migration, including those trafficked, into the training curriculum of social service workers

1.1.2 Establish alternative care system and reintegration models for children affected by migration

1.2

1.2.1 Define which alternatives may be most applicable for each country, based on evidence

1.2.2. Provide technical support to governments based on best-practice ATDs, such as group homes, foster care systems and guardianship

1.3

1.3.1. Document legal and procedural gaps and review job descriptions and training curricula of immigration, border and law enforcement agents

1.3.2. Engage with authorities to address identified gaps and provide technical support to revise job descriptions and training curricula to establish child-friendly immigration systems

1.3.3. Advocate for systematic involvement of child protection authorities, or where these are absent, a specialist with child protection expertise, in migration systems and procedures

2.1

2.1.1. Support authorities to identify gaps in access to health, education and birth registration services, based on evidence

2.1.2. Support government and other stakeholders in strengthening access to basic services for children affected by migration

2.2

2.2.1. Engage with governments bilaterally to advocate for policy frameworks on ending child immigration detention

2.2.2. Support relevant coalitions, campaigns and partners to advocate for policy frameworks on ending child immigration detention

2.2.3. Provide technical support to strengthen law and procedures to prevent child immigration detention

2.3

2.3.1. Jointly with or in complement of UNHCR, advocate with and provide technical advice to governments on addressing legal and policy gaps that put children on the move at the risk of statelessness.

2.3.2. Identify and address context-specific legal, social, information or financial barriers to registration faced by migrant families

2.3.3 Identify bottlenecks in guardianship registration with Central Asian authorities to address these

2.4

2.4.1. Analyse gaps and opportunities on cross-border information sharing

2.4.2. Advocate to authorities to allow establishment of cross-border information and referral/reunification processes of unaccompanied and separated children

2.4.3. Provide technical support to authorities and/or service providers, including on technological solutions such as Primero, where none exist

3.1

3.1.1. Engage with relevant national, regional and international agencies to advocate for ending child immigration detention

3.1.2. Through ASEAN, senior officials of social welfare departments agree on mechanisms for protection and access to services for children on the move

3.1.3. ASEAN social work consortium incorporates case management for children on the move in standardized social work curriculum
3.1.4. ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children and/or ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights implements regional cooperation project on the right to nationality for women and children in ASEAN states.

3.2

3.2.1. Capacity-building of regional immigration officials, social workers and civil society organizations on best interest determination, case management and cross-border protocols for children on the move

3.3.1. Situation analysis of children on the move in Southeast Asia (EAPRO)

3.3.2. Situation analysis of children affected by migration in Central Asia (ECARO)

ANNEX 3: THEORY OF CHANGE

Assumptions

- Child protection systems in place and functioning effectively
- Child protection systems have adequate capacity to expand and delivery quality services
- Child protection systems are inclusive of children affected by migration
- Alternatives to immigration detention are established/strengthened and employed
- Political will to respond to evidence and follow international best practice
- Policies in place for all children to access services
- Policies and procedures for ending child immigration detention are in place and implemented
- Governments willing to assist/ recognize statelessness and provide nationality
- Mechanisms for cross-border sharing of information in place and effectively employed
- Political willingness to put in place standardized curricula and procedures at regional level
- Political willingness for cross-border information sharing/cooperation
- The identification of bottlenecks and gaps will lead to action and change.

Risks

- Children face barriers other than policies to access services
- Child protection services not inclusive of children on the move
- Political developments in programme countries stall/reverse progress
- Absence of alternatives to immigration detention
- Services linkage to nationality/residence status
- Lack of registration at birth
- Lack of tracing/reunification capability
- Gaps in nationality/migration law leading to statelessness
- Lack of child rights-specific advocacy with regional organizations
- Lack of global interest in migration in the Central Asia context
- Lack of cross-border coordination and exchange between relevant stakeholders
- Lack of evidence on children affected by migration.

Annex 4: Evaluation matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Sources of Information
1. Relevance	1.1 To what extent was the programme aligned with regional and country-level needs and priorities?	<p>Evidence of incorporation of government priorities</p> <p>Evidence of participation/consultation of government stakeholders in the development of the programme</p> <p>Evidence of participation/consultation of other relevant stakeholders in the development of the programme</p>	<p>Programme references to government policies and frameworks</p> <p>Type and degree of government participation in the development of the programme</p> <p>Reference to national level identification of needs and priorities related to children affected by migration</p>	<p>Global and normative frameworks and guidance</p> <p>National and regional guidance and strategies/policies</p> <p>Programme documents</p> <p>Regional and global level interviews with stakeholders involved in the programme planning, design and implementation (particularly programme coordination unit (EAPRO), ECARO focal point, ECARO CP consultant, EAPRO and ECARO CP advisors, DEVCO project manager, stakeholders with institutional memory of the programme</p>
	1.2 To what extent and in what manner did the programme prioritize equity and the needs of the most vulnerable groups?	<p>The extent to which the differential needs of different categories of children affected by migration are considered in prioritization decisions</p> <p>The extent to which the differential needs of boys and girls affected by migration were considered in prioritization decisions</p> <p>The extent to which disability is considered in prioritization decisions.</p>	<p>Inclusion of the needs of all categories of children affected by migration in programme reports and logframe</p> <p>Inclusion of gender and disability, and other intersecting vulnerabilities (ethnic minority or legal status) in programme reports and logframe</p> <p>Existence and application of needs analysis in the programme design</p> <p>Number of children reached by the programme directly and indirectly, disaggregated by gender, disability and category of children affected by migration</p>	<p>Interviews at country level – with UNICEF programme staff, implementing partners and CP stakeholders (to identify response to changing needs and external factors)</p> <p>Survey of implementing partners and I/NGOs</p>

ANNEX 4: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Sources of Information
	1.3 During implementation, what efforts were taken to ensure that the programme remained relevant to/adapted as needed to the needs of rights-holders?	Evidence of adaptation to external circumstances (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic, military takeover in Myanmar) Evidence of ongoing assessment of programme relevance Evidence of adaptation to differential needs of rights-holders (boys/girls/disability/different categories of children affected by migration)	Reference in programme reports to corrective actions Availability and use of data on changing needs and diversity of needs of rights-holders Number of children served by the programme directly and indirectly, disaggregated by gender, disability and CAM category	
	1.4 To what extent was the evidence generation component pertinent and added value to existing research pieces? How did it inform programming?	Evidence of how studies and research efforts contributed to programme interventions.	Number of UNICEF-supported reviews of national and regional legislation and procedures undertaken Examples of research findings feeding into or leading to changes in programming	
2. Effectiveness	2.1 To what extent and how did the programme components achieve expected progress within the expected timeframe?	Evidence of achievement of progress over time (including in relation to differential needs of rights-holders) Detail on delays in programme implementation	Change over time in key programme results indicators Addition/removal of results indicators	Global and normative frameworks and guidance National and regional guidance and strategies/policies Programme documents Regional and global level interviews with stakeholders involved in the programme planning, design and implementation Interviews at country level – with UNICEF programme staff, implementing partners and CP stakeholders Survey of implementing partners and I/NGOs Previous evaluations

ANNEX 4: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Sources of Information
	2.2 To what degree has the programme contributed to/ strengthened the capacity of national child protection systems to protect children affected by migration effectively?	Extent to which activities of the programme have resulted in children accessing social services and child protection services Evidence of ways in which gender-specific issues are reflected in the national child protection systems Evidence of changes in the capacity of key stakeholders to identify and respond to the needs of CAM.	Change in numbers and types of services accessed by children affected by migration Type of changes documented in government attitudes and practices Documented changes in skills and work descriptions of key stakeholders	
	2.3 How did the monitoring system across countries contribute to effectiveness? Is it built with/interoperable with government systems or is it standalone?	Evidence of application of monitoring system and Use of the monitoring results by UNICEF and key stakeholders	Number of monitoring reports Quality of monitoring reports Capacity (human/time) to analyse monitoring data Evidence of use of monitoring data by programme staff and key stakeholders Evidence of sharing of data	
	2.4 What have been the main factors that facilitated or hindered the programme?	Evidence of changes in the programme due to the main hindering factors Evidence of capitalization on facilitating factors for programme implementation	References in the programme reports and logframe indicators to facilitating or hindering factors of programme implementation	

ANNEX 4: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Sources of Information
3. Efficiency	3.1 To what extent has UNICEF applied a cost-effective approach when implementing programme activities?'	Evidence of expenditures in the budget in relation to the results achieved	Reference in the programme reports and budgets to costs of operation in relation to main achievements Disbursement rates and changes in allocations over time	Country-, regional-, and global-level interviews with stakeholders involved in the programme planning, design and implementation
	3.2 To what extent and how has the availability and use of resources facilitated or affected the implementation of interventions?	Evidence of capitalization on existing UNICEF resources Extent to which programme activities were enabled due to availability of resources Extent to which activities were adapted to non-availability of resources	Evidence of shifts in programme staff responsibilities Mapping of existing capacities and needs assessment Evidence of shifts in programming/ activities because of resource shortages Evidence of timeliness of availability of resources	Interviews at country level – with UNICEF programme staff, implementing partners and CP stakeholders Programme budgets, including the financial reports, and budget breakdowns provided by country offices Human resources data
4. Coherence	4.1 How did interventions draw from, expand on, and complement existing programmes and partnerships?	Extent to which UNICEF mapped and capitalized on existing programming Extent to which UNICEF capitalized on existing partnerships or sought new ones	Evidence of mapping of the programme in relation to existing programmes and partnerships Evidence of coordination with existing programming Number and types of partnerships at play in programme implementation	Country-, regional-, and global-level interviews with stakeholders involved in the programme planning, design, and implementation. Interviews at country level – with UNICEF programme staff, implementing partners and CP stakeholders
	4.2 To what extent was the programme aligned with activities, approaches and responses of partners at the regional and country levels?	Extent to which the programme considered and analysed approaches and responses by other actors	Reference in the programme reports to partners and joint activities Reference in programming documents to potential overlaps/complementarity with the work of other stakeholders	Interviews with UN and I/NGO partners
	4.3 What has the role and position of UNICEF been at the regional and country level on protecting children affected by migration and how well aligned were these to the agency's comparative advantage?	Extent of UNICEF ability to play a leading role in partnerships to advance the rights of children affected by migration Extent of UNICEF ability to play a coordination role in the protection of children affected by migration Partner views of UNICEF role in the protection of children affected by migration	Evidence of partnerships where UNICEF provided technical expertise Evidence of partner recognition of UNICEF comparative advantage Types of coordination roles played by UNICEF	

ANNEX 4: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Sources of Information
	4.4 How well have vulnerabilities of relevance to this programme (categories of children affected by migration, gender and disability) been integrated into programme implementation?	The extent to which the different needs of boys and girls, categories of children affected by migration, and children with disabilities, have been considered in implementation	<p>Number of children reached by the programme directly and indirectly, disaggregated by gender, disability and category of children affected by migration criteria</p> <p>Evidence of gender concerns being addressed in the government documentation</p> <p>Evidence of reach across differential groups (across gender, disability and categories of children affected by migration)</p>	
5. Sustainability	5.1 To what extent has the programme succeeded in placing the rights of children affected by migration on the agenda of national governments and regional governance bodies?	Extent to which children affected by migration are actively incorporated in national and regional institutions' agendas	<p>Evidence of UNICEF advocacy efforts leading to change in national/ government agendas</p> <p>Evidence of issues of concern for children affected by migration across sectors and portfolios</p>	<p>Global and normative frameworks and guidance</p> <p>National and regional guidance and strategies/policies</p> <p>Regional and global-level interviews with stakeholders involved in the programme planning, design and implementation.</p>
	5.2 To what extent are the results of the programme, and of the systems-strengthening work, sustainable and resilient to risk?	<p>Evidence in incorporating programme outcomes into government and local NGO systems</p> <p>Evidence of capacity to continue to provide protection to children affected by migration</p> <p>Evidence of availability of alternative resources once the programme ends</p>	<p>Allocation of resources for continuing to address the protection needs of children affected by migration</p> <p>Incorporation of relevant responsibilities of staffing in relevant organizations for continuing work related to children affected by migration</p>	<p>Interviews at country level – with UNICEF programme staff, implementing partners and CP stakeholders</p> <p>Interviews with UN and I/NGO partners</p> <p>Interviews with government representatives</p>

ANNEX 4: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question	Judgement Criteria	Indicators	Sources of Information
Gender Equality	How were the differential needs of boys and girls affected by migration considered in the analysis, planning and implementation of the programmatic interventions?	This question has been mainstreamed into EQs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2 and 4.4.		
Human Rights	In what way did the Action contribute to UNICEF efforts to ensure that all States meet their obligations to monitor and implement children's rights?	This question has been mainstreamed into EQs 4.3 and 5.1.		

Annex 5: Outcome harvesting workshops diagrams

EAPRO

			NETWORKS
			GOVERNANCE
			RESOURCES
			ADVOCACY
			CAPACITY-BUILDING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ GCM child-sensitive as result of review ▶ ASEAN Declaration+ Regional Plan of Action ▶ High-level political commitment/ reiteration of accountabilities of ASEAN member states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Human resource and technical know-how ▶ Relationship with ASEAN ▶ Partnerships with IOM and UNHCR 	
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ UNICEF part of GCM taskforce ▶ Regional coordination mechanisms ▶ Training of the police, judiciary and child welfare/social service officials ▶ UNICEF/ IOM training of government staff ▶ Updating training curriculum of service providers (ToT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Engagement of multi-sectorial authorities ▶ Partnerships with IOM and UNHCR in particular ▶ Technical and financial support to the MOHA ▶ India-Bangladesh informations haring task force ▶ Law analysis 	
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Established relationship with MoW/ Department of Social Welfare ▶ New relationships with key ministries, CSOs and policy-makers ▶ UN Migration Working Group ▶ ASEAN roadmap launched on strengthening social service workforce, emphasis on integrating vulnerable children, ASEAN training centre involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Design/delivery of training ▶ Establishment of PAC ▶ Project Advisory Committee established ▶ Social welfare services systems strengthening ▶ New CPD (2022-2025) includes focus on children affected by migration ▶ Dedicated focal point on CAM in UNICEF ▶ Social service workforce capacity 	
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Kick-starting MOU talks of Myanmar-Thailand government on cross-border child protection ▶ Conducted research, focusing on children left behind ▶ Establishment of an advisory committee ▶ Work to revise the AT in person law ▶ Funding for service delivery to target vulnerable population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mae Sot office to share new cases, update old cases ("case management meeting") ▶ Working on IDPs from clashes after coup: sending CP kits to border area & worked with local NGOs to distribute ▶ Legal aid services to trafficked victims and Rohingya children 	
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Positive shift in multisectoral collaboration and mobilization to support CAM ▶ Linkage with various sectors ▶ More collaboration between in local education authorities (NGO and government) ▶ Advocated for the fund to include non-Thai students studying in Thailand ▶ Collaboration with international NGOs ▶ Capacity-building of frontline staff ▶ Stateless campaign has led to better understanding of stateless children ▶ Supported national action plan to feed into ASEAN plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Technical support to duty-bearers – government and private sector ▶ Produced a number of toolkits/ manuals/ process maps/ guides ▶ Migrant children receive equitable access to education through the Equitable Education Fund ▶ Worked with CSO to help set up learning centres to help young children ▶ Referral pathway for stateless children ▶ Technical support to the draft act ▶ Supported local partners to facilitate/ accelerate nationality application process for children 	

ANNEX 5: OUTCOME HARVESTING WORKSHOPS DIAGRAMS

ECARO

			NETWORKS GOVERNANCE RESOURCES ADVOCACY CAPACITY-BUILDING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ECARO used different platforms to advocate for importance of the issue (e.g., Brussels, IOM, UNHCR) ▶ Political awareness of the issue of children affected by migration and children remaining behind and shared understanding by governments that it is a shared problem in Central Asia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ UNICEF initiated and facilitated meetings for cross-border collaboration ▶ Conducted regional situation analysis ▶ Report-how COVID impacted the rights of children affected by migration 	
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Children born from undocumented mothers in medical facilities receive birth certificates ▶ Workplan with UNICEF HQ, UNHCR. ▶ NGOs proved their capacity to become alternative service providers for children affected by migration and practice case management ▶ Developed and tested a methodology for state-run and NGO service providers and inter-sector a collaboration. Introducing case management of legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Conducted studies of the situation reviewed legislation mapping services trained media on how to communicate the issue ▶ Improved legislation on birth registration case management worked in collaboration with NGOs on cases, transformed child support centers ▶ Training, coaching, supervision of NGOs. ▶ NGOs worked with local authorities and showed new approach to working with children, coordination on individual and local level 	
Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Experts were provided for the revision of the Child Code Advocacy efforts ▶ Partnership with civil society, parliament, other agencies ▶ New version of the Child Code that has an article on children remaining behind (passed3 hearings) formal guardianships were established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Increased capacity of border guards to deal with children in a friendly manner in the main entry points ▶ Study tour to Bulgaria-learned about kinship identity management international standards ▶ Training for trainers, equipment for an online platform, development of the action plan ▶ Children remaining behind have become a priority and responsibility by the government, NGOs, parliament 	
Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Children left behind and their families are recognized by the government ▶ Children are better protected by having birth certificates and passports ▶ UNICEF, IPs, Ministry of Health and Social Protection piloted the referral mechanism, adopted case management approach, established working groups at local level ▶ IPs and research institutions collected data to define the number of children left behind and understand the scope of the problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ UNICEF, IPs and the Ministry of Justice and individual provided financial support, legal advice, consultations ▶ Local and national service providers engage children in service delivery and provide the needs-based services ▶ UNICEF, Ministry of Health and Social Protection hired a consultant to draft the programme, arranged discussion with stakeholders, capacity-building training for social workers ▶ The workforce development programme adopted by the government provided for specific child-related services and increased the number of social workers 	
Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Standard operating procedures to assess needs of children remaining behind and families ▶ Issue of migration was sensitized awareness raised, public discourses tarted ▶ Development of procedures were financed by UNICEF, engaged local and international consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mapping of social services ▶ Capacity-building, piloting case management ▶ Study on children remaining behind ▶ Organized sessions for academia and service providers on social services for children and families in migration. Provided teaching materials ▶ NGOs and government established and practiced the child referral mechanism and services 	

Annex 6: List of people who participated in data collection

Note: The table excludes interviewees who did not consent to their names being included in this list.

Name	Title	Organization	UNICEF Section/ Programme Region or Country
Verena Knauss	Senior Advisor	UNICEF	HQ Migration Section
Stephen Blight	Senior Adviser Child Protection	UNICEF	HQ Child Protection Section
Nicola Brandt	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF	EAPRO
Ben Wildfire	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF	EAPRO
Buthdy Sem	Child Protection Officer	UNICEF	EAPRO
Kanha Chan	Adolescent Development Officer	UNICEF	EAPRO
Itsaraporn Daoram	Country Coordinator for Thailand & Laos, Southeast Asia	Terres Des Hommes	Southeast Asia
Elana Wong	Former Asia Pacific Migration focal point	Major Group on Children and Youth	Southeast Asia
Franchesca Regala	Asia Pacific representative	Major Group on Children and Youth	Southeast Asia
Chou Ben Eng	Secretary of State and Permanent, Vice Chair of NCCT	Ministry of Interior, NCCT, Cambodia	Southeast Asia
Ran Sereyleakhena	Deputy General Secretary	Ministry of Interior, NCCT, Cambodia	Southeast Asia
Wanchai Roujanavong	Representative to the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC)	Government of Thailand, Representative to the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC)	Southeast Asia
Siripong Sriarkha	Director of ASEAN Subdivision	Foreign Affairs Division, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (Government of Thailand, ASEAN Focal Point)	Southeast Asia
Jacel Javier Paguio	Senior Officer, Poverty Eradication and Gender Division, ASEAN Secretariat	ASEAN	Southeast Asia
Janis Ridsdel	Protection Officer	UNHCR	Southeast Asia
Peppi Kiviniemi-Siddiq	Senior Regional Migrant Protection Specialist	IOM	Southeast Asia
Sabine Henning	Chief, Sustainable Demographic Transition Section	United Nations Economic and Social Commission	Southeast Asia
Valentina Volpe	Regional Programme Manager, Gender-Based Violence (Spotlight Initiative)	UN Women	Southeast Asia
Nansiri Iamsuk	Programme Specialist	UN Women	Southeast Asia
Aaron Greenberg	Regional Child Protection Adviser	UNICEF	ECARO

ANNEX 6: LIST OF PEOPLE WHO PARTICIPATED IN DATA COLLECTION

Name	Title	Organization	UNICEF Section/ Programme Region or Country
Guzal Kamalova	Child Protection Specialist (VAC)	UNICEF	ECARO
Anja Teltschik	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, Child Protection	UNICEF	ECARO
Eshani Ruwanpura	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF	ROSA
Kendra Gregson	Regional Adviser Child Protection	UNICEF	(Former) ROSA, now LACRO
Jean Lieby	Chief Child Protection	UNICEF	(Former) ROSA, now Mali
Su-Anne Lee	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF	Malaysia
Lyn-Ni Lee	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF	Malaysia
Sivaselvi Supramaniam	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF	Malaysia
Saskia Blume	Chief Child Protection	UNICEF	Malaysia
Fairuz Alia Jamaluddin	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	UNICEF	Malaysia
Wilhelmina Mowe	Former Executive Director	Global Shepherds Berhad	Malaysia
Tricia Yeoh	CEO	IDEAS	Malaysia
Guy Thompstone	Director	Child Frontiers	Malaysia
Joshua Ericsson	Country Manager	HOST International	Malaysia
Su Shern New	Director	Onyx Charity Association (known as Project Liber8)	Malaysia
Kendra Rinas	Chief of Mission	IOM	Malaysia
Noriko Izumi	Chief Child Protection	UNICEF	Myanmar
Soe Moe Oo	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF	Myanmar
Hnin Hnin Nwe	Child Protection Officer	UNICEF	Myanmar
Khin Thiri Win	Child Protection Officer	UNICEF	Myanmar
May Zan Kyaw	Child Protection Officer	UNICEF	Myanmar
Khin Myo Thant	Project Manager	World Vision International	Myanmar
Nishiguchi Yuko	Technical Lead	Save the Children	Myanmar
Paing Soe Khant	Director	Volunteer Lawyer Network	Myanmar
Shikha Pandey	Program Director	International Legal Foundation	Myanmar

ANNEX 6: LIST OF PEOPLE WHO PARTICIPATED IN DATA COLLECTION

Name	Title	Organization	UNICEF Section/ Programme Region or Country
Myo Myint Tun	Freelance Consultant for Child Rights and Child Protection	BCKMSS Lawyer Network	Myanmar
Myo Myat Hein	Programme Director	Thazin Legal Institute	Myanmar
Shwe Yin Mar Saw	National Program Officer	IOM	Myanmar
Wai Hnin Po	National Project Coordinator	ILO	Myanmar
Naw Nwe Aye	Referral Officer	Samaritan's Purse	Myanmar
Naw Eh Khu Paw	Project Manager	Suwannimit Foundation	Myanmar
Rubkwan Tharmmapornphilas	Education Section	UNICEF	Thailand
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Md. Abul Kalam Azad	Addi. Superintendent of police	Ministry of Home Affairs	Bangladesh
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Zeinep Eshmuratova	Director	Centre for development and protection of vulnerable population	Kyrgyzstan
Gulnara Sheishekeeva	Director NGO	Legal Centre	Kyrgyzstan
Nurjan Musaeva	Project Manager	Humanities Universities	Kyrgyzstan

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Jyldyz Ahmetova	Senior Programme Assistant	IOM	Kyrgyzstan
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Erhard Bauer	Country Representative	Terre des Hommes	Tajikistan
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Farkhod Kamilov	Social worker	The Republican Center for Social Adaptation of Children (RCSAC)	Uzbekistan

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- UNICEF (2021) 'Holistic Review of Alternative Care Provision in an Area of Thailand With A High Number of Migrant Children: The border district of Sangklaburi'
- UNICEF (2021) Host UNICEF Project Final Report – 25 November 2021
- UNICEF (2021) Input to Proposal Development Children Affected by Migration
- UNICEF (2021) Interim Report Annex 8: PSC Meeting, 23 November 2021
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- UNICEF (2021) Minutes Draft 6th Bangladesh PAC Meeting April 2021
- UNICEF (2021) Notes and Action Points of the 6th Meeting of the Project Steering Committee of the EU/ UNICEF "Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia" Programme, 18 March 2021

ANNEX 7: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

- UNICEF (2021) 'Preliminary Report: Contract Research on the Needs Assessment Study for the Setting Up of an Activity Centre for Children in Street Situations in Kota Kinabalu'
- UNICEF (2021) Revised Budget IDEAS - 22 November 2021
- UNICEF (2021) Revised Inception Report UNICEF Second Round GK Edits 22.12.2021
- UNICEF (2021) Revised Small-Scale Funding Agreement IDEAS
- UNICEF (2021) Situation Analysis on Children Affected by Migration in Central Asia Final Report
- UNICEF (2021) Tajikistan PAC Meeting Minutes 10.02.2021
- UNICEF (2021) 'Uncertain Pathways: How gender shapes the experiences of children on the move'
- UNICEF (2021) UNICEF Malaysia Presentation, March 2021
- UNICEF (2021). Strengthening Child Protection Systems. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/protection/strengthening-child-protection-systems>
- UNICEF (2022) 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia: 4th Interim Report', 18 February 2022
- UNICEF (2022) Annex III: Total Budget for the Action MIGR/2017/392-759 – Addendum n. 3, Amendment no. 4, 11 May 2022.
- UNICEF (2022) Concept Note for Sabah's Children Activity Centre for Children in Street Situations
- UNICEF (2022) Consolidated Work Plans Amendment No. 5
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- UNICEF (2022) 'Supporting National Systems and Building Partnerships and Capacity for the Protection of Children Affected by Migration: Establishing alternatives to child immigration detention'
- UNICEF (2023) 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia, 5th Interim Report'
- UNICEF (2023) Updated Global Logical Framework, 5th Interim Report Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia
- UNICEF (date unknown) 'Analysis of Law Enforcement Practice and Legislation in the Field of Formal Guardianship by Relatives/Guardian of Migrant Children'
- UNICEF (date unknown) 'Analysis of the Gaps and Opportunities for Child Protection in Cross-Border Information Exchange and Case Management between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan'
- UNICEF (date unknown) Annex I – Description of the Action, Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia
- UNICEF (date unknown) Children of migrants, Tajikistan
- UNICEF (date unknown) Children of migrants, Kyrgyzstan
- UNICEF (date unknown) Situation Analysis on Adolescent and Youth Suicides and Attempted Suicides in Kyrgyzstan
- UNICEF (date unknown) The Child Rights Training Manual Myanmar

ANNEX 7: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

- UNICEF (date unknown) Working Paper on Children Left Behind
- UNICEF and Chiang Mai University (2020) 'An Assessment of Access to Birth Registration among Migrant Children: The quantitative study'
- UNICEF and Chiang Mai University (2020) 'Ending and Protecting Child Statelessness in Thailand: Developing an accelerated nationality review model'
- UNICEF and IDC (2020) 'Strengthening Alternatives to Immigration Detention for Children: Mapping and assessment of residential care centres in Peninsular Malaysia'
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Annex 8: Data collection tools

KII guide

Criterion	EQ	Interview Question	UNICEF Staff	IPs	Regional Actors	UN agencies	Government Counterparts (who are not IPs)	Frontline Workers
Introductory Question	N/A	Can you please tell me what your role is in relation to the programme 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia'? [From now on the 'CAM programme']	Y					
		Are you aware of the programme 'Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia'? If so, what is your role in relation to the programme? [If yes, refer to the 'CAM programme' in the interview] [If no, talk about UNICEF work on children affected by migration in the interview]		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Relevance	1.1	How does the 'CAM Programme'/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration fit with the priorities of the national government in your programme country?	Y	Y		Y	Y	
		How does the 'CAM Programme'/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration fit with regional priorities (e.g., ASEAN)?			Y			
	1.2	What are the different groups of children affected by migration relevant to the context of [name the country] (refugee/asylum-seeking children, migrant children (documented/undocumented), trafficked children, stateless children, children of labour migrant parents/ carers, internally displaced children)? Has the 'CAM Programme'/UNICEF adequately identified the needs of children affected by migration? (Prompt: ask for examples like specific studies, needs analyses, research, etc.).	Y	Y			Y	Y
		How have the varying needs of children affected by migration been considered in intervention design? Then probe sub-groups: the needs of boys and girls, children with disabilities, children of ethnic minorities.	Y					

ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Criterion	EQ	Interview Question	UNICEF Staff	IPs	Regional Actors	UN agencies	Government Counterparts (who are not IPs)	Frontline Workers
	1.3	How has the 'CAM Programme'/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration been adapted to changes in the context? Probe: what about the impact of COVID-19? What has worked well? What has worked less well?	Y	Y			Y	Y
		How has the 'CAM Programme'/ UNICEF work adapted to the needs of different groups of children affected by migration in the country? Then, probe sub-groups: the needs of boys and girls, children with disabilities, children of ethnic minorities.	Y	Y				Y
	1.4	Has research generated by UNICEF on children affected by migration informed your work? If so, can you give examples? Did it change the way programming for children affected by migration was implemented?	Y	Y				
		Are you aware of UNICEF research on children affected by migration generated as part of this programme? How have you used this to inform programming OR to inform policy?				Y	Y	
Effectiveness	2.1	What are the most significant achievements of the 'CAM Programme'/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration? Why are these important? What were the enabling factors that supported those achievements?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		What worked less well in regard to the 'CAM Programme'/UNICEF work on children affected by migration? What were the constraining factors (and mitigating strategies) that hindered the results the 'CAM Programme'/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Criterion	EQ	Interview Question	UNICEF Staff	IPs	Regional Actors	UN agencies	Government Counterparts (who are not IPs)	Frontline Workers
	2.2	How has the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> strengthened national child protection systems? Have there been any challenges in this respect?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Are services for children affected by migration integrated with national services for children?	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
		To what extent has the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> helped to introduce appropriate legal measures/guidelines/SOPs for the protection of children affected by migration?	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
		Have you received training on assisting CAM organized by UNICEF? If so, do you feel you have gained skills and knowledge that you can apply to your work with CAM?						Y
		Have you observed any changes in the way children affected by migration access services in the past four years? Have children affected by migration reported that they experience better access to services in the past four years? Prompt for: girls and boys, children with disabilities, children from ethnic minorities, different categories of children affected by migration	Y	Y		Y		Y
		Have the government's attitudes and practice towards migration and its challenges changed because of the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> ? If so, how? Probe: If not, why not? If yes, what is the most significant change?	Y	Y	Y			Y

ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Criterion	EQ	Interview Question	UNICEF Staff	IPs	Regional Actors	UN agencies	Government Counterparts (who are not IPs)	Frontline Workers
	2.3	Can you describe the 'CAM Programme' monitoring systems in place to measure and report progress? Has the CAM programme monitoring information been used for purposes other than reporting?	Y	Y				
		How has the programme monitoring system supported data sharing with government systems? Is it interoperable e.g., can data be easily shared between the two systems? Are the systems linked?	Y					
		Do you share data with UNICEF on children affected by migration? Do you use UNICEF data on children affected by migration?					Y	
		To what extent is data disaggregated by indicators such as sex, age, and disability? To what extent is the monitoring systems able to capture data on different categories of children affected by migration?	Y	Y				
		Have you faced challenges in collecting and reporting data on CAM? Probe: data quality, data collection skills, access to data.	Y	Y			Y	Y

ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Criterion	EQ	Interview Question	UNICEF Staff	IPs	Regional Actors	UN agencies	Government Counterparts (who are not IPs)	Frontline Workers
Efficiency	3.1	Do you think the programme has made good use of resources? What efficiencies/inefficiencies would you highlight?	Y	Y				
	3.2	Has the programme used other funding sources to complement activities and capacities? How has this helped the programme to achieve results?	Y					
	3.3	Have sufficient human and financial resources been in place to deliver the programme effectively? Does the programme have dedicated full-time staff members or are human resources shared with other programmes and activities?	Y					
Coherence	4.1	Has the programme expanded on and complemented existing UNICEF activities and partnerships? If so, how?	Y					
	4.2	Are the goals and partnerships of the ' <i>CAM Programme</i> '/UNICEF work on children affected by migration aligned with the existing approaches and activities of your organization/ministry? To what extent are they complementary?		Y	Y	Y	Y	
		Please describe this programme's coordination mechanisms. Have coordination mechanisms with key stakeholders working on child protection systems and services been in place for the ' <i>CAM Programme</i> '/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration? Probe: Have all relevant government ministries/ national organizations been included?	Y	Y		Y	Y	
	4.3	What is UNICEF's comparative advantage and/ or added value in protecting children affected by migration at country and/or regional level?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Criterion	EQ	Interview Question	UNICEF Staff	IPs	Regional Actors	UN agencies	Government Counterparts (who are not IPs)	Frontline Workers
	4.4	To what extent has the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work placed children affected by migration</i> on national and/or regional agendas? Probe: why do you think this has/has not occurred? Can you give examples of how children are/are not included on national/regional agendas because of the programme?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sustainability	5.1	How likely is that progress made by the ' <i>CAM Programme/UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> will continue and why? Are there plans for how results can be supported with alternative resources?	Y	Y			Y	
		How likely are the results of the child protection system strengthening work will continue and why? Probe: capacity-building, political buy-in, financial/ resource sustainability.	Y	Y			Y	
	5.2	As a result of the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> , to what extent are national/regional child protection systems more resilient to shocks and risks? Probe: why? Can you give examples of how the programme has contributed to this?	Y	Y			Y	

Implementing Partners Survey Questions

The preamble to this survey will include the objective of the survey and consent form, the estimated completion time and definitions of who is included in the term 'children affected by migration'.

No.	Criterion	Question	Response Options/Scale
1	Background Info	Are you aware of the programme ' <i>Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia/UNICEF work on children affected by migration?</i> [From now on the ' <i>CAM Programme</i> ']	Yes No
2	Background Info	Which UNICEF country office have you worked with during the ' <i>CAM Programme</i> ' implementation (2018-present)?	Bangladesh Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Malaysia Myanmar Tajikistan Thailand Uzbekistan
3	Background Info	What type of organization do you work for?	Government agency UN agency International and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Community-based organizations Universities, think tank or research institutes Private sector Other (Please specify)
4	Background Info	What is your role within your organization?	Management Programme M&E Operations Other (Please specify)
5	Background Info	What is your gender?	Male Female Other Prefer not to say
6	Background Info	How long has your organization been an implementing partner of UNICEF?	Less than 1 year 1-4 years 5+ years Do not know

ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

No.	Criterion	Question	Response Options/Scale
7	Relevance	<p>Do you think that the implementation of the '<i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i>' has been sensitive to the needs of different categories of children affected by migration in your country context?</p> <p>Matrix against the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. refugee/asylum-seeking children 2. migrant children (documented/undocumented) 3. trafficked children 4. stateless children 5. children of labour migrant parents/carers 6. internally displaced children 	<p>Do not know</p> <p>Not at all</p> <p>Partially</p> <p>Fully/completely</p> <p>This category is not applicable in our country or regional context</p>
8	Relevance	<p>Do you think that the implementation of the '<i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i>' has been sensitive to the different needs of boys and girls and related protection concerns (e.g., child labour, early marriage)?</p>	<p>Do not know</p> <p>Not at all</p> <p>Partially</p> <p>Fully/completely</p>
9	Relevance	<p>Do you think that the implementation of the '<i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i>' has been sensitive to the needs of children with disabilities?</p>	<p>Do not know</p> <p>Not at all</p> <p>Partially</p> <p>Fully/completely</p>
10	Effectiveness	<p>Do you feel that the '<i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i>' contributed to improved access to basic services for children affected by migration in the following areas?</p> <p>Answers will be mapped in a matrix against these options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to national social protection programmes 2. Access to health 3. Access to education 4. Access to child-friendly immigration procedures 5. Access to legal documentation (including birth certificates) 	<p>Do not know</p> <p>Not at all</p> <p>Partially</p> <p>Fully/ completely</p> <p>This is not applicable in my country/ region</p>
11	Effectiveness	<p>Do you feel that because of the '<i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i>':</p> <p>Answers will be mapped in a matrix against these options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The attitudes of government partners towards the protection of children affected by migration have positively changed? 2. The government has acted through policy work to better protect children affected by migration? 3. The government's services are more responsive to the needs of children affected by migration? 	<p>Do not know</p> <p>Fully/completely disagree</p> <p>Partially disagree</p> <p>Neither agree nor disagree</p> <p>Partially agree</p> <p>Fully/completely agree</p>

ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

No.	Criterion	Question	Response Options/Scale
12	Coherence	Is the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> ' aligned with the objectives of the government?	Do not know Not aligned Partially aligned Fully/completely aligned
13	Sustainability	How likely is that progress made by the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> ' will be maintained in the following areas following the conclusion of the programme: 1. Matrix against the following options: 2. Government capacity-building 3. Political buy-in 4. Dedicated resources for protecting children affected by migration	Do Not Know Very unlikely Unlikely Likely Very Likely
14	Open-ended question	Do you have any final remarks about the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> ' in your country?	

Social Worker and Frontline Worker Survey

The preamble to this survey will include the objective of the survey and consent form, the estimated completion time and set of definitions of who is included in the term 'children affected by migration'.

Question Number	Criterion	Question	Response Options/Scale
1	Background Information	Are you aware of programme ' <i>Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia/UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> '?	Yes No I am not sure
2	Background Information	Which country do you work in?	Bangladesh Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Malaysia Myanmar Tajikistan Thailand Uzbekistan
3	Background Info	What is your gender?	Male Female Other Prefer Not to Say

ANNEX 8: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Question Number	Criterion	Question	Response Options/Scale
4	Background Info	What is your profession?	Social worker Teacher Health care worker Law enforcement agents (border guards, police, immigration agent) Other frontline occupation (Please specify)
5	Effectiveness	Have you participated in any training organized by UNICEF in relation to your work on children affected by migration (refugee/asylum-seeking children, migrant children (documented/undocumented), trafficked children, stateless children, children of labour migrant parents/carers, internally displaced children)?	Yes No I am not sure
6	Effectiveness	[If yes to Q4] Have your knowledge and skills improved as a result of the training on children affected by migration organized by UNICEF?	Do not know My knowledge and skills have not improved My knowledge and skills have slightly improved My knowledge and skills have significantly improved
7	Effectiveness	[If yes to Q4] Do you feel you have been able to apply your knowledge and skills gained through the training to your work responsibilities?	Do not know Not at all Partially Fully/completely
8	Effectiveness	Do you feel that because of the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> ': Answers will be mapped in a matrix against these options: 1. The attitudes of your institution/organization towards the protection of children affected by migration have positively changed? 2. The institution/organization has acted through policy work to better protect children affected by migration? 3. The services offered by your institution/ organization are more responsive to the needs of children affected by migration?	Do not know Strongly disagree Partially disagree Neither agree nor disagree Partially agree Strongly agree
10	Coherence	Do you feel that the ' <i>CAM Programme/ UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i> ' contributed to improved access to basic services for children affected by migration? Matrix against the following options: 1. national social protection 2. health 3. education 4. child-friendly immigration procedures 5. legal documentation (including birth certificates)	Do not know Not at all Partially Fully/completely This option is not applicable in my country context

Question Number	Criterion	Question	Response Options/Scale
11	Relevance	<p>As a result of collaboration with UNICEF, do you feel you have a better understanding of the challenges faced by the following categories of children?</p> <p>Matrix against the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. refugee/asylum-seeking children 2. migrant children (documented/undocumented) 3. trafficked children 4. stateless children 5. children of labour migrant parents/carers 6. internally displaced children 7. boys and girls 8. children with disabilities 9. children from minority ethnic backgrounds 	<p>Do not know</p> <p>Not at all</p> <p>A little bit better</p> <p>Much better</p> <p>This category is not relevant in my country context</p>
12	Sustainability	<p>As a result of the '<i>CAM Programme</i>'/ <i>UNICEF work on children affected by migration</i>, do you think your institution/ the organization you work for will be better able to address the needs of children affected by migration in the future?</p> <p>Matrix against the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. refugee/asylum-seeking children 2. migrant children (documented/ undocumented) 3. trafficked children 4. stateless children 5. children of labour migrant parents/carers 6. internally displaced children 	<p>Do not know</p> <p>Not at all</p> <p>Partially</p> <p>Fully/completely</p> <p>This category is not relevant in my country context</p>
13	Open-ended question	Do you have any additional comments you would like to make on UNICEF work on children affected by migration?	

Outcome Harvesting Workshop Outline

The outcome harvesting workshops followed a six-step process. Steps 1-4 happened during the workshop, and steps 5-6 were undertaken by the evaluation team subsequently.

Steps 1-4: Conducted during outcome harvesting workshop

Step 1: Defining the outcomes - What happened?

- ▶ Identifying outcome statements for your work: what changes have been achieved by the programme?
 - ▶ Define the change, being as specific as possible
 - ▶ What are others doing differently?
 - ▶ Who, what, when, where, why?

Step 2: Why is this change significant? - So what?

- ▶ Why is this change important?
- ▶ Pay attention to the context
 - ▶ Why did it happen now and not before?
 - ▶ Enabling/constraining environment?
 - ▶ Did change happen across the various categories of children affected by migration? Is it inclusive of gender, disability, intersecting vulnerabilities and human rights considerations?

Step 3: How did you/your programme contribute to this change? - Who did what?

- ▶ Who contributed to this change?
- ▶ What did you do to facilitate this change?
- ▶ Did you/others do something new? Or different?

Step 4: What evidence do we have of this? - How do we know this change happened?

- ▶ Document the evidence you have that shows your contribution to the change
- ▶ Is there evidence you need to gather?
- ▶ Is there evidence that will not be available?

Steps 5-6: Undertaken by the evaluation team after the outcome harvesting sessions

Step 5: Map this change back to the programme objectives and theory of change/results framework (How will we link this to our work?)

- ▶ How does this link back to the original programme objectives?
- ▶ Was the change planned or accidental?
- ▶ Was the change positive or negative?
- ▶ What are the gaps (if any)?

Step 6: What next? (What can we learn from this change?)

- ▶ How can we harness this learning?
- ▶ Do we need to change/adapt?
- ▶ What ideas for the future does this change give us?

Annex 9: Consent forms

KII Informed consent

Acknowledgments and presentation of the team:

Hello, my name is _____, and I work with IOD PARC. Thank you for accepting the invitation to participate in this conversation.

The interview with you will take about one hour to complete.

Presentation of the evaluation

IOD PARC, a UK-based monitoring and evaluation consulting company, has been contracted by UNICEF to carry out a multi-country evaluation which covers Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The objective of this evaluation is to assess the UNICEF programme 'Protecting children affected by migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia', which is jointly funded by the EU and UNICEF. The programme's overall goal is to ensure that 'children affected by migration are effectively protected and their rights are being progressively realized.' Children affected by migration include refugee and asylum-seeking children, stateless children, trafficked children and children of labour migrant parents.

We will be looking at how child protection systems, including alternatives to detention, have been strengthened, how children benefit from an enabling environment that provides better access to protection services, and how regional and national bodies recognize the rights of children affected by migration. For this, it is essential to understand the opinion of different actors who have participated, directly or indirectly, in the project's implementation.

Presentation of the interview and work methodology

We would like to clarify that there will be no immediate benefit of your participation in this evaluation, although in the long term it is expected that the results of the evaluation may favour the improvement of protection and realization of rights for children affected by migration. Nor will any incentive be offered for participating in this interview.

All interviews are confidential. The information will be used only in an aggregate form in our report and cannot be attributed to the people interviewed. No interviewee will be identified in the evaluation report in relation to specific responses. We will include a list of people interviewed at the end of the evaluation document, and your name will be included there if you consent for us to do so.

Participation is completely voluntary. You have every right to decide to participate or not and to withdraw at any time without consequences – including after the interview is completed.

If you would like a written copy of this informed consent script, please let me know and I will share it after this interview. In case of questions or complaints about this evaluation, you can contact the UNICEF Evaluation Manager, Eduard Bonet Porqueras, on ebonet@unicef.org. If any case of abuse of minors or situations that may endanger the life or integrity of children emerges during the interview, we ask that this is reported to evalhelp@unicef.org.

I have some questions to guide our conversation. In case that there is something that you feel is beyond your experience or knowledge or you do not wish to speak about, please let me know and you will not be required to answer this question. To help the evaluation team remember our conversation today, I will be taking some handwritten notes. However, I will not be recording (audio) the meeting and will not take any photos.

ANNEX 9: CONSENT FORMS

Before we begin, do you have any questions or concerns related to the assessment or this interview?

Are you willing to participate on this basis? Y/ N

Are you happy for us to include your name in the list of interviewees in the evaluation report? Y/ N

Outcome Harvesting Workshop Informed Consent

Acknowledgments and presentation of the team:

Hello, my name is _____, and I work with IOD PARC. Thank you for accepting the invitation to participate in this conversation.

The workshop will take about 2 hours to complete.

Presentation of the evaluation

IOD PARC, a UK-based Monitoring and Evaluation consulting company, has been contracted by UNICEF to carry out a multi-country evaluation which covers Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. The objective of this evaluation is to assess the UNICEF programme 'Protecting children affected by migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia', which is jointly funded by the EU and UNICEF. The programme's overall goal is to ensure that 'children affected by migration are effectively protected and their rights are being progressively realized.'

We will be looking at how child protection systems, including alternatives to immigration detention, have been strengthened, how children benefit from an enabling environment that provides better access to protection services, and how regional, and national bodies recognize the rights of children affected by migration. For this, it is essential to understand the opinion of different actors who have participated, directly or indirectly, in the project's implementation.

Presentation of the interview and work methodology

We would like to clarify that there will be no immediate benefit of your participation in this evaluation, although in the long term it is expected that the results of the evaluation may favour the improvement of protection and realisation of rights for

children affected by migration. Nor will any incentive be offered for participating in this workshop.

All stories that are shared in this workshop are confidential. The information will be used only in an aggregate form in our report and cannot be attributed to the people participating. No individual will be identified in the evaluation report in relation to specific responses. We will include a list of people interviewed at the end of the evaluation document, and your name will be included there if you consent for us to do so. To allow participants to feel comfortable and speak openly, we request that you keep all discussions during this workshop confidential from anyone outside of this group.

Participation is completely voluntary. You have every right to decide to participate or not and to withdraw at any time without consequences.

If you would like a written copy of this informed consent script, please let me know and I will share it after this workshop. In case of questions or complaints about this evaluation, you can contact the UNICEF Evaluation Manager, Eduard Bonet Porqueras, on ebonet@unicef.org. If any case of abuse of minors or situations that may endanger the life or integrity of children emerges during the interview, we ask that this is reported to evalhelp@unicef.org.

The workshop will follow the four steps of outcome harvesting, which I will outline before we begin the session. In case we discuss anything that you feel is beyond your experience or knowledge or that you do not wish to speak about, please let me know and you will not be obliged to answer this question. To help the evaluation team remember our conversation today, I will be taking some handwritten notes. However, I will not be recording (audio) the meeting and will not take any photos.

Before we begin, do you have any questions or concerns related to the assessment or this workshop?

Are you willing to participate on this basis? Y/ N

Are you happy for us to include your name in the list of workshop participants in the evaluation report? Y/ N

Survey Informed Consent Text

UNICEF is conducting the Final Evaluation of the EU/UNICEF co-funded programme 'Protecting children affected by migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia'. A private consulting firm, IOD PARC, has been commissioned to conduct this independent evaluation, and has been authorized by UNICEF to conduct this survey.

In consultation with UNICEF, you have been identified as a key stakeholder in coordinating with UNICEF to protect children affected by migration, in implementing programme activities and/or in enabling access to services.

The evaluation will not benefit you directly and you have no obligation to participate in this survey. While it will be much appreciated if you do complete the survey, there will be no negative consequences for you if you do not complete it.

This is a short, one-off survey and will take approximately 15 minutes to complete. Please ensure that you are on a safe platform and private location when you complete the survey. Please ensure that you have a stable connection.

There are no right or wrong answers to the survey questions. You can answer each question in a way that you believe is appropriate. You can end your participation in the survey at any time and you can skip any questions that you do not want to answer.

You are responding to the survey anonymously. While the country that you are based in and the broad stakeholder group you belong to (e.g., United Nations agency, implementing partner, frontline worker) are important, your name will not be recorded. Nobody will be able to identify that a particular response was provided by a particular individual.

Your survey response will be stored in digital format on laptops linked to IOD PARC's remote Virtual Private Network (VPN), which is password protected and encrypted using UK government standard AES-256. We will not share it with anybody in a way that could identify you. Your responses will be analysed together with those of all other survey respondents.

If you have any questions or concerns about the evaluation and survey, you can contact the team leader for this evaluation, Dr. Nur Abdelkhalig Zamora,

on nur@iodparc.com, or the UNICEF Evaluation Manager, Eduard Bonet Porqueras, on ebonet@unicef.org.

Please tick this box to confirm that you know and understand the purpose of the evaluation and how your response to this survey will be used.

Please tick this box to confirm that you are completing the survey voluntarily.

Annex 10: Evaluation team profiles

Core team

The core evaluation team brought together IOD PARC staff, independent consultants, and experts and researchers of the Thailand-based Asia Centre.

Dr. Nur Abdelkhalik Zamora, Team Leader: Nur has over 15 years of experience working on migration and refugee issues. She holds a PhD in politics and international relations from the University of Edinburgh with a specialty in migration studies. Nur's consultancy experience includes leading, managing and conducting evaluations, the provision of technical expertise and research for clients such as the European Commission, UNRWA, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, Qatar Fund for Development, Danish Red Cross, Danish Refugee Council, Verité and Amnesty International.

Olga Schetinina, Senior-Level Expert: Olga is an international development professional with over 20 years of experience in technical assistance projects, including more than 15 years working for USAID and US State Department-funded programmes. She managed projects in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Croatia. She is currently conducting an evaluation of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue's intervention in Eastern Ukraine with IOD PARC. She has travelled to restricted zones in Eastern Ukraine to collect data. Olga worked with USAID, IOM, the Dutch Relief Alliance, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNDP and others.

Ima Bishop, Mid-Level Expert: Ima is a multidisciplinary consultant specializing in forced migration; her work focuses on refugee responses and human trafficking. She has an MSc with Distinction in international and European politics from the University of Edinburgh and trained with ICMPD. Ima has worked across a range of migration-focused multi-sectoral, multi-country evaluations for United Nations agencies, including UNICEF. She is a technical specialist and MEL Partner for Porticus's programme 'Disrupt

and Restore: Cross-continental collaborations to protect Asian trafficking victims in Europe'. Ima managed IOD PARC's evaluation of UNICEF MENA work on elimination of violence against children.

Christina Torsein, Child Protection Technical Advisor: Christina is a child protection practitioner with over 20 years of experience. She focuses on systems strengthening and has advised donors, governments, NGOs, and United Nations agencies on building national child protection systems, including the development of strategic organizational documents. Christina holds an LLM in international human rights law and a Master's of Public Policy and Public Administration. Christina's expertise includes programme management and design, strategic planning and technical guidance on child protection issues. She is under contract to write 'Child Protection Systems in the Developing World' for the series Palgrave Studies on Children and Development. Christina is bilingual in English and French.

Dr. James Gomez, Regional Expert, Asia Centre: Highly qualified human rights expert and researcher with over 25 years of international experience working for international NGOs, intergovernmental organizations, public and private universities, research institutes and think-tanks. Accumulated vast administrative, financial, regulatory, staff management and internationalization proficiency, having served different leadership roles at various organizations. Well networked in the Asia-Pacific region and well exposed to diverse staff and bureaucratic cultures while working full-time in Australia, China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand and the United Kingdom. Continues to serve as an international expert to advisory boards, editorial committees, interview panels, grant review boards, government agencies and as external reviewer to programmes of international NGOs and intergovernmental organizations.

ANNEX 10: EVALUATION TEAM PROFILES

IOD PARC consultant Diksha Mahara and IOD PARC researchers Pragma Pokharel and Vittoria Moresco provided back-office support throughout the assignment. Scott Cameron, IOD PARC's Creative Lead, will provide visualization and graphics support. Nick York, IOD PARC Director and Principal Consultant, will provide quality assurance.

In-country consultant team

Malaysia: Dr. Robin Ramcharan, Asia Centre

Dr. Robin Ramcharan is the Executive Director at Asia Centre. He is a highly qualified and committed human rights and international relations expert with over 20 years of experience leading evidence-based policy research within the ASEAN region. Dr. Robin accumulated his expertise in traditional, non-traditional and transnational security issues, notably on migration issues. He is professional with subject matter expertise of human rights issues, including approaches and techniques to address and advise on highly sensitive and complex problems. Dr. Robin also can evaluate and integrate information from a variety of sources and assess impact on the human rights situation in specific regions and countries, including the political environment and legal statutes pertaining to human rights. He develops diplomatic communication and interpersonal skills to successfully present at internationally recognized events and conferences, as well as to establish strong working engagements with donors and funding authorities.

Myanmar: Dr. James Gomez, Asia Centre

See profile above as regional expert and member of the core team.

Thailand: Korbkusol Neelapaichit (Lek), Asia Centre

Korbkusol Neelapaichit is a researcher at Asia Centre. Korbkusol undertakes evidence-based research for baseline studies, reports, policy briefs and United Nations submissions and conducts interviews and focus group discussions at the centre. She received a master's degree in Asian Studies from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and a bachelor's degree in Southeast Asia Studies from Thammasat University, Thailand. Korbkusol has several years of experience working at a news agency, an overseas diplomatic mission and a national research institute. Her expertise is on democracy, elections, forced migration, human rights, Thai politics and political economy.

Bangladesh: Sharmin Begum, independent

Sharmin Begum has been involved in academia and research for six years. As an academic, she delivers courses such as Civil Rights in South Asia, Politics and Administration of South Asia, Advance Research Methods, Gender and Development and Performance Management at undergraduate and graduate levels. Her research interests lie in climate change and migration, e-governance in South Asia, performance management and public service delivery. She has expertise in conducting qualitative, quantitative and mixed-method research. She completed her master's degree in international development from the University of Edinburgh with the prestigious Commonwealth Shared Scholarship. She has another master's degree in public administration. Her latest project is "Evaluation of Municipal Services: Citizen's perception of Mymensingh City Corporation", which evaluates the municipal services and citizens' satisfaction with the service delivery mechanism.

Kazakhstan: Albina Tortbayeva, independent

Albina Tortbayeva is an international development professional with proven project management, communication and leadership skills and extensive experience in designing, delivering and evaluating cross-disciplinary projects in education and skills development, youth, CVE and rule of law in Central Asia. Albina is a Chevening Scholarship awardee and member of the London International Development Centre and Development Studies Association. She has an MA in education and international development from the University College London (UCL). She is also a founder of the first young researchers' community in Kazakhstan and currently serves as a Youth Advisor to the USAID YouthPower2: Learning and Evaluation Network.

Kyrgyzstan: Kulnara Djamankulova, independent

Kulnara possesses 20 years of experience in organizing, programming and project management in the voluntary, non-governmental sector and UNDP. She has extensive experience in organizing, curating and delivering programmes ranging from strategic planning to M&E within the civil society sector, partnership and multilateral projects. She is also the co-author of some methodological manuals on organizational development, methodology, and "action learning sets".

Tajikistan: Boimourod Bobodjanov, independent

Boimourod Bobodjanov possesses a solid educational background (master's degree in strategic management) and 20 years work experience. He has significant experience in monitoring and evaluation at national and international levels and had held leading roles in programme evaluations for several agencies such as the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office, FAO, ACTED. He recently led the international team for the evaluation of an ACTED project in Ukraine's Donbas. He has a solid background in strategic change management in different agencies, including those working for children, through building more effective organizations with RBM-based management systems, development of monitoring and evaluation systems, and development of thematic strategies for child-friendly programmes. Boimourod additionally brings knowledge and understanding of Tajikistan political and social structures and relevant experience of working with various groups and stakeholders at the national level in Tajikistan, including the United Nations country team, donor coordination council members, non-governmental sector and government officials, politicians and community leaders.

Uzbekistan: Dr. Bakhrom Radjabov, Independent

Dr. Radjabov is an Adjunct Professor at Webster University (Tashkent campus). He is an expert on social innovations, political economy and international development. He was trained in social entrepreneurship and humanitarian innovations at the Brown International Advanced Research Institutes (BIARI), Brown University and in public policy at the Central Asian Program, Elliott School of International Affairs, GWU. He has also received prestigious scholarships from the German and Japanese governments and participated in various international programs run by the U.S. State Department and the Rumsfeld Foundation.



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