



## Inception Report

# Evaluation of UNICEF's L3<sup>1</sup> Response to the Earthquake in Syria and Türkiye

Authors: Natalie Hicks, Pierre Townsend, Hana Asfour, Tuna Kılınç and Tulika Jain

Date: April 2024

---

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF's Level-3 Emergency Response is evoked when the Executive Director declares that organisation-wide mobilization is needed to scale up and respond and appoints a Global Emergency Coordinator (GEC). A systemwide L3 Scale-Up activation deploys all possible means and resources to urgently respond at scale.

## Acknowledgements

The Evaluation Team is grateful to the UNICEF stakeholders who participated in initial discussions, provided inputs and recommended documents at the inception phase. This helped the team prepare this inception report and lay the foundation for the rest of the evaluation.

## Disclaimer

The views expressed in this report are those of the evaluators. They do not necessarily represent those of UNICEF, or any individuals and organisations referred to in the report.

## Suggested citation

Itad (2024) *Inception Report: Evaluation to UNICEF's L3 Response to the Earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria*. Brighton: Itad.

## Copyright

© Itad 2024



This is an Open Access paper distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence (CC BY), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original authors and source are credited and any modifications or adaptations are indicated

# Contents

Acknowledgements .....	2
Disclaimer .....	2
Suggested citation .....	2
Copyright .....	2
List of acronyms .....	5
1. Introduction, Evaluation Purpose and Objectives .....	9
1.1. Introduction .....	9
1.2. Evaluation Purpose and Objectives .....	9
1.2.1. Purpose and Key Users .....	9
1.2.2. Overall objectives .....	10
1.3. Evaluation Scope and Focus Areas .....	10
1.3.1. Scope .....	10
1.3.2. Focus areas .....	10
1.4. Evaluation Outputs .....	12
1.5. Key activities undertaken during the inception period .....	13
2. Context .....	13
2.1. Syria .....	13
2.2. Türkiye .....	18
3. Approach and Methodology .....	20
3.1. Approach .....	20
3.2. Measuring Outcomes: A feasibility Assessment .....	23
4. Methodology Tools and Analysis .....	24
4.1. Overarching Evaluation Questions .....	24
4.2. Data Collection Tools and Methods .....	26
4.3. Data Analysis and Synthesis .....	27
5. Sampling .....	28
5.1. Sampling Principles .....	28
5.2. Overall indicative Stakeholder Mapping .....	29
5.3. Sampling Plan for Northwest Syria Response .....	30
5.4. Sampling Plan for Syria Country Office Response .....	30
5.5. Sampling Plan for the Türkiye Response .....	31
6. Evaluability and Ethical Considerations .....	31

6.1.	Evaluability .....	31
6.2.	Ethical Considerations .....	32
6.3.	Data Protection and Privacy .....	33
7.	Quality Assurance and Risk management .....	34
7.1.	Quality Assurance.....	34
7.2.	Risk and Mitigation Strategies .....	35
7.3.	Duty of Care.....	37
8.	Timeline, Work Plan and Team Composition.....	37
	Evaluation Deliverables .....	37
8.1.	Evaluation Work Plan .....	38
8.2.	Evaluation Team Composition .....	38
	Annex 1: Expected end users and uses .....	40
	Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix .....	41
	Annex 3: Data Collection Tools .....	56
	A3.1 KII Guide (not including UNICEF service users/beneficiaries) .....	56
	A3.2 KII Guide for Community Earthquake Affected People (Community Members or temporary settlements) .....	73
	A3.3 KII Guide for Camp manager/administrator of formal/informal temporary settlements .....	77
	A3.4 FGD Guide for Community Earthquake Affected Groups (Community Members or formal/informal temporary settlements) .....	81
	A3.5 UNICEF Staff Online Survey .....	85
	Annex 4: Syria and Türkiye Contexts prior to the Earthquakes in February 2023 .....	90
	Annex 5: Humanitarian consequences of the Earthquake .....	94
	Annex 6: Detailed Sampling Matrices .....	99
	A6.1 Sampling plan for Türkiye response .....	99
	A6.2 Sampling plan for NWS response.....	99
	A6.3 Sampling plan for SCO response .....	100
	Annex 7: Türkiye and Syria Country Report Outlines .....	102
	Annex 8: Final Evaluation Report Outline .....	103
	Annex 9: Sources consulted during inception .....	104
	Annex 10: People consulted during inception .....	106
	Annex 11: Terms of Reference .....	107

## List of acronyms

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience plan
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AAR	After Action Review
ADAP	Adolescent Development and Participation
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (Türkiye)
AoR	Area of Responsibility
AWP	Annual Work Plans
CA	Contribution Analysis
CCC	Core Commitments for Children
CEAP	Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CO	Country Office
COAR	Country Office Annual Report
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil Sector Organisation
DAPM	Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring
DHR	Division of Human Resources
DP	Development Partner
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
ECARO	Europe and Central Asia Regional Office
EMOPS	Emergency Operations
EMT	Emergency Management Team
EO	Evaluation Office
EPP	Emergency Preparedness Platform
EQ	Evaluation Question
ERG	Evaluation Research Group

ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FO	Field Office
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCA	Government Controlled Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GEROS	Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System
GoS	Government of Syria
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KII	Key Informant Interview
LNP	Local National Partners
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MENARO	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoNE	Ministry of National Education

MoSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGCA	Non-Government Controlled Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NWS	North-West Syria
OE	Outcome Evaluation
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
OP	Output
PCA	Programme Cooperation Agreement
PE	Process Evaluation
PFP	Private Fundraising and Partnerships
PG	Programme Group
PMM	Presidency of Migration Management
PPD	Public Partnerships Division
PPT	PowerPoint
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
QA	Quality Assurance
RAM	Results Assessment Module
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RHC	Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
RO	Regional Office
SBC	Social and Behaviour Change
SCHF	Syria Cross Border Humanitarian Fund
SCO	Syria Country Office
SD	Supply Division

SitRep	Situation Report
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
TCO	Türkiye Country Office
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRY	Turkish lira
UN	United Nations
UNDAC	UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution
UTBA	The Union of Turkish Bar Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WoS	Whole of Syria

# 1. Introduction, Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

## 1.1. Introduction

1. This inception report lays the foundation for evaluating UNICEF's Level 3 (L3) earthquake response in Syria and Türkiye. The evaluation approach has been designed based on 17 KIIs (see Annex 10), guidance from key evaluation stakeholders and a desk and context review. The report is based on the Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System (GEROS) specifications and the designed data collection tools will be subject to Itad and UNICEF's Ethical Review.<sup>2</sup>
2. **Section 1** of the report outlines the evaluation purpose and objectives including the identification of key users of the evaluation, overall objectives, scope, and main activities undertaken during the inception period. **Section 2** presents the context in Syria and Türkiye within which the earthquake took place. This section also explores UNICEF's evolving role and strategy in the L3 response. **Section 3** details the evaluation methodology and approach including how the evaluation proposes to measure outcomes and the evaluation architecture and focus. **Section 4** presents the proposed methodology, data collection tools and analysis. This section includes the evaluation criteria and main evaluation questions. **Section 5** outlines the sampling approach, principles and stakeholder mapping. It also includes the proposed sampling plans for data collection in Türkiye, Northwest Syria and Syria (Government Controlled Areas [GCAs]). **Section 6** considers evaluability and ethical considerations, including Itad data protection and privacy policies. **Section 7** outlines the approach to quality assurance and presents the risk and mitigation strategies for this evaluation. Finally, **Section 8** presents the evaluation timeline, work plan and team composition.

## 1.2. Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

3. This section presents the evaluation purpose and objectives including identification of key users of the evaluation.

### 1.2.1. Purpose and Key Users

4. The evaluation of UNICEF's L3 earthquake response has both an accountability and learning purpose. In terms of accountability, it fulfils the **requirement of the UNICEF Evaluation Policy (draft 2023)** whereby all L3 emergencies must be evaluated. The evaluation will assess the level of UNICEF performance against its envisaged objectives and the needs on the ground. The evaluation will gauge to what extent the preparedness and implementation of the response were congruent with UNICEF emergency procedures and related processes.
5. Regarding learning, the evaluation will aim to analyse the evidence pertaining to what worked and did not work about the response. This will inform the work of the UNICEF Syria and Türkiye country offices as well as of the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and Middle East and North Africa (MENA) regional offices, Whole of Syria Approach (WOS) and various divisions in UNICEF headquarters (HQ), especially with regards to their strategies,

---

<sup>2</sup> [Ethics Review Board | HML IRB Research & Ethics | United States \(healthmedialabirb.com\)](https://www.healthmedialabirb.com)

programming, operations, and humanitarian responses to other future sudden onset disasters.

6. The key users of this evaluation will be: UNICEF country offices in Türkiye and Syria, UNICEF regional offices in ECA and MENA, WoS team, UNICEF Office of Emergency Operations (EMOPS), UNICEF Programme Group (PG), Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring (DAPM), Private Fundraising and Partnerships (PFP), Public Partnerships Division (PPD), Division of Human Resources (DHR) and Supply Division (SD), Other UN agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), donors and interested Member States. Annex 1 outlines the expected uses of the evaluation in more detail.

### 1.2.2. Overall objectives

7. The **general objective** of the evaluation is to provide a comprehensive assessment of UNICEF's Level 3 (L3) earthquake response, overall, within Türkiye and within Syria (including Government Controlled Areas and Non-Government Controlled areas [NGCAs]), measured **against UNICEF's own mandate, corporate commitments, stated objectives and standard evaluation criteria**, including: **appropriateness, effectiveness, connectedness, coherence, and coordination**. The evaluation will also gauge the extent to which cross-cutting issues (gender, equity, AAP, PSEA, climate change and human rights) were systematically and meaningfully integrated in the response.
8. The evaluation is expected to make recommendations for immediate actions and for future crises, as relevant. For further details on the specific objectives of the evaluation, please refer to Section 4 of this report.

## 1.3. Evaluation Scope and Focus Areas

### 1.3.1. Scope

9. **Thematic scope:** The evaluation will look not only at the programmatic, operational, and cross-cutting dimensions (such as, advocacy) of the response since the L3 activation, but also at the preparedness actions that preceded the scale up. It will also include an assessment of the recovery efforts. The six evaluation areas covered in this evaluation are shown on the evaluation matrix in Annex 2.
10. **Geographical scope:** The evaluation will assess the responses in Türkiye and Syria and the leadership and support provided by HQ Divisions, Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) and Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO). While the programme document review will cover the entirety of the response, the primary data collection will concentrate on a discrete set of localities in Türkiye, Northwest Syria (in NGCAs) and in Syrian GCAs as indicated on the sampling framework in Section 5 and described in the evaluation focus in Section 3.1. The focus will be on areas directly affected by the earthquake as well as those hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs).
11. **Temporal scope:** The evaluation will focus on the period from the L3 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure from February 2023 to March 2024. However, attention will also be given to preparedness planning prior to the earthquake in February 2023.

### 1.3.2. Focus areas

12. The key informant interviews, ERG and country office kick-off meetings, and written feedback from UNICEF evaluation stakeholders has been valuable to reconciling evaluation time and budget considerations with the need to fully reflect on the specificities of the Türkiye and Syria L3 responses. Based on this feedback, and a recognition of the unique context of each region, the evaluation has developed a tailored approach that will be adopted for Syria CO led by Damascus, and NW Syria through the cross-border approach and Türkiye. The limitations, risks and mitigations strategies for this proposed approach are presented in Section 7.2. Risk and Mitigations Strategies and Section 6.1. Evaluability.
13. **Türkiye focus:** The UNICEF L3 response in Türkiye was operationalised within the context of supporting a strong government-led earthquake response in an upper-middle income country. While all the relevant evaluation questions will be touched upon in this assessment, a heightened focus will be on the **connectedness criteria** in the Evaluation Matrix (**considerations on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus**). The key line of enquiry will be to look at how the response has linked to longer term development goals in UNICEF programming in Türkiye. The **coherence criteria (positioning with Government partners)** will also be prioritised. The evaluation design takes into account the importance of assessing UNICEF's positioning vis-a-vis a strong government response and will explore the effectiveness of UNICEF's complementary role in the Government led-response.
14. These areas of focus will cascade to the data collection phase where it is intended that KIs with government interlocutors and partners in Ankara, Gaziantep and in the four most-earthquake affected provinces will be an important source of data. In addition to the key informants identified in the stakeholder mapping (Section 5.2), primary data will also be collected from affected communities who have received UNICEF earthquake assistance (in temporary settlements ).
15. **Syria Focus:** The UNICEF L3 response in Syria (operationalised from Damascus and the Field Offices) took place mostly in what is referred to in this report as Government Controlled Areas. These areas have been subject to long-term protracted humanitarian crisis with high numbers of displaced persons. While all relevant evaluation questions will be covered in this evaluation, a keen focus will be on the evaluation **criteria of coherence (positioning with Government partners) and the criteria of connectedness (considerations focused more closely on resilience building)**.
16. This approach will cascade to the data collection phase where the focus will be on (remote) KIs with ministerial interlocutors and implementing partners (IPs) (see Section 5.2 for a full list of identified stakeholders). In consultation with the UNICEF evaluation stakeholders and considering the need to rationalise the resources and time in this evaluation, it has been decided that earthquake-affected populations will not be interviewed in GCAs in Syria. This was also decided due to the anticipated movement of those affected by the earthquake to return to their homes or secondary displacement, making it difficult to identify those who received UNICEF assistance. Instead, this data will be collected in NWS. The Evaluation Team believes that this approach will provide a valuable learning opportunity to understand the response in NGCAs of NWS.
17. Northwest Syria Focus: The UNICEF L3 response in NWS was operationalised by UNICEF MENARO Gaziantep Outpost and its Implementing Partners using a cross-border approach. NWS is referred to in this report as a Non-Government Controlled Areas and has been subject to long-term humanitarian crises and a large, fluid IDP population. While all relevant evaluation questions will be touched upon, there will be a focus in NWS on how UNICEF has

navigated the operational complexities of a cross-border L3 response in concert with its partners. There will be a heightened focus on the evaluation **criteria of coordination (particularly in the context of the WoS and effective partnerships)**. Data collection will take place in NWS as described in the sampling plan in Section 5.4. In congruence with UNICEF's do no harm policies, the sampled IPs in NWS will be coded to protect their anonymity. This approach is described in more detail in the Risk and Mitigation Strategies in Section 7.2.

## 1.4. Evaluation Outputs

18. A particularity of this L3 evaluation is that it covers two countries with highly distinct operating environments, each of which is in a separate region and placed under different regional offices. In reconciling its coverage across these diverse contexts, the Evaluation Team has had to agree an approach with UNICEF stakeholders that reconciles time and budget considerations with the need to fully reflect the specificities of the Turkish and Syrian L3 responses.
19. As highlighted above, during the inception period, it was agreed that reporting for the evaluation will be done in three parts. First, one report will be drafted for each of the two countries covered. These two reports will speak to the common evaluation framework, and address evaluation questions that are (mostly) the same for both Türkiye in Syria. However, in responding to these questions, the country reports will enable analysis to be adapted and fully contextualised, so that it is specific to each environment (Syria, NWS and Türkiye). For example, the relevance of each evaluation question may vary across the two environments; accordingly, for both Türkiye and Syria, some questions will be prioritised over others to ensure the best thematic fit with each context.
20. In consultation with the key UNICEF evaluation stakeholders, it has been agreed that the Syria report will include findings for the Whole of Syria response which includes operations in GCA from the Syria Country Office in Damascus as well as operations for NW Syria from Gaziantep hub. This reflects certain aspects of the response, such as information management, reporting and resource mobilisation, which were coordinated from Damascus for all operations across Syria. The evaluation will not compare and contrast findings between the response led from Damascus in GCAs and with that of the response led from the MENARO Outpost Office in Gaziantep into NWS (in NGCAs). However, the report will carefully delineate response activities in both regions of Syria in one report.
21. A third report (Final Evaluation Report) will then be drafted, drawing on the two country reports. Rather than being only a summary of the country reports, the final report will draw focus to thematic areas selected or their corporate-wide relevance. It will draw on evidence from Türkiye and Syria to support findings and recommendations specific to these areas and will formulate recommendations for immediate actions and for future crises, as relevant. The Final Evaluation Report will review UNICEF systems and processes that typically come to bear in all L3 responses, such as those in the following three broad categories:
  1. Preparedness tools (EQ 1.1.3); L3 activation and roll-out of the Emergency Procedures (EQs 2.2, 2.2.6)
  2. Needs assessments and targeting (EQ 1.1); alignment of HAC with UN-wide Flash and other appeals (EQ 1.1.2)
  3. Internal coordination among country offices/regional offices/HQ (EQ 6.1, 6.1.2) – especially around early onset resource mobilisation (EQ 2.2.2), HR surge (EQ 2.2.1) and Supply & Logistics (EQ 2.2.3).

22. The proposed templates for each of these reports are in Annexes 7 and 8.

## 1.5. Key activities undertaken during the inception period

23. The evaluation of UNICEF's earthquake L3 response in two very different country contexts has required a carefully tailored approach to capture both the complexities of these contexts while comprehensively answering the key evaluation questions. In this regard, the Evaluation Team has undertaken a desk review, context review and data mapping (see Annex 9 for a list of sources consulted) during the inception period. A total of 17 KIIs have been conducted with UNICEF staff (see Annex 10) with additional interviews planned for the week starting 18 March. During the inception period it was decided with the Evaluation Office (EO), in consultation with the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), that the outputs of this evaluation would be adjusted. There will still be three reports, as envisaged in the ToR. However, the two country reports will be more detailed and formulated to answer key priority lines of enquiry as articulated in feedback from country office stakeholders. A third report, the final evaluation report, will then be drafted drawing on the two country reports.
24. During the inception period, the Evaluation Team has held iterative meetings with UNICEF TCO (including Gaziantep Field Office), SCO, MENARO (Gaziantep Outpost) and HQ personnel to conduct a stakeholder mapping and identify a feasible and appropriate sampling approach for the data collection. A challenging aspect of the sampling design is that affected populations in both countries in temporary camps (or temporary settlements in the case of Türkiye) are highly mobile and thus identifying UNICEF earthquake-related service users is complex.

## 2. Context

25. This section presents the context in Syria and Türkiye within which the earthquake took place. It further explores UNICEF's evolving role and strategy in the response.

### 2.1. Syria

#### The earthquake and its effect

26. On 6 and 20 February 2023, powerful earthquakes hit Southeast Türkiye and Northwest Syria (NWS), causing widespread damage and destruction in both countries<sup>3</sup>. The earthquakes were followed by aftershocks that affected at least 8.8 million people in Syria<sup>4</sup>. Of these affected populations, 41% were children under 18 years of age, and 11% elderly above the age of 60. Moreover, 48% of the population were women and girls<sup>5</sup>. This further exacerbated the already major humanitarian crisis brought about by the protracted conflict.

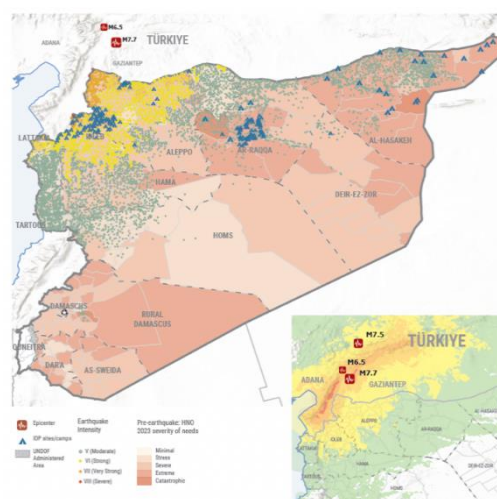


Figure 1: Earthquake intensity by community (OCHA, Flash Appeal Syria - February - May 2023)

<sup>3</sup> OCHA, "Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Report No. 6, As of 3 March 2023". 2023

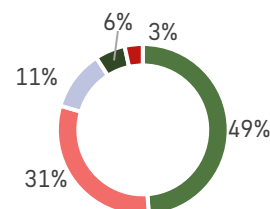
<sup>4</sup> OCHA, Syria Flash Appeal, *Syria Flash Appeal Syrian Arab Republic*, 2023

<sup>5</sup> OCHA, Earthquake rapid assessment – HCT response area. 2023.

27. The earthquake impacted ten governorates in Syria, comprising 43 districts and 170 sub-districts, and all were exposed to shaking levels V to VII on the modified Mercalli Intensity scale. The Governorate of Aleppo – consisting of 4.2 million people – was the most affected area in the country, in addition to approximately 3 million people in Idlib Governorate. Over 1,700 buildings were destroyed in north-west Syria and more than 5,700 buildings were partially destroyed<sup>6</sup>. In addition to impacting 4.5 million people living in north-west Syria, up to 4 million people in the Government of Syria controlled areas were also affected, and more than 260,000 in the north-east areas of the country<sup>7</sup>.
28. The earthquake resulted in more than 677,000 internal displacements in Syria, which is almost four times more than the total number of displacements resulting from disaster in the country since 2014. The majority of IDPs were from Aleppo, Idlib and Lattakia Governorates, which are the same locations where more than 50% of all conflict-IDPs reside. In NWS, there were more limited areas for people to move to, whereas in the government-controlled areas of Aleppo and Lattakia more displacements took place towards the southern governorates of Syria, including Dar'a and As-Sweida. Areas in rural Damascus and Damascus governorates were also affected by the earthquake<sup>8</sup>. Annex 5 provides a detailed analysis of the humanitarian consequences of the earthquake for children and their families in the terms of food insecurity, health and nutrition, WASH, education, and social protection.

### The international humanitarian aid context post-earthquake

29. As of March 2023, there were 88 partners assisting the most affected people in Syria<sup>9</sup>. While the humanitarian community has been adapting to address the humanitarian needs on the ground, many of those responding have either lost colleagues, had their offices damaged, or were forced to relocate to safe areas.



■ NNGOs  
■ UN Agencies  
■ Red Cross/ Red Crescent  
■ INGOs  
■ GoS

Figure 2: Partners responding to the earthquakes in Syria (OCHA, [Syrian Arab Republic Earthquake response dashboard](#). 6 Feb- 23 Mar 2023)

30. Between February and May 2023, a total of US\$397.6 million was needed to support over 4.9 million people in most need. Both immediate and flexible funding was needed for humanitarian organisations to address the critical needs on the ground. To respond directly, many organisations re-positioned their funding towards the earthquake, despite some of resources targeting already extremely vulnerable populations. On 7 February, the regional Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated US\$25 million and an additional US\$25 million on 10 February for Syria only. However, the Syria Cross Border Humanitarian Fund (SCHF) had no resources when the earthquake struck, and the Syria Humanitarian Fund only had US\$5 million which was directly used for the earthquake response<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> OCHA, Syria Flash Appeal, [Syria Flash Appeal Syrian Arab Republic](#), 2023

<sup>7</sup> OCHA, Syria Flash Appeal, [Syria Flash Appeal Syrian Arab Republic](#), 2023

<sup>8</sup> Andre, C. and Borsig, K (2023) "Shaken to the core in Syria" IDMC. 2023.

<sup>9</sup> OCHA, [Syrian Arab Republic Earthquake response dashboard](#). 6 Feb- 23 Mar 2023.

<sup>10</sup> OCHA, Syria Flash Appeal, [Syria Flash Appeal Syrian Arab Republic](#), 2023

31. Humanitarian organisations worked hard to support response efforts in Syria, including through search and rescue efforts, provision of first aid, trauma care and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), food, shelter, non-food items, health care, WASH and protection support. Sector partners worked closely with local authorities to complete needs assessments across the earthquake affected areas. The health, WASH, Early Recovery and Livelihoods, and shelter partners in humanitarian country team- (HCT-) coordinated areas also supported government committees to conduct safety checks on buildings and other infrastructure such as water reservoirs and water tanks<sup>11</sup>. Many Syrian NGOs have also taken the forefront of the response<sup>12</sup>.

### UNICEF's evolving role and strategy

32. UNICEF Syria follows a Whole of Syria Approach (WoS)<sup>13</sup> in its programming in Syria and places priority on areas that have been identified as high severity. UNICEF Syria leads the Education, Nutrition and WASH sectors/clusters as well as the Child Protection Area of Responsibility<sup>14</sup>. UNICEF Syria has gradually implemented early recovery programming in Syria while continuing to focus on humanitarian assistance, which includes the response to both the Cholera outbreak and the earthquake. By adopting this nexus approach, linkages between the needs-based emergency response and basic service restoration, resilience building, and social cohesion is strengthened<sup>15</sup>.
33. The gravity of the humanitarian needs in Syria have further worsened by the earthquakes that hit Türkiye and Syria in February 2023<sup>16</sup>. According to the Humanitarian Action for Children, UNICEF needed a total of US\$ 468.5 million in 2023, to provide lifesaving support to 7.8 million people (of whom 5 million are children). Of the total funding requirements, only 44.4% was made available, and the highest funding needs were for WASH, health, and education as these sectors required funds for rehabilitation and restoration works due to the earthquake, in addition, protection concerns continue to be a priority<sup>17</sup>.
34. During the first six months of the 2023, UNICEF was able to reach more than 6.8 million people, including 1.9 million girls and 1.7 million boys. Prioritisation was given to families in inaccessible areas that were most severely affected, with 100,000 people reached in areas difficult to access and 2.3 in areas that were moderately accessible<sup>18</sup>. Moreover, UNICEF was able to respond to the immediate needs of communities affected by the earthquakes within hours of the disaster and swiftly scaled up its earthquake emergency response. This response continues to be incorporated within UNICEF's early recovery programming with a focus on restoring essential services, building resilience, and improving social cohesion in communities<sup>19</sup>.
35. Prior to the coordination that took place with UN needs assessments, UNICEF Syria capitalised on its field staff and partners to conduct rapid needs assessments to better

---

<sup>11</sup> OCHA, Syria Flash Appeal, [Syria Flash Appeal Syrian Arab Republic](#), 2023

<sup>12</sup> OCHA, Syria Flash Appeal, [Syria Flash Appeal Syrian Arab Republic](#), 2023

<sup>13</sup> UNICEF carries out its humanitarian response through the Syria CO based in Damascus and its six Field Offices, in addition to the Gaziantep office (which is a MENARO Outpost Office situated in Türkiye) and the Whole of Syria office in Amman, Jordan.

<sup>14</sup> Under the Humanitarian Country Team's (UNCT's) framework, which is led by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

<sup>15</sup> UNICEF Syria, Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2023 Revision 1, June 2023.

<sup>16</sup> UNICEF, Whole of Syria, Humanitarian Situation Report. January – June 2023. 2023

<sup>17</sup> UNICEF Syria, Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2023 Revision 1, June 2023.

<sup>18</sup> UNICEF, Whole of Syria, Humanitarian Situation Report. January – June 2023. 2023

<sup>19</sup> UNICEF Syria, Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2023 Revision 1, June 2023.

understand the effects of the earthquake and plan for a response<sup>20</sup>. WASH assessments were carried out to inform programming through the identification of immediate needs for water trucking to temporary shelters and other displacement sites and the assessments were carried out to identify needed repair works for water and sewerage networks and to monitor the quality of the water with the local authorities<sup>21</sup>. UNICEF Syria's priority response activities in WASH included providing water trucking to shelters and affected communities in Aleppo, Hama, Idlib, Latakia and Tartous governorates, in addition to distributing non-food items to ensure that basic hygiene and water purification was present at the household level. UNICEF Syria also provided water pumping into the network as a temporary solution until the elevated tanks were reinstalled. Surveillance of water quality was carried out and rapid repairs to the water and sewerage networks took place to facilitate the phasing out of water trucking and prevent any water contamination from taking place. In NWS, UNICEF scaled up water trucking operations to increase reach from 175,000 to 732,000 persons. UNICEF also rehabilitated WASH facilities – that were gender sensitive – for people in temporary settlements. Between January to June 2023, a total of 1,410,859 million people, including 604,221 in NWS were able to access safe water. Moreover, UNICEF Syria increased its community engagement and communication activities to raise awareness on good hygiene practices and safe handling of water<sup>22</sup>.

36. In the area of Health, UNICEF Syria focused on life saving interventions – including the provision of medical supplies, medical check-ups, and vaccinations – to affected populations. Furthermore, UNICEF Syria provided medical supplies to primary health care centres, collective shelters, and referral hospitals. UNICEF Syria also increased availability of health services through the provision of static health centres and mobile medical teams, as well as supporting the rehabilitation of primary health centres and capacity building of health workers on maternal and child health care. UNICEF Syria also engaged with communities through various modalities such as community volunteers and youth networks, expressive art sessions, and engaging with communities remotely to prevent the spread of communicable diseases such as Cholera. Other interventions carried out included promoting routine vaccination and breastfeeding and other healthy practices<sup>23</sup>. In NWS, vaccination campaigns for cholera, polio and measles were carried out<sup>24</sup>.
37. In the area of Nutrition, UNICEF Syria focused on interventions to prevent child mortality and morbidity attributed to malnutrition. To achieve this, UNICEF Syria targeted more than 1 million people (including 452,000 children) in Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Tartous and Latakia with preventative and curative nutrition services. Rapid nutrition assessments were carried out and high energy biscuits distributed to children aged 24–59 months as well as pregnant and lactating women, in addition to supplying lipid-based nutrient supplements for children aged 6–23 months. UNICEF Syria also focused on interventions that protected, promoted, and supported best breastfeeding practices by providing emergency feeding for infants and young child in the communities affected by the earthquake. UNICEF Syria and its partners also continued to monitor, detect, and provide treatment for acute malnutrition, as well as

---

<sup>20</sup> UNICEF, UNICEF Syria Earthquake response: Internal after action review summary note, June 2023.

<sup>21</sup> UNICEF, UNICEF Syria Earthquake response: Internal after action review summary note, June 2023.

<sup>22</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

<sup>23</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

<sup>24</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

providing preventative nutrition supplies and IYCF programmes<sup>25</sup>. In NWS, UNICEF provided multiple micronutrient supplementation to address the increase in micronutrient deficiencies among children. Moreover, through the Cash Plus Nutrition programme, the Agency was able to improve access to and awareness of suitable nutritionally balanced diets for pregnant and lactating women and caregivers of children under two years of age in NWS.

38. With regards to Education, UNICEF Syria prioritised the safe reopening of schools affected by the earthquake in Aleppo, Hama, Latakia, Homs and Idlib to ensure that children could return to their schooling in a safe environment with the required gender sensitive WASH facilities. School safety assessments were conducted, and repairs and rehabilitation carried out to ensure a safe environment for students in coordination with the WASH Sector. In NWS, UNICEF set up temporary learning spaces for children to attend classes<sup>26</sup>. Furthermore, health and safety awareness was provided in coordination with the child protection, WASH and health sectors. UNICEF Syria also collaborated with education partners, to ensure that children who missed out on their learning were able to take part in catch up and remedial support lessons, which also had MHPSS integrated into them. Teachers and education personnel were also trained on providing MHPSS and learning recovery<sup>27</sup>.
39. UNICEF Syria also contributes to improving access to skills development programming and meaningful engagement of young people – particularly those not in education, employment, and training – through opportunities to promote innovation, develop entrepreneurial and technical vocational skills, as well as social, civic and digital engagement and sports for development<sup>28</sup>.
40. In the area of Social Protection, UNICEF Syria was able to provide emergency cash assistance 96 hours after the earthquake hit Syria. UNICEF Syria continued providing cash relief to affected 333,000 people (66,600 families) in Aleppo, Hama, Idlib and the coastal regions of the country to address their winterisation needs. Unconditional cash assistance was offered to the most vulnerable families. Case management support and referral to social services was also provided to families with vulnerable children displaced because of the earthquake. UNICEF Syria also collaborated with its protection partners to ensure that girls, boys, women, men, and frontline workers in Aleppo, Idlib, Hama and Latakia and other areas affected by the earthquake had access to MHPSS services. Referrals and case management also focused on children without parental care, and tracing and reunification or the necessary alternative care support was also offered. Furthermore, Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) messaging on awareness of child protection areas was carried out with the objective of reducing the level of stress and risks of violence against children, family separation and gender-based violence (GBV) and negative coping strategies<sup>29</sup>.
41. The evaluation will sample across all of UNICEF Syria's earthquake response sectors highlighted above. In terms of the wider humanitarian response, understanding UNICEF Syria's roles within this architecture will be important in terms of advocacy, cluster/sector<sup>30</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

<sup>26</sup> UNICEF Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report, January – June 2023.

<sup>27</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

<sup>28</sup> UNICEF, [Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot ADAP](#). January–October 2023.

<sup>29</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

<sup>30</sup> The traditional cluster system is referred to as “sectors” in GCAs in Syria.

coordination (and leadership), joint needs assessments and targeting. The evaluation will carefully delineate between the response into NWS that was across the border (from Gaziantep) and the response led from Damascus (and Field Offices) into GCAs.

## 2.2. Türkiye

### The implications of the earthquake on a middle–higher income country hosting refugee populations

42. Türkiye hosts one of the highest number of refugees globally, with more than 3.6 million refugees residing in the country, most of whom are Syrian refugees who have fled the conflict in Syria. Moreover, 98% of refugees in Türkiye reside in urban and peri-urban, and rural parts of the country.<sup>31</sup> The destruction brought by the earthquakes to the same urban locations has further exacerbated the economic burden among families and caused an additional displacement of 3.3 million people<sup>32</sup>. These conditions have also increased risks of GBV and the perpetuation of harmful coping practices such as reducing food intake, early marriage and child labour. Before the earthquakes, around 40% of households in certain earthquake affected areas of Türkiye were living below the poverty line. This number is likely to rise to 50% without continued support from local and international stakeholders<sup>33</sup>.

43. The devastating earthquakes that struck Türkiye in February 2023 affected around 15.8 million people, including 1.7 million refugees hosted in 11 provinces<sup>34</sup>. More than 1.9 million people were also forced to evacuate<sup>35</sup> as the earthquakes and the aftershocks led to more than 50,000 deaths (including at least 53, 537 people in Türkiye and 7,259 in Syria<sup>36</sup>) and 100,000 injuries<sup>37</sup>. The earthquakes also took place during a politicised period, with the upcoming elections set to take place in May 2023<sup>38</sup>.



Figure 3: 2023 Earthquakes displacement overview (IOM, *2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview – Türkiye (March 2023)*)

44. Beyond the humanitarian impact of the disaster, direct losses are estimated at US\$ 34.2 billion, excluding economic costs<sup>39</sup>. The implications of the earthquakes on human resources were also great, as up to two million people migrated from the earthquake affected regions. Türkiye also saw a reduction of 16% in the country's economic activity in the earthquake

<sup>31</sup> UNHCR, *Türkiye Overview*. Accessed 2024.

<sup>32</sup> ILO, Office for Türkiye, *The effects of the February 2023 earthquake on the labour market in Türkiye*. 2023

<sup>33</sup> UNICEF, *100 days after earthquakes hit Türkiye and Syria, millions of children continue to face desperate conditions*. 2023

<sup>34</sup> UNICEF, AGFUND Project Application Form, "Ensuring immediate child protection humanitarian assistance to earthquake-affected children, adolescents and their families in Türkiye". 2023

<sup>35</sup> OCHA, *"Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Report No. 6, As of 3 March 2023"*. 2023

<sup>36</sup> Medical Corps International, *Syria/Turkey Earthquakes Situation Update #7, As of 8 March, 2023*. 2023; *Presidency of Strategy and Budget report*. 2024

<sup>37</sup> Amnesty International, *Türkiye: people with disabilities neglected in humanitarian response to devastating earthquake*. 2023

<sup>38</sup> Aydıntaşbaş, A. "Letters from Istanbul: Turkey has difficult years ahead." Brookings. 2023

<sup>39</sup> Elgazzar, H. *Can shocks accelerate human capital and jobs transformation in Türkiye?* World Bank Blogs, 2023

affected areas in comparison to working hours in 2021. Moreover, according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the earthquake would reduce home labour income of the earthquake affected areas by more than 2,859 million Turkish Lira (around US\$150 million) per month<sup>40</sup>.

45. The earthquakes had major repercussions on the country's achievements over the past decades, particularly within the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This includes achieving targets on poverty eradication, ensuring food security, and enhancing nutrition, as well as making sure that women and men have equal opportunities, and access to quality education and health services by 2030<sup>41</sup>. Annex 5 provides a detailed analysis of the humanitarian consequences of the earthquake for children and their families in the terms of food insecurity, health and nutrition, WASH, education, and social protection.

### The international humanitarian aid context post-earthquakes

46. The Government of Türkiye has led the response to the earthquakes, and the international humanitarian community has supported it in the provision of immediate assistance to affected populations<sup>42</sup>. On 16 February, the United Nations (UN) launched a US\$1 billion Flash Appeal for Türkiye to assist 5.2 million people across the 11 most affected provinces.<sup>43</sup> However, one month after the earthquakes, on 6 March 2023, the appeal was only 12.1% funded with US\$121.8 million<sup>44</sup>.

### UNICEF's evolving role and strategy

47. UNICEF Türkiye was able to swiftly activate its emergency response directly after the earthquakes hit Türkiye, delivering lifesaving interventions and continuing in its provision of care to people in need. The Agency expedited resource mobilisation efforts and partnerships, particularly with municipalities and the private sector, to meet the immediate needs of children and women, while at the same time, protecting their long-term well-being and bringing back a sense of normalcy<sup>45</sup>. By the end of 2023, UNICEF had 75 active partners and the Agency was able to raise US\$ 131 million plus an additional US\$ 16.1 million reprogrammed for the earthquake response, amounting to a total of US\$ 147.1 million against the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal of US\$ 196 million<sup>46</sup>.
48. UNICEF's strategy in Türkiye has been to support a government-led response, align itself and capitalise on existing national systems, interventions, capacities, and partnerships in order to respond to the massive needs that resulted from the earthquakes. UNICEF provided lifesaving humanitarian assistance through supplies, technical backstopping, and through providing services, working together with local authorities in the affected areas to make sure that the response was inclusive and age and gender sensitive. This included **water sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**, **health and nutrition, protection, education**, early childhood development and **social protection** (through humanitarian cash)<sup>47</sup>. As well as focusing on the 10 earthquake affected provinces, UNICEF also targeted provinces that hosted and offered

---

<sup>40</sup> ILO, Office for Türkiye, [The effects of the February 2023 earthquake on the labour market in Türkiye](#). 2023

<sup>41</sup> The World Bank, UNDP, EU, Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment.

<sup>42</sup> OCHA, "[Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes, Situation Report No. 7, As of 6 March 2023](#)". 2023

<sup>43</sup> OCHA, "[Flash Appeal: Türkiye Earthquake \(February - April 2023\)](#)". 2023

<sup>44</sup> OCHA Financial Tracking Services, "[Türkiye Flash Appeal](#)". 2023

<sup>45</sup> UNICEF, 2023 End of Year Results Summary Extended Narrative Türkiye (COAR 2023). 2023

<sup>46</sup> UNICEF, 2023 End of Year Results Summary Extended Narrative Türkiye (COAR 2023). 2023

<sup>47</sup> UNICEF, Humanitarian Action for Children. Türkiye Earthquake Response. 2023.

services to people from the affected areas. Sectoral assessments were also carried out in coordination with the Government and the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC). The assessments involved identifying urgent gaps in services and support needed for immediate response<sup>48</sup>.

49. UNICEF focused on providing **safe drinking water**, in coordination with government partners and accredited NGOs working in the provinces. The Agency also supported the establishment of critical WASH facilities, supplies, and solid waste management within major buildings such as health care facilities, temporary accommodation centres (TACs) and other collective establishments used to shelter people. To note, prior to the earthquake, UNICEF in Türkiye was not implementing WASH programmes. The **health and nutrition** response also focused on ensuring continued provision of essential primary health care services, routine health, nutrition, and immunisation services as well as raising awareness on the importance of young child feeding.
50. **Child protection** interventions highlighted the need to address urgent protection concerns, evacuate vulnerable children, strengthen capacities of national counterparts to identify and provide individualised care to unaccompanied and separated children, and violence against boys, girls, and women prevention, risk mitigation and response with a focus on GBV and MHPSS to adolescents, parents, and caregivers, as well as the establishment of age and gender specific spaces to allow UNICEF and its partners to provide integrated support. Furthermore, the Agency also supported the government to ensure continued **education**, early childhood development services and learning within the TACs, as well as offering both recreational and teaching/learning materials, and support to enhance capacities of educational personnel on MHPSS and referral mechanisms. UNICEF, in collaboration with the government, also mobilised youth volunteers in its response in the earthquake affected regions. The Agency prioritised the immediate provision of critically needed supplies to ensure the well-being of children, young people, and facilities. This included winter clothes for infants, children, and adolescents, as well as other non-food items such as blankets, heaters, and other supplies identified by the UN, the Government, and other partners.
51. The evaluation will sample across all of UNICEF Türkiye's earthquake response sectors highlighted above. In terms of the wider humanitarian response, understanding UNICEF Türkiye's roles within this architecture will be important in terms of advocacy, sector coordination (and leadership), joint needs assessments and targeting. **A key focus of the evaluation in Türkiye will be to look at how UNICEF has supported and positioned itself with a strong government-led response.**

### 3. Approach and Methodology

52. This section outlines the evaluation methodology and approach including how the evaluation proposes to measure outcomes and the evaluation architecture and focus.

#### 3.1. Approach

53. In its design, the evaluation will be guided by the questions articulated in the ToR and UNICEF stakeholder feedback with the aim of ensuring the findings and recommendations

---

<sup>48</sup> UNICEF, Humanitarian Action for Children. Türkiye Earthquake Response. 2023.

are relevant, actionable and can measurably support decisions by the relevant UNICEF stakeholders. To help achieve this, the evaluation will follow three core principles:

- Learning and utilisation-focused to ensure the generation of practical solutions to support UNICEF HQ, regional and country offices to tackle challenges in the rollout of L3 emergency responses and improve the quality of their humanitarian operations.
- Field-focused to ensure the evaluation adds as much value as possible to improvements and innovations at the field level, for the benefit of those most affected by emergency humanitarian crises.
- Participatory to ensure broad-based buy-in and ownership of the evaluation’s findings and recommendations by UNICEF stakeholders. As noted below, a participatory approach is also key to mitigating the methodological limitations inherent in the evaluation.

54. As illustrated in Figure 4 below, the evaluation will draw on two distinct approaches to arrive at its findings and recommendations: a Process Evaluation (PE) and an Outcome Evaluation (OE). Each of these perspectives will serve to generate complementary insights on key dimensions of the L3 responses. They will draw on a body of evidence collected from the field by the Evaluation Team, through well-established tools and methods (described in Section 4).

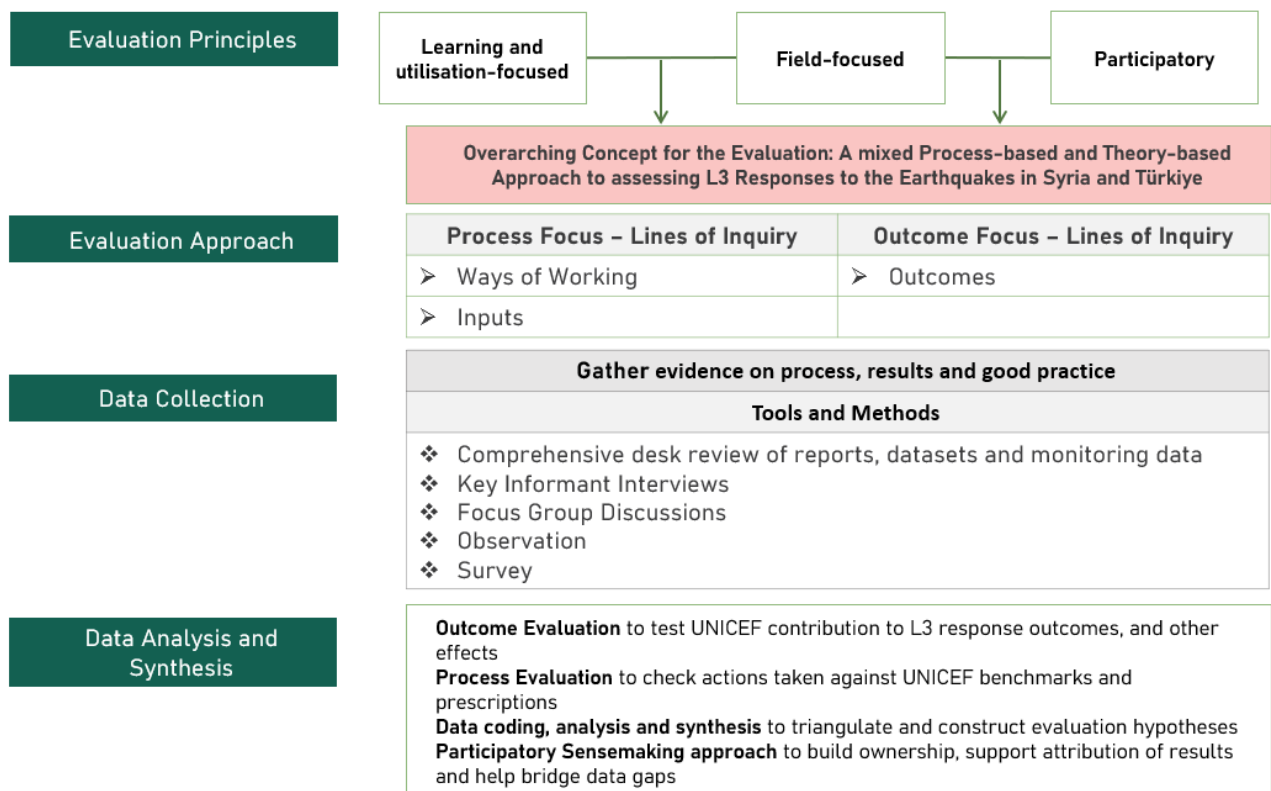


Figure 4: Overview of the evaluation’s approach.

55. The evaluation will adopt a process outlook to examine the implementation of UNICEF’s L3 response to the earthquake in Syria and Türkiye. In doing so, it will assess measures taken in the L3 responses against the relevant UNICEF policy guidance and prescriptions (such as, the Emergency Procedures). This will allow the Evaluation Team to determine whether actions taken as part of the responses have been carried out as intended.

56. This will then be complemented by outcome analysis, to help determine whether, and to what extent, actions prescribed and provided for by L3 activation have had the desired outcome-level results. For the Outcome Evaluation, we are proposing the use of a light touch Contribution Analysis (CA). As highlighted in our approach diagram above, CA will help to assess whether, and to what extent, UNICEF activities have supported the intended outcomes in the L3 response and followed the expected results pathways.
57. For this evaluation, we feel that CA can usefully complement a process approach, by offering a broader perspective on results obtained. While a process evaluation focuses tightly on UNICEF actions and their adherence to set prescriptions, CA will allow a more open-ended view of factors that have come to bear – both positively and negatively – on L3 response outcomes, capturing contextual factors and unintended consequences that have emerged during the response.
58. To support the above approaches, a theory-based model needs to be developed, outlining the key steps and assumptions implied in a successful L3 emergency activation and response. This will then be used to structure our approach and lines of inquiry. Rather than developing a full theory of change (ToC), which would be excessively complex in the context of the country programmes examined, we have constructed below a simplified logic model, which we have based on key elements of UNICEF's Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure (CEAP).<sup>49</sup>

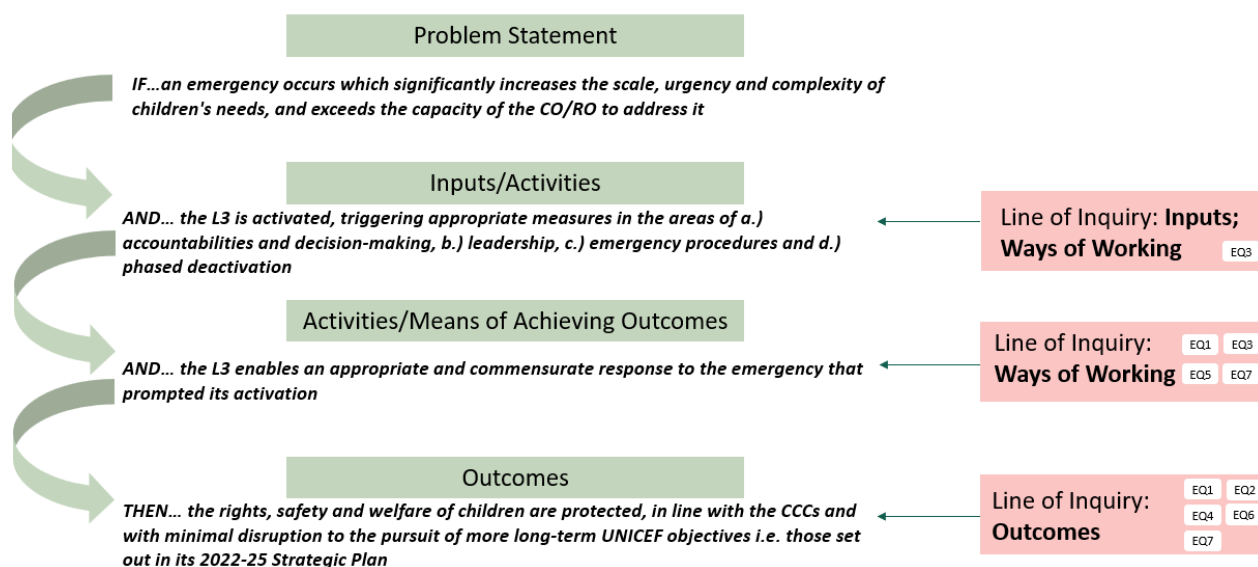


Figure 5: Logic Model

59. This simplified logic model tracks the key assumptions in a successful L3 activation, and allows its process and outcome dimensions to be distinguished at three levels:
60. Outcomes: We will take a child-centred view on outcome-level results achieved in the L3 responses. In assessing these results, our main framework of reference will be the UNICEF HACs and revised country plans for Syria and Türkiye. For example, we will look at the issue

<sup>49</sup> This model was also used in the evaluation of the UNICEF L3 response in Afghanistan (2023).

of equity in programming across these response plans. In doing so, we will examine any trade-offs made between quality (depth) and scope (breadth) of programme coverage, and the ways contextual factors –such as access constraints—have ultimately impacted on these. We will also look at the end-results of mechanisms put in place to support key UNICEF policy objectives, such as for example accountability to affected groups, and the extent to which they enable these groups to have a voice in programming. Further illustrations of the thematic areas where we will apply an outcomes-oriented lens are provided in the Evaluations Questions (see Section 4.1 below).

61. Ways of working: We will employ a process evaluation to gauge the alignment of L3 response activities with UNICEF policies, primarily referencing the CCCs and other relevant procedures like CEAP. Our focus extends to assessing cross-cutting themes' pursuit and programme-level processes supporting them, especially regarding gender mainstreaming within UNICEF and affected groups. Additionally, we will evaluate the integration of conflict-sensitivity and development within L3 operations, utilising CCC and other key policy documents as benchmarks for assessment. These documents will span the range of sectors and thematic areas covered by the evaluation, and will, for example, include such key prescriptive guidance as the *2016 UNICEF Conflict sensitivity and Peacebuilding, Programming Guide*<sup>50</sup>, the *2018 UNICEF Guidance on Risk-Informed Programming*<sup>51</sup>, or the *2019 UNICEF Procedure on Linking Humanitarian and Development*<sup>52</sup>.
62. Inputs: By *inputs*, we refer to assets which UNICEF has at its disposal to support and advance the L3 response. This encompasses budgetary provisions, human resources (HR), sectoral expertise including regional office advisory support, organisational and logistical capabilities, and administrative support systems. Inputs will be examined through both a process and outcome lens. In a process perspective, the aim will be to assess whether these inputs have been used efficiently and economically. From an outcome perspective, the contribution of these inputs to outcome-level results will be assessed.

### 3.2. Measuring Outcomes: A feasibility Assessment

63. The approach described above aims to reflect the importance placed on outcomes by the UNICEF Evaluation Office, in line with UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2022-2025. A focus on outcome-level results is central both to UNICEF operations and to their evaluation on the ground. In an important way, results provide the perspective needed for purpose-driven learning and knowledge-generation, as enabled by evaluation work.
64. Weighing against the value of outcome-level results measurement are the significant methodological challenges involved. While typical of L3 contexts, the scope of this evaluation is broad and spans a wide range of diverse results pathways across multiple thematic areas, programme sectors and operating environments. The complexity and fluidity of the Syria and Türkiye contexts during the L3 responses, and the high number of actors involved, make these pathways difficult to untangle, and can make attribution – and sometimes even contribution – difficult to establish. In complex emergency settings such as those of Syria and Türkiye, data and evidence gaps are also likely to compound the challenge.

---

<sup>50</sup> Published in November 2016.

<sup>51</sup> Published in April 2018

<sup>52</sup> Published in February 2019

65. The evaluation will aim to mitigate this challenge through its proactive application of participatory approaches to analysis and sensemaking. Where the evidence collected provides a basis for plausible causal claims, these will be tested and validated in discussion with UNICEF stakeholders, during sensemaking events held at set times in the evaluation's data collection and analysis phases. This participatory approach will help ensure that the evaluation's findings and recommendations are collectively owned and can reliably inform the decision making to follow.

## 4. Methodology Tools and Analysis

66. The following section presents the proposed methodology, data collection tools and analysis. This section includes the evaluation criteria and main evaluation questions.

### 4.1. Overarching Evaluation Questions

67. The evaluation matrix is formulated against the five evaluation criteria of appropriateness, effectiveness, connectedness, coherence, and coordination. There is an additional sixth area that focuses on cross-cutting themes. This is in line with the proposed evaluation criteria and questions outlined in the ToR (Annex 11). However, as noted above, some sub-questions have been adapted to the different contexts of the countries/regions and reflect stakeholder priority areas in this evaluation. The Itad technical proposal suggested consolidating the EQs relating to cross-cutting themes and the EQs related to the nexus. Based on feedback from the ERG/Country Offices, and the recognised importance of focusing on these areas, the matrix has been revised to more closely reflect that provided in the UNICEF ToR.

68. The full Evaluation Matrix in Annex 2 presents the sub-questions, key data sources and proposed data collection tools for the questions. In line with previous Itad-led evaluations conducted for UNICEF<sup>53</sup>, the questions are mapped to benchmark accountability documents, primarily the CCCs.

Table 1: Evaluation Criteria and Overarching Evaluation questions

Evaluation Areas	Overarching Evaluation questions
<p><b>1. Appropriateness</b></p>	<p>To what extent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been adapted to the context?</li> <li>b. Have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been aligned with global standards?</li> <li>c. Have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been in line with the needs and preferences of the affected populations?</li> <li>d. Has the response been multi-sectoral/integrated and coherent?</li> </ul>

<sup>53</sup> Evaluation of the UNICEF L3 Response in Afghanistan: August 2021 – March 2023 (September 2023) and UNICEF Afghanistan Strategic Positioning of the UNICEF Afghanistan Country Programme: 2015 – 2019 (2021)

Evaluation Areas	Overarching Evaluation questions
<p><b>2. Effectiveness</b></p>	<p>a. To what extent has UNICEF achieved its intended objectives for the response and commitments, including of coverage and quality (Consistent with standards and policies (CCC)? What are the main factors that contributed or hindered the ability to respond to the needs of the affected populations?</p> <p>b. To what extent have human resources, advocacy, communications, monitoring, evaluation, learning, reporting, and managing information, resource mobilisation (obtention of flexible/tied funding), supply and logistics (internal structure and processes) supported the response as per the Emergency procedures and the expectation that needs on the ground be fully met?</p>
<p><b>3. Cross-cutting (Gender, Equity, AAP, PSEA, Climate Change and Human Rights)</b></p>	<p>a. To what extent were cross-cutting themes such as PSEA, SBC, the centrality of protection, climate change, gender and disability-inclusion dimensions considered systematically and meaningfully to integrate in the needs assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the response?</p>
<p><b>4. Connectedness</b></p>	<p>a. To what extent did the response take into account the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, including resilience, preparedness and longer-term development goals?</p> <p>b. Has the UNICEF team effectively planned/been planning or initiating actions linking the emergency response to longer-term development goals?</p> <p>c. What factors hindered or assisted in linking the emergency response to longer term development goals?</p>
<p><b>5. Coherence</b></p>	<p>a. To what extent has UNICEF collaborated, engaged and positioned itself with relevant government authorities and other UN agencies and UN-led coordination mechanisms during the response and what effects (if any) did any of the above have on the ability of the response to meet the needs on the ground?</p> <p>b. What lessons can be drawn about how UNICEF can better position itself to be as effective as possible?</p>
<p><b>6. Coordination</b></p>	<p>a. How did the coordination between HQ, ROs and COs contribute to or hinder the success of the response? (In the overarching report this question will include looking at coordination ACROSS ROs)</p> <p>b. To what extent has UNICEF provided appropriate and context-specific leadership and coordination for the clusters and areas under its responsibilities?</p> <p>c. To what extent has UNICEF formed effective partnerships with its implementing partners (both national and international)? To what extent has UNICEF advanced the localisation agenda during the response implementation?</p>

## 4.2. Data Collection Tools and Methods

69. This evaluation will employ a mixed methods approach with a predominant focus on collecting and analysing qualitative data. The online survey of UNICEF staff will follow a quantitative perception ranking approach. The Evaluation Team will not be interviewing children or adolescents (i.e. people under the age of 19). It is understood that UNICEF is collecting relevant data from adolescents in Türkiye, and this may be utilised by the evaluation when it is available.
70. The Evaluation Team will employ the following methods:
1. **Document and literature review:** This is a two-stage document and literature review. Firstly, during inception, the Evaluation Team has analysed a wide array of UNICEF policy documents, previous reviews, evaluations, field-level data, and broader literature on humanitarian emergencies (please see Annex 9 for the list of sources consulted). Key documents consulted during this review have been, *inter alia*, internal, and external after-action reviews, annual management plans, appeals documentation, Emergency Management Team (EMT) reporting, internal and external SitReps (Situation Reports), RAM reporting and management and programme dashboards. This comprehensive review has served to hone the evaluation questions and the overall approach. The Evaluation Team has conducted a light touch data mapping of all the documentation accessed in the inception period. This has contributed to the Evaluability Assessment presented in Section 6.1. The data analysed during this literature review has been coded using MAXQDA. The document review will continue during the data collection phase to validate and triangulate other data sources.
  2. **Context analysis:** During the inception phase, the team conducted contextual analyses (as part of the literature review and KIIs) of the different political, financial, and human rights contexts in Syria and Türkiye. These analyses have informed the overall evaluation approach and sampling. The Evaluation Team considered the contexts of both countries prior to the February 2023 earthquakes to contextualise the responses into a broader temporal scope. The pre-earthquake contextual analysis is provided in Annex 4.
  3. **Semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs):** Semi-structured key informant interviews will be conducted throughout all phases of the evaluation. The semi-structured approach allows for in-depth coverage of study themes while fostering unexpected insights, good practices and innovations that might not have been previously identified. The KIIs conducted during the inception period are shown in Annex 10. It is anticipated 114 KIIs will be conducted in the data collection phase. The KIIs for the data collection phase are based on the stakeholder analysis provided in Section 5.2 and are representative of a diverse stakeholder group at multiple levels. The questions for the KIIs are provided in Annex 3 and are subject to review by Itad and UNICEF Evaluation Office's Ethical Review Board.
  4. **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** The data collection phase will include conducting FGDs with earthquake-affected communities in Türkiye and NWS (receiving UNICEF services), contingent upon the security situation and our commitment to an ethical and do no harm approach, elaborated in Section 6.2. These discussions aim to gather the perspectives of those supported by UNICEF and fulfil an important function in reviewing Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). A gender balanced research team will be used to ensure access to men and women as well as seeking to obtain gender-disaggregated data.

5. **Direct observations:** By being physically present in the field, team members can witness and scrutinise various activities, interventions, and procedures as they unfold. And compare the results within each three regions. Where security and access allow, this approach enables them to directly observe the implementation of programmes, the dynamics between stakeholders, the effectiveness of interventions, and the context in which activities are carried out.
6. **Online surveys for UNICEF personnel:** To gather further perspectives from UNICEF staff, the Evaluation Team will conduct a survey across the Syria Country Office (SCO), Türkiye Country Office (TCO) and Gaziantep MENARO Outpost Office. This survey is presented in Annex 3 and is also subject to Itad and UNICEF's Ethical Review Board. The survey is based on purposive sampling, clear and engaging introductions, precise questioning, structured formats, limited compulsory questions to prevent respondent fatigue, and a controlled questionnaire length. It is recognised that to ensure a high respondent rate for this survey, the Evaluation Team will draw on the support of the UNICEF management and evaluation focal points to help with dissemination and buy-in to complete this online survey.

### 4.3. Data Analysis and Synthesis

71. Data and evidence will be ordered and coded using the following analytical framework (see Figure 6). Results from the different data sources will be triangulated with one another to verify and strengthen implementation findings and contributions to strategic outcomes.
72. The systematic review of documents, data, KIs, and surveys will be designed to critically examine the topics of interest under each of the EQs, uncovering the details about how and why any changes came about. The Evaluation will adopt a pragmatic but systematic approach to analyse the data, draw conclusions, and provide recommendations. This will follow the process outlined below:
73. **Step 1. Coding and initial analysis of the data.** The MAXQDA coding software will be used to code all data sources. The code system links explicitly to the evaluation matrix, with the flexibility to capture important and unexpected new themes and lessons learned as they emerge.
74. **Step 2. Iterative mapping of themes.** Summarise emerging themes from across the whole dataset, drawing out connections and relationships between the themes, and beginning to link and merge them. Thematic matrices, constructed with the aid of the coded segments from MAXQDA will be used to identify patterns and trends across a wide data set. They will allow data to be arranged coherently and concisely to permit careful comparisons, detections of differences, and identification of patterns, themes, and trends. They can be helpful to compare data from different locations on a particular theme of interest.
75. **Step 3. Systematic review of themes.** Returning to the data to seek examples and assess the weight of significance of the emerging themes. Where possible at this stage for each theme, the Evaluation Team will have gathered both a qualitative narrative around how and why approaches and strategies have been relevant, effective, coherent, and equitable and a quantitative indication from UNICEF data of the factors involved; for example, numbers of types of interventions taking place. To minimise evaluator bias in the analysis, the Evaluation Team will ensure that several members of the team are involved in this process, as an in-built challenge function, using a set of standards for the strength of evidence; denoting

where this is strong, moderate, or weak. The strongest evidence will be sufficiently detailed, ideally in both quantitative and qualitative form, and triangulated from several different sources.

76. **Step 4. Evidence summary.** All items of evidence related to a given EQ will then be clustered in an Evidence Summary Table where we will summarise key evidence against each of the thematic areas. These evidence summary tables will form the basis of our evaluation report structure.

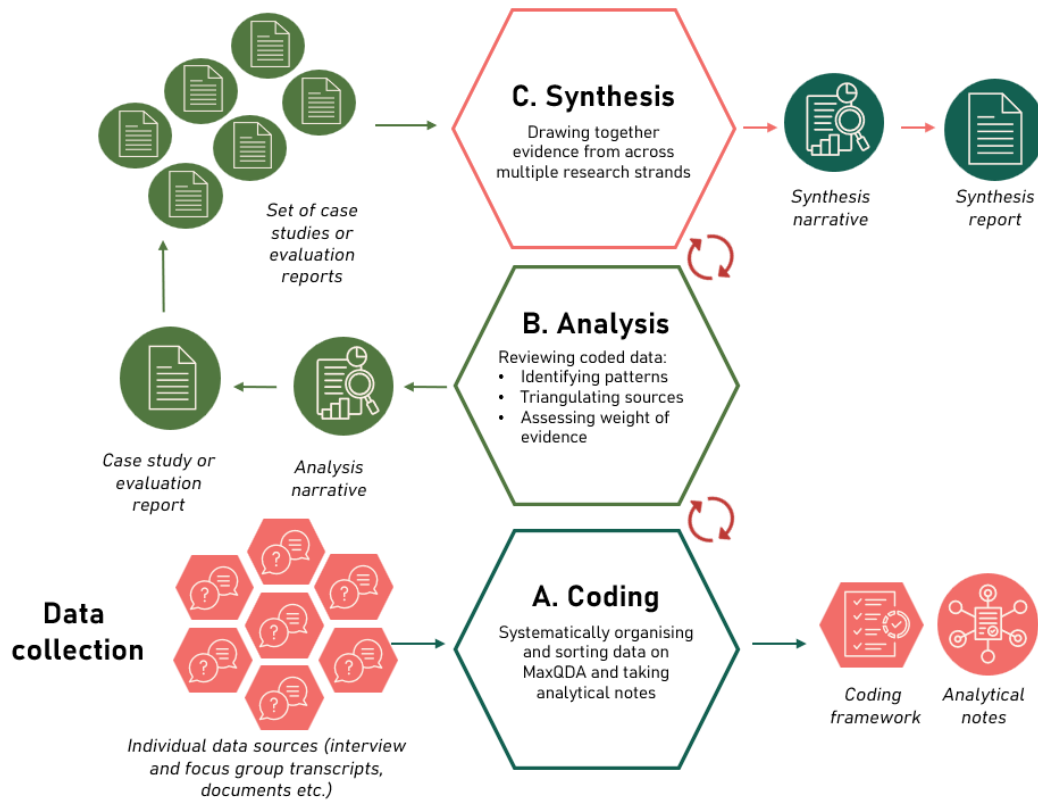


Figure 6: The Itad qualitative analysis framework.

## 5. Sampling

77. In this section, we present the sampling approach, principles and stakeholder mapping. The section also introduces the proposed sampling plans for data collection in Türkiye, NWS and Syria (GCAs).

### 5.1. Sampling Principles

78. The sampling for this evaluation follows the tailored approach broadly outlined in Section 3.1. This necessarily means that while there are some commonalities between the approaches and stakeholder groups in Türkiye, NWS and Syria, there are also differences owing to the very different contexts. Therefore, for clarity, each regions' sampling approach will be described separately.

79. The Evaluation Team's sampling approach is based on the following principles:

1. Our sampling approach is designed to ensure that our evidence draws on a balanced and purposive range of sources and illustrative examples.

2. Given the access and logistical challenges involved in data collection in Türkiye and Syria, our approach must by necessity remain pragmatic, and allow for unforeseen events during implementation (refer to Risk and Mitigation Strategies in Section 7.2), as well as constraints to advance planning.
  3. We will aim to ensure that minimum burden is placed on the internal and external stakeholder groups participating in the evaluation. To the fullest extent possible, the Evaluation Team will draw on existing data sets, other evaluation data and upcoming UNICEF adolescent research in Türkiye to reduce demands on first-hand sources.
80. The evaluation's safeguarding and ethical considerations to data collection is elaborated in Section 6.2.

## 5.2. Overall indicative Stakeholder Mapping

81. The summary of the overall stakeholder mapping and tools is presented in the table below.

Table 2: Stakeholder Mapping

Classification	Type of instrument
<b>Internal UNICEF*</b>	
HQ	KII
ECARO	KII, survey
MENARO	KII, survey
Supply Division - Copenhagen	KII
WoS (Jordan and Outpost Office)	KII, survey
SCO (including FOs)	KII, survey
TCO (including FOs)	KII, survey
<b>External</b>	
HCT	KII
WFP	KII
IOM	KII
UNHCR	KII
UNOCHA	KII
Cluster coordinators/partners	KII
Sector coordinators/partners	KII
Government partners – Ministry level	KII
<b>External</b>	
Government partners – municipality/sub-national level	KII
Private sector partners	KII
Implementing NGO/CSO partners (national and international)	KII
UNICEF donors	KII
Third Party Monitors	KII
Third Party Facilitators	KII
Relevant experts e.g. Previous/current evaluators, context experts	KII
Beneficiaries/UNICEF service users (NWS and Türkiye only) – =temporary settlements	FGD, KII
Camp Management	KII

Classification	Type of instrument
Indicative total number of KIIs (during data collection phase) – 114**	
Indicative total number of FGDs – 12	
Indicative survey reach – 55	

\* The Evaluation Team will endeavour to interview key staff members who were involved in the earthquake response but have since left post.

\*\* Indicative number of KIIs in the Itad technical proposal was between 90 – 120.

### 5.3. Sampling Plan for Northwest Syria Response

The status and location of the informal and formal IDP temporary settlements in NWS is currently being determined with the cross-border IPs (based in Gaziantep). Therefore, this indicative sampling frame may be subject to some modifications. The proposed sampling plan is based on reviewed documentation, KIIs, and interviews with the Evaluation Focus Point in the Gaziantep Outpost Office.

82. **Geographic Sampling:** The sampling will cover the most affected areas – Harim, followed by Afrin and Jisr ash-Shugur. The sample within this region will be dictated by the presence of informal and formal earthquake temporary settlements. Interviews with internal and external evaluation stakeholders will take place in NWS NGCAs, Gaziantep, SCO and MENARO.
83. **Sector:** There will be purposive sampling of sector and multi-sector interventions. The purposive sampling will be advised by both UNICEF and the IPs. Six (national and international) IPs have been selected to sample in this evaluation. These IPs implement earthquake response activities in the following sectors: Child Protection, Education, Nutrition, Health, WASH. As previously noted, the names of these IPs will be anonymised.
84. The detailed sampling matrix for NWS is presented in Annex 6.2

### 5.4. Sampling Plan for Syria Country Office Response

85. The Evaluation Team is still processing some information for the sampling and subject to further discussions with the Evaluation Focal points in the SCO, this indicative sampling plan may be subject to minor modifications. Target groups for the evaluation (KIIs) will be conducted remotely.
86. **Geographic Sampling:** The sampling will cover the most affected provinces and areas in which UNICEF SCO has focused its response: Idlib, Aleppo, Latakia, Tartous, and Hama.
87. **Sector:** There will be purposive sampling of sector and multi-sector interventions. The purposive sampling will be finalized in collaboration with the SCO and will include earthquake-related outputs from the seven CPD outcomes:
1. **Health and nutrition** – Children and women in humanitarian situations have access to health and nutrition services (OP 1.1)
  2. **Education** – Out-of-school children, and children affected by emergencies participate in an increased number of learning platforms for education and life skills development (OP 2.3)
  3. **Child Protection** – Children, parents and communities have increased knowledge, motivation and capacity to promote and apply practices to protect themselves and reduce violence (OP 3.3)

4. **WASH** – Children and families in humanitarian situations have equitable access to basic inclusive water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies (OP 4.4)
5. **ADAP** – Young people are protected, supported and mobilised in humanitarian setting and participate in resilience-building programmes (OP 5.4)
6. **Social Protection** – Humanitarian social protection interventions have reduced socioeconomic vulnerability of children and their families (OP 6.3)  
**SBC (Social Behaviour Change)** – Communication for development activities integrated in all programme components of the Country Programme and are inclusive of research, capacity building, community engagement, media and innovation (OP7.3) These activities are understood as a means to enhance programme effectiveness, and will be approach as such in the evaluation.

88. The detailed sampling matrix for Syria (GCAs) is presented in Annex 6.3.

## 5.5. Sampling Plan for the Türkiye Response

89. The Evaluation Team is waiting for a full stakeholder mapping from the TCO and has used the partners mapping provided by the TCO in formulating the sample design. Therefore, this indicative sampling frame may be subject to some modifications. The proposed sampling plan is based on reviewed documentation, KII, and interviews with the evaluation focus points in the country office and an interview with the Head of the Gaziantep Field Office.

90. **Geographic Sampling:** The sampling will cover the four most affected provinces (Malatya, Adiyaman, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş) and two most affected districts of Gaziantep province. The parameters of this approach are based on the Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (Terra) conducted in March 2023, which assessed the extent of the damage caused by the earthquake, including major losses of life as well as the damage, losses and needs related to physical assets. The sample within this region will be dictated by the presence of TACs and temporary settlements. Interviews with internal and external evaluation stakeholders will take place in Ankara, Gaziantep and ECARO.

91. **By Sector:** There will be purposive sampling of sector and multi-sector interventions. The purposive sampling, to be finalized in collaboration with the TCO, will include earthquake-related outputs from the country programme document (CPD) outcomes. These are:

- Emergency Health and Nutrition, Emergency Education, Emergency WASH
- Emergency ADAP)
- Emergency CP, emergency SP, Emergency Multi-sectoral Response

92. The detailed sampling matrix for Türkiye is presented in Annex 6.1.

## 6. Evaluability and Ethical Considerations

93. In this section we present evaluability and ethical considerations, including the Itad data protection and privacy policies.

### 6.1. Evaluability

94. The Evaluation Team conducted a light-touch evaluability assessment during inception in order to signpost key issues to monitor and address, to ensure that the evaluation can manage these matters proactively. The key evaluability considerations are presented in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Key considerations to assess the evaluability of UNICEF's L3 Response to the Earthquake in Syria and Türkiye

Relevant information available to answer the process and outcome-focused evaluation questions	
1	SCO/TCO/MENARO/HQ provided databases of documentation, with facilitation assistance provided by the Evaluation Office. The external Evaluation Team has conducted a light data mapping and review with no substantial gaps observed in the inception phase. Further dashboard access and facilitation may be required post-inception to ensure full access to dashboards and alignment to dashboard data and country office data.
2	The Evaluation Team requires further service-user (beneficiary) data and the locations of temporary settlements from the TCO and Gaziantep Outpost Office IPs prior to data collection (and finalising of the sampling). However, it is recognised that populations in informal temporary settlements and in NWS are highly mobile, and many have left their immediate post-earthquake emergency temporary settlements.
3	UNICEF is collecting its own data on adolescent engagement in Türkiye, and this is ongoing. This data will be reviewed for utilisation purposes when it is made available.
4	The Evaluation Team has learnt through inception KIIs that Government data in Türkiye may be quite restricted and difficult to validate. This will be better understood during the data collection period. The Evaluation Team will engage with other stakeholders and mine other secondary data sources to triangulate and verify.
Conduciveness of context to evaluation	
1	To comply with the time frame of deliverables for this evaluation, and particularly the contextual challenges of researching in Syria, the Evaluation Team will pursue a strategy of also conducting remote KIIs (some of these may begin before 15 April). This will also help to reduce, as much as is possible, the evaluation's footprint on Country Office operations.
2	The Evaluation Team will need to coordinate closely with TCO and MENARO Outpost Office in Gaziantep (including TCO Field Offices) to gain access to stakeholders while ensuring safeguarding principles.
Clear monitoring systems or implementation strategy documentation in place for programming	
1	There is complexity around assessing contributions between SCO/TCO and the Whole of Syria. The Evaluation Team will need to be mindful to delineate clearly between the cross-border response operated from the Gaziantep Outpost Office in NGCAs and the SCO response (mostly in GCAs). The Evaluation Team will need evaluation office support in full dashboard access to ensure financial reporting is also clearly delineated (as much as is feasible)

## 6.2. Ethical Considerations

95. The tools, methods and approaches used in this evaluation have been submitted for approval to the UNICEF Evaluation Office Ethical Review Board and Itad Safeguarding, Ethics and Data Committee.
96. We assess the main ethical and safeguarding risks in the evaluation to reside in (1) Syrian communities (in Syria and in Türkiye) who have been traumatised by conflict, displacement, and the effects of the earthquake; and (2) Turkish communities who have been traumatised by the effects of the earthquake. It is the priority of the evaluation to ensure a safeguarding approach that is driven by the do no harm principle and does not re-traumatise these evaluation participants. It is also noted that UNICEF staff and partners have also experienced trauma due to the earthquake. Accordingly, Itad will be particularly attentive to these safeguarding risks during the data collection phase. It is consulting with its local partner, RMTeam, to proactively mitigate this risk.
97. Mitigation measures will include:
- Bespoke safeguarding training curated with the Project Manager and delivered to all RMTeam staff.
  - Reviewing of methodology and interview documents to ensure informed consent is established and all data collection is conducted so as not to cause any trauma, or place respondents at risk of further harm.

- Safeguarding risk assessments completed prior to data collection, as appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis.
- Appropriate reporting and data coding systems that guarantee confidentiality and the anonymity of respondents.
- Signing of non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements by all evaluation team members involved in data collection.
- Safeguarding audit conducted on RMTeam (completed).

### 6.3. Data Protection and Privacy

98. Itad believes high standards of data protection are an essential part of its ethical approach to delivery. Itad is registered with the Information Commissioner in the UK as a 'data controller' in accordance with the provisions of the UK General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act (GDPR) and annually recertifies with the Cyber Essentials and IASME security standards. This helps Itad maintain consistently high levels of data protection in the fast-evolving landscape of information security.
99. For assignments dealing with particularly vulnerable individuals and sensitive information, Itad actively implements a comprehensive information security policy. This aims to ensure (i) Confidentiality – Access to Data shall be confined to those with appropriate authority; (ii) Integrity – Information shall be complete and accurate, with all systems, assets and networks operating correctly and according to specification; and (iii) Availability – Information shall be available and delivered to the right person, at the time when it is needed.
100. For this evaluation, we propose to design and implement a data management system to (i) store and organise data efficiently; (ii) securely access data at all times and locations; (iii) guarantee the confidentiality and sensitivity of data; (iv) treat the data for analysis; and (v) consolidate our contributions to analysis workshops.
101. Effective data management starts before data collection. Therefore, Itad teams will develop data collection tools that (a) are harmonised and easy to use to ensure consistency of application across countries, and (b) protect the safety and confidentiality of participating individuals and institutions. Data thus collected will then be stored securely on an encrypted, shared drive (such as Microsoft Teams) or on the Itad in-house secure servers<sup>54</sup> in the case of sensitive data. This will ensure both easy and secured access for the evaluation teams as well as confidentiality for individual respondents. The eventual data management system used will abide by the following characteristics:
102. The Team Leader and Project Manager will be the administrators of any data management system with the exclusive ability to grant permissions and oversee the access for team members, working in coordination with the Itad Systems Manager when necessary.

---

<sup>54</sup> Itad is certified by IASME for the UK government Cyber Essentials scheme. All data storage methods have been assessed and deemed compliant with local regulation. Sensitive data is stored on in-house servers through the M-Files application. M-Files is an intelligent document management system that provides robust security features like access control, audit trails, federated authentication, enterprise file encryption in transit and at rest, intrusion detection, data loss prevention, high availability and more. Itad's in-house servers are also subject to a robust, three-tier back up process with offsite copies of servers taken daily and stored in a separate data centre. All data backups, regardless of data type are protected end-to-end with AES 256-Bit encryption.

103. Team members will only be granted access to specific folders on a need-to-know basis. However, depending on the sensitivity of some documents only the Team Leader may be granted access to specific sub-folders. This will ensure a rigorous approach to data protection whilst ensuring team members have a sufficient level of access to both contribute to and access all necessary documentation.

## 7. Quality Assurance and Risk management

104. This section outlines the approach to quality assurance and presents the risk and mitigation strategies for this evaluation.

### 7.1. Quality Assurance

105. We take quality assurance (QA) seriously as integral to delivering robust, high-quality and useful evaluations – as such we have integrated this into the phases of the evaluation process. The Itad QA process is informed by the system of academic peer reviewing and established standards for evaluation quality. We ensure that our evaluations meet the highest standards for conduct of evaluations, and that they are conducted according to the relevant professional standards from professional evaluation associations. Our aim is to meet OECD-DAC standards for usefulness, cost-effectiveness, accuracy, credibility and equity. QA will ensure that the study adheres to the Quality Standards for Development Evaluation. We will also ensure that the evaluation is conducted in line with the United Kingdom Evaluation Society Good Practice Guidelines, and that the Evaluation Team can demonstrate the International Development Evaluation Association's Competencies for International Development Evaluators. Together, these standards ensure that the evaluation serves a useful purpose to development and humanitarian outcomes, which also lie at the heart of Itad objectives and values.

106. The Itad approach to QA has evolved over the course of many evaluations and has four stages, outlined below:

- Stage 1: Establishing quality ex ante by selecting the right team (based on evaluation competencies, skills, and sectors, matched to the ToR) and setting the preconditions for successful delivery, with clearly assigned roles and responsibilities aligned to expertise.
- Stage 2: Implementing quality by ensuring the best evaluation design for the purpose and available resources, using the most appropriate methods and tools, and ensuring realistic planning with training on how to use the tools and adherence to codes of conduct.
- Stage 3: Producing quality deliverables that adhere to the ToR and have a credible evidence base with a clear flow from findings to conclusions and actionable recommendations, which are proofed and written in clear language with a concise executive summary.
- Stage 4: Improving quality ex post by securing feedback on the quality of the project from the client and closing the feedback loop by acting on it.

107. David Fleming, Itad Partner, is the quality assurer for this evaluation. He provides critical inputs throughout the evaluation to ensure the process and products meet both UNICEF's and Itad's own high-quality evaluation standards, and in particular, to ensure they meet UNICEF's expectations in generating practical and actionable recommendations to guide strategic decision-making. Additionally, he supports the team in the setup of the project and quality checks all deliverables, including the inception report, emerging findings presentation and the final report.

## 7.2. Risk and Mitigation Strategies

108. Table 4 presents the main risks and mitigation strategies envisaged in this evaluation.

Table 4: Risk Matrix

Risk Type	Risk	Applicable to which country/area	Proposed mitigations
<b>Operational</b>	Political instability and insecurity	<p><b>Türkiye</b> – Recent elections and political polarisation.</p> <p><b>NWS</b> – De Facto Authorities relationship with Government of Syria and fluid IDP population.</p> <p><b>Syria</b> – Long-standing instability and humanitarian crises.</p>	<p>Itad has designed a data collection phase that is realistic to the fluid context of these areas. All data collection in NWS and Türkiye will be conducted by research teams living in the area and very familiar with the contexts. Interviews in Syria (GCAs) will be remote.</p> <p>In Türkiye – an emphasis may be placed on KIIIs rather than many FGDs conducted in temporary settlements to ensure a do no harm approach. However, this situation will be assess during fieldwork with the aim to conduct the target number of FGDs.</p> <p>If travel is impeded remote/telephone interviews will be undertaken.</p>
<b>Operational</b>	Further earthquakes and unsound infrastructure because of the earthquakes	<p><b>Türkiye</b> – Some areas still have unsound infrastructure post-earthquake (although this is a reducing risk).</p> <p><b>NWS</b> – Some areas still have unsound infrastructure post-earthquake and there are health risks associated with WASH systems.</p>	<p>All data collection in NWS and Türkiye will be conducted by research teams living in the area and very familiar with the contexts. All travel planning will consider road safety and lodging that is secure.</p>
<b>Programmatic and operational</b>	Access to and buy-in from stakeholders who may have limited time to participate in evaluation activities.	Applicable to all stakeholders in this evaluation (both internal and external)	<p>The RMTeam has extensive experience conducting data collection in NWS and Türkiye and the researchers are native to these areas enabling good access.</p> <p>The design of this evaluation aims to balance burden against participation with adequate lead time to contact and prepare stakeholders. The survey will help to bolster data collection from UNICEF stakeholders (the Evaluation Team may require CO support to ensure a high survey completion rate).</p>

<p><b>Programmatic and operational</b></p>	<p>Delays in receiving authority approvals to collect data.</p>	<p><b>Türkiye</b> – All data collection tools, and Evaluation Team member details must be submitted one month in advance for the TCO to initiate the approval process.</p> <p><b>Syria</b> – Approvals are complex and lengthy.</p> <p><b>NWS</b> – The approval system can be expedited quicker than in Syria GCAs but it requires at least two weeks for approvals to be received.</p>	<p>The Evaluation Team has been in close discussions on the time frame required to gain approval to conduct research. In this respect, a one-month period will be allowed to receive these approvals prior to starting the data collection. Some remote interviews, especially those in Syria can start before 15 April. If the sampling is not finalised by 20 March, this could delay approvals and ultimately, data collection.</p> <p>The ET has built in some extra time on the calendar of fieldwork (one week) for the FGD in the temporary settlements in Turkey in case approvals are delayed. As a contingency measure, the ET will look at holding meetings in relevant community centres if access to the temporary settlements proves impossible.</p> <p>Based on conversations with the SCO regarding the feasibility of interviewing beneficiaries, complexity of approvals and priority focus areas of the evaluation – KIs will be conducted remotely with, inter alia, Government officials, partners, UNICEF staff, UN organisations, and donors. There is a risk for remote interviews in GCA in Syria, that some KI's may not be available/accept this approach. The ET will work closely with the SCO and IPs to facilitate these remote interviews.</p>
<p><b>Programmatic and Operational</b></p>	<p>Key evaluation stakeholders are no longer present/ available to interview</p>	<p><b>Türkiye</b> – Municipal elections in March 2024 may mean that government stakeholders may have left their positions. Furthermore, beneficiaries of UNICEF services may have left the area and could be difficult to track.</p> <p><b>NWS</b> – There is a highly mobile population in NWS and beneficiaries may be difficult to track.</p>	<p>The Evaluation Team is frontloading conversations with relevant UNICEF staff and IPs to ensure that the sampling is in areas where beneficiaries are available to participate. RMTeam is monitoring elections to inform of key informants who may be leaving office.</p>

<b>Programmatic and Operational</b>	IP names/ identities are made public	Only relevant for <b>NWS</b>	Following UNICEF protocol, the Evaluation Team will be coding the names of IPs that are consulted in NWS
<b>Safeguarding</b>	Data collection can re-traumatise affected and/or vulnerable populations.	Applicable to all regions.	Itad and RMTeam have strong tried and tested safeguarding measures, built on long-term experience working in the region. The tools have been subject to UNICEF's EO Ethical Review Board.

### 7.3. Duty of Care

109. The evaluation will reflect Itad's comprehensive approach to duty of care, as outlined in our Global Safety & Security Policy, ensuring the well-being of all individuals involved.
110. **Risk Management Framework:** a robust framework is in place to minimise risks to employees and consultants during overseas operations, with a clear policy that integrates day-to-day decision making and strategic objectives.
111. **Roles and Responsibilities:** all team members are informed of their roles in managing safety and security risks, with 24/7 support and access to comprehensive travel and medical assistance.
112. **Risk Appetite and Core Principles:** our approach is not about avoiding risks, but managing them within defined corporate appetite, informed by thorough assessments and aligned with core principles emphasising the primacy of human life, informed consent and the right to decline travel based on risk.
113. This encapsulation of our duty of care policy demonstrates Itad's commitment to safety and security, ensuring that our evaluation activities are conducted with the utmost responsibility and care for all participants.

## 8. Timeline, Work Plan and Team Composition

114. This section presents the evaluation timeline, work plan and team composition.

### Evaluation Deliverables

115. The key deliverables of the evaluation are indicated in the table below:

Table 5: Evaluation work plan

Deliverable	Timeline
Presentation and submission of final inception report	April 2024
Data collection in Türkiye, Syria and Jordan	April – May 2024
Preliminary country findings and sensemaking workshops	June 2024
Submission of draft country reports	June 2024
Submission of revised country reports and draft final evaluation report	July 2024
Recommendations co-creation session	July 2024
Final presentation	July/August 2024
Submission of final reports	August 2024

## 8.1. Evaluation Work Plan

116. The detailed work plan outlines the timing of tasks associated with each phase of the evaluation.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
<b>Preparation Phase</b>								
Set Up of Project	1							
Evaluation Team kick off meeting (internal)	1							
Kick off meeting with UNICEF	1							
<b>Inception phase</b>								
Engagement with UNICEF EO (e.g. check in calls, consultations on design and methodology)	1	1	1					
Methodology and tools development		1						
Interviews with key stakeholders		1	1					
Initial Document Review and Analysis		1	1					
Draft inception report			1					
Inception Report Presentation to the reference group			1					
Final inception report				1				
Ethical Review				1				
<b>Data Collection Phase</b>								
By-Weekly Meetings with EO, Internal Team Meetings				1				
Field Visit Set Up and Design (incl. Safeguarding training, KIIs protocol developments)				1				
Country Document Review				1				
Field Visit Syria (incl. Youth data collection)				1				
Field Visit: Jordan				1				
Field Visit Turkey (incl youth data collection)				1				
Country Level Analysis				1				
Survey for personnel and partners				1	1			
Debriefing PPTs with COs (2nd week of May)					1			
<b>Analysis and Reporting Phase</b>								
By Weekly Meetings with EO					1	1		
Data analysis (including team analysis workshop)					1			
Survey Analysis					1			
Preliminary country findings and sensemaking workshops (1 per country)						1		
Draft country reports submitted (13th June)						1		
Address UNICEF comments (EO and Resource Group)						1	1	
Submit draft synthesis report and revised Country reports							1	
Recommendations and co-creation session							1	
Final presentation of evaluation report							1	
Final 3 reports submitted								1
<b>Dissemination</b>								
<b>Total</b>								

Figure 7: Timeline and work plan

## 8.2. Evaluation Team Composition

117. The roles, background, and roles and responsibilities of the Evaluation Team are in the table below:

Table 6: Team composition and roles and responsibilities

Name	Role	Roles and Responsibilities	Level of Effort
Dr Natalie Hicks	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for the technical delivery and overseeing the work of the Evaluation Team.</li> <li>Lead on cross-border and NWS-based stream of the evaluation.</li> </ul>	79.5

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead for data collection and analysis.</li> <li>• Lead on drafting and delivery of inception report, draft report, and final evaluation report.</li> </ul>	
Pierre Townsend	Senior Evaluator and Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead on the Türkiye-based stream of the evaluation.</li> <li>• Retains ultimate responsibility for the project, ensuring it is delivered on time, on budget and to the expected highest quality.</li> <li>• Support evaluation design and data analysis.</li> <li>• Support data collection in Türkiye.</li> <li>• Support the Team Leader in client relations spanning commercial and methodological aspects of the evaluation.</li> </ul>	49
Dr Hana Asfour	Senior Evaluator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overseeing the SCO-based stream of the evaluation.</li> <li>• Overseeing data collection activities in Syria.</li> <li>• Support data analysis and interpretation.</li> <li>• Support evaluation design and methodology development, including data collection tools.</li> </ul>	48.5
Tuna Kılıç	Türkiye-based Research Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for data analysis across the project with special focus in Türkiye.</li> <li>• Support on effective visualisation and optimal presentation of results.</li> <li>• Input into the development of all deliverables as requested by the Team Leader.</li> <li>• Support evaluation design</li> <li>• Participate in data collection and analysis and report writing.</li> </ul>	40
Fahd Bakoor and Maysaa Qasem	Syria-based Senior Evaluators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support data collection and analysis for Syria.</li> </ul>	30
Tulika Jain	Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for day-to-day management of the evaluation.</li> <li>• Support the Team Leader and Project Director in client liaison.</li> </ul>	30

## Annex 1: Expected end users and uses

This annex outlines the expected end users and uses of the learnings from the evaluation in detail.

Expected Users	Expected Uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF Country Offices in Türkiye and Syria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform programming, advocacy, and operational decisions to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are being met during the recovery phase.</li> <li>Strike better balance between efficiency, risk mitigation and quality of the activities on the ground.</li> <li>Make the UNICEF response fit for purpose in the future, especially within the scope of rapidly evolving contexts.</li> <li>Inform the country programming, emergency preparedness and recovery plan in different contexts.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF Regional Offices in ECA and MENA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritise their technical support to the country offices concerned.</li> <li>Enhance the regional office advocacy and resource mobilisation strategy in the case of similar crises in the future as well as in view of the ongoing recovery phase.</li> <li>Adapt engagement with regional partners to make the response fit for purpose for the rapidly evolving context.</li> <li>Develop resources based on experience/lessons learned from responding to crises in the context of a mid-high-income country and within a protracted emergency.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF Office of Emergency Operations (EMOPS)</li> <li>UNICEF Programme Group (PG)</li> <li>Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring (DAPM)</li> <li>Private Fundraising and Partnerships (PFP)</li> <li>Public Partnerships Division (PPD)</li> <li>Division of Human Resources (DHR) and Supply Division (SD)</li> <li>Others, as appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform programming, advocacy, and operational decisions to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are being met during emergency response and recovery phases.</li> <li>Mainstream good practices and lessons learned in future programming and technical assistance work, with added focus on an emergency response in a mid-high-income country and in a protracted emergency.</li> <li>Improve coordination policies, procedures and practices (including technical support to regional office and country office) in emergency responses.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other UN agencies, NGOs, donors and interested Member States</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build upon and replicate the good practices identified in the course of the evaluation in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their own work as well as of that of other actors' work in humanitarian action</li> </ul>

## Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix

This annex contains the full evaluation matrix, with core evaluation questions, related sub-questions, and the associated data sources and tools used to answer the question.

Core EQs	Related Sub-EQs	Data source/tools	Benchmarks
<b>Evaluation Area 1: Appropriateness</b>			
<p><i>1.1 To what extent <b>have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been adapted to the context</b> (fit-for-purpose to address the needs)? How comprehensive were the situational and needs analysis underpinning the design and targeting of the UNICEF response?</i></p>		<p><b>KIIs:</b> UNICEF COs (Gaziantep, Whole of Syria units), regional offices (MENARO, EMOPS), IPs/DPs, Government /informal camp management/tribal leaders, UN incl. OCHA and Humanitarian Coordinators Office</p> <p>Four hub focal points have been identified among education sector members in the 4 most affected provinces (Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaras and Malatya). KIIs with these hub focal points may be considered.</p> <p><b>Survey</b> of UNICEF staff</p> <p><b>FGDs</b> of affected populations (in camps and out of camps, and in informal temporary settlements )</p> <p><b>Document</b> review, inter alia: EPPs, Annual Work Plans, Funds Utilisation Analysis Cube, SitReps and other reporting incl. internal, country programme documents (CPDs), Flash Appeal, HAC, Syria Operational Review, RAMs, EPP plans (2022 and 2023)</p>	<p>CCC 2.1.1 on Preparedness</p> <p>CCC 2.3.1 on Needs assessments, planning, monitoring, and evaluation</p> <p>Guidance Handbook in L1, L2, and L3 Emergencies (2021)</p> <p>UNICEF Guidance on Risk-Informed Programming (2018)</p>
	<p>1.1.1. What was the <b>quality of the data and evidence</b> used to design the UNICEF responses and to set programme targets?</p>		
	<p>1.1.2 How well <b>aligned</b> was UNICEF's approach to targeting and prioritisation with that of the <b>relevant UN-wide responses</b>?</p>		
	<p>1.1.3 How <b>useful</b> was the Emergency Preparedness Platform (<b>EPP</b>) in supporting L3 activation and scale-</p>		

	up? Outside of the EPP, were other preparedness measures taken? How helpful were they in the L3 responses?		
	1.1.4 To what extent was the No Regrets policy applied?		
1.2 To what extent <i>have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been aligned with global standards, principles, and commitments (CCC, human rights, humanitarian principles, do no harm, conflict sensitivity, centrality of protection)</i> ?		<p><b>Kills:</b> UNICEF COs (Gaziantep, Whole of Syria units), ROs (MENARO, EMOPS), IPs/DPs</p> <p><b>FGD:</b> IPs/DPs</p> <p><b>Documentation,</b> inter alia: AWP, Insight and Funds Utilisation Analysis Cube, RAM, SitReps and other reporting incl. internal</p>	<p>CCC 1.4.5 on the Centrality of Protection</p> <p>CCC 2.2.5 on Climate Change</p> <p>CCC 2.4.1 on Gender equality and empowerment of girls and women</p> <p>CCC 2.4.2 on Disabilities</p> <p>UNICEF Procedure on Linking Humanitarian and Development</p> <p>CCC 2.2.4 on linking Humanitarian and Development</p> <p>UNICEF Conflict Sensitivity &amp; Peacebuilding Programming Guide</p> <p>UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2022-2025</p> <p>IASC Youth Guidelines</p> <p>Engaged and Heard with specific section</p>
	1.2.1 To what extent were <b>CCC benchmarks used</b> to inform the design of the L3 responses and to monitor progress towards intended outcomes?		

			on Humanitarian and Peacebuilding
<i>1.3 To what extent have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been in line with the needs and preferences of the affected populations, especially women and girls and/or boys as relevant and other vulnerable groups/individuals (including refugees/IDPs and children and people with disabilities)?</i>		<p><b>Kills:</b> IPs/DPs, Govt/Municipalities, Directorates/Local authorities/ mayors/ camp management/ tribal leaders, UN agencies (including UNDP, OCHA, UNHCR, etc.), World Bank, INGOs (Cluster partners)</p> <p><b>FGDs</b> with Affected populations (not including Adolescents and youth (including youth volunteers) and caregivers, etc.), IDPs (in camp and in informal temporary settlements ), host affected communities,</p> <p><b>Documentation</b>, inter alia: Needs assessments, Insight sources, HACs and other appeal documents, SitReps, MIRA, TERRA, OCHA Humanitarian Response Overview:  <a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-2023-humanitarian-response-overview-17-may-2023">https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-2023-humanitarian-response-overview-17-may-2023</a>  OCHA Humanitarian Transition Overview:  <a href="https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023">https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023</a></p> <p><b>Document review</b>  <b>SCO:</b> UNICEF Syria earthquake after action review CPDs (M&amp;E), Flash appeal, Emergency Management Teams (EMTs), Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring Surveys,</p>	<p>CCC 2.3.1 on Needs assessments, planning, monitoring and evaluation  CCC 1.4.6 on Accountability to Affected Populations  Accountability to Affected Populations Handbook (2020)  CCC 2.4.4 on Adolescent Development and Participation</p>
	1.3.1 To what extent were <b>affected populations consulted and AAP principles applied</b> to the responses when this became possible?		
	1.3.2 What was the <b>quality and frequency of needs assessments</b> conducted by UNICEF in the aftermath of the earthquake?		
<i>1.4 To what extent has the response been multi-sectoral/integrated and coherent and employing the right mix of interventions to achieve the objectives?</i>		<p><b>Kills:</b> COs, Field Offices (FOs), IPs/DPs, Local Govt/local authorities</p> <p><b>FGDs</b> with Affected populations</p> <p><b>Documentation</b>, inter alia: Needs assessments, SitReps and other reporting incl. internal. Rolling work plan (GoS), CPDs</p>	<p>CCC 2.2.2 on Multi-sectoral and Integrated Programming.</p>

	1.4.1 To what extent did <b>programme convergences occur in planning and on the ground?</b>	(Results frameworks), Humanitarian Programme Documents, , Surge mission reports, RAMs, Country Office Annual Report	
<b>Evaluation AREA 2: Effectiveness</b>			
2.1 To what extent <i>has UNICEF achieved its intended objectives</i> for the response and commitments, including of coverage and quality (Consistent with standards and policies (CCC)? What are the main factors that contributed or hindered the ability to respond to the needs of the affected populations?		<p><b>KIs:</b> COs, FOs, IPs/DPs, UN, Local Govt/local authorities/ camp management</p> <p><b>FGDs</b> with Affected populations (in-camps and out of camps, and in informal temporary settlements )</p> <p><b>Documentation</b>, inter alia: inSight, Funds Utilisation Analysis Cube, RAM output reporting (Resource Mobilisation), Needs assessments, HACs and other appeal documents, SitReps and other reporting incl. internal. Rolling work plan (GoS), UNICEF Briefing for the EMT (PPT), Humanitarian response snapshot, Post Distribution Monitoring Surveys, Syria Operational Review, 2023 Light Mid-Year Review (PPT), RAMs</p>	<p>HACs and other appeals documents UNICEF Humanitarian Review, 2020 CCC 2.2.1 on Quality of programmes Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability Minimum Standards of Child Protection in Humanitarian Action Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards IASC Youth Guidelines</p>
	2.1.1 What were the <b>implementation rates</b> achieved across the programme sections involved in the L3 responses?		
	2.1.2 During the L3 activation phase, were <b>programme-level capacity constraints factored into the setting of targets</b> , or were targets determined based on need alone? If the latter,		

	to what extent were operational capacity constraints (e.g. security/access, administrative impediments, insufficient staff or partners) a factor in programme delivery?		
<p><i>2.2 To what extent have human resources, advocacy, communications, monitoring, evaluation, learning, reporting, and managing information, resource mobilisation (obtention of flexible/tied funding), supply and logistics (internal structure and processes) supported the response as per the Emergency procedures and the expectation that needs on the ground be fully met?</i></p>		<p><b>Kills:</b> UNICEF COs (Gaziantep, Whole of Syria units), ROs (MENARO, EMOPS) HQ, UN, IPs/DPs</p> <p><b>Survey</b> of UNICEF staff</p> <p><b>Documentation</b>, inter alia: HACs, and other appeal documents, RAM output reporting (Resource Mobilisation), SitReps and other reporting incl. internal. Syria EQ AAR, rolling work plan (GoS), UNICEF Communication Plan, Key messaging to mark six months after earthquake, CPDs (M&amp;E), Flash appeal, UNICEF Briefing for the EMT (PPT), 2023 EQ Türkiye Syria Action Points Tracker, SCO Inputs to BN EMOPS EMT, UNICEF briefing for the EMT, Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring Survey, SCO Stakeholder List, Syria Operational Review</p>	<p>Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure (CEAP) UNICEF Emergency Procedures Guidance Handbook CCC 3.2 on Human Resources CCC 3.6 on Resource mobilisation DAC Recommendation for Development Co-operation Actors on Managing the Risk of Corruption (Standards for management of financial risk) UN Interagency Supply Group Harmonised KPIs (2015) WHO Harmonised M&amp;E Indicators for Procurement and Supply Management Systems (2011)</p>
	2.2.1 Were the <b>human resources</b> required and attained, apposite to the scale and needs of the L3 response?		
	2.2.2 To what extent could <b>donor support</b> be mobilised against the L3 Response's objectives and		

	financial targets (and in light of any prevailing sanctions in the case of Syria)?		UNICEF Humanitarian Review, 2020 Guidance Document on Integrating a Supply Perspective into UNICEF Evaluations (2019) Procedure on Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis (2021) Evaluating humanitarian action using OECD-DAC Criteria Global Evaluation Report Oversight System Handbook (2020) Revised Evaluation Policy of UNICEF (2018)
	2.2.3 Were the funds raised for the earthquake response divided effectively across the three regions (NWS, SCO-GCAs and Türkiye)?		
	2.2.4 To what extent was <b>supply and purchasing timely</b> , apposite, and achieving economies of scale?		
	2.2.5 To what extent did the response draw on a viable base of timely <b>evidence</b> , supported by ongoing <b>monitoring</b> ?		
	2.2.6 How supportive of the L3 response was the CO's <b>information management</b> capability, and to what extent did it successfully fulfil a knowledge-making and <b>lesson-learning</b> function?		
	2.2.7 To what extent were the 2021 L3 emergency		

	guidelines understood and applied in the response?		
<b>Evaluation AREA 3: Cross-cutting (Gender, Equity, AAP, PSEA, Climate Change and Human Rights)</b>			
<p>3.1 To what extent were <i>cross-cutting themes</i> such as PSEA, SBC, the centrality of protection, climate change, gender and disability-inclusion dimensions <i>considered systematically and meaningfully to integrate in the needs assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the response?</i></p>		<p><b>KIIs:</b> UNICEF COs (including GoS, Gaziantep, WoS), ROs (MENARO), HQ, UN, IPs/DPs</p> <p><b>Survey</b> of UNICEF staff</p> <p>FGDs: Women/girls and men and boys (with/without disabilities)</p>	<p>UNICEF Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment UNICEF SBC Guidance CCC 2.2.7 on Community engagement for behaviour and social change UNICEF Policy on environment and social safeguarding</p>
	3.1.1 To what extent has <b>PSEA been assessed and accounted for</b> in the L3 response?		
	3.1.2 To what extent has <b>SBC been assessed and accounted for</b> in the L3 response?		
	3.1.3 To what extent have <b>protection needs been assessed and accounted for</b> in the L3 response?		
	3.1.4 To what extent has <b>climate change been assessed and</b>		

	<b>accounted for</b> in the L3 response?		
	3.1.5 To what extent have the <b>needs of women, girls and boys been assessed and accounted for</b> in the L3 response?		
	3.1.6 To what extent have the needs of <b>people with disabilities been assessed and accounted for</b> in the L3 response?		
<b>Evaluation AREA 4: Connectedness</b>			
<i>4.1 To what extent <b>did the response consider the humanitarian-development-peace nexus</b>, including resilience, preparedness, and longer-term development goals? Has the UNICEF team effectively planned/been planning or initiating actions linking the emergency response to longer-term development goals? What factors hindered or assisted in this?</i>		<p><b>Kills:</b> UNICEF COs, IPs/DPs, UN</p> <p><b>Survey</b> of UNICEF Staff</p> <p><b>Documentation</b>, inter alia: 2023 HAC for Syria and for Türkiye and their updates 2023, Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, AWP, SitReps and other reporting incl. internal. UNICEF briefing for the EMT (11 April), SCO Inputs to BN EMOPS EMT</p>	<p>CCC 2.3.1 on Needs assessments, planning, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>UNICEF Emergency Procedures Guidance Handbook</p> <p>UNICEF Procedure on Linking Humanitarian and Development</p> <p>CCC 2.2.4 on linking Humanitarian and Development</p>
	4.1.1 To what extent did the <b>responses build on pre-existing programme strands</b> (i.e. in the 2023 HAC		

	for Syria and 2023 3RP for Türkiye), for example, in terms of existing development activities?		
	4.1.2 To what extent did the <b>activities begun as part of the L3 responses provide a basis for recovery or multi-year interventions</b> that were later incorporated in the relevant country plans (i.e. Updates to the 2023 HAC for Syria and 2023 3RP for Türkiye)?		
<b>Evaluation AREA 5: Coherence</b>			
5.1 <i>To what extent has UNICEF collaborated and engaged with relevant government authorities and other UN agencies and UN-led coordination mechanisms during the response and what effects (if any) did any of the above have on the ability of the response to meet the needs on the ground? What lessons can be drawn about how UNICEF can better position itself to be as effective as possible?</i>		<p><b>KIs:</b> UNICEF COs, FOs, ROs, national and sub-national. Govt./local authorities, UN (including UNOCHA, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, IOM, UN Women), IPs/DPs, Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC), Deputy RHC in Gaziantep, Humanitarian Coordinator in Damascus,</p> <p><b>Survey</b> of UNICEF staff</p> <p><b>Documentation</b>, inter alia: Programme Cooperation Agreements, inSight, Funds Utilisation Analysis Cube, SitReps and other reporting incl. internal. Extension reports, CPDs, Flash Appeal, UNICEF Briefing for the EMT (PPT), Surge mission reports, Syria Operational Review and PCAs, work plans (annual, rolling or light) with government partners.</p>	<p>CCC 3.5 on Partnerships with Governments and Civil Society Organisations for Programme Implementation  CCC 2.1.2 on Coordination  UNICEF Procedure on Partnerships (2019)  UNICEF strategic framework for partnerships and collaborative relationships (2009).</p>

			Decision Making Procedure for Public Advocacy on Grave Violations of Child Rights (2016)
	<p>5.1.1a {For Türkiye - <b>Focus on UNICEF support to a Government-led response</b>} What has been the <b>quality of UNICEF's dialogue and working relationship with national authority partners (ministry to municipality)</b>, in terms of a.) securing the adherence of government partners to protection and other normative standards, b.) supporting a Government-led response in the facilitation of supply and logistics arrangements and other administrative processes, and c.) obtaining the necessary guarantees in terms of security and access on the ground.</p>		
	<p>5.1.1.b {For SCO GCAs} What has</p>		

	<p>been the <b>quality of UNICEF's dialogue with national authorities (at ministry level)</b>, in terms of a.) securing the adherence of government partners to protection and other normative standards, b.) securing their active support in the facilitation of supply and logistics arrangements and other administrative processes, and c.) obtaining the necessary guarantees in terms of security and access on the ground.</p>		
	<p>5.1.1.c {For NWS-NGCAs} What has been the <b>quality of UNICEF's dialogue with the de facto authorities (initiated through UNICEF IPs)</b>, in terms of a.) securing the adherence of government partners to protection and other normative standards, b.) securing their active support in the</p>		

	<p>facilitation of supply and logistics arrangements and other administrative processes, and c.) obtaining the necessary guarantees in terms of security and access on the ground?</p>		
	<p>5.1.2 What have been the <b>quality and outcomes of UNICEF's engagement with the UN system</b>, at HCT and inter-cluster/sector levels, to achieve policy- and programme-level alignment, advocacy, access and convergence with other UN actors during the responses?</p>		
<p><b>Evaluation AREA 6: Coordination</b></p>			
<p>6.1 <i>How did the coordination between HQ, ROs and COs contribute to or hinder the success of the response? (In the overarching report this question will include looking at coordination ACROSS ROs)</i></p>		<p><b>Kills:</b> UNICEF COs (Gaziantep, Whole of Syria units), ROs (MENARO, EMOPS), HQ, UN, IPs</p> <p><b>Survey</b> of UNICEF staff</p> <p><b>Documentation</b>, inter alia: Evaluation reports, Minutes of EMT and other meetings, SitReps and other reporting incl. internal, Emergency Preparedness Guidelines (2021). Syria earthquake AAR, UNICEF Briefing for the EMT (PPT), 2023</p>	<p>CEAP UNICEF Emergency Procedures Guidance Handbook</p>

	6.1.1 How <b>rapidly could consensus among HQ, RO and CO stakeholders</b> be reached on key aspects of L3 activation, such as targeting and resourcing?	earthquake Türkiye Syria Action Points Tracker, Syria Operational Review	
	6.1.2 In <b>consultations relating to L3 activation and scale-up</b> , to what extent did joint decision making by HQ, ROs and the COs and Whole of Syria conform with accountabilities set forth in the CEAP/Emergency Preparedness Guidelines (2021)?		
	6.1.3 Was the <b>involvement of two ROs in the responses a strength or a weakness?</b> How coordinated were the Ros in the responses?		
6.2 <i>To what extent has UNICEF provided appropriate and context-specific <b>leadership and coordination for the clusters and areas under its responsibilities?</b></i>		<b>KIIs:</b> UNICEF CO, RO, HQ, UN, IPs/DPs, Donors, cluster member partners (not only IPs/DPs), Government/ local authorities/ district level authorities/ camp management, Four hub focal points have been identified among education sector members in the 4 most affected provinces (Adiyaman,	IASC Guideline on Cluster Coordination at Country Level, 2015 CCC 2.1.2 on Coordination

	6.2.1 What is the <b>perception of cluster or sector (in Syria) members</b> and civil society organisations of <b>UNICEF's leadership</b> during the response?	<p>Hatay, Kahramanmaras and Malatya). KIIs with these hub focal points may be considered.</p> <p><b>Survey</b> of UNICEF Staff</p> <p><b>Documentation</b>, inter alia Evaluation reports, IP reports, SitReps and internal reporting. UNICEF Syria AAR, Flash appeal, UNICEF Immediate Response Plan, Surge mission reports, RAMs, COARs, SCO earthquake updates from Fos (2023)</p>	
	6.2.2 What is the <b>perception of host governments</b> , donors and other UN departments of <b>UNICEF's leadership and cluster/sector coordination</b> during the L3 responses?		
	6.2.3 To what extent has <b>UNICEF's advocacy and engagement</b> work yielded the desired outcomes?		
<p>6.3 To what extent has UNICEF formed <i>effective partnerships</i> with its implementing partners (both national and international)? To what extent has UNICEF advanced the localisation agenda during the response implementation? {To note the relationship with Government partners is primarily addressed in Thematic Area 6)</p>	6.3.1 What role did partners ( <b>NGOs</b> ) <b>have</b> in the design and rollout of the responses, when this became possible?	<p><b>KIIs:</b> UNICEF COs (Gaziantep, Whole of Syria units), Ros (MENARO, EMOPS), HQ, UN, IPs/DPs, Govt./Local/district level authorities,</p> <p><b>Survey</b> of UNICEF Staff</p> <p><b>Documentation, inter alia</b> Evaluation reports, IP reports, SitReps and internal reporting. Flash Appeal, UNICEF Briefing for the EMT (PPT), UNICEF Briefing for the EMT (PPT), 2023 EMT Syria presentation, Humanitarian Programme Documents, RAMs, COARs, SCO earthquake updates from Fos (2023)</p>	<p>CCC 3.5 on Partnerships with Governments and Civil Society Organisations for Programme Implementation</p> <p>CCC 2.2.6 on Localisation</p> <p>CCC 2.1.2 on Coordination</p> <p>UNICEF Procedure on Partnerships (2019)</p>

	<p>6.3.2 During scale-up, to what extent did <b>UNICEF rely on local national partners (LNPs) for the implementation</b> of the L3 responses? And to what extent did UNICEF maximise the capacity of these partners?</p>		<p>UNICEF strategic framework for partnerships and collaborative relationships (2009). Technical Note on Localisation in Humanitarian Action for Children (2021)</p>
	<p>6.3.3 What <b>resources did UNICEF allocate to LNP capacity development</b> during the responses?</p>		
	<p>6.3.4 How <b>satisfied have (I)NGO/CSO implementing partners</b> been with their cooperation with UNICEF during the L3 responses? Of these, how many are LNPs?</p>		

## Annex 3: Data Collection Tools

This annex contains the tools that will be used for data collection, including KII guides for UNICEF personnel, community members and camp managers, FGD guides for affected groups in the community, and questions for the online survey that will be conducted for UNICEF staff members.

### A3.1 KII Guide (not including UNICEF service users/beneficiaries)

The script is for use with internal (UNICEF personnel) and other identified evaluation stakeholders (as detailed in the matrix below). The questions are mapped to different stakeholder groups so only relevant questions will be posed for the different key informants.

The following Informed Consent Form has been developed in-line with: (1) UNICEF's 'Guidance Document for Informed Consent' as part of UNICEF's Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis (Document Number: CF/PD/DRP/2015-001); (2) UNICEF's Guidance Document for the Protection of Human Subjects' Identities; (3) UNICEF's Guidance Document for the Protection of Human Subjects' Safety; and (4) UNICEF's Guidance Document for Protection of Research Data.

#### Ethics and Consent Checklist

Steps	Action
1	Where possible, the ToRs of reference for the evaluation should be shared with the participant in advance and the participant should be provided with Itad and RMTeam safeguarding contacts if they have any questions or concerns. ( <a href="mailto:safeguarding@rmteam.com">safeguarding@rmteam.com</a> , telephone: +90 5369972989 and <a href="mailto:SEDC@itad.com">SEDC@itad.com</a> )
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before you start: Please read this Confidentiality and Consent Script (in Italics below) to the Informant: Ask if audio recording is permissible (Note: KIIs will NOT be filmed):</li> <li>• Read the script to the participant, following the instructions below, and answering any queries as you go along</li> </ul> <p>Facilitator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe you are</li> <li>• Where you are from</li> <li>• What you are speaking to them about</li> </ul> <p>–</p> <p>“Hello, my name is _____, and I work with Itad and UNICEF. We are conducting a study about the support provided by UNICEF to people in need in Syria/Türkiye. I was given your contact details by UNICEF (or implementing partner x). We would very much appreciate your participation in this study. Your participation involves an interview about your experiences as a person who has knowledge of the UNICEF/IP UNICEF L3 earthquakes in February 2023. The interview will take you about one hour to complete.”</p>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After you have finished reading the script, ask the participant to state their name and confirm that they are happy to take part in the discussion</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

4	<p>You will need to check the participant is over 19:  “Before we start the interview, I just wanted to check you are over 19?” If any participant is under 19, gently ask them to withdraw.</p>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You will want to check that the location for the interview is appropriate, especially if talking through sensitive subjects. If conducting the interview face to face it should be somewhere comfortable for the participant without fear of eavesdropping.</li> <li>• For vulnerable adults, the interview should never be alone with the participant, either having an assistant, or conduct the interview in view of other people.</li> <li>• If not conducting the interview in person check that the participant is able to participate freely.</li> </ul> <p>“Are you somewhere private and where you can speak freely. I’m asking this for your comfort and safety. If not, are you able to go somewhere else? If not, I will call you back later.”</p>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight how you will be taking the data down and what it will be used for</li> <li>• Emphasize confidentiality</li> <li>• Highlight reasonably foreseeable benefits and risks or discomforts.</li> </ul> <p>“We will be taking notes and using audio recording for this discussion (if the participant has provided consent for audio) so that we can go back later to remember everything that was discussed. The information you provide will be strictly confidential and never connected to you. Other people will not know if you are in this study or what you have said. We will put information we learn from you together with information we learn from other people in the study. No one will be able to tell what information came from you. When we tell other people about this research, we will never use your name, and no one will ever know what answers you gave. Only a few researchers will have access to this information, and all information will be stored safely and destroyed under the care of the lead researcher.”</p> <p>“Your participation in this study may not benefit you directly, but it may benefit others, as your responses may improve UNICEF and sectoral responses to future crises of this nature. We do not anticipate any risks for you in this study.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight voluntary participation, right to decline participation, right to refuse a question and right to stop the interview at any point</li> <li>• If they themselves are receiving support from UNICEF/IP emphasise that this will not impact their support</li> </ul> <p>“Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you don’t want to be in the study, it is OK. If you want to be in the study now and change your mind later, that’s OK too. You can stop at any time. If you agree to participate, you can decide not to answer any question and can stop at any time. Your decision about whether to participate in this study or to answer any specific questions will in no way affect any services that you receive. If you do choose to participate, please answer the questions honestly and openly, so that we can understand your experience and find out what you really think and have experienced.”</p>
7	<p>“Before you say yes or no to being in this study, we will answer any questions you have. If you join the study, you can ask questions at any time. You may also contact Itad and RMTeam’s Safeguarding, Ethics and Data Committees if you have any questions or concerns. They can be found at: <a href="mailto:safeguarding@rmteam.com">safeguarding@rmteam.com</a>/Telephone: +90 5369972989 and SEDC@itad.com/Telephone: +44 (0) 1273 765 250.</p>

<p>Do you have any questions now?</p> <p>Do you understand everything I have explained?</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in this study?"</p> <p><i>Note to facilitator – ensure understanding of consent)</i></p> <p>[Note for facilitator: Throughout the interview, you need to pay attention to whether the respondent sounds uncomfortable and ask them if they want to continue the interview. If they aren't comfortable anymore, you need to finish the interview even if you haven't covered all the questions]</p>
---

Core Eqs	Related Sub-Eqs	KII Questions	Informant Group
Evaluation Area 1: Appropriateness			
1. To what extent <b>have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been adapted to the context</b> (fit-for-purpose to address the needs)? How comprehensive were the situational and needs analysis underpinning the design and targeting of the UNICEF response?			
	1.1.1. What was the quality of the data and evidence used to design the UNICEF responses and to set programme targets?	<p>a. What were your main sources of data to inform the EQ response (i.e. Government, partner, UN, TPM/TPF)?</p> <p>b. Were there any challenges with this data? Please describe with examples</p> <p>c. Were you able to access disaggregated data (by gender, age disability)?</p>	UNICEF staff
	1.1.2 How well aligned was UNICEF's approach to targeting and prioritisation with that of the relevant UN-wide responses?	<p>a. Did UNICEF targets align with cluster/sector response targets? If no, why not?</p> <p>b. Did you conduct joint needs assessments with UNICEF?</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>UN, HCT, Cluster/sector partners</p>

	1.1.3 How useful was the Emergency Preparedness Platform (EPP) in supporting L3 activation and scale-up? Outside of the EPP, were other preparedness measures taken? How helpful were they in the L3 responses?	In your opinion, how useful was the Emergency Preparedness Platform (EPP) in supporting L3 activation and scale-up? B. Outside of the EPP, were other preparedness measures taken? How helpful were they in the L3 responses?	UNICEF
	1.1.4 To what extent was the No Regrets policy applied?	a. In the L3 scale-up can you provide any examples of where the No Regrets policy was applied? b. Do you think UNICEF took a cautious or confident approach to this policy?	UNICEF
1.2 To what extent have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been Aligned with global standards, principles, and commitments (CCC, human rights, humanitarian principles, do no harm, conflict sensitivity, centrality of protection)?			
	1.2.1 To what extent were CCC benchmarks used to inform the design of the L3 responses and to monitor progress towards intended outcomes?	A. Please describe how the CCCs were used to inform the L3 response b. What guidelines and mechanisms do you use to ensure a do-no harm approach was taken in the response?	UNICEF
1.3 To what extent have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been In line with the needs and preferences of the affected populations, especially women and girls and/or boys as relevant and other vulnerable groups/individuals (including refugees/ IDPs and children and people with disabilities)?			

	<p>1.3.1 To what extent were affected populations consulted and AAP principles applied to the responses when this became possible?</p>	<p>a. Do you feel that UNICEF programming takes into account the needs of marginalized communities, women and girls in its programming? If yes, please provide examples.</p> <p>b. Are you aware of any UNICEF feedback mechanisms or community solicitations where people can express their service/support needs as well as complaints? If yes, please provide an example.</p> <p>c. How do you incorporate Accountability for Affected Populations (AAP) into project design?</p> <p>d. How do you conduct monitoring to ensure that AAP principles are being implemented in on-going programmes? Please provide examples.</p> <p>e. Are you aware of UNICEF's approach to AAP? If yes, how do you incorporate this in your work?</p> <p>f. Of the feedback accountability mechanisms that you are aware of, do you think they are adequate? How are they working? Could they be improved? If so, how?</p>	<p>UNICEF, IPs, Government/authorities, Donors, private sector partners, TPF, UN, affected persons/ communities</p>
	<p>1.3.2 What was the quality and frequency of needs assessments conducted by UNICEF in the aftermath of the earthquake?</p>	<p>a. What were the main ways of conducting needs assessments at the outset of the L3?</p> <p>b. Who were your main interlocutors to conduct these assessments?</p> <p>c. What were the main data sources used to assess needs?</p> <p>d. What are the sectoral criteria used to assess need? Did these</p>	<p>UNICEF, IPs</p>

		<p>criteria change over the course of the L3?</p> <p>e. What is something that could not be captured by such assessment as much as you would have liked and that should be made possible in the future?</p> <p>f. Were the needs assessments disaggregated by gender, age disability?</p> <p>h. Were any rapid gender analyses undertaken at the outset of the response?</p>	
1.4 To what extent has the <b>response been multi-sectoral/integrated and coherent</b> and employing the right mix of interventions to achieve the objectives?			
	1.4.1 To what extent did programme convergences occur in planning and on the ground?	a. To what extent have you been involved in multi-sector programming in the L3? If so, has this approach increased coverage and quality services? Please provide examples.	UNICEF, IPs
Evaluation Area 2: Effectiveness			
2.1 To what extent <b>has UNICEF achieved its intended objectives</b> for the response and commitments, including of coverage and quality (Consistent with standards and policies (CCC)? What are the main factors that contributed or hindered the ability to respond to the needs of the affected populations?			
	2.1.1 What were the implementation rates achieved across the		This is answered by UNICEF documentation/dashboards

	programme sections involved in the L3 responses?		
	2.1.2 During the L3 activation phase, were programme-level capacity constraints factored into the setting of targets, or were targets determined based on need alone? If the latter, to what extent were Operational capacity constraints (e.g. security/access, administrative impediments, insufficient staff or partners) a factor in programme delivery	<p>a. Who led on finalising target-setting (i.e. country office, Field Office, RO, HQ?)</p> <p>b. During the L3 activation phase, were programme-level capacity constraints factored into the setting of targets, or were targets determined based on need alone?</p> <p>c. In your opinion, what extent were operational capacity constraints (e.g. security/access, administrative impediments, insufficient staff, or partners) a factor in programme delivery</p>	UNICEF
3.1 To what extent have human resources, advocacy, communications, monitoring, evaluation, learning, reporting, and managing information, resource mobilization (obtention of flexible/tied funding), supply and logistics (internal structure and processes) supported the response as per the Emergency procedures and the expectation that needs on the ground be fully met?			
	3.1.1 Were the human resources required and attained, apposite to the scale and needs of the L3 response?	<p>a. To what extent did human resources arrive in a timely manner to activate the L3?</p> <p>b. To what extent did the surge team coordinate effectively with ACO?</p> <p>c. To what extent were surge staff adequately briefed prior to deployment?</p> <p>d. To what extent were national staff skills used?</p>	UNICEF

		<p>e. Did surge teams have clear TORs?</p> <p>f. To what extent did management provide a supportive environment for staff engaged in the L3? Was psycho-social support made available?</p>	
	<p>3.1.2 To what extent could donor support be mobilized against the L3 Response's objectives and financial targets (and in light of any prevailing sanctions in the case of Syria)?</p>	<p>A. How realistic were funding targets for the L3?</p> <p>b. How did you engage/negotiate with donors on programming to reach HAC targets?</p> <p>c. What were the challenges in negotiating with donors over usage of the funds?</p> <p>d. What were the main conditionalities? Can you please provide examples.</p>	<p>UNICEF, donors</p>
	<p>3.1.3 Were the funds raised for the EQ response divided effectively across 3 regions (NWS, SCO-GCAs and Turkiye)?</p>	<p>a. Please describe how joint fundraising across the regions was operationalised.</p> <p>b. Do you feel that joint funding was shared fairly between the 3 areas (SCO, NWS, Turkey)?</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
	<p>3.1.4 To what extent was supply and purchasing timely, apposite, and achieving economies of scale?</p>	<p>a. What were the main challenges in supply and purchasing in the L3?</p> <p>b. Was UNICEF able to piggyback on other UN agencies to achieve scale?</p> <p>c. Did UNICEF supply goods to support your programming in a timely fashion?</p>	<p>UNICEF, IPs, Government/Authorities</p>
	<p>3.1.5 To what extent did the response draw on a viable base of timely evidence, supported by ongoing monitoring?</p>	<p>a. What are the main mechanisms for gathering evidence-based data in your section/unit? To what extent have these mechanisms helped to</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>

		<p>collect a timely base of evidence during the scale-up of implementation during the L3?</p> <p>b. To what extent have you been able to ensure consistent monitoring during the L3? What have been the strengths and weaknesses of this monitoring?</p> <p>c. Has UNICEF scaled-up its approach to collecting gender evidence in programming? If yes, please provide examples.</p> <p>d. As an implementing partner of UNICEF in the L3, what strategies are you employing to ensure you are collecting gendered disaggregated data/evidence? How are you ensuring a gendered approach in your monitoring systems?</p>	IPs, Government
	3.1.6 How supportive of the L3 response was the CO's information management capability, and to what extent did it successfully fulfil a knowledge-making and lesson-learning function?	<p>A. your Information Management system fit for purpose at the outset of the response?</p> <p>b. Was the informational management capacity assessed prior to the EQ in February 2023?</p>	UNICEF
	3.1.7 To what extent were the 2021 L3 emergency Guidelines understood and applied in the response?	<p>a. Were L3 emergency procedures fully understood by staff at the outset of the L3?</p> <p>b. Did existing procedures enable or hinder the response?</p>	UNICEF
Evaluation Area 3: Cross-cutting (Gender, Equity, AAP, PSEA, Climate Change and Human Rights)			
4.1 To what extent were <b>cross-cutting themes</b> such as PSEA, SBC, the centrality of protection, climate change, gender and disability-inclusion dimensions <b>considered</b>			

<p>systematically and meaningfully to integrate in the needs assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the response?</p>			
	<p>4.1.1 To what extent has PSEA been assessed and accounted for in the L3 response?</p>	<p>a. Was PSEA accounted for in your ERP? Please describe.  b. Are all your Ips and contractors (TPM/TPF/consultants) trained in PSEA?  b. What do you understand by PSEA?  c. Have you received training in PSEA from UNICEF or your contracting agent?</p>	<p>UNICEF   Ips, Government, TPM/TPF, affected persons/ communities</p>
	<p>4.1.2 To what has SBC assessed and accounted for in the L3 response?</p>	<p>a. Was SBC accounted for in your ERP? Please describe.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
	<p>4.1.3 To what extent have protection needs been assessed and accounted for in the L3 response?</p>	<p>a. How effective and to what extent has UNICEF engaged with the Government/authorities on issues of child protection?  b. How has UNICEF engaged with local community leaders to advocate for child protection services in the L3? Please provide examples.</p>	<p>UNICEF, Ips, Government,</p>
	<p>4.1.4 To what has climate change been assessed and accounted for in the L3 response?</p>	<p>a. Was climate change accounted for in your ERP? Please describe.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
	<p>4.1.5 To what extent have the needs of women and girls been assessed and accounted for in the L3 response?</p>	<p>a. Do you feel that UNICEF programming takes into account the needs of marginalized communities, women and girls in its programming? If yes, please provide examples</p>	<p>UNICEF, Ips, Government, donors, affected persons/ communities</p>

	4.1.6 To what extent have the needs of people with disabilities been assessed and accounted for in the L3 response?	a. Do you feel that UNICEF programming takes into account the needs of people with disabilities in its programming? If yes, please provide examples	UNICEF, IPs, Government, donors, affected persons/ communities
Evaluation Area 4: Connectedness			
5.1 To what extent <b>did the response consider the humanitarian-development-peace nexus</b> , including resilience, preparedness, and longer-term development goals? Has the UNICEF team effectively planned/planning or initiating actions linking the emergency response to longer-term development goals? What factors hindered or assisted in this?			
	5.1.1 To what extent did the responses build on pre-existing programme strands (i.e. in the 2023 HAC for Syria and 2023 3RP for Türkiye), for example, in terms of existing development activities?	A. During the design phase of your programming in the L3, were you able to factor in for synergies between immediate humanitarian interventions and developmental interventions? b. Are donors supportive of emergency humanitarian assistance combining developmental and sustainable approaches?	UNICEF, donors
	5.1.2 To what extent did the activities begun as part of the L3 responses provide a basis for recovery or multi-year interventions that were later incorporated in the relevant country plans (i.e. Updates to the 2023 HAC for Syria and 2023 3RP for Türkiye)	a. Could you provide examples of your programming that are aimed towards sustainability? b. How was sustainability built into shorter-term funding proposals? Can you provide examples? c. Were issues of longer-term sustainability a consideration in your funding to UNICEF?	UNICEF
Evaluation Area 5: Coherence			

<p>6.1 To what extent has UNICEF collaborated and engaged with relevant government authorities and other UN agencies and UN led coordination mechanisms during the response and what effects (if any) did any of the above have on the ability of the response to meet the needs on the ground? What lessons can be drawn about how UNICEF can better position itself to be as effective as possible?</p>			
	<p>6.1.1a {For Turkey – Focus on UNICEF support to a Government-led response}          What has been the quality of UNICEF’s dialogue and working relationship with national authority partners (ministry to municipality), in terms a.) securing the adherence of government partners to protection and other normative standards, b.) supporting a Government led response in the facilitation of supply and logistics arrangements and other administrative processes, and c.) obtaining the necessary guarantees in terms of security and access on the ground.</p>	<p>a. Do you feel that your relationship with government partners prior to the earthquake was working well? Please provide examples.          b. How did your previous working relationship affect your working relationship during the EQ response?          c. How were you able to support a government led response in the facilitation of supply and logistics arrangements and other administrative processes?          D. Looking forward, do you think your working relationship with the Government during the EQ has laid the foundations for new ways of working together? Please provide examples.          e. Do you feel that UNICEF was able to leverage appropriate advocacy with the Government to ensure that protection and other normative standards were adhered to in the response?          f. Do you feel that your relationship with UNICEF prior to the earthquake</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>Government</p>



		<p>f. Do you feel that your relationship with UNICEF prior to the earthquake was working well? Please provide examples.</p> <p>g. How did your previous working relationship affect your working relationship during the EQ response?</p> <p>h. Looking forward, do you think your working relationship with UNICEF during the EQ has laid the foundations for new ways of working together? Please provide examples.</p> <p>h. To what extent you (Government) involved in the design and rollout of the responses, when this became possible?</p>	
	<p>6.1.1.c {For NWS -NGCAs} What has been the quality of UNICEF's dialogue with the de facto authorities (initiated through UNICEF IPs), in terms a.) securing the adherence of government partners to protection and other normative standards, b.) securing their active support in the facilitation of supply and logistics arrangements and other administrative processes, and c.) obtaining the necessary guarantees in terms of security and access on the ground.</p>	<p>A. How were you able to negotiate for cross-border assistance into NWS?</p> <p>b. How has the EQ response affected your relationship with the DFA in NWS and delivering cross border assistance?</p>	<p>IPs, UNICEF</p>
	<p>6.1.2 What have been the quality and outcomes of UNICEF's engagement with the UN system, at HCT and inter-cluster/sector levels, to</p>	<p>A. What roles do UNICEF Cos/Fos play in interagency coordination, and how are these roles perceived?</p>	<p>UNICEF, Cluster/Sector partners, UN, HCT</p>

	achieve policy- and programme-level alignment, harmonisation, and convergence with other UN actors during the responses.	<p>What is working well/not so well in these roles?</p> <p>b. How has UNICEF used the clusters to promote a collective response to the rights, safety, and welfare of children?</p> <p>c. Do you think that UNICEF has maintained a high profile in terms of leveraging influence in clusters and/or HCT rights, safety, and welfare of children? If yes, could you provide examples.</p>	
Evaluation Area 6: Coordination			
7.1 How did the <b>coordination between HQ, Ros and Cos</b> contribute to or hinder the success of the response? (In the overarching report this question will include looking at coordination ACROSS Ros)			
	7.1.1 How rapidly could consensus among HQ, Ros and CO stakeholders be reached on key aspects of L3 activation, such as targeting and resourcing?	A. How rapidly could consensus among HQ, Ros and CO stakeholders be reached on key aspects of L3 activation, such as targeting and resourcing?	UNICEF
	7.1.2 In consultations relating to L3 activation and scale-up, to what extent did joint decision-making by HQ, Ros and the Cos and WoS conform with accountabilities set forth in the CEAP/Emergency Preparedness Guidelines (2021)?	a. In consultations relating to L3 activation and scale-up, to what extent did joint decision-making by HQ, ROs and the Cos and WoS conform with accountabilities set forth in the CEAP/Emergency Preparedness Guidelines (2021)?	UNICEF
	7.1.3 Was the involvement of two ROs in the responses a strength or a weakness? How joined up were the ROs in the responses?	<p>a. How joined up were the ROs in the responses? Please provide examples.</p> <p>b. Was the involvement of two ROs in the responses a strength or a</p>	UNICEF

		weakness? Please provide examples.	
8.1 To what extent has UNICEF provided appropriate and context-specific <b>leadership and coordination for the clusters</b> and AoR under its responsibilities?			
	8.1.1 What is the perception of cluster or sectors (in Syria) members and civil society organisations of UNICEF's leadership during the response?	a. Do you think that UNICEF has maintained a high profile in terms of leveraging influence in clusters and/or HCT rights, safety and welfare of children? If yes, could you provide examples.	(I)NGOs, CSOs, Cluster/sector partners
	8.1.2 What is the perception of host governments, donors and other UN of UNICEF's leadership and cluster/sector coordination during the L3 responses?	a. Do you think that UNICEF has maintained a high profile in terms of leveraging influence in clusters and/or HCT rights, safety and welfare of children? If yes, could you provide examples.	Government, UN
	8.1.3 To what extent has UNICEF's advocacy and engagement work yielded the desired outcomes?	a. In your opinion, what have been the enablers to catalyzing support and engagement on addressing grave violations against children in crisis or armed conflict, sexual violence against children and women, and other serious HR/IHL violations?  b. Who are the key stakeholders that UNICEF has prioritised to engage with, and advocate to, on these issues?	Government, UN, (I)NGOs, CSOs, Cluster/sector partners, donors, UNICEF
9.1 To what extent has UNICEF formed <b>effective partnerships</b> with its implementing partners (both national and international)? To what extent has UNICEF advanced the localization	9.1.1 To what extent were local and international partners (NGOs) consulted in the design and rollout of the responses, when this became possible?	a. To what extent did you consult with your local and international partners (NGOs) consulted in the design and rollout of the response? Please provide examples.	UNICEF, IPs (national and international)

<p>agenda during the response implementation? (To note the relationship with Government partners is primarily address in Thematic Area 6)</p>		<p>b. To what extent did UNICEF consult with you in the design and rollout of the response? Please provide examples. c. Were you an IP with UNICEF prior to the surge? If yes, in what ways (if any) has this partnership changed during the L3?</p>	
	<p>9.1.2 During scale-up, to what extent did UNICEF rely on LNPs for implementation of the L3 responses?</p>	<p>a. To what extent did UNICEF rely on LNPs for implementation of the L3 responses? Please provide examples. b</p>	<p>UNICEF, IPs (national and international)</p>
	<p>9.1.3 What resources did UNICEF allocate to LNP capacity development during the responses?</p>	<p>a. Recognizing the huge programmatic and operational uplift posed by the L3, have there still been opportunities to provide required capacity building to national partners? If yes, please provide examples.</p>	<p>UNICEF, IPs</p>
	<p>9.1.4 How satisfied have (I)NGO/CSO implementing partners been with their cooperation with UNICEF during the L3 responses? Of these, how many are LNPs?</p>	<p>a. What are the main strengths and weaknesses of UNICEF – and your programmatic sector's – partnerships with implementing partners in the L3? b. Has your relationship with IPs changed after the activation of the L3? If yes, please describe.  c. Are there differences in your relationship between local and international NGOs? If so, how do they differ?  d. Do you feel that there is an equal relationship between your NGO/CSO</p>	<p>UNICEF, IPs</p>

		and UNICEF in terms of 1. shared planning, 2. sharing risk and 3. sharing information?	
--	--	--	--

## A3.2 KII Guide for Community Earthquake Affected People (Community Members or temporary settlements )

The following Informed Consent Form has been developed in-line with: (1) UNICEF's 'Guidance Document for Informed Consent' as part of UNICEF's Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis (Document Number: CF/PD/DRP/2015-001); (2) UNICEF's Guidance Document for the Protection of Human Subjects' Identities; (3) UNICEF's Guidance Document for the Protection of Human Subjects' Safety; and (4) UNICEF's Guidance Document for Protection of Research Data.

Steps	Action
1	<p>Before you start: Please read this Confidentiality and Consent Script (in Italics below) to the Informant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask if audio recording is permissible (Note: KIIs will NOT be filmed):</li> <li>• Read the script to the participant, following the instructions below, and answering any queries as you go along</li> </ul> <p>Facilitator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe you are</li> <li>• Where you are from</li> <li>• What you are speaking to them about</li> </ul> <p>-“Hello, my name is _____, and I work with RMTeam, Itad and UNICEF. We are conducting a study about the support provided by UNICEF to people in need in Syria/Türkiye. I was given your contact details by UNICEF (or implementing partner x). We would very much appreciate your participation in this study. Your participation involves an interview about your experiences as a person who has knowledge of the UNICEF/IP UNICEF L3 earthquakes in February 2023. The interview will take you about one hour to complete.”</p>
2	After you have finished reading the script, ask the participant to state their name and confirm that they are happy to take part in the discussion
3	<p>You will need to check the participant is over 19:</p> <p>“Before we start the interview, I just wanted to check you are over 19?” If any participant is under 19, gently ask them to withdraw.</p>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You will want to check that the location for the interview is appropriate, especially if talking through sensitive subjects. If conducting the interview face to face it should be somewhere comfortable for the participant without fear of eavesdropping.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For vulnerable adults, the interview should never be alone with the participant, either having an assistant, or conduct the interview in view of other people.</li> <li>• If not conducting the interview in person check that the participant is able to participate freely.</li> </ul> <p>“Are you somewhere private and where you can speak freely. I’m asking this for your comfort and safety. If not, are you able to go somewhere else? If not, I will call you back later.”</p>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight how you will be taking the data down and what it will be used for</li> <li>• Emphasize confidentiality</li> <li>• Highlight reasonably foreseeable benefits and risks or discomforts.</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>““We will be taking notes and using audio recording for this discussion (if the participant has provided consent for audio) so that we can go back later to remember everything that was discussed. The information you provide will be strictly confidential and never connected to you. Other people will not know if you are in this study or what you have said. We will put information we learn from you together with information we learn from other people in the study. No one will be able to tell what information came from you. When we tell other people about this research, we will never use your name, and no one will ever know what answers you gave. Only a few researchers will have access to this information, and all information will be stored safely and destroyed under the care of the lead researcher.”</p> <p>“Your participation in this study may not benefit you directly, but it may benefit others, as your responses may improve UNICEF and sectoral responses to future crises of this nature. We do not anticipate any risks for you in this study.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight voluntary participation, right to decline participation, right to refuse a question and right to stop the interview at any point</li> <li>• If they themselves are receiving support from UNICEF/IP emphasise that this will not impact their support</li> </ul> <p>““Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you don’t want to be in the study, it is OK. If you want to be in the study now and change your mind later, that’s OK too. You can stop at any time. If you agree to participate, you can decide not to answer any question and can stop at any time. Your decision about whether to participate in this study or to answer any specific questions will in no way affect any services that you receive. If you do choose to participate, please answer the questions honestly and openly, so that we can understand your experience and find out what you really think and have experienced.”</p>
6	<p>“Before you say yes or no to being in this study, we will answer any questions you have. If you join the study, you can ask questions at any time. You may also contact Itad and RMTeam’s Safeguarding, Ethics and Data Committees if you have any questions or concerns. They can be found at: <a href="mailto:safeguarding@rmteam.com">safeguarding@rmteam.com</a>/Telephone: +90 5369972989 and SEDC@itad.com/Telephone: +44 (0) 1273 765 250.</p> <p>Do you have any questions now?</p> <p>Do you understand everything I have explained?</p>

	<p>Do you agree to participate in this study?"</p> <p><i>(Note to facilitator – ensure understanding of consent)</i></p> <p>[Note for facilitator: Throughout the interview, you need to pay attention to whether the respondent sounds uncomfortable and ask them if they want to continue the interview. If they aren't comfortable anymore, you need to finish the interview even if you haven't covered all the questions]</p>
--	--

Q#	Topic	Question	Response	Finger Ranking (1-5) Scores
A	Pre-discussion item	This discussion will be about assistance and support provided by UNICEF /IP since the earthquakes in February 2023. We would like to know what types of assistance has been provided and when. Finally, we want to hear your honest opinions on the relevance, timeliness, and effectiveness of the assistance and your feedback on the targeting and accountability of the organisations who provided it. There are no right or wrong answers, so please feel free to say what you think. This information will be used to improve responses in the future. We also know that we are asking you to remember things over the past 14 months, which can be difficult. It is ok if you are unsure of the exact timing of something, you can still tell us what you think based on what you remember.		
B	Pre-Discussion	Facilitator to provide opportunity for the participant to ask questions		
C	Pre-Discussion	Facilitator to elicit how long EQ temporary settlement has been open and numbers of the population in the city.		
D	Pre-discussion item: Types of assistance	Facilitator - I would like you to try and remember the different types of assistance that were provided throughout this period. You should name any type of assistance that you remember.		
E	Pre-discussion item: Timing of assistance	Facilitator - I would like you to try and remember when the different types of assistance were provided. It is OK if the timing is not EXACT, but please try and place the assistance delivery on the timeline.		
		<b>Main KII Questions</b>		
1	Timeliness of the assistance and needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What were the main needs that you had at the time of the earthquake?</li> <li>2. Did you receive the support to address this need?</li> <li>3. Did you seek services to address these needs? (elicit how and who)</li> <li>4. As far as you know, which types of assistance arrived first? Do you think those were the most important type of assistance? What would have been more important to receive first and why?</li> <li>5. How was the assistance needed ascertained?</li> </ol>		

		6. As far as you know, which types of assistance were very slow to arrive, or arrived much later? What do you think about the timing of their arrival? Why do you think they came later?		
2	Appropriateness of the assistance	1. Was the assistance the right kind to meet the needs of you/your family? 2. (2) Or would other types of assistance have been more appropriate/relevant to your needs? If other, why would this assistance have been more appropriate?		
3	Do no harm	Do you know of any instances where the assistance created conflict in the temporary settlement ? If yes, please describe		
4	Impact of the assistance	Did the assistance make a difference to your life? Please describe in detail. ( <i>Note to the facilitator: Try to facilitate to draw out how the assistance affected IDPs, people experiencing multiple displacement in comparison to host communities</i> ) PROBE ( <i>Note to the Facilitator: please explain clearly to the participants that they may not know of such people probed below so it is perfectly fine not to answer or contribute to this line of discussion</i> ):  1. Think about 1 male adult in your family or a community member you know well who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life? 2. Think about 1 female adult in your family or a community member you know well who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life? 3. Think about a family with children (could be your children or a family in the community that you know well) who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life? 4. Think about a family with elderly or disabled persons (this could be someone in your family or a family in the community that you know well) who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?		
5	Needs assessments	1. Did anyone (UNICEF IP, UNICEF staff) discuss with you your needs before providing any assistance or support? 2. Did anyone (UNICEF IP, UNICEF staff) conduct follow-up needs assessments?		
6	AAP	1. Are you aware (or have been using) any feedback mechanisms to express your opinions/satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the assistance you have been receiving in this temporary settlement ? 2. Are the feedback mechanisms accessible to different types of people i.e. women, people with disabilities, vulnerable adults, children)?		

		3. If the feedback or complaint system has been used, do you know if UNICEF/the IP did anything about it or at least informed you/the person providing feedback/complaints about the status of the feedback/complaint? Please describe.		
7	SBC	Have you changed any of your regular practices as a result of engaging with UNICEF/IP staff in this camp ( <i>Note to facilitator: try to probe if hygiene, nut, health practices may have changed as a result of awareness campaigns etc.</i> )		
8	Do no harm	Are you aware of any instances where the support provided by UNICEF/IP caused conflict or difficulties in this community? Please describe.		
9	Further information	Is there anything further you would like to add before we conclude this discussion?		

Note to facilitator: Thank the participants for their time and reaffirm confidentiality.

### A3.3 KII Guide for Camp manager/administrator of formal/informal temporary settlements

The following Informed Consent Form has been developed in-line with: (1) UNICEF's 'Guidance Document for Informed Consent' as part of UNICEF's Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis (Document Number: CF/PD/DRP/2015-001); (2) UNICEF's Guidance Document for the Protection of Human Subjects' Identities; (3) UNICEF's Guidance Document for the Protection of Human Subjects' Safety; and (4) UNICEF's Guidance Document for Protection of Research Data.

#### Ethics and consent checklist

Steps	Action
1	<p>Before you start: Please read this Confidentiality and Consent Script (in Italics below) to the Informant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask if audio recording is permissible (Note: KIIs will NOT be filmed):</li> <li>• Read the script to the participant, following the instructions below, and answering any queries as you go along</li> </ul> <p>Facilitator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start with a short description of yourself (name, position)</li> <li>• Where you are from</li> <li>• What you are speaking to them about</li> </ul> <p>"Hello, my name is _____, and I work with Itad, RMTeam and UNICEF. We are conducting a study about the support provided by UNICEF to people in need in Syria/Türkiye. I was given your contact details by UNICEF (or implementing partner x). We would very much appreciate your participation in this study. Your participation involves an interview about your experiences as a person who has knowledge of the UNICEF/IP UNICEF L3 earthquakes in February 2023. The interview will take you about one hour to complete."</p>

2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After you have finished reading the script, ask the participant to state their name and confirm that they are happy to take part in the discussion</li> <li>• After you have finished reading the script, share the printed consent form for the participant to enter their name and signature to confirm that they happy to take part in the discussion.</li> </ul>
3	<p>You will need to check the participant is over 19:  “Before we start the interview, I just wanted to check you are over 19?” If any participant is under 19, gently ask them to withdraw.</p>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You will want to check that the location for the interview is appropriate, especially if talking through sensitive subjects. If conducting the interview face to face it should be somewhere comfortable for the participant without fear of eavesdropping.</li> <li>• For vulnerable adults, the interview should never be alone with the participant, either having an assistant, or conduct the interview in view of other people.</li> <li>• If not conducting the interview in person check that the participant is able to participate freely.</li> </ul> <p>“Are you somewhere private and where you can speak freely. I’m asking this for your comfort and safety. If not, are you able to go somewhere else? If not, I will call you back later.”</p>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight how you will be taking the data down and what it will be used for</li> <li>• Emphasize confidentiality</li> <li>• Highlight reasonably foreseeable benefits and risks or discomforts.</li> </ul> <p>“We will be taking notes and using audio recording for this discussion (if the participant has provided consent for audio) so that we can go back later to remember everything that was discussed. The information you provide will be strictly confidential and never connected to you. Other people will not know if you are in this study or what you have said. We will put information we learn from you together with information we learn from other people in the study. No one will be able to tell what information came from you. When we tell other people about this research, we will never use your name, and no one will ever know what answers you gave. Only a few researchers will have access to this information, and all information will be stored safely and destroyed under the care of the lead researcher.”</p> <p>“Your participation in this study may not benefit you directly, but it may benefit others, as your responses may improve UNICEF and sectoral responses to future crises of this nature. We do not anticipate any risks for you in this study.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight voluntary participation, right to decline participation, right to refuse a question and right to stop the interview at any point</li> <li>• If they themselves are receiving support from UNICEF/IP emphasise that this will not impact their support</li> </ul> <p>“Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you don’t want to be in the study, it is OK. If you want to be in the study now and change your mind later, that’s OK too. You can stop at any time. If you agree to participate, you can decide not to answer any question and can stop at any time. Your decision about whether to participate in this study or to answer any specific questions will in no way affect any services that you</p>

	receive. If you do choose to participate, please answer the questions honestly and openly, so that we can understand your experience and find out what you really think and have experienced.”
6	<p>"Before you say yes or no to being in this study, we will answer any questions you have. If you join the study, you can ask questions at any time. You may also contact Itad and RMTeam’s Safeguarding, Ethics and Data Committees if you have any questions or concerns. They can be found at: <a href="mailto:safeguarding@rmteam.com">safeguarding@rmteam.com</a>/Telephone: +90 5369972989 and SEDC@itad.com/Telephone: +44 (0) 1273 765 250.</p> <p>Do you have any questions now?</p> <p>Do you understand everything I have explained?</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in this study?"</p> <p><i>(Note to facilitator – ensure understanding of consent)</i></p> <p>[Note for facilitator: Throughout the interview, you need to pay attention to whether the respondent sounds uncomfortable and ask them if they want to continue the interview. If they aren’t comfortable anymore, you need to finish the interview even if you haven’t covered all the questions]</p>

Q#	Topic	Question	Response	Finger Ranking (1-5) Scores
A	Pre-discussion item	This discussion will be about assistance and support provided by UNICEF/IP to this temporary settlement since the earthquakes in February 2023. We would like to know what types of assistance has been provided, when and the impact it has had on the temporary settlement /camp populations. Finally, we want to hear your honest opinions on the relevance, timeliness, and effectiveness of the assistance and your feedback on the targeting and accountability of the organisations who provided it. There are no right or wrong answers, so please feel free to say what you think. This information will be used to improve responses in the future. We also know that we are asking you to remember things over the past 14 months, which can be difficult. It is ok if you are unsure of the exact timing of something, you can still tell us what you think based on what you remember.		
B	Pre-Discussion	Facilitator to provide opportunity for participant to ask questions		
C	Pre-Discussion	Facilitator to elicit how long EQ temporary settlement has been open and numbers of the population in the temporary settlement.		

D	Pre-discussion item: Types of assistance	Facilitator - I would like you to try and remember the different types of assistance that were provided throughout this period. You should name any type of assistance that you remember.		
E	Pre-discussion item: Timing of assistance	Facilitator - I would like you to try and remember when the different types of assistance were provided. It is OK if the timing is not EXACT, but please try and place the assistance delivery on the timeline.		
		Main KII questions		
1	Timeliness of the assistance and needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What were the main needs that you had at the time of the earthquake?</li> <li>2. Did you receive the support to address this need?</li> <li>3. Did you seek services to address these needs? (elicit how and who)</li> <li>4. As far as you know, which types of assistance arrived first? Do you think those were the most important type of assistance? What would have been more important to receive first and why?</li> <li>5. How was the assistance needed ascertained?</li> <li>6. As far as you know, which types of assistance were very slow to arrive, or arrived much later? What do you think about the timing of their arrival? Why do you think they came later?</li> </ol>		
2	Relevance of the assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was the assistance the right kind to meet the needs of the population in the temporary settlement ?</li> <li>2. Or would other types of assistance have been more appropriate/relevant to needs?</li> <li>3. Do you think the assistance provided took into account the different needs of women, men, girls and boys with /without disabilities? Please describe with examples.</li> </ol>		
3	Do no harm	Do you know of any instances where the assistance created conflict in the temporary settlement ? If yes, please describe. Did UNICEF or the IP take steps to address this issue?		
4	Impact of the assistance	<p>Did the assistance make a difference to your life? Please describe in detail. (<i>Note to the facilitator: Try to facilitate to draw out how the assistance affected IDPs, people experiencing multiple displacement in comparison to host communities</i>)</p> <p>PROBE (<i>Note to the Facilitator: please explain clearly to the participants that they may not know of such people probed below so it is perfectly fine not to answer or contribute to this line of discussion</i>):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Think about 1 male adult in your family or a community member you know well who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?</li> <li>2. Think about 1 female adult in your family or a community member you know well who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?</li> <li>3. Think about a family with children (could be your children or a family in the community that you know well) who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?</li> <li>4. Think about a family with elderly or disabled persons (this could be someone in your family or a family in the community that you know well) who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?</li> </ol>		

5	Needs assessments	1. Did anyone (UNICEF IP, UNICEF staff) discuss with you the needs in the temporary settlement before providing any assistance or support? 2. Did anyone (UNICEF IP, UNICEF staff) conduct follow-up needs assessments in this temporary settlement ?		
6	AAP	1. Are you aware (or have been using) any feedback mechanisms to express your opinions/satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the assistance you have been receiving in this temporary settlement? 2. Are the feedback mechanisms accessible to different types of people i.e. women, people with disabilities, vulnerable adults, children)? 3. If the feedback or complaint system has been used, do you know if UNICEF/the IP did anything about it or at least informed the person providing feedback/complaints about the status of the feedback/complaint? Please describe.		
7	SBC	Have noticed any changes of regular practices in this temporary settlement as a result of engaging with UNICEF/IP staff in this camp (Note to facilitator: try to probe if hygiene, nut, health practices may have changed as a result of awareness campaigns etc.)		
8	Additional information	Is there any further information that you would like to share?		

Note to facilitator: Thank the participant for their time and reaffirm confidentiality.

### A3.4 FGD Guide for Community Earthquake Affected Groups (Community Members or formal/informal temporary settlements)

The following Informed Consent Form has been developed in-line with: (1) UNICEF's 'Guidance Document for Informed Consent' as part of UNICEF's Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis (Document Number: CF/PD/DRP/2015-001); (2) UNICEF's Guidance Document for the Protection of Human Subjects' Identities; (3) UNICEF's Guidance Document for the Protection of Human Subjects' Safety; and (4) UNICEF's Guidance Document for Protection of Research Data.

Ethics and consent checklist

Steps	Action
1	<p>Before you start: Please read this Confidentiality and Consent Script (in Italics below) to the participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask if audio recording is permissible (Note: FGDs will NOT be filmed):</li> <li>• Read the script to the participants, following the instructions below, and answering any queries as you go along</li> </ul> <p>Facilitator:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe you are</li> <li>• Where you are from</li> <li>• What you are speaking to them about</li> </ul> <p>“Hello everyone, my name is _____, and I work with Itad, RMTeam and UNICEF. We are conducting a study about the support provided by UNICEF to people in need in Syria/Türkiye. I was given your contact details by UNICEF (or implementing partner x). We would very much appreciate your participation in this study. Your participation involves a group discussion about your experiences as a person who has knowledge of the UNICEF/IP UNICEF L3 earthquakes in February 2023. The discussion will take about one hour to complete.”</p>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After you have finished reading the script, ask the participants to state their name and confirm that they are happy to take part in the discussion</li> <li>• After you have finished reading the script, share the printed consent form for the participants to enter their name and signature to confirm that they happy to take part in the discussion.</li> </ul>
3	<p>You will need to check the participants are over 19:  “Before we start the interview, I just wanted to check you are over 19?” If any participant is under 19, gently ask them to withdraw.</p>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You will want to check that the location for the interview is appropriate, especially if talking through sensitive subjects. If conducting the FGD face to face it should be somewhere comfortable for the participant without fear of eavesdropping.</li> <li>• For vulnerable adults, the FGD should never be alone with the participant, either having an assistant, or conduct the interview in view of other people.</li> </ul> <p>“Are you all somewhere where you can speak freely? I’m asking this for your comfort and safety. If not, are you able to go somewhere else? If not, we can rearrange this FGD.”</p>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight how you will be taking the data down and what it will be used for</li> <li>• Emphasize confidentiality</li> <li>• Highlight reasonably foreseeable benefits and risks or discomforts.</li> </ul> <p>““We will be taking notes and using audio recording for this discussion (if the participant has provided consent for audio) so that we can go back later to remember everything that was discussed. The information you provide will be strictly confidential and never connected to you. Other people will not know if you are in this study or what you have said. We will put information we learn from you together with information we learn from other people in the study. No one will be able to tell what information came from you. When we tell other people about this research, we will never use your name, and no one will ever know what answers you gave. Only a few researchers will have access to this information, and all information will be stored safely and destroyed under the care of the lead researcher.”</p>

	<p>“Please be cautious when sharing information that was discussed in the focus group with anyone outside of the group”.</p> <p>“Your participation in this study may not benefit you directly, but it may benefit others, as your responses may improve UNICEF and sectoral responses to future crises of this nature. We do not anticipate any risks for you in this study.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight voluntary participation, right to decline participation, right to refuse a question and right to stop the interview at any point</li> <li>• If they themselves are receiving support from UNICEF/IP emphasise that this will not impact their support</li> </ul> <p>““Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you don’t want to be in the study, it is OK. If you want to be in the study now and change your mind later, that’s OK too. You can stop at any time. If you agree to participate, you can decide not to answer any question and can stop at any time. Your decision about whether to participate in this study or to answer any specific questions will in no way affect any services that you receive. If you do choose to participate, please answer the questions honestly and openly, so that we can understand your experience and find out what you really think and have experienced.”</p>
6	<p>““Before you say yes or no to being in this study, we will answer any questions you have. If you join the study, you can ask questions at any time. You may also contact Itad and RMTeam’s Safeguarding, Ethics and Data Committees if you have any questions or concerns. They can be found at: <a href="mailto:safeguarding@rmteam.com">safeguarding@rmteam.com</a>/Telephone: +90 5369972989 and <a href="mailto:SEDC@itad.com">SEDC@itad.com</a>/Telephone: +44 (0) 1273 765 250.</p> <p>Do you have any questions now?</p> <p>Do you understand everything I have explained?</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in this study?”</p> <p>Note to facilitator – ensure understanding of consent)</p> <p>[Note for facilitator: Throughout the interview, you need to pay attention to whether any of the respondents sound uncomfortable and ask them if they want to continue the interview. If they aren't comfortable anymore, you need to finish the interview even if you haven't covered all the questions]</p>

Q#	Topic	Question	Response	Finger Ranking (1-5) Scores
A	Pre-discussion item	This discussion will be about assistance and support provided by UNICEF and/or it's implementing partners since the earthquakes in February 2023. We would like to know what types of assistance has		

		been provided and when. Finally, we want to hear your honest opinions on the relevance, timeliness, and effectiveness of the assistance and your feedback on the targeting and accountability of the organisations who provided it. There are no right or wrong answers, so please feel free to say what you think. This information will be used to improve responses in the future. We also know that we are asking you to remember things over the past 14 months, which can be difficult. It is ok if you are unsure of the exact timing of something, you can still tell us what you think based on what you remember.		
B	Pre-Discussion	Facilitator to provide opportunity for participants to ask questions		
C	Pre-Discussion	Facilitator to elicit how long EQ temporary settlement has been open and numbers of the population in the temporary settlement.		
D	Pre-discussion item: Types of assistance	Facilitator - I would like you to try and remember the different types of assistance that were provided throughout this period. You should name any type of assistance that you remember.		
E	Pre-discussion item: Timing of assistance	Facilitator - I would like you to try and remember when the different types of assistance were provided. It is OK if the timing is not EXACT, but please try and place the assistance delivery on the timeline.		
		Main Questions		
1	Evaluation Area 1 Appropriateness	Did the assistance arrive early, too late or on time? Specifically, what items or services arrived on time (or early or too late)? PROBE: 1. As far as you know, which types of assistance arrived first? Do you think those were the most important type of assistance? What would have been more important to receive first and why? How was the assistance needed ascertained? 2. As far as you know, which types of assistance were very slow to arrive, or arrived much later? What do you think about the timing of their arrival? Why do you think they came later?		
2	Evaluation Area 1 Appropriateness	Was the assistance the right kind to meet your needs? Or would other types of assistance have been more appropriate/relevant to needs? PROBE: Go through timeline and identify needs at each phase. (Note to the facilitator: consider how different people (women/men/children/ disabled) experience different challenges and priorities assistance and to keep this in mind when asking the group so that responses might highlight this] Ask respondents, "what were the biggest challenges at this point? What types of assistance would have been most important?"		
3	Evaluation Area 1 Appropriateness	How did the assistance make a difference to your life? (Note to the facilitator: Try to facilitate to draw out how the assistance affected IDPs, people experiencing multiple displacement in comparison to host communities) Please describe in detail. PROBE:		

		<p>1. Think about 1 male adult in your community who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?</p> <p>2. Think about 1 female adult in your community who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?</p> <p>3. Think about a family with children in your community who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?</p> <p>4. Think about a family with elderly or disabled persons in your community who received assistance. Can someone share details about how the assistance affected their life?</p>		
4	Evaluation Area 1 Appropriateness	<p>1. Did anyone (UNICEF IP, UNICEF staff) discuss with you your needs before providing any assistance or support?</p> <p>2. Did your family have multiple needs addressed from UNICEF/IP services?</p> <p>3. Did anyone (UNICEF IP, UNICEF staff) conduct follow-up needs assessments?</p>		
5	Evaluation Area 1 Appropriateness (AAP)	Are you aware (or have been using) any feedback mechanisms to express your opinions/satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the assistance you have been receiving? If yes, how useful have these mechanisms been in ensuring that your feedback reaches the intended?		
6	SBC	Have you changed any of your regular practices as a result of engaging with UNICEF/IP staff in this camp (Note to facilitator: try to probe if hygiene, nut, health practices may have changed as a result of awareness campaigns etc.)		
7	Do no harm	Are you aware of any instances where the support provided by UNICEF/IP caused conflict or difficulties in this community? Please describe.		
8	Further information	Is there anything further you would like to add before we conclude this discussion?		

Note to facilitator: Thank the participants for their time and reaffirm confidentiality.

### A3.5 UNICEF Staff Online Survey

Introduction to the survey ethics (Informed Consent Script)

*We would very much appreciate your participation in this study. Your participation involves an online survey about about your experiences as a person who has knowledge of the UNICEF/IP UNICEF L3 earthquakes in February 2023. There are 16 main survey questions and 8 self-ID questions, so the survey will take you about 30 minutes to complete.*

*Your participation in this study is voluntary. If you don't want to be in the study, it is OK. If you want to be in the study now and change your mind later, that's OK too. You can stop at any time. If you agree to participate, you can decide not to answer any question and can stop at any time. Your decision about whether to participate in this study or to answer any specific questions will in no way affect any services that you receive. If you do*

choose to participate, please answer the questions honestly and openly, so that we can understand your experience and find out what you really think and have experienced. **Some of the questions may not be relevant to your area of responsibility or you may choose not to answer them so please check the “N/A” box.**

The information you provide will be strictly confidential and never connected to you. Other people will not know if you are in this study or what you have said. We will put information we learn from you together with information we learn from other people in the study. No one will be able to tell what information came from you. When we tell other people about this research, we will never use your name, and no one will ever know what answers you gave. Only a few researchers will have access to this information, and all information will be stored safely and destroyed under the care of the lead researcher.

Your participation in this study may not benefit you directly, but it may benefit others, as your responses may improve UNICEF and sectoral responses to future crises of this nature. There are no risks for you in this study.

By submitting your responses, you are agreeing to participating in this study. There will be a free text box at the end of the survey for any questions or concerns.

#### **Intro on evaluation:**

Evaluation of UNICEF’s L3 Response to the Earthquake in Syria and Türkiye is both for accountability and learning purposes. At the level of accountability, the evaluation aims to assess UNICEF’s performance against its envisaged objectives and the needs on the ground. And at the level of learning, the evaluation, the evaluation team will work towards gathering evidence pertaining to what worked and did not work about the response.

<b>Initial Questions for UNICEF Staff</b>	
<b>Self-ID</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<b>What is your current role?</b>	Text
<b>What was your position during the EQ?</b>	Text
<b>How long have you been in this role?</b>	#
<b>What is your current Unit/Department?</b>	Text
<b>Where are you based?</b>	Tick box option: HQ, ECARO, MENARO, SCO, Gaziantep Outpost Office/MENARO, Türkiye Country Office- Ankara, Gaziantep Field Office/TCO; Other

<b>What is your gender?</b>	Male	Female	Prefer not to say	
<b>How engaged were you in supporting the L3 EQ response?</b>	Highly engaged	Somewhat engaged	A little engaged	N/A
<b>How long have you been working with UNICEF?</b>	#			

Main survey Questions							
Evaluation Area 1 (Appropriateness)							
1	How would you rate the quality of data and evidence to design the UNICEF L3 response	Drop box to indicate if answering for TCO, SCO, Cross-border	Comprehensive	Good enough	Poor	N/A	
2	How useful was the Emergency Preparedness Platform (EPP) in supporting L3 activation and scale-up?		Very useful	Somewhat useful	Lack of Usefulness	N/A	
3	To what extent did programme convergences occur in planning and on the ground?		Very much applied	Somewhat applied	Not applied	N/A	
4	To what extent was the no regrets policy applied in the L3 scale-up		Very much applied	Somewhat applied	Not applied	N/A	
5	To what extent were affected populations consulted and AAP principles applied to the responses when this became possible?		Highly consulted	Somewhat consulted	Not adequate consultation	N/A	
Evaluation Area 2 (Effectiveness)							
1	During the L3 activation phase, what were programme-level capacity constraints?		Selection of: a. Security b. Access c. Administrative impediments d. Insufficient staff	Other	No constraints	N/A	

			e. Insufficient partner availability f. lack of capacity constraints g. programming constraints (for e.g., lack of contingency)				
2	Were the human resources required and attained, apposite to the scale and needs of the L3 response?		Yes, very well	Yes, generally	No, not really	No, not at all	N/A
3	To what extent was staff well-being addressed as part of the L3 response?		Yes, very well	Yes, generally	No, not really	N/A	N/A
4	To what extent was supply and purchasing timely, apposite, and achieving economies of scale?		Very much so	Yes, quite good	No, not really	No, not at all	N/A
5	To what extent were the 2021 L3 emergency Guidelines understood and applied in the response?		Yes, very well	Yes, generally	No, not really	No, not at all	N/A
<b>Evaluation Area 4 (Connectedness)</b>							
1	To what extent did the activities begun as part of the L3 responses provide a basis for recovery or multi-year interventions?		Very much so	Somewhat	Not at all	N/A	
<b>Evaluation Area 6 (Coordination)</b>							
1	How rapidly could consensus among HQ, ROs and CO stakeholders be reached on key aspects of L3 activation, such as targeting and resourcing?		Very rapidly	Quite rapidly	Some delays in finding consensus	N/A	
2	To what extent did joint decision-making by HQ, ROs and the Cos and WoS take place during the L3 scale-up?		A large extent	To some extent	Very little	N/A	
3	Was the involvement of two ROs in the responses a strength or a weakness?		Strength	Weakness	N/A		
4	To what extent were local (NGOs/CSOs) consulted in the design		To a large extent	To some extent	Very little	N/A	

	and rollout of the responses, when this became possible?						
<b>5</b>	To what extent were local international partners (NGOs) consulted in the design and rollout of the responses, when this became possible?						
	<i>Free text box for any concerns or questions.</i>						

## Annex 4: Syria and Türkiye Contexts prior to the Earthquakes in February 2023

This annex outlines the context in each country prior to the earthquakes that occurred in February 2023.

### The situation in Syria prior to the earthquake (EQ)

The protracted crisis in Syria has resulted in more than 500,000 deaths between 2011 and 2021, with around 350,200 being civilians<sup>55</sup>. While figures from the United Nations (UN) indicate that almost 12,000 children were either killed or injured, the number is likely to be greater<sup>56</sup>. The crisis has also destroyed two thirds of the country's infrastructure, including basic infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, and homes, in the north of Syria. Moreover, by 2023, there were 15 million people in Syria requiring humanitarian assistance, of whom 4.1 million were living in extreme conditions<sup>57</sup>.

The Syrian crisis has also led to the highest recorded internal displacement worldwide, reaching 6.9 million as of 2022, of whom 6.7 million were displaced because of violence. Most live in a state of protracted displacement in the north-western parts of Syria (NWS), particularly since 2013 and 2014, after an escalation of state and non-state military violence<sup>58</sup>. In 2022, around 171,000 internal displacements were recorded, of whom more than 50% and 23%

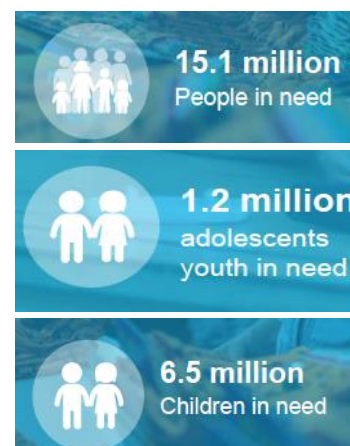


Figure 8: People in Need in Syria (UNICEF, Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot - Child Protection Response, 2023)



Figure 9: Total number of IDP

in the MENA Region as of 2022 (IDMC, Global Report on

to 1.7 million by the end of 2021<sup>60</sup>. IDPs in Syria also continue to struggle to find suitable shelter due to the annual heavy rainfall and harsh weather conditions during winter months. In fact, during the first quarter of 2022, tents in IDP camps in Idlib and Aleppo were destroyed due to snowstorms, resulting in a displacement of more than 13,000 persons. Despite efforts by humanitarian organisations to provide dignified shelters for IDPs in camps, insufficient funding

took place in Idlib and Aleppo governorates respectively. This represents the lowest recorded internal displacement figure since the start of the war. Nevertheless, the number of IDPs in 2022 were still higher than in 2021, which reflects the limited opportunities available for the sustainable return, resettlement, or local integration of IDPs<sup>59</sup>. Syria also has one of the highest numbers of school aged IDPs, amounting

<sup>55</sup> United Nations Human Rights, [Presentation of the report on civilian deaths in the Syrian Arab Republic](#). 2022; Global Centre for the responsibility to protect, [Syria](#). 2024.

<sup>56</sup> United Nations, ["Syria War: Average of one child injured or killed every eight hours over past 10 years"](#). 2021.

<sup>57</sup> OCHA, Syria Flash Appeal, [Syria Flash Appeal Syrian Arab Republic](#), 2023

<sup>58</sup> IDMC Country Profile [Syrian Arab Republic 2022](#). Accessed 2023

<sup>59</sup> IDMC Country Profile [Syrian Arab Republic 2022](#). Accessed 2023

<sup>60</sup> Cazabat, C. and Yasakawa, L. ["Informing better access to education for IDPs"](#) IDMC. 2021.

hinders their ability to restore housing, infrastructure and basic services needed to achieve durable solutions<sup>61</sup>.

Syria is also prone to **epidemic outbreaks** such as cholera due to the country's severely damaged health system; throughout the crisis, the country's health care facilities and medical supplies have been targeted by armed attacks. In fact, it is estimated that by September 2021, up to 45% of the 1,800 public health centres in Syria were not fully operational, and more than 50% of physicians had left northeast Syria<sup>62</sup>.

Lack of access to **clean water** due to the destruction of basic infrastructure is also a serious problem affecting around 15.5 million Syrians. Around 70% of the sewage in Syria goes untreated, and approximately a quarter of the population depends on dangerous alternate water sources such as water trucks<sup>63</sup>, making cholera outbreaks an on-going risk in the country<sup>64</sup>. As recently as August and September 2022, a cholera outbreak in Aleppo governorate was confirmed by the Syrian Health Ministry and a total of 936 cases of severe acute watery diarrhoea were recorded, which resulted in at least eight deaths<sup>65</sup>.



Figure 10: Water, sanitation and hygiene in Syria (UNICEF, Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot - WASH Response, 2023)

**2.6 MILLION**  
people are at risk of hunger

**12.9 MILLION**  
people are food insecure

Figure 11: Food insecurity in Syria as of 2024 (WFP, Syria, Accessed 2024)

After more than 10 years into the war, access to water in Syria has become one of the key humanitarian challenges, which is an issue that has been further exacerbated by climate change. According to the World Meteorological Organisation's (WMO) seasonal outlook for Syria, the country is experiencing severe and long-term drought. Conditions of vegetation in the country have also worsened since April 2022 and drought has become harsher in most parts of the country<sup>66</sup>. **Food security** in Syria has also significantly deteriorated and according to World Food Programme (WFP), 7.9 million Syrians were food insecure by September 2019, accounting for 29% of the

total population<sup>67</sup>. This food insecurity went on to increase by at least 10% in conflict affected areas, meaning that around 8.7 million people were food insecure prior to the earthquakes<sup>68</sup>. At the beginning of 2024, this number rose by 4.2 million.

<sup>61</sup> IDMC Country Profile "Syrian Arab Republic 2022." 2023.

<sup>62</sup> IRC, "11 years of violence against health care in Syria". 2022.

<sup>63</sup> UNFPA, "An overview of gender-based violence in Syria. Advocacy brief". 2022

<sup>64</sup> Witbooi PJ, Muller GE, Ongansie MB, Ahmed IHI, Okosun KO. "A stochastic population model of cholera disease." *Discrete and Continuous Dynamical Systems, Series S*. 2022

<sup>65</sup> Eneh, S. C., Admad, S., Nazir, A., Onukansi, F. O., Oluwatobi, A., Innocent, D. C., & Ojo, T. O. "Cholera outbreak in Syria amid humanitarian crisis: the epidemic threat, future health implications, and response strategy - a review." *Frontiers in Public Health*, 11: 1161936. 2023

<sup>66</sup> OCHA, "Syria: Drought- 2021-2024." Accessed 2024

<sup>67</sup> OCHA, "2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic". 2020

<sup>68</sup> UNICEF Comms. Key messaging to mark 6 months after the deadly earthquakes. 2023.

**Syria's economy** was also significantly affected by the multiple shocks that took place between 2019 and 2020. Decades of sanctions imposed on the country had significant fiscal and monetary impacts on Syria, including affecting the Government's ability to produce sufficient revenue to invest in basic services for its population<sup>69</sup>. The **global coronavirus disease (COVID-19)**, which was declared a pandemic in March 2020, and consequent restrictions that followed, also caused further deterioration in food security trends as well as increasing the economic hardship faced by the Syrian population.



Figure 12: Poverty rates in Syria (UNICEF, Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot - Child Protection Response, 2023)

The country's economy has seen further deterioration over the last four years because of the continued economic crisis in Lebanon, which was a financial hub for the country. Consequently, the Syrian currency has lost much of its value compared to the US Dollar, resulting in a hike in food prices, and fuel and other essential staples<sup>70</sup>. This rise in costs of basic items at a faster pace than the income of households has caused many families to resort to **negative coping mechanisms** such as child labour and early marriage<sup>71</sup>. Similarly, the costs of living in NWS increased after the reduction in the value of the Turkish lira against the US dollar in 2021<sup>72</sup>. Syria also saw a sharp decline of remittances into the country by up to 50% due to the regional economic recession.



Figure 13: Practices of negative coping mechanisms (UNICEF, Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot - Child Protection Response, 2023)

The low rates of rainfall in 2020 - particularly in the northeast of Syria where 60% of the country's wheat and barley is produced - also resulted in crop failures. The shortages in electricity and fuel as well as other basic services such as water and health has affected households<sup>73</sup> with **poverty levels** increasing from 34% in 2007 to 90% in 2021, consequently resulting in a loss of livelihoods and the capacity for families to cover their basic needs.

There are **restrictions/challenges on humanitarian access** to NGCAs as part of its measures to regain control over the whole country. In 2014, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution (UNSCR) 2165 allowed humanitarian actors to access opposition held areas of the country. Through the UNSCR 2165, the UN was given the mandate to utilise four border crossings to deliver humanitarian aid in NGCAs. This cross-border mandate was a lifeline to millions of people living in Syria<sup>74</sup>. However, in 2019, Russia and China vetoed the renewal of the UN cross-border operations and the Security Council passed UNSCR 2504, which only renewed the use of Bab Al Hawa and Bab Al Salameh crossings in NWS for only six months instead of the yearlong period they had previously. In July 2020, UNSCR 2533 closed Bab Al Salameh and extended the last remaining border crossing (Bab Al Hawa) for another year due to pressure from Russia. The UN cross-border operations from Türkiye are pivotal to address the humanitarian needs of people in NWS.

<sup>69</sup> Christou, W., and Shaar, K. [2021 budget reveals the depth of Syria's economic woes](#). Atlantic Council. 2020.

<sup>70</sup> Al-Khalidi, S. ["Syrian pound hits new low in contagion from neighbouring Lebanon's currency crisis"](#). Reuters. 2021

<sup>71</sup> UNICEF Comms. Key messaging to mark 6 months after the deadly earthquakes. 2023.

<sup>72</sup> Ashawi, K. [Turkish lira slump hits displaced families in Syria's northwest](#). Reuters. 2021

<sup>73</sup> OCHA, [Syria Arab Republic: Euphrates water crisis and drought outlook, as of 17 June 2021](#). 2021

<sup>74</sup> United Nations. ["As Hunger, Malnutrition Rise in Syria, Security Council Must Ensure Border Crossing Remains Open"](#). 2021

An end to cross-border operations would mean that the UN would lose its capacity to be the ‘provider of last resort’ in NWS<sup>75</sup>. Syrians have depended on UN Agencies and international humanitarian organisations to respond to their emergency needs, including during the recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic, a cholera outbreak, and most recently the 2023 earthquakes.

### The situation in Türkiye prior to the earthquake

Türkiye’s population reached 85 million in 2022, of whom 26.5% were children (51.3% were boys and 48.7% girls)<sup>76</sup>. Türkiye’s **child population** has seen a drop by 15.3% between the period of 1990 and 2022. The figure below provides an overview of proportion of child population by province in Türkiye in 2022<sup>77</sup>.

Figure 1 The proportion of child population by province in Türkiye, 2022<sup>78</sup>



In 2022, Türkiye’s **economy** was the 19<sup>th</sup> largest worldwide with a gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$906 billion. The country experienced high growth rates between 2006 and 2017 propelling Türkiye to reach an upper-middle-income status. **Poverty rates** in the country also dropped by nearly 50% between 2006 and 2020. However, since August 2018, Türkiye has struggled with high private sector debt, inflation, and unemployment rates. As part of its strategy to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, Türkiye was able to increase its economy by 5.6% in 2022. Despite this, however, the country’s economic growth rate has been slowing<sup>79</sup>.

The country has made good progress in its **social and economic landscape** through the adoption of effective social policies on reducing poverty and inequalities as well as on improving access to basic services<sup>80</sup>. Türkiye has also highlighted its commitment to contributing to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and has linked its National Development Plans (NDPs) and sectoral strategies with them<sup>81</sup>.

Between 2008 and 2018, stunting among 0- to 5-year-olds (U5MR) dropped from 12% to 5%. The mortality rate for under five-year-olds was 11.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018. Despite the

<sup>75</sup> The Carter Centre. [An avoidable crisis The July 2021 expiration of Syria’s cross-border humanitarian aid mechanism and potential solutions](#). 2021

<sup>76</sup> Turkish Statistical Institute. [Statistics on Child, 2022](#). April 2023.

<sup>77</sup> Turkish Statistical Institute. [Statistics on Child, 2022](#). April 2023.

<sup>78</sup> Source: TurkStat, [Address Based Population Registration System](#), 2022.

<sup>79</sup> The World Bank, [The World Bank in Türkiye](#). October 2023.

<sup>80</sup> The global goals for sustainable development. Turkey’s sustainable development goals, 2<sup>nd</sup> VNR, 2019. 2019.

<sup>81</sup> United Nations, [UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#). Türkiye. 2019.

advancements, disparities and child and maternal health remain, particularly in comparison to Syrian refugees, which is 27 deaths per 1,000 live births<sup>82</sup>.

As for the policy environment for education, Türkiye has shown strong progress in expanding access to all children. In fact, figures from 2018/19 school year showed that net enrolment among 5-year-olds increased to 68.3%, with a gender balance in enrolment rates. However, access to early learning remained low at 38% and 12.4% among children aged 4 and 3 years respectively<sup>83</sup>. In the case of Syrian refugee children aged 3-5, net enrolment by January 2020 was 30.8%. Moreover, even though children with disabilities are entitled to free preschool education they make up only 0.3% of all enrolled children. As for primary and upper secondary enrolment rates, these are high, however, geographical disparities remain and learning continues to be a challenge, especially for vulnerable populations<sup>84</sup>.

Moreover, although the percentage of **marriages between girls aged 16 -17** decreased to 3.1% in 2019, 14.7% of Turkish women aged 20-24 were in registered and unregistered marriages before the age of 18. The prevalence of working children in the country also decreased over the past ten years reaching 4.4% in 2020 among those aged 5 to 17. Populations with high prevalence of **child labour** include refugees, particularly adolescent boys<sup>85</sup>.

The risk of violence towards children remains high in Türkiye, despite efforts to prevent and address child protection concerns. In 2017, security units received 55,465 boys and 44,394 girls, alleged to be victims of criminal and sexual offences. In the case of sexual assaults, these represented 37 of cases received by girls and 4% for boys. Harmful social norms and practices are key challenges that limited the country's **protection system**<sup>86</sup>.

## Annex 5: Humanitarian consequences of the Earthquake

This annex outlines the humanitarian consequences of the earthquake in Syria and Türkiye for children and their families in different sectors

### Syria

#### Food insecurity

The areas affected by the earthquake have seen an increase in **food insecurity** and markets closing in locations where the earthquake intensity was 6 and 7. The national average price of WFP's standard food basket in May 2023 reached 529,946 Syrian Pounds<sup>87</sup>, which is 68% more than the previous year.

Key findings of a study conducted by the Humanitarian Country Team of OCHA highlighted that 65.97% of households resorted to using cheaper, less preferred, and less nutritious food, while 50.42% resorted to reducing their food portions during mealtimes, and 44.18% reduced the

---

<sup>82</sup> Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health, [Health Statistics Yearbook 2018](#). 2019.

<sup>83</sup> Hayat Boyu Ogrenme, [Milli Egitim Bakanligi Hayat Boyu Odrenme Genel Mudurlugu Goc Ve Acil Durum Egitim Daire Baskanligi](#). 2020.

<sup>84</sup> UNICEF, Turkey Country Programme Document. July 2020.

<sup>85</sup> UNICEF, Turkey Country Programme Document. July 2020.

<sup>86</sup> UNICEF, Turkey Country Programme Document. July 2020.

<sup>87</sup> UNICEF, Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report, January – June 2023.

number of meals per day. Other coping mechanisms reported included the use of credit, remittances, and eating seasonal wild produce<sup>88</sup>.

## Health and nutrition

The earthquakes caused further disruption in the already fragile health system in Syria<sup>89</sup>. Critical needs were identified during the initial rapid assessments that were carried out by **health** authorities and partners in 172 health care institutions across Aleppo, Lattakia, Tartous and Hama. Findings showed that around 80% of the injuries resulting from the earthquake were orthopaedic trauma. The threat of wound infection and tetanus was high because of challenges getting immediate health care, access to health facilities, and a delay in the admission of patients with acute injuries to hospitals. Furthermore, the winter weather, and lack of shelter and access to clean water and sanitation, led to an increased risk of infectious respiratory, diarrhoeal, vector-borne and other illnesses.

The disruptions in health care services also increased maternal and child deaths, vaccine preventable diseases and deaths from chronic illnesses. Shortages in medications were a major concern as was the high risk of a resurgent outbreak of cholera due to contaminated water in areas of Idlib and Aleppo. The earthquakes and their aftermath placed caregivers and frontline workers in situations of high stress, anxiety, fatigue, grief and in need of psychosocial support<sup>90</sup>. The areas impacted by the earthquakes in Syria also left almost one million people in need of **nutrition** support and millions of children and pregnant and lactating women were also directly affected. The situation for the most vulnerable children and women was further heightened due to the economic crisis and rise in food prices in the country<sup>91</sup>. Moreover, key findings of the OCHA assessment indicated that 67% of respondents reported that their communities did not have access to nutrition services, and 82% stated that there were no baby formula distributions taking place in their communities. In those same areas, 26% reported that their communities did not have access to health services, and 20% mentioned that health workers in their areas did not receive income for their work. Furthermore, 44% reported that endemic diseases (such as Leishmania, and COVID-19) were present in their communities<sup>92</sup>.

## WASH

The earthquakes caused more damage to Syria's already destroyed critical infrastructure, further reducing efficiencies in WASH-related systems, and increasing water contamination risks<sup>93</sup>. Water and sanitation infrastructure in all the areas affected by the earthquake was significantly damaged, and a high number of children and families were exposed to risks of infectious diseases, such as cholera, diarrhoeal diseases, and COVID-19<sup>94</sup>. Initial assessments conducted by UNICEF and partners also highlighted a need for water trucking to temporary shelters/displacement sites and locations where networks were damaged. Other requirements included hygiene kits, jerry cans, water purification products, as well as the installation of water tanks and immediate repair of water and sewage networks<sup>95</sup>.

---

<sup>88</sup> OCHA, Earthquake rapid assessment – HCT response area. Aleppo, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs and Idlib. 2023.

<sup>89</sup> UNICEF Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report, January – June 2023.

<sup>90</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

<sup>91</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

<sup>92</sup> OCHA, Earthquake rapid assessment – HCT response area. Aleppo, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs and Idlib. 2023.

<sup>93</sup> UNICEF Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report, January – June 2023.

<sup>94</sup> OCHA, Earthquake rapid assessment – HCT response area. Aleppo, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs and Idlib. 2023.

<sup>95</sup> UNICEF, Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023.

## Education

The earthquakes further exacerbated the education crisis in Syria, damaging more education facilities and disrupting learning for millions of children, as well as adding to their trauma and that of their families<sup>96</sup>. The destruction resulted in US\$277 million of loss in the education sector, with up to 2,149 schools damaged and more than 96,000 teachers affected by the disruptions caused by the earthquakes<sup>97</sup>. Damages caused by the earthquake on education indicated a great need to invest in rehabilitating and repairing schools to ensure that children have safe school environments with adequate WASH facilities<sup>98</sup>.

## Social Protection

The earthquake also affected families who were already struggling to deal with the catastrophic economic crisis in the country and the challenges of meeting their basic needs during the severe winter periods. Particularly affected were highly vulnerable families with children with disabilities and female-headed households. According to initial assessments conducted in the earthquake affected areas of Syria, more than 40,000 highly vulnerable families (200,000 people) were greatly impacted, including displaced families living in collective and temporary shelters in Aleppo, Hama, and coastal areas of the country. The assessments highlighted the need for cash assistance to support these highly vulnerable groups to meet their basic needs<sup>99</sup>. Assessments in shelters in Aleppo and Lattakia also indicated increased levels of distress and trauma among children and families<sup>100</sup>.

## Türkiye: Humanitarian consequences for children and their families in the different sectors

### Food insecurity

The 11 provinces hit by the earthquakes have high agricultural potential, as 15% of the agricultural land in the country is in those regions, mainly Sanliurfa, Diyarbakir, and Adana. Moreover, around 20% of the total crop produced, and 15% of livestock in Türkiye is also in the earthquake affected areas. However, within a week after the earthquake, food related consequences emerged, and meat prices, for example, surged after the destruction of the region's slaughterhouses. Supplies were also affected as 12% of the country's cattle industry is in the earthquake affected region<sup>101</sup>. Moreover, the fires caused by the earthquake resulted in 27 million TRY (US\$2.7 million) of damage on the machinery and equipment in Hatay Food Control Laboratory, and around 1.2 million TRY (US\$69,000) of damage on Malatya and Elazig Sugar Factories operating under Turkish Sugar Factories Corporation<sup>102</sup>.

### Health and nutrition vulnerabilities

A total of 42 hospitals in the earthquake affected region were damaged. Of the 42 buildings that experienced a severe and moderate damage, 27 were managed by Ministry of Health, six by universities and nine by the private sector. The total damage across the health care sectors was estimated at 80.9 billion TRY (US\$4.3 billion)<sup>103</sup>. The priority health needs identified after the earthquake included meeting the needs of people with disabilities for orthosis, prosthesis and

---

<sup>96</sup> UNICEF Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report, January – June 2023.

<sup>97</sup> UNICEF Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report, January – June 2023.

<sup>98</sup> OCHA, Earthquake rapid assessment – HCT response area. Aleppo, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs and Idlib. 2023.

<sup>99</sup> OCHA, Earthquake rapid assessment – HCT response area. Aleppo, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs and Idlib. 2023.

<sup>100</sup> UNICEF, Syria Humanitarian Situation Report. Earthquake response in Syria. 6–16 February. 2023

<sup>101</sup> De Cramer, A. [Food insecurity looms after Turkey's earthquakes](#). March 2023.

<sup>102</sup> Government of Türkiye, The World Bank, UNDP, EU, [Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment](#). 2023

<sup>103</sup> Government of Türkiye, The World Bank, UNDP, EU, [Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment](#). 2023

wheelchairs, as well as the need to strengthen home health care/care service capacity of physical medicine and rehabilitation hospitals. Urgent needs also included ensuring continued access to medicine and mental health services<sup>104</sup>.

## **WASH**

Several assessments were conducted to determine the damage on the water and sanitation utilities in the earthquake affected region of Türkiye. While the numbers are likely to be higher, the total cost of damage to water and sanitation facilities during the early stages was calculated at around 15.1 billion TRY (US\$798.8 million)<sup>105</sup>. The large gap in WASH facilities in the earthquake affected region poses a great risk of contagious diseases such as diarrhoea, nausea, and scabies, which were reported by the Turkish Medical Association. Furthermore, debris and pollution also place health risks on people living in the areas, and those residing in accommodations close to damaged buildings<sup>106</sup>.

## **Education**

The implications of the earthquakes on the education sector were significant. The earthquake disrupted education for almost 4 million children in the country, including 350,000 refugee and migrant children<sup>107</sup>. According to Save the Children figures, nearly three in every 10 households in the earthquake affected provinces of Türkiye did not have access to education seven months after the earthquakes. Access to education continues to be a major challenge for 27% of affected households. One third of the families of whose children are attending schools, reported that finance was a key obstacle after the earthquake. Estimates from the Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment indicate that 39.69 billion TRY (US\$2.11 billion) of funding is needed to rehabilitate schools damaged by the earthquakes. However, the assessment did not include all the schools affected by the earthquakes therefore the number is likely to be higher<sup>108</sup>.

## **Social Protection**

The devastation caused by the earthquakes has forced hundreds of thousands of people to seek shelter in overcrowded temporary settlements, which are informal settlements with little access to basic services. Around 4,000 to 5,000 children were unaccompanied or separated from their families in the earthquake affected areas of the country. Many were deeply traumatised by the earthquakes and the separation of families was deep and long lasting, with negative consequences on the mental health of children. Findings of an assessment conducted by UNICEF highlighted the urgent need for mental health and psychosocial support to children and families affected by the earthquake. The earthquake has also left key concerns on children's and families' heightened exposure to risks such as various forms of abuse, violence, exploitation, and trafficking<sup>109</sup>. Moreover, the earthquakes damaged several social services buildings that served groups such as PWDs, children, elderly, women, and other vulnerable groups. These included 100

---

<sup>104</sup> Government of Türkiye, The World Bank, UNDP, EU, [Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment](#). 2023

<sup>105</sup> Government of Türkiye, The World Bank, UNDP, EU, [Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment](#). 2023

<sup>106</sup> STL, [Turkey-Earthquake: Emergency Situation Report](#). 2023.

<sup>107</sup> Save the Children, [Children in nearly 30% of households impacted by Türkiye's earthquakes miss out as school year starts](#). 2023.

<sup>108</sup> Government of Türkiye, The World Bank, UNDP, EU, [Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment](#). 2023

<sup>109</sup> UNICEF, AGFUND Project Application Form, "Ensuring immediate child protection humanitarian assistance to earthquake-affected children, adolescents and their families in Türkiye". 2023

MoFSS owned or rented buildings that were damaged in varying levels, amounting to a total damage cost of 890 million TRY (US\$27.62 million)<sup>110</sup>.

---

<sup>110</sup> UNICEF, AGFUND Project Application Form, "Ensuring immediate child protection humanitarian assistance to earthquake-affected children, adolescents and their families in Türkiye". 2023

## Annex 6: Detailed Sampling Matrices

This annex contains the detailed sampling plans for Türkiye, Syria and Northwest Syria.

### A6.1 Sampling plan for Türkiye response

Type of Target Group (evaluation stakeholder)	Disaggregated by	Tools to be used	Target number of KII/FGD/surveyed
UNICEF staff (This is not inclusive of KIIs conducted during inception)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. TCO (Ankara)</li> <li>b. FO (Gaziantep)</li> <li>c. ECARO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KII</li> <li>Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 (including inception KIIs)</li> <li>20</li> </ul>
INGO/NGO/CSO Implementing Partners (by intervention area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. New earthquake NGO/CSO partners</li> <li>b. Pre-existing EQ NGO/CSO partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KII</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6</li> </ul>
Government Partners (to note that there are municipality elections on 31 March)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Applicable line ministries, inter alia i.e. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, Ministry of Interior, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Ministry of Youth and Sports.</li> <li>b. Municipality authorities in earthquake- affected provinces</li> <li>c. Government utility services e.g. water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KII</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10</li> </ul>
Private Sector Partners	To be explored with FO and TCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KII</li> </ul>	
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Donors allowing reprogrammed funds</li> <li>b. New donors with earthquake</li> <li>c. Private sector donors</li> <li>d. Bilateral and multilateral donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KII</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3</li> </ul>
Sector Partners	To follow up with TCO/FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KII</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4</li> </ul>
Other relevant UN agencies	To follow up with TCO/FO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KII</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3</li> </ul>
Service-users (beneficiaries) by intervention area)	Affected communities displaced by the earthquake: people in temporary settlements (informal and formal, run by AFAD and other) (women, men, PWD, citizens and refugees).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FGD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 FGDs</li> </ul>
Temporary settlement Manager/administrator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KII</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 KIIs</li> </ul>
<b>Total KIIs – 40</b>			
<b>Total FGD – 6</b>			
<b>Total Survey – 20 (UNICEF staff surveyed)</b>			

### A6.2 Sampling plan for NWS response

Type of Target Group (evaluation stakeholder)	Disaggregated by	Tools to be used	Target number of KII/FGD/surveyed
UNICEF staff (This is not inclusive of KIIs conducted during inception)	a. Gaziantep Outpost Office	KII	7
	b. MENARO c. SCO (where applicable)	Survey	15
INGO/NGO/CSO IPs (by intervention area in Gaziantep and NWS)	a. New earthquake NGO/CSO partners b. Pre-existing earthquake NGO/CSO partners	KII	12
De Facto Authorities in NWS	Feasibility to be discussed with IPs	KII	
Donors	a. Donors allowing reprogrammed funds b. New donors with the earthquake c. Bilateral and multilateral donors	KII	3
Cluster Partners	Nutrition, WASH, Education, Child Protection	KII	4
UN agencies	WFP, UNHCR, OCHA, IOM,	KII	4
Service-users (beneficiaries) by intervention area)	Affected communities displaced by earthquake: people in temporary settlements (informal and formal, run by AFAD and other) (women, men, PWD, citizens and refugees).	FGD	4 FGDs
Temporary settlement Manager/administrator		KII	4 KIIs
<b>Total KIIs – 34</b>			
<b>Total FGD – 4</b>			
<b>Total Survey – 15 (UNICEF staff surveyed)</b>			

### A6.3 Sampling plan for SCO response

Type of Target Group	Disaggregated by	Tools to be used	Target number of KII/Survey
UNICEF staff (This is not inclusive of KIIs conducted during inception)	a. Aleppo FO	KII	10
	b. Damascus Office c. Rural Damascus Office d. Homs FO (including Hama Governorate) e. Tartous FO (including Lattakia and Idlib Governorates)	Survey	20
INGO/NGOs/ CSO Partners (by intervention area: i.e. Health and Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, WASH, ADAP, Social Protection, SBC)	a. New earthquake NGO/CSO partners b. Pre-existing earthquake NGO/CSO partners <i>This includes <b>implementing partners such as:</b> Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East/Department of Ecumenical Relations and Development; the Syrian Arab Red Crescent; Mosaic; Jameyat Osrat Al Ikhaa Al Sourya Bi Allazikia Education and Literacy Eradication Association</i>	KII	8
Government Partners	Key line ministries ( <b>Such as:</b> MoH, Ministry of Education, MoSAL, and the MoWR).	KII	4
Private Sector Partners	<b>To be explored with SCO</b>	KII	1

Type of Target Group	Disaggregated by	Tools to be used	Target number of KII/Survey
	( <b>Such as:</b> Private contractors working with UNICEF on WASH)		
Donors	<p>a. Donors allowing reprogrammed funds</p> <p>b. New donors with earthquake</p> <p>c. Private sector donors</p> <p>d. Bilateral and multilateral donors</p> <p><i>This includes donors <b>such as:</b> UNICEF Emergency Programme Fund, National Committees (Natcoms), Private Sector Fundraising</i></p> <p>UNICEF top five donors: the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Canada and the European Commission.</p> <p>Public sector donors: the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) accelerated Funding Grant, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Operations</p>	KII	4
Third Party Monitoring (TPM) Services	<p>a. TPM company at management level</p> <p>b. Third part financial service provider (For cash grants and national implementing partner for referral component)</p> <p>c. Third party facilitators (at management level)</p>	KII	3
Sector Partners	<p>a. Sector coordinators for WASH, nutrition, education, and Country Programme AoRs, and information management officers (IMOs) serving the sectors</p> <p>b. Resident Coordinator, HCT</p>	KII	6
Other relevant UN agencies	<i>This includes UN agencies <b>such as:</b> WFP, UNOCHA, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Agencies working in the Cash Working Group, etc.</i>	KII	4
<b>Total KIIs – 40 KIIs</b> <b>Total Survey – 20 (UNICEF staff surveyed)</b>			

## Annex 7: Türkiye and Syria Country Report Outlines

This annex contains the outline for the Türkiye report and the Syria report (which includes NWS).

### Executive Summary

1. Introduction and Background
  - 1.1. Description of UNICEF L3 Response
  - 1.2. Context analysis
  - 1.3. Evaluation purpose, objectives and scope
2. Evaluation Design and Methodology
  - 2.1. Evaluation questions and criteria
  - 2.2. Data collection, analysis, and sampling
  - 2.3. Ethical issues and considerations
  - 2.4. Limitations
3. Key Findings
  - 3.1. Thematic Area 1: Appropriateness to the context
  - 3.2. Thematic Area 2: Effectiveness of response to achieving intended objectives
  - 3.3. Thematic Area 3: Effectiveness of UNICEF internal structures and processes
  - 3.4. Thematic Area 4: Integration of Gender, Equity, AAP, PSEA, Climate Change and Human Rights
  - 3.5. Thematic area 5: Connectedness in relation to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus
  - 3.6. Thematic Area 6: Coherence of collaboration with government authorities and UN agencies
  - 3.7. Thematic Area 7: Coordination between UNICEF HQ, RO, and SCO
  - 3.8. Thematic Area 8: Coordination and leadership of sectors and AoR
  - 3.9. Thematic Area 9: Coordination and effectiveness of partnerships
4. Conclusions
5. Recommendations

### Annexes

## Annex 8: Final Evaluation Report Outline

This annex contains the outline for the final evaluation report.

### Executive Summary

1. Introduction and Background
  - 1.1. Description of UNICEF L3 Response
  - 1.2. Context analysis
  - 1.3. Evaluation purpose, objectives and scope
2. Evaluation Design and Methodology
  - 2.1. Evaluation questions and criteria
  - 2.2. Data collection, analysis, and sampling
  - 2.3. Ethical issues and considerations
  - 2.4. Limitations
3. Brief Summary of Overarching findings from Syria and Türkiye Country
4. Findings of Corporate-Wide Relevance
  - 4.1. Preparedness Tools (EQ1.1.3)
  - 4.2. L3 activation and roll-out of the Emergency Procedures (EQs 3.1, 3.1.6)
  - 4.3. Needs assessments and targeting (EQ 1.1); alignment of HAC with UN-wide Flash and other appeals (EQ1.1.2)
  - 4.4. Internal coordination among COs/ROs/HQ (EQ 7.1, 7.1.2) – especially around early onset resource mobilisation (EQ3.1.2), HR surge (EQ 3.1.1) and Supply & Logistics (EQ3.1.3)
5. Conclusions
6. Recommendations

### Annexes

## Annex 9: Sources consulted during inception

- Al-Khalidi, S. "[Syrian pound hits new low in contagion from neighbouring Lebanon's currency crisis](#)". Reuters. 2021
- Amnesty International, "[Türkiye: people with disabilities neglected in humanitarian response to devastating earthquake.](#)" 2023
- Andre, C. and Borsig, K. (2023) "[Shaken to the core in Syria](#)" IDMC. 2023.
- Ashawi, K. "[Turkish lira slump hits displaced families in Syria's northwest.](#)" Reuters. 2021
- Aydintaşbaş, A. "[Letters from Istanbul: Turkey has difficult years ahead.](#)" Brookings. 2023
- Cazabat, C. and Yasakawa, L. "[Informing better access to education for IDPs](#)" IDMC. 2021.
- Christou, W. and Shaar, K. "[2021 budget reveals the depth of Syria's economic woes.](#)" Atlantic Council. 2020
- De Cramer, A. "[Food insecurity looms after Turkey's earthquakes.](#)" Asia Times. 2023.
- Department for International Development, "[Planning evaluability assessments: A synthesis of the literature with recommendations](#)", Working Paper. 2013.
- Elgazzar, H. "[Can shocks accelerate human capital and jobs transformation in Türkiye?](#)" World Bank Blogs. 2023.
- Eneh, S. C., Admad, S., Nazir, A., Onukansi, F. O., Oluwatobi, A., Innocent, D. C., & Ojo, T. O. "[Cholera outbreak in Syria amid humanitarian crisis: the epidemic threat, future health implications, and response strategy – a review.](#)" Frontiers in Public Health, 11: 1161936. 2023
- Government of Türkiye, [Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment](#). 2023
- IDMC Country Profile "[Syrian Arab Republic 2022.](#)" 2023.
- IDMC. "[Total number of IDPs in the MENA Region as of 2022](#)". 2023
- ILO, Office for Türkiye. "[The effects of the February 2023 earthquake on the labour market in Türkiye.](#)" 2023.
- IOM Infographic. "[2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview- Türkiye.](#)" 2023.
- IRC, "[11 years of violence against health care in Syria](#)". 2022.
- OCHA Financial Tracking Services, "[Türkiye Flash Appeal](#)", 2023
- OCHA, "[2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic](#)". 2020
- OCHA, "[Flash Appeal: Türkiye Earthquake \(February - April 2023\)](#)". 2023
- OCHA, "[Syria Arab Republic: Euphrates water crisis and drought outlook, as of 17 June 2021](#)". 2021
- OCHA, "[Syria: Drought- 2021-2024.](#)" Accessed 2024
- OCHA, "[Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Report No. 6, As of 3 March 2023](#)". 2023
- OCHA, "[Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes, Situation Report No. 7, As of 6 March 2023.](#)" 2023
- OCHA, Earthquake rapid assessment – HCT response area. 2023.
- OCHA, Earthquake rapid assessment – HCT response area. Aleppo, Latakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs and Idlib. 2023.

OCHA, [Syria Flash Appeal Syrian Arab Republic](#) 2023

OCHA, Syrian Arab Republic Earthquake response dashboard. 6 Feb- 23 Mar 2023.

Save the Children, "[Children in nearly 30% of households impacted by Türkiye's earthquakes miss out as school year starts.](#)" 2023.

STL, "[Turkey-Earthquake: Emergency Situation Report.](#)" 2023.

The Carter Centre. "[An avoidable crisis The July 2021 expiration of Syria's cross-border humanitarian aid mechanism and potential solutions.](#)" 2021

The World Bank, "[The World Bank in Türkiye.](#)" 2023.

UNFPA, "[An overview of gender-based violence in Syria, Advocacy brief](#)". 2022

UNHCR, "[Türkiye Overview.](#)" Accessed 2024

UNICEF Comms. Key messaging to mark 6 months after the deadly earthquakes. 2 August 2023.

UNICEF, "[100 days after earthquakes hit Türkiye and Syria, millions of children continue to face desperate conditions.](#)" 2023

UNICEF, "Immediate Response Plan, Earthquake response for children of the Syrian Arab Republic. February to May 2023." 2023.

UNICEF, "Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot - Child Protection Response". 2023

UNICEF, "Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot - Social Protection Response". 2023

UNICEF, "Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot - WASH Response" Jan - Oct 2023

UNICEF, "[Whole of Syria Adolescent Development and Participation. January to October 2023.](#)" 2023

UNICEF, AGFUND Project Application Form, "Ensuring immediate child protection humanitarian assistance to earthquake-affected children, adolescents and their families in Türkiye". 2023

UNICEF, Humanitarian Action for Children. Türkiye Earthquake Response. 2023.

UNICEF, [Syria Humanitarian Response Snapshot ADAP](#). January-October 2023.

UNICEF, Syria Humanitarian Situation Report. "Earthquake response in Syria, 6-16 February". 2023

UNICEF, UNICEF Syria Earthquake response: Internal after-action review summary note. June 2023.

UNICEF, [Whole of Syria Humanitarian Situation Report](#). January - June 2023.

UNIFEM, Guidance Note on Carrying Out an Evaluability Assessment. 2009.

United Nations Human Rights, [Presentation of the report on civilian deaths in the Syria Arab Republic](#). 2022.

United Nations, "[As Hunger, Malnutrition Rise in Syria, Security Council Must Ensure Border Crossing Remains Open, Aid Flows to Millions, Humanitarian Affairs Chief Stresses](#)" 2021

United Nations, "[Syria War: Average of one child injured or killed every eight hours over past 10 years](#)", 2021.

Witbooi PJ, Muller GE, Ongansie MB, Ahmed IHI, Okosun KO. "[A stochastic population model of cholera disease.](#)" Discrete and Continuous Dynamical Systems, Series S. 2022

## Annex 10: People consulted during inception

This annex lists the people who were interviewed or consulted during the inception period to inform our approach.

Name	Job Title
<b>UNICEF TCO</b>	
Filippo Mazzarelli	Chief of Field Office
Gökçen Yılmaz Tokgöz	Emergency Specialist
Jairus Ligoo	Former ADAP Section Chief
Mekiya Feki	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
Paolo Marchi	Office Representative
<b>UNICEF MENARO</b>	
Danee Luhar	OiC Sr. Emergency Specialist; Head of Whole of Syria
Talal Maghboub	Programme Specialist, Planning and OIC for Emergency Specialist/Cluster Coordination
<b>SCO</b>	
Angela Kearney	Former representative (during earthquake response)
Anoop Singh Gurung	Current Chief – PME
Aya Elbizem	M&E
Eva Hinds	Chief of Communication
Michiru Sugi Mita	Former Chief - PME
Mioh Nemoto	Deputy Representative
Olivia Roberts	MEvaluation Specialist
Stefano Pizzi	Chief, Field Operations (until March 2024)
James Darcy (informal meeting)	Team Leader for previous L3 evaluation in Syria
Elias Diab (scheduled for 20/03/24)	Emergency Specialist, Emergency Operations (EMOPS)

# Annex 11: Terms of Reference

*DRAFT Terms of Reference Note on Evaluation of  
UNICEF's L3 Response to the Earthquake in Syria and Türkiye  
October 2023*

<b>TITLE/PURPOSE</b>	<i>Terms of Reference for the Evaluation of UNICEF's L3 Response to the Earthquake in Syria and Türkiye</i>
<b>RECRUITING OFFICER</b>	<i>Chief, Humanitarian Evaluation Portfolio, Michele Tarsilla</i>
<b>CONTRACT MODALITY</b>	<i>Individual Consultants Recruitment</i>
<b>LOCATION OF ASSIGNMENT</b>	<i>Home-based with field missions for data collection</i>
<b>LANGUAGES REQUIRED</b>	<i>English (Arabic an asset)</i>
<b>DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT</b>	<i>November 2023-April 2024</i>

## 1. Introduction

These terms of reference outline the UNICEF Evaluation Office's plans to undertake an evaluation of UNICEF's response to the Türkiye Earthquakes that occurred near the Türkiye-Syria border on February 6, 2023. In order to facilitate the recruitment of the most suitable candidates for the successful completion of this exercise, this document provides an overview of the evaluation's intended purpose, objectives, scope, questions, and approach, as well as a detailed description of the team's required qualifications and expected timeline and deliverables.

## 2. Context

### 2.1 Background & Humanitarian Needs

Two earthquakes left at least 8.8 million people affected in Syria and 15.6 million people in Türkiye. The earthquakes occurred during the peak of winter, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without access to shelter, food, water, heaters and medical care in freezing temperatures. Essential services such as schools and hospitals have been damaged or destroyed.

#### *The earthquake in Türkiye*

In Türkiye, 2.6 million people, including around 700,000 children, lived in tents in both formal and informal sites for several months following the earthquake.<sup>1</sup> The devastation caused by the earthquake had particularly egregious effects on the affected populations' access to water, sanitation, and hygiene: 365 km of potable water supply services lines were damaged and so were 500 km of water networks, 200 km of sewer networks, four water treatment plants as well as seven wastewater treatment facilities.<sup>2</sup> Access to education was hampered, as well, for nearly 4 million children, including 350,000 refugee and migrant children.<sup>3</sup>

#### *The earthquake in Syria*

In Syria, the earthquake took a toll on the already precarious living conditions of the people residing in the country's northwestern region and further damaged an already fragile social service infrastructure. Overall, the earthquake compounded the repercussions of twelve years of protracted crisis, and economic instability, and exacerbated the severity of humanitarian needs, which were already heightened by the recent cholera outbreak alongside significant shortages in electricity, water and fuel. Many homes and basic service infrastructure were destroyed or damaged as a result of the earthquake and a total of 8.8 million people, including 3.7 million children, were in need of food, water, shelter and emergency medical and psychosocial assistance for several months following the natural hazard. According to local government sources, approximately 6000 people fell victims to the earthquake and more than 12,000 were injured. In March and April 2023 the Syria Earthquake Recovery Needs Assessment (SERNA) was carried out in Aleppo, Latakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs and Idlib.<sup>4</sup> SERNA reported over 750 fully damaged or partially damaged health facilities, 900 fully damaged or partially damaged schools.

### 2.2 UNICEF's Response

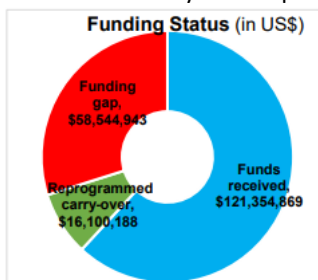
On February 17, 2023, UNICEF activated an L3 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure for the earthquake response for a period of six months and appointed the UNICEF Emergency Director as the Global Emergency Coordinator. This was in line with the decision of the IASC principals for a systemwide L3 Scale-Up activation to deploy all possible means and resources to urgently respond at scale in the earthquake-affected areas. Both the Scale-Up and UNICEF's L3 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure for Türkiye were deactivated in June 2023 and for Syria in August 2023.

In Türkiye, UNICEF's long-standing presence in the country (including a Field Office in Gaziantep) as well as its strong relations with the Government and a large network of civil society and private sector partners, facilitated the scale up of its humanitarian response to address the needs of vulnerable children, women and families affected by the

earthquake. In particular, UNICEF has been working to complement and leverage existing national systems, programmes, capacities, and partnerships to respond to the needs resulting from the earthquakes. Right from the start, UNICEF has been seeking to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance through advocacy, supplies, technical support, and service delivery (this included working with local authorities in affected provinces to ensure inclusive age- and gender-appropriate services for children, adolescents and their families). Among some of the response's key interventions are the includes establishment of one-stop hubs with integrated services, the delivery of services in a variety of areas, such as psychosocial first aid, MHPSS, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and nutrition, education, early childhood development (ECD), social protection (humanitarian cash) and risk protection (through the establishment of an adequate referrals system)

UNICEF appealed for USD 196 million to reach 3 million people and 1.5 million children.<sup>5</sup> As of August 2023, there was a programme gap of more than USD 58 million (29% of the HAC). For more details, please see the funding status in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Funding Status of August 2023 for the UNICEF Turkiye Earthquake Response<sup>6</sup>



While the government of Turkiye is leading the overall humanitarian response, the inter-agency humanitarian coordination mechanism was established and UNICEF is leading the WASH, Education sector working groups and co-leading the Child Protection sub-working group.

UNICEF, together with government and civil society, has been reaching children and caregivers with mental health and psychosocial support. Through its implementing partners on the ground, UNICEF is striving to improve access to safe water through water trucking, and is engaging in ensuring the provision of chlorine, water storage, water quality testing and repairs to the water supply system. UNICEF is also providing hygiene kits to affected populations as well as enhancing the Ministry of Health's access to vaccines to support immunization services. Moreover, UNICEF is supporting children access formal and non-formal education, including early childhood education. UNICEF also launched a humanitarian cash transfer programme that targets families with children affected by the earthquake, in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent and MoFSS. UNICEF is also providing messages about access to services and on child protection ,education, health, GBV, AAP and safe and accessible channels for PSEA.

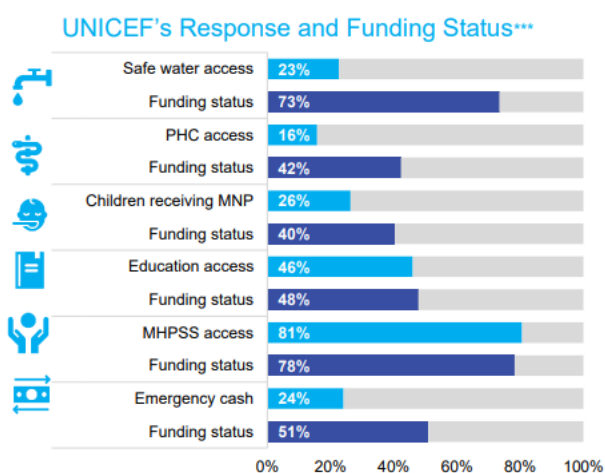
In Syria, UNICEF's response aimed to address the immediate life-saving and urgent humanitarian needs of girls, boys, adolescents, and families through an integrated and gender responsive approach prioritizing highly affected areas and areas of large displacement. UNICEF's priorities were to restore essential health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), psychosocial support, family separations, protection case management, and provision of cash and winter items where possible. UNICEF leveraged the established system for AAP and the prevention of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation. UNICEF appealed for USD 172 million to reach 5.4 million people, including 2.6 million children between February and May 2023.<sup>7</sup> UNICEF is also leading or co-leading the cluster coordination of WASH, nutrition and education as well as the AoR for child protection at the national and sub-national levels.

UNICEF began rehabilitation of water and sewage networks that had been damaged by the earthquake, as well as distributing hygiene items and sodium hypochlorite and aqua tabs. UNICEF faced several challenges including delays in obtaining necessary approvals, limited availability fo spare parts and maintenance equipment in the local market, lack of power supply and fuel. UNICEF partners provided health services including material and child health services. UNICEF undertook routine vaccination and a cholera vaccination campaign in Idleb and Aleppo. It provided integration health and nutrition services through both fixed and mobile health and nutrition approaches and screened children for wasting and pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition. With collaboration with the Directorates of Education, UNICEF installed prefabricated classrooms, delivered education supplies and furniture. UNICEF's IPs are also providing mental health and psychosocial support services and undertaking Explosive Ordnance Risk Education and case management.

UNICEF also expanded its cash assistance programmes. In Aleppo, Hama and Lattakia cash assistance was delivered through the Cash for Basic Needs Support Programme and the Integrated Social Protection Programme for Children with Disabilities. UNICEF and partners are also providing training for young people to lead social and civic engagement activities.

At the end of May 2023, UNICEF’s Immediate Response Plan was 58% funded. The following table shows the results against targets and funding received.

Figure 2. UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status as of May 2023



### 3. Evaluation Purpose and Key Users

The evaluation of UNICEF’s L3 earthquake response has both an **accountability and learning purpose**. It fulfils the requirement of the UNICEF Evaluation Policy (2018) whereby all L3 emergencies must be evaluated.

On the accountability front, the evaluation is expected to assess the level of UNICEF performance against its envisaged objectives and the needs on the ground and will gauge to what extent the preparedness and implementation of the response were in par with UNICEF emergency procedures and related processes.

On the learning front, the evaluation is expected to capitalize on the evidence pertaining to what worked and did not work about the response so as to inform the work of the UNICEF Syria and Türkiye Country Offices as well as of the ECA and MENA Regional Offices and various divisions in UNICEF HQ, especially with regards to their strategies, programming and operations and humanitarian responses to other future sudden onset disasters.

The evaluation will comprise three parts. First, it will assess the response in Türkiye and the support received from ECARO and HQ. Second, it will assess the response in Syria and the support received from MENARO and HQ. Finally, it will include an assessment of how UNICEF has whole responded. Three reports will be produced: two will be focus-country reports and one will be a summary report.

The table below summarizes the various envisaged users and expected uses of this evaluation.

Table 1: Evaluation Expected Users and Uses

Expected Users	Expected Uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF Country Offices in Türkiye and Syria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform programming, advocacy, and operational decisions to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are being met during the recovery phase</li> <li>Strike better balance between efficiency, risk mitigation and quality of the activities on the ground</li> <li>Make the UNICEF response fit for purpose in the future, especially within the scope of rapidly evolving contexts</li> <li>Inform the country programming, emergency preparedness and recovery plan in different contexts</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF Regional Offices in ECA and MENA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritize their technical support to the COs concerned</li> <li>Enhance the RO advocacy and resource mobilization strategy in the case of similar crises in the future as well as in view of the ongoing recovery phase</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapt engagement with regional partners to make the response fit for purpose for the rapidly evolving context</li> <li>Develop resources based on experience/lessons learned from responding to crises in the context of a mid-high income country and within a protracted emergency</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNICEF Office of Emergency Operations (EMOPS)</li> <li>UNICEF Programme Group (PG)</li> <li>Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring (DAPM)</li> <li>Private Fundraising and Partnerships (PFP)</li> <li>Public Partnerships Division (PPD)</li> <li>Division of Human Resources (DHR) and Supply Division (SD)</li> <li>Others, as appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform programming, advocacy, and operational decisions to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are being met during emergency response and recovery phases</li> <li>Mainstream good practices and lessons learned in future programming and technical assistance work, with added focus on an emergency response in a mid-to-high income country and in a protracted emergency.</li> <li>Improve coordination policies, procedures and practices (including technical support to RO and CO) in emergency responses</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other UN agencies, NGOs, donors and interested Member States</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build upon and replicate the good practices identified in the course of the evaluation in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their own work as well as of that of other actors' work in humanitarian action</li> </ul>

#### 4. Evaluation Objectives

In light of this formative and summative nature, the evaluation will:

- Assess the performance of UNICEF's response during the L3 activation, overall and within Türkiye and within Syria.
- Identify lessons learned for future crises
- Make recommendations for immediate actions as well as provide advice about how to orient UNICEF contributions and positioning in two different contexts (a middle-income country with strong government's leadership in the case of Türkiye and a country affected by a sudden onset crisis after a decade of experiencing a protracted humanitarian crisis) and in the case of during the recovery phase.

#### 5. Evaluation Scope

**Thematic scope:** the evaluation will look not only at the programmatic, operational and cross-cutting dimensions (e.g., advocacy) of the response since the L3 activation but also at the preparedness actions that preceded the scale up. It will also include an assessment of the recovery efforts.

**Geographical scope:** the evaluation will assess the responses in Türkiye and Syria and the leadership and support provided by HQ Divisions, MENARO and ECARO. While the program document review will cover the entirety of the response, the primary data collection will concentrate in a number of localities in Türkiye, those directly affected the earthquake as well as those hosting IPDs. Depending on the security situation, the primary data collection will also be undertaken in Syria, either remotely or in person(TBC).

**Chronological scope:** The evaluation will cover the period from the L3 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure in February 2023 to November 2023 when data collection is envisioned.

#### 6. Evaluation criteria and Questions

With the evaluation purposes in view, the following indicative evaluation questions (and criteria) will be shaped further with engagement with the Reference Group and during the inception phase of the evaluation.

As above, the exercise will involve three reports: two focus-country reports and an overarching report about that response as a whole, while drawing from the focus-country reports.

<b>QUESTIONS FOR THE TURKIYE-FOCUSED REPORT, THE SYRIA FOCUSED-REPORT and the OVERARCHING REPORT</b>	<b>CRITERIA</b>
--	-----------------

<p>1. To what extent have UNICEF's response strategies and plans been:</p> <p>a. Adapted to the context (fit-for-purpose to address the needs)? How comprehensive were the situational and needs analysis underpinning the design and targeting of the UNICEF response?</p> <p>b. Aligned with global standards, principles and commitments (CCC, human rights, humanitarian principles, do no harm, conflict sensitivity, centrality of protection)?</p> <p>c. Aligned with the needs and preferences of the affected populations, especially women and girls and/or boys as relevant and other vulnerable groups/individuals (including refugees/ IDPs and children and people with disabilities)?</p> <p>d. How has the emergency response to the earthquake been integrated or connected to on-going work in both contexts? (In the case of Turkiye, a focus on nexus; in the case of Syria, a focus on the protracted humanitarian situation)</p> <p>e. To what extent has the response been multi-sectoral/integrated and coherent and employing the right mix of interventions to achieve the objectives?</p>	<p><b>Appropriateness</b></p>
<p>2. To what extent has UNICEF achieved its intended objectives for the response and commitments, including of coverage and quality (Consistent with standards and policies (CCC))? What are the main factors that contributed or hindered the ability to respond to the needs of the affected populations?</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness</b></p>
<p>3. To what extent have human resources, advocacy, communications, monitoring, evaluation, learning, reporting and managing information, resource mobilization (obtention of flexible/tied funding) (, supply and logistics (internal structure and processes) supported the response as per the Emergency procedures and the expectation that needs on the ground be fully met?</p>	
<p>4 - To what extent were cross-cutting themes such as PSEA, SBC, the centrality of protection, climate change, gender and disability-inclusion dimensions considered systematically and meaningfully to integrate in the needs assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the response?</p>	<p><b>Gender, Equity, AAP, PSEA, Climate Change and Human Rights</b></p>
<p>5 - To what extent did the response take into account the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, including resilience, preparedness and longer-term development goals? Has the UNICEF team effectively planned/planning or initiating actions linking the emergency response to longer-term development goals? What factors hindered or assisted in this?</p>	<p><b>Connectedness</b></p>
<p>6 - To what extent has UNICEF collaborated and engaged with relevant government authorities and other UN agencies and UN led coordination mechanisms during the response and what effects (if any) did any of the above have on the ability of the response to meet the needs on the ground? What lessons can be drawn about how UNICEF can better position itself to be as effective as possible?</p>	<p><b>Coherence</b></p>
<p>7 - How did the coordination between HQ, ROs and COs contribute to or hinder the success of the response? <i>(In the overarching report this question will include looking at coordination ACROSS ROs)</i></p>	
<p>8 - To what extent has UNICEF provided appropriate and context-specific leadership and coordination for the clusters and AoR under its responsibilities?</p>	<p><b>Coordination</b></p>

9 - To what extent has UNICEF formed effective partnerships with its implementing partners (both national and international)? To what extent has UNICEF advanced the localization agenda during the response implementation?	
--	--

## 7. Evaluation Approach and Methods

### a) Approach

This evaluation will use a mixed-methods approach. The findings generated through the different methods will be triangulated and the greatest possible effort will be made to ensure that each question will be addressed through the use of at least 3 methods (e.g., survey, focus group discussion and direct observation).

In line with the participatory nature of this evaluation, preliminary findings will be discussed key stakeholders (both on the ground and remotely) and in-country recommendation validation workshops will be organized to not only ensure the pertinence of the recommendation but also to elicit the buy-in of the evaluation key users, which is likely to enhance the implementation upon the completion of the evaluation.

A specific focus will be placed on the use of child- and youth-focused methods. To this end, some complementary data collection (including by UNICEF staff themselves) is envisaged so as to capture children and youth's lived experiences (including needs and aspirations) though the use of age-appropriate data collection and analysis methods (e.g., Photovoice, body mapping, H framework).

### b) Data Collection

The specific data collection methods will include:

- **Desk review** of relevant frameworks, policies, strategies, tools, evaluations, studies, HACs, PDs, PCAs, reports, CPDs, monitoring and reporting data, financial data, as well as academic and literature on localization and humanitarian action;
- **Key informant interviews** with UNICEF personnel at all levels, local actors (including national and subnational government officers), implementing partners, cluster members, sister UN agencies and other stakeholders (including children and adolescents) involved in humanitarian action in crisis-affected countries;
- **Focus group discussions** with local communities (including children and adolescents) and organizations where UNICEF operates;
- **Direct observation;** and
- **Surveys** for personnel and partners.
- **Body mapping and or Photovoice (UNICEF EO will provide a short training to the consultants hired to undertake this evaluation)**

The evaluation will maximize the use of already available secondary data CO, RO and/or HQ. The same will be done for any additional data made available, especially in the areas of child protection (e.g., MHPSS, UASC and children under care of the State) and education (e.g., digitalization).

### c) Data Analysis

As far as analysis is concerned, EO will try -to the largest extent possible- to provide the evaluation team with the descriptive statistical analysis of data contained in dashboards provided by UNICEF during the inception phase. The evaluation team will be required to analyze whatever additional data set will be made available to them in the course of the assignment.

Thematic analysis will be conducted for all the qualitative data collected during the primary data collection in the field. In order to provide more credibility to the overall exercise, the independent consultants recruited to undertake this assignment will be required to use qualitative data analysis software.

## 8. Expected deliverables

The team will be responsible for working together to deliver the following:

1. **Evaluation Inception report**, a draft of which will be circulated for comments internally, and this will subsequently (once finalized) form the mutually agreed basis for conducting the evaluation.
2. **Workshop/Power Point presentation of emerging findings for Turkiye, for Syria and overall**, summarizing key preliminary findings and conclusions
3. **Sense-making workshops** for Turkiye, for Syria and overall that will take place online before the draft evaluation is submitted. In agreement with the evaluation manager and depending on the need for the evaluation team to get validation of some of the findings in real time, the number of engagement events with the key evaluation users may be increased.
4. **Two draft focus-country reports**

5. **Draft evaluation report** that meets international quality standards namely: the UNEG Checklist on Quality of Evaluation Reports<sup>9</sup>, the Geros Quality Assessment Criteria<sup>9</sup>, and the UNEG Guide on the Integration of Gender Equality and Human Rights in Evaluation<sup>10</sup>.
6. Evaluation presentation and **recommendation workshop**
7. **Two final focus-country reports**
8. **Final evaluation report** that takes due account of the feedback received during the evaluation presentation and recommendation workshop (see activity above). The team will be responsible for compiling feedback in the form of a comment matrix for each round of consultation. Also, the firm will be expected to prepare a summary report, infographics, and other evaluation dissemination products, including presentations.
9. Final presentation/ webinars and other **dissemination products**.

## 9. Timeline & Deliverables

Deliverable/Activity	Dates
<i>Draft inception report and presentation to the reference group</i>	<i>December 5</i>
<i>Final Inception Report</i>	<i>December 20</i>
<i>Data collection mission to Türkiye</i>	<i>January 2023</i>
<i>Data collection mission to Syria and Jordan</i>	<i>Early February 2023</i>
<i>Two draft focus-country reports and presentation to reference group</i>	<i>Late February 2024</i>
<i>Draft overarching evaluation report</i>	<i>March 2024</i>
<i>Finalization of three reports and dissemination</i>	<i>April 2024</i>

## 10. Limitations

There are two primary challenges for this evaluation. First, it spans two very different contexts. Although this is designed as one evaluation, the team will be challenged to answer each evaluation question as they pertain to both the response in Syria and Turkey, supported by two regional offices and headquarters divisions.

Second, the data collection in Syria is challenging. Travelling to the north is difficult and much of this will need to be done through remote data collection.

## 11. Team composition and required qualifications/expertise

The evaluation will be undertaken by a team of four external consultants comprising: an international team leader, two senior-level evaluation specialists and a Turkey-based research assistant who will help with the document research and the data collection in Türkiye, including with the Gazantep Outpost Office covering Northern Syria). Below are the required qualifications and expertise for the different posts

### a) Evaluation team leader

- At least 20 years of experience leading multi-disciplinary evaluations with a focus on humanitarian action;
- Demonstrated work experience in both Syria and Türkiye;
- Demonstrated work experience on global humanitarian issues, including nexus, localization, etc.
- In-depth knowledge of evaluation methodologies and mixed-method approaches;
- Experience with data collection and the ethics of evidence generation;
- Knowledge of the UN system, UN programming and UNICEF emergency responses, including of its corporate emergency procedures (preferred);
- Excellent analytical, communication and drafting writing skills in English (Turkish and/or Arabic would be an asset);
- Proven experience managing a team of consultants.

### b) Senior Emergency Evaluation Consultant 1

- At least 10 years of conducting/ contributing to multi-disciplinary humanitarian evaluations and/or research assignments, *with a specific focus on emergency operations, UN partnerships and preparedness*;
- Demonstrated work experience on global humanitarian issues, including nexus, localization and accountability to affected populations;
- Knowledge of evaluation methodologies and mixed-method approaches;
- Experience with remote and in-person data collection;
- Proven track-record of desk reviews and structured analyses of secondary evidence;
- Strong ability to rationalize and process quantitative and qualitative data using dedicated analytical tools and software;

- Knowledge of the UN system, UN programming and UNICEF emergency responses considered a plus;
- Solid analytical, communication and drafting writing skills (English required).

#### c) Senior Emergency Evaluation Consultant 2

- At least 10 years of conducting/ contributing to multi-disciplinary humanitarian evaluations and/or research assignments *with a specific focus on child protection, cluster and gender*
- Demonstrated work experience on global humanitarian issues, including nexus, localization and accountability to affected populations;
- Knowledge of evaluation methodologies and mixed-method approaches;
- Experience with remote and in-person data collection;
- Proven track-record of desk reviews and structured analyses of secondary evidence;
- Strong ability to rationalize and process quantitative and qualitative data using dedicated analytical tools and software;
- Knowledge of the UN system, UN programming and UNICEF emergency responses considered a plus;
- Solid analytical, communication and writing skills (English required)

#### d) Turkey-based research assistant

- At least 5 years of conducting data analysis of primary data collected within the scope of multi-disciplinary humanitarian evaluations and/or research assignments;
- Proven track-record of desk reviews and structured analyses of secondary evidence;
- Strong ability to rationalize and process quantitative and qualitative data using dedicated analytical tools and software;
- Solid analytical, communication and drafting writing skills (English a must);
- Ability to analyze and interpret information and data;
- Ability to work independently;
- Prior experience in working with young people within the scope of research/evaluation; would be a particular asset;
- Familiarity with ethical protocols in research.
- Turkish language required
- The composition of the evaluation team will have to be gender balanced.

### 12. **Management and Governance Arrangements**

The evaluation will be managed by the UNICEF Evaluation Office in New York. The Evaluation Manager is the primary interface between the Evaluation Office and the evaluation team. The Manager's 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 of all evaluation tools and deliverables presented by the evaluation team before key deliverables are shared with the Evaluation Reference Group 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 UNEG's and UNICEF's norms, standards, ethical guidelines, processes and tools. 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.

An Evaluation Reference Group, bringing together a mix of UNICEF staff (senior and mid-level), will be established to ensure buy-in from relevant stakeholder groups, provide expert advice, inputs, access to documents and informants and support to the evaluation as it unfolds. The Reference Group should, at minimum, include personnel from UNICEF: The Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS) – the Humanitarian Policy Section (HPS) and Global Cluster Coordination Unit (GCCU), Humanitarian Field Services (HFSS)-, Programme Division (PD), Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring (DAPM), Supply Division (SD), Public Partnerships (PPD), Public Fundraising and Partnerships (PFP), Division of Financial and Administrative Management (DFAM), MENARO, ECARO, the Türkiye Country Office and the Syria Country Office.

### 13. **Quality Assurance**

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 manager.

- The second level of quality assurance of the evaluation deliverables will be conducted by the Evaluation Office (this role will be undertaken at two levels):
  - i. by the Evaluation Manager; and
  - ii. by the Evaluation Director.
- The third level of quality assurance of the evaluation will be conducted by the COs, ROs and the Reference Group of the evaluation.

Once approved, the final evaluation report will be submitted to UNICEF's Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System for an independent quality review. The report and the review will be made publicly available.

#### 14. Norms and Standards

Consistent with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards, the UNEG Ethical Guidelines and UNEG Code of Conduct, the UNICEF Procedure on Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation and Data Collection and Analysis, the UNICEF guidance on gender integration in evaluation, the Sphere standards, the UNEG guidance on integrating human rights and gender equality and UN System-Wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) on gender equality, the evaluation team 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.
- Adherence to the "do no harm" principle will be required when interacting with all groups of informants. Special attention should also be paid in situations where the evaluators interact with children and young people. As per the UNICEF Evaluation Office standard procedure, the evaluation design will undergo ethical review during the inception phase.



We provide expert monitoring, evaluation, learning and strategy services to help build a more equitable and sustainable world for all.

[itad.com](https://itad.com)

[X](#) [@ItadLtd](#)

[in](#) [Itad](#)

[mail@itad.com](mailto:mail@itad.com)

### **Itad Ltd**

International House  
Queens Road  
Brighton, BN1 3XE  
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)1273 765250

### **Itad Inc**

c/o Open Gov Hub  
1100 13th St NW, Suite 800  
Washington, DC, 20005  
United States