

Formative Evaluation of the Child Rights Monitoring Programme in Uzbekistan 2016-2018

VOLUME II: ANNEXES TO THE EVALUATION REPORT

8. Appendices.....	2
8.1. Terms of Reference.....	2
8.2. Timeline of CRM Programming and Table of Key CRM Activities	16
8.3. Extract from the Theory of Change.....	24
8.4. Forecast Budget Breakdown	29
8.5. Evaluation Matrix.....	30
8.6. Desk Review Bibliography.....	36
8.7. Semi-standardised Interview Tools	41
8.8. Participants	62
8.9. FGD Tool	63
8.10. FGD Consent Form.....	65
8.11. Consultation and Validation	68
8.12. Informed Consent Wording.....	69
8.13. Ethical Clearance	70
8.14. Ethical Protocol	71
8.15. Reporting and Referral Protocol.....	76
8.16. Coram International Ethical Review Form	77
8.17. Work plan	78
8.18. Compositions of the IWGs and MGs	79
8.19. CRM Budget Expenditure Breakdown.....	82

8. Appendices

8.1. Terms of Reference

STATEMENT OF WORK AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Background

I Background and Context

In 2010, Uzbekistan was re-classified by the World Bank as lower-middle income country, with outstanding rates of reported economic growth however coupled with existing regional and income disparities. In 2017, the country celebrated the 26th anniversary of its Independence. Following presidential elections in 2016, country embarked on the new path of ambitious economic and social reforms as outlined in newly adopted National Development Strategy 2017-2020.

The current Country Programme of Cooperation between the Government of Uzbekistan and UNICEF covers the period 2016-2020. The primary documents that frame the CP are the Country Programme Document (CPD) and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). The Mid-Term Review of Country Programme 2016-2020 is scheduled in 2018 that will help to further align priorities and provided important insights about the programmatic relevance of the planned activities and the lessons learnt in the context of the ongoing reforms.

In this evolving context, UNICEF's universal mandate is to advocate for children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

UNICEF specifically focuses on strengthening national capacities for monitoring and reporting on child rights and evidence based policy making.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) provides a framework for

Government to monitor and realize the rights of children. Uzbekistan ratified Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1994, and two Optional Protocols on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in 2008. In its 2013 Concluding Observations to state periodic report, the Committee on the Rights of the Child noted a lack of reliable and disaggregated data on child wellbeing. The child rights monitoring system also remains fragmented with lack of inter-sectoral coordination among the respective line ministries and other key stakeholders.

The existing mechanism for monitoring and follow up to the Concluding Observations of CRC in Uzbekistan is comprised of a National Plan of Action (NPA) and at the sub-national level the Regional Plans of Action (RPAs) (yet to be developed). CRC Coordination Council (CRC CC) under the office of the Deputy Prime Minister/ Chair of the Women Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and regional Intersectoral Working Groups (IWGs) are charged for monitoring the implementation of the NPA and RPAs. CRC CC at national and IWGs at regional levels are comprised of representatives from

line ministries and other key stakeholders, including civil society organizations. The recent NPA for the Implementation of Recommendations of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child has been adopted in January, 2018.

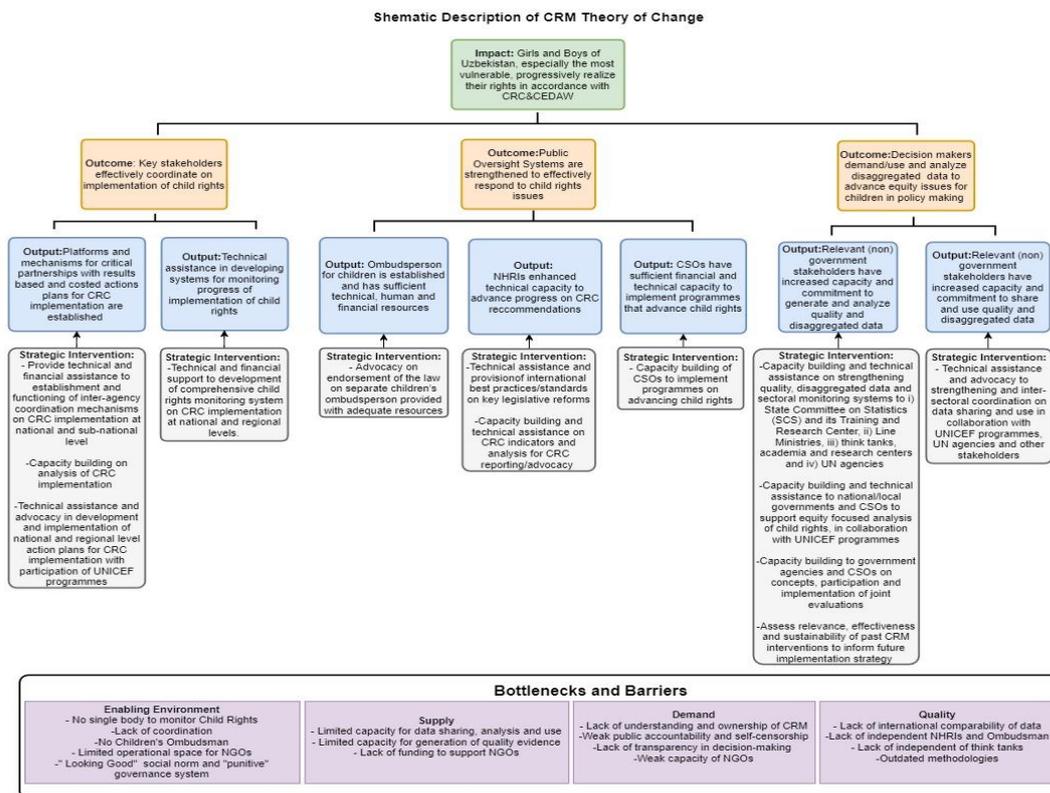
Enhancing the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in planning and implementation of NPA and respective RPAs is one of the prominent recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of Child. In 2013, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the positive steps taken by Uzbekistan to expand governmental consultation with civil society including the ongoing deliberations aiming to improve the operational environment for these organisations. However, the Committee expressed concern that the current system of government registration for children's CSOs could constraint the activities of CSOs. CSOs also present significant weaknesses in terms of technical and financial capacity. Building CSOs capacity for active participation in the implementation and monitoring of NPA and RPAs through training, technical and financial assistance remains one of the key priorities.

Likewise, capacity of National Human Rights Centre (NHRC), mandated for reporting and drafting state periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of Child, requires further strengthening of its human and administrative capacity in accordance with Paris Principles. Lack of reliable and disaggregated data on child rights indicators and weak inter-sectoral coordination limits the country's capacity to demonstrate progress/report on realization of children's rights.

Furthermore, the Committee on the Rights of Child recommends to strengthen the role of the Office of the Ombudsman including in dealing with complaints submitted by or on behalf of children and in accordance with the Paris Principles. In addition, the Committee noted the need for establishment of a Children's Ombudsperson as planned earlier by the government of Uzbekistan in the law on the Guarantees of the Rights of the Child.

II The object to be evaluated

Within CP 2016-2020, Child Rights Monitoring (CRM) was positioned under the Child Protection programme, however was integrated with M&E programme component from September, 2017. It strategically serves as a crosscutting area for UNICEF's all programmes. UNICEF in partnership with the Government of Uzbekistan is working on strengthening Child Rights Monitoring system in the country through enhancing key stakeholders' capacity for monitoring and reporting on child rights issues, strengthening inter-sectoral linkages and generating comprehensive evidence on situation of children. The below graph illustrates the CRM programme theory of change, that has been reconstructed by M&E team in 2017 and build upon previous TOCs and strategy notes, in a concise manner and using RBM language (i.e. RBM chain of activities – outputs – outcomes – impact).



It is planned to evaluate the Child Rights Monitoring programme in the period from 2014-2017 that covers two bi-annual UNICEF workplans periods 2014-2015 and 2016-2017. In this period Child Rights Monitoring programme has been covering the following interventions:

At national level:

In 2017, UNICEF facilitates operationalization of the CRC Coordination Council, in partnership with Deputy Prime Minister Office/Women's Committee of Uzbekistan and provides technical support to CRC Coordination Council in development of national plan of actions. CRC Coordination Council (CRC CC) and corresponding Intersectoral Working Groups (IWGs) at regional level consisting of the representatives of the line ministries and CSOs are established to coordinate and lead the work on implementation of policy, strategy and legislation pertaining to child rights.

In the period of 2014-2017, UNICEF supported National Human Rights Centre (NHRC) capacity development through sharing of international best practices and standards on child right monitoring/reporting, drafting new laws and revision of the existing legislation, strengthening capacity in collecting, organizing and reporting data on child rights, including development/customization of CRC indicators. UNICEF jointly with NHRC advocates for government inclusion of non-accepted CRC recommendations, establishment and further operationalization of Children's Ombudsperson and ratification of 3rd CRC Optional Protocol.

At sub-national level:

In the period of 2014-2017, UNICEF support local governments capacity building in four regions of Uzbekistan: Ferghana, Jizzakh, Khorezm regions and Republic of Karakalpakstan. The major initiatives implemented within CRM programme at sub-national level include capacity development, support for data collection and preparation of situation analysis reports/RPAs for local governments. Intersectoral Working Groups (IWGs) chaired by regional Deputy Khokim/Chair of the Women's Committee oversee the whole process and ensure timely collection and use of the evidence on child wellbeing. Under IWGs, Monitoring Groups (MGs) are formed consisting of technical experts from line ministries and CSOs, to perform data collection and analysis in selected priority areas of child wellbeing. Priority topics included situation of single mothers (Ferghana region) and children with disabilities (Jizzakh, Khorezm regions and Republic of Karakalpakstan) in 2016-2017. Key findings from the studies are used by IWGs to inform policy-making at the sub-national levels.

In the period of 2012-2014, UNICEF also provided support to capacity building of CSOs specializing on child wellbeing. This intervention included partnership with NANOUZ that was used as umbrella organization to coordinate capacity development of NGOs from the selected regions and delivering a series of trainings on topics such as project management, RBM, data collection and analysis etc.

The list of partners involved in the implementation of the CRM programme interventions over this period include the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister /Chair of the Women's Committee, Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, National Human Rights Centre, local governments (khokimiyats) from target regions and selected CSOs. The roles of each partner vary depending on the programme areas and their mandate:

- **Office of the Deputy Prime Minister /Chair of the Women's Committee, Women's Committee of Uzbekistan** – leading state policy in the area of child rights including development and monitoring of implementation of the National Action Plans (NPAs) on CRC and CEDAW and inter-sectoral coordination on child rights.
- **CRC Coordination Council** – to ensure coordination between governmental bodies and non-governmental sector in implementation and monitoring of the implementation of child rights at national level
- **Women's Committee of Uzbekistan** –in charge of implementation of the state policy in the sphere of social and legal support to women, protection of mothers and children, increasing social and political role of women.
- **National Human Rights Centre (NHRC)** - The Centre prepares periodic national reports on the implementation of the provisions of international treaties on human rights for submission to relevant treaty bodies, including CRC and CEDAW. The Centre participate in the preparation of draft laws and their expertise on issues concerning human rights and freedoms. The Centre promotes

educational work and coordinates the development of research activities in the field of human rights and promotes awareness raising and advocacy on human rights.

- **Inter-sectoral Working Groups and Monitoring Groups under the local government (khokimiyats)** – to ensure coordination between governmental bodies and non-governmental sector in implementation and monitoring of the implementation of child rights at sub-national level.
- **CSOs** –promote child rights agenda depending on their mission. CSOs were extensively involved in the capacity development activities commissioned by UNICEF and hold a membership in Monitoring Groups under the local governments.

III Rationale for the evaluation

This formative evaluation will come at a time when the Country Programme of Cooperation between the Government of Uzbekistan and UNICEF will be at the mid-term of CP 2016-2020. In this context, the Evaluation offers the opportunity to critically assess CRM programme contribution at building national capacity for monitoring and reporting on child rights issues. The findings of the evaluation will be used as a basis for discussions, planning and programming between UNICEF and key national and international stakeholders. The knowledge generated by the evaluation will be used by:

- UNICEF to inform strategic revision of CRM programme in the middle of Country Programme 2016-2020 and taking stock of lesson learnt and best practices;
- CRC Coordination Council (CRC CC) and Intersectoral Working Groups (IWGs) – to improve its coordination roles for realization and protection of children’s rights and to influence the national and sub-national policies;
- Women’s Committee, National Human Rights Centre – to further strengthen child rights monitoring and oversight function, including advocacy role;
- CSOs - to further strengthen their competencies and child rights monitoring capacity to be able to influence child related policies and programmes.

IV Objectives of the Evaluation

The evaluation is focused on learning and improving future programming. The main objectives of this evaluation are to:

- Assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and, to the extent possible, impact of the programme results;
- Identify and document successes, challenges and lessons learnt;
- Provide recommendations to guide policy level decision-making by relevant stakeholders on child rights issues and monitoring of the implementation of CRC.
- Provide recommendation to better incorporate gender equality and equity issues in the Programme

V Scope of the Evaluation

As mentioned, the evaluation will assess an entire programme and will cover the programme implementation period, from January 2014 to December 2017. The geographical scope will include the programme target regions (as indicated above), and both national and subnational levels.

It is expected that different interventions will be examined at different time periods. Furthermore, the evaluation will focus on the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. The impact will also be assessed, to the extent possible.

It is also expected that evaluation will review the gender and equity focus of the programme. This is particularly important as CRM programme is designed with a view of strengthening national capacities for monitoring and reporting on child rights and evidence based policymaking including to address the needs of the most marginalized children and women.

One of the limitations that might hinder the evaluation process is the limited availability of reliable and disaggregated data related to the situation of children and across different vulnerable groups. The available data is not often disaggregated by gender that might hinder assessment of the gender equality issues. Lack of systematic documentation of the theory of change and programme implementation may also limit evaluation. Likewise, some relevant government stakeholders as well as vulnerable groups and beneficiaries, in particular children and women, might not be reachable at the time of evaluation.

VI Evaluation Questions/Framework

The evaluation framework is shaped along the lines of the DAC¹ criteria. In general, the evaluation should aim at answering the below questions. However, further details will be discussed during the Inception Phase and questions may be fine-tuned based on considerations of evaluability.

Assessing relevance

- To what extent the programme design, strategy and approach were appropriate to address CRC Committee recommendations and promote child rights agenda?
- To what extent was the programme aligned with UNICEF policies and priorities globally and in Uzbekistan specifically?
- To what extent the programme was relevant for and aligned with the needs and capacities of national and sub-national stakeholders, especially the most vulnerable groups?
- To what extent the programme was implemented in partnership and participation of the relevant stakeholders? And at the right level (national, sub-national)?

¹ Development Assistance Committee, Paris 1991. Principles for evaluation of development assistance.

Assessing effectiveness

- To what extent the programme interventions have been effective in prioritization of child rights and influencing decision making by national and sub-national stakeholders? What were the main factors that promoted or hindered programme in influencing decision making?
- To what extent CRC CC at national and IWGs at sub-national level were effective mechanisms in ensuring coordination between key stakeholders? What are the main factors that promoted or hindered coordination? How coordination could be strengthened (both horizontally and vertically)?
- To what extent Monitoring Groups (MGs) were able to support evidence based decision making at sub-national level? How such evidence was used to support decision making? How activities of MG could be improved?
- To what extent collaboration with NGOs was effective? What are the main factors that promoted or hindered collaboration with NGOs and their involvement in influencing the CRM process?
- How best to re-shape UNICEF's interventions on child rights monitoring at national and sub-national levels for better programme effectiveness and in broader context of the recent socio-economic reforms?

Assessing efficiency

- Were the available financial, material and human resources adequate to meet programme objectives?
- To what extent is the programme cost-efficient? Could the same results have been achieved using less resources? How should interventions need to be re-shaped to become cost-efficient?

Assessing sustainability

- Did the programme lead to improvement in the allocation and use of resources for children and women at national and/or sub-national levels? Were these improvements sustainable?
- Did the programme lead to improvements in legislative and policy frameworks concerning children and women?
- What are the opportunities for and risks to the sustainability of the programme in the short and long term?

Assessing impact

- To what extent has the programme contributed to implementation of CRC recommendations and/or better reporting on child rights issues by key stakeholders?

In addition to the main evaluation criteria, the evaluation shall also focus on assessing **human rights-based approach (HRBA) and relevant cross-cutting issues**:

- To what extent and how did the programme incorporate the HRBA?
- To what extent and how did the programme incorporate gender equality and address equity issues?

VII Methodology of the Evaluation

The evaluation methodology will be guided by the Norms and Standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG)² as well as UNICEF Evaluation Policy.

Evaluability Assessment

This is a preliminary evaluability assessment. At inception stage, the evaluator(s) are expected to conduct a thorough review and analysis of secondary data available in order to identify information gaps and other evaluability challenges and discuss solutions to address these. The documents listed below provide background information, including quantitative data as well as qualitative information.

In general, the current TOC has been reconstructed in 2017, based on previous TOCs and strategy notes that may affect the evaluability of the programme. Also, some programme documentation could be limited and, at the times, not available. Assessing contribution of programme in terms of impact on specific vulnerable groups may provide some challenges. Availability of the reliable data, especially disaggregated, is limited and in some cases may hinder evaluability.

The UNICEF Country Office will be able to provide more specific guidance on these issues during the inception phase. In such cases, during the inception phase, the evaluation team is expected to agree with evaluation manager(s) on alternative approaches, including the use of less rigorous evaluation designs and/or the selection of the evaluation questions that can indeed be answered.

Information sources

The following list includes general information sources related to country context and child rights monitoring programme:

Background/situation monitoring sources:

- Situation Analysis of Children in Uzbekistan (UNICEF, 2016)
- Uzbekistan Common Country Assessment (UN, 2014)
- Statistical Year Books 2016, 2015 year
- MICS Uzbekistan 2006
- Country Programme Document (CPD) 2016-2020
- Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2016-2020
- UNDAF 2016-2020

² UNEG Norms <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/21>
UNEG Standards <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/22>

- Country Office Annual Reports 2017, 2016
- CRM&E Theory of Change (ToC)
- CRM Rolling Work Plans 2016-2017, 2018
- UNDAF Joint Workplans 2016-2017, 2018-2020
- Uzbekistan National Development Strategy 2017-2020
- CRC State Periodic Reports 2013, 2018
- CRC Concluding Observations on Uzbekistan (2006 and 2013)
- CEDAW State Periodic Reports
- CEDAW Concluding Observations on Uzbekistan
- Universal Periodic Review Report on Uzbekistan 2013
- National Plan of Action for Child Wellbeing 2018
- Law on the Guarantees of the Rights of the Child (Parliament of Uzbekistan, 2008)
- Draft Law on Child Ombudsman

Planning and programme monitoring sources:

- Project progress reports and presentations
- Project proposals
- Minutes of the meeting
- Training reports

Evaluation Approach

The evaluation will be conducted in a participatory manner and participation of key stakeholders will be ensured in all phases of the evaluation, including the planning, inception, fact-finding, reporting as well as the management response phases. To this extent, Reference Group comprised of representatives of Women's Committee, National Human Rights Centre, members of sub-national Monitoring groups and NGOs from target regions, UNICEF Programme Staff and CRM&E team is planned to be established to oversee the evaluation throughout the entire process.

The overall evaluation approach will be based on the overarching (and reconstructed) CRM&E theory of change as presented above. Generally, the evaluation will use a nonexperimental design. Data collection will be based on a multiple method approach, including primarily desk review of reference materials (including monitoring reports and other sources providing secondary data) and interviews with different partners, independent experts, and concerned UNICEF staff. In some cases, field visits and observations of different kind to collect primary data (mainly qualitative) will be required. Triangulation of data (combining qualitative and quantitative data as well as data from a range of stakeholders) will have to be used to increase reliability of findings and conclusions. The evaluators will be required to take into consideration the gender and equity issues while refining the evaluation questions and data collection methods.

During the Inception Phase, the sample of stakeholders to be interviewed and locations to be visited will need to be defined based on agreed criteria. At this point, the evaluation questions will be refined; the evaluator(s) should also develop a more precise evaluation work plan.

Ethical Considerations

Adequate measures will be taken to ensure that the process responds to quality and ethical requirements. The team is responsible to ensure that the process is in line with the United

Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Ethical Guidelines³ and adhere to the UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis⁴

Evaluators need to identify specify potential ethical considerations, approaches and review processes in their proposal and inception report, including on harms and benefits, informed consent, privacy and confidentiality, payment and compensation and conflicts of interest.

The evaluator(s) should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relationships with all stakeholders. Furthermore, they should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual information. All participants should be informed of the context and purpose of the evaluation, as well as of the confidentiality of the information shared. Interviewees should be protected (e.g. references to information sources should remain confidential and the report will not contain names unless explicit permission is granted).

VIII Work plan of the Evaluation

The evaluation process will consist of three phases:

1. Inception phase including:
 - In-depth desk review of available sources so that the evaluator(s) improve their understanding of related programme areas, involved stakeholders, and the country context
 - Preliminary discussions with the evaluation manager(s) and other relevant actors, to facilitate an in-depth common understanding of the conceptual framework;
 - More in-depth evaluability assessment
 - Refining the evaluation questions and adjusting data collection methods and sample;
 - Inception report preparation, including: Evaluation Matrix for each finally agreed evaluation question, data collection and analysis methods, sample (list of stakeholders to be interviewed and locations to be visited), and operational plan. The inception report will have to be shared with and approved by UNICEF.
2. Data collection phase, including an appropriate mix of data collection methods, as indicated above. This phase will have to be partially conducted in-country. At the end of in-country data collection, the evaluators will be required to present the preliminary findings to UNICEF and key stakeholders for validation purposes.
3. Analysis and reporting phase. Following the completion of the fact-finding and analysis phase, a draft report (in English) should be shared with evaluation managers(s) and other key actors and validated. Following the review and comments received, the draft report will have to be finalized and approved by

³ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/102>

⁴ https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/ATTACHMENT_IV-UNICEF_Procedure_for_Ethical_Standards.PDF

UNICEF. The report will be widely disseminated and findings will be presented to the key stakeholders by UNICEF.

An independent external review facility will review the quality of all main deliverables (ToR, inception report, and evaluation report) throughout the process.

The process will be guided by the following schedule (expected to take place in Aug - Dec,2018).

Activity	Timeframe	Location	Deliverables
Inception Phase: 15 working days			
Preliminary desk review and discussions with UNICEF team	5 working days	Home-based	Inception report
Refining evaluation questions and in-depth evaluability assessment	5 working days	Home-based	
Preparation of the inception report	5 working days	Home-based	
Data Collection Phase: 20 working days			
In-depth desk review to gather secondary quantitative/qualitative data	5 working days	Home-based	Data collection and analysis tools
Preparation of data collection and analysis tools	5 working days	Home-based	
In-country data collection	10 working days	Uzbekistan	Presentation and validation of preliminary findings
Analysis and Reporting Phase: 20 working days			
Data processing and analysis based on all information collected	10 working days	Home-based	Database of data collected
Preparation of draft evaluation	5 working days	Home-based	Draft report
Consolidating UNICEF comments and preparation of the final report	5 working days	Home-based	Final report

IX Evaluation Management

As per UNICEF Evaluation Policy, UNICEF M&E specialist will act as evaluation manager and will be tasked with overall coordination and ensuring independence of the evaluation. Evaluation manager will coordinate with key stakeholders at key milestones such as terms of reference, inception and data collection stage, report validation and discussion of findings and recommendations. Evaluation manager will also ensure operational support as required, including support in organizing primary data collection where needed to complement data available from the existing monitoring systems and other documents.

The Reference Group will oversee and advice on the evaluation process starting from the development and validation of the present terms of reference, selection of the evaluator(s), act as liaison between the evaluator(s) and partners/stakeholders involved, validate and ensure quality of the report and contribute to the development of management's response to the evaluation findings and recommendations.

Required qualifications and areas of expertise

The evaluation will have to be conducted by a gender-balanced team comprising a sufficient number of qualifying international evaluators covering the below requirements:

- Team-leader with documented extensive experience (at least 8 full years) in conducting complex development evaluations (having conducted evaluations for UNICEF is an asset, having evaluations positively rated by UNICEF's quality assurance system is an additional asset);
- Other evaluator(s) with documented experience (at least 5 full years) in conducting development evaluations (having conducted evaluations for UNICEF is an asset);
- At least one team member with proven extensive experience in quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis;
- All team members with experience of working in developing countries (previous work in CEE/CIS region and/or Uzbekistan is an asset);
- At least one team member with solid knowledge of child right including CRC and CEDAW;
- At least one team member with solid knowledge of HRBA and gender equality;
- Excellent report writing skills in English;
- Good communication skills
- Fluency in English, fluency in Russian is an asset.

The team should be an international institution and it may be complemented by one or more national consultants for support in translation, organization of the in-country agenda, and interpretation of findings from a country-specific stand point if needed. To this extent, it should be kept in mind that there is no evaluation society in Uzbekistan and it would be more realistic to expect the national team member(s) to be consultants rather than evaluators.

X Deliverables, including Structure of the evaluation report

As described in the last column of the matrix in "Work Plan of the evaluation", the expected deliverables are the following:

- Inception report – to be delivered 15 working days from the start of the contract;
- Data collection and analysis tools - to be delivered 25 working days from the start of the contract;
- Presentation of the preliminary findings - to be delivered at the end of the in-country mission, 35 working days from the start of the contract;
- Draft report - to be delivered 50 working days from the start of the contract;
- Final report - to be delivered 55 working days from the start of the contract.

The inception report (appr. 25-30 pages without annexes) at a minimum should contain the following:

- A concise description of the country context focusing on child right monitoring issues;
- A description CRM programme and stakeholder analysis;
- The approach and methodology, including the data collection methods;
- Ethical considerations and ways to address them;
- An elaborated evaluation matrix and related questionnaires for various categories of stakeholders;
- A description of the task distribution between the team leader and team members;
- Proposed outline of the final report.

The evaluation report (appr. 50-60 pages without annexes) should comply with UNICEF Evaluation Report Standards⁵. The report should include:

- Executive summary,
- Description of the object of the evaluation (including theory of change and relevant information),
- Purpose of the evaluation, evaluation scope, objectives and criteria
- Description of the evaluation methodology (including evaluability assessment, limitations and ethical issues),
- Findings broken down by evaluation criteria,
- Conclusions and lessons learned,
- Recommendations,
- Annexes, including: Terms of Reference, data collection tools and other relevant information.

The quality of final evaluation report will be assessed by external independent company in the framework of UNICEF Global Evaluation Reports Oversight System (GEROS).

XI Procedures and logistics

The evaluators will be assisted with logistics related to the assignment. During in-country visits, they will be provided with office space, vehicle for site visits and official meetings, logistic support for meetings and VISA procedures. Laptops or computers will not be provided.

XII Payment schedule

Payments shall be made as follows:

- 30% will be paid upon submission of the Inception Report;
- 30% will be paid upon presentation of the preliminary findings;
- 40% will be paid upon submission of the Final report;
-

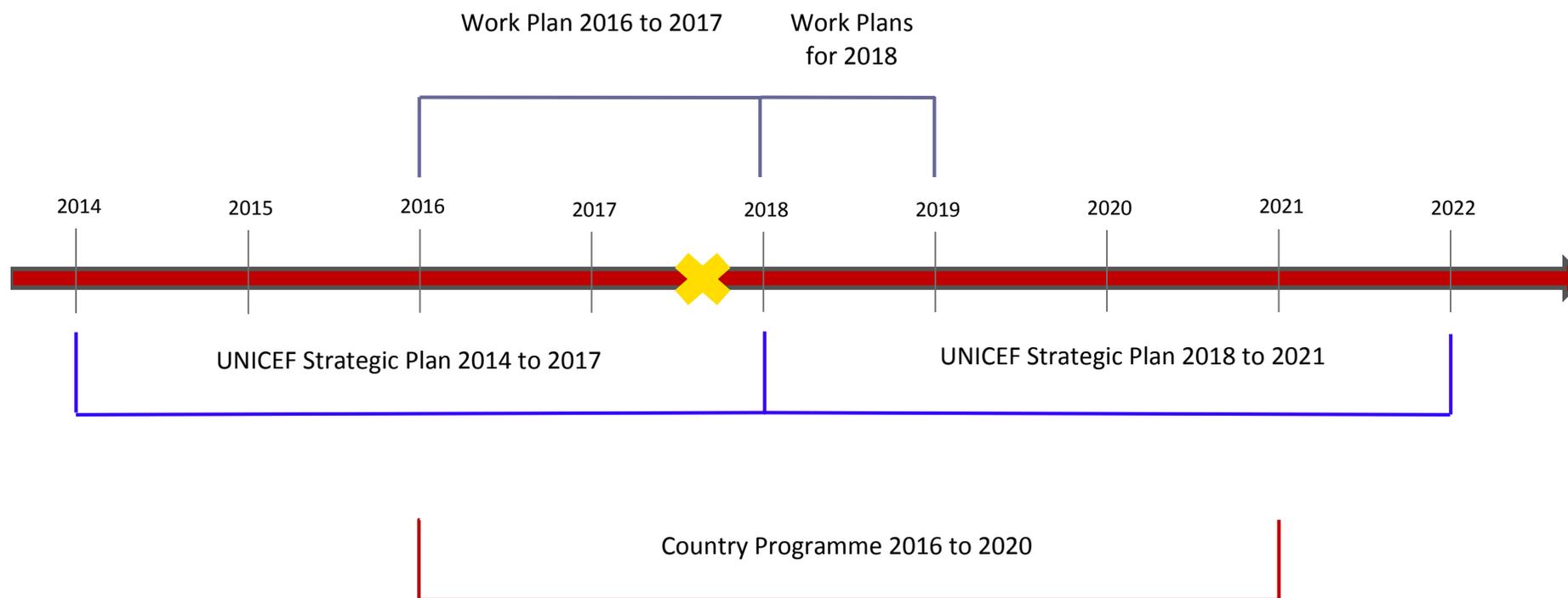
Please note: in compliance with national Uzbek laws, no cash will be paid in the country

⁵ http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/UNICEF_Eval_Report_Standards.pdf

XIII Remarks and reservations

UNICEF reserves the right to withhold all or a portion of payment if performance is unsatisfactory, if deliverable(s) incomplete, not finalized or for failure to meet deadlines. UNICEF will reserve copy right of all developed materials and own primary data collected through this assignment. The materials cannot be published or disseminated without prior written permission of UNICEF. UNICEF will be free to adapt and modify them in the future. The contractor must respect the confidentiality of the information handled during the assignment. Documents and information provided must be used only for the tasks related to these terms of reference.

8.2. Timeline of CRM Programming and Table of Key CRM Activities



Re-positioning of CRM from child protection to a cross-cutting issue

#	Activity	Key Implementing Partner	Date of Implementation	Project Details
1.	Advocating for the establishment of the Coordination Council.	Women's Committee (the Chair of the Women's Committee is also the Deputy Minister, who chairs the Coordinating Council); NHRC; line Ministries; CSOs.	2017-2018	<p>First meeting (14 Sept 2017): At its first meeting, the Coordination Council resolved to request UNICEF's technical, expert and methodological support to prepare a report on the implementation of the CRC in Uzbekistan, technical support to develop 'a single information database on children's rights', and technical support to establish a thematic group to draft a law on the prevention of domestic violence.⁶</p> <p>Second meeting (10 July 2018): official minutes of the meeting were not available for review.</p>
2.	Provision of technical advice on the content of the existing NPA 2017-2021	Women's Committee as the Chair of the Coordinating Council	2018	UNICEF participated in the second meeting of the Coordination Council on 10 July 2018 to review the progress of implementation of the NPA. UNICEF also provided written comments on the content of the NPA in 2018.
3.	Advocating for and facilitating the drafting of the draft law on the establishment of the Children's Ombudsperson.	NHRC	2017-2018	<p>Activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of comments by an international child rights expert on the draft law (24 Oct 2017) • A multi-stakeholder roundtable on 12 December 2017 in Tashkent to consult on the draft law, with participants from approximately 85 State bodies, CSOs, international organisations and the media;

⁶ Protocol of the meeting of the Coordination Council, approved by the Deputy Prime Minister on 14 September 2017.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearings of the Parliamentary Committee of the Legislative Chamber on Democratic Institutions, NGOs and Citizens' Self-Governing and Parliamentary Committee of the Legislative Chamber on Science, Education, Culture and Sports on 19 July 2018 to consult on the draft law and make recommendations for its further amendment. The hearings included presentations by UNICEF and Parliamentary focal points on various aspects of the law, as well as general discussion. <p>Outcomes of the May 2017 meeting included commitments issued by the NHRC and Ombudsman to provide support for the drafting of a law to establish an independent Children's Ombudsman, and by the NHRC to participate in a meeting with UNICEF to discuss the integration of HR-related indicators in the <i>Goskomstat</i> data collection system.</p>
4.	Technical, financial and capacity-building assistance to monitoring groups in the regions of Jizzakh, Khorezm and Ferghana and in the RoK, to support them in conducting their CRM activities and achieve	Women's Committees in the regions of Jizzakh, Khorezm and Ferghana and in the RoK	2016-2017	<p>These projects had the overall goal of strengthening interdepartmental coordination in monitoring children's well-being in the selected regions/RoK through the development, implementation and monitoring of programmes and/or strategies addressing specific selected issues in those areas.⁸</p> <p>The project in Ferghana aimed to achieve the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IWG being informed about the activities of ongoing international and national programs for the well-being of children through their working groups; - The development of a report on the welfare of children of

⁸ Project Proposals for 'Interagency coordination of child welfare in the Ferghana region' for 2016-2017;

	strengthened interactions with decision-makers at the region levels. ⁷			<p>single mothers in order to develop a program to improve the well-being of these children; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation and monitoring of a plan of measures for the well-being of these children (target = 8 measures). <p>The programmes in Jizzakh, Khorezm and the RoK had similar intended results, except with regard to CWD (noting that in the RoK, the implementation and monitoring of measurements target required 6 target measures, instead of 8).</p> <p>The projects culminated in the following reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the Situation of Single mothers and their Children in Ferghana; • Situation of CWD in Jizzakh; • Situation of CWD in the RoK; and • Situation of CWD in Khorezm. <p>The projects culminated in a multi-stakeholder conference in Tashkent on 9 Feb 2018 where the regional teams presented the findings of their studies to participants from the Women’s Committee, ASFC, and Centre to Support Civic Initiatives.</p>
5.	Development of an ‘Analytical Report on the Results of Monitoring Legislation of Uzbekistan on	NHRC	Launch in September 2016, and publication of the analytical report in 2017.	<p>The aim of this project was to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify and summarise data on violations of the property rights of the child, which arise as a result of legislation and law-enforcement practices in this area, or other causes; - Suggest changes to legislative policies to improve the situation in

⁷ UNICEF, Assessment Report on Monitoring Groups 2016-2017.

	Children's Property Rights'			<p>the area of children's property rights, based on the results of this monitoring project and the submission of the final report to authorities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine the situation in specific bodies and structures on the prevention and elimination of child rights violations in their activities, and to take additional measures to ensure the legality and fairness in carrying out their duties in relation to children; and - To use the material from this monitoring activity to inform the development of capacity-building materials for those involved in child rights and who are studying international and national standards for the protection of their rights.⁹
6.	Analysis of the progress of implementation of the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child	NHRC	2017	The main tasks carried out by the NHRC were the development of a report on the progress of implementation of the CRC Committee's recommendations, and a national work plan on implementing these recommendations.
7.	Capacity-building of CSOs to strengthen CRM skills.	NANNOUz	<p>2012-2014.</p> <p>Final Project Report was completed in 2015.</p>	<p>The project focused on the following locations: Tashkent (national NGOs); the regions of Ferghana, Namangan, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, and Khorezm and the RoK (selected by UNICEF based on the degree of social vulnerabilities experienced by children in these areas).¹⁰</p> <p>The training programme focused on five areas: (i) NGOs and</p>

⁹ Briefing notes from the joint round table involving UNICEF, the NHRC and others held on 8 September 2016.

¹⁰ UNICEF, Interview with Coram International, November 2018; UNICEF, Final Report on NGO Capacity-Building Programme, 2015.

				<p>community; (ii) project development skills; (iii) planning and implementation of the project; (iv) project monitoring and evaluation; and (v) strategic planning.</p> <p>The project was implemented in five phases:</p> <p>(i) Formation of project governing bodies (the multi-agency Coordinating Council including representatives from UNICEF, NANNOUz and ASFC, and an Expert Council comprising heads of the ASFC, Women’s Committee (amongst other NGOs and public bodies) and Parliamentary deputies);</p> <p>(ii) Selection of project participants: NANNOUz and ASFC advertised a call for applications from NGOs to participate in the project. Selection was made by the Expert Council according to criteria developed by the Expert Council. ¹¹ A total of 22 NGOs were selected, though three of these were abolished during the course of the project;</p> <p>(iii) Curriculum development: UNICEF developed a capacity-building training programme for NGOs, taking into the results of a capacity assessment and mapping, interests expressed by the NGOs and comments of the Expert Council. The final curriculum was approved by the Coordinating Council;</p> <p>(iv) National NGO training: 4 x 4-day trainings and 1 x 2-day training were held in Tashkent between October 2012 and</p>
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¹¹ Activities focusing on the priorities of children’s well-being; location and geographic area of activity; internal capacity; programmatic capacity; external capacity; and priority to grassroots NGOs.

				<p>October 2014. The trainings were delivered to a total of 42 representatives of 22 NGOs from the project regions;¹²</p> <p>(v) Training of the regional NGOs: 27 x 2-day trainings were delivered to NGO participants in the regions between 2012 and 2014. A total of 204 women and 113 men were trained from 201 NGOs.</p> <p>During the trainings, NGOs were trained to develop actual project proposals for funding from the Government's Public Fund. A total of 14 NGOs developed project proposals relating to the protection of children's rights, 7 of which were granted funding for the amounts of UZS 11,600,000 to USZ 14,700,000.</p>
8.	Projects strengthening child rights monitoring in the regions of Ferghana, Jizzakh and Khorezm and in the RoK	Women's Committees of Ferghana, Jizzakh and Khorezm and the RoK	2014-2015	<p>Following the establishment of the IWGs and monitoring groups in each of these regions, and their research into a priority area of concern relating to children's rights, the Women's Committees applied for and received funding from UNICEF to implement a follow up project which had two main components:</p> <p>(i) Coordination: strengthening the IWGs' capacities by training members of the monitoring groups on applying results-based management methodologies; and</p> <p>(ii) Project implementation: implementing knowledge gained under component 1 in implementing programmes in a priority area identified by the Women's Committee.¹³</p>

¹² I.e. 20 directors, 9 specialists (coordinator, operator, social worker, etc.), 12 volunteers, and 1 chairperson of board of directors. From the 19 NGOs remaining by the end of the project, representatives of 12 NGOs participated in all 5 trainings, representatives of 5 NGOs participated in 4 trainings and representatives of 2 NGOs organizations participated in 3 trainings.

¹³ E.g. early childhood education and child protection programming in Ferghana region; reducing the spread of helminthiasis among children in six selected pre-schools in Jizzakh region; increasing awareness raising of the importance of pre-school education in three selected districts of Khorezm region; the introduction of optimum feeding practices for breast-feeding mothers and children from 0 to 2 years old in three selected districts of the RoK.

				<p>The project in Ferghana aimed to achieve the following outcomes: (i) systematising existing monitoring mechanisms for enhancing the well-being of children; (ii) strengthening the capacity of the IWG by training its members in modern management technologies; and (iii) strengthening social partnerships by involving NGOs in the existing regional mechanism for monitoring the well-being of children.</p> <p>The Jizzakh project aimed to achieve two key outcomes: to develop the monitoring mechanism in the region to ensure the welfare of children; and to reduce the level of helminthiasis among children in six selected pre-schools in Jizzakh region.</p> <p>The project in Khorezm aimed to: (i) strengthen the capacity of the IWG by training the members of the monitoring group to learn how to regularly monitor child welfare issues to plan and implement projects in priority areas; and (ii) introduce the practice of raising awareness of families in three selected districts on the importance of pre-school education.</p> <p>The project in the RoK aimed to: (i) strengthen the capacity of the IWG by delivering skills-based training to its members on how to monitor children’s welfare issues in order to plan and implement projects in priority areas; and (ii) Introduce optimum feeding practices for breast-feeding mothers and children from 0 to 2 years old in three selected districts.</p>
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8.3. Extract from the Theory of Change

EXPLANATION OF THE TOC 2016-2020

The expected **IMPACT** result of this theory of change is that: **Girls and boys of Uzbekistan, especially the most vulnerable, progressively realize their rights in accordance with CRC and CEDAW.** The impact statement specifies that rights are “progressively” realized, as it is considered more achievable by 2020.

In order to achieve this impact, the contribution of this ToC will be primarily focused on:

- GoU clearly and precisely understands the situation of all children (including inequities) on the basis of evidence and takes decisions to act upon rights violations and vulnerabilities and in accordance with CRC and CEDAW.

The following are the **assumptions** (addressed also by the other ToCs of the Country):

- Child Rights are increasingly prioritized among GoU and other key stakeholders;
- GoU decisions lead to the design and implementation of effective policies, which, in turn, lead to a series of quality services (i.e. health, education, protection) accessible to all children;
- Positive behaviours/social norms are promoted among population to support implementation of the policies

While the following constitute the **risks**:

- GoU will face newly arising child rights violations, including violations provoked by humanitarian situations. In such case, GoU will require new evidence to be collected and new capacities built among duty bearers to respond to the arising violations.

While some of the risks related to the current ToC will be addressed through other programmes ToCs, others are largely out of UNICEF control and relate to political and governance factors within which the operating space is extremely limited. Therefore, the overall **Risk Mitigating Strategy** and **Advocacy Strategy on Data** are intended to respond to those risks at different levels of ToC and to open up operating space. A detailed Risk Mitigating Strategy to respond to these risks has been developed and adopted in 2016 as a part of broader Knowledge Management strategy. An Advocacy Strategy on Data has been also developed and continuously updated.

Therefore, the ToC aims at the following three **OUTCOMES**:

Outcome 1: Key stakeholders effectively coordinate on implementation of child rights	Outcome 2: Public oversight systems are strengthened to effectively respond to child rights issues	Outcome 3. Decision makers demand, analyze and use disaggregated data to advance equity issues for children in policy making
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The following are the **assumptions**:

- There is a genuine interest in “real” picture by GoU due to growing momentum around SDGs and transition in the country;
- GoU prioritizes establishment of the improved CRM system at all levels to fulfill CRC recommendations on regular monitoring and reporting of realization of child rights;
- The capacities of the national and regional governments and NGOs are gradually strengthened and the coordinated approach in addressing priority child wellbeing issues is adopted;
- The capacity of the NHRIs is enhanced for continues harmonization of the legislation and practices with the CRC and CEDAW recommendations;
- Informed debates on public policies concerning the rights of children are widely promoted;
- Decision makers have proper access to the evidence and can easily understand it;
- Quality and irrefutable evidence is taken into account by GoU;
- Because of the increased capacity, the evidence produced is comprehensive and of good quality.

While the following constitute the **risks**:

- Child rights issues not sufficiently prioritized;
- Use of evidence to take decisions becomes secondary when clashing with other critical GoU priorities;
- Unanticipated changes in GoU priorities and longer-term plans, eq. National Development Strategy 2017-2021;
- Risk Mitigation and Advocacy Strategies on Data are unsuccessful to attain intended results (i.e. mis-targeted, insufficiently comprehensive etc.).

Mitigating strategies for these risks are to be addressed by closely monitoring the changes in the existing political, socio-economic and demographics situation in the country as well as learning from successes and failures and revisiting Risk Mitigation and Advocacy Strategy on Data, as required.

Therefore, ten **OUTPUTS** are formulated as follows:

<p>1.1. Platforms and mechanisms for critical partnerships established and have results based and costed action plans for CRC implementation</p> <p>1.2 Technical assistance in developing joint systems for monitoring progress of implementation of child rights</p>	<p>2.1 Ombudsperson for children established and has sufficient technical, human and financial resources</p> <p>2.2 NHRIs have enhanced technical capacity to advance progress towards CRC recommendations</p> <p>2.3 CSOs are have sufficient financial and technical capacity to implement programmes that advance child rights</p>	<p>3.1 Relevant (non) government stakeholders have increased capacity and commitment to generate and analyze quality and disaggregated data.</p> <p>3.2 Relevant (non) government stakeholders have increased capacity and commitment to share and use quality and disaggregated data.</p>
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In order to achieve the outputs, the following are the **assumptions**:

- There is political commitment to establish office of Children’s Ombudsperson;
- Establishment of platforms, such as Coordination Council, with plans and adequate budgets to implement the provisions of CRC recommendations are prioritized;
- There sharing and dissemination mechanisms are available and function appropriately to allow effective data sharing across the sectors;
- Strategic partnerships with Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan, local governments and NGOs are strengthened;
- SCS, NHRIs, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders are equipped with a package of training and technical expertise to improve their knowledge and skills to apply new methodologies, information flows, procedures and coordination mechanisms.
- Indicators and normative frameworks on Child Rights are aligned with international standards and best practices.

And the following are the **risks**:

- Risk Mitigation and Advocacy Strategies on Data are unsuccessful to attain expected results (i.e. mis-targeted, insufficiently comprehensive etc.)

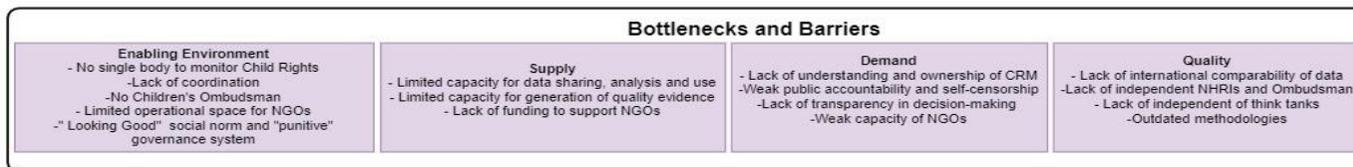
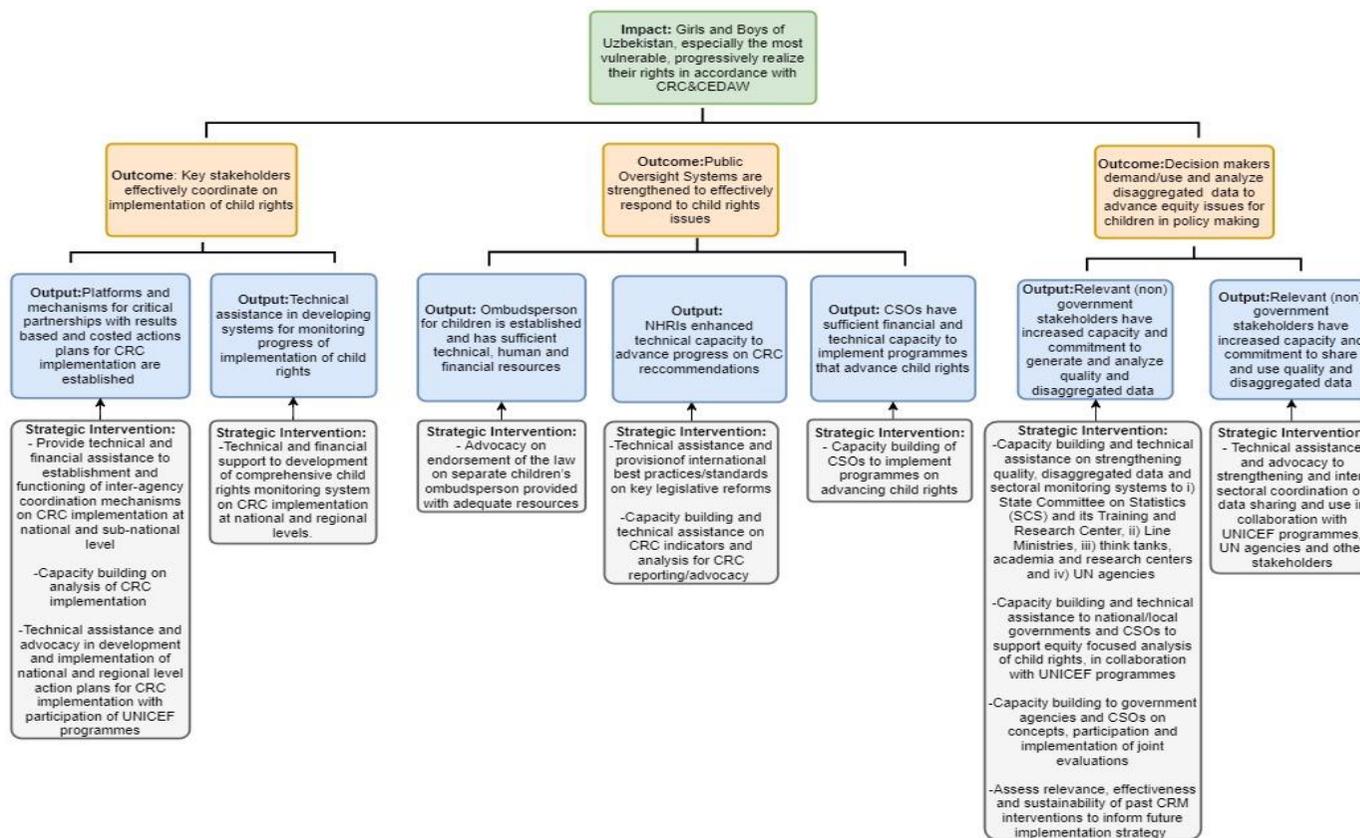
Mitigating strategies for these risks will be addressed by closely monitoring the changes in the existing political, socio-economic and demographics situation in the country as well as learning from successes and failures and revisiting Risk Mitigation and Advocacy Strategy on Data, as required.

ACTIVITIES will primarily focus on capacity building and will make strategic investments to expand operating space and improving coordination across key stakeholder on child rights issues.

<p>1.1.1 Provide technical and financial assistance to establishment and functioning of inter-agency coordination mechanisms on CRC implementation at national and sub-national level</p> <p>1.1.2 Capacity building on analysis of CRC implementation</p> <p>1.1.3 Technical assistance and advocacy in development and implementation of national and regional level action plans for CRC implementation with participation of UNICEF programmes</p> <p>1.2.1. Technical and financial support to development of comprehensive child rights monitoring system on CRC implementation at</p>	<p>2.1.1 Advocacy on endorsement of the law on separate children’s ombudsperson provided with adequate resources</p> <p>2.2.1 Technical assistance and provision of international best practices/standards on key legislative reforms</p> <p>2.2.2 Capacity building and technical assistance on CRC indicators and analysis for CRC reporting/advocacy</p> <p>2.3.1 Capacity building of CSOs to implement programmes on advancing child rights</p>	<p>3.1.1 Capacity building and technical assistance on strengthening quality, disaggregated data and sectoral monitoring systems to i) State Committee on Statistics (SCS) and its Training and Research Center, ii) Line Ministries, iii) think tanks, academia and research centers and iv) UN agencies</p> <p>3.1.2 Capacity building and technical assistance to national/local governments and CSOs to support equity focused analysis of child rights, in collaboration with UNICEF programmes</p> <p>3.1.3 Capacity building to government agencies and CSOs on concepts, participation and implementation of joint evaluations</p>
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national and regional levels.		3.1.4 Assess relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of past CRM interventions to inform future implementation strategy 3.2.1 Technical assistance and advocacy to strengthening and inter-sectoral coordination on data sharing and use in collaboration with UNICEF programmes, UN agencies and other stakeholders
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Schematic Description of CRM Theory of Change



8.4. Forecast Budget Breakdown

Activity 3.4.1 of the 2018 Work Plan with the Women's Committee	
Activity	Forecast Budget
Support the functioning of the CRC Coordination Council and Working Group on the analysis of the implementation of the CRC	USD 15,000
Support the development/ customisation of CRC indicators and monitoring system (including methodology, tools, work processes, database etc.) on CRC implementation at national and regional levels	USD 51,500
Build the capacity of local Governments and CSOs on equity-focused analysis of child rights	USD 2,500
Conduct a joint evaluation on the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of CRM to inform future strategic interventions	USD 85,000
Activities Under the 2018 Work Plan with the NHRC	
Activity	Forecast Budget
Conduct high level advocacy for the fulfilment of the recommendations of the CRC Committee (relating to the CRC and its Optional Protocols) with the support of the Chairperson of the CRC Committee	USD 22,000
Conduct joint advocacy on the endorsement of the law on the establishment of a separate Children's Ombudsperson with adequate resources	USD 11,700
Build capacity on CRC indicators and analysis of CRC reporting/advocacy	USD 5,000

8.5. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation questions	Indicators, Standards, Benchmarks	Data source(s)	Data collection methods and tools
1. RELEVANCE: To what extent is the CRM programme and its underlying theory of change relevant to the policies, priorities and needs of UNICEF, key CRM stakeholders and boys and girls in Uzbekistan, particularly children from marginalised groups or who are vulnerable to discrimination?			
1.1 To what extent are the CRM programme and theory of change relevant to advancing CRM in Uzbekistan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities, outputs, outcomes and intended impact of the CRM programme relate to the strengthening of the collection, verification, analysis and use of data to address shortfalls or inequities in the realisation of children's rights The theory of change pays particular attention to the needs of children from marginalised groups or those who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination 	Programme documentation; conclusions of international human rights monitoring mechanisms; research, evaluation and assessment reports relating to CRM in Uzbekistan; CRM stakeholders; CRM beneficiaries	Desk review; key informant interviews; FGDs with girls and boys (including children from marginalised groups)
1.2 To what extent is the CRM programme relevant to UNICEF's policies and priorities in Uzbekistan and in the region more generally?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objectives and approach of the CRM programme are aligned with UNICEF's policy and strategic priorities at the national and regional levels 	UNICEF country office and regional office policies, strategies and programme documentation, particularly the Country Programme, Country Programme Action Plan and UNDAF framework; UNICEF focal points	Desk review; key informant interviews

1.3 To what extent is the CRM programme relevant to the policies and priorities of key CRM stakeholders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CRM programme includes the participation of key CRM stakeholders in Uzbekistan • The objectives and approach of the CRM programme are aligned with the policies and strategic priorities of key CRM stakeholders at the national and local levels 	Government and CRM stakeholder policy, strategy, action plan and programme documentation, particularly the National Development Strategy, Country Programme, and Country Programme Action Plan; views of key CRM stakeholders	Desk review; key informant interviews
1.4 To what extent does the CRM programme aim to address the identified gaps and challenges in the CRM system at the national and local levels, particularly with regard to children from marginalised groups or who are vulnerable to discrimination?	<p>The intended activities, outputs and outcomes of the CRM programme address the major gaps and challenges in the CRM system as identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the concluding observations of UN monitoring bodies, particularly the CRC Committee and CEDAW Committee • In the UPR • By CRM beneficiaries (girls and boys, particularly those from marginalised groups or vulnerable to discrimination) • By CRM stakeholders 	Programme documentation; concluding observations of the CRC Committee, CEDAW Committee and other relevant UN human rights monitoring bodies; the 2018 conclusions of the UPR working group; research, evaluation and assessment reports relating to CRM in Uzbekistan; views of CRM stakeholders; views and needs of CRM beneficiaries (boys and girls)	Desk review; key informant interviews; FGDs with girls and boys (including children from marginalised groups)
2. EFFECTIVENESS: To what extent is the CRM programme contributing to the establishment of a fully functioning, well-governed and coordinated CRM system at the national and local levels?			
2.1 To what extent has the CRM programme strengthened inter-sectoral coordination of CRM activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platforms and mechanisms for vertical and horizontal inter-sectoral coordination of CRM activities between CRM stakeholders have been established and are 	Programme documentation; legislative records; partner contracts; minutes of meetings	Desk review; key stakeholder interviews

<p>amongst stakeholders at the national and local levels?</p>	<p>functioning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costed, result-based frameworks for CRM at the national and local levels have been adopted and are being implemented by CRM stakeholders 	<p>from trainings, conferences, round-table discussions etc.; existing studies and reports; views of UNICEF focal points and CRM stakeholders</p>	
<p>2.2. To what extent has the CRM programme strengthened the technical and financial capacities of public oversight mechanisms to conduct CRM?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The office of a Children’s Ombudsperson has been established and is allocated human, technical and financial resources to cover its planned CRM operations • CRM focal points in the NHRC report have technical capacity to monitor implementation of CRC Committee recommendations • CRM focal points in the Women’s Committee have technical capacity to undertake CRM activities • CSO focal points have technical capacity to conduct CRM 	<p>Programme documentation; legislative records; partner contracts; minutes of meetings from trainings, conferences, round-table discussions and/or committee meetings in the <i>Oily Majlis</i>; correspondence; evaluation forms from participants from capacity-building activities; CRM stakeholder feedback</p>	<p>Desk review; key stakeholder interviews</p>
<p>2.3 To what extent has the CRM programme strengthened the analysis and use of disaggregated data by decision-makers to address inequities in children’s rights?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building activities delivered to the SCS, its Training and Research Centre, sectoral monitoring mechanisms, think tanks, academia and research centres to collect, verify, analyse and share disaggregated data to identify inequities in children’s rights • Capacity building activities delivered to national and local Governments, CSOs to request, analyse and use 	<p>Programme documentation; partner contracts; minutes of meetings from trainings, conferences, round-table discussions; evaluation forms from participants in capacity-building interventions; advocacy materials; views of CRM stakeholders</p>	<p>Desk review; key stakeholder interviews</p>

	<p>disaggregated data to identify inequities in children's rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRM stakeholders have technical capacity to collect, verify, analyse, share, and use disaggregated data to identify inequities in children's rights • Advocacy strategies implemented promoting the importance of disaggregated data in CRM to address inequities in children's rights • CRM stakeholders demonstrate an awareness of the importance of disaggregated data in CRM to address inequities in children's rights 		
2.4 Is UNICEF Uzbekistan's internal approach to CRM programming effective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders report that the repositioning of the CRM programme has facilitated the integration of CRM as a cross-cutting issue across all UNICEF programme areas • The TOC indicates where and how CRM will be integrated into other UNICEF programme areas 	Programme documentation; minutes of meetings; existing studies and reports; CRM stakeholder feedback, particularly UNICEF staff	Desk review; key stakeholder interviews
3. EFFICIENCY: Are the financial, human and material resources allocated to the CRM programme sufficient to meet the intended outcomes of the programme?			
3.1 Are the financial, human and material resources allocated to the CRM programme sufficient to meet the intended outcomes of the programme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CRM programme has a results framework outlining the key measurements of achievement, timing and budget allocation • Programme activities are implemented on time • Programme activities are implemented within budget • UNICEF CRM programme focal points and CRM 	Programme documentation and budget execution spreadsheets; minutes of meetings from trainings, conferences, round-table discussions and other activities; CRM stakeholder feedback	Desk review; key stakeholder interviews

	stakeholders consider that the allocation of budget, time and material resources are appropriate		
4. SUSTAINABILITY: To what extent are the results of the CRM programme likely to sustain after the programme period?			
4.1. Do CRM stakeholders and coordination mechanisms have sufficient human, technical and financial capacity to continue their CRM functions after the programme period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key CRM stakeholder members participate in regular knowledge and capacity-building activities or interventions to enable them to perform their CRM functions • Key CRM stakeholder members do not report any challenges associated with 'brain drain' or a high turnover of staff • CRM stakeholders have mechanisms in place to secure funding for CRM activities after the programme period 	Programme documentation; CRM strategies and action plans adopted by CRM stakeholders; CRM stakeholder feedback	Desk review; key stakeholder interviews
4.2. What are the opportunities for and risks to the sustainability of the CRM programme in the short to long-term?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers and bottlenecks to the sustainability of the CRM programme are identified • Opportunities for sustainability are identified and incorporated into the action plan for the CRM programme 	Programme documentation; CRM strategies and action plans; CRM stakeholder feedback	Desk review; key stakeholder interviews
5. IMPACT: To what extent is the CRM programme likely to contribute to boys and girls in Uzbekistan, particularly those from vulnerable groups, progressively realising their rights under the CRC and CEDAW?			
5.1 To what extent is the CRM programme likely to contribute to boys and girls in Uzbekistan, particularly those from vulnerable groups, progressively realising their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRM stakeholders systematically and proactively identify inequities and shortfalls in the realisation of children's rights • CRM stakeholders systematically use findings from 	Programme documentation; CRM strategies, action plans and documentation on progress of implementation of CRC Committee and CEDAW	Desk review; key informant interviews; FGDs with children

<p>rights under the CRC and CEDAW?</p>	<p>CRM mechanisms to inform the development of laws, policies and practices aimed at addressing the inequities in the realisation of child rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outcomes of CRM mechanisms are used systematically to hold CRM duty bearers to account for shortfalls or inequities in the realisation of children’s rights • Child rights duty bearers have implemented or are implementing CRC Committee recommendations and CEDAW Committee recommendations relating to children on time 	<p>Committee recommendations; CRM stakeholder feedback; views of children</p>	
<p>6. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: To what extent does the CRM programme adopt a human rights-based approach and integrate gender and other equity-based considerations relevant to boys and girls in Uzbekistan?</p>			
<p>6.1 To what extent does the CRM programme adopt a human rights-based approach and integrate gender and other equity-based considerations relevant to boys and girls in Uzbekistan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activities, outputs, outcomes and intended impact of the CRM programme pay particular attention to strengthening monitoring of the rights of children from particularly vulnerable or marginalised groups • CRM stakeholders collect, share and analyse accurate disaggregated data on boys and girls of all ages to identify trends and inequities in the realisation of their rights • The data is used to develop laws, policies and practices aimed at addressing the inequities in the realisation of child rights • CRM duty bearers are held to account for inequities in the realisation of child rights through the data produced 	<p>Programme documentation; Strategies, action plans and other documentation on the CRM activities of national CRM mechanisms; progress reports on the implementation of CRC Committee recommendations and CEDAW Committee recommendations pertaining to children; views of CRM stakeholders; views of boys and girls</p>	<p>Desk review; key informant interviews; FGDs with children</p>

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8.7. Semi-standardised Interview Tools

Semi-Structured Interview Schedule: UNICEF

1. GENERAL
<p>Date: Location: Gender of participant: Participant's role:¹⁴ How long the participant has held this role: Brief overview of participant's role and responsibilities:</p>
2. CONTEXT
<p>a) What is your understanding of the term 'child rights monitoring'?</p> <p>b) Can you tell me about the context to UNICEF's work in CRM, for example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. When UNICEF started working on CRM; b. What programmes or projects UNICEF has carried out in this area over recent years; c. What approaches UNICEF has taken to addressing CRM in Uzbekistan and why, etc.?
3. RELEVANCE
<p>a) Please can you tell me about how the existing CRM programme came about?</p> <p>b) Why did UNICEF reposition its CRM work from the sphere of social policy, to social protection, to a cross-cutting issue across all programme areas?</p> <p>c) What CRM activities has UNICEF implemented since 2014, and where?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Why did you decide to implement these activities? b. Why did you decide to focus on [locations]? c. How and why did you chose [national partners]? d. What were the planned outputs and outcomes of these activities? <p>d) What CRM activities or projects do you have planned over the next few years? Please provide as much detail as you can.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Why did you chose these activities, partners, geographical locations, etc.? b. What are the planned outputs and outcomes of these activities? <p>e) How does the existing CRM programme fit with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The agenda of the Uzbek Government? b. The agenda of your national partners and other key CRM stakeholders in the country? c. UNICEF's agenda in Uzbekistan and in the region more broadly? d. The agenda of other UN bodies and key international organisations in Uzbekistan and the region?

¹⁴ Please note that to ensure the participant's anonymity, any roles/titles that may enable identification of the participant will not be included in the Evaluation Report.

- f) In your view, what are the key strengths and challenges in the existing CRM system in Uzbekistan?
- a. How does UNICEF's CRM programme aim to address these challenges and build upon these strengths?

4. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

- a) What were the results and outcomes of your CRM activities completed since 2014?
 - a. In your opinion, were these activities effective (i.e. did they achieve their intended outputs and outcomes)? Why/ why not?
 - b. In your opinion, have these activities strengthened inter-sectoral coordination in monitoring children's rights? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - c. Have you activities strengthened the technical or financial capacities of CRM stakeholders in carrying out their CRM activities?
 - i. If so, which CRM stakeholders? How?
 - ii. If not, why do you think this is?
- b) Did you face any challenges in implementing these activities? If so, what were they? How were they overcome? In hindsight, would you have done anything differently, and why?
- c) In your opinion, what are the main barriers and bottlenecks to establishing an effective CRM system in Uzbekistan at the (i) national and (ii) local levels?
 - a. Have your CRM activities helped to address these barriers and bottlenecks? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - b. How do you think UNICEF can best support CRM stakeholders in addressing these barriers/ bottlenecks in the future?

I would like to ask a few specific questions about inter-sectoral coordination in CRM:

- d) What is the role of the Inter-Departmental Coordination Council for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?
 - a. What CRM activities has it carried out since its establishment?
- e) In your opinion, is the Coordination Council effective in facilitating inter-sectoral cooperation? Why/ why not?
- f) In your opinion, is there effective inter-sectoral coordination regarding child rights monitoring at the national level, more generally? At the local level? Between the national and local levels? Why / why not?
- g) In your opinion, what steps should be taken to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in CRM?
- h) In your opinion, how can UNICEF best support stakeholders in strengthening inter-sectoral coordination of CRM?

5. EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

- a) Were your CRM activities implemented on time? If not, why?
- b) Were your CRM activities implemented within budget? If not, why?
 - a. To the extent possible, please can you provide a breakdown of your budget and expenditure for your CRM activities since 2014, but particularly for:

- i. The implementation of the Multiyear Work Plan 2016-2017 for Child Protection with (amongst others) the NHRC and Women's Committee; and
 - ii. The implementation of the 2018 Annual Work Plan between UNICEF and the NHRC?
- c) In your opinion, was the budget allocated towards your CRM activities sufficient? Why/ why not?
- d) Do you have an allocated budget for any planned CRM activities or projects over the next few years? If so:
 - a. Please provide details and, if possible, a breakdown of the budget per activity; and
 - b. Do you think this budget will be sufficient? Why/ why not?
- e) Please provide details on how UNICEF has assigned its personnel to work on implementing its CRM activities since 2014.
 - a. How many of these were UNICEF staff? Consultants? Etc.
 - b. In your opinion, were the human resources allocated towards UNICEF's CRM activities sufficient? If not, why?
- f) *[If relevant]* Please provide details on how UNICEF has assigned personnel to work on implementing any planned CRM activities over the next few years.
 - a. How many of these were UNICEF staff? Consultants? Etc.
 - b. In your opinion, are these human resources likely to be sufficient? If not, why?
- g) Do you think that the outcomes of your CRM activities are sustainable? Why/ why not?
- h) In particular, in your opinion, how sustainable are the:
 - a. Capacity-building interventions (e.g. skills trainings)? Is there a high turnover of staff in the participating stakeholder bodies? Has the training been integrated into any existing training curricula e.g. for civil servants?
 - b. Awareness-raising and advocacy activities?
 - c. Provision of technical assistance in drafting laws, NPAs etc?
- i) Do you think anything could have been done differently to improve the sustainability of these activities?

6. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- a) To what extent have UNICEF's CRM activities addressed the needs of children who are particularly vulnerable to discriminations or marginalisation in Uzbekistan, and how?
- b) To what extent does UNICEF's existing CRM programme aim to address the needs of children who are particularly vulnerable to discriminations or marginalisation in Uzbekistan, and how?
- c) Are there any particular challenges in monitoring the rights of children who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination or marginalisation in Uzbekistan?
 - a. If so, what are these challenges?
 - b. To what extent have UNICEF's CRM activities since 2014 addressed these challenges? How?
 - c. In your opinion, how can UNICEF support stakeholders in addressing these challenges in the future?

Semi-Structured Interview Schedule: NHRC/Women's Union

1. GENERAL
<p>Date:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Gender of participant:</p> <p>Stakeholder body:</p> <p>Participant's role:¹⁵</p> <p>How long the participant has held this role:</p> <p>Brief overview of the mission and general activities of the stakeholder body:</p> <p>Brief overview of participant's role and responsibilities:</p>
2. CONTEXT
<p>a) What is your understanding of the term 'child rights monitoring'?</p> <p>b) Is the Centre/WC involved in monitoring child rights in Uzbekistan? If so, how?</p> <p>c) Please describe the institutional and departmental structure of the Centre/WC.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. What is the role and responsibilities of each of the departments/ divisions?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Which departments/ divisions are responsible for CRM? What CRM activities does it/ do they carry out?</p> <p>d) Does the Centre/WC collect any (i) quantitative or (ii) qualitative data on the situation of children in Uzbekistan? If so:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. What data does the Centre/WC collect?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Is this data disaggregated? [<i>Request a sample of the disaggregated data</i>]</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. How do you collect this data?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">d. Do you face any challenges in (i) collecting or (ii) analysing this data? If so, what challenges do you face?</p> <p>e) How do you use this data? In particular, do you use the data to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Write or contribute to reports on the situation of children's rights? If so, to whom are these reports submitted?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Develop draft laws and policies to protect child rights?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. Other?</p>
3. RELEVANCE
<p>a) Does the Centre/WC have a strategy or action plan relating to children or child rights monitoring? If so:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. What is the aim of this strategy / action plan?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. What are your areas of focus / priority areas concerning children? Why?</p> <p>b) What support has the Centre/WC received from UNICEF since 2014? (i.e. what activities has the Centre/WC carried out or participated in with UNICEF since 2014?)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. If so, what did this support/these activities entail? (<i>Obtain as much detail as possible.</i>)</p>

¹⁵ Please note that to ensure the participant's anonymity, any roles/titles that may enable identification of the participant will not be included in the Evaluation Report.

- b. Why did you carry out these particular projects / activities?
 - c. What is/was their objective?
 - d. Do you think that these activities are/were relevant to the Centre's/WC's priorities in the area of children's rights or CRM? Why/ why not?
- c) What activities or projects do you have planned over the next five years in relation to child rights? Why?
- d) Do you have any plans to enter into any work plans with UNICEF or implement any further activities with UNICEF over the next few years?
- a. If so, what are they? What are their intended objectives?

4. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

- a) What were the results and outcomes of the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above]?
- a. In your opinion, were these activities effective (i.e. did they achieve their objectives)? Why/ why not?
 - b. In your opinion, have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects] strengthened inter-sectoral coordination in monitoring children's rights? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - c. Have the [UNICEF-supported activities and projects] strengthened the technical or financial capacities of the Centre/WC in conducting CRM? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
- b) Did you face any challenges in implementing the [UNICEF-supported activities and projects]? If so, what were they? How were they overcome? In hindsight, would you have done anything differently?
- c) In your opinion, what are the main barriers and bottlenecks to establishing an effective CRM system in Uzbekistan at the (i) national and (ii) local levels?
- a. Have the [UNICEF-supported activities/ projects] helped to address these barriers and bottlenecks? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - b. How do you think UNICEF can support the Centre and other stakeholders in addressing these barriers/ bottlenecks?

I would like to ask a few questions about inter-sectoral coordination in CRM:

- d) What is the role of the Inter-Departmental Coordination Council for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?
- a. What CRM activities has it carried out since its establishment?
- e) What is the role of the Centre/Women's Union on the Inter-Departmental Coordination Council for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?
- f) Is the Coordination Council effective in facilitating inter-sectoral cooperation? Why/ why not?
- g) In your opinion, is there effective inter-sectoral coordination regarding child rights monitoring at the national level, more generally? At the local level? Between the national and local levels? Why / why not?
- h) In your opinion, what steps should be taken to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in CRM?
- i) In your opinion, how can UNICEF support stakeholders in strengthening inter-sectoral

coordination of child rights monitoring?

- j) (For the NCRC) The CRC Committee considers the Centre to not be fully in compliance with the Paris Principles. Is the Centre taking any steps to address this recommendation? If so, what steps and why? If not, why?

5. EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

- a) Were the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] implemented on time? If not, why?
- b) Were the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] implemented within budget? If not, why?
- c) Were the human and materials resources allocated towards the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] sufficient? If not, why?
- d) In your opinion, was the budget allocated towards these activities sufficient? Why/ why not?
- e) (If the Centre/WC has any planned CRM activities with UNICEF) Do you have an allocated budget for the planned CRM activities? If so, please provide details. In your view, is this budget sufficient? Why/ why not?
- f) Do you think that the outcomes of the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities] are sustainable? Why/ why not? If not, what could have been done to improve their sustainability?
- g) Do you have a budget for the Centre's/Women's Union's ongoing and planned CRM activities? If so:
- What is your budget and what activities does it cover?
 - What period does the budget cover?
 - Has this budget increased / decreased / stayed the same in recent years?
 - Have you secured this funding? What is your source of funding?
 - Is your funding sufficient to cover your ongoing/planned CRM activities?
- h) How many members of staff are there in the Centre/WC?
- How many of these members carry out [CRM activities]?
 - How many of these members are full-time? Part-time? Is this number sufficient in your view?
 - How many of these members are salaried? Volunteers?
 - What are these members' professional qualifications?
 - In your opinion, do the staff members have sufficient knowledge and skills to implement the CRM activities?
 - Do these members receive any training on CRM? If so, what type? How often? Who delivers it? How useful is it? Why?
 - What training do you think staff members need to support them in carrying out their CRM activities?
 - Do you engage external consultants or receive technical expertise from international organisations to fill any capacity gaps in the team? If so, what external expertise do you utilise and for what types of activities?
- i) Do you have a high turnover of staff members? If so, why do you think that is?

- j) How are the activities of the Coordination Council funded? Does the Coordination Council have sufficient funding to cover its ongoing/ planned activities?
- k) Does the Coordination Council have sufficient human resources (in quality and quantity) to be able to perform its CRM activities effectively and on time?

6. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- a) In performing its CRM activities, does the Centre/WC pay particular attention to any specific groups of children in Uzbekistan? If so, which groups? Why?
- b) How do you ensure that your CRM activities address the needs of children who are particularly vulnerable to discriminations or marginalisation?
- c) Do you face any particular challenges in monitoring the rights of children who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination or marginalisation?
 - a. If so, what challenges do you face?
 - b. Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities/projects] helped the Centre/WC in addressing these challenges? If so, how?
 - c. In your opinion, how can UNICEF help address these challenges in the future?

7. OTHER

- a) In your opinion, how can UNICEF support you in implementing your CRM activities and achieving your objectives in this area over the next five years?

Semi-Structured Interview Schedule: National Level Government, Parliament and Non-Governmental Public Bodies

1. GENERAL
<p>Date: Location: Gender of participant: Stakeholder body: Participant's role:¹⁶ How long the participant has held this role: Brief overview of the mission and general activities of the stakeholder body: Brief overview of participant's role and responsibilities:</p>
2. CONTEXT
<p>a) What is your understanding of the term 'child rights monitoring'?</p> <p>b) Are you or your [Ministry/team/division] involved in monitoring child rights in Uzbekistan? If so, how?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Are you or your [Ministry/team/division] involved in monitoring implementation of the CRC and the recommendations of the CRC Committee? If so, how?</p> <p>c) Does your [Ministry/team/division] collect any (i) quantitative or (ii) qualitative data on the situation of children in Uzbekistan? If so:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. What data does it collect?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Is this data disaggregated? <i>[Request a sample of the disaggregated data]</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. How do you collect this data?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">d. Do you face any challenges in (i) collecting or (ii) analysing this data? If so, what challenges do you face?</p> <p>d) How do you use this data? In particular, do you use the data to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Write or contribute to reports on the situation of children's rights? If so, to whom are these reports submitted?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Develop draft laws and policies to protect child rights?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. Other?</p>
3. RELEVANCE
<p>a) Does your [Ministry/team/division] have a strategy or action plan relating to children or child rights monitoring? If so:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. What is the aim of this strategy / action plan?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. What are your areas of focus / priority areas concerning children? Why?</p> <p>b) Has your [Ministry/team/division] received any support from UNICEF since 2014? (i.e. has your [Ministry/team/division] carried out/ participated in any activities with UNICEF since 2014?)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">e. If so, what did this support/these activities entail? <i>(Obtain as much detail as</i></p>

¹⁶ Please note that to ensure the participant's anonymity, any roles/titles that may enable identification of the participant will not be included in the Evaluation Report.

possible.)

- f. Why did you carry out these particular projects / activities?
 - g. What are/were the objectives of these projects/ activities?
 - h. Do you think that these activities are/were relevant to your [Ministry/ team/ division's] priorities in the area of children's rights or CRM? Why/ why not?
- c) What activities or projects do you have planned over the next five years in relation to child rights or CRM? Why?
- d) Do you have any plans to enter into any work plans with UNICEF or implement any further activities with UNICEF over the next few years?
- a. If so, what are they? What are the objectives of these activities?

4. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

[If relevant:]

- a) What were the results and outcomes of the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above]?
- a. In your opinion, were these activities effective (i.e. did they achieve their objectives)? Why/ why not?
 - b. In your opinion, have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects] strengthened inter-sectoral coordination in monitoring children's rights? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - c. Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects] strengthened the technical or financial capacities of your [Ministry/team/division] in conducting CRM? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
- b) Did you face any challenges in implementing the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects]? If so, what were they? How were they overcome? In hindsight, would you have done anything differently?
- c) In your opinion, what are the main barriers and bottlenecks to establishing an effective CRM system in Uzbekistan at the (i) national and (ii) local levels?
- a. Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities/ projects] helped to address these barriers and bottlenecks? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - b. How do you think UNICEF can support your [Ministry/team/division] and other stakeholders in addressing these barriers/ bottlenecks?
- d) Is your [Ministry/team/division] a member of the Inter-Departmental Coordination Council for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Uzbekistan?
- a. If so, what is the role of your [Ministry/team/division] on the Coordination Council? What activities have you carried out on the Coordination Council since its establishment?
 - b. If not, have you heard of the Coordination Council? Do you think your [Ministry/team/division] should be a member of this Council?
- e) *[If the participant is familiar with the Council:]* Is the Coordination Council effective in facilitating inter-sectoral cooperation in conducting CRM? Why/ why not?
- f) In your opinion, is there effective inter-sectoral coordination regarding child rights monitoring at the national level, more generally? At the local level? Between the national

- and local levels? Between Government and civil society? Why / why not?
- g) In your opinion, what other steps should be taken to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in CRM?
- h) In your opinion, how can UNICEF support stakeholders in strengthening inter-sectoral coordination in CRM?

5. EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

[If relevant:]

- a) Were the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] implemented on time?
- b) Were the human and materials resources allocated towards the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] sufficient? If not, why?
- c) Were the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] implemented within budget?
- d) In your opinion, was the budget allocated towards these activities sufficient? Why/ why not?
- e) (If the [Ministry/team/division] has any planned CRM activities with UNICEF) Do you have an allocated budget for your planned CRM activities with UNICEF? *(If so, please obtain details and ask if you can get a copy of the budget.)* In your view, is this budget sufficient? Why/ why not?
- f) Do you think that the outcomes of the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities] are sustainable? Why/ why not? If not, what could have been done to improve their sustainability?
- g) Do you have a budget for your ongoing and planned CRM activities? If so:
- a. What is your budget and what activities does it cover?
 - b. What period does the budget cover?
 - c. Has this budget increased / decreased / stayed the same in recent years?
 - d. Have you secured this funding? What is your source of funding?
 - e. Is your funding sufficient to cover your ongoing/planned CRM activities?
- h) How many members of staff are there in your [division/team]?
- a. How many of these members carry out [CRM activities]?
 - b. How many of these members are full-time? Part-time? Is this number sufficient in your view?
 - c. How many of these members are salaried? Volunteers?
 - d. What are these members' professional qualifications?
 - e. In your opinion, do the staff members have sufficient knowledge and skills to implement their CRM activities?
 - f. Do these members receive any training on CRM? If so, what type? How often? Who delivers it? How useful is it? Why?
 - g. What training do you think staff members need to support them in carrying out their CRM activities?
 - h. Do you engage external consultants or receive technical expertise from international organisations to fill any capacity gaps in the team? If so, what external expertise do you utilise and for what types of activities?

i) Do you have a high turnover of staff members? If so, why do you think that is?

6. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- a) In performing CRM activities, does your [Ministry/division/team] pay particular attention to any specific groups of children in Uzbekistan? Which groups? Why?
- b) How do you ensure that your CRM activities address the needs of children who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination or marginalisation?
- c) Do you face any particular challenges in monitoring the rights of children who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination or marginalisation?
 - a. If so, what challenges do you face?
 - b. *[If relevant:]* Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities/projects] helped your [Ministry/division/team] in addressing these challenges? If so, how?
 - c. In your opinion, how can UNICEF help address these challenges in the future?

7. OTHER

- a) In your opinion, how can UNICEF support you in implementing your CRM activities and achieving your objectives in this area over the next five years?

**Semi-Structured Interview Schedule: Regional Level Government, People’s Council/
Council of Ministers/ IWGs/ Monitoring Group Participants**

1. GENERAL
<p>Date: Location: Gender of participant: Stakeholder body: Participant’s role:¹⁷ How long the participant has held this role: Brief overview of the mission and general activities of the stakeholder body: Brief overview of participant’s role and responsibilities:</p>
2. CONTEXT
<p>a) What is your understanding of the term ‘child rights monitoring’? b) Are you or your [department/team/division] involved in monitoring child rights in [the region]? If so, how? a. Are you or your [department/team/division] involved in monitoring implementation of the CRC and the recommendations of the CRC Committee? If so, how? c) Does your [department/team/division] collect any (i) quantitative or (ii) qualitative data on the situation of children in [the region]? If so: a. What data does it collect? b. Is this data disaggregated? [<i>Request a sample of the disaggregated data</i>] c. How do you collect this data? d. Do you face any challenges in (i) collecting or (ii) analysing this data? If so, what challenges do you face? d) How do you use this data? In particular, do you use the data to: a. Write or contribute to reports on the situation of children’s rights? If so, to whom are these reports submitted? b. Develop draft laws and policies to protect child rights? c. Other?</p>
3. RELEVANCE
<p>a) Does your [department/team/division] have a strategy or action plan (or similar document) relating to children or CRM? If so: a. What is the aim of this strategy / action plan? What periods does it cover? b. What are your areas of focus / priority areas concerning children? Why? c. Is this strategy/ action plan costed? b) Has your [department/team/division] received any support from UNICEF since 2014? (i.e. has your [Ministry/team/division] carried out/ participated in any activities with UNICEF</p>

¹⁷ Please note that to ensure the participant’s anonymity, any roles/titles that may enable identification of the participant will not be included in the Evaluation Report.

since 2014?)

- i. If so, what did this support/these activities entail? (*Obtain as much detail as possible.*)
 - j. Why did you carry out these particular projects / activities?
 - k. What are/were the objectives of these projects/ activities?
 - l. Do you think that these activities are/were relevant to your [department/team/division] priorities in the area of children's rights or CRM? Why/ why not?
- c) What activities or projects do you have planned over the next five years in relation to child rights or CRM? Why?
- d) Do you have any plans to enter into any work plans with UNICEF or implement any further activities with UNICEF over the next few years?
- a. If so, what are they? What are the objectives of these activities?

4. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

[If relevant:]

- a) What were the results and outcomes of the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above]?
- a. In your opinion, were these activities effective (i.e. did they achieve their objectives)? Why/ why not?
 - b. In your opinion, have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects] strengthened inter-sectoral coordination in monitoring children's rights? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - c. Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects] strengthened the technical or financial capacities of your [department/team/division] in conducting CRM? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
- b) Did you face any challenges in implementing the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects]? If so, what were they? How were they overcome? In hindsight, would you have done anything differently?
- c) In your opinion, what are the main barriers and bottlenecks to establishing an effective CRM system in [the region]? In Uzbekistan more generally?
- a. Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities/ projects] helped to address these barriers and bottlenecks? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - b. How do you think UNICEF can support your [department/team/division] and other stakeholders in addressing these barriers/ bottlenecks?
- d) Are you or your [department/team/division] a member of the regional Inter-Sectoral Working Group or Monitoring Group for monitoring children's rights in the region?
- a. If so, when was the [IWG] [Monitoring Group] established?
 - b. What is the mandate of the [IWG] [Monitoring Group]?
 - c. What activities does the [IWG] [Monitoring Group] carry out?
 - d. Who else is represented on the [IWG] [Monitoring Group]?
 - e. How are the members appointed to the [IWG] [Monitoring Group]?
 - f. What is your role/ the role of your [department/team/division] on the [IWG] [Monitoring Group]? What activities have you/ your [department/team/division] carried out on the [IWG] [Monitoring Group] since its establishment?

g. If not, have you heard of the [IWG] [Monitoring Group]? Do you think your [department/team/division] should be a member of the [IWG] [Monitoring Group]?

e) *[If the participant is familiar with the IWG or Monitoring Group:]* Is the [IWG] [Monitoring Group] effective in facilitating inter-sectoral cooperation in conducting CRM? Why/ why not?

f) In your opinion, is there effective inter-sectoral coordination regarding child rights monitoring the regional and local levels? Between the national and regional levels? Between Government and civil society? Why / why not?

g) In your opinion, what other steps should be taken to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in CRM?

h) In your opinion, how can UNICEF support stakeholders in strengthening inter-sectoral coordination in CRM?

5. EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

[If relevant:]

a) Were the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] implemented on time?

b) Were the human and materials resources allocated towards the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] sufficient? If not, why?

c) Were the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] implemented within budget?

d) In your opinion, was the budget allocated towards these activities sufficient? Why/ why not?

e) (If the [department/team/division] has any planned CRM activities with UNICEF) Do you have an allocated budget for your planned CRM activities with UNICEF? *(If so, please obtain details and ask if you can get a copy of the budget.)* In your view, is this budget sufficient? Why/ why not?

f) Do you think that the outcomes of the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities] are sustainable? Why/ why not? If not, what could have been done to improve their sustainability?

g) Do you/ does your [department/team/division] have a budget for your ongoing and planned CRM activities? If so:

a. What is your budget and what activities does it cover?

b. What period does the budget cover?

c. Has this budget increased / decreased / stayed the same in recent years?

d. Have you secured this funding? What is your source of funding?

e. Is your funding sufficient to cover your ongoing/planned CRM activities?

h) *[If relevant]* How many members of staff are there in your [division/team]?

a. How many of these members carry out [CRM activities]?

b. How many of these members are full-time? Part-time? Is this number sufficient in

your view?

- c. How many of these members are salaried? Volunteers?
- d. What are these members' professional qualifications?
- e. In your opinion, do the staff members have sufficient knowledge and skills to implement their CRM activities?
- f. Do these members receive any training on CRM? If so, what type? How often? Who delivers it? How useful is it? Why?
- g. What training do you think staff members need to support them in carrying out their CRM activities?
- h. Do you engage external consultants or receive technical expertise from international organisations to fill any capacity gaps in the team? If so, what external expertise do you utilise and for what types of activities?
- i) Do you have a high turnover of staff members? If so, why do you think that is?

6. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- a) In performing CRM activities, does your [department/division/team] pay particular attention to any specific groups of children in the region? Which groups? Why?
- b) How do you ensure that your CRM activities address the needs of children who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination or marginalisation?
- c) Do you face any particular challenges in monitoring the rights of children who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination or marginalisation?
 - a. If so, what challenges do you face?
 - b. *[If relevant:]* Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities/projects] helped your [department/division/team] in addressing these challenges? If so, how?
 - c. In your opinion, how can UNICEF help address these challenges in the future?

7. OTHER

- a) In your opinion, how can UNICEF support you in implementing your CRM activities and achieving your objectives in this area over the next five years?

Semi-Structured Interview Schedule: Civil Society

1. GENERAL
<p>Date:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Gender of participant:</p> <p>Stakeholder body:</p> <p>Participant's role:¹⁸</p> <p>How long the participant has held this role:</p> <p>Brief overview of the mission and general activities of the stakeholder body:</p> <p>Brief overview of participant's role and responsibilities:</p>
2. CONTEXT
<p>a) What is your understanding of the term 'child rights monitoring'?</p> <p>b) In your opinion, what is the role of civil society in CRM?</p> <p>c) Is your organisation involved in monitoring child rights in Uzbekistan? If so, how?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Is your organisation involved in monitoring implementation of the CRC and the recommendations of the CRC Committee? If so, how?</p> <p>d) Does your organisation collect any (i) quantitative or (ii) qualitative data on the situation of children in Uzbekistan? If so:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. What data does it collect?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Is this data disaggregated? [<i>Request a sample of the disaggregated data</i>]</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. How do you collect this data?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">d. Do you face any challenges in (i) collecting or (ii) analysing this data? If so, what challenges do you face?</p> <p>e) How do you use this data? In particular, do you use the data to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. Write or contribute to reports on the situation of children's rights? If so, to whom are these reports submitted?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Conduct advocacy for reforms in the area of children's rights?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. Raise awareness of violations of child rights?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">d. Comment on draft laws and policies on child rights?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">e. Other?</p>
3. RELEVANCE
<p>a) What are your organisation's areas of focus / priority areas concerning children? Why?</p> <p>b) Has your organisation received any support from UNICEF since 2014? (i.e. has your organisation carried out or participated in any activities with UNICEF since 2014?)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. If so, what did this support/these activities entail? (<i>Obtain as much detail as possible.</i>)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">b. Why did you carry out/participate in these particular projects / activities?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c. What are/were the objectives of the project/activities?</p>

¹⁸ Please note that to ensure the participant's anonymity, any roles/titles that may enable identification of the participant will not be included in the Evaluation Report.

- d. Do you think that these activities are/were relevant to your organisation's priorities in the area of children's rights or CRM? Why/ why not?
- c) What activities or projects does your organisation have planned over the next five years in relation to child rights or CRM? Why?
- d) Do you have any plans to enter into any work plans with UNICEF or implement/participate in any further activities with UNICEF over the next few years?
 - a. If so, what are they? What are the objectives of these activities?

4. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

[If relevant:]

- a) What were the results and outcomes of the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above]?
 - a. In your opinion, were these activities effective (i.e. did they achieve their objectives)? Why/ why not?
 - b. In your opinion, have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects] strengthened inter-sectoral coordination in monitoring children's rights? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - c. Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects] strengthened the technical or financial capacities of your organisation in conducting CRM? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
- b) Did you face any challenges in implementing the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects]? If so, what were they? How were they overcome? In hindsight, would you have done anything differently?
- c) In your opinion, what are the main barriers and bottlenecks to establishing an effective CRM system in Uzbekistan at the (i) national and (ii) local levels?
 - a. Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities/ projects] helped to address these barriers and bottlenecks? If so, how? If not, why do you think this is?
 - b. How do you think UNICEF can support your organisation and other stakeholders in addressing these barriers/ bottlenecks?
- d) Is your organisation a member of the Inter-Departmental Coordination Council for the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Uzbekistan?
 - a. If so, what is the role of your organisation on the Coordination Council? What activities have you carried out on the Coordination Council since its establishment?
 - b. If not, have you heard of the Coordination Council? Do you think your organisation should be a member of this Council?
- e) *[If the participant is familiar with the Council:]* Is the Coordination Council effective in facilitating inter-sectoral cooperation in conducting CRM? Why/ why not?
- f) In your opinion, is there effective inter-sectoral coordination regarding child rights monitoring at the national level, more generally? At the local level? Between the national and local levels? Between Government and civil society? Why / why not?
- g) In your opinion, what other steps should be taken to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination in conducting CRM?

h) In your opinion, how can UNICEF support stakeholders in strengthening inter-sectoral coordination in CRM?

5. EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

[If relevant:]

- a) Were the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] implemented on time?
- b) Were the human and materials resources allocated towards the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] sufficient? If not, why?
- c) Were the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities and projects mentioned above] implemented within budget?
- d) In your opinion, was the budget allocated towards these activities sufficient? Why/ why not?
- e) (If the organisation has any planned CRM activities with UNICEF) Do you have an allocated budget for your planned CRM activities with UNICEF? *(If so, please obtain details and ask if you can get a copy of the budget.)* In your view, is this budget sufficient? Why/ why not?
- f) Do you think that the outcomes of the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities] are sustainable? Why/ why not? If not, what could have been done to improve their sustainability?
- g) Do you have a budget for your ongoing and planned CRM activities? If so:
 - a. What is your budget and what activities does it cover?
 - b. What period does the budget cover?
 - c. Has this budget increased / decreased / stayed the same in recent years?
 - d. Have you secured this funding?
 - e. How much of this funding is provided by international donors v. Government v. other?
 - f. Is your funding sufficient to cover your ongoing/planned CRM activities?
- h) How many members of staff are there in your organisation?
 - a. How many of these members carry out [CRM activities]?
 - b. How many of these members are full-time? Part-time? Is this number sufficient in your view?
 - c. How many of these members are salaried? Volunteers?
 - d. What are these members' professional qualifications?
 - e. In your opinion, do the staff members have sufficient knowledge and skills to implement their CRM activities?
 - f. Do these members receive any training on CRM? If so, what type? How often? Who delivers it? How useful is it? Why?
 - g. What training do you think staff members need to support them in carrying out their CRM activities?
 - h. Do you engage external consultants or receive technical expertise from international organisations to fill any capacity gaps in the team? If so, what external expertise do you utilise and for what types of activities?

i) Do you have a high turnover of staff members? If so, why do you think this is?

6. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- a) In performing its CRM activities, does your organisation pay particular attention to any specific groups of children in Uzbekistan? Which groups? Why?
- b) How do you ensure that your CRM activities address the needs of children who are particularly vulnerable to discriminations or marginalisation?
- c) Do you face any particular challenges in identifying, or monitoring the rights of, children who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination or marginalisation?
 - a. If so, what challenges do you face?
 - b. Have the [UNICEF-supported CRM activities/projects] helped your organisation in addressing these challenges? If so, how?
 - c. In your opinion, how can UNICEF help address these challenges in the future?

7. OTHER

- a) In your opinion, how can UNICEF support you in implementing your CRM activities and achieving your objectives in this area over the next five years?

Semi-Structured Interview Schedule: International Organisations

1. GENERAL
<p>Date:</p> <p>Location:</p> <p>Gender of participant:</p> <p>Stakeholder body:</p> <p>Participant's role:¹⁹</p> <p>How long the participant has held this role:</p> <p>Brief overview of participant's role and responsibilities:</p>
2. RELEVANCE
<p>a) Please can you tell me a bit about how [the organisation] is involved with supporting stakeholders to monitor human rights in Uzbekistan.</p> <p>b) Has [the organisation] recently implemented any projects which relate to the monitoring of human rights or children's rights? <i>(If so, please obtain details of the activities; the timeframe; project partners; geographical coverage etc.)</i></p> <p>c) Does [the organisation] have any ongoing or planned projects or activities which relate to the monitoring of human rights or child rights? <i>(If so, please obtain details of the activities; the timeframe; project partners; geographical coverage etc.)</i></p> <p>d) What were/are the objectives of these projects/ activities?</p> <p>e) Why did [the organisation] decide to implement these projects/ activities?</p>
3. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT
<p>a) In your opinion, how effective is the monitoring of human rights, including children's rights, in Uzbekistan? Why?</p> <p>b) What are the main barriers, bottlenecks or challenges in monitoring human rights (including children's rights) in Uzbekistan at the national level? Local levels?</p> <p>c) From your experience, to what extent are national stakeholders able to collect, analyse and use data to identify human rights or child rights issues in the country? What are the key challenges to them doing this?</p> <p>d) In your opinion, to what extent are duty bearers held accountable for shortfalls or inequities in the realisation of human or child rights in Uzbekistan? Why?</p> <p>e) In your opinion, how effective is the CRM system in monitoring the implementation of recommendations issued by international human rights monitoring bodies, such as the CRC Committee, UPR, Human Rights Committee, CEDAW Committee etc.?</p> <p>f) In your opinion, is there effective inter-sectoral coordination regarding child rights monitoring at the national level, more generally? At the local level? Between the national and local levels? Between Government and civil society? Why / why not?</p> <p>g) How best can international organisations, such as [organisation] and UNICEF, support stakeholders in [responding to the challenges you've identified] and strengthening the</p>

¹⁹ Please note that to ensure the participant's anonymity, any roles/titles that may enable identification of the participant will not be included in the Evaluation Report.

monitoring of human rights in Uzbekistan?

4. EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY

- a) In your opinion, do national stakeholders have sufficient (i) knowledge and skills to carry out human rights monitoring activities?
 - a. Are there any particular sectors that require knowledge and skills development in this area?
- b) In your opinion, do national stakeholders have sufficient funding to carry out human rights monitoring activities? Are there any sectors in particular need of such funding?
- c) To your knowledge or in your experience, are there any challenges in sustaining the outcomes of interventions in the area of human rights monitoring?
 - a. If so, what are these challenges?
 - b. How do you think these challenges can be resolved?

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- a) Are there any particular challenges in monitoring the rights of children who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination or marginalisation in Uzbekistan?
 - a. If so, what are these challenges?
 - b. How do you think they can be addressed?

8.8. Participants

UNICEF

UNICEF x 7

NHRIs

NHRC x 4

Office of the Ombudsperson x 1

Government

MOIA x 1; MOH x 1; MOPE x 1; MOELR x 1

Judiciary

Research Centre of the Higher Judicial Council x 1

Public Bodies

Women's Committee x 2

SCS x 1

Youth Union x 1

CSOs

ASCF x 1

NANNOUz x 2

Oila Centre x 2

Republican Centre for Social Adaptation of Children x 1

Republican Public Children's Fund, Sen Yolgiz Emassan x 1

SOS Children Villages x 2

Regions/ RoK

Government/ People's Council/ Council of Ministers focal point x 1

Women's Committee/project team focal points x 2

Monitoring group focal points

Government Health Department (Ferghana; Jizzakh; Khorezm; RoK)

Government Education Department (Ferghana; Jizzakh; Khorezm)

Other

Academia x 1

Independent CRM expert x 1

International Organisations

UN focal point x 1

UNDP x 2

OHCHR x 1

UNFPA x 1

Children

5 males; 7 females

8.9. FGD Tool

Name of researcher(s):		
Date:		
Location:		
Number of participants:	Males:	Females:
Age range:		

Ideally, focus group discussions should be held with 5-10 children. They should be conducted in a private place, where participants cannot be overheard by anyone. Introduce yourself and the purpose of the study.

Recap the key points from the consent form, highlighting that the FGD is voluntary, and advise participants about anonymity and how their responses will be used in the research. Advise participants that they should keep what is said during the FGD and the identities of the other children confidential. Only proceed with the express verbal consent of the participants to take part in the FGD.

Ask:

- *'Have you read the information on the form we gave you?*
- *Do you understand the information on the form and what I have said?*
- *Do you have any questions on the information on the form or what I have said?*
- *As we will keep your identity private in the way we have discussed, do you agree to take part in this discussion and let us use the information you share for our research?'*

Only proceed with regard to those children who explicitly say yes, and who have submitted a fully signed consent form. Participants should keep the front part of the consent form that contains the information and contact details of the research team.

General

1. First of all, let's talk about you and your community.
 - a. How old are you?
 - b. Do you go to school? What year are you in?
 - c. Are there different ethnicities living in your community? Which ethnicities?
 - d. In your community, do you think all children are treated equally? If not, which children are treated differently? Why do you think that is?

Relevance

2. What do 'child rights' mean to you?
3. What do you think are the most important child rights? Why?
4. Do you feel that those rights are respected and protected? Why / why not?
5. Do you feel that some child rights are better protected than others? If so, which ones? Why do you think this is?
6. Do you think that the rights of some children are better protected than others? If so, which children? Why do you think this is?

Effectiveness

7. Who do you think is responsible for protecting your rights? Why?
8. If any of your rights were to be violated, would you report this to anyone?
 - a. If not, why not?
 - b. If yes, who would you report a violation to?
9. What do you think the consequences would be for *you* if you reported the violation?
10. What do you think the consequences would be for the person who violated your rights if you reported the violation?
 - a. Are you satisfied with that outcome?
11. Have you heard of the National Human Rights Centre? If so, what do you think its role is in relation to children's rights?
12. Have you heard of the Ombudsman? If so, what do you think its role is in relation to children's rights?

Impact

13. Do you think that anyone is checking or making sure that child rights are protected in Uzbekistan? If so, who? How? If not, why do you think that is?
14. Who do you think should be checking or making sure that child rights are protected in Uzbekistan? Why?
15. What do you think are the main problems with how child rights are protected in Uzbekistan?
16. What do you think should be done to improve the way in which child rights are checked and looked after?

8.10. FGD Consent Form

CONSENT FORM

Hello, my name is Charlie Baker and I work for an organization called Coram International, which works to promote and protect children's rights around the world. We are doing a research project for UNICEF to learn about how it can improve the way children's rights are looked after in Uzbekistan.

We would like to invite you to take part in a discussion called a 'focus group discussion' with other children in your age group to ask you some questions to help us with our research. For example, we might ask you to think about who you would talk to if you were upset about something, or who you would talk to if you wanted to find out information about your rights. There are no right or wrong answers.

The focus group discussion will be held at UNICEF's offices at 16 Sharaf Rashidov Street, Poytakht Business Center, 2nd Floor, Tashkent 100017, Uzbekistan on Friday 16 November 2018 at [time].

If you would like to take part in the focus group discussion after you have read this form, there is a space at the end for you and your parent/legal guardian to complete to say 'yes'.

Why do we want to speak with you?

We want to speak with children like you to find out their views on how well children's rights are looked after in Uzbekistan and what happens when those rights are violated. Our aim is that UNICEF and its partners will use the research to improve the way in which children's rights are looked after. It is important for us to listen to the views of children so that we can make sure the results of our research are relevant and take into account children's needs and opinions.

What sort of questions will we ask you?

During the discussion, we will ask you questions on how well you think child rights are looked after in the country. The questions will explore what 'child rights' mean to you, what rights you think are protected the most and the least in Uzbekistan, and why. We also want to learn about what you would do if you have any worries about your rights, for example if you think that your rights were not being respected, and why. We won't ask personal questions. Instead, the questions will be more general, focusing on your opinions. If you don't know an answer to a question or don't know what to say, that is fine, just tell the researcher that. Remember that there are no right or wrong answers.

Who will attend the focus group discussion? How long will the discussion be?

The focus group discussion will involve around five to ten children from your age group. I will ask the research questions. As I only speak English, there will also be an interpreter

who will translate the questions and answers for the group. The focus group will take around 30 minutes.

Will your responses be private?

During the discussion, I will take notes so that I can remember later what we talked about. I will not write your name on my notes, and will keep the notes safe. The only other people I might show the notes to would be someone who is working on this research project with Coram International. After the focus group discussion, I am going to write a report on the research, so some of your responses may be included in that report. However, we will never use your name, so no one else will know that you have given us this information. Before starting the focus group discussion, we will also advise all children taking part in the discussion to keep what is said during the discussion private. You do not have to use your real name during the FGD; you may make up a name for the FGD, but not one which is the same as a real-life person you know.

The form signed by you and your parent/ guardian agreeing for you to take part in the FGD will be held by me and not shared with anyone outside the research team. This form will also be destroyed after the research report becomes final.

Your happiness and safety is the most important thing to us. This means that if you tell us something that makes us worry about your safety, we will want to get some help for you. To do this, we might need to give your name and relevant personal details to someone who can help you, but this person would also protect your privacy. We would only do this if it would be in your best interests and we had talked to you about it first.

Is your involvement in the focus group discussion voluntary?

Of course! It is completely up to you whether or not you take part in the focus group discussion. Also, during the focus group discussion, you don't have to answer any question you don't want to, and you can leave the discussion whenever you want – there will be no negative consequences for you if you do this.

If you have any questions on anything in this form, or about the research, you may contact [email address, address and telephone number of UNICEF focal point] or Coram International's researcher, Regina Safarova, at rsafari@mail.ru or on +998 901 854 093.

Also, if you do take part in the focus group discussion and you find that, after I have left, you have questions on the research or would like to get some help because something we talked about made you very sad or upset, please contact Regina Safarova at the above address/on the above number, so that we can help you with your concern.

If you would like to take part in the focus group discussion, please complete the box below, together with your parent/guardian, and hand it to me (the researcher) immediately before the FGD.

I have read and understood the information above. I have had a chance to ask questions about the research and have them answered.

I agree to take part in the focus group discussion and agree that Coram International can use the information I share during the focus group discussion for their research, provided that they keep my identity private in the way outlined in this form.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

To be completed by your parent/ guardian:

I confirm that I have read and understood the information above and that I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the research and have them answered.

I consent to _____ [enter the name of the child] taking part in the focus group discussion for the research project explained in this form.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____



8.11. Consultation and Validation

List of Participants in the consultation and validation meeting held on 18 December 2018:

UNICEF x 2
National Human Rights Center x 1
Ministry of Health x1
Ministry of Public Education x1
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations x1
Goskomstat x1
Republican Center for Social Adaptation of Children x 2
Association for Support of Children and Families
Monitoring Group of Ferghana x 2
Monitoring Group of Jizzakh x 1
Monitoring Group of Khorezm x 1
Monitoring Group of the Republic of Karakalpakstan x 1
Coram International x 4

Key comment raised during the consultation and validation conference and written comments:

Initially, the consultants suggested that UNICEF advocate for and provide technical support to the Coordination Council and IWGs to:

- Advocate for the allocation of funds to the Coordination Council/IWGs from the State/ regional budget to fund the Council's work, as required under international standards;
- Advocate for and provide technical assistance to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister/ Deputy Khokim to establish a Secretariat comprised of two full-time civil servants to support the work of the Coordination Council/IWGs, funded from the State budget; and
- In collaboration with civil society, advocate for a third staff member to be seconded to each Secretariat from a NGO that works on children's issues. It was recommended that this secondment should be for up to three years and be rotated amongst the relevant NGOs. This position would be funded from that portion of the State budget allocated to the Coordination Council.

However, stakeholders informed us that, under Government rules and regulations, budgets cannot be allocated to the Coordination Council or IWGs as they are not standalone institutions/bodies. Instead, these bodies depend on the financial resources of its members. Further, stakeholders suggested providing more flexibility in the recommendation so as to enable UNICEF and stakeholders to explore alternative structures. In this connection, it was noted that the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister already has a secretariat, which should be factored into the recommendation. Therefore, to address these comments, this recommendation was reformulated into the version in report.

8.12. Informed Consent Wording

In advance of each interview:

- Explain to the participants that you are a researcher with Coram International and have been engaged by UNICEF to evaluate UNICEF's child rights monitoring programme from 2016 to present, with a focus on some activities from 2014. With their permission, you would like to ask them some questions about their involvement with UNICEF's child rights monitoring programme and the broader context of child rights monitoring in Uzbekistan;
- Explain that the interview will take approximately 30 minutes/ 1 hour (depending on the stakeholder group). Emphasise that the interview is completely voluntary and they may refuse to answer any or all of the questions, or end the interview at any time without negative consequences;
- Emphasise that their identity will be kept strictly anonymous, such that their names will not be recorded on your notes, although you may make a note of their role. Your notes of the interview will not be reviewed by anyone outside of the Coram International research team. If you decide to use anything they tell you for the purposes of the research report, you will not include their name, position or title, and may not even refer to the specific stakeholder body or region if this would create any risk of identification;
- Ask the participant whether this is clear, and whether they have any questions about what you have explained to them or about the research;
- After answering the participant's questions (if any), ask them whether, based on what has just been explained, whether they consent to participating in the interview;
- Only commence the interview with the participant's express verbal consent and note that consent has been provided on the research notes.

8.13. Ethical Clearance



Research Ethics Approval

15 November 2018

Mr. Zokir Nazarov, CRM
Specialist UNICEF Uzbekistan
CO
16 Sharof
Rashidov str.
Tashkent,
Uzbekistan

RE: Ethics Review Board findings for: *Formative Evaluation of the Child Rights Monitoring Programme in Uzbekistan 2016-2018*

Dear Mr. Nazarov,

Protocols for the protection of human subjects in the above study were assessed through an ethics review by HML Institutional Review Board on 05 – 15 November 2018.

This study's human subjects' protection protocols, as stated in the materials submitted, received **IRB approval**. Please inform this IRB if there are any changes to your human subject protection protocols.

Sincerely,

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

cc: Komolakhon Rakhmanova, Penelope Lantz, unicef@hmlirb.com

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US Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Human Research Protections IRB #00001211

8.14. Ethical Protocol

Coram International Ethical Guidelines for Field Research with Children

Each research project carried out by Coram International should be ethically reviewed and Guidelines should be developed that are tailored and relevant to each piece of research. The reason for this is that different types of research will raise unique, context-specific ethical issues and it will be necessary to identify and address these issues on a project-specific basis. However, these Guidelines should be applied when carrying out all project-specific ethical reviews.

1. Application of Ethical Guidelines

The Ethical Guidelines will apply to all field research carried out by Coram International and organisations and individuals carrying out research on behalf of Coram International. The Guidelines will not apply to the consideration and selection of research projects. They will apply to: methodology selection and design; the design of data collection tools; the collection, storage, collation and analysis of data; and the publication of research.

2. Ethics review

All research project methodologies and data collection, collation and analysis tools must be approved by the Director, International and Research or the Legal Research and Policy Manager, before they are deployed. The Professional Director or Legal Research and Policy Manager will review the methodologies and tools in light of these Guidelines and best practice, and make revisions accordingly, which will then be incorporated into revised methodologies and tools.

3. Selecting researchers

Coram International will ensure that all external researchers have the necessary experience to carry out the research required. Where necessary, training will be provided to external researchers by Coram International staff on these guidelines and best practice issues for carrying out the relevant research.

4. Guiding principles

All research projects will be subject to the following ethical principles.

4.1 Do no harm and best interests of the child

It is of paramount importance that Researchers protect the physical, social and psychological wellbeing, and the rights, interests and privacy of research participants. The welfare and best interests of the participants will be the primary consideration in methodology design and data collection. All research will be guided by the UN

Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular Article 3.1 which states: “In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.”

It is the obligation of the Researcher to identify and avoid harmful effects. If Researchers identify that they are causing harm to a participant/s, the research must be stopped.

Particular care will be taken to ensure that questions are asked sensitively and in a child-friendly, manner that is appropriate to the age, gender, ethnicity and social background of the participants. Clear language will be used which avoids victimisation, blame and judgement. Where it is clear that the interview is having a negative effect on a participant, the interview will be stopped. Any child protection concerns will be identified and dealt with appropriately (see 4.8, below).

Children will be provided with the opportunity to participate in data collection with a trusted adult or friend if this would make them feel more at ease. Researchers should identify staff at institutions (e.g. schools, community groups, detention centre staff) that are available to accompany participants, if requested.

Interviews may cover particularly sensitive or traumatic material, and it is important to ensure that participants feel empowered and not solely like victims. Interviews should finish on a ‘positive or empowering note’ (e.g. through asking questions about what would improve the situation of children in the relevant study sample). This will help to ensure that children do not leave the interview focusing on past experiences of abuse. Where children reveal past experiences of violence or abuse, researchers will convey empathy, but will not show shock or anger, as this can be harmful to children who have experienced violence.

4.2 Data collection must be necessary

It is important to ensure that unnecessary intrusion into the lives of participants is avoided. Researchers must ensure that the data being collected is necessary to address the research questions specific to each project. Data collection for extraneous purposes must be avoided.

Where possible and appropriate, participants may be provided with material incentives to compensate them for time spent contributing to the research.

4.3 Researchers must not raise participants’ expectations

Researchers must carefully explain the nature and purpose of the study to participants, and the role that the data will play in the research project. Participants should also be informed that the purpose of the Researcher’s visit is not to offer any direct assistance. This is necessary to avoid raising expectations of participants that the Researcher will be unable to meet.

4.4 Ensuring cultural appropriateness

Researchers must ensure that data collection methods and tools are culturally appropriate to the particular country, ethnic, gender and religious context in which they are used. Researchers should ensure, where possible, that data collection tools are reviewed by a researcher living in the country context in which research is taking place. Where possible, data collection tools should be piloted on a small sample of participants to identify content that lacks cultural appropriateness and adjustments should be made accordingly.

4.5 Voluntary participation

Researchers must ensure that participation in research is on a voluntary basis. Researchers will explain to participants in clear, age-appropriate language that participants are not *required* to participate in the study, and that they may stop participating in the research at any time. Researchers will carefully explain that refusal to participate will not result in any negative consequences. Incentives may be provided; however, researchers must ensure that these would not induce participants to participate where doing so may cause harm.

4.6 Informed consent

At the start of all data collection, research participants will be informed of the purpose and nature of the study, their contribution, and how the data collected from them will be used in the study, through an information and consent form, where possible and where this would be appropriate and not intimidating for young people. The information and consent form should explain, in clear, age appropriate language, the nature of the study, the participant's expected contribution and the fact that participation is entirely voluntary. Researchers should talk participants through the consent form and ensure that they understand it. Where possible and appropriate, parents / carers should also sign an 'information and consent form'. The needs for this will depend on the age and capacity of participants. Where possible, parental consent should be obtained for all children aged under 13 years. For children aged over 13, the decision on whether consent from parents / carers is needed will be made on a case-by-case basis, depending on the nature and context of the research and the age and capacity of participants.

Where it is not possible for the participant to sign an information and consent form (e.g. due to illiteracy), researchers will explain the nature and purpose of the study, the participant's expected contribution, and the way the data they contribute will be used, and request the verbal consent of the participants to conduct research and then record that permission has been granted. Special effort must be made to explain the nature and purpose of the study and the participant's contribution in clear, age-appropriate language. Researchers will request the participant to relay the key information back to them to ensure that they have understood it. Participants will also be advised that the information they provide will be held in strict confidence (see below, 4.6).

Special care must be taken to ensure that especially vulnerable children give informed consent. In this context, vulnerable children may include children with disabilities or children with learning difficulties or mental health issues. Informed consent could be obtained through the use of alternative, tailored communication tools and / or with the help of adults that work with the participants.

4.7 Anonymity and confidentiality

Ensuring confidentiality and anonymity is of the upmost importance. The identity of all research participants will be kept confidential throughout the process of data collection as well as in the analysis and writing up study findings. The following measures will be used to ensure anonymity:

- Interviews will take place in a secure, private location (such as a separate room or corner or outside space) which ensures that the participant's answers are not overheard;
- Researchers will not record the name of participants and will ensure that names are not recorded on any documents containing collected data, including on transcripts of interviews and focus group discussions;
- Researchers will delete electronic records of data from personal, unprotected computers;
- CCLC will store all data on a secure, locked server, to which persons who are not employed by the Centre cannot gain access. All employees of the CCLC, including volunteers and interns, receive a criminal record check before employment commences; and
- Research findings will be presented in such a way so as to ensure that individuals are not able to be identified.

All participants will be informed of their rights to anonymity and confidentiality throughout the research process. Participants should be informed where it is possible that their confidentiality will be compromised. This may occur where, in a particular, named setting, the background information relating to a participant may make it possible for them to be identified even where they are not named.

4.8 Addressing child protection concerns

During the data collection process (e.g. in individual interviews and also possibly group interviews), participants may disclose information that raises child protection concerns (i.e. information indicating that they are currently at risk of or are experiencing violence, exploitation or abuse). Prior to the data collection taking place, researchers should be provided with copies of the child protection policies and procedures of each institution from which participants are recruited (i.e. schools, community groups, detention facilities) and should familiarise themselves with child protection referral mechanisms and child protection focal points.

In the event that the child interviewee reveals that they are at high risk of ongoing or immediate harm, or discloses that other children are at high risk of ongoing or immediate harm, the researcher will prioritise obtaining the child's informed consent to

report this information to the appropriate professional as set out in the child protection policy, or, in the absence of such a policy, the person with authority and professional capacity to respond. If the child declines, the researcher should consult with an appropriate designated focal point, as well as the lead researcher and other key persons in the research team (on a need to know basis), concerning the appropriate course of action in line with the child's best interests. If a decision is made to report this information to the designated professional, the child interviewee is carefully informed of this decision and kept informed of any other key stages in the reporting and response process.

In some cases, it will be more likely that child protection concerns may arise. Where this is the case, Researchers should ensure that research is carried out with a social or support worker who is able to give assistance and advice to the participant where necessary.

4.9 Ensuring the physical safety and well-being of researchers and participants

Researchers must ensure that data collection takes place in a safe environment. Participants will always be interviewed with at least two persons present (two researchers; one researcher and one translator; one researcher and a social worker; or one researcher and a note taker).

Researchers will be provided with a Code of Conduct, attached to each contract of employment.

8.15. Reporting and Referral Protocol

1. Informing participants of the obligation to report cases of serious harm:

Before the FGD, the researcher will inform the child participants that the FGD is confidential unless the child shares information that they are being, or is at imminent risk of being, seriously harmed. This information is also included (in child-sensitive language) in the information section of the informed consent form, which is distributed to all participants and retained by them for their information (only the signed counterpart of the informed consent form will be provided to the researcher).

2. What to report:

Reporting will take place when all of the following three conditions (a, b, and c) are satisfied:

- a) The issue concerns a new case, i.e. a case/child that is not already known to a child protection agency; **and**
- b) The threshold of harm has to be high, i.e. serious harm*; **and**
- c) The violence, abuse or neglect is ongoing or imminent.

* "Serious harm" includes, but is not limited to, cases where the child has sustained, as a result of the violence, abuse or neglect, any or all of the following:

- A potentially life-threatening injury;
- Serious and/or likely long-term impairment of physical or mental health or physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development.

3. Reporting lines and referral pathway

Who is responsible and when do they act?

- 1) When a suspected child abuse case is identified by the **international researcher** (the national researcher will not conduct any FGDs) during the FGDs, the researcher will report the case in writing to the Coram International team leader (Professor Dame Carolyn Hamilton) immediately after the FGD.
- 2) **Coram International's team leader role:** After receipt of the incident report form, the role of the team leader will be to record their own observations on the seriousness of the case in writing and make a decision on whether this has met the threshold and thus needs to be referred and, if applicable, refer the case to the local UNICEF child protection focal point.
- 3) After receipt of the incident report form, if it is deemed necessary to take action to protect the child, the designated **local UNICEF child protection focal point** will facilitate liaising with the necessary in-country child protection agencies and personnel as per the national child protection legislation and framework.

8.16. Coram International Ethical Review Form

FIELD RESEARCH ETHICAL REVIEW FORM

This document will be used by the Coram International Ethics Review Boards to ensure compliance with the Ethical Guidelines for Field Research.

Please provide the Reviewer with the following documents:

- Methodology;
- Field research plan;
- Data collection tools;
- CVs of any external researchers contributing to the data collection.

Criteria for review: does the project conform to Coram International's Ethical Guidelines?

1. Does the research comply with the 'do no harm' and 'best interests of the child' principles?
2. Is the data collection necessary?
3. Is sufficient action to be taken to ensure participants' expectations are not raised?
4. Are the methodology and tools age-appropriate?
5. Are the methodology and tools gender sensitive?
6. Are the methodology and tools culturally and socially-appropriate?
7. Are measures to be taken to ensure that participation is voluntary (consent forms or explanation)?
8. Are measures to be taken to ensure informed consent (consent forms or explanation)?
9. Will anonymity / confidentiality be guaranteed?
10. Will data be securely recorded and stored?
11. Will child protection concerns be appropriately addressed?
12. Are sufficient safeguards in place to ensure the safety of research participants and researchers?
13. Does the field research comply with Coram International's Ethical Guidelines?

8.17. Work plan

Activity	Number of Days			Timeline
	Team Leader	International Team Member	National Team Member	Completion within ²⁰
PHASE I - INCEPTION				
Task 1A: Evaluability assessment	2 home-based days	3 home-based days	0	12.10.18
Task 1B: Desk review	3 home-based days	5 home-based days	4 days	
Task 1C: Final inception report	3 home-based days	3 home-based days	1 day	2.11.18
PHASE II - IN-COUNTRY DATA COLLECTION AND DEBRIEFING				
Task 2A: In-country data collection and debriefing	0	5 in-country days (Team Member 1) 10 in-country days (Team Member 2)	5 days	5-16.11.18
PHASE III - ANALYSIS AND REPORT-WRITING PHASE				
Task 3A: Data analysis and drafting of report	5 days, home-based	15 days, home-based	3 days	10.12.18
<i>Feedback on draft report</i>				14.12.18
Task 3B: In-country consultation and validation	-	2 home-based days, 2 in-country days	2 days	17.12.18
Task 3C: Report finalisation	3 home-based days	2 home-based days	0	31.12.18
TOTAL	16 days	47 days	15 days	-
TOTAL	78 DAYS			

²⁰ Please note that our proposed timeline runs from the date when the contract is signed, and receipt by Coram International of the key desk review documents in English.

8.18. Compositions of the IWGs and MGs

Source: UNICEF Uzbekistan Country Office, 23 November 2018.

Republic of Karakalpakstan

IWG was established in line with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan No. 232 of 21 October 2011.

- 1. Vice-chairperson of the Cabinet of Ministers of the RK (Chair of IWG)**
2. Ministry of Public Education
3. Ministry of Health
4. Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations
5. Ministry of Culture and Sport
6. Ministry of Justice
7. Secondary Special Education Department
8. Children's Sport Development Fund
9. Commission on Minors' Affairs
10. Secretariat on Social Development of the Commission on Minors' Affairs

The monitoring group has been established in line with decision of the Deputy Khokim.

- 1. Nukus Pedagogical Institute**
2. Women's committee
3. Association for Support of Children and Families (ASCF)
4. NGO Saglom Avlod
5. Ministry of Health
6. NANNOUz Regional Department (RD)
7. The State Committee On Statistics RD
8. Ministry of Public Education
9. Ministry of Finance

Khorezm region

IWG was established in line with the Khokim's Decision No. 232 of 24 October 2011.

- 1. Deputy Khokim/Chairperson of Women's Committee of the region (Chair of IWG)**
2. Ministry of Public Education
3. Ministry of Health
4. Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations
5. Head of the Ministry of Secondary Special Education
6. Ministry of Culture and Sport
7. Ministry of Justice
8. Regional Department of the Children's Sport Development Fund
9. Regional Khokimiyat's Secretariat

The **monitoring group** was established in line with decision of the Deputy Khokim

1. NGO Saglom Avlod

2. Women's committee
3. Women's committee
4. Ministry of Health Regional Department
5. Ministry of Health Regional Department
6. The State Committee On Statistics Regional Department
7. Ministry of Finance
8. Ministry of Preschool Education
9. Commission on Minors' Affairs
10. School
11. Makhalla Fund
12. NGO ASCF

Fergana region

IWG was established in line with the Khokim's Decision No. 199 of 24 October 2011.

1. Deputy Khokim/Chairperson of Women's Committee of the region (Chair of IWG)

2. Ministry of Public Education
3. Ministry of Health Department
4. Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations
5. Ministry of Secondary Special Education
6. Ministry of Culture and Sport Department
7. Ministry of Justice Department
8. Regional Department of the Children's Sport Development Fund
9. Regional Khokimiyat's Secretariat

The **monitoring group** was established in line with decision of the Deputy Khokim.

1. NGO Mehrijon

2. Ministry of Interior Affair
3. Ministry of Health
4. Regional Khokimiyat
5. Ministry of Public Education
6. Ministry of Justice
7. Ministry of Secondary Special Education
8. NIMFOGO
9. The State Committee On Statistics
10. Makhalla Fund
11. NGO ASFC
12. NGO Saglom Avlod
13. NGO Chehra
14. NGO Information Technology Centre

15. NGO Ziyonur

16. Paralympic Association

Jizzakh region

IWG was established in line with the Khokim's Decision No. 202 of 20 October 2011.

1. Deputy Khokim/Chairperson of Women's Committee of the region (Chair of IWG)

2. Ministry of Public Education
3. Ministry of Health Department
4. Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations
5. Ministry of the Secondary Special Education
6. Ministry of Culture and Sport
7. Ministry of Justice
8. Regional Department of the Children's Sport Development Fund
9. Regional Khokimiyat's Secretariat on socio-economic development

The **monitoring group** was established in line with the decision of the Deputy Khokim.

1. NGO Kalb Nuri

2. Women's Committee
3. Ministry of Justice
4. Ministry of Finance
5. The State Committee On Statistics
6. Ministry of Public Education Regional
7. Ministry of Secondary Special Education
8. Ministry of Culture and Sport
9. Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations
10. Ministry of Health
11. Sanitarian and Epidemic's Regional Department
12. Sanitarian and Epidemic's Regional Department
13. Institute of Health Statistic Regional Department
14. Regional Department of Mahalla Fund
15. ASCF
16. Children's Sport Development Fund
17. Ministry of Internal Affairs
18. Oila Centre
19. NGO Yetakchi
20. NGO Istikboli Avlod

8.19. CRM Budget Expenditure Breakdown

Source: UNICEF Uzbekistan CO

CRM Programme Expenditures (in USD)

	2016	2017	2018	Total
CRM Programme-Total	128,926	110,976	105,495	345,397
Out of which:				
In partnership with NHRC	6,717	62,825	31,564	101,106
Out of which:				
Equipment	-	-	1,193	1,193
Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs)	-	3,979	3,875	7,854
Consultancies	-	32,259	20,128	52,388
Other (events, travel, translation etc.)	6,717	26,587	6,368	39,671
Monitoring Groups (MGs)-Regional	122,209	44,205	4,664	171,077
Out of which:				
Equipment	21,059	-	-	21,059
Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs)	75,252	29,445	-	104,697
Consultancies	12,024	4,500	-	16,524
Other (events, travel, translation etc.)	13,874	10,259	4,664	28,797
CRC CC-National	-	3,946	3,707	7,654
Out of which:				
Equipment	-	-	-	0
Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs)	-	3,946	-	3,946
Consultancies	-	-	-	0
Other (events, travel, translation etc.)	-	-	3,707	3,707
CRM Evaluation	-	-	65,560	65,560

Direct Cash Transfers to Regional MGs (in USD)

Regions	2016	2017	2018	Total
Karakalpakstan	19,262	8,261	-	27,523
Khorezm	16,186	6,416	-	22,602
Ferghana	19,819	7,379	-	27,198
Jizzakh	19,986	7,389	-	27,375
Total	75,252	29,445	-	104,697

*Please note expenditure for 2018 as of November 29, 2018