

Down to Zero Alliance
Step Up the Fight Against Sexual
Exploitation of Children (SUFASEC)
Programme

Terms of Reference
End-Term Evaluation



1. Introduction

The ‘Step Up the Fight Against Sexual Exploitation of Children’ (SUFASEC) programme is implemented by the [Down to Zero \(DtZ\) Alliance](#) with Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH NL) as lead and Child Rights Coalition Asia (CRC Asia), Conexión, Defence for Children - ECPAT Netherlands (DCI-ECPAT), Free A Girl Netherlands (FAG NL) and Plan International Netherlands as Alliance members. The programme builds on previous DtZ experience¹ taking into account the complexity and local context regarding sexual exploitation of children (SEC) in the 12 implementing countries. In Asia, the Alliance works in South East Asia in Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines and Thailand and in South Asia in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. In Latin America the Alliance works in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Guatemala. In total we work with over 25 local implementing partners (see partner list per country in Annex 4) and with different stakeholders (see Annex 5). The donor for the SUFASEC programme is the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

The overall goal of the SUFASEC programme is that **“Children in all of their diversity are better protected from sexual exploitation”**, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being) and 5.2 (eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls) and to results areas 1 and 4 of the Dutch SRHR Policy. The long-term impact will be reached through three interlinking Outcomes that address different dimensions (social norms, protective environments, and laws/policies/systems):

- **Outcome 1:** *Children and youth and their communities successfully challenge social norms and harmful practices related to sexual exploitation of children.*
- **Outcome 2:** *Children and youth have access to and are supported by strengthened protective environments*
- **Outcome 3:** *Children and civil society meaningfully participate in holding duty bearers, including government and local authorities to their obligations towards improved implementation of laws, policies and systems.*

The strategic choices for the programme are based on the Theory of Change (ToC) of the SUFASEC programme (See Annex 1; [link](#)), which was developed based on the assumptions listed in the table below:

Assumptions	Summary of SUFASEC Assumptions
Assumption 1- Supportive and Stable Environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When children experience a supportive and stable home environment, they are less vulnerable to drivers of SEC. ● Children and youth will be more effective agents of change when their participation is meaningful- e.g., when their contributions are both listened to and acted upon. ● Engaged communities can and will challenge social and gender norms that allow the persistence and permissiveness of SEC. ● By supporting and empowering children, communities and networks of so-called key populations, they can effectively advocate for de-stigmatisation, de-criminalisation, and better service delivery.

¹ Down to Zero programme 2016 - 2020 implemented in 10 countries in Asia and Latin America, DtZ, Voice for Change programme March 2020 - June 2021, implemented in 5 countries, DtZ, Building Back Better programme May 2021 - May 2022, implemented in 11 countries in Asia and Latin America.

Assumption 2- Service Provision and Knowledge of Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in stable economic environments are less vulnerable to SEC. • Children will use information and services that are available, child friendly and of good quality. • When children have knowledge of their rights related to SRH they will use this knowledge to access services, feel comfortable in the development of their own sexuality, and to advocate for themselves and others. • When engaged actors recognise their respective roles and coordinate, child-friendly SEC-related service delivery will improve in quality and availability.
Assumption 3- Private Sector and Duty Bearers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When private sector actors are more aware of their role in SEC prevention and are held accountable, they are willing to engage in dialogue about and action on preventing SEC. • When duty bearers and decision-makers are held accountable and are aware of the severity/ scope of SEC, they are willing to develop and effectively implement relevant laws and policies with public support.
Key Strategy- Children at the Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a rights-based approach with the child at the centre of the interventions, including child and youth empowerment, participation and agency, economic resilience and child-victim-centred services will help children be more engaged in the programme and will assist in their recovery and reintegration.

Additionally it is important to mention that the SUFASEC programme aimed at:

- **Shifting the power:** This was done by applying a new governance structure and by giving more voice to implementing countries and programme participants. For examples:
 - New decentralised governance model, with local (cross) country coordinators, country steering committees, shared country budget and child & youth advisory groups.
 - A monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) working group, composed of members of each Alliance Partner, representing both Regions (Asia and Latin America)
- **Putting children (rights holders) at the centre**, empowering and involving them in all aspects of the programme as much as possible. For example:
 - We include children from new and existing youth groups in the SUFASEC “Child and Youth Advisory Groups”, for them to actively participate in programme activities
 - We involved children/youth as researchers in the baseline evaluation exercise in 4 countries.
 - We are implementing cross-Alliance initiatives, where we make sure the voices of children are heard and where children and youth become the agent of change.
 - We promote and support child-and youth-led advocacy initiatives
- Working in collaboration with other partnership and with different **stakeholders** such as CSOs, the government, private sector, communities and families and children and youth to address and respond to SEC in a coordinated way (see list of Stakeholders in Annex 5)
- Having a **sustainable** impact, in order to have long lasting changes in the communities we are working with
- Working in a **context-specific manner** and using therefore different strategies and approaches based on the targeted population, the context and the wish and expertise of local partners.

1.1 Description of the Intervention and its context specificity

The ToC of the SUFASec programme and its intervention was built on a robust joint problem analysis described in detail in the [SUFASec proposal](#) (Annex 2). The analysis showed that the drivers of SEC are complex, interwoven and in some cases different depending on the context. Additionally it clearly highlighted that the fight against SEC cannot be undertaken in isolation. As outlined in the SUFASec assumptions, the Down to Zero Alliance firmly believes that SEC must be addressed through a systemic and collaborative approach. Achieving sustainable change requires the engagement of a broad range of actors and strategies at multiple levels of society.

First and foremost, children must be at the center of interventions, equipped with knowledge about their rights and the skills to exercise them. However, this alone is not enough. It is critical to address the broader environment in which SEC occurs by also engaging families and communities to challenge socio-cultural and gender norms and behaviours, harmful practices and harmful interpretations of religious doctrine. Furthermore, essential services, such as education, sexual and reproductive health centers, child protection services, legal assistance, counseling, and reintegration support, must be accessible, child-centered, and responsive to intersectional vulnerabilities. These efforts need to be reinforced by strong legal frameworks and policies, demonstrating government commitment to eradicating SEC. To create an environment where this shift is possible, coordinated action is required at local, national, regional, and global levels. Only by bringing together a diverse set of stakeholders, including civil society organizations, government institutions, the private sector, and international bodies, can we establish a comprehensive and sustainable protective framework for children.

For all the above mentioned reasons, the programme uses a **multi-sector, multi-actor and systemic approach**, recognising the complexity of SEC and specific contexts in which it takes place. Additionally, as reflected in the different programme activities presented in the table below, the programme focuses on prevention, protection and on support for victims of sexual exploitation, including their reintegration at familiar, educational and social level. Effective protection against SEC and effective support for victims are two interconnected pillars that form the backbones of the SUFASec ToC. The three main SUFASec Outcomes, with their 11 Intermediate Outcomes, together with a summary of the main intervention strategies are summarised here:

Level	Main actions/activities
Outcome 1: Children, youth and their communities successfully challenge social norms and harmful practices related to SEC	
IO 1.1: Parents/ caregivers exercise positive parenting and strengthen family ties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting awareness-raising activities, workshops and counselling for positive parenting (and SEC and SRHR)
IO 1.2: More children demonstrate knowledge on action to take to protect their bodies and lives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct training to children on SEC, SRHR, online safety, CPS and CSE taking into account gender and intersectional dimensions - Support children/youth to become advocates/ agents of change or peer-to-peer educators
IO 1.3: Communities (including families) take action to change social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness-raising to communities on SEC and take action to address harmful social norms - Conduct training to families and communities (including schools) on

norms and harmful practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEC, SRHR and child protection adapted to their needs - Strengthen community-based child protection committees/networks to take action against SEC
Outcome 2: Children and youth have access to and are supported by strengthened protective environments	
IO 2.1: Increased families economic resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of vocational training and entrepreneurship skills
IO 2.2: Greater and safer access to quality child protection and local SRHR information and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of comprehensive care and support (social, psychological, and legal) - Reintegration at familiar, educational and social level. - Capacity building of teachers, CPS actors and LEAs on SEC, SRHR and child protection
IO 2.3: Increased access to life skills, vocational education and/or formal education for children and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of life skills, and specialised education - Strengthening youth centres and educational institutes for providing life skills training and/or incl. CSE, and SEC related information
IO 2.4: Improved coordination of child-friendly service delivery (between sectors and across levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate coordination between relevant agencies and duty bearers to ensure adequate assistance and appropriate service provision - Training to CPS actors and LEAs for coordinated child-friendly and inclusive services
Outcome 3: Children and civil society meaningfully participate in holding duty bearers, including government and local authorities, accountable to their obligations towards improved implementation of laws, policies, and systems	
IO 3.1: Increased capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSO), youth and communities on L&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L&A training and awareness campaigns to CSO, advocacy networks, communities and youth
IO 3.2: Increased participation of duty bearers in SEC prevention and responses on national and international commitments to business and human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-stakeholder meetings on their role in combatting SEC in collaboration with each other - L&A actions and training for collection and analysis of data related to SEC and for a comprehensive SEC response
IO 3.3: Increased private sector participation in SEC prevention and responses on national and international commitments to business and human rights and other relevant code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising and training to private sector on SEC, child protection. L&A to hold these actors accountable to their obligations - Training and support for applying codes of conducts (i.e., The Code) to address SEC
IO 3.4: Adoption and effective implementation of policies and programs related to SEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to L&A actions by youth for addressing SEC in an inclusive manner - Support to committees, CSO's, stakeholders for L&A activities for better CP and policies and laws in SEC response and prevention

The ToC of SUFASEC enables Alliance members and their implementing partners to contextualise their programming. As described above, it is indeed based on three overall Outcomes, towards which all implementing partners work, and eleven Intermediate Outcomes from which partners can flexibly choose from, depending on their experience and context.

2 Scope of the end-term evaluation

In its final year of implementation, Down to Zero Alliance seeks to commission an externally and independently-led End Term evaluation. The End-Term Evaluation process shall be guided by the guidelines for evaluation of the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department of MoFa and the 17 evaluation criteria of the IOB (Annex 7).

Furthermore, the evaluation conduct (evaluation methodology, data-collection and analysis), and corresponding products, will need to abide by the IOB Evaluation Quality criteria.

Apart from the IOB evaluation quality criteria, the evaluation also has to assess progress towards SUFASEC objectives and evaluate the **coherence**, **effectiveness** and the **sustainability** of the programme (based on the three mentioned [OECD DAC criteria](#)). The three selected criteria are cross-cutting across the overall vision and goal of the SUFASEC programme. It is important to mention that, although the evaluation should focus on the three mentioned criteria, consultants could highlight other aspects beyond these criteria if needed.

- **Coherence:** how well does the intervention fit with the local context, with the local needs and with the work of the other stakeholders?
- **Effectiveness:** is the intervention achieving its objectives? including any unexpected results across Outcomes?
- **Sustainability:** Will the benefit of the intervention last?

The End-Term Evaluation provides progress information on indicators within the results areas of the overall ToC. The evaluation will identify which pathways of the ToC worked as expected, where assumptions held true, if and where course corrections were done and if they were useful. Considering the programme's design, using participatory methods is highly recommended. Programme budget and expenditure will also need to be evaluated by the external consultants.

We also expect the analysis to be guided by **gender/inclusion** and **children/youth engagement** lenses as crosscutting themes.

- **Gender and inclusion:** how well did the intervention promote gender equality and include activities and strategies that are inclusive and accessible to all genders and other forms of exclusion and that effectively contribute to transform the unequal and to exclude power relations.
- **Child-centeredness:** how did the programme consider children's voices, participation, and best interests (this includes ensuring activities are age-appropriate, engaging, and designed with the children's developmental stages in mind) and how did the programme transform adult-centredness.

Finally the Down to Zero Alliance acknowledge the importance of an **inclusive approach to MEAL** and we therefore ask consultants to effectively address diversity, collaborative learning, use participatory methods and remove barriers that prevent women, LGBTIQ+ persons and other marginalized groups from participating (such as language, educational attainment, ethnic affiliation/religion, cultural values, gender stereotypes or financial barriers). In the ETE Evaluation Consultants should also give a special

focus on the unexpected/unintended impacts of the programme on women and girls in all their diversity, LGBTIQ+ persons and other marginalized groups.

2.1 Evaluator/s

Optimally (if the right candidates will be identified) the End-Term Evaluation will be conducted by two consultants/consultancy companies² (one for the Asia Region and one for the Latin American Region), who will closely collaborate with each other in order to align their approaches and data collection tools. Both consultants will need to develop together a common Final End-Term Evaluation Report including both results. Alternatively a single consultant, with experience in both contexts will be selected and asked to work on both regions. Evaluators from the Global South are strongly encouraged to apply and collaboration with young-emerging local evaluators is recommended. The evaluators will be independent, i.e. they have not been involved in the design or implementation of the project.

2.2 Evaluation Period

The evaluation will cover the entire duration of the SUFASEC programme, from its inception in March 2023 to its conclusion in February 2026. This period encompasses all phases of the programme implementation and key Outcomes achieved.

2.3 Geographical Scope

The evaluation will focus on the following countries and regions where the SUFASEC programme is implemented:

- Countries in Asia: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, The Philippines, Thailand
- Countries in Latin America: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala
- Cross-Alliance Collaboration Initiatives:
 - **Youth Voices for Change:** Significant groundwork for initiative spanning across 6 countries in 2 regions (Asia: India, Indonesia, the Philippines ; Latin America: Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala)
 - **Youth Advocacy initiative South Asia:** child and youth change makers participated in regional consultations to influence South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) governments to safeguard children from all forms of violence, including SEC (Asia: Bangladesh, India, Nepal)
 - **Boys Initiative:** focusing on empowering young people, promoting child- and youth-led advocacy, for addressing the issues of boys and LGBTIQ+ children impacted by SEC (Asia: India, Nepal)
- Lobby and Advocacy Activities: targeting law enforcement, private sector engagement, and policy enhancement (Asia and Latin America)

The consultants are expected to conduct a preliminary analysis, including analysis of context and cross cutting themes for all DtZ Programme and then further narrow down the geographical scope of the in-depth evaluation while maintaining representation of the programme and of both implementation regions. For the in-depth analysis we recommend selecting 2 countries per region (2 in Asia and 2 in Latin America). The in-depth geographical scope of this End-Term Evaluation will need to be proposed by the consultants based on set specific **criteria**, which he/she will need to present as part of their proposal, based on the evaluation objectives and evaluation criteria. In the 4 in-depth countries consultants are

² Called “consultants” from now on in the TOR

expected to also collect in-person primary data, where in the remaining 8 countries on-line data collection can be applied. In the 4 in-depth countries consultants are expected to collect data on all Outcome and Intermediate Outcome level indicators (see Annex 6), whereas for the 3 indicators linked to the Basket Indicators (SRH001, SRH015-019, SRH021-026) data need to be collected in all 12 countries. For the Outcome indicators, it is required to analyse to what extent the programme contributed to achieving results. A summary of the expected geographical scope can be found here:

- **In 4 in-depth countries:** Primary data collection (including in-person data collection) for all Outcome and Intermediate Outcome level indicators
- **In the 8 other countries:** Primary data collection (in person or online) at least for the 3 Outcome level Basket Indicators. Other result Framework indicators may be measured by the consultants based on his/her methodological approach to answer the different evaluation questions.

3 Objective of the End-term Evaluation

The overall purpose of the end-term evaluation of the SUFASEC programme is to provide transparency and accountability about the DtZ programme to the MFA, programme participants, and other stakeholders as well as to capture best practices, lessons learned and recommendations for future programming to address sexual exploitation of children in terms of design, governance, budgeting, child and youth engagement, shift the power, and any other relevant topic.

More specifically the main objectives of the End-term evaluation are:

- 1) Assessing the SUFASEC ToC and the used assumptions
- 2) Evaluating the **effectiveness** of the programme by assessing if and how did the programme achieve its intended results
- 3) Evaluating the internal and external **coherence** of the SUFASEC interventions
- 4) Evaluating if and how SUFASEC interventions ensure the **sustainability** of the results achieved
- 5) Assess the child-centred strategies used by the programme and how the programme applied meaningful and inclusive child/youth participation according to the safeguarding policies and agreements
- 6) Assess the added value of working as an Alliance

4. Evaluation Questions

This End-Term Evaluation will be guided by the following specific evaluation questions (design along the above mentioned learning objectives and OECD-DAC criteria). The proposed questions are guiding question, however we strongly recommend the consultants to reflect on them and propose changes if necessary:

Objectives	Evaluation Questions and Sub Questions
Objective 1: Assessing the SUFASEC	1.1 Can the logic of intervention of the ToC and the

<p>ToC and the used assumptions</p>	<p>key assumptions be validated, considering the diversity of contexts and situations? If yes, how? If not, why not? (through literature review? Through programme results?) And to what extent did the programme adopt adaptive management?</p> <p>1.2 To what extent are the programme activities being implemented as designed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subquestion 1.2.1: Are the intended Outputs being produced at the expected level? • Subquestion 1.2.2: Are the desired Outcomes being achieved by the target population? • Subquestion 1.2.3: How are external factors impacting the achievement of the long-term impact?
<p>Objective 2:</p> <p>Evaluating the effectiveness of the programme by assessing if and how did the programme achieve its intended results</p>	<p>2.1 Which strategies did the Programme apply to achieve its results, and how effective were these strategies to contribute to the overall Outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subquestion 2.1.1 How and to what extent did Children, youth and their communities successfully challenge social norms and harmful practices related to SEC? (Outcome 1) Specifically also describe and assess the extent to which the programme contributed to changing gender norms • Subquestion 2.1.2 How and to what extent did children and youth have access to and are supported by strengthened protective environments? (Outcome 2) • Subquestion 2.1.3 How and to what extent did children, communities and civil society meaningfully participate in holding duty bearers accountable to their obligations towards improved implementation of laws, policies, and systems? (Outcome 3) To which extent did girls/women and to which extent did boys/men participate? • Subquestion 2.1.4 How and to what extent was the L&A capacity of CSOs, youth, and communities strengthened? • Subquestion 2.1.5 Describe and assess the extent to which the programme contributed to strengthen the agency of women and girls (in all their diversity) • Subquestion 2.1.6 Describe and assess the extent to which the programme worked with/supported boys and men to increase their understanding and involvement in promoting gender equality

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subquestion 1.1.7 Describe and assess the extent to which the programme contributed to strengthen societal structures, systems as well as civil society to enable gender equality and inclusion. <p>2.2 What unexpected and unintended (both negative and positive) results can be observed? And what contributed to these unexpected/unintended results? (Describe and assess any unexpected/unintended impacts of the programme on women and girls in all their diversity, LGBTIQ+ persons and other marginalized groups)</p>
<p>Objective 3:</p> <p>Evaluating the internal and external coherence of the SUFASEC interventions</p>	<p>3.1 How was the programme aligned and how did it collaborate with other partnerships, NGOs, the government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and local Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in target countries, private sector, communities, families, children and youth to address and respond to SEC in a coordinated way? Any challenges and/or barriers identified? What mechanisms were established to ensure stakeholders fully understood SUFASEC's intervention approach? And how effective were these?</p> <p>3.2 To what extent is the SUFASEC intervention aligned with other Ministry of Foreign Affairs activities (embassies in SUFASEC countries, other MFA funded partnerships operating in the implementing countries) ?</p> <p>3.3 How well did the new governance structure of SUFASEC work in order to decentralize decision-making to local actors and programme participants?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subquestion 3.3.1: Did the southern based SUFASEC organization exercise their decision making power (in programme design and implementation)? If so, to what extent and how? Do they consider this decision making power useful? If not, what were the barriers? • Subquestion 3.3.2: Have implementing partners and programme participants (including children) been able to exercise meaningful decision-making power in SUFASEC design, implementation, and evaluation? If so, to what extent and how? Do they consider this decision making power useful? If not, what were the barriers? <p>3.4 To what extent the activities were aligned with the needs of the target population and with the different local context?</p>

<p>Objective 4:</p> <p>Evaluating if and how SUFASEC interventions ensure the sustainability of the results achieved</p>	<p>4.1. Which of the programmes' results are likely to be institutionalized within local systems, structures, and policies after termination of the SUFASEC programme and what are the conditions under which they can be sustained (e.g funding, policy support, local leadership, ect)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subquestion 4.1 Are the communities prepared to sustain/continue with the changes catalysed through SUFASEC programme? If yes, how (any evidence of community ownership)? If no, why no? • Subquestion 4.2 Are the programme implementing partners prepared to sustain/continue with the changes catalysed through SUFASEC programme? If yes, how? If not or if unsure what are the reasons? • Subquestion 4.4: To what extent can the lessons learned from the SUFASEC programme be used as a model to be replicated and/or scaled-up in other countries?
<p>Objective 5:</p> <p>Assess the child-centred strategies³ used by the programme and how the programme applied meaningful and inclusive child/youth participation according to the safeguarding policies and agreements</p>	<p>5.1 Which child-centred strategies did the Programme apply to achieve its Outcomes, and how effective were these strategies in contributing to the overall Outcomes? (linked to the overarching Alliance question⁴)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subquestion 5.1.1: To what extent did the programme adhere to Child Safeguarding policies and agreements in implementing child-centered strategies? Were there deviations, how were they addressed and which were the consequences? • Subquestion 5.1.2: To what extent did the programme include children in all their diversity by applying these child-centred strategies? (age, gender, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation and other form of exclusion) • Subquestion 5.1.3: To what extent did these approaches empower children to lead or influence change? If they did, how? If not, what barriers prevented their empowerment? <p>5.2 Which child-centred strategies did the Programme apply which did not create any meaningful change? Why?</p>

³ Strategies in which children and/or youth are primary actors/drivers of change

⁴ In the initial proposal, we agreed to work on this learning question at Alliance level: "Which child-centred strategies have the greatest contribution to the engagement of children in SEC related social norm change in their communities?" The question is part of the Learning Agenda of every country

	<p>5.3 How have child-led or child-informed initiatives been sustained or institutionalised within communities? What factors have enabled or hindered this process?</p>
<p>Objective 6: Assess the added values of working as an Alliance</p>	<p>6.1 What are the key added values of working as an alliance? What challenges or barriers (e.g. language, communication, coordination) have been identified and how were they addressed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subquestion 6.1.1: How was the work coordinated and aligned between the different members of the partnerships? Any challenges and/or barriers identified? What mechanisms were established to ensure coordination and coherence? • Subquestion 6.1.2: To what extent was working as an Alliance cost-effective? Did it create a multiplier effect, and if so, how? • Subquestion 6.1.3: To what extent did working as an alliance empower local organizations, context-adaptation and responsiveness while enhancing global reach? If progress was slow or limited, what were the contributing factors? • Subquestion 6.1.4: How did working as an Alliance impact the long-term sustainability of the programme? What factors contributed to or hindered sustainability?

5 Approach and Methodology

The consultants are requested to propose a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods that meet the quality requirements of the above-mentioned criteria set out by OECD and IOB, while also incorporating a **gender/inclusion** and **children/youth engagement** lens.

The complete End-Term Evaluation methodological approach is expected to be proposed by the consultants (and reviewed by the MEAL WG, Global Steering Committee, country representatives, Board of Director (BoD) and the Reference Group), and should elaborate how the consultants will ensure that the evaluation will provide answers to the above-mentioned evaluation questions. The proposed methodology (described in the proposal and Inception Report) should include both quantitative and qualitative methodologies and should explain how the consultant is planning to facilitate triangulation of the collected data (considering the different data collection methods and data sources). As already explained under the geographical scope chapter, the consultant is expected to collect primary in-person data only in the 4 in-depth countries, in the remaining 8 countries online data collection can be applied. For the Outcome level Basket Indicators (See Annex 6), endline data need to be collected in all 12 countries (online or in person).

The consultants in the proposed methodology should:

- Address the plausibility of causal claim:
 - **For qualitative data**, the evaluation method(s) should be appropriate to assess contribution of interventions to the observed results and should assess the full range of Outcomes (including those not achieved and unintended effects).

- **For quantitative data**, the evaluation method(s) should robustly substantiate causal claims about effectiveness
 - Include **mapping of funding** (looking into the budget received by the partnership, how much budget was spent and on what activities and details on programme components and activities)
 - Include a robust methodology to measure **organisational capacity** (see Subquestion 1.1.4) (e.g. using the five core capabilities (5CCs))
 - Include a clear **sampling strategy**
 - Include a clear **selection criteria** that will be used to decide on the in-depth geographical scope of the evaluation.
 - Clearly present **information sources** and **limitations and bias** of the proposed methodology.
 - Clearly explain the **triangulation** process and tool(s) to be used.

The consultant (if only one will be hired) or both consultants (if one consultant per Region will be hired) should develop or co-develop (in case two consultants will be hired) data collection tools (new one and revise the one used during the baseline), conduct primary data collection and analyse the collected data in the designed countries. All datasets, analysis scripts and all transcripts from the data collection will be submitted to DtZ Alliance on completion of the assignment. To guarantee consistency the tools used in both regions should be aligned, therefore if two consultants will be hired for this assignment (one for Asia and one for Latin America), the **co-development of the approach and tools is crucial**. This aspect is very important starting from the inception phase, therefore the consultants will be required to submit a single comprehensive and aligned inception report (including both regions). The consultants will be also required to summarise findings in a **single evaluation report** (integrating findings from both regions). The first draft will be shared for feedback with DtZ Alliance's Global Steering Committee, the MEAL working group, country representatives and the evaluation reference group. Consultants will be asked to share and disseminate preliminary findings during a validation meeting (where MEAL WG, GSC, the Reference Group and other country representatives will be present and will have the possibility to ask questions and clarifications). The consultants will review and address the comments and produce a single final evaluation report. Before final submission of the report to MFA, the Global Steering Committee will make sure that all the feedback and comments were addressed by the consultants and give final approval of the End-Term Evaluation Report (together with the BoD).

In order to help the consultants to best design the End-Term Evaluation, the MEAL WG will provide to the consultants Baseline report (including both adult-led and child/youth-led baseline results), the data collection tools used during the baseline, monitoring data (captured in the in use Result Framework and in the Outcome Harvesting Sign collection tool), the final products of an internally conducted child/youth participation endline (5 SUFASEC countries will participate in this exercise) and an Alliance level mapping exercise of the child-centric approaches used.

5.1 Child/youth participation and intergeneration

A very important aspect that we would like to highlight in this methodology section, is that we strongly believe that the evaluation should meaningfully engage the core constituency of the SUFASEC programme: Children and youth (and to analyse intergenerational differences).

In order to capture intergenerational agreements and/or disagreements, we ask the consultants to align as much as possible the topics of inquiry and the tools used for both children and adults stakeholders. This will allow an **intergenerational** analysis of the data.

Additionally, as mentioned at the end of the previous chapter, consultants will also receive the products created from children/youth in a separate internal child/youth participation endline. In this child/youth participatory endline, children/youth will be involved as researchers/evaluators (develop data collection tools, collect data and analyse them). Consultants will be asked to compare the two results: the results

collected by adults from children (external ETE) and results collected by children from children (internal ETE). This will allow and contribute to the **children/youth engagement analysis** lens.

When developing the tools for data collection and when collecting primary data with children and youth, the consultants will take all necessary measures to ensure that they use **child friendly, ethical, trauma-informed, age and gender appropriate** approaches.

Draft tools will be discussed and validated with the country teams of the countries involved in primary data collection to ensure that they are properly contextualised. The proposed Evaluation approach, methodology as well as developed tools will go through ethical review by the TdH NL Integrity and Compliance team. More on safeguarding and ethical evaluation in chapter 7.

6 Role and responsibilities

In the table a summarised overview of the different actors of the evaluation and their role. A comprehensive explanation of the roles and responsibilities is given below.

	Selection of consultants	Inception Report	Inception/kick-off meeting	Inception meeting with countries	validation meeting	Evaluation Report
Lead Consultants	n/a	Draft and finalise the document	Presenting	Presenting	Present results	Draft and finalise the document
MEAL Working Group	Review proposal / Interview short listed candidate	Review	Participate	Participate	Participate	Review
Evaluation Reference Group	Review shortlisted candidate / approve final selection	Review / Approve	Participate	n/a	Participate	Review / Approve
DtZ Implementing Partners	n/a	Review (including tools)	n/a	Participate	Participate	Review
DtZ Desk (Alliance Desk)	Coordinating	Coordinating	Coordinating	Coordinating	Coordinating	Coordinating
Global Steering Committee	Approve the shortlisted candidate / approve final selection	Review / final approval	Participate	n/a	Participate	Review / final approval
Board of Directors:	n/a	Review / final approval	(Participate)	n/a	(Participate)	Review / final approval

Lead Consultants

The consultants/consultancy companies are responsible for the development of the methodological approach of the End-Term Evaluation (including sampling, geographical scope, the development and adaptation of data collection tools, data collection, analysis and reporting writing). The evaluation approach and methodology will need to be explained by the consultants in the submitted proposal and adapted, if needed, in the inception report. The consultants are also responsible for presenting their

methodology in the inception/kick-off meeting (online) to the MEAL WG/ GSC/Reference group/BoD and also during an Inception meeting (online) with the SUFASEC countries. The final results of the evaluation will need to be summarised by the consultants in the End-Term Evaluation report (which should also include an executive summary and should not exceed 50 pages - Annexes excluded). Results will also need to be summarised by the consultants in the form of slides presentation showing key findings and recommendations, and presented in an online validation meeting. If it is foreseen that regional/in-country consultants will be hired (by the lead consultant) to execute the in-country research, the lead consultant will remain responsible for the functioning, quality and child safeguarding aspect of the work of the sub-contractor throughout the whole evaluation process. The set-up of the evaluation team including sub-contractors will have to be explained in the proposal.

Global Steering Committee:

The Global Steering Committee (GSC) is responsible for the overall running of the programme. They need to ensure that implementation is timely, that quality is up to standard and that it is well coordinated. The GSC consists of one programme representative of each Alliance partner. Since TdH NL is the lead organisation for this Alliance, the Global Steering Committee meetings are chaired by the Alliance Coordinator. Major decisions related to the evaluation will need to be agreed/approved by the GSC, including sign-off of key documents (ETE ToR, Inception Report, Final Report). The GSC will also be involved in the selection of the candidates and will approve the candidate shortlist proposed from the MEAL WG and approve the final decision. Responsibility of the GSC is also to make sure all the feedback and comments received by the Reference Group are addressed and approve the final version of any document (after Reference Group approval).

Board of Directors:

The BoD is responsible for key strategic decisions and final accountability towards the donor. Each Alliance member has a representative on the BoD. The BoD will give the final approval of the Inception Report and of the Final End Evaluation Report.

DtZ Desk (Alliance Desk)

The Steering Committee is supported by the Alliance Desk, consisting of a full-time Alliance Coordinator, a part-time PME Advisor, a part-time Financial Administrator and a part time Communications Advisor. All positions are held within TdH NL and functionally managed by the TdH NL Senior Programme Manager.

The Alliance Desk, particularly the PME coordinator and the DtZ Alliance Coordinator have a coordinating role for the end-term evaluation, and will be tasked with managing the evaluation process and coordination and ensuring overall quality. The Desk is also tasked with managing the relationship with the consultants responsible for designing and delivering the end term evaluation and with the Reference Group.

MEAL Working Group

The MEAL Working Group (MEAL WG) is composed of MEAL representatives of all Alliance members. The MEAL WG provides monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) advice to the SUFASEC programme on overall planning and implementation of the Alliance's MEAL activities. It is committed to quality assurance of the MEAL approach which is laid down in the SUFASEC MEAL work plan and its contextualisation. The MEAL WG drafted this ETE ToR and will review any document developed by the consultants (Inception Report, final End-term evaluation report). The MEAL WG will be involved in the revision of the received proposals and in the

selection of the candidates (they will create a candidate shortlist to share with the Reference Group for their final selection).

Evaluation Reference Group

In order to ensure quality of the evaluation and to meet the IOB requirements, an independent evaluation reference group composed of different (internal and external) expert members was set up and will be active throughout the evaluation. The Reference Group consists of one MFA representative, three external members and two internal members representing the DtZ Alliance. The overall purpose of the Reference Group is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation process in accordance with good evaluation practices and standards. The Reference Group will review and approve main evaluation documents, namely the ToR, Inception Report and (final) Evaluation Report. The Reference group will also need to participate in the selection of the consultants and approve the final decision.

DtZ Implementing Partners

DTZ implementing partners are important stakeholders in the evaluation. Per country, implementing partners will play an active role in supporting the logistics of the evaluation, in particular by facilitating the entry point of the consultants with the community and other stakeholders, including children and young people, if applicable. The DtZ implementing partners will also sensitize the consultant and enumerators, to make sure they are awarded and follow safeguarding measures during data collection and to fortify the complaints and feedback mechanism used in the SUFASEC programme. The country teams will also be informed and involved all along the End-Term Evaluation in order to make sure their knowhow and their context specific point of view will be considered in the different steps of the evaluation. Country team had the opportunity to revise this ETE ToR and will review the inception report and the End-Term Evaluation Report. They will also have a valuable contribution in the revision of the tools used for data collection, in order to guarantee their contextualisation. Regular meetings between consultant(s) and DtZ Implementing Partners will be organised (see chapter 7) to make sure implementing countries are always informed about the End-Term Evaluation.

7 Safeguarding

In line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), DtZ Alliance strives to keep children safe in all its undertakings. A screening and reference check of the successful consultants will be conducted during the selection process to confirm suitability of working with children. The successful applicant will be required to read, understand, and commit to abide by TdH NL's Integrity Policy (which also include Safeguarding Policies). The consultants will sign the policies to indicate an understanding of, and commitment to follow the policy requirements. This includes the responsibility for ensuring that the evaluation team, including any sub-contracted staff (such as enumerators, field coordinator, ect.) also understands the Integrity Policy of TdH NL and their responsibility to apply the no harm principle during any interactions with children and young people and to respond appropriately to safeguarding issues that emerge during the End-Term-Evaluation. By signing the TdH NL Integrity Policy, consultants commit, among other things, to respect confidentiality, protect personal data of participants (in compliance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR), obtain written informed consent form participants (also from parents or caregivers for under 18 years old) before any data collection, photo or video and provide a confidential and safe reporting mechanism.

The methodologies used in this evaluation must abide by the universally acceptable standards for involving children in research. Special considerations will have to be taken in involving children who are survivors of sexual exploitation, ensuring the risk of re-traumatization is sufficiently mitigated and through informed assent, they are assured of anonymity. Caregivers of any minors involved in the End-Term Evaluation will also need to understand and consent for their participation. Safeguarding training will be given from the TdH NL Child Safeguarding team to the consultants before the start of his/her assignment.

8 Qualification and skills Required

The consultants will be required to meet the following criteria. They should have:

- Demonstrable success in a relevant academic study (masters level) and proven mixed-methods research backgrounds in relevant fields (SEC, SRH, etc.);
- Excellent conceptual and analytical skills, demonstrated in a professional environment;
- Experience in conducting complex, multi stakeholder, multi-country and child-centred, gender sensitive, ethical, inclusive and context relevant evaluations (Example of previously accomplished Evaluations are welcome);
- Excellent facilitator skills with learning-oriented mindset
- Proven knowledge and/or experience evaluating programmes on child rights issues, specifically in SEC;
- Ability to deliver on time and on budget;
- Fluency in spoken and written English (for the Asia Region) and Spanish (and ideally Portuguese) for the Latin American Region.
- Experience with evaluations in one or more of the DtZ Alliance's programme regions/countries (consultants based in one of the SUFASEC countries are encouraged to apply).
- Proven ability to work in an international team and to evidencing how collaboration with a consultant in another region is within the candidate's skill set.
- Independence from Down to Zero programme, i.e. no involvement in design or implementation of the programme.

9. Timelines and deliverables

The final deliverable for the task shall be a detailed ETE final report of the evaluation together with a summarised slides presentation showing key findings and recommendations. All reports shall be in English. The table below outlines the deliverables and timelines for the project:

END TERM EVALUATION			
What	Deliverable	When	Who
Apply: Submission of the proposal	Proposal, cover letter, CVs, work samples	15th of April	Consultants
Review of the proposal	Short list of selected candidates	End of April 2025	MEAL WG

Interview with shortlisted candidates	n/a	Mid May 2025	MEAL WG
Final selection of candidate	Scoring matrix	May 2025	MEAL WG/Reference Group/GSC
Contracting of the consultants	Signed Contract	Mid of June 2025	Alliance Desk
Kick-off meeting	PPT, PDF of all relevant documents, in use RF, Outcome signs	Mid of June 2025	MEAL WG
Review of SUFASEC documentation		June 2025	Consultant(s)
Preliminary analysis, revision of the methodology proposed in the proposal		June/July 2025	Consultant(s)
Draft Inception Report	Draft Inception Report (one per Region)	End of July 2025	Consultant(s)
Presentation of the Inception Report to MEAL WG, GSC, Reference Group	PPT	End of July 2025	Consultant(s)
Presentation of the Inception Report to SUFASEC countries	PPT	End of July 2025	Consultant(s) in collaboration with MEAL WG
Ethical approval (if needed)	Approval	August/September 2025	Consultant(s)
Reviewed Draft Inception Report		August 2025	MEAL WG, GSC, country representatives, Ref Group, BoD, Integrity and Compliance team
Integrate comments and recommendations and create Final Inception Report	Final Inception Report (one per Region)	End of August 2025	Consultant(s)
Data collection for SUFASEC evaluation		October 2025 to February	Consultant(s) (in coordination)

		2026	with country teams)
Data processing: This can be done parallel to data collection.	Cleaned data sets and/or data transcripts	October 2025 to March 2026	Consultant(s)
Draft SUFASEC evaluation Report	Draft End-Term evaluation Report (one for both regions)*	April 2026	Consultant(s)
Reviewed draft SUFASEC evaluation Report		May 2026	MEAL WG, GSC, country representatives, Ref Group, BoD
Present summarised results of the Evaluation during a validation meeting (to MEAL WG, GSC, BoD, Country representation)	PPT (one per Region)	May 2026	Consultants
Integrate comments and recommendations from the review process and create a Final SUFASEC evaluation Report (including executive summary)	Final SUFASEC End-Term evaluation Report (one for both regions)*	June 2026	Consultant(s)

* Consultants for Asia and Latin America will need to work in close collaboration on this.

The final end term evaluation report will be submitted to MFA by 1 July 2026.

Description of the deliverables:

- **The Inception Report:**

An inception report (max 20 pages) containing the following elements:

- A brief literature review (internal) and external literature related to context.
- Description of the Evaluation design (including evaluation matrix, updated evaluation questions, limitations of the evaluation and ethical considerations)
- Description of methodology including:
 - o Description of both primary and secondary data collection methods, and both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods
 - o Sampling (including stakeholder mapping)
 - o Training plan
 - o Data management and analysis plan
 - o Risk assessment and mitigation strategies
 - o Consent and assent forms for any primary data collection;
 - o Triangulation methodology
 - o Draft data collection tools;
- Work Plan and deliverables (including updated timeline and detailed work plan)

- **The Evaluation Report:**

An Evaluation Report (max 50 pages, Annexes excluded) containing the following elements:

- Executive summary (up to 4 pages),
- Background and Context
- Description evaluation approach and methodology
- Key findings and analysis per research question
- Quantitative values and qualitative explanation for Outcome level Basket Indicators (SRH001, SRH015-019, SRH021-026) for all twelve SUFASEC countries
- Quantitative/qualitative endline value for all the Outcome and Intermediate Outcome level Indicators in the 4 in-depth countries (see Annex 6)
- Quantitative/qualitative endline value for any other Result Framework indicator measured (if applicable)
- Best practices, lesson learned and innovations
- Conclusions
- Recommendations
- Annexes

10. Budget

The maximum budget available is €175.000 (for both Asia and Latin America Region). If you only want to apply for one region the budget available will be max €95.000 for Asia and max 80.000 for Latin America (this is based on the number of countries and interventions covered from both regions). The Evaluator's proposal should include a detailed breakdown including number of working days, consultant fees, travel costs, VAT/taxes, etc. All cost proposals should be made in Euros and include VAT/taxes (if applicable).

11. How to Apply

Interested consultants will be required to submit an Expression of Interest in the form of a short proposal, which should demonstrate adherence to the above requirements. Please make sure it is clear if you are applying for Asia Region, for Latin America Region or for both.

The proposal (max 10 pages) should include:

- Description of the **Evaluation design** (including evaluation matrix, evaluation questions, limitations of the evaluation and ethical considerations)
- Description of **methodology** including:
 - o Description of both primary and secondary data collection methods, and both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods
 - o Sampling
 - o Selection Criteria for the geographical scope of the evaluation
 - o Data management and analysis plan
 - o Tentative work plan
- **Financial proposal** (include personnel allocation (roles / number of days / daily rates / taxes), as well as any other applicable costs)

Together with the proposal, the candidates should also submit a **cover letter** explaining their main motivation, the **CV of principal investigator/s** and a **work sample** of previous evaluation conducted. The alliance seeks value for money in its work. This does not necessarily mean "lowest cost", but quality of the service and reasonableness of the proposed costs. The selection of the appropriate candidate will be done as following:

- Review of the received proposal. The proposal will be judged using the following criteria:

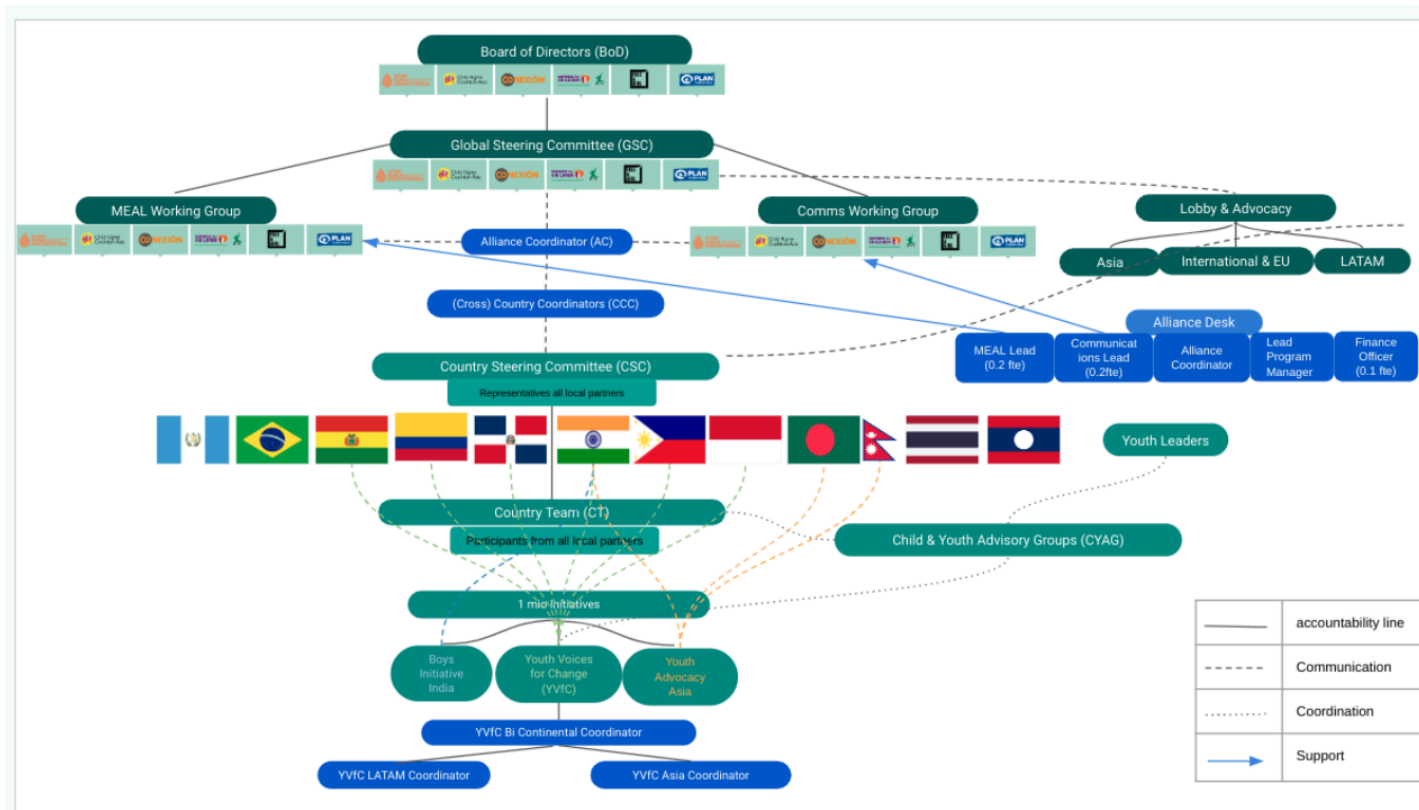
	Criteria	Score
Team composition		
1	Quality of the proposed team: skills, expertise (MEAL, SRHR, SEC)	1 to 5
2	Capacity to engage children and youth, experience in participatory methodologies	1 to 5
3	Clear and appropriate roles for each team member (balanced composition)	1 to 5
4	Familiarity working in the SUFASEC regions / countries	1 to 5
Proposal (Methodology / Approach)		
5	Does the proposal demonstrate understanding of ToR and was the tender procedure followed?	1 to 5
6	Does the proposal include methodology including children/youth perspectives (in all their diversity) and does the proposed methodology empower children, youth and local stakeholders?	1 to 5
7	Is the proposed methodology using an inclusive approach and celebrating diversity? (remove barriers that prevent women, LGBTIQ+ persons and other marginalized groups from participating)	1 to 5
8	Is the proposed methodology clear and in line with the IOB quality criteria? Does it address/include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plausibility of causal claim • mapping of funding • robust methodology to measure organisational capacity • Sampling strategy • Selection criteria for geographical scope • information sources and limitations and bias 	1 to 5
9	Does the proposal include a comprehensive Ethics and child safeguarding approach?	1 to 5
10	Does the proposal include identified risks and associated mitigation?	1 to 5

11	Is the proposed timelines clear and realistic?	1 to 5
Financial Proposal (Budget)		
12	Is the proposed budget clear, complete (including rates, expenses, ect.) and reasonable? Does it include VAT? Is the financial plan showing payments linked to the expected deliverables	1 to 5
13	Is the financial proposal competitive in relation to the market for the delivery of this work.	1 to 5
	Total score	Max 65

- Interview of shortlisted candidates (the criteria summarised in the table above will be used to decide which candidate will be invited for an interview)

If interested in applying for this consultancy, please send your Application Letter and Proposal **by 27th of April 2025** to the **SUFASEC Programme Manager Monique Dementint** (m.demenint@tdh.nl). Any question to this ToR and on the assignment should be shared to Monique Dementint or using the [Q&A link](#) by the **13th of April 2025**.

3. SUFASEC Governance Structure



4. Partner per country (per Alliance Partner)

List of Implementing Partners by Country		
Country	Alliance Member	Implementing Partner
ASIA		
Bangladesh	TDH	Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)
		PSTC (Population Service Training Centre)
	Free A Girl NL	Association for Community Development
India	TDH	Children of India Foundation (CIF)
	Free A Girl NL	Sanlaap
Indonesia	DCI-ECPAT	ECPAT Indonesia
	CRC Asia	Yayasan SEJIWA
Nepal	Free A Girl NL	Maiti Nepal
		Shakti Samuha
	TDH	Women and Youth in Social Service and Human Rights (WYESHR)
	CRC Asia	Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN) (implementing partner for both TDH and CRC Asia)
Philippines	TDH	Bidlisiw foundation
		Centre for Empowerment and Development in Eastern Visayas
	Plan International	Plan International Pilipinas
	DCI-ECPAT	ECPAT Philippines
	CRC Asia	Katilingban sa Kalambuan Inc. (KKI) - with Gitib and Tambayan
Thailand	TDH	Thai Hotline
	CRC Asia	Childline Thailand Foundation (implementing partner for both CRC Asia and TDH)
		The Life Skills Development Foundation
Laos	CRC Asia	Village Focus International (VFI)
	FG NL	Alliance Anti Trafficking (AAT)
LATIN AMERICA		
Brasil	Plan International	Plan Brasil
	DCI-ECPAT	CEDECA-BA

	DCI-ECPAT	ECPAT Brasil
Dominican Republic	Plan International	Plan DR
	DCI-ECPAT	Mais-ECPAT DR
Bolivia	Conexión, DCI-ECPAT	Fundación Munasim Kullakita
Colombia	Conexión, DCI-ECPAT	Fundación Renacer (ECPAT Colombia) (both implementing partner for Conexión and DCI-ECPAT)
Guatemala	Conexión	Refugio de la Niñez

5. Key SUFASEC Stakeholders

Actor	Description
Children and youth in all their diversity:	A child-centred approach: children and youth are the most important stakeholders. When children/youth fall victim to SEC the physical and mental impact can be long lasting. The Alliance adheres to the UN definition of child (0-18 years) and youth (15-24 years).
Caregivers and Communities:	Critical stakeholders in the community include parents, caregivers, community leaders, teachers, local Community Based Organisations (CBOs), social workers, and other community members involved in community-based child protection mechanisms.
CSOs and CBOs:	Local child protection organisations support and implement activities at community level, L&A towards national actors, and provide synergies of interventions.
Local and national governments:	Formulate, endorse and implement laws and public policies related to SEC.
Private Sector:	Travel and tourism orgs (e.g large and small, hotels, transport), as well as ICT/ Digital Service Providers have interest to avoid SEC taking place within their value chain, and to avoid having their products and services used to facilitate SEC.
International donors, Intergovernmental bodies, INGOs, Multilateral entities ⁵⁵ :	Targeted audiences and partners for evidence-based regional and international lobbying.
Dutch Stakeholders:	NL Embassies in programme countries, MoFA, MoJ&S, to formalise the network for sustainable cooperation to end SEC and impunity of offenders. The Dutch Public.
Media & Journalists:	Investigative and reporting outlets in the Programme countries. Media and journalists in the Netherlands.

6. SUFASEC Result Framework indicators (Outcome and Intermediate Outcome level), including basket Indicators

level	Indicators
Outcome 1	<p>Outcome level: (i) Description of changes in social norms and of the new modelled behaviour promoted by children, youth and communities</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 1.1: (i) % of children and youth who report their parents and caregivers understand their problems and worries (ii) % of parents and caregivers who reject violence and exploitation and promote a culture of protection</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 1.2: (i) % of Children and youth who demonstrate knowledge on child protection risks and behaviours and on what action to take to prevent it (ii) % of adolescents and youth who show change in acceptance of violence</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 1.3: (i) # and description of actions taken towards changing social and gender norms and harmful practices to respond to or prevent SEC by children, youth, and their communities</p>
Outcome 2	<p>Outcome level: (i) Description of actions taken by CPS actors to strengthen protective environments for children</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 2.1: (i) % of targeted families demonstrating increased economic resilience</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 2.2: (i) # of children and youth accessing child protection and/or SRH services and reporting they felt safe there (Basket indicator SRH001) ii) # of children and youth accessing information on child protection and/or SRH and reporting they felt safe there (iii) % of social service workers who are confident in their ability to manage and respond to cases of SEC</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 2.3: i) # of children and youth participating in life skills trainings ii) # of youth participating in vocational trainings iii) # of out-of school children enrolled in formal education</p>

	<p>Intermediate Outcome 2.4: (i) Number of CP coordination platforms and mechanisms that have been established or strengthened to deliver child-friendly services</p> <p>(ii) # of collective actions implemented by CP sectors across levels to deliver child-friendly services</p>
Outcome 3	<p>Outcome level: (i) # of laws, policies, agreements blocked, adopted, improved to address SEC as a result of engagement between children or civil society with duty bearers (basket Indicator SRH015/19)</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 3.1: (i) # of targeted CSO, youth and communities with increased L&A capacities (Basket indicator SRH021/26)</p> <p>(ii) # of L&A actions from CSO, youth and communities</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 3.2: (i) # of actions taken on SEC prevention and response that have been implemented by/together with duty bearers:</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 3.3: (i) # of actions taken on SEC prevention and response that have been implemented by/together with private sector</p> <p>Intermediate Outcome 3.4: (i) # of SEC-focused Policies and or programs implemented (ii) # of referral mechanisms established or strengthened (iii) # of relevant (government) entities implementing and funding SEC-focused policies and/or programs</p>

7. IOB Evaluation Criteria [\[Link\]](#) [\[Word version\]](#)