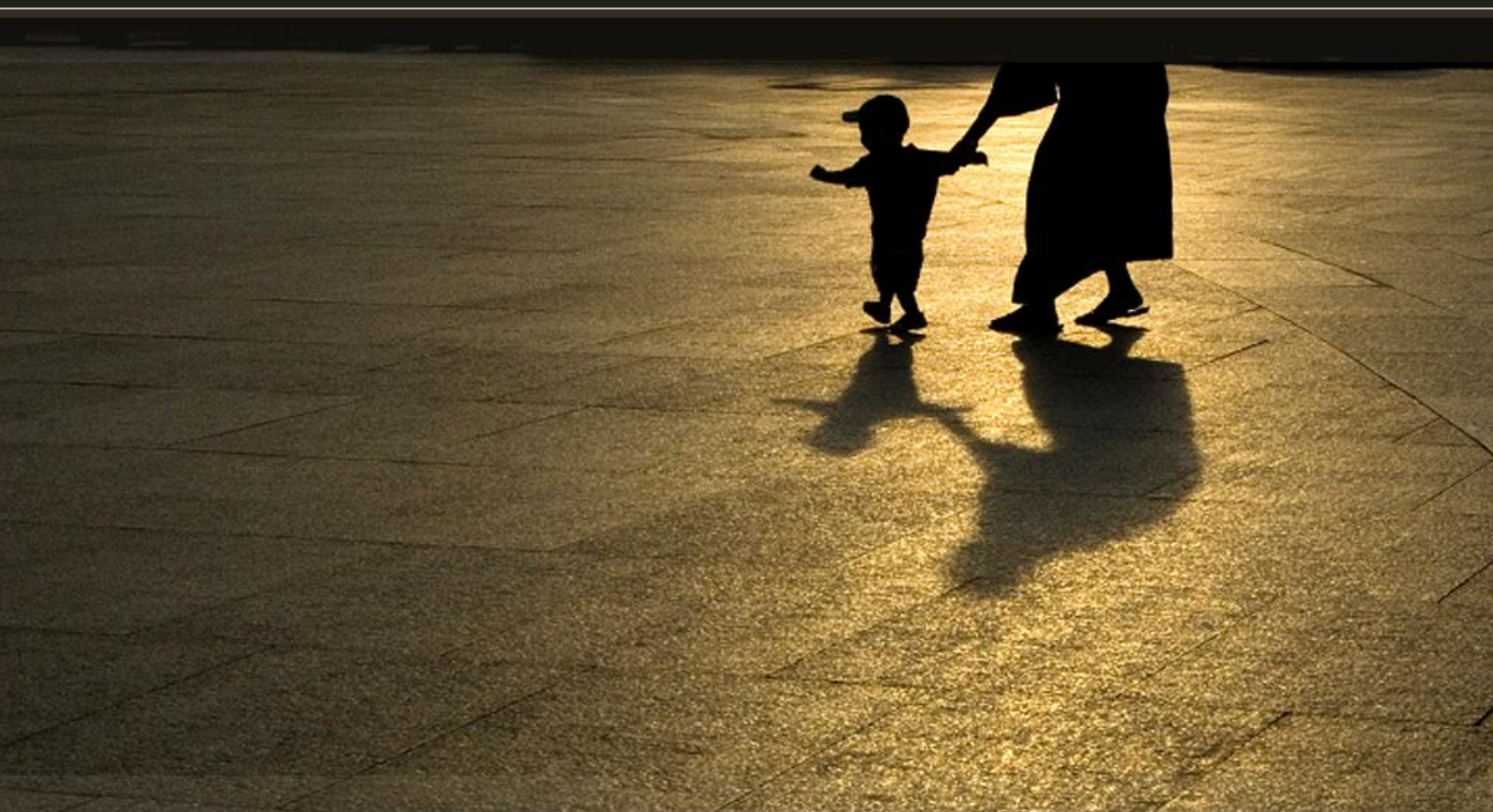# Community Care Project and Youth Impact within the DFID/FCDO Project Evaluation

Final report

September 16, 2021

Presented by

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Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

Introduction

This report provides a supplementary analysis to the evaluation of the UN General Comment project by examining the impact of the Railway Children Africa (RCA) Community Care project. The purpose of the analysis has been to inform continued investment by RCA in its community care interventions. As its scope, therefore, the analysis has focused on the full duration of project implementation, 2018 – 2021, in four project cities, namely, Arusha; Dar es Salaam; Dodoma and Mwanza.

Methodology

The technical approach to the overall evaluation was theory-based and aligned with a client-approved evaluation matrix, to structure the evaluation around the project theory of change and the logical framework. This approach was used to identify the contribution of contextual factors towards the achievement of the expected intervention results.

Five main criteria were used to conceptualise the evaluation (relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact; and sustainability). Three other criteria that were pertinent to the analysis, namely, gender; lessons learned and recommendations were also incorporated. Further, an inclusive and participatory design was used to draw on the experience of the project stakeholders as key informants of the effects of implementation activities and the overall impact of the intervention.

To ensure that the evaluation was responsive to the needs of the main end-users, utilisation-focused principles were applied to design, analysis and interpretation. Purposive sampling based on a sequential approach was also used to continuously engage the most suitable data sources, to acquire accurate responses to the evaluation questions.

Main Findings

Relevance

The Community Care project has been relevant for facilitating first-level interventions at the local level to address the situation of CYLWS. Yet, the approach to implementation has not always met the expectations of the community volunteers for financial compensation.

Effectiveness

Project implementation has demonstrated good practice by contributing to built-capacities among the community champions to address the needs of CYLWS. Based on this approach, the project facilitated access by CYLWS to supporting services to become self-reliant and/ or leave the streets.

Impact

The community care interventions have supported positive interchange between the community champions and CYLWS to address the challenges of the street experience. Continued hostility and violence towards CYLWS has shown, however, that a change in community perceptions; attitudes; and violence towards street-connected young persons is a work in progress.

Efficiency

The efficient implementation of the community care interventions, through combined training and coaching, has been challenged by resource limitations. This situation has contributed to the non-referral of cases by some community champions for follow-on intervention.

Gender

Gender was not used as a criterion for the selection of community champions. As a cross-cutting theme, however, it has had the capacity to influence the quality of collaboration between the community champions and CYLWS.

Sustainability

In spite of the challenges of limited project funding, the Community Care project has generated sufficient stakeholder interest and emergent results, creating potential for ongoing collaboration between the implementing partners and the community champions beyond the project timeframe

Conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned

Conclusions

The Community Care project has been a viable approach for engaging volunteers at the community-level to support immediate intervention into the situation of CYLWS. Consequently, street-connected young persons have gained access to tailored follow-up by specialists through the case referral approach. Moreover, as an example of good practice, the project has enabled community champions to benefit from skills; knowledge; follow-up coaching; and peer networks, to enhance their intervention response. It has also contributed to the ownership of results achievement within some peer networks, as reflected in the use of village community banking (VICOBA) to address the challenge of limited project funding. By default, the use of VICOBA for this purpose is another example of good practice that has emerged from the project.

Recommendations

RCA, in collaboration with its implementing and/ or project partners, should:

1. continue to invest in its collaboration with community champions, through a standardised process, to inform selection and appointment, and the facilitation of follow-up support for effective implementation **(High priority);**

2. budget for the allocation of financial resources, to cover the basic costs of project implementation that are likely to be incurred by the community champions **(High priority);**

3. actively encourage VICOBA by each network of community champions, to support increased access to financial resources and reduced dependence on project funds **(High priority);**

4. continue to collaborate to conduct large-scale empirical research on the contribution of community awareness-raising on CYLWS, as facilitated by community champions, to changed attitudes, perceptions, and violence towards street-connected young persons **(High priority);** and

5. conduct an empirical study on the contribution of gender to the effective implementation of the community care interventions **(High priority).**

Lessons learned

- Voluntary service delivery does not negate the personal expenses that can be incurred during the provision of expected levels of support, as well as care services to address unforeseen issues.

- Anecdotal reports on the impact of community awareness-raising on attitudes towards CYLWS do not provide evidence of successful intervention.

- Limited project funding does not signify a lack of financial capacity to support project implementation and results achievment.

- Built-capacities for enhanced service delivery are not only acquired through formal trainings, but are strengthed through post-training coaching and opportunities for group networking.

Acronyms

COVID-19	Coronavirus 2019
CLWS	Children Living and Working on the Street
CYLWS	Children and Youth Living and Working on the Street
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
OECD - DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
RC	Railway Children
RCA	Railway Children Africa
ToR	Terms of Reference
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
VICOBA	Village Community Banking

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

As a supplement to the final evaluation of the UN[1] General Comment project (DFID/ FCDO project)[2], this report explores the contribution of the Railway Children Africa (RCA) Community Care project to project implementation, with an emphasis on project impact. The analysis responds to the stated requirements of its terms of reference (see Appendix I), which were outlined in a separate consultancy agreement (hereafter, Part 2 of the evaluation) between Halcyon Louis Consulting and RCA, dated May 26, 2021.

In line with the overall approach to the evaluation, all elements of the current exercise were conducted in compliance with the child protection policies that have been established by RCA, as well as by its implementing partner organisations. By extension, the evaluation exercise adhered to the Safeguarding Policy of RCA and the implementing partner organisations, and standard OECD-DAC[3] policy.

1.2 Assignment purpose

The purpose of Part 2 of the evaluation has been to inform continued investment by RCA in its Community Care and Fit Persons interventions. To support this process, the current analysis has focused on identifying best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of the RCA community care interventions. The results of this exercise have further been used to develop forward-looking recommendations for enhanced programming by RCA and its implementing partners.

1.3 Specific objectives

In response to the terms of reference (ToR), the specific objectives of the current analysis have been to:

1. Assess the impact the community care project has made in the surrounding communities, in changing community perception on street-connected children and CYLWS violence[4];

2. Evaluate the community care project contribution on the project through CYLWS identification; linkages; and support;

3. Evaluate level; relevance; and impact of support the project has provided to the community champions, i.e. trainings; coaching; supportive supervision; and coordination meeting (material support vs community champion expectations); and

4. Assess the impact that the community care project has made to children, having people they can trust; improved relationship between children and community members (the overall children's perception)

Source: Adapted from Consultancy Agreement, Section B.

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[1] United Nations
[2] See Final Report, dated July 27, 2021, Evaluation of 'Advocating for the Implementation of UN General Comment to Change Lives of Tanzanian Street Children'
[3] Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
[4] CYLWS – Children and youth living and working on the street

1.4   Scope

The scope of the analysis has been the full duration of project implementation, from 2018 to 2021, with a focus on service delivery by the implementing partners in four project cities (Arusha; Dar es Salaam; Dodoma and Mwanza). To enable the evaluation to delve further into the community care interventions, additional data collection was conducted in Mwanza, where the intervention was implemented directly by RCA through the RCA-Kivuko project, and independently by one of the implementing partner organisations (Cheka Sana Tanzania).

1.5   Structure of the report

This report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 (the current section) provides an overview of the consultancy assignment;

- Secion 2 describes the methodlogical approach and its limitations, as well as the mitigation measures that were taken;

- Section 3 introduces the Community Care project, including the partner organisations;

- Section 4 discusses the main findings of the exercise, in alignment with the specific objectives of the ToR;

- Section 5 presents the conclusions; recommendations and lessons learned; and

- The Appendices provide supporting information for the overall analysis.

2. Methodology, Limitations and Mitigation measures

2.1 Technical approach

The technical approach to the overall evaluation was theory-based and aligned with a client-approved evaluation matrix. The theory-based approach was used to structure all evaluation activity around the project theory of change and the logical framework, to identify the contribution of contextual factors towards the achievement of the expected intervention results. With the support of the evaluation matrix, therefore, the evaluation was conceptualised under five main criteria (relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact; and sustainability) and incorporated other criteria that were pertinent to the analysis, namely, gender; lessons learned and recommendations.

In order to enhance the theory-based approach, an inclusive and participatory design was used to draw on the experience of the project stakeholders as key informants of the implementation experience. Utilisation-focused principles were further applied to ensure that the evaluation was conducted for and by its main end-users. This approach has served to increase the responsiveness of the evaluation to expressed end-user needs and the potential for results uptake during policy design and future programming.

Purposive sampling based on a sequential approach was used to address the anticipated diversity in data sources for the evaluation, namely documents and project stakeholders. It supported consultations with data sources that were best suited for providing accurate responses to the evaluation questions. Moreover, the use of a sequential approach allowed for the engagement of additional data sources throughout the evaluation, as required.

2.2 Implementation and analysis

Part 1 of the evaluation (May to July 2021) was implemented on a phased-basis, by an international team comprising three local and one international consultant. As such, the evaluation comprised five distinct phases: i) Inception; ii) Data generation; iii) Data analysis and results synthesis; iv) Reporting and validation; and v) Assignment management.

To enable the evaluation to delve deeper into the emergent findings from the community care interventions, additional data generation was conducted in one project city, Mwanza, during Part 2. In-country fieldwork was conducted by two local consultants, who were assigned to the RCA-Kivuko and Cheka Sana Tanzania interventions, respectively. The international consultant supported this process by engaging in remote data generation.

In addition to consulting additional project documents that were relevant for the intervention, the evaluators consulted three categories of project stakeholders, namely, the community champions; former street-connected children who were being reunified and reintegrated into their families; and project managers at the implementing partner organisations. The stakeholder consultations were guided by data generation protocols that were tailored to each category of stakeholder, and were conducted using in-person focus group discussions; and remote interviews. Further, data generation engaged a small sample of former street-connected young persons, where available, and was designed to avoid undoing the progress that had been made in reunifying and reintegrating the young persons. Specifically, the discussion with the young persons was non-invasive, and complied with the child safeguarding policy of the implementation

partnership, as well as standard child safeguarding policy. In this regard, any young person who showed signs of distress during the discussion would have been referred to the implementing partner for immediate follow up actions.

The analysis of the collated data was based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Results synthesis, followed by reporting, were directly informed by the emergent results of data analysis.

A list of all project partners is provided in Appendix II, followed by a detailed description of the evaluation methodology in Appendix III.

2.3 Limitations and mitigation measures

Part 2 of the evaluation was challenged by three limitations: limited resource availability; stakeholder unavailability for consultation; and the COVID-19 travel restrictions.

As a result of limited evaluation resources, with emphasis on human and financial resources and the evaluation timeframe, it was difficult for the evaluators to engage all stakeholders who had been involved in the project. This limitation was compounded by the competing work priorities of staff at the implementing partner organisations. Further, as Part 2 of the evaluation was implemented after the community care intervention had ended, there was limited funding to reimburse the community champions for the cost of travelling to the data generation venues. In order to mitigate these challenges, purposive sampling based on a sequential approach was used to select the most appropriate source of data, to ensure data source reliability; results validity; and continuous data generation throughout the evaluation. A blended approach to data generation, involving in-person and remote consultations, was also used to engage the views of all relevant stakeholders.

The COVID-19 travel restrictions prevented the international consultant from travelling to Tanzania to conduct in-country fieldwork. As a mitigation measure, therefore, the international consultant engaged in remote data generation, through the use of Microsoft Teams; electronic mail; and telephone calls; to complement the work of the local consultants. As the team leader for the evaluation, the international consultant also facilitated regular team exchanges by remote communication, to quality assure the evaluation process.

3.   The Community Care Interventions

3.1   Background

Further to the incidents of domestic violence that can contribute towards street entry by young persons, children and youth living and working on the streets (CYLWS) of Tanzania face an increased risk of violence from adults and young persons alike.[5] The UN General Comment Project was informed, therefore, by the need to address the main factors that can cause young persons to seek refuge on the streets. Relatedly, a central element of the project has been the need to reduce violence towards street-connected young persons based on an increased recognition of their individual rights.

In light of this context, the RCA Community Care project was developed to address the different levels of violence that are experienced by CYLWS. The project was informed by the results of a pilot study that was conducted in Mwanza, and has involved community-level interventions by a network of community champions.

3.2   Description

Although RCA collaborates with its implementing/ project partners to conduct daily street outreach to identify and assist CYLWS, these organisations do not have a continuous street presence. To better assist street-connected young persons by providing enhanced services that address their unique needs, therefore, the project partners collaborate closely with community champions. The community champions are volunteers from within the community, who are based within the hotspots for street entry, notably, bus stands, and the places that are frequented by CYLWS (e.g. marketplaces). They contribute to the work of the project partners by facilitating community interventions that involve identifying young persons who have newly-arrived on the streets; intervening in altercations involving CYLWS; and referring CYLWS to the project partners for follow-up action.

Importantly, the main criterion for pre-selecting community champions is evidence of their support to vulnerable young persons. Consultations across the project partnership have indicated that community members who provide informal services to CYLWS have usually been invited to support the community care interventions. To illustrate, food vendors who offer free or reduced rate meals to CYLWS were identified by the implementing partners as potential candidates for the role of community champion. Following an initial invitation by the street outreach workers, pre-selected candidates were assessed and were given access to specialised training, before being registered within a network of community champions in their respective cities.

In addition to providing first-level care to the street-connected young persons, the responsibilities of the community champions have included awareness-raising within communities on the situation of CYLWS, to reduce violence towards them. The main responsibilities of the community champions have , therefore, included:

- Providing support to CYLWS once they arrive in cities by listening to them and linking them to support networks;

- Connecting young persons who are new arrivals to the streets to social workers at the offices of the implemeing partners;

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[5] 2016 Project Evaluation Report: Community Reintegration of Children and Youth Living on the Streets of Mwanza, sub-Section 3.4.1

- Creating community awareness on the issues facing CLWS to promote change in attitudes towards street-connected young persons; and

- Seeking out organisations and/ or individuals to offer support and receive referrals from the network.

Source: Adapted from Consultancy Agreement, Section B.

3.3   The implementing partners

In line with the implementation of the UN General Comment project, community care interventions have been implemented across the six project cities in Tanzania (Arusha; Dar es Salaam; Dodoma; Iringa; Mbeya; and Mwanza). The interventions in each city have been led by the six project implementing partner organisations (see textbox and Appendix II).

Project implementing partners:

- Amani Centre
- Baba Watoto Centre
- Caritas
- Cheka Sana Tanzania
- Iringa Development of Youth Disabled and Children
- Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training

Source: Railway Children Africa, 2021

In Mwanza, however, RCA contributes towards the direct implementation of the community care interventions, through the RCA-Kivuko project. It shares this responsibility with Cheka Sana Tanzania, which also leads community care interventions in this city.

4.   Main Findings

4.1   Overview

This section of the report presents the main findings that have emerged from the analysis of the Community Care project. The discussion aligns with the main evaluation criteria, namely, relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact; gender; and sustainability (see Appendix IV), based on the definitions that have been advanced by OECD-DAC. To increase the usefulness of the exercise, however, the analysis has been tailored to address the specific lines of enquiry that were articulated within the ToR (see sub-Section 1.3 of this report). Where applicable, examples of good practice have also been highlighted to inform future interventions by RCA and organisations that are engaged in similar work.

4.2   Relevance

In line with the OECD-DAC definition of intervention relevance, the analysis has examined the responsiveness of the community care interventions to expressed needs and/ or priorities. To better align the results of the analysis with ToR requirements, however, there has been a specific focus on the relevance of implementing partner support to the community champions. Specifically, the analysis has been used to gauge whether the material support that has been provided, in the form of trainings; network formation; etc., has met the expectations of the community champions relative to their engagement in the community care interventions. Consequently, **the results of the analysis have highlighted the relevance of the Community Care project for establishing networks of community champions within the project cities, to formally support the work of the implementing partners relative to CYLWS. The expectations of the community champions have not always been met,** however, as regards compensation for their services.

Finding 1: The Community Care project has had relevance for the establishment of city-specific networks of community champions in Tanzania, to support targeted interventions at the community-level, for effectively addressing the situation of CYLWS.

A core element of the Community Care project has been the establishment of a network of support personnel at the community-level in six of the major cities in Tanzania (Arusha; Dar es Salaam; Dodoma; Iringa; Mbeya; and Mwanza). On the one hand, these cities were selected for the implementation of the UN General Comment Project, from which the Community Care project has emanated. On the other hand, they have been a nexus for young persons who have newly-arrived on the streets to search for sources livelihoods and/ or escape the challenges of their domestic environment.

The work portfolio of the project implementing partners includes street outreach, through appointed street outreach workers, whose duties include engaging with street-connected young persons to ensure their well-being. An integral part of their duties also involves encouraging and supporting CLWS to return to their families. With certainty, street outreach is challenged by several factors, including, the breadth of each project city; the constant influx of young persons to the streets; and resource limitations that restrict the number of workers who can be hired by the implementing partners. Based on this context, the implementing partners have invested in establishing a network of community champions in their respective cities, to be 'the eyes and ears of the organisation on the ground.' Specifically, community members have been engaged as volunteers to facilitate initial street outreach to CYLWS (see sub-Section 3.2), to enhance

the work of the implementing partners. Through the identification and referral of new arrivals to the streets, as well as young persons who have been on the streets for a longer period, the work of the community champions has been used by the implementing partners to provide individualised services to each young person. Notably, therefore, the number of case referrals that were made by the community champions, to facilitate further intervention by the implementing partners, increased steadily over the three-year project lifecycle (see Exhibit 1).
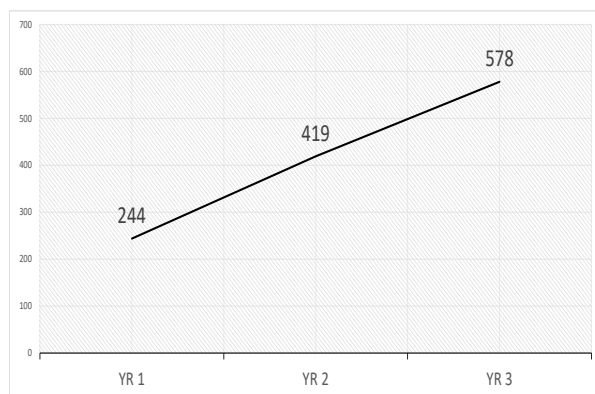

Exhibit 1 Annual referral trend by community champions, 2018 - 2021

Finding 2: While the project has been relevant for the formalisation of community-level interventions by the community champions, it has not always met their expectations for financial compensation.

The appointment of community champions has been informed by the results of a screening and assessment process which is applied at the level of each implementing partner organisation. As such, the process is not standardised across all the implementing partner organisations. Potential candidates for the role of community champion are firstly identified based on their work with vulnerable young persons, including street-connected young persons in their community of residence and/or their work locations (see sub-Section 3.2). Nominations for the position are also accepted from community-based organisations. In adherence with the child protection policies of the implementing partners, as well as the RCA Safeguarding Policy, shortlisted candidates are then assessed to validate the intentions that underlie their engagement with young persons. In essence, the validation process is used to determine whether their interaction with the

young persons is genuine or a cover for ill-intentions. Once their intentions are identified as being genuine, the community champions are formally invited to assume the responsibilities of the position. They are further provided with training and follow-up support to guide their contribution to the community care interventions.

As the community champions are pre-identified based on their previous exchanges with young persons, including CYLWS, their appointment by the implementing agencies has served, in effect, to formalise their actions. The defining aspect of their new collaboration with the implementing partners, therefore, has been the responsibility of referring street-connected young persons to these organisations, to establish linkages with specialised personnel (street outreach workers; social workers; etc.) for further intervention.

Notably, before collaborating with the implementing partners, the community champions engaged with street-connected young persons on their own volition. In some cases, their actions included providing cost-free services to CYLWS, in particular, free meals. Interestingly, therefore, consultations with community champions and implementing partners have indicated that some community champions have expected financial compensation for their project contribution. There have been requests from some community champions, for example, for financial support to cover the cost of the services they provide, including telephone communication with the implementing agencies to make case referrals; direct care for CYLWS who are ill; and monies provided to the young persons to address specific needs. Some community champions have also expressed dissatisfaction with the travel reimbursement that has been provided, suggesting that it should be increased to compensate them for loss of income for attending trainings and events organised by the implementing partners. Further, some community champions have suggested that the implementing partners should invest in facilities and/or equipment to address the needs of CYLWS. These suggestions have ranged from sports equipment, for example, a football, to a building to house CYLWS. Yet still, there have been requests for certification, following training participation, and tokens of appreciation (e.g. t-shirts) for their contribution to the community care interventions (see Exhibit 2).

Examples of expectations for the role of community champions	
• To increase the participation of males and females the project should consider to support community champions [with] … at least transport and airtime allowance … for communication and smooth implementation	• When they need me to work with them and visit children they should at least pay me back because I leave my business and … just busy with children… the whole week you're not selling any thing in your business so at least they should consider … giving us money
• Payment should be increased because flour, sugar and oil, the price has increased	• [The organisation] has to recognise the efforts of community champions by providing them with stipends
• Champions should be given working and reporting tools, including a monthly allowance	• Community champions should be financially supported
• The organisation should give us something that will boost us because we are the ones who stay close to the children … we are the first to … help them when necessary	• It reaches a time when you say to yourself that they just want our time … we are human and we are doing this because of our dignity, but … we have family to take care of so they should also consider us
• [The organisation should support the] construction of [a] building [so] that children will stay indoors for them to be safe and change their behaviour	• If possible they can hire me to work with them because I … love children
• We need to be motivated… give us money; also increase the amount of money during seminars because you use the whole day and leave your business	• The should consider giving us things so that the community will be recognised, such as a champion's t-shirt
• [The organisation should consider] community champions as people who work so hard to make sure street children are rescued, so at least they can consider us by giving a little allowance	• [The organisation] should consider me with the services I provide to children because now the things become very expensive (sugar; oil; flour)
• [A] salary [should] be given to community champions	• Community champions should be given identities [and a] working tool kit (bag; reporting tools; and if possible, identity cards)

Source: Consultations with community champions

Exhibit 2 Examples of expectations for the role of community champion

Two factors are worth noting. First, as the interaction between the community champions and the CYLWS has never been remunerated, in particular before their collaboration with the implementing partners, it is logical to assume that it would have remained uncompensated if it had not been formalised through the Community Care project. Similarly, if the lack of remuneration became onerous to the community champions, it is likely that they would have taken measures to address this shortcoming, for example, by ending their support to street-connected young persons or arranging (in)formal funding to support their actions. Second, it is not unrealistic for the community champions to expect some form of honorarium, for example, training certification; tokens of appreciation; telephone credit; etc., as distinct from a regular wage. Indeed, there is varying evidence of the honoraria and/ or reimbursement received by the community champions, as provided by the implementing partners. The emergent issue, therefore, is the extent to which the conditions of engagement were clearly communicated to the community champions (with reminders, as applicable), as well as whether financial resources were available to provide basic compensation, and invariably, were used for this purpose.[6]

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[6] E.g. the evaluation data has shown that in at least one city, the community champions were not compensated for telephone communication with the implementing partner.

4.3   Effectiveness

The measurement of project effectiveness was guided by the main responsibilities of the community champions (see sub-Section 3.2). This benchmark was viewed as being reflective of the overall aim of the Community Care project, based on the specific results that have been anticipated through the community care interventions. Of necessity, the analysis was also informed by areas of focus that were outlined in the ToR.

Based on the results of the analysis, **street-connected young persons have gained access to supporting services to enhance their coping strategies on the streets and/ or initiate street exit. Community champions have further benefitted from opportunities to build their capacities to function as a first point-of-care for CYLWS.**

Finding 3: From a conceptual through to a practical standpoint, the project has facilitated access by street-connected young persons to supporting facilities to enhance their coping strategies, as well as enable them to leave the streets.

By design, the community care project has been structured around community-level interventions that are tailored to the unique circumstances of CYLWS. For children up to the age of 14 years, the project has been designed to support family reunification, followed by the reintegration of the young persons into their families. Conversely, for young persons aged 15 years and older, the project design has supported the formulation of peer associations and skill-building, to assist the young persons to source viable employment or become entrepreneurs. This approach draws significantly on RCA's programming experience, which has shown that while younger children are more likely to want to be reunified with their families[7], older children and young persons have stronger ties to the streets.[8] The approach has also been informed by the observation that early intervention into the situation of street-connected young persons, such as immediately upon street entry, has a greater potential for success.[9]

At the level of implementation, therefore, the Community Care project has supported immediate initial interventions by the community champions, for: i) the acquisition of background information on street-connected young persons, especially new arrivals to the streets; and ii) the provision of supporting services to address the specific challenges of CYLWS. The intervention process includes case referrals to the implementing partners (see Finding 2). Prior to their engagement in the project, the community champions also referred cases to local government authorities when applicable. As part of the training received from the implementing partners, this practice has continued to be encouraged.

Consultations with the young persons have indicated, therefore, that the community care project has allowed them to access opportunities to redress their situation, enabling them to become self-reliant and/ or leave the life of the streets.

> *I liked it most when I was invited to Parliament; I felt very good when I was given a chance to speak with [the] minister*
>
> Source: Consultation with former CLWS, Dodoma
>
> *They will ask me to go to school [and] I will go … because I don't want to stay in the street*
>
> Source: Consultation with street-connected young person, Arusha

Finding   4: Project support for built-capacities among the community champions, to address the situation of CYLWS, is an example of good practice for effective first-level response to recognise the rights of street-connected young persons, as well as facilitate street exit.

Included among the conditions for being appointed as a community champion has been the completion of mandatory training on therapeutic approaches for enhanced interventions into the situation of CYLWS. The trainings have been facilitated by the

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[7] 2016 Project Evaluation Report: Community Reintegration of Children and Youth Living on the Streets of Mwanza, Table 1, p. 16

[8] 2020 Evaluation: Youth Association Model Evaluation in Three Cities, p. 18

[9] Consultations with RCA staff

implementing partners, with support by external facilitators, as required, and have addressed several subjects of relevance to the community champion role, such as:

- Child protection and safeguarding;

- The rights of children;

- Sensitising communities on the rights of children;

- Referral pathways;

- Identifying street-connected young persons;

- The role of the Police and Gender Desk; and

- The responsibilities of the community champions.

Further, the trainings have been complemented by follow-up coaching and support in the locations where the community champions operate, to provide contextual support for effective interventions. Specifically, as the street outreach workers visit the project areas every day, in addition to interacting with CYLWS, they allocate time for random visits to individual community champions. These visits are used to determine the progress of the interventions; provide guidance; address emergent issues; and engage case referrals. The community champions have also been given access to special events, for example, to commemorate the International Day of Street children. At times, the invitations to these events have been issued to representatives of the community champion networks because of a limited capacity to accommodate all members.

As a critical aspect of the capacity-building process, the community champions have been accommodated in quarterly meetings, as facilitated by the implementing partners. These meetings have been used to allow the network members to meet each other; discuss their work and address situational issues; and receive refresher trainings. Importantly, therefore, consultations with the community champions have confirmed their high appreciation for the trainings they have received. As noted in Finding 3, there have even been calls for the provision of certificates to community champions who have completed the trainings. The community champions have further indicated that in addition to the follow-up support to CYLWS, the main element of

the Community Care project that has worked well is the training they received to facilitate effective interventions. Moreover, although the quarterly meetings have had to be postponed because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the community champions have expressed an interest in continuity. They suggested, in particular, that full compliance with preventative measures should be followed to allow them to continue their meetings.

4.4   Impact

Project impact was measured as the higher-level outcomes that have been anticipated from project implementation, whether expected or unexpected. As applicable, evidence of positive and negative project impact was also considered. The results of the analysis have shown that **some community champions have assumed ownership of anticipated project results. Further, they have had productive exchanges with street-connected young persons, in the interest of improving the street experience for CYLWS and encouraging them to leave the streets. In the area of community awareness-raising, however, while there has been some evidence of changing community perceptions about street-connected young persons, it has been largely anecdotal**.

Finding 5: Notwithstanding the contribution of the community champions to awareness-raising within communities on street-connected young persons, evidence of a change in community perceptions, including reduced violence towards CYLWS, is mixed and largely anecdotal.

In as much as the community champions have been responsible for facilitating community care interventions for CYLWS, they have had equal responsibility for raising community awareness on the situation of street-connected young persons (see sub-Section 3.2). The anticipated outcome of this process has been increased respect by communities for the rights of CYLWS and a better understanding of their situational needs. By extension, the expected outcomes of the community care interventions have included reduced violence by community members towards street-connected young persons. In order to facilitate these outcomes, community champions have been engaged in capacity-building sessions on

sensitising communities to the situation of CYLWS; as well as child rights, protection and safeguarding (see Finding 4).

Several positive examples of attitudinal changes within communities have been provided by community champions, in relation to their contribution to awareness-raising on CYLWS. To illustrate, there have been reports of reduced levels of violence towards this category of young persons. Indeed, young persons who were formerly connected to the streets have cited the respect that has been directed towards them because of their new self-reliance, notably, their involvement in viable income-generating activities and their ability to afford accommodation. Of note though, the reported change in community attitudes has been directed towards former CYLWS. Moreover, there continues to be reports of violence against street-connected young persons at the community level, including by police officers. In addition, there have been reports of violence among street-connected young persons, during which older and/ or more streetwise CYLWS take advantage of the younger ones and/ or the novices to street life.

Essentially, the reports of a change in community perceptions and reduced rates of CYLWS violence have been largely based on anecdotal information. Further, although baselines on violence and community attitudes towards CYLWS were established for the UN General Comment project, along with endline targets, the sampling exercise represented a small subset of the project communities. The question that arises, therefore, pertains to the extent to which the community care interventions have effectively contributed towards improved attitudes and reduced violence towards CYLWS. Indeed, although there have been reports of positive results, they are largely individualised and anecdotal, and thereby, should not be generalised.

Finding 6: To the extent that the project has fostered a network of like-minded individuals to facilitate community care to CYLWS, there has been evidence to show that some community champions have assumed ownership of the expected project results.

The Community Care project has established networks of community champions across the six project cities by convening community volunteers with an interest in the well-being of CYLWS. While it

was anticipated that the network would contribute towards working exchanges among network members, the strength of the individual networks was not necessarily foreseen. As indicated in Finding 4, for example, network members were keen to continue their meetings during the COVID-19 restrictions, to facilitate informational exchanges on

> *We created our own stock group, VICOBA, which we use to discuss how we can improve our income and help these children*
>
> Source: Consultation with community champion, Mwanza

personal experiences during the community care interventions. Conceivably, these exchanges would have better enabled the community champions to address the emergent challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Of further interest, however, the establishment of the networks led to village community banking (VICOBA) within some networks. VICOBA is a non-traditional form of money-lending that is established at the community level to facilitate community access to microfinance. Consequently, there has been evidence of the establishment of VICOBA in at least one project city, to address the financial needs of the network membership. As a result, further to their ex-changes on the situation of CYLWS, the network members have discussed how the collated funds could be used to assist street-connected young persons in their area. At the surface level, this discussion could be interpreted as being within the context of the role of the community champions, namely, to provide first-level care to CYLWS. Conversely, these discussions also point to the emergence of a sense of ownership within the network for the expected intervention results. In effect, some community champions have committed to supporting the well-being of CYLWS, by investing in their self-reliance and street exit.

Finding 7: While it is debatable whether the responsiveness of CYLWS to the community champions is solely attributable to the Community Care project, the community care interventions have supported productive exchanges between the community champions and street-connected young

persons to improve the street experience and support street exit.

The observed interaction between the community champions and CYLWS has ranged from the provision of a safe space for the young persons to share their life experiences and/ or seek temporary accommodation, to the provision of regular meals without any expectation of payment.

Former street-connected young persons have emphasised the level of distrust they have had for persons on the streets before being rescued (see textbox).

> *I trusted only my brother when we were together on the streets*
>
> *I didn't trust anyone … as I saw that I am not loved by people*
>
> *I did not trust anyone*
>
> *I trusted my friend*
>
> *I did not trust anybody … I was only staying alone*
>
> Source: Consultations with former CYLWS, Mwanza

Yet, the engagement between the community champions and CYLWS has highlighted examples of positive relations that have developed between both parties. Of significance, this interchange can be viewed as a contribution towards improvement in the street experience of the young persons.

Notably, a major factor that has informed the pre-selection of community champions has been demonstrated evidence of providing free supporting services to CYLWS to ensure their well-being (see sub-Section 3.2). Indeed, this level of engagement preceded the involvement of the community champions in the Community Care project. It raises a question of whether the nature of the interaction between the community champions and the young persons can be attributed to the project intervention.

Of relevance, therefore, consultations with community champions have indicated that their project involvement enhanced their capacity to effectively engage with CYLWS. As a result, there has been a consistent increase in case referrals over the project cycle (see Finding 1), as well as effective street exit. To illustrate, with the exception of the results achieved in two project cities (Arusha and

Mbeya), the project targets for family reunification, followed by reintegration, were surpassed in four cities (see Exhibit 3).
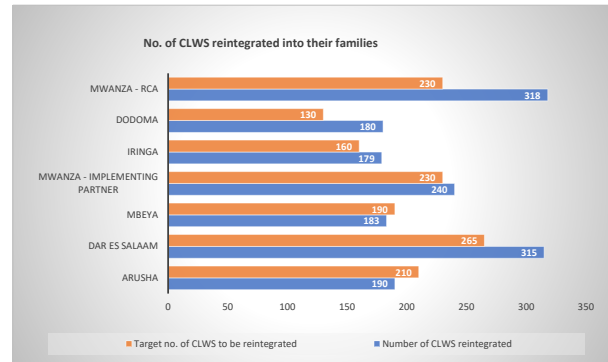

Exhibit 3 Family reintegration of CLWS

4.5   Efficiency

In order to measure evidence of efficient project implementation, the analysis focused on the extent to which project resources were converted into anticipated results using economic means. The objective was to determine whether the approaches that were used contributed towards anticipated results achievement or impeded this process. In this respect, the analysis has indicated that **while the community champions have supported enhanced community care for street-connected young persons, at times they have not referred cases to the implementing partners for follow-up. By implication, this has led to a risk of reduced project effectiveness**.

Finding 8: The provision of follow-up support to the community champions has contributed towards enhanced community care for CYLWS, with a focus on efficient practice. The results pathway has been impeded, however, by the non-referral of emergent cases by the community champions, in some instances, to initiate follow-up action by the implementing partners.

The role of the community champions in facilitating the Community Care project has been supported by regular supervision visits that have been conducted during street outreach by the implementing partner organisations (see Finding 1). On the one hand, the implementing partners have used these visits to monitor progress towards the achievement of target results, namely, the facilitation of first-level

community care and case referrals, and community awareness-raising on the situation of CYLWS. On the other hand, the visits have allowed the implementing partners to provide coaching for effective interventions by the community champions. Of note, the visits target community champions who are based in a permanent location, such as a stall or a security booth, as opposed to those who engage in mobile income-generating activities (e.g. mobile street vending).

Consultations with some community champions have indicated that the supervision visits have complemented the formal training they received to perform their role. The community champions have noted, in particular, that the visits motivate them, as they demonstrate the interest of the

> *The visit is so helpful because I continue to learn how I should take care of the children*
>
> Source: Consultation with community champion, Mwanza

implementing partners in the well-being of CYLWS. It is concerning, therefore, that reports from some implementing partners have identified a less than consistent tendency by some community champions to make case referrals as expected. By implication, the non-referral of cases contributes towards reduced project effectiveness, insofar as it does not support improvement in the situation of CYLWS, including the possibility of street exit. While it is possible that reduced interest by community champions in the project has contributed to the lower referral rate, it is equally likely that the cost of telephone communication with the implementing partners, combined with the lack of upfront provision and/ or reimbursement of the same, has led to this situation (see Finding 2). It follows, that compensation for basic implementation costs is a major determinant of increased efficiency during project implementation, as a contribution towards anticipated project effectiveness.

4.6 Gender

Although gender was not identified as an area of focus within the ToR, it has been addressed during the analysis as a cross-cutting theme that has implications for results achievement. The gender criterion was measured, therefore, as the extent to which the project has ensured gender equality by eliminating discrimination based on sex. Importantly, gender responds to its social and cultural environment, and as such is not binary. [10] The definition of gender that has been used in the analysis, however, accords with the definition that has been used during project implementation, specifically, the male-female binary. Relatedly, the analysis has shown that **gender was not used to inform the selection of community champions. Nevertheless, the gender criterion has the potential to influence the interchange between the community champions and CYLWS.**

Finding 9: While gender has not been included among the selection criteria for community champions, it has had potential implications for the nature of their collaboration with street-connected young persons.

Given the emphasis on increased outreach to street-connected young persons to support a change in their circumstances, and to communities, to raise awareness of CYLWS, gender has not been a central criterion for the selection of community champions. Of interest, however, consultations with the implementing partners and the community champions themselves have indicated that there are more women than men within the peer networks.

From a pragmatic standpoint, it is more important for the implementing partners to have a large network of community champions to initiate immediate first-level response to CYLWS, than it is for the community champions to represent a particular gender group. It is worth noting though, that it has been easier to locate boys and young men who live and work on the street,[11] than it has been to locate girls and young women in this environment. The question that emerges, therefore, is whether street-connected boys and young men are more responsive to female

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[10] Kennelly, I., Merz, S., and Lorber, J. 2001. What is gender? *American Sociological Review*, 66(4), p.598.

[11] See Final Report, dated July 27, 2021, Evaluation of 'Advocating for the Implementation of UN General Comment to Change Lives of Tanzanian Street Children,' Finding 13 (pp. 24-25)

(as opposed to male) community champions or whether there is no difference in the level of responsiveness. It is equally important to explore this consideration in a similar analysis of the responsiveness of street-connected girls and young women to community champions from each gender group. Indeed, the preference of the young persons would be critical for informing future community care interventions, including the selection process for community champions.

4.7   Sustainability

The sustainability criterion was measured as the extent to which the emergent results of the project are likely to continue beyond the funded period. Given the focal areas of interest that have been specified within the ToR, the analysis has specifically considered results sustainability relative to project impact. Consequently, the results of the analysis have indicated that **the positive collaboration between the implementing partners and the community champions has created scope for further collaboration beyond the expiration of donor funding. While the lack of funding does not erase the expectations of the community champions regarding reimbursement, it does not negate the efforts of some community champions to take ownership of results achievement**.

Finding 10: While the expiration of project funding has limited the capacity for the implementing partners to engage the community champions on similar terms as during the project lifecycle, this has not negated the potential for ongoing collaboration between both parties, and the continuity of the community care interventions.

As an essential component of a larger donor-funded project, the Community Care project has benefitted from financial allocations for its community care interventions. To illustrate, the implementing partners have had access to limited project funding to reimburse the travel costs incurred by the community champions to participate in mandatory trainings; meetings; and scheduled events, as applicable. Community champions who have provided meals to street-connected children have also received some funding to replenish their supplies for ongoing service delivery to the young persons. Given the end of the funded project cycle, however, the implementing partners have been faced with a reduced capacity for reimbursing unbudgeted implementation costs. The community champions, in turn, have had limited resources to support their community care interventions.

Yet, some of the services that have been provided by the community champions, such as the identification of CYLWS and/ or facilitating public spaces for their nighttime accommodation, have negligible costs. It is likely, therefore, that these services will continue beyond the funded project timeframe. Further, as the project has provided guidelines for first level response by community champions, including case referrals to the implementing partners or local government, there is potential for continuity.

Importantly, therefore, the implementing partners have indicated that they will continue to collaborate with the community champions beyond the project end date, given the general success of their project collaborations. It stands to reason though, that the community champions will maintain their reimbursement expectations during the new collaborations. As some community champions have assumed responsibility for results ownership, however, (see Finding 6) there is potential for a continued financial investment by networks of community champions in the well-being of CYLWS.

5. Conclusions, Recommendations and Lessons learned

5.1 Conclusions

The Community Care project has presented a feasible approach for engaging community volunteers to support immediate intervention into the situation of CYLWS, followed by specialist follow-up. Further, the opportunity afforded the community champions to access skills; knowledge; and coaching to enhance their intervention response, is an example of good practice. The peer networks that have been established through the project have equally allowed the community champions to exchange experiences and mutually troubleshoot the challenges they face in facilitating first-level community care. This interchange has supported the refinement of the community care interventions, to maximise the achievement of expected project results.

Undoubtedly, the facilitation of the community care interventions has been challenged by the limited availability of financial resources to meet basic implementation costs incurred by the community champions. While this limitation impeded the performance of some community champions, as illustrated by the non-referral of CYLWS cases for further action, it also contributed to an emergent sense of results ownership within some peer networks. Notably, the emphasis has been on pooling financial resources within the network through the VICOBA system, for use in supporting self-reliance and/ or street exit by CYLWS. By default, the use of VICOBA to facilitate these outcomes is another example of good practice that has emerged from the project.

A summary of the main conclusions of the analysis is presented in the sub-Sections below, in alignment with the core criteria that were explored.

5.1.1 Relevance

The Community Care project has been relevant for facilitating first-level interventions at the local level, to address the situation of street connected young persons. While project implementation has contributed to the convening of a network of community volunteers, the approach to implementation has not always met their expectations for financial compensation **(Linked to Finding #1 and #2)**.

5.1.2 Effectiveness

Project implementation has demonstrated good practice by contributing to built-capacities among the community champions for addressing the needs of CYLWS, including the need for community recognition of their rights. The street-connected young persons have further gained access to supporting services to become self-reliant and/ or facilitate street exit **(Linked to Finding #3 and #4)**.

5.1.3 Impact

The community care interventions have supported positive interchange between the community champions and street-connected young persons, to address the challenges of the street experience. As there is evidence of continued hostility and violence towards CYLWS, however, the impact of the project on facilitating a change in community perceptions has been largely based on anecdotal evidence and is, therefore, a work in progress **(Linked to Finding #5; #6 and #7)**.

5.1.4 Efficiency

In spite of the actions that have contributed towards efficient project implementation, in particular the combination of training and follow-on coaching, the community care interventions have been challenged by resource limitations that have resulted in the non-referral of cases by some community champions **(Linked to Finding #8)**.

5.1.5 Gender

Although it was not used as a criterion for the selection of community champions, gender has had the capacity to influence the quality of the collaboration between the community champions and CYLWS **(Linked to Finding #9)**.

5.1.6 Sustainability

In spite of the challenges of limited project funding, the Community Care project has generated sufficient stakeholder interest and successful results, creating potential for collaboration between the implementing partners and the community champions beyond the project timeframe **(Linked to Finding #10)**.

5.2 Recommendations

The recommendations that are provided in this sub-Section have been directly informed by the emergent results and conclusions of the analysis. Given the end of the project cycle, they are presented as guidelines to inform future similar projects by RCA and/ or the implementing partners, as well as interventions by other development agencies. In light of this context, the recommendations have been generalised for further consideration and as such, delegate implementation responsibility at the organisational as opposed to individual level, and do not specify a completion timeline or closing criteria. The onus is on each identified organisation to establish a Review Committee, to assess the feasibility of each recommendation and determine next steps (e.g. the development of an action plan).

Recommendation 1: RCA, in collaboration with the implementing partner organisations, should continue to invest in its collaboration with community champions through a standardised process, to inform selection and appointment, and the facilitation of follow-up support for effective implementation **(Related to all findings; High priority)**.

Rationale: The selection and appointment of community champions as collaborative project partners increased the potential for the effective implementation of the Community Care project. With emphasis on process efficiency and results achievement, the collaboration allowed for immediate first-level intervention into the situation of street-connected young persons, to support more targeted intervention through case referrals. The effectiveness of the process has been strongly supported by trainings and follow-up coaching for the community champions, and the formulation of peer networks for sharing knowledge and discussing experiences. As the work of the community champions has facilitated access by CYLWS to services to empower them, it would be worthwhile for the implementation partnership to invest in standardising its approach for easy replication in future projects.

Recommendation 2: It is recommended that RCA, in collaboration with its implementing partners, should budget for the allocation of financial resources to cover the basic costs of project implementation that are likely to be incurred by the community champions **(Related to Findings #2; #4 and #8; High priority)**.

Rationale: To complement the standardisation of its engagement with community champions, it would be important for RCA and its implementing partners to ensure that project proposals include a budget line to address all implementation costs. An emergent limitation of the Community Care project has been its financial limitations and, in particular, the limited capacity for compensating the community champions for basic implementation costs, e.g. telephone credit used during case referrals. On the one hand, it is necessary for organisational project leads to firmly establish the terms of stakeholder engagement, such as the condition of unremunerated service delivery. On the other hand, there is a constant influx of young persons to the streets, which contributes towards emergent situations that frequently require first-level intervention, including case referrals. It would be important, in consequence, for the cost of initial intervention to be addressed as an upfront financial allocation or considered for post-intervention reimbursement. This approach has the potential to

facilitate effective collaboration and motivate the community champions to perform their role as expected, as a contribution towards results achievement.

Recommendation 3: RCA, in collaboration with its implementing partners should actively encourage VICOBA by each network of community champions, to support increased access by members to financial resources and reduced dependence on project funds **(Related to Findings #1; #2; #4; #6; #8 and #10; High priority)**.

Rationale: A common aspect of donor-funded projects is the limited availability of financial resources to address all project costs, in particular, unforeseen implementation costs. While some costs that are likely to be incurred by the community champions can be estimated, it is difficult to gauge some other costs, such as the cost of emergency medical care for CYLWS. The importance of budgeting for unanticipated costs cannot be denied. Yet, the sole reliance on project funding contributes to a sense of dependency by potential funding recipients, with the implication of unfulfilled implementation activities based on a presumption of unremunerated service provision.

Evidence of the use of VICOBA, by at least one network of community champions, has shown that a genuine interest in the well-being of CYLWS is possible at the level of the peer networks. As this development further reflects a potential for results ownership and selfless project engagement by the community champions, it would be worthwhile for this approach to be actively encouraged by the implementing partners. VICOBA within the peer network is not only an example of good practice, but can be used to draw project implementation away from a dependence on external funding.

Recommendation 4: It is recommended that RCA should continue to collaborate with its implementing partners to conduct large-scale empirical research on the contribution of community awareness-raising on CYLWS, as facilitated by community champions, to changed attitudes; perceptions; and violence towards street-connected young persons **(Related to Finding #5; High priority)**.

Rationale: As the Community Care project is a segment of the larger UN General Comment project, it is of importance that the logical framework for the parent project has included baseline values and endline targets to measure changes in community perceptions; attitudes; and violence towards CYLWS. As there is evidence that street-connected young persons are still viewed negatively within communities and are often victims of violence, it would be worthwhile for the implementation partnership to continue to invest in empirical research on this issue. The aim would be to determine the extent to which the community care interventions have contributed effectively to anticipated change. As the baseline sample has represented a small segment of the project communities, it would be equally useful to conduct research of a larger scale. Moreover, the results of the study can be used to inform Recommendation #4 of the 2021 evaluation of the UN General Comment project, namely, the need to develop a strategy and complementary action plan to change community mindsets on CYLWS.

Recommendation 5: RCA, in collaboration with its implementing partners, should conduct an empirical study on the contribution of gender to the effective implementation of the community care interventions **(Related to Findings #3; #7; #9 and #10; High priority)**.

Rationale: As gender is a cross-cutting theme, it has the potential to facilitate or impede results achievement in all areas of project activity. Further, the gender dynamics of the community care interventions indicate that a greater number of female (as opposed to male) community champions have been engaged by the implementing partners. In addition, the community champions interact with more boys and young men who live and work on the street, as opposed to girls and young women, as they are easier to locate. Based on this context, it would be worthwhile for RCA to collaborate with its project partners to conduct an empirical study on the extent to which gender contributes towards results achievement, in relation to the work of the community champions. On one hand, the results of this study can be used to enhance future community care interventions to facilitate expected results. On the other hand, the study can be used to complement initial strategising by RCA to increase its project engagement of street-connected girls and young women, as well as reduce their exposure to violence.

5.3   Lessons learned

The main lessons of the project are:

1. **Voluntary service delivery does not negate the personal expenses that can be incurred during the provision of expected levels of support, as well as care services to address unforeseen issues.** Although the community champions have demonstrated a willingness to facilitate the community care interventions for street-connected young persons on a voluntary basis, they have a justifiable expectation of being compensated for basic implementation expenses.

2. **Anecdotal reports on the impact of community awareness-raising on attitudes towards CYLWS do not provide evidence of successful intervention.** While community champions and street-connected young persons have provided examples and reports of improved relations between community members and CYLWS, there is no empirical evidence of a change in community attitudes; perceptions; and violence towards street-connected young persons.

3. **Limited project funding does not signify a lack of financial capacity to support project implementation and results achievment.** The facilitation of VICOBA by networks of community champions is an example of good practice for the mobilisation of financial resources, to stimulate the achievment of anticipated results.

4. **Built-capacities for enhanced service delivery are not only acquired through formal trainings, but are strengthed through post-training coaching and opportunities for group networking.** The provision of specialised trainings and the facilitation of follow-up coaching and group networking is an example of good practice that contributed towards enhanced community care interventions by the community champions.

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

CONSULTANCY AGREEMENT FOR GENERATING SEPARATE REPORTS ON FIT PERSONS, COMMUNITY CARE PROJECT AND YOUTH IMPACT WITHIN THE DFID/FCDO PROJECT EVALUATION

Introduction:

In addition to the already signed consultancy agreement … for the FCDO project Evaluation. RCA has requested … separate reports focusing on the Fit Persons, and Community Care Interventions. These reports will help to inform RCA continued investments in these interventions.

Specifically, the focus on these areas will be-:

A. Fit Persons Intervention:

The fit persons intervention has been implemented in all the six cities, to provide alternative temporary family-based care for children rescued from the streets. Under this fit persons intervention the consultant will be expected to:

- To look at the process of Fit Persons from identification, screening and assessments, training, placement and then the experience and outcomes for children as well as the follow up by the DSWO and CSOs post placement.

- At each stage to evaluate how effective that was/what worked well and what were the challenges or things they didn't address adequately. It would be important for her to critique it vis a vis the actual guidelines/regulation so looking at what the policy require and how it was and is being implemented to see whether there are any incongruences.

- How many children were placed into fit persons (Aug 2020 to February 2021)

- How many children dropped out from fit persons in the period above– for what reasons?

- How many children are placed in each family at the same time, is there a limit?

- What was the referral point in to fit persons?

  - From the street
  - Courts
  - Abuse case removed from community.
  - Abandoned/dropped at social welfare?
  - Others (Specify)

- How long was each child in the fit persons home before they were reintegrated back home.

- How many children are still at family/community home after final reintegration ?

- How did children experience their time with the fit persons? What did they like the most? What bits did they like the least?

And for those back at home

- What has changed at home for the young person? How safe do they feel?

B. **Community Care Project (Community Champions)**

Community care project is designed to create a network of community champions at main entry points and hotspot areas to provide support, first step in the referral pathway for lone street children arriving in the streets. The Champions are selected due to their voluntary nature of helping children living and working on streets on their localities or place of work. In collaboration with CSOs across the six big cities in Tanzania, the project identified and capacitated community members to act as champions of children on the street. The community champions are expected to implement the following key activities:

- Provide support to children living and working on streets once they alive in cities i.e. listen to them and link with support networks.

- Connect them to our social workers once a child enters the street for the first time.

- Create community awareness on the issues facing children living and working on streets to promote change in attitudes towards street connected children.

- Seek out organizations/individuals who can offer support and receive referrals from the network.

The consultant will be expected to:

- Assess the impact the community care project has made in the surrounding communities- In changing community perception on street connected children, CYLWS violence.

- Evaluate the community care project contribution in the project through CYLWS identification, linkages, and support.

- Evaluate level, relevance, and impact of support the project has provided to the community champions- trainings, coaching, supportive supervision, and coordination meeting (Look into material support vs community champions expectations)

- Assess the impact that community care project has made to children, having people they can trust, improved relationship between children and community members, assess the overall children's perception.

The expected deliverables are-:

1. Separate reports on each of the interventions outlined above covering the focus areas to include best practices, lessons learned, and recommendations.

1. …DURATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

Given that these components are part of the FCDO project evaluation, some aspects of the data collection will happen within the same period. Two members of the consultancy team will return to the field in July 2021, however, for a period of three days to delve deeper into the specific issues that are being addressed on the Fit persons and Community care intreventions. The final reports will be submitted in mid-September, 2021.

1. PROFESSIONAL FEES, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

The total fee for this assignment … includes fees and field expenses.

The consultant will invoice RCA for 50% of the fees on signing this contract, 50% upon submission of the final reports.

2. CONFIDENTIALITY

The engagement will be carried out confidentially. The consultant will neither use, nor appear to use, information acquired during this engagement without the written approval of RCA. The consultant will have to abide by Child Protection Policy of RCA and any of our partner organizations.

3. SAFEGUARDING POLICY

The consultant will abide by the Safeguarding Policy of Railway Children and the partner organizations. Railway Children's Safeguarding Policy is attached as Appendix A and consultants should read and sign the Statement of Commitment, returning it to Railway Children with the signed contract.

4. IN CASE OF BREACH IN CONSULTANCY AGREEMENT

In the circumstances wherein, the consulting organization does not deliver as per the mutually agreed terms and conditions as stated and agreed in this document, Railway Children reserves the right to take appropriate actions in line with the extent of the breach of contract as described below:

Nature of breach Proposed RC action

- If any /many of the assignment objectives remain unaddressed.

- If the consultant has done anything which could reasonably bring Railway Children into disrepute the payment may be withheld and or immediate suspension of the assignment

- It is to be noted that all the communications on the identified breach of contacts shall be strictly in line with professional standards. A decision would be made by logically analyzing the situations and circumstances under which the breach was committed.

5. INSURANCE

The Consultant shall ensure that they have comprehensive health insurance for the duration of the assignment and that the insurance is valid for all activities undertaken during this assignment.

The consultant will be liable for any loss, liability or costs (including reasonable legal costs) incurred by or claimed against Railway Children Africa as a result of any action taken whilst on this assignment that is in breach of RCA's behavioural protocols and or contravenes the law of the land.

6. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

a. All Intellectual Property Rights arising from or in relation to the Engagement will belong to Railway Children Africa, absolutely.

b. The Consultant hereby grants the Railway Children Africa a non-exclusive, perpetual, irrevocable, sub-licensable and transferable licence of those Intellectual Property Rights owned by or licensed to the Consultant and used by the Consultant in performing any or all of the Services for the Charity to enjoy the full benefit of this agreement.

7. STATUS

c. The relationship of the Consultant to the Charity will be that of independent contractor and nothing in this agreement shall render[his/her]an employee, worker, agent or partner of the Charity.

This agreement constitutes a contract for the provision of services and not a contract of employment and accordingly the Consultant shall be fully responsible for and shall indemnify the Charity for and in respect of:

   i. any income tax, National Insurance and Social Security contributions and any other liability, deduction, contribution, assessment or claim arising from or made in connection with the performance of the Services, where such recovery is not prohibited by law. The Consultant shall further indemnify the Charity against all reasonable costs, expenses and any penalty, fine or interest incurred or payable by the Charity in connection with or in consequence of any such liability, deduction, contribution, assessment or claim; and

   ii. any liability arising from any employment-related claim or any claim based on worker status (including reasonable costs and expenses) brought by the Consultant against the Charity arising out of or in connection with the provision of the Services.

d. The Charity may at its option satisfy such indemnity (in whole or in part) by way of deduction from any payments due to the Consultant.

Appendix II: Implementation Partnership

	Organisation/ Agency	Location	Role
1.	Amani Centre for Street Children	Arusha, Tanzania	Implementing Partner
2.	Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Implementing Partner
3.	Caritas	Mbeya, Tanzania	Implementing Partner
4.	Cheka Sana Tanzania	Mwanza, Tanzania	Implementing Partner
5.	Community for Children's Rights	Arusha, Tanzania	Advocacy Partner
6.	Consortium for Street Children	London, United Kingdom	Advocacy Partner
7.	Iringa Development of Youth Disabled and Children Care (IDYDC)	Iringa, Tanzania	Implementing Partner
8.	Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training (KISEDET)	Dodoma, Tanzania	Implementing Partner
9.	Railway Children	Cheshire, United Kingdom	Grant-holder
10.	Railway Children Africa	Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, Tanzania	Implementing Partner Project Management
11.	Tanganyika Law Society	Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, Tanzania	Advocacy Partner
12.	Tanzania Child Rights Forum	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Advocacy Partner

Appendix III: Methodology

Technical Approach and Methods

In response to the specifications of the ToR, this evaluation was theory-based and was executed using a client-approved evaluation matrix. The evaluation was further supported by an inclusive participatory approach; utilisation-focused principles; mixed-methods; and purposive sampling. The rationale for the technical approach is described in the sub-sections that follow.

Theory-based evaluations and the evaluation matrix:

The theory-based approach to evaluation involves structuring the evaluation around the theory of change/ logical framework of the development intervention that is being evaluated. [12] This approach is used to test the theory of change, to better identify the contextual factors, whether positive or negative; that have contributed to emergent results, irrespective of whether these results have been anticipated or unforeseen. The applicability of the theory-based approach to the current evaluation was noted especially by the emphasis of the ToR on generating evidence of expected, as well as unexpected, results.[13] Further, by seeking to identify the contextual factors that contributed towards results achievement, the ToR further justified the need for a theory-based approach.

To support the identification of the contextual factors that contributed to or impeded results achievement, the evaluation matrix was informed by the project theory of change. Further, the evaluation matrix conceptualised the evaluation under the five evaluation criteria that were to be evaluated (relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact; and sustainability), along with other relevant criteria, notably, the cross-cutting theme, gender; lessons learned; and recommendations. By default, therefore, the client-approved evaluation matrix articulated a supporting logic of enquiry to guide data generation and analysis. The definition of each evaluation criterion is provided in Appendix IV, followed by the evaluation matrix in Appendix V. The articulated logic of enquiry comprised the key evaluation questions and sub-questions; data sources; and means of verification. In essence, the evaluation matrix supported the theory-based approach by establishing a process for verifying causal inference.

Of interest, ToR specifications implied that a performance measurement framework, as informed by the results of a project baseline, was established for the UN General Comment project.[14] Yet, the quantitative measures that were outlined in the ToR (sub-Sections 1.2 and 1.3) were not reflected in the project theory of change, and the results chain that comprises the latter was not fully captured in the ToR. Significantly, the identification of the contextual factors that have affected results achievement is highly dependent on a clearly articulated results chain/ theory of change that identifies all anticipated project results. To support this process, the evaluation re-visited the project theory of change to take account of ToR specifications and the project theory of change. The result was a revised logical framework (see Table A1), which was used to inform the evaluation matrix, to accurately reflect the areas in which the project could have produced tangible results.

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[12] Rogers, P., 2007. Theory-based Evaluations: Reflections ten years on. *New Directions for Evaluation*, 114, p.63.
[13] ToR, sub-Section 2.1
[14] ToR, sub-Sections 1.2 and 1.3, and Section 3

Table A1: Logical Framework (Re-visited)

Logical Framework (Re-visited)			
Impact: The rights of CYLWS in Tanzania are respected, through implementation of the UN-GC No. 21 on children in street situations			
Ultimate Project Outcome			
Cycles of intergenerational violence are broken by creating systems that protect CYLWS, and by breaking cycles of behaviour that perpetuate dysfunction and intergenerational violence • 12,465 CYLWS, or at risk of going to the streets, have improved social and emotional well-being • 12,465 CYLWS, or at risk of going to the streets, have improved access to food and education • 2,970 adult family members have improved social and emotional well-being, food and education			
Immediate Outcomes			
Outcome 1: CYLWS establish a secure sense of identity and belonging and respond resiliently in the face of adversity (Sense of self and Behaviours)	**Outcome 2:** CLWS develop strong and healthy relationships with their families (Family relationships)	**Outcome 3:** The authorities apply and enforce the child protection, fit persons, and fostering rules and regulations in ways that protect children's best interests (The system)	**Outcome 4:** Community members and frontline professionals are attuned to CYLWS emotional and practical needs (Mindsets)
Output 1.1: 7,200 CLWS reached through street outreach activities	Output 2.1: 2,100 impoverished families affected by violence are supported to provide a caring and safe environment that can ensure emotional and physical development for at least 8,400 children	Output 3.1: Central and local government create a supportive legal and policy environment for CYLWS	Output 4.1: Community Champions quickly support CYLWS and raise awareness among community members about the causes and impact of children coming to the streets
Output 1.2: 60 youth associations established across Tanzania	Output 2.2: 1,350 supported families are of children from the street	Output 3.2: Social workers, police, magistrates and probation officers empathise with children, know about Attachment and Trauma Theory, and can and do apply the basic concepts with CYLWS	Output 4.2: The media is prepared to tell the story of the lives of CYLWS, and the human and economic impacts on society of not acting to support them
Output 1.3: 1,200 young people receive support to improve their self-esteem and enhance their livelihoods	Output 2.2: 540 supported families are at risk families		Output 4.3: Universities and Institutes of Social Work integrate Trauma and Attachment Theory into their training for social workers
	Output 2.3: 270 families are of children in long term care homes		

Inclusive participatory approach:

As the project was implemented through multiple partnership agreements, the use of an inclusive participatory approach was appropriate for this evaluation. On the one hand, the inclusive participatory approach allows for a pragmatic evaluation, as all categories of relevant project stakeholders are engaged during the development and implementation of the evaluation. The approach draws on the knowledge and experience of the project stakeholders, who become the key informants of the project experience, with emphasis on design, implementation and impact. On the other hand, as the project stakeholders/ key informants have a right to be involved in decision-making that affects them, an inclusive participatory approach is ethical. The overall advantage of this approach, therefore, is the avenue it creates for generating better-quality data, to inform reliable results and appropriate recommendations, thereby increasing the potential for policy uptake of the evaluation results. [15]

Utilisation-focused principles:

By responding to the requirement that this evaluation would have assessed lessons learnt and proposed areas of critical learning, utilisation-focused evaluation principles address the need for an evaluation that is useful to its end-users.[16] It was critical, therefore, to ensure that the evaluation met the expressed needs of its end-users, to support end-user ownership of the evaluation results, including the uptake of recommendations and lessons learned during strategic planning and follow-on programming. As noted in the ToR, this evaluation could be used to not only improve RCA's work, as the main end-user, but also the work of 'others working in this field'.[17] As a contribution to this process, the evaluation was designed to engage all categories of stakeholders who were involved in the design and implementation of the UN General Comment project. Based on the understanding that the end-users are key informants of 'the project story', utilisation-focused principles complement

the inclusive participatory approach, by facilitating an evaluation that is conducted for and by its end-users. Importantly, however, to the extent that the external evaluation team has been responsible for the final analysis of data and the synthesis of results, the evaluation has remained independent and impartial.

Mixed methods:

As ToR specifications, supported by the re-visited logical framework, indicated that the evaluation would have generated qualitative and quantitative data, mixed methods were used, where applicable, to generate results that aligned with the type of data that was generated. The use of mixed methods has the advantage of supporting data triangulation across multiple sources, which creates the potential for increased data accuracy to inform the reliability of the evaluation results.

Purposive sampling:

Purposive sampling was used to achieve the level of rigour that is required for a robust evaluation. The process responded to the diversity that was anticipated across project documentation and stakeholder groups, and was conducted using a sequential approach. Purposive sampling that is based on a sequential approach is structured around the main evaluation criteria and questions, to support greater results accuracy. The rationale for this approach is its capacity to mitigate one of the main limitations of an evaluation, namely, resource scarcity. Specifically, the purposive approach to sampling supports the identification of key informants who are best suited to provide detailed responses to the evaluation questions, to accurately reflect given elements of the project experience. When purposive sampling is supported by a sequential approach, it further allows for additional data generation at any stage of the evaluation, in response to the need for results reliability and completeness.

In the interest of selecting a sample of project cities and sites/ stakeholders within the project cities of

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[15] Guijit, I, 2014. *Participatory Approaches*. Florence: UNICEF.

[16] Patton, M.Q., 2010. *Utilisation-focused evaluation*. 4th edition. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.

[17] ToR, Section 2

focus for the evaluation, the selection criteria were established during the Inception Phase in collaboration with RCA. The project sites were selected based on: i) the city in which the project had been implemented for the longest period of time (Mwanza); ii) the location of the RCA headquarters (Dar es Salaam); iii) the seat of Government (Dodoma); and iv) a city that provided an example of the community care component of the project (Arusha).

Methods

Part 1 of the evaluation was executed over five distinct, but overlapping phases: Phase 1: Inception (3.75 days); Phase 2: Data generation (19 days); Phase 3: Data analysis and results synthesis (8.5 days); Phase 4: Reporting and validation (13.5 days); and Phase 5: Assignment management (0.25 day).

Part 2 of the evaluation was executed over an additional 26 days, comprising: Inception (1.25 days); Data generation (8 days); Data analysis and results synthesis (4.75 days); Reporting and validation (11.25 days); and Assignment management (0.25 day).

A description of each phase of activity is presented in the sub-Sections below.

Inception:

Further to contract signature, the evaluation commenced with a remote Start-Up discussion between the evaluation team and RCA, to allow both parties to gain a better understanding of client expectations and team requirements. This meeting was further used to clarify the evaluation methodology, as well as elements of the ToR, where required. The evaluation team also requested e-copies of all relevant project documents for preliminary review.

Following the Start-Up meeting, the team produced the first draft of the main deliverable of Phase 1, the draft Inception Report (and Work Plan). This report reflected all directives that were outlined within the ToR, and updated specifications that were provided during the Inception Phase. The draft Inception Report and Work Plan was submitted to RCA for internal dissemination and review. Feedback received was used to inform its finalisation, for use as the client-approved guide for the evaluation.

Data generation:

Data generation engaged two methods, an in-depth review of relevant documents and the literature; and key informant consultations. As a result of the travel restrictions that emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic, the team leader for the evaluation engaged in data generation remotely (through the Microsoft Teams platform; electronic mail; and telephone calls), while the local consultants on the team generated the evaluation data through in-country fieldwork.

The selection of potential sources of data, key informants and documents inclusive, was based on purposive sampling using a sequential approach. As required, this approach was also used to facilitate follow-up data collection from additional sources throughout the evaluation.

Desk review:

An in-depth desk review of relevant programme documents and the literature was guided by the key questions and sub-questions of the client-approved evaluation matrix. All available project documents that were relevant to the evaluation were included in the evaluation sample. Where necessary, the team also requested additional documents for in-depth review.

Key informant consultations:

Key informant consultations were facilitated as individual and/ or small group interviews/ focus group discussions. During all consultations, team members and key informants were required to comply with all COVID-19 precautions (use of hand sanitizer; social distancing; etc.). Each consultation was also guided by data generation tools that were tailored to each category of key informant.

The primary and secondary sources of data that were consulted/ engaged during the evaluation are outlined in Table A2.

Table A2: Primary and Secondary Sources of Data :

Data source	Description
Primary sources	Relevant project stakeholders from the following categories: • RCA staff • RC UK staff • Donor agency (FCDO, formerly DFID) • Implementing Partners • Target youth beneficiaries (e.g. street connected youth; young persons in the fit programme; young persons receiving vocational support; etc.) and their families/ relatives • Community members, including fit persons and community champions • Public sector officials (e.g. social welfare officers; Ministry of Health staff • Other relevant stakeholders, as applicable
Secondary sources	Relevant project documents and the literature: • Conceptual documents (project Theory of Change; logical framework; project document; training manual; advocacy plans; etc.) • Project management reports (progress reports; financial reports; internal review reports; results monitoring reports; etc.) • Strategic reports (National and local Policy documents; organisational strategic plans; etc.) • External reviews/ assessments/ evaluations • Other relevant documents

Data analysis and results synthesis:

In order to purposefully influence analysis through cross-validation, to produce credible evaluation findings, the following methods of analysis were used:

- **Descriptive analysis** of the project to understand and describe its main components, including related activities; partnerships; modalities of delivery; etc. Descriptive analysis preceded more interpretative approaches during the evaluation;

- **Content analysis** of relevant documents, the literature, and the notes from key informant consultations, to identify common trends and themes, and patterns for each of the key evaluation issues (as the main units of analysis). Content analysis was also used to flag diverging views and opposite trends, and determine whether there was need for additional data generation. Emerging issues and

trends were synthesised to inform each stage of the reporting process (validation; draft and final evaluation reports);

- **Quantitative analysis** of data on resource use during project design and implementation. Simplified analyses were conducted on all quantitative datasets using spreadsheet software (Microsoft Excel), where applicable, to generate summary statistics. The statistics that were generated were used to develop emergent findings and inform a comparative analysis.

- **Counterfactual analysis:** The analysis of project impact comprised a qualitative and a quantitative component, in response to the establishment of the project counterfactual using both types of data. Quantitative values, as measured at project baseline, constituted the estimate of the quantitative targets that would have

been attained without the project intervention. These baseline values were compared with endline values, as available, to gauge the extent of quantitative project impact. Similarly, perception data generated during key informant consultations were used to estimate the situation that would have been realised, from the perspectives of the key informants, if the intervention had not been implemented. The results of the counterfactual analysis were also used to inform the comparative analysis of emergent evaluation results;

- **Comparative analysis** to examine findings across emerging themes, and to identify good practices and innovative approaches, where applicable, and lessons learnt. Information was organised according to the hypotheses that emerged. The main evaluation findings were generated through this process. Case study vignettes were also developed, where applicable, to document examples of project impact; lessons learned and/or examples of good practice from project design and implementation. Case study vignettes are short, descriptive, summary examples of the effects and workings of programming.18 They vary in length and detail according to the specific example provided and the availability of data. While they are not indicative of the overall project impact, they can provide rich contextual data on a given intervention.

Reporting and validation:

In line with the use of utilisation-focused principles, the initial findings from data generation were shared with RCA following data generation. Consolidated feedback received was used to initiate further data generation, where required, and inform the development of the draft evaluation report.

Using the client-approved report guidelines, as incorporated into the Inception Report and Work Plan, the evaluation team produced a draft evaluation report for review by RCA. The report was submitted to the RCA programme manager for internal dissemination and review. Consolidated feedback on the draft evaluation report was used to inform the production of the final evaluation report.

Assignment management:

To ensure ethical compliance, the evaluation strictly adhered to the RCA Safeguarding Policy in all contact with the target project beneficiaries. Ethical considerations were also applied to emergent issues pertaining to reported cases of abuse or violation of the rights of children and youth who live and work on the streets.

In the interest of quality assurance, the evaluation complied with the international standards of OECD-DAC and the United Nations Evaluation Group. The evaluation team leader also provided regular progress updates to the RCA programme manager throughout the evaluation, and facilitated close collaboration between team members; the project implementing partners, and the advocacy steering group partners. Any emergent incidents that could have implicated the evaluation was reported to the programme manager without delay. The team leader also ensured that no team member used or reproduced any product of the evaluation for personal purposes without the written permission of RCA.

Limitations and mitigation measures:

The evaluation was challenged by four main issues: i) resource limitations; ii) the unavailability of some stakeholders for consultations; iii) the COVID-19 travel restrictions; and iv) the post-evaluation receipt of the project theory of change.

A common issue during most evaluations is the limitation of available resources as a stark contrast to the work that is required during data generation, in particular. It is usually difficult, therefore, to engage all stakeholders who have been involved in a development intervention. Similarly, at times it is not possible to gain access to all documents that were produced during the intervention. The main factors that contribute to resource challenges are

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18 Patton, M. 2001. Qualitative Research and Evaluation Methods. California: Sage Publications.

the limited timeframe that is available for conducting the evaluation; limited human resource capacity on the evaluation team; and a limited evaluation budget. As this limitation was foreseen, the approach to mitigation was incorporated into the evaluation methodology. Specifically, purposive sampling based on a sequential approach was used to identify and select the most appropriate sources of primary and secondary data for engagement during data generation. The sequential approach enhanced this process by allowing data generation to continue throughout the evaluation, as required, to ensure data accuracy and results reliability.

The unavailability of project stakeholders is another common challenge during an evaluation. Competing priorities and/ or emergent issues often make it difficult for project stakeholders to exercise their role key informants during data generation. During the evaluation, some stakeholders at the level of government, as well as within the implementing partner organisations were unavailable for consultation. Purposive sampling was also used to mitigate this limitation, through the selection of alternative stakeholders for consultation, where available. In-depth discussions were also held with those stakeholders who were able to speak at length about their project experience.

As a direct result of the global COVID-19 pandemic, travel restrictions prevented the evaluation team leader from being present in Tanzania to engage in fieldwork and support in-country management of the evaluation team. Remote data generation was used to mitigate the challenge created by the emergent travel restrictions. The process was made possible through the use of the Microsoft Teams platform to facilitate interviews with key informants; as well as electronic mail and telephone calls to allow for informational exchanges. The team leader also used these methods to communicate regularly with the evaluation team in the interest of quality assuring the evaluation process. In accordance with the ToR, regular updates were also provided to the RCA programme manager on the progress of the team, and by extension, the status of the evaluation.

The project theory of change was received after the draft report for Part 1 of the evaluation had been developed. On the one hand, this limitation had possible implications for data generation; data analysis and the evaluation. On the other hand, the alignment of the evaluation with the RCA theory of change and the project logical framework was used to mitigate the risk of an evaluation that did not align with the project objectives, including the target results. As the target outcomes of the project theory of change were not explicitly incorporated into the logical framework, as an additional mitigation measure, they were retrofitted into the evaluation analysis to inform report finalisation.

Appendix IV: Evaluation Criteria

	Evaluation Criteria	Definitions
1.	Relevance	The extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries', global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change
2.	Effectiveness	The extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups
3.	Efficiency	The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way
4.	Cross cutting theme: Gender	The extent to which the intervention achieves gender equality and eliminates all discrimination on the basis of sex
5.	Impact	The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effect
6.	Sustainability	The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue
7.	Lessons learned	Generalisations based on evaluation experiences with projects, programs, or policies that abstract from the specific circumstances to broader situations; frequently, lessons highlight strengths or weaknesses in preparation, design, and implementation that affect performance, outcome, and impact
8.	Recommendations	Proposals aimed at enhancing the effectiveness, quality, or efficiency of a development intervention; at redesigning the objectives; and/or at the reallocation of resources

Source:

- OECD DAC Network on Development Evaluation, 2019. Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use, #1 - #3; #5 - #6

- UNDG RBM Handbook 2009 (last modified 2019), #4

- OECD DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-based Management, #7 - #8

Appendix V: Evaluation Matrix

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS

1.0 Relevance	1.1 What is the relevance of the project to the identified needs and priorities of its main stakeholders?	1.1.1 How responsive has the project been to the needs of its target beneficiaries?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Evidence of alignment between project objectives expressed need of target beneficiaries
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

1.0 Relevance		1.1.2 In what way has the project been relevant to the organisational goals and priorities of its implementing partners?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Evidence of alignment between project objectives and organisational goals/ priorities of implementing partners
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

1.0 Relevance		1.1.3 What evidence is there to indicate that the project has been relevant to the strategic priorities of the donor agency?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Evidence of alignment between project objectives and RC UK strategic priorities
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

1.0 Relevance		1.1.4 How has the project responded to the priorities of stakeholder agencies at the local/ regional/ national levels?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - RCA
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Evidence of alignment between project objectives and priorities of stakeholder agencies
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS

2.0 Effectiveness[19]	2.1 To what extent has the project achieved its target outcomes?	2.1.1 What evidence is there to indicate that CYLWS:
		- have developed a secure sense of identity and belonging?
		- respond resiliently in the face of adversity?
		(Immediate Outcome 1)
			▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ 7,200 CLWS reached through street outreach activities
					▪ 60 youth associations established across Tanzania
					▪ 1,200 young people receive support to improve their self-esteem and enhance their livelihoods
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

2.0 Effectiveness		2.1.2 How has the project enabled CLWS to develop strong and healthy relationships with their families? (Immediate Outcome 2)	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ 2,100 impoverished families affected by violence are supported to provide a caring and safe environment that can ensure emotional and physical development for at least 8,400 children
					▪ 1,350 supported families are of children from the street
					▪ 540 supported families are at risk families
					▪ 270 families are of children in long term care homes
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

2.0 Effectiveness		2.1.3 What evidence is there to show that the authorities have applied and enforced the child protection, fit persons, and fostering rules and regulations to protect children's best interests? (Immediate Outcome 3)	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Central and local government create a supportive legal and policy environment for CYLWS
					▪ Social workers, police, magistrates and probation officers empathise with children, know about Attachment and Trauma Theory, and can and do apply the basic concepts with CYLWS
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

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[19] The effectiveness criterion will be used to examine results at the level of project outcomes only. Higher level results will be examined under the impact criterion.

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS

2.0 Effectiveness		2.1.4 In what ways have community members and frontline professionals become attuned to the emotional and practical needs of CYLWS? (Immediate Outcome 4)	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Community Champions quickly support CYLWS and raise awareness among community members about the causes and impact of children coming to the streets
					▪ The media is prepared to tell the story of the lives of CYLWS, and the human and economic impacts on society of not acting to support them
					▪ Universities and Institutes of Social Work integrate Trauma and Attachment Theory into their training for social workers
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

2.0 Effectiveness		2.1.5 What evidence is there to demonstrate that the project has:
		- broken cycles of intergenerational poverty by creating systems that protect CYLWS
		- broken cycles of behaviour that perpetuate dysfunction and intergenerational violence? (Ultimate Project Outcome)
			▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ 12,465 CYLWS, or at risk of going to the streets, have improved social and emotional well-being
					▪ 12,465 CYLWS, or at risk of going to the streets, have improved access to food and education
					▪ 2,970 adult family members have improved social and emotional well-being, food and education
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS

2.0 Effectiveness	2.2 To what extent has the project generated unexpected outcomes?	2.2.1 What are the main factors that have contributed to outcomes achievement?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Reported factors (strengths/ opportunities / strategies/ tools) that have contributed to project outcomes:
					  - Internal/ organisational factors
					  - External/ environmental factors
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

2.0 Effectiveness		2.2.2 What were the main challenges to outcomes achievement?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Reported challenges (weaknesses/ threats) to outcomes achievement
					  - Internal/ organisational challenges
					  - External/ environmental challenges
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

2.0 Effectiveness		2.2.3 What evidence is there of unforeseen project outcomes?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Reported evidence of unforeseen project outcomes
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
2.0 Effectiveness		2.2.4 How did the project address outcomes that were unexpected but positive?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Reported measures taken to address positive but unexpected project outcomes ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
2.0 Effectiveness		2.2.5 How did the project mitigate its unexpected challenges?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Reported measures taken to mitigate unexpected project challenges (weaknesses/ threats) ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
3.0 Efficiency	3.1 To what extent has the project been managed efficiently?	3.1.1 What evidence is there of the efficient use of project resources (time; human resources; material resources; financial resources; etc.) during project implementation?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Financial reports ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of: - Adequate/ realistic / appropriate allocation of project resources (human; time; financial; material) - Timely dissemination of required project resources - Use of internationally approved procedures for project management, including financial management; results monitoring; troubleshooting; etc.	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
					- Timely implementation and completion of project activities - Timely disbursement and receipt of financial resources - Key informant perceptions	
3.0 Efficiency		3.1.2 How has the project provided value for money?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Financial reports ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of use of indicators for monitoring delivery of value for money ▪ Evidence of achievement of intended outcomes ▪ Cost of inputs/ resources relative to outputs ▪ Capacity to produce quality outputs at least cost ▪ Capacity to produce quality outputs on time and within budget ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
3.0 Efficiency	3.2 To what extent has the project design been realistic?	3.2.1 How has the overall project design enhanced the capacity for results achievement?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of contribution of project design (strategy/ structure/ tools) to results achievement: - Evidence of design strengths - Evidence of opportunities created for enhanced results achievement (e.g. surpassing of project targets; increased rate of behavioural change; etc.) ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
3.0 Efficiency		3.2.2 In what way has the overall project design impeded the capacity for results achievement?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: 　- Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) 　- Community members/ Business owners/ Educators 　- Implementing partners 　- RCA 　- RC UK ▪ Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: ▪ Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Reported challenges to results achievement created by overall project design (strategy/ structure/ tools): 　- Evidence of design weaknesses and threats (e.g. delayed results achievement; lo evidence of behavioural change; low evidence of policy formulation/ uptake; etc.) ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: 　- Descriptive analysis 　- Content analysis 　- Quantitative analysis 　- Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
3.0 Efficiency		3.2.3 What evidence is there to show that the objectives of the project have remained valid?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: 　- Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) 　- Community members/ Business owners/ Educators 　- Implementing partners 　- RCA 　- RC UK 　- Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: 　- Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of: 　- Non-implementation of UN-GC No. 21 on children in street situations 　- Non-enforcement of the child protection, fit persons, and fostering rules and regulations to protect children's interests 　- Statistical growth/ unchanged statistics on street entry of children/ young persons 　- Ongoing inter-generational poverty and behaviours that perpetuate dysfunction and intergenerational violence 　- Negative mindset by community members and frontline professionals on CYLWS ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: 　- Descriptive analysis 　- Content analysis 　- Quantitative analysis 　- Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
3.0 Efficiency	3.3 How has results achievement been affected by differences in strategies/ approaches across the project cities?	3.3.1 What are the main differences in project strategies across the project cities?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Reported differences in project design and implementation across the project cities ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
3.0 Efficiency		3.3.2 What evidence is there to indicate that project strategies and activities have been consistent with the target project results across cities?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of alignment between project strategies/ activities and: - Improved social and emotional well-being for CYLWS/ At-risk of street entry - Improved access to food and education by CYLWS/ At-risk of street entry - Improved social and emotional well-being for Adult family members of CYLWS/ At-risk of street entry - Improved access to food and education by Adult family members of CYLWS/ At-risk of street entry - Creating a sense of self and resilient behaviours among CYLWS/ At-risk of street entry - Support for CLWS to develop strong and healthy relationships with their families - Advocating that authorities apply and enforce the child	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
					protection, fit persons, and fostering rules and regulations, in ways that protect children's best interests - Changed mindsets among community members / frontline professionals about the emotional and practical needs of CYLWS ▪ Key informant perceptions	

3.0 Efficiency	3.4 To what extent can project results be attributed to a collaborative approach among its stakeholder agencies?	3.4.1 In what ways have project stakeholders/ implementation partners collaborated to support the achievement of target results?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			▪ Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				▪ Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Reported examples of collaboration among project stakeholders and/ or implementation partners to support results achievement
					  - Evidence of knowledge exchange/ technical advisory
					  - Evidence of funding support
					  - Evidence of collaboration for advocacy
					  - Etc.
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

3.0 Efficiency		3.4.2 What evidence is there to indicate whether project activities overlapped/ duplicated interventions funded by other agencies?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			▪ Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				▪ Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Reported examples of duplicated project activities across stakeholder organisations
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
4.0 Cross-cutting theme: Gender	4.1 What evidence is there to show that the project has been gender responsive?	4.1.1 How have gender equality considerations been integrated into project design and implementation?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of the development and implementation of a gender equality strategy/ plan/policy based on contextual data and analysis at the local/ regional/ national level ▪ Evidence of the allocation of human and financial resources to gender integration at the levels of project coordination and implementation ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
5.0 Impact	5.1 What progress has the project made towards the achievement of its overall impact?	5.1.1 How has the project contributed towards the implementation of UN-GC No. 21 on children in street situations?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of advocacy for policy and legislation at local/ regional/ national levels ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
5.0 Impact		5.1.2 In what way has the project contributed towards respect for the rights of CYLWS?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of: - Changed mindsets towards CYLWS at the local/ regional/ national levels - Increased service provision to CYLWS at the local/ regional - Implementation of national policies/ legislation on the rights of CYLWS ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
5.0 Impact		5.1.3 What have been the main challenges to the achievement of the project impact?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Reported challenges (weaknesses/ threats) to impact achievement - Internal/ organisational challenges - External/ environmental challenges ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
5.0 Impact		5.1.4 What evidence is there of an unintended project impact, whether positive or negative and how has it been addressed?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Reported evidence of unintended project impact ▪ Factors contributing to positive unintended project impact - Internal/ organisational factors/ strengths/ opportunities - External/ environmental strengths/ opportunities ▪ Factors contributing to negative unintended project impact: - Internal/ organisational factors/ weaknesses/ threats - External/ environmental weaknesses/ threats ▪ Reported measures taken to build on unintended positive project impact ▪ Reported measures taken to mitigate unintended negative project impact ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS

6.0 Sustainability	6.1 To what extent have effective steps been taken to ensure that the net benefits of the project are sustainable?	6.1.1 What evidence is there of the successful implementation of an exit/ sustainability strategy to phase-out funded project activities?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Evidence of:
					  - Incorporation of exit/sustainability strategy into project design
					  - Results ownership by implementing partners
					  - Strategic planning for continuity of project activities by implementing partners
					  - Efforts to phase-out funded project activities
					  - Strategic planning for providing supporting services to project beneficiaries
					  - Advocacy for results ownership by local/regional/national government
					  - Results ownership by target beneficiaries
					  - Sourcing of resources for continuation of service provision to target beneficiaries
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

6.0 Sustainability		6.1.2 In what ways have the implementing partners supported target project beneficiaries to take ownership of results sustainability?	▪ Strategic documents
			▪ Conceptual documents
			▪ Progress monitoring reports
			▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations
			▪ Consultations with key informants:
			  - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians)
			  - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators
			  - Implementing partners
			  - RCA
			  - RC UK
			  - Stakeholder organisations
				▪ Review of relevant documents
				▪ Consultations with key informants:
				  - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)
					▪ Evidence of efforts to phase-out funded project activities
					▪ Evidence of support for :
					  - Skills development
					  - Employment
					  - Entrepreneurship
					  - Housing
					  - Accessing government services
					  - Family reunification
					  - Community reengagement
					  - Accessing civil society support services
					▪ Key informant perceptions
						▪ Desk review, including:
						  - Descriptive analysis
						  - Content analysis
						  - Quantitative analysis
						  - Comparative analysis
						▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
6.0 Sustainability		6.1.3 What evidence is there to show that the target beneficiaries have taken steps towards sustaining the benefits of the project?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of: - Skills development - Employment - Entrepreneurship - Housing access - Accessing of government services - Family reunification - Community reengagement - Accessing of civil society support services ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
6.0 Sustainability		6.1.4 What are the main challenges to results sustainability at the level of the target beneficiaries?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Expressed challenges to sustaining project benefits ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
6.0 Sustainability		6.1.5 What evidence is there of steps that have been taken to minimise the challenges faced by target beneficiaries in relation to results sustainability?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote)	▪ Evidence of support for : - Skills development - Employment - Entrepreneurship - Housing - Accessing government services - Family reunification - Community reengagement - Accessing civil society support services ▪ Commitment by government/ civil society/ to support: - Implementation of relevant policies	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations

RELEVANT EVALUATION CRITERIA	KEY QUESTIONS	SPECIFIC SUB-QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/TOOLS	INDICATORS/ SUCCESS STANDARDS	METHODS FOR DATA ANALYSIS
					- Time-specific project continuity - Service provision - Results sustainability ▪ Key informant perceptions	
7.0 Lessons learned	7.1 What are the emergent lessons of the project?	7.1.1 What are the elements of the project that have worked well?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote) ▪ Synthesis of results of data analysis	▪ Evidence of: - Best practices - Innovation ▪ Major factors positively influencing results achievement ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
7.0 Lessons learned		7.1.2 What are the project elements that need to be strengthened in future projects?	▪ Strategic documents ▪ Conceptual documents ▪ Progress monitoring reports ▪ Assessments/ Reviews/Evaluations ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Target beneficiaries (CYLWS; At-risk children and youths; Family members/ Relatives/ Guardians) - Community members/ Business owners/ Educators - Implementing partners - RCA - RC UK - Stakeholder organisations ▪ Main findings	▪ Review of relevant documents ▪ Consultations with key informants: - Interviews (individual/ small group/ in-person/ remote) ▪ Synthesis of results of data analysis	▪ Evidence of: - Areas for improvement ▪ Factors impeding results achievement ▪ Key informant perceptions	▪ Desk review, including: - Descriptive analysis - Content analysis - Quantitative analysis - Comparative analysis ▪ Key informant consultations
8.0 Recommendations	8.1 What are the main recommendations that have been generated from this project?	8.1.1 How can the results and lessons of the project be used to enhance RCA's programming?	▪ Main findings ▪ Lessons learned	▪ Synthesis of results of data analysis	▪ Emergent recommendations from main findings and lessons learned	▪ Results synthesis

Appendix VI: List of Documents Reviewed

1. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 20 Quarter 4

2. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 21 Quarter 2

3. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 18 Quarter 3

4. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 19 Quarter 3

5. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 18 Quarter 4

6. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 19 Quarter 4

7. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 19 Quarter 2

8. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 20 Quarter 2

9. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 21 Quarter 1

10. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 20 Quarter 3

11. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 21 Quarter 2

12. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 19 Quarter 1

13. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 21 Quarter 1

14. Amani Centre for Street Children, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project – Quarterly Progress Report for FY 20 Quarter 1

15. Annual Planning Workshop – Aid Direct Implementing Partners 9th to 11th April, 2018

16. Association Model Training and Facilitation Manual

17. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 19 Quarter 2

18. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 20 Quarter 3

19. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 20 Quarter 1

20. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 19 Quarter 3

21. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 19 Quarter 2

22. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 20 Quarter 4

23. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 20 Quarter 1

24. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 20 Quarter 3

25. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 21 Quarter 2

26. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 18 Quarter 3

27. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 19 Quarter 1

28. Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth Trust, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 18 Quarter 4

29. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 18 Quarter 2

30. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 20 Quarter 2

31. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 20 Quarter 4

32. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 21 Quarter 2

33. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 20 Quarter 3

34. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 19 Quarter 4

35. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 19 Quarter 1

36. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 19 Quarter 3

37. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 21 Quarter 1

38. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 18 Quarter 3

39. Cheka Sana Tanzania, USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project: Quarterly Progress Report, FY 19 Quarter 3

40. Child Protection Manual, Tanzania Mainland Facilitator's Guide – Module 22: Social Welfare Officers and FIT Persons

41. Child Protection Manual, Tanzania Mainland Participant's Handbook – Module 22: Social Welfare Officers and FIT Persons

42. Consortium for Street Children, DFID Aid Direct Project, Partner : Quarterly Progress Report for Year 3, Quarter 1, April – June 2020

43. Consortium for Street Children, DFID Aid Direct Project, Partner : Quarterly Progress Report for Year 1, Quarter 4, January – March 2019

44. DFID Achievements from April 2018 to March 2021

45. DFID Project RCA Kivuko Quarterly Progress Report for FY 2019-20 Quarter 1

46. DFID Project RCA Kivuko Quarterly Progress Report for FY 2019-20 Quarter 2

47. FCDO/DFID Rapid Response Project Report, RCA Kivuko Final Rapid Response Project Report for August 2020 – February 2021

48. FIT Person Guideline with COVID-19 Update

49. FP Form No. 1 – Application to be a FIT Person

50. Impact Application KWNY-WNLL-VQ, Advocating for the Implementation of UN General Comment to Change Lives of Tanzania Street Children

51. Impact Grant KWNY-WNLL-VQ, Railway Children, Advocating for the Implementation of UN General Comment to Change Lives of Tanzania Street Children, Report 8, 01 January to 31 March 2020

52. KWNY-WNLL-VQ Logframe

53. KWNY-WNLL-VQ, Railway Children, Advocating for the Implementation of UN General Comment to Change Lives of Tanzania Street Children, Impact Report 12 of 14, 01 January to 31 March 2020

54. Partnership Agreement between Railway Children Africa and Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth

55. PowerPoint Presentation, Child Protection Manual – Tanzania Mainland Facilitator's Guide – Module 22: Social Welfare Officers and FIT Persons

56. Project Evaluation Report: Community Reintegration of Children and Youths Living on the Streets of Mwanza

57. Railway Children – DFID Delivery Chain Map

58. Railway Children Africa Kivuko Project, Quarterly Report, January – March 2019

59. Railway Children Africa Kivuko Project, Quarterly Report, October – December 2018

60. RCA Five Year Strategy June 2017 – May 2020

61. RCA Kivuko DFID/FCDO Project, Quarterly Progress Report for FY 2020-21, Quarter 4, January – March 2021

62. RCA Kivuko DFID/FCDO Project, Quarterly Progress Report for FY 2019-20, Quarter 4, January – March 2020

63. RCA Kivuko DFID/FCDO Project, Quarterly Progress Report for FY 2020-21, Quarter 2, July – September 2020

64. RCA Kivuko DFID/FCDO Project, Quarterly Progress Report for FY 2020-21, Quarter 2, October – December 2020

65. RCA Kivuko DFID/FCDO Project, Quarterly Progress Report for FY 2020-21, Quarter 4, April – June 2020

66. RCA Kivuko Fit Person Workstream, Project End Report, 1st August 2020 – February 2021

67. RCA Theory of Change

68. Responsibilities of Trusted Persons (Fit Persons)

69. Standard Operating Procedures for Case Management of Youth Living on the Streets Aged 15 – 19 Using the Youth Association Model Work

70. Technical Brief: USAID Kizazi Kipya, Support for Improved and Expanded Services for Children and Youth Living and Working on the Streets, May 2018

71. UK Aid Direct Annual Review – Year 1

72. United Nations General Comment 21 (General Comment No. 21 (2017) on Children in Street Situations | CSC (streetchildren.org))

73. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (OHCHR | Convention on the Rights of the Child)

74. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for Quarter 1 -FY 20

75. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 19 Quarter 4

76. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 19 Quarter 2

77. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 20 - Q2 Implementation Report

78. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 20 Quarter 4

79. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 21 – 1, Summary Report December 2020

80. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 19 Quarter 3

81. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 20 Quarter 3

82. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 18 Quarter 4

83. USAID Kizazi Kipya and DFID Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 19 Quarter 1

84. USAID Kizazi Kipya Project, CSO Quarterly Progress Report for FY 18 Quarter 3

Appendix VII: Key Informants Consulted

PART II

Community Champions

SURNAME, First name	Title - Affiliation	Sex	Method of Consultation
MWANZA			
ADAM, Shakira	Food Vendor	Female	Focus group discussion
AMOS, Magesa	Petty Businesswoman	Female	Focus group discussion
CHAMA, Schola	Food vendor	Male	Focus group discussion
DAUD, Emmanuel	Bus stand Secretary	Male	Focus group discussion
ISSA, Khadua	Food vendor	Male	Focus group discussion
JOCHA, Mussa	Entrepreneur	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
JOHN, Anafides	Fruit Vendor	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
JOSEPH, Grace	Juice Vendor	Female	Individual interview (Remote)
KAJUJU, Bahati	Businessman	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
KAMUGISHA, Daniel	Fisherman	Male	Focus group discussion
KAZANA, Exavely	Security Guard	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
KAZUMBA. Agnes	Food Vendor	Female	Individual interview (Remote)
KAZUNGU, Elias	Small Entrepreneur	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
KOMBO, Jovina	Food Vendor	Female	Focus group discussion
LAIZER, Saitoti	Entrepreneur	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
LYATUU, John	Master of Ceremonies/ Disc Jockey	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
MAGOTI, Elias	Guard/ Businessman	Male	Focus group discussion
MANENO, Benjamin	Entrepreneur	Male	Focus group discussion
MANENO, Matoke	Guard	Male	Focus group discussion
MASOLA, Joseph	Shoemaker	Male	Focus group discussion
MATHIAS, Daud	Fishmonger	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
MWAIGOGA, Sheila	Businesswoman	Female	Individual interview (Remote)
MWANAMAZA, Yuster	Food Vendor	Male	Focus group discussion
RASHID, Sweddy	Shoe Shiner	Male	Individual interview (Remote)
RWEGOLO, Bernard	Entrepreneur	Male	Focus group discussion
SAID, Khadija	Entrepreneur	Female	Individual interview (Remote)
SAMBA, Anna	Food Vendor	Female	Individual interview (Remote)
SHALLY, Samson	Entrepreneur	Male	Individual interview (Remote)

(Former) Street-connected children

SURNAME, First name	Age	Sex	Method of Consultation
MWANZA			
PAULO, Mathias	10	Male	Focus group discussion
PAULO, Kelvin	12	Male	Focus group discussion
MASALU, Lucia	11	Female	Focus group discussion
JOHN, Baraka	13	Male	Focus group discussion
SAMUEL, Jacqueline	14	Female	Focus group discussion
Total	**5 (former) street-connected children**		

Implementing Partners

SURNAME, First name	Title - Affiliation	Sex	Method of Consultation
MWANZA			
MABEBE, Domina	Project Manager – Cheka Sana Tanzania	Female	Individual interview (Remote)
MUSHI, Mary	Acting Project Manager – Railway Children Africa	Female	Individual interview (Remote)

PART I

Community Champions and Fit persons

SURNAME, First name	Title - Affiliation	Sex	Method of Consultation
ARUSHA			
HAJI, Bahati	Fit Person	Female	Individual interview
MRAMBA, Tachi	Community champion	Male	Individual interview
PETER, Regina	Fit Person	Female	Individual interview
SEKE, Issa	Community champion	Male	Individual interview
DAR ES SALAAM			
LUCY, Ms	Fit person/ Entrepreneur	Female	Individual interview
DODOMA			
CHIMANDI, Zuberi	Community Champion	Male	Individual interview
NDAHANI, Esther	Fit Person	Female	Individual interview
MWANZA			
MWANAMAZA, Yuster	Community Champion	Female	Individual interview
NYAMULIL, Manyama	Fit Person	Male	Individual interview
LOSELIANI, Mr	Community Champion	Male	Focus group discussion
MBOGA, Mama	Community Champion	Female	Focus group discussion
VANESSA, Mama	Fit Person	Female	Focus group discussion
STELLAH, Ms	Fit Person	Female	Focus group discussion
ANNA, Ms	Fit Person	Female	Focus group discussion

Implementing Partners and Stakeholders

SURNAME, First name	Title - Affiliation	Sex	Method of Consultation
	ARUSHA		
ALLY, Ibrahim	Street Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
AUFI, Hassan	Family Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
INNOCENT, Benedictor	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
JOHN, Mr	Youth Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
KAMUNGU, Hassan	Health and HIV Officer – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
KIMALO, Naomi	Family worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Female	Individual interview
KIWIYA, Groly	Street Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Female	Individual interview
MOLEDINA, Shermin	Country Safeguarding Lead/ Practice Development and Training Advisor – Railway Children Africa	Female	Individual interview (Remote)
MRUMA, Emmanul	Youth Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
MTANDIKO, Elsant	Street Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
MTANDIKO, Jasper	Street Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
MWANJA, Ally	Youth Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Male	Individual interview
NUMBU, Shija	Director, Social Welfare Department, Arusha District Council	Male	Individual interview
NYITA, Anastela	Street Worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Female	Individual interview
SHUNGU, Beatrice	Family worker – Amani Centre for Street Children	Female	Individual interview
SILASI, Godfrey	Police Officer, Gender Desk – Central Police Station	Male	Individual interview
WAMPEMBE, Irene	Project Coordinator – Amani Centre for Street Children	Female	Individual interview
ZABON, Mr	Director – Imbaseni Vocational Training School	Male	Individual interview

SURNAME, First name	Title - Affiliation	Sex	Method of Consultation
DAR ES SALAAM			
DAVID, Jackline	Middle Manager – Day Centre	Female	Individual interview
KAGORO, Rose	Advocacy Manager – Railway Children Africa	Female	Individual interview (Remote) Small group interview
LEMA, Herieth	Youth Manager – Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth	Female	Individual interview
MAGATA, Mary	Programme Manager – Railway Children Africa	Female	Individual interview (Remote) Small group interview (Remote)
MAGUBU, Joyce	Legal and Advocacy Officer – Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth	Female	Individual interview
MALOCHA, Hilda	Police Inspector, Gender Desk – Urafiki Police Station	Female	Individual interview
MGATA, Mussa	Country Director – Railway Children Africa	Male	Individual interview Small group interview (Remote)
MPELETA, Rose	Social Welfare Officer – Ubungo Municipal Council	Female	Individual interview Small group interview (Remote)
SALUMU, Asha	Psychologist – Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth	Female	Individual interview
WANGWE, Alphayo	Deputy Director – Baba Watoto Centre for Children and Youth	Male	Individual interview
DODOMA			
MDENDEMI, Theresia	Police Inspector/ Head, Gender and Children Desk – Dodoma City Council	Female	Individual interview
MFURU, Elizabeth	Health and HIV Officer – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Female	Group interview
MHANGA, Peter	Youth Officer – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Male	Group interview
MINDATU, Victoria	Ten Cell Leader	Female	Individual interview
MKUMBA, Mariam	Social Welfare Officer – President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government	Female	Individual interview
MTAIWA, Happiness	Data Clerk – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Female	Group interview
MUKAMA, Mandago	Project Coordinator – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Male	Group interview
MWAMBE, Aneth	Social Work Officer – Dodoma City Council	Female	Individual interview
NDAKI, Shilungu	Assistant Commissioner, Social Welfare – Ministry of Health	Male	Individual interview

SURNAME, First name	Title - Affiliation	Sex	Method of Consultation
NDALU, Anderson	Orphans and Vulnerable Children Officer – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Male	Group interview
NDOJE, Hamisi	Youth and Family Officer – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Male	Group interview
NELSON, Enid	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Female	Group interview
PETER, Sabrina	Youth and Family Officer – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Female	Group interview
SELEMANI, Maria	Street worker – Kigwe Social Economic Development and Training	Female	Group interview
MWANZA			
DAVIES, Mr	Child Protection and Advocacy Officer – Cheka Sana Tanzania	Male	Individual interview
NDARO, Rico	Assistant Police Inspector, Gender Desk – Kirumba Police Station	Male	Individual interview
DAUD, Mr	Youth Programme Coordinator – Day Centre	Male	Individual interview
DYNESS, Ms	Middle Manager, Centre and Intensive Family Intervention	Female	Individual interview
LUKINDO, Feith	Regional Social Welfare Officer – Mwanza City Council	Female	Individual interview
KANTUKOLA, Lucy	District Social Welfare Officer – Mwanza City Council	Female	Individual interview
GERTRUDE, Ms	District Social Welfare Officer – Mwanza City Council	Female	Individual interview
NTENDELWA, Mr	Police Officer, Children and Gender Desk – Central Police Station	Male	Individual interview
ZAKARIA, Mr	Owner – Sherppigo Garage	Male	Individual interview
JOSEPH, Mr	Headmaster – Muhonza Primary School	Male	Individual interview
DAUD, Joyce	Family Worker – Railway Children Africa	Female	Individual interview
EDWINI, Hilda	Family Worker – Railway Children Africa	Female	Individual interview
EVA, Ms	Street Worker – Railway Children Africa	Female	Individual interview
HEZRON, Ayoub	Lead, Outreach Department – Railway Children Africa	Male	Individual interview
MUSHI, Mary	Acting Project Manager – Railway Children Africa	Female	Individual interview (In-person and Remote)
MASHIMA, Adam	Lead, Family Department – Railway Children Africa	Male	Individual interview
MWAJUMA, Ms	Entrepreneur/ Fit Person/ Paralegal	Female	Focus group discussion

Families of Street-connected young persons

SURNAME, First name	Title - Affiliation	Sex	Method of Consultation
ADDALA, Manam	Parent of Street-connected child	Female	Individual interview
ALLY, Neema	Parent of Street-connected child	Female	Individual interview
HUSSEINI, Zainabu	Parent of Street-connected child	Female	Individual interview
JOHN, Melina	Parent of Street-connected child	Female	Individual interview
JONAS, Janeth	Parent of Street-connected child	Female	Individual interview
JUMA, Reyla	Parent of Street-connected child	Female	Individual interview
MASINGA, Carolina	Parent of Street-connected child	Female	Individual interview
NASRA, Mama	Parent of Street-connected child	Female	Individual interview

Street-connected Children and Youths

Project City	Description	Age	Method of Consultation
Arusha: 26 young persons	2 boys who use the facilities at the Amani Centre	12 – 13 years	Small group discussion
	7 boys who live and work on the streets	13 – 15 years	Focus group discussion
	3 boys who were reintegrated into their families	11 – 16 years	Focus group discussion
	3 young men who are apprentices at a garage	17 – 18 years	Focus group discussion
	1 young woman who is an employee	22 years	Individual interview
	10 young men who received technical vocational training	15 – 19 years	Focus group discussion
Dar es Salaam: 11 young persons	11 boys who participated in activities at the Baba Watoto Mburahati Community Centre	10 – 14 years	Focus group discussion
Dodoma: 37 young persons	2 boys/ young men who were reintegrated into their family	15 – 17 years	Small group discussion
	15 girls/ young women who received technical vocational training	15 – 17 years	Focus group discussion
	12 boys/young men who received technical vocational training	15 – 17 years	Focus group discussion
	8 boys/ young men who live and work on the streets	15 – 17 years	Focus group discussion
Mwanza: 46 young persons	1 young woman and 2 young men who received technical vocational training	20 – 21 years	Focus group discussion
	6 young men who received technical vocational training	18 – 21 years	Focus group discussion
	8 boys who live and work on the streets	11 – 14 years	Focus group discussion
	8 boys who live and work on the streets	13 – 15 years	Focus group discussion
	6 boys who live and work on the streets	12 – 14 years	Focus group discussion

Project City	Description	Age	Method of Consultation
	7 boys who live and work on the streets	12 – 16 years	Focus group discussion
	2 boys who were reintegrated into their families	13 – 14 years	Focus group discussion
	3 young men who are apprentices at a garage	15 – 17 years	Focus group discussion
	3 young women who are employees	24 – 25 years	Focus group discussion
	1 young woman and 1 young man who participate in the youth platforms	20 – 21 years	Small group discussion
Total	**120 street-connected young persons**		

Appendix VIII: Data Generation Protocols

Interview Protocol: Implementing Partners

Introduction:

Railway Children Africa (RCA) aims to create lasting change for children and youth living and working on the street (CYLWS or street-connected youth) by creating systems that protect them and by breaking cycles of behaviour that perpetuate dysfunction and intergenerational violence. In support of this process, RCA has implemented the UN General Comment project for the past three years (2018 – 2021), to engage CYLWS and the people around them who can make a real difference to their lives. The project has been funded by the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and involves service delivery and advocacy. To facilitate effective project implementation across Tanzania, RCA has collaborated with six local implementing partners from civil society, as well as three advocacy intervention partners.

As the UN General Comment project is in its final stages, RCA has commissioned an external evaluation firm, Halcyon Louis Consulting, to assess project performance and design, and substantiate key achievements; challenges and lessons. The evaluation will focus on project activities in four cities: Arusha; Dar es Salaam; Dodoma; and Mwanza. To increase the accuracy of the evaluation results, all categories of project stakeholders are being provided with the opportunity to share their views on their individual project experience. All discussions conducted during the evaluation are confidential. As the evaluator will only share generalised findings and anonymous comments, you will not be identified in any material that is produced. You are therefore encouraged to speak openly and honestly.

This discussion will last for a maximum of 45 minutes. Before we begin, do you have any general questions?

Background:

- How does Cheka Sana/ Kivuko select community champions? What screening criteria do you apply to the selection process?
- How does Cheka Sana/ Kivuko select fit persons? What process and criteria do you use?
- What process do you use to place a child with a fit person?

Relevance and Effectiveness:

- In your opinion, what would be the situation if there were no fit persons? If there were no community champions?

Efficiency:

- Do the community champions receive any form of training to assist them with their role? **If yes**, please describe the training that is provided.
- Do the community champions receive any follow-up supervision after being trained? **If yes**, please describe the supervision process and explain why it is necessary.
- Is there any other post-training support that is provided (e.g. meetings with other community champions)? **If yes**, please describe the support tat is provided and explain why it is provided.
- How many children are placed with a fit person at any one instance?
- How long does each child stay with the fit person?
- Does the fit person receive any form of remuneration or compensation? (food; money; clothing; etc.) If yes, please describe how the fit persons are remunerated or compensated

Gender:

- In what way, if at all, was gender considered during the selection of fit persons? Of community champions?

- How, if at all, was gender used to inform the placement of children with fit persons?

- In your opinion, what could have been done differently to ensure that gender was a key consideration during the selection of fit persons? Of community champions?

- What could have been done differently to ensure that gender was a key consideration during the placement of children with fit persons?

Impact:

- What was the most significant contribution of the fit persons programme? Of the community champions programme?

Sustainability:

- Now that the project is coming to an end, does Cheka Sana/ Kivuko have any plans to continue to work with fit persons? With community champions? **If yes**, please describe those plans. **If no**, what is preventing you from continuing to work with fit persons/ community champions?

Lessons learned:

- What were the challenges of the fit persons programme? How were they addressed?

- What were the challenges of the community champions programme? How were they addressed?

Recommendations:

- How can the fit persons programme be improved in future projects?

- How can the community champions programme be improved in future projects?

Close:

- Are there any further comments or suggestions you wish to make?

Thank you for your time and participation.

Interview Protocol/ Focus group discussion Protocol: Community Champions

Introduction:

Good morning/ afternoon. My name is………………………… and I am doing some work for Railway Children Africa so they can help children who live and work on the street to return to their families. I am interested in learning about your experience with children who live and work on the street, so I would like to ask you a few questions. Your responses will be confidential so please share you honest views. Before we begin, do you have any questions for me?

FOR IN-PERSON CONSULTATIONS: This discussion will last for a maximum of 45 minutes. Before we begin, do you have any general questions?

FOR REMOTE CONSULTATIONS: This discussion will last for a maximum of 20 minutes. Before we begin, do you have any general questions?

Background:

- Please tell me about yourself, your name; your age; job; etc.?
- How did you become a community champion?
- What are the duties of a community champion?

Efficiency:

- Did you receive any training to help you in your role as a community champion? **If yes**, please describe the training you received?
- What type of compensation, if any, do you receive for your services? (e.g. money; phone credit; etc.)
- Do you receive any type of supervision or visits from Cheka Sana Tanzania/ Kivuko? **If yes**, who visits you and why? How often do they visit? What is the reason for the visits? How do the visits help you?
- Do you have any meetings with other community champions? **If yes**, how often do you meet and where do these meetings take place? What do you discuss? Do you think the meetings are helpful? **If yes,** how do the meetings help you? **If no,** why are the meetings not helpful?

Impact:

- Has the community champion programme helped the street children in any way? **If yes**, how have the community champions helped children on the street?
- In your opinion, have the community champions managed to change the attitudes of persons in the community towards street children? **If yes**, how have the attitudes of persons in the community changed towards street children? What have the community champions done to cause this change? **If no,** what is the attitude in the community towards street children? Why has this attitude not changed?
- In your opinion, has there been a reduction in violence against street children because of the community champions? Please provide an example to support your response

Lessons learned and Recommendations:

- What are the main aspects of the community champions programme that have worked well?
- In your opinion, how can the programme be improved in the future?

Close:

- Do you have any further comments or suggestions you wish to make?

Thank you for your time and participation.

Interview/ Focus group Protocol: Children (Reunified with their families or At the home of Fit Persons)

Introduction:

Good morning/ afternoon. My name is…………………………. and I am doing some work for Railway Children Africa so they can help children who live and work on the street to return to their families. I am interested in learning about your experience since you left the streets, so I would like to ask you a few questions. Your responses will be confidential so please share you honest views. Before we begin, do you have any questions for me?

Ice breaker:

e.g. First, let us all get to know each other better. In my spare time I like to …….. What do you like to do in your spare time?

Background:

- How old are you?

- Do you have any brothers and sisters? If yes, did any of them live with you on the street? **If yes,** where is your brother/ sister now?

- How did you end up on the street? Can you tell me how long you lived on the street?

- Who are some of the people that you trusted when you were on the streets? Why did you trust them?

- Do you attend school? **If yes,** what do like the most about being back in school? **If no,** are you looking forward to being back in school? Why do you say that?

Effectiveness:

- Did anyone help you leave the streets? **If yes**, who helped you? What did they do to help you leave the streets?

- **FOR CHILDREN AT FIT PERSON'S HOME:** How did you come to live in that home? What are some of the things you do each day?

- **FOR CHILDREN AT FIT PERSON'S HOME:** Do you like living there? **If yes,** what do you like the most about living there? **If no,** what are the things that you don't like about living there?

- **FOR CHILDREN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES:** When dd you return home? Who helped you to return home? Are you happy to be back with your family? **If yes,** what do you like the most about being with your family again? **If no,** what are some of the things that you don't like now that you are back home?

- **FOR CHILDREN REUNITED WITH THEIR FAMILIES:** When you think about your home before you went on the streets and now, have things improved between you and your family? **If yes,** what are some of the things that have improved? **If no,** what are some of the things that are still happening?

- Do you feel safe where you currently live? **If yes,** what are some of the things that are making you feel safe**? If no,** why don't you feel safe?

Impact:

- How do the people in the community treat you now that you have left the streets?

- Do you think you will ever go back on the streets? **If yes or no,** why do you say so?

- Who are some of the people that you trust now that you have left the streets? Why do you trust him/ her?

Lessons learned and Recommendations:

- What advice do you have for children who are still on the streets?

- What are some of the things that should be done to help street children?

- What are some of the things that should be done to help street children leave the street?

Close:

- Is there anything else you would like to say?

Thank you for your time and participation.

Appendix IX: Map of Findings

Evaluation Criteria	Findings	Recommendations
Relevance	Finding 1: The Community Care project has had relevance for the establishment of city-specific networks of community champions in Tanzania, to support targeted interventions at the community-level for effectively addressing the situation of CYLWS.	Related to Recommendations #1 and #3
Relevance	Finding 2: While the project has been relevant for the formalisation of community-level interventions by the community champions, it has not always met their expectations for financial compensation.	Related to Recommendations #1; #2 and #3
Effectiveness	Finding 3: From a conceptual through to a practical standpoint, the project has facilitated access by street-connected young persons to supporting facilities to enhance their coping strategies as well as enable them to leave the streets.	Related to Recommendations #1 and #5
Effectiveness	Finding 4: Project support for built-capacities among the community champions to address the situation of CYLWS is an example of good practice for effective first level response to recognise the rights of street-connected young persons, as well as facilitate street exit.	Related to Recommendations #1; #2 and #3
Impact	Finding 5: Notwithstanding the contribution of the community champions to awareness-raising within communities on the street-connected young persons, evidence of a change in community perceptions, including reduced violence towards CYLWS, is mixed and largely anecdotal.	Related to Recommendations #1 and #4
Impact	Finding 6: To the extent that the project has fostered a network of like-minded individuals to facilitate community care to CYLWS, there has been evidence to show that some community champions have assumed ownership of the expected project results.	Related to Recommendations #1 and #3
Impact	Finding 7: While it is debatable whether the responsiveness of CYLWS to the community champions is solely attributable to the Community Care project, the community care interventions have supported productive exchanges between the community champions and street-connected young persons to improve the street experience and support street exit.	Related to Recommendations #1 and #5

Evaluation Criteria	Findings	Recommendations
Efficiency	Finding 8: The provision of follow-up support to the community champions has contributed towards enhanced community care for CYLWS, with a focus on efficient practice. The results pathway has been impeded, however, by the non-referral of emergent cases by the community champions, in some instances, to initiate follow-up action by the implementing partners.	Related to Recommendations #1; #2 and #3
Gender	Finding 9: While gender has not been included among the selection criteria for community champions, it has had potential implications for the nature of their collaboration with street-connected young persons.	Related to Recommendations #1 and #5
Sustainability	Finding 10: While the expiration of project funding has limited the capacity for the implementing partners to engage the community champions on similar terms as during the project lifecycle, this has not negated the potential for ongoing collaboration between both parties, and the continuity of the community care interventions.	Related to Recommendations #1; #3 and #5