



EN

THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 2

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multi-annual action plan for Global Challenges (Partnerships) for 2023-2024

Action Document for Unlocking the power of data and evidence to deliver better outcomes for children on the move

MULTI-ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23(2) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Unlocking the power of data and evidence to deliver better outcomes for children on the move OPSYS number: ACT 61824 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	Global action
4. Programming document	NDICI-Global Europe Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Global Challenges Thematic Programme 2021 - 2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The proposed Action contributes to the ‘Global Challenges Partnerships’ programme of the NDICI-Global Europe, for enhanced global and multilateral partnerships (specific objective 1), particularly, on evidence for development (“strategic partnership on building evidence for development impact”).
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority area 1: Enhanced global and multilateral partnerships
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): SDG 17 partnership for the goals Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: SDG 10 Reduced inequalities
8 a) DAC code(s)	15190 Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility 13096 Population statistics and data

	15180 Ending violence against women and girls				
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	41122 UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)				
9. Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance				
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective	
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective	
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	11. Internal markers and Tags	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
		Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Connectivity @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>		

	energy transport health education and research	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<div></div>
	Migration @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line 14 02 02 43. Total estimated cost for 2023: EUR 4 million Total amount of EU budget contribution for 2023: EUR 3.5 million This action is co-financed in joint financing by: UNICEF for an amount of EUR 500 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with UNICEF			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Through this 36 month initiative the International Data Alliance for Children on the Move (IDAC) will drive global efforts to find solutions to the troubling gaps in child-specific data collection, analysis, sharing and use in migration and displacement context. Established in March 2020, the IDAC recognizes the imperative to bring together all concerned stakeholders globally to address the pervasive data gaps that render migrant and displaced children invisible to policy and decision makers.

Millions of children have migrated across borders or have been forcibly displaced; and many children around the world are “left behind” when one or both of their parents migrate. In 2020 their estimated number was equivalent to 35.5 million¹. Globally, 3 in 10 countries and territories hosting migrants do not have age-disaggregated migrant stock data, and 4 in 10 countries with data on refugees do not provide reliable data on age. Meanwhile, almost 9 in 10 countries and territories with conflict-related internally displaced persons do not disaggregate the data by age.

The Overall Objective of this child-focused action is to help improve the availability, analysis and distribution of child-specific data that are critical for the realization of the EU priorities, including the EU Child Guarantee, and the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The Action is also in line with other global commitments, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC)², the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)³, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)⁴ and the recent UN Secretary General’s Agenda on Internal Displacement⁵ IDAC will offer an open platform for all concerned stakeholders to forge and fortify partnerships, pursue data innovation and establish new measures to ensure migrant and displaced children are captured in data work.

¹ UNDESA- 2020

² [Convention on the Rights of the Child | UNICEF](#)

³ [Global compact for migration | Refugees and Migrants \(un.org\)](#)

⁴ [Global Compact on Refugees | Refugees and Migrants \(un.org\)](#)

⁵ [Secretary-General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement \(un.org\)](#)

The Specific Objectives of this action are the following:

- Strengthening national data systems and capacities to protect migrant and displaced children;
- Promoting and establishing collaborative, innovative methods for child-specific data work;
- Improving data visibility, availability, accessibility, and usability.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are:

1.1 Guidelines are updated/produced for national data systems strengthening and capacity building that take into account the protection and development needs of children on the move, as well as their gender-specific challenges.

1.2 Compendium of good practices at country level on improving data availability, quality and coordination among data producers and users concerning migrant and displaced boys and girls, is produced, developed, and shared for replication or scaling up.

2.1 Collaborative, innovative methods of child-specific and gender-sensitive data collection and analysis are identified and promoted.

2.2 Strategic partnerships for developing and implementing innovative approaches to count and account for children on the move are established.

3.1 Existing terminologies and data sources relevant to children on the move are consolidated in a central repository and shared to the public.

3.2 A multi-stakeholder platform for sharing existing data, promoting data visualization, analysis and use is established by IDAC on its own or in partnership with other related processes.

This action falls under plan priority area 1 - Enhanced global and multilateral partnerships of the 2023 Annual Action Plan for the MIP global challenges.⁶ The Global Challenges Programme of NDICI-Global Europe aims at strengthening the EU as a global actor as well as delivering the UN 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement to help eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and achieve sustainable development. The Global Challenges Programme reflects the key intertwined themes of the 2030 Agenda that shape the SDGs: People, Planet, Prosperity and Partnership. The action contributes to SDG 17 Partnership for the Goal, aiming at strengthening the global engagement of the EU in promoting more efficient and inclusive global and multilateral networks, dialogues and shared responsibility.

Finally, Global partnerships also contribute to the Global Gateway objectives of sustainable and trusted connections that work for people and the planet.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

There are millions of children⁷ on the move around the world, child migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, children internally displaced by conflicts or natural disasters, children left behind due to migration of parent(s), children affected by migration, and children victims of smuggling and trafficking. Reliable, timely, accessible, and disaggregated data are essential for understanding how migration and displacement affect children and their families, and for putting in place policies and programs that meet their real needs. However, significant data gaps on children on the move⁸ persist, making it challenging for the international community to grasp the full scale and impact of migration and displacement among children.

⁶ All the actions plans can be found here: [Action plans \(europa.eu\)](https://european-council.europa.eu/media/1000000/attachment/data/1000000/1000000.pdf)

⁷ According to the International Data Alliance for Children on the Move (IDAC) [Data InSight #1](#) publication, *Missing from the Story: The urgent need for better data to protect children on the move*, as of end 2020, 35.5 million children under the age of 18 were living outside their country of birth. At the end of 2021, conflict, violence and other crises left a record 36.5 million children displaced from their homes, UNICEF estimates – the highest number recorded since the Second World War. This figure includes 13.7 million refugee and asylum-seeking children and nearly 22.8 million children who are internally displaced due to conflict and violence. These figures do not include children displaced by climate and environmental shocks or disasters, as well as those newly displaced in 2022, including by the war in Ukraine. It is estimated that there were 7.3 million new displacements of children as a consequence of natural disasters in 2021.

⁸ Children on the move is a compound concept that has gained traction on the operational level in the international community. The IDAC subsumes under the term ‘children on the move’, child migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, children internally displaced by conflicts or

Prevalent data gaps mean many migrant and displaced girls and boys remain out of reach, unseen and unprotected. Data gaps directly threaten their rights to education, health care and safety, among others. Without being seen and counted in policy and program design, these children are not afforded all the rights they enjoy under the UN Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC). They remain at risk of being left behind which you would go against the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted seven years ago and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), adopted four years ago. Uncounted migrant and displaced children are also beyond the reach of the EU Child Guarantee.

Improved data and evidence are urgently needed to protect and empower migrant and displaced children. Better data mean better outcomes for migrant and displaced children – opportunities to go to school, protection from violence and exploitation, and the choice of a healthier life. This would entail strengthening foundational statistics and employing innovative approaches in data collection and analysis to understand and monitor flows and, crucially, to capture the short and longer-term development outcomes for children on the move. Concerted global efforts, multi-stakeholder partnerships and serious investments in strengthening national data systems and capacities, particularly in many developing countries, will be required to do so.

The action is consistent with the aim to complement and strengthen the country and regional dimensions of EU action to support the EU's ambition to be a strong and influential action in global and multilateral settings.

It is also aligned with the EU main policies in migration and children protection, notably:

- The 2015 European Agenda on Migration⁹ which was set up to put forward a new approach to change the way refugees and displaced people, including children, are supported in external action policies
 - The 2016 Communication "Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance"¹⁰, which was set up to apply a comprehensive and integrated approach to forced displacement and it highlighted the specific needs and vulnerabilities of children on the move, particularly to their right to education and protection.
 - The 2017 Commission Communication on the Protection of Children in Migration¹¹ which identified a set of critical and urgent actions to ensure the effective protection of all children in migration at all stages in their migratory journeys.
 - The 2020 pact on migration and asylum¹² which identified the needs of children as a priority, as boys and girls in migration are particularly vulnerable.
 - The Gender Action Plan III (2021-2025)¹³ to promote gender equality and accelerate progress towards meeting international commitments and ensure boys and girls have a space to thrive.
 - The 2022 Strategy on the Rights of the Child¹⁴, adopted in February 2022, in line both with international law on rights of refugees and children and with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.
- This action will also indirectly contribute to the implementation of the 2022-2027 Youth Action Plan¹⁵ in EU External Action

2.2 Problem Analysis

In 2020, there were an estimated 35.5 million international child migrants globally- around one in 66 children worldwide living outside the country of birth was considered a migrant- the largest number ever recorded. However, the real scale of movement among children remains unknown. Numbers are often derived from

natural disasters, children left behind due to migration of parent(s), children affected by migration, and child trafficking victims trafficked across international borders.

⁹ [European Agenda on Migration \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹⁰ [EUR-Lex - 52016DC0234 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹¹ [EUR-Lex - 52017DC0211 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹² [New Pact on Migration and Asylum \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹³ Link available here: [Gender equality and empowering women and girls \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹⁴ [The EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child and the European Child Guarantee \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹⁵ [Youth Action Plan \(europa.eu\)](#)

estimation with many assumptions. The limited data are further hindered by large gaps that obscure the most basic information about children on the move.

Likewise, there is insufficient disaggregated data about children on the move. More information is needed on their country of origin, reasons for leaving, destination, the risks they face along the migration journey, as well as their gendered vulnerabilities. In many cases data is not collected regularly, shared or analysed, and data quality is often poor, hence limiting our understanding of population mobility patterns and motivations. This understanding is necessary to provide evidence for more targeted humanitarian and development programming both at the national and regional level. Reliable, quantitative, and qualitative data collection on stocks and flows of children and their families in real-time and over a longer period is required to better design and implement relevant programming that can meet their needs.

Children's vulnerabilities, including gender-specific challenges¹⁶ and related data demands are recognized by the international community in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) which include multiple references to child-sensitive mechanisms and child-specific indicators. To meet the data demands and better protect migrant and forcibly displaced children, it is paramount to improve child-specific data as well as the data capacities.

IDAC is the only initiative driving global efforts to find solutions to the troubling gaps in child-specific data collection, analysis, sharing and use in migration and displacement context. The IDAC was established in March 2020 as a cross-sectoral global coalition aimed at improving data and evidence to protect and empower children on the move. It currently includes 22 Member States from all regions of the world, as well as some 30 international organizations, civil society groups and academic experts. Most recently, IDAC welcomed the participation of the Migration Youth and Children Platform (MYCP) to ensure that the voices of children and youth, and their lived experiences, are heard in data-related work.

To achieve the foregoing objectives, IDAC will leverage the knowledge and expertise of its diverse membership, mobilize the technical Working Groups and build bridges to relevant partners and processes at the nexus of migration, displacement, development, data and children's issues. To illustrate:

1. The IDAC will **harness the potentials of existing collaboration** between and among key agencies invested with the political and technical mandate on human mobility and movement, development, data and children's issues that gives the IDAC a unique strength. There is no other global process focusing on data for children on the move that brings together all the Secretariat members (UNICEF, Eurostat, IOM, OECD and UNHCR) plus the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), the UN Development Programme, the UN Population Division and the UN Statistical Division, countries in different regions, and dozens of academic and civil society actors globally to find joint solutions to common problems affecting many countries in the world, a closer collaboration with IDMC, for instance, is foreseen to improve the data on internally displaced children, by using census data and spatially detailed demographic data produced by Southampton's World Pop initiative in resource poor countries. Another foreseen collaboration is with the World Health Organisation (WHO) in unpacking lessons learned from the pandemic when it comes to protecting the health of children on the move.

Four **IDAC working groups (WG)** are focusing their efforts on specific challenges, namely: WG1 - Child-specific data system and capacity strengthening on children on the move; WG2 - Child-specific indicators development and data on children on the move; WG3 - Improving availability of data on internally displaced children; and WG4 - Promoting collaboration on innovative methods on child-specific data work. WG 1 and WG2 are led by two National Statistics Authorities – the Hellenic Statistics Authority and Statistics South Africa, respectively; WG3 is led by IDMC, and WG 4 is led by Save the Children.

To support the technical work streams, IDAC will engage with data and policy experts from Member States, international organizations, academics and civil society (including the youth) and promote peer-

¹⁶ In May 2021, the [IDAC issue brief #1](#), "A web of insecurity: Gendered-risks and vulnerabilities for children on the move during the Covid-19 pandemic," stresses the need for robust data that can be disaggregated by age and sex to capture gender-diverse populations and intersectional inequalities, and to inform policy makers who and where the most vulnerable children are, and what knowledge, tools and resources must be in place to protect their rights from the moment they leave home.

learning and bottoms-up approach to developing common understanding of data-related issues and co-creating solutions. For example, with the support of IDAC country members who have more advanced data systems, twinning programs with the EU partner countries will be developed to build and strengthen data capacities.

2. The IDAC seeks to explore synergies and establish **bridges with regional processes that are investing in improving migration and displacement data** to enrich its work plan. These key regional actors include the European Union, the African Union Commission, the ASEAN, the UNESCAP, etc. Whether led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, or by the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs), many regional processes are emerging in different regions to connect national data collection efforts to international migration data initiatives. Collaboration examples include but are not limited to the following:
 - a) The IDAC will collaborate with the **IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP)** – a project that was developed in response to the critical need to collect and analyse information on (protracted) displacement and human mobility in, to and from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Pakistan to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement. Not all data currently collected by DTM REMAP are disaggregated by age and sex. The IDAC will thus work with DTM REMAP to further promote data disaggregation to inform child-sensitive policies and programs in those countries.
 - b) Another foreseen collaboration is with **IOM's Regional Data Hubs** that are jointly led by the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Center (GMDAC) and the IOM Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) under the umbrella of the newly established Global Data Institute (GDI). These hubs are developing databases to provide a regional outlook on migration in the regions, and are producing regional migration reports on a regular basis. The IDAC aims to partner with these regional hubs to ensure that publications and databases are not only child-sensitive, but also connect child-specific data and evidence from the national to the regional, then to the global level.
3. At the global level, IDAC is **partnering with existing interagency groups or expert groups** that are improving frameworks and tools for generating better data on migration and displacement. These include the **UN Expert Group on Migration Statistics (EGMS)** and the **Expert Group on Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS)**. IDAC also maintains crucial linkages with important processes focusing on migration data, including the **International Migration Review Forum (IMRF)**, the **UN Secretary General's Agenda on Internal Displacement**, the **International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS)**, the annual **High Level Political Forum (HLPF)** and the biennial **World Data Forum (WDF)**. To advance its work, the IDAC will work closely with the Secretariat of these processes, including with the UN Network on Migration and other initiatives or stakeholders (e.g. the **Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC)**).

Ultimately, the proposed Action will benefit ongoing child protection work by UNICEF globally, providing accurate data and helping defining policies to protect the most vulnerable children, working closely with government counterparts and complementing their work.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

- All stakeholders publishing different kinds of data and others not sharing their available data. IDAC has already initiated in 2021 a mapping of data sources relevant to migrant and displaced children, involving the IDAC Secretariat members plus the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). Building on this work, IDAC invited country members of its Working Group 2, and Eurostat circulated a mapping questionnaire of available data on child migration and displacement. Some 15 countries have participated in this exercise. On the basis of the findings, IDAC produced Guidelines for child-specific indicators which is now on the final stage of completion. In the future, IDAC will extend this initiative to include other

organizations and processes that are producing, analysing and sharing data at the regional (e.g., DTM REMAP, Mixed Migration Center. IOM-Data Tracking Matrix projects) and global levels (UN Population Division, IMPACT-REACH). As a next step, IDAC will work with target countries which will be soon defined, to unpack the metadata that would be needed by countries to deliver according to the indicators defined in the new Guidelines.

- IDAC will also implement the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening ([IDEAS](#)) project in selected countries in an effort to promote a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to improving data and evidence around child migration and displacement. The IDEAS project aims to strengthen national data capacities and support countries in fulfilling their commitment to realize the promise of the 2030 Agenda, as well as to operationalize the GCM and the GCR through better data that capture child-specific needs. It has been piloted in Jordan and Thailand; further development of the IDEAS toolkit and its implementation in selected countries (i.e., based on political will, existing data systems, relevance to child specific migration and displacement data, etc.) are planned. To the extent possible, efforts to strengthen capacity and improve data coordination at national level will be informed by good practices from countries including EU Member States and the experiences and lessons learned by other key partners who are working on the ground (e.g., EGRISS implementation of the Compilers' Manual, JDC's country-specific interventions, etc.)
- Relevant government stakeholders (ministries, national statistical offices, etc. who will be able to improve national migration management systems, policies and their implementation by (i) providing a key source of information on migration and mobility flows and dynamics that are currently undocumented or incompletely documented, thus providing an evidence base for the formulation and adaptation of migration policy, and (ii) ensuring progressive institutionalisation and handover of displacement and mobility tracking capacity to national authorities. provide concrete guidance that helps strengthen migration and displacement data systems and improve data availability and quality for children on the move (at least 1 workshop per region)
- UNICEF may solicit the services of some institutions, such as the academics and think tanks, to do research work, conduct case studies or surveys, draft issue or data briefs, and perform other expert work. The idea is to capitalize on the diversity of knowhow and experiences of the multi-sectoral IDAC members to address urgent data gaps and needs and showcase good practices in improving the availability and quality of child-related statistics, particularly concerning children on the move. To this end, IDAC will develop and strengthen bilateral relations with existing members, reach out to potential new members, and cultivate opportunities for exploiting synergies and collaboration with relevant actors including inter-agency groups.
- Organisations with a mandate to protect children on the move will benefit from comprehensive data and information management system by increasing the availability and quality of information on the locations, numbers, needs and vulnerabilities of children on the move and by responsible sharing of this information with organizations and government institutions mandated and able to assist these groups and individuals
- Children on the move themselves who will benefit from tailored policies and responses to accommodate their needs in humanitarian and/or sustainable development context. Investments in data that can protect and empower migrant and displaced children will ultimately redound to greater social capital that will benefit communities and societies.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Specific Objectives of this action are:

1. Strengthening national data systems and capacities to protect migrant and displaced children
2. Promoting and establishing collaborative, innovative methods for child-specific data work
3. Improving data visibility, availability, accessibility and usability

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are

- 1.1 Guidelines are updated/produced for national data systems strengthening and capacity building that take into account the protection and development needs of children on the move, as well as their gender-specific challenges.
- 1.2 Compendium of good practices at country level on improving data availability and quality (disaggregated by age, sex and migratory status) and coordination among data producers and users is produced, developed and shared for replication or scaling up
- 2.1 Collaborative, innovative methods of data collection and analysis are identified and promoted
- 2.2 Strategic partnerships for developing and implementing innovative approaches to count and account for children on the move are established
- 3.1 Existing terminologies and data sources relevant to children on the move are consolidated in a central repository and shared to the public
- 3.2 A multi-stakeholder platform for sharing existing data, promoting data visualization, analysis and use is established by IDAC on its own or in partnership with other related processes (e.g., EGRISS, JDC, EGMS, African Union)

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1

- Facilitate discussions on data disaggregation, child-specific indicators and methods and how they are intimately tied to the risks and vulnerabilities of different groups of children
- Develop new / update existing standards, guidance materials and tools for data producers and users that build on existing relevant guidance and tools (e.g., those produced by EGRISS, EGMS, JDC)
- Conduct workshops, webinars, and in-country consultations to promote standards and provide guidance on child specific data
- Enhance and promote the use of the Integrated Data Ecosystem Assessment and Strengthening (IDEAS) tool to identify gaps and needs in national data systems, improve data and data systems, and advance data sharing and analysis in still to define countries.
- Convene online meetings and consultations around emerging issues, such as the impact of climate change on children's safety and movement, in line with UNICEF's Guiding Principles for Children on the Move in the Context of Climate Change; as well as the impact of migration on children left behind

Activities relating to Output 1.2

- Support the capacity of the national authorities of countries selected jointly by IDAC and the Commission, on the basis of the size of the challenge they face in this area, the weakness of their administration and its capacity of improvement.
- Explore synergies with relevant partners from the regions (e.g., REMAP, IOM Regional Hubs) that have been providing capacity-building support to countries
- Develop new or build on past case studies on improving data and statistics (e.g., those conducted by IOM, IDMC, EGRISS, etc.) and present the outcomes in relevant regional and global fora
- Document good practices that are led by countries on their own and/or in partnership with non-state data producers and users at national level

Activities relating to Output 2.1:

- Document existing innovative methods in collecting and analysing data on children on the move and promote the use by organizing webinars and engaging relevant countries and partners
- Organize webinars and conferences to facilitate the exchange of local, national, regional and international good practices on data collection, analysis and dissemination to support data initiatives between and within countries
- Organize webinars or meetings, on its own or in partnership with other related processes (e.g., EGRISS, JDC, EGMS, African Union) to share good practices to promote data visibility, availability, accessibility and usability

Activities relating to Output 2.2

- Led by the IDAC working group 4 on improving data, enhancing data availability, develop joint initiatives with IDAC members and partners that use innovative methods of data collection, analysis, sharing and use
- Pilot innovative methods and good practices that build on traditional approaches to data collection, analysis and use, including leveraging new technologies and/or frontier data

Activities relating to Output 3.1:

- Map out data sources relevant to migrant and displaced children and make information available via publications or data visualization
- Harmonize existing terminologies and definitions in migration and displacement context that are relevant for children on the move
- Standardize and centralize relevant information in a global database which will become the go-to repository for the most up-to-date information on migrant and displaced children
- Elaborate country-specific or horizontal thematic recommendations on how the collected data could be read and should be ideally followed up

Activities relating to Output 3.2:

- Document good practices of countries and key stakeholders in making data available, accessible and promoting data sharing and use
- Organize periodic exchange of ideas with think tanks and academics to share good practices on how to improve data visibility, availability, accessibility and usability
- Facilitate regular exchange with the youth to seek their views and suggestions on how to improve data availability, analysis, sharing and use that impact their life

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change N/A

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

Allowing a breakdown per sex, the action will help the definition and application of gender-oriented policies that can contribute to protecting and empowering migrant and displaced girls.

Human Rights

At all stages gender-responsive human rights-based approach principles participation, non-discrimination/equality, accountability and transparency applying to all rights will guide the planning and implementation of the Action.

Disability

Generating better data will help unpack the unique protection and development needs of especially vulnerable migrant and displaced children, including those with disabilities.

Reduction of inequalities

The action will indirectly contribute to reducing inequalities, particularly between different populations of children, by promoting evidence-based data on children on the move and informing human rights-based policies

Democracy N/A

Disaster Risk Reduction N/A

Other considerations if relevant

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
2	National Authorities lacking resources for data collection	M		Engage policy discussion at national level to emphasis importance of country involvement (including civil society)
1	Difficult access because of conflict and security issues	H		Possible use satellite imagery and geo-located data (EU-Copernicus programme)
2	Limited use of data collected	M		Foreseen specific dissemination activities targeting key stakeholders

Lessons Learnt:

An invisible child is a vulnerable child. In all EU projects targeting children on the move¹⁷, the question of the lack of reliable and accurate data was raised. This was seen as one of the main causes of i) limited impact of the projects; ii) ignoring children's needs; and iii) inadequate response to children's needs.

A ROM report on the UNICEF project Protecting children affected by migration in South East Asia, which has been running since 2017- ending mid 2023- stated at the end of 2020: *'In addition to context specific needs, the Description of the Action (DoA) identifies a crosscutting need for more and better data. The available data on migration are fragmented and discontinuous, often not comparable across time and countries, not always disaggregated by sex, and often lack sub-national relevance. As child-specific data continue to be largely missing, there is insufficient information on the prevalence of migrant children and their needs. For example, Kazakhstan does not register children under the age of 7 years entering the country with migrant parents, so unless these children 'get into the system' by other means (e.g. by attending a school or by social services) they are left unaccounted for and invisible (...) An example of data quality issues is the number of beneficiaries in Bangladesh, which is reported without distinguishing between victims of trafficking and street children. (...) None of the available baselines and targets are neither sex-disaggregated nor disaggregated by disability status'.*

UNICEF itself in a report dated 2021 wrote: *'other challenges include, as previously reported, government sensitivity, lack of government coordination mechanisms on migration, continued lack of data on the situation of children affected by migration and limited human and/or technical capacity of government and/or civil society partners.'*

Again, an UNICEF project on alternative to detention for migrant children implemented in Central America and South Africa wrote in 2020: *'There is a challenging lack of accurate data on children in the context of migration, unaccompanied or even in detention. Available data is fragmented, rarely disaggregated by age and gender and not always comparable, making children and their needs "invisible'.*

A 2022 technical report by the European Joint Research Centre reported that: *'there are few international data sources which can shine light on youth migration, as has been described in more detail elsewhere (Belmonte and McMahon 2019; Belmonte et al. 2020).(....) UNDESA provides statistics with the largest geographic coverage, showing the migrant population (or 'stock') residing in 232 countries of destination over time. Data can be disaggregated into*

¹⁷ 'Eu global promotion of best practices for children in migration' - CTR 418-742 and 'Protecting children affected by migration in Southeast, South, and Central Asia', CTR 392-759

user-defined age cohorts but when it is disaggregated it does not provide information on migrants' countries of origin. UNDESA releases data updates annually. OECD Databases on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries (DIOC and DIOC-e) include data on both the countries of origin and destination of migrants. But their geographic coverage is limited. The DIOC database only includes information on migrant populations in 35 destination countries, whilst the DIOC-e database includes 100 countries of destination. Age disaggregated data is not available for all countries of origin. However, the statistics mentioned here only refer to migrant populations. As a result, they show who moves, where and when but do not have information about their rights or living conditions. There are international indexes on policies relating to migration and migrant integration and databases on citizenship and naturalisation but these do not have information on young migrants as a specific group.

IDAC is the only initiative driving global efforts to find solutions to the troubling gaps in child-specific data collection, analysis, sharing and use in migration and displacement context.

Ultimately the proposed Action will benefit ongoing child protection work by UNICEF globally, providing accurate data and helping defining policies to protect the most vulnerable children, by working closely with government counterparts and complementing their work.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

At action level, the indicative logframe should have a maximum of 10 expected results (Impact/Outcome(s)/Output(s)).

It constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	Data systems are enhanced and stronger data are generated to better protect and promote the rights of children on the move.	1 Number of countries, partners and organizations that pledged to collect, analyze and share data on children on the move 2 Number of countries, partners and organizations with improved evidence-based reporting and tracking of progress on children on the move vis-à-vis national, regional or global commitments	1 = 0 2 = 0	1 -TBD in Inception 2 -TBD in Inception	1 Reports published by the EU-funded intervention; Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2 Reports published by the EU-funded intervention; Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	1. National data systems and capacities to protect migrant and displaced are strengthened.	1.1 Number of target countries that have improved the capacity to collect and produce data and statistics. 1.2 No. of target countries that implemented data system strengthening initiatives with EU support 1.3 No. of countries making use and creating demand for sex-	1.1 = 0 1.2 = 0 1.3 = 0	1.1 -TBD in Inception 1.2 -TBD in Inception 1.3 – TBD in inception	1.1 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention 1.2 Guidelines/standards produced by IDAC on its own or with partners 1.3 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention	

		disaggregated and qualitative data on children on the move 1.3 No. of target countries making use and creating demand for sex-and-age-disaggregated and qualitative data on children on the move				
Outcome 2	2. Collaborative and innovative methods for child-specific data work are established and promoted.	2.1 No. of new countries joining IDAC working group to identify / develop innovative approaches around child-specific data work in migration and displacement context 2.2 No. of evidence-based, child-sensitive and/or child-specific innovative methodologies and approaches that are compiled and made publicly available.	2.1 = 0 2.2 = 0	2.1 -TBD in Inception 2.2 -TBD in Inception	2.1 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention 2.2 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention	
Outcome 3	3. Data visibility, availability, accessibility and usability are improved.	3.1 Existence of a global data hub featuring available data and statistics, as well as relevant resources on children on the move 3.2 No. of countries and organizations that are contributing age-disaggregated data to the global data hub	3.1 = No 3.2 = 0	3.1 = Yes 3.2 -TBD in Inception	3.1 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention 3.2 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1 Guidelines are updated/produced for national data systems strengthening and capacity building that take into	1.1.1 No. of new or updated guidelines to improve data collection, disaggregation and analysis	1.1.1 - 0	1.1.1 -TBD in Inception	1.1.1 Guide documents produced by the EU-funded intervention	

	account the protection and development needs of children on the move.	1.1.2 No. of regional and global platforms where the guidelines are promoted	1.1.2 - 0	1.1.2 -TBD in Inception	1.1.2 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention	
Output 2 relating to Outcome 1	1.2 Compendium of country good practices on improving data availability and quality and coordination among data producers and users concerning migrant and displaced children is produced and shared for replication or scaling up	1.2.1 No. of countries that participated in webinars and meetings organized with a focus on data system strengthening 1.2.2 No. of workshops and consultations around emerging issues, such as the impact of climate change on children's safety and movement, as well as the impact of migration on children left behind 1.2.3 No. of publications containing good practices on improving coordination, national data systems strengthening	1.2.1 = 0 1.2.2 = 0 1.2.3 = 0	1.2.1 -TBD in Inception 1.2.2 -TBD in Inception 1.2.3 -TBD in Inception	1.2.1 Database of event participants; events materials 1.2.2 Workshops /events materials Progress report for the EU-funded intervention 1.2.3 Reports published by the EU-funded intervention; Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 2	2.1 Innovative methods of data collection and analysis are mapped out, and relevant contributions from members and partners are collected to produce joint products	2.1.1 No. of documents, case studies or publications focused on innovative data methodologies are developed, promoted and used 2.1.2 No. of webinars / meetings showcasing new and innovative methods to improve relevant knowledge of countries and partners	2.1.1 = 0 2.1.2 = 0	2.1.1 -TBD in Inception 2.1.2 -TBD in Inception	2.1.1 Guide documents, case studies and publications produced by the EU-funded intervention 2.1.2 Database of event participants; events materials	

Output 2 relating to Outcome 2		2.2.1 No. of new partners (governments and other stakeholders) engaged to work on innovative data approaches and promoted data partnerships	2.2.1 = 0	2.2.1 -TBD in Inception	2.2.1 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention	
	2.2 Partnerships for developing and implementing innovative approaches to count and account for children on the move are established.	2.2.2 No. of partnership initiatives applying quantitative and/or qualitative analysis that contribute to timely address girls and women's needs in humanitarian, vulnerable, fragile, crisis, conflict and pandemic (Covid 19) affected contexts	2.2.2 = 0	2.2.2 -TBD in Inception	2.2.2 Issue briefs or publications produced, or events organized by the EU-funded initiative	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 3	3.1 Existing data sources relevant to children on the move are consolidated and shared to the public.	3.1.1 No. of indicators and data points included and/or updated in the data hub 3.1.2 No. of data portal/ platforms related to migration and displacement which are linked to the data hub	3.1.1 = 0 3.1.2 = 0	3.1.1 -TBD in Inception 3.1.2 -TBD in Inception	3.1.1 Progress report for the EU-funded intervention 3.1.2 Data Hub; Progress report for the EU-funded intervention	
Output 2 relating to Outcome 3	3.2 A multi-stakeholder platform for sharing existing data, promoting data visualization, analysis and	3.2.1 No. of webinars or events focusing on identifying good practices in making data available, accessible and promoting data sharing and use 3.2.2 = 0	3.2.1 = 0 3.2.2 = 0	3.2.1 -TBD in Inception 3.2.2 -TBD in Inception	3.2.1 Event materials; Progress report for the EU-funded intervention 3.2.2 Database of event participants; Progress	

	use is established by IDAC on its own or in partnership with other related processes	3.2.2 No. of experts from governments, international organizations, academics and think tanks, as well as the youth who participate in webinars or meetings fostering the sharing of existing data, promoting data visualization, analysis and use, disaggregated by sex and country			report for the EU-funded intervention	
--	--	--	--	--	---------------------------------------	--

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with partner countries.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision. Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹⁸.

4.3.1 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

The action will be implemented by UNICEF in indirect management. This implementation entails activities related to data collection, analysis and sharing as well as strengthening foundational statistics and employing innovative approaches to understand and monitor flows and, crucially, to capture the short and longer-term development outcomes for children on the move.

This implementation is justified because UNICEF a) has already been chairing the IDAC initiative since its foundation b) has the mandate and technical expertise on the collection, treatment and sharing data on children on the move.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks:

- Annual work planning and budgeting, including the management of procurement procedures for hiring staff, purchasing goods, hiring consulting services and any other relevant transaction;
- Financial management including the management of grant award procedures (if any) and acting as contracting authority to conclude, monitor and manage contracts, carry out payments, and recover money due;
- Annual progress and utilization reporting.

The entrusted international organization has successfully undergone the ex-ante pillar assessment in accordance 2012 FR as well as the complementary pillar assessment in accordance to 2018 FR, so it is a pillar assessed entity and the EC can entrust EU funds under indirect management.

4.3.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances

A direct award through grant(s) might also be considered in case this action under indirect management modality mentioned in section 4.3.1. cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control.

4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in

¹⁸ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions. The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR for 2023)	Third party contribution in currency identified - EUR for 2023
Implementation modalities – cf. Section 4.3.		
Objective: Outputs Section 3.1 composed of		
Indirect management with UNICEF	3 500 000	500 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	May be covered by another Decision	
Totals	3 500 000	500 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

The implementing partner will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on indicators of the logframe matrix, including the collection of baselines and data collection in the inception phase of the action.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation may be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that this is an innovative action on children on the move data.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination.

The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

All entities implementing EU-funded external actions have the contractual obligation to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned.

This obligation will apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU Member States. In each case, a reference to the relevant contractual obligations must be included in the respective financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

For the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this Action, the Commission may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, as part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union. Visibility and communication measures should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds. Effectiveness of any communication activities undertaken relating to the Action, as well as on EU funding of the Action, should be measured.

Implementing partners shall keep the Commission and the EU Delegation/Office fully informed of the planning and implementation of any specific visibility and communication activities sufficiently in advance of implementation, in order to maximise impact.

Implementing partners will grant the EU the right to use any communication material which directly relates to the action for the EU's own communication and visibility purposes related to the Action.

For this Action, the guidance and instructions in the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EU-UN actions in the field, or any successor document, will be applied. Where relevant, these Joint Visibility Guidelines or its successor document will be complemented by the guidance document [*Communicating and raising EU visibility: Guidance for external actions*](#) (or any successor document).

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action					
Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#): <Present action> <Other action(s)>					
Contract level							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>					
Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 1> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 2> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) #>					
Other: Appendix only for Blending: List Lead Finance Institutions		To be added	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other: Appendix only for Budget Support (Disbursement Arrangements, Conditions and Performance Indicators)		N/A	N/A	N/A	To be added	N/A	N/A