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| **Cross Border Tracing Programme** | |
| **Component** | **Suggested indicators/activities** |
| Government authorities have an active role in coordination and implementation where appropriate and possible. | The involvement of government authorities is facilitated, and their capacity strengthened or developed where necessary. Emergency work with UASC is linked to a national framework for the care of all vulnerable children where this exists. |
| Effective coordination of all partners | A clear framework defines mechanisms for coordinating activities, decision making and sharing information at local, national and regional levels and agreements (e.g. MoU’s or SOP’s) emphasise the importance of cooperation and outline which organisation is responsible for each aspect of IDTR/RFL in each location/country. |
| Standardised tools are used and appropriately implemented by all partners | The IA CP IMS is widely promoted for early implementation[1]   * Compatible databases facilitate information sharing as necessary for the purposes of FTR/RFL: * Where possible information is centralised to allow for cross matching between and across country programmes * Data protection protocols are agreed and used by all implementing partners. * The information management system is used to support case management   Regular joint training events bring together staff responsible for information management in all implementing countries. |
| Standardised forms are used by all implementing partners | Interagency standard forms are readily available, translated into all relevant languages and distributed in a timely fashion. |
| Service provision and mapping of services along key routes and at border crossing points for populations crossing international borders | * Information is provided to populations on the move about services available “en route” including how they can access tracing services. * The capacity for rapid identification, documentation, tracing, verification and reunification is developed (where necessary) at camps/ informal settlements / collective centres which are close to border crossing points to facilitate reunification where families are waiting for children to arrive (or vice versa). |
| Regular and ongoing training supports good practice and promotes engagement by all country programmes. | * Rotating training events and programme exchanges promote a “whole programme” approach and facilitate the exchange of ideas and understanding of challenges in each setting. * Training brings together case workers/programme staff from each country programme and involves a range of participating organisations/actors. * A mentoring system is used to support caseworkers who are supervised on a regular basis. |
| Day-to-day operational aspects of tracing are effectively supported | A cross border liaison officer could be appointed with sole responsibility for day-to-day operational support and monitoring of the cross-border aspects of the programme, for example ensuring effective information exchange, follow up action is completed, movements of children are logged etc. |
| UASC, their carers and families are kept fully informed, and systems exist for follow up | * + All documented UASC are followed up regularly whilst tracing is ongoing (at least every three months).   + When families are traced, they are informed of the necessary procedures and time scale before reunification; thus preventing children/family members becoming frustrated/children trying to find their own way home. Children are also informed of what they should do if they decide to move to another location. |