

Assessing effectiveness in children's protection and care

Thematic paper – draft for consultation

March 2012

The Bond Effectiveness Programme

The Bond Effectiveness Programme aims to support UK NGOs in improving how they assess, learn from and demonstrate their effectiveness this involves:

1. Developing agreement and supporting implementation of:
 - Sector wide **framework of indicators, data collection tools and assessment methods** to improve the consistency of how NGOs measure, learn from and report results (Improve It Framework)
 - **Online organisational health-check tool and resource portal** that enables benchmarking with peers, sign posts to existing tools, and supports improvements in effectiveness systems and capacities
2. Building **knowledge and skills** to support members in measuring and managing effectiveness through training, peer learning and support, piloting, and resource development
3. Creating an **enabling environment** that encourages and supports organisations to deliver improvements in their effectiveness through engagement with donors, NGO leaders and promoting greater transparency about performance

The Effectiveness programme is supported financially by a number of organisations: ActionAid UK, Cafod, Care International UK, Christian Aid, Comic Relief, Department for International Development, Everychild, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corp, Oxfam GB, Plan UK, Practical Action, Save the Children UK, Sightsavers, Tearfund, VSO, WaterAid and World Vision

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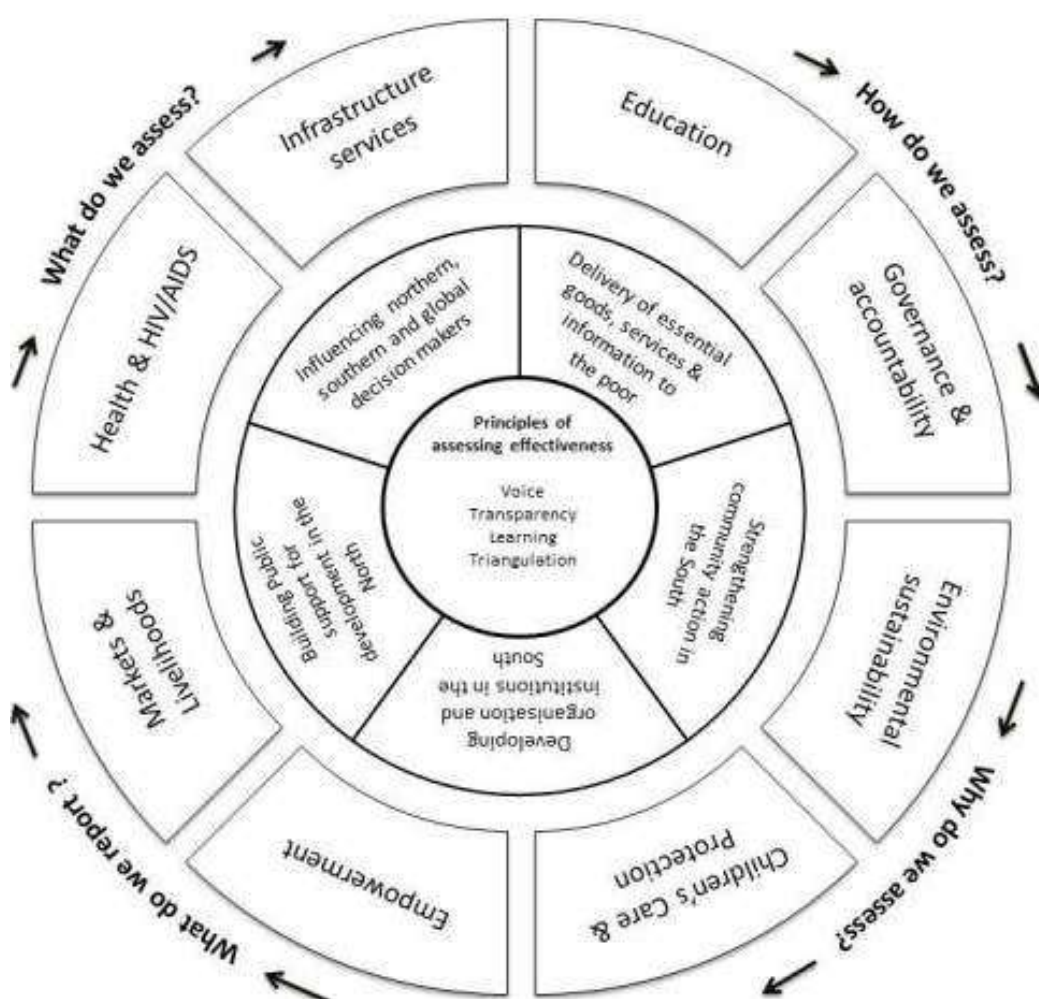
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1. Background to the Improve It Framework

1.1. What is it?

Since 2008, the Bond Effectiveness Programme has been working to support UK NGOs¹ working in international development to strengthen the rigour and consistency with which they assess and demonstrate their effectiveness. The drivers for this work are twofold. First, to enable organisations to better understand what works within their own contexts. Second, to enable organisations to tell a more robust story of how aid make a difference to the lives of poor and marginalised people – both as individual NGOs and collectively as a sector.

A key part of the Effectiveness Programme is the Improve It Framework. Once completed, the framework will guide organisations in identifying: **what to assess, how to assess and what to communicate**. It will provide the UK NGO sector with a platform for **systematic learning and sharing** on measuring effectiveness; and a **shared framework** reflecting current sector best practice, that can be used both by individual organisations and collectively by the sector to tell a more robust story of how aid funds make a difference to the lives of poor and marginalised people.



¹ This includes members of Bond, Nidos (Network for International Development Organisations in Scotland) and CADA (Coalition of Aid and Development Agencies within Northern Ireland.)

The Framework has three interlinked components (see Diagram above):

- **Thematic areas:** these are the long term changes in the lives of poor and marginalised people in the South that UK NGOs seek to contribute to
- **Ways of working:** these are the distinctive strategies and approaches adopted by UK NGOs to contribute to and create an enabling environment for social change in the South
- **Core principles of assessing effectiveness:** these are the key considerations that need to be reflected in any NGO assessment of effectiveness to ensure it supports the development process, generates data that is sufficiently robust and credible, and leads to learning and improvement.

1.2. Why are we developing it?

Improving how NGOs measure and learn from their effectiveness is a sector wide challenge and one that will benefit from greater sector wide coordination and collaboration. The **Improve It Framework is an effort to pool the sectors' collective resources and experiences, develop shared approaches and encourage greater consistency in how NGOs evidence change.**

While individual organisations need to be able to tell a robust story of their contribution to change, the same robust and consistent narrative needs to be built at sector level. **We need to be able to talk about the collective contributions of UK NGOs as well as our individual contributions.** Identifying common areas of change, encouraging greater convergence of data collection methods, and identifying indicators that while flexible give clarity around what should be measured, will support greater harmonisation in how the sector communicates its added value and evidences its effectiveness.

The Improve It Framework: myth busting	
What the Improve It Framework IS going to do	What the Improve It Framework IS NOT going to do
Provide a collective resource that UK NGOs can draw on when developing their own context specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks	Create a single way of assessing effectiveness. It is about encouraging greater harmonisation and consistency where appropriate
Promote shared approaches to assessing effectiveness where appropriate	Offer an 'off the shelf' answer to measuring effectiveness. It will provide a common starting point for all UK NGOs. Individual agencies will need to make it relevant to their context
Provide UK NGOs with practical tools to be able to tell a more robust story of how they are contributing to social change	Produce an encyclopaedia of indicators and tools. There will be an element of prioritisation in what is presented in the final framework
Continue to evolve even once it is complete in April 2012. The Framework will be updated as NGOs pilot it and as practice and experience with the sector on how best to assess effectiveness develops	Provide a framework that a NGO will see a 100% of what they do in. It is not an organisation specific tool, but rather a sector wide framework. It has to be general. If an NGO can see 60% of itself in the Framework that is ' good enough '

1.3. What is the role of this paper in the development of the Improve It Framework?

The development of the Improve It Framework is currently being taken forward by over 155 people from more than 70 UK NGOs. Bond, Nidos and Cada members and UK based Comic Relief grantees are engaging through eight thematic task groups. Work started in Jan 2011 and will continue until June 2012. This paper is an important contribution to the process presenting a **mapping and**

synthesis of how the UK NGOs currently understand change and their approaches to evidencing it in one of the thematic areas: children's protection and care.

The paper is not meant to offer a definitive position. **Its purpose is rather to surface the commonalities in NGO approaches to children's protection and care and offer suggestions and examples of what organisations should be assessing and how.** If an organisation is planning to use the paper in its current form a few words of advice: each NGO will have its own understanding of how change happens in relation to supporting children in being protected and feeling safe from violence, abuse and neglect. Their strategies will reflect this understanding and take into account the organisation's own vision, mission, mandate and capacity. In this respect, this paper is not meant to be normative or provide an "off the shelf" planning document for children's protection and care programmes; it should be used to **support** and **inform** organisation planning and monitoring and evaluation strategies in countries of operation and as **component parts** of the larger organisation learning and accountability processes.

Similar papers have also been written for each of the other seven thematic areas of the Improve It Framework: Governance and Accountability, Education, Health and HIV, Empowerment and Rights, Markets and Livelihoods, Environmental Sustainability and Infrastructure. Alongside these papers work is also being conducted in collaboration with UK NGOs on developing each of the Improve It Frameworks five ways of working and the key principles for assessing effectiveness.

1.4. How has the paper been developed?

Between July and December 2011 Bond staff and consultants from INTRAC, working in close collaboration with task group members, reviewed hundreds of documents submitted by Bond and Nidos members and Comic Relief grantees detailing organisational approaches, frameworks and indicators and tools used to understand and communicate change. Commonalities were identified in how UK NGOs understand effectiveness in each of the themes, the types of changes they worked towards and the supporting outcomes. These were presented as 'Domains of Change Frameworks' (See the Children's Protection and Care Framework on page 8). The indicators and data collection tools sent in by members were then filtered and mapped onto the outcomes and domains that had been identified for each of the themes (See the indicator tables on page 11).

The draft Domains of Change Frameworks and common indicators were discussed, improved and validated at a consultation workshop in September 2011 with over 70 members from the eight task groups, through written feedback, and at smaller workshops in December 2011. Based on this feedback, further iterations of the Framework were made.

1.5. How will the process be moving forward?

- **Jan– May 2012:** thematic task groups work with Bond to revise and finalise the background papers, agree the Domains of Change Frameworks and identify the indicator and data collection methods to be included in the final Improve It Framework
- **Jan – May 2012:** Consultation with UK NGOs on each of the five ways of working and the development of background papers on assessing effectiveness in each area
- **February 2012:** Publication of the eight draft papers for the thematic areas
- **April** – Development of the first complete version of the Improve It Framework that brings together the five ways of working and eight thematic areas
- **June** – Launch of the Improve It Framework as an online tool

2. Effective Children's Protection and Care programmes: an emerging common framework

2.1. Introduction to the Domains of Change Framework for children's care and protection

The **Domains of Change Framework for children's protection and care**, illustrated on page 8, provides a synthesis of thinking and practice from UK NGOs around how they can make effective contributions to children's protection and care in the countries and contexts where they work.

- The **Central Domain (Domain 1)** reflects the top level changes to which all programmes in this thematic area should contribute.
- The **Outer Domains (Domains 2- 6)** describe key results which – together - would support the achievement of the higher level changes described in Domain 1.
- For each of the Outer Domains, there is a **menu of outcomes** that would contribute to achieving positive changes in each domain.

It is important to note that **these Domains are inter-related and interdependent**. While no one NGO is expected to contribute to changes in all Domains, significant improvements in children's protection and care are only likely to be achieved if positive changes are achieved across all of these areas.

In addition, **the Domains of Change Framework is not meant to be normative and is not attempting to present a single theory of change**. There are countless pathways to achieving the changes reflected in the diagram and these will be informed by an organisations mission, values, niche and the context in which they are working.

Some of the main points to note:

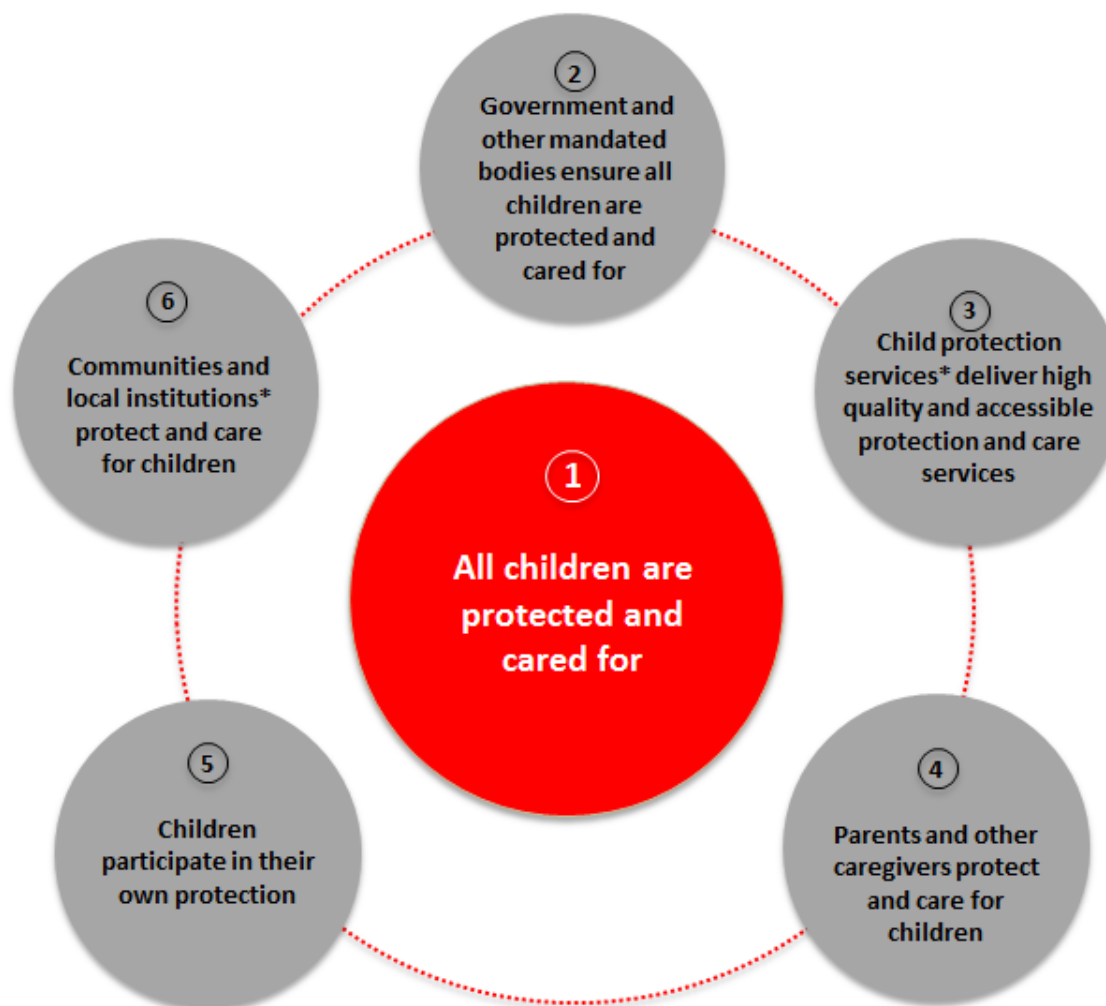
- There is an emphasis on **parents and other caregivers being primary actors in children's protection**; and that care givers covers a wide range of placements – fostering, adoption, kinship care, small group homes and supported independent living as appropriate to the child's needs.
- **Children are active agents both for their own protection** and that of other children. This is a key concept that underpins the work of many organisations in this area. This means that **children should be actively involved in all aspects of protection programmes**
- **Children protection services** can be accessed through both **formal and informal structures**. The Domains reflect the importance of looking at and beyond government and public sector provision.
- There is an emphasis on local **communities** not only understanding protection risks in their area but **being actively involved in protecting children from abuse, exploitation and neglect** and recognising this as their responsibility.

Domains of Change Framework for Children's Protection and Care

Outcomes		
2a) Laws, policies and practices are in place to improve children's care, protection and rights	2b) Government allocates adequate resources for child protection at all levels	2c) Legal or government action is taken to protect children in cases of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence

Outcomes
6a) Communities have the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour to keep children safe
6b) Local institutions are child friendly and their staff protect and care for children

Outcomes
5a) Children have the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour necessary to claim their rights and protect themselves from violations of their rights
5b) Children actively participate in influencing policy and practice of children's protection and care services



Outcomes
3a) Vulnerable children are being identified and are accessing services
3b) Vulnerable children are protected and cared for in appropriate ways
3c) Child protection services are child friendly and their staff protect and care for children

Outcomes
4a) Caregivers have sufficient resources and sustainable livelihoods
4b) Caregivers have the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour to protect and care for children

* Child protection services include social services, organisations placing children in family based care, and non-family based care such as children's homes

* Local institutions include schools, police, health services etc.

2.2. Assessing effectiveness in children's protection and care programmes

Protection is a more difficult area for indicators than some of the other sectors, such as health or education. In some cases the outcomes may be seen as more intangible or hidden; and much protection work is based around prevention (preventing abuses that might otherwise have happened) which is only possible to evidence over a very long-term with comparable data.

Fewer organisations have developed generic indicators for protection than for some of the other sectors covered by the BEP, and many of the indicators in the tables are drawn from Save the Children's set of outcome indicators. Some of these indicators are also provisional and have yet to be tested in the field.

The key indicators showing the ultimate outcomes of protection work tend to be based around three key areas:

- a) Children and carers perceptions of how safe children are, based on surveys and interviews
- b) Recorded incidences of violence, neglect or abuse that can be compared over time
- c) Standardised indicators for some of the more well-established protection areas such as child labour, trafficking, and lives of children in care.

In some cases proxy indicators can also be used from other sectors (e.g. the number of children dropping out of school, or the numbers of children with access to appropriate health services).

There are many challenges for developing indicators in the protection sector. Many of these relate to the sheer difficulty of delving into vulnerable people's lives, and accessing unbiased opinions of how safe they are or feel. Inevitably those most exploited or most at risk may be the least able to openly express opinions. The regular, high-profile cases of failed protection in the UK shows how badly wide of the mark initial estimates of safety (based on available information) may be, even with a highly resourced, well-trained and dedicated workforce making the assessments.

Other challenges include the need for highly skilled people to collect information in a sensitive manner and the lack of reliable government data in many areas of protection. In addition, protection requires long-term investments, and this is not always compatible with the need to produce outcome indicators over the short-term under results-based approaches.

Ethical issues to consider

There are also a set of ethical issues that need to be considered. These include the importance of gaining child or parental consent for interviews and surveys, an understanding of the obligations – either legal or moral – to inform authorities of possible abuses or violations of rights, and the importance of knowing what support is available if such abuses or violations are reported. Above all, perhaps, M&E should never be allowed to compromise the safety and security of children, and data collection should not be undertaken (or reported) if it places a child at risk.

There are no easy solutions to any of these problems. In general it is important that those involved in developing / collecting indicators are themselves experts in the field of protection, who thoroughly understand the consequences of collecting sensitive data in different ways, and

thoroughly understand the potentials and limitations of such data. This is not an area for the enthusiastic amateur.

Expand this section? Reference the UNICEF tool section on ethics and referenced resources

3. Assessing and communicating effectiveness: indicators and data collection tools for children's care and protection

3.1. Using the indicator tables

The indicator tables are to be used alongside the domains of change diagram on page 8. For each domain of change and outcome identified in the diagram a set of **outcome** indicators has been developed, drawing on indicators already being used across the children's protection and care sector.

The indicators themselves are designed to be generic, and adaptable to a wide range of child care and protection programmes. Specific examples of how an indicator can be adapted for a particular programme are included under some indicators in italics, for example:

- % of total national and local government spending allocated to child care and child protection (**GENERIC INDICATOR**)
 - *Eg. % local and national budgets dedicated to trafficking prevention and response* (**SPECIFIC EXAMPLE INDICATOR**)

At the top of each table there are suggestions of the different programmes and programme areas which could be measured using the indicators. For example domain 5 looks at the role communities and local institutions play in the care and protection of children, and the box identifies some of the main stakeholders, institutions and programme areas that the domain addresses. These can be used to adapt the generic indicators to specific programmes.

Domain 6: Communities and local institutions care for and protect children

Child protection issues in the community could be: traditional or customary practices that violate the rights of children, trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour, early/forced marriage

Community based mechanisms for responding to child protection issues could be: trained community volunteers, village committees on child protection

Local institutions could be: schools, police, health services, border agencies, legal services
Staff could be: teachers, police, doctors, border officials, judges, labour inspectors

Child friendly policies and practices could be: using positive discipline methods, having a child-friendly school policy in place, involving children in consultation and decision making

For example an indicator in domain 5 is:

- # and % of community members who demonstrate changed behaviours around child protection issues

This could be tailored according to an organisation's programmes to read:

- # and % of community members who demonstrate changed behaviours around trafficking

OR

- # and % of community members who demonstrate changed behaviours around early/forced marriage

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3.2. Table of indicators and tools for Domain of Change Framework

Domain 1: All children are protected and cared for	
This is a selection of <u>example</u> indicators that could be used to measure long term and wider changes as a result of a protection programme. They are not intended to be comprehensive.	
Indicators	Tools
<p>Children's perception of their own safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable, who report living free from violence, abuse and exploitation over the past year • # and % of children that believe they are safe within their own households (in the areas of abuse, exploitation and violence) • # and % of children who report a reduction in child abuse/an improvement in child protection measures in a particular context • Description of ways in which children feel safe and do not feel safe in their families and communities. <p>Level of violations of children's rights and actions taken to protect them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and description of incidences harmful to children • # and description of incidences where children have been effectively protected <p>Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of children officially reported as victims of violence to authorities during a 12 month period (per 100,000 children) • Testimonials and stories of acts of violence against children • % child population that experiences sexual abuse <p>Child labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of children who work excessive hours for their age (according to UNICEF definition) • # and % children engaged in under-age or hazardous labour • # under-age working children removed from child labour (who are enrolled in formal or information education or training) • # legal age working children removed from hazardous labour <p>Trafficking</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # incidences of child trafficking • Descriptions of children being trafficked • # areas that are free from trafficking • # trafficked children who are returned and reintegrated <p>Access to education Indicators around education are comprehensively covered in the education thematic paper</p>	
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Domain 2: Government and other mandated bodies ensure all children are protected and cared for	
<p>Government includes central and local government</p> <p>Policies could be ratification of international and regional instruments relating to children, provisions in national laws to protect children from harm and exploitation, free primary school education and other public services, existence of a juvenile justice system, a policy/legal framework for the provision of care services, government ensuring the cost of birth registration documentation is affordable and it is easy to obtain</p> <p>Child protection cases could include cases against perpetrators of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children</p>	
Outcome 2a: Laws, policies and practices are in place to improve children’s care, protection and rights	
Indicators	Tools
<p>Legislative or policy changes take place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and description of legislative or policy changes made which improve children’s care, protection and rights with a verifiable contribution from x organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. The existence of a legal/policy framework for formal care which specifies a) steps to prevent separation; b) preference for placement of children in family based care; c) the use of institutionalisation as a last resort and a temporary measure; involvement of children in decisions about their placement</i> ○ <i>Eg. Change in the law to ban corporal punishment in schools</i> • National laws, policies and practices are in line with international laws and conventions concerning children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. Laws, policies and practices are in line with the UN convention on the rights of the child</i> <p>Participation of children in legislative or policy decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children have access to mechanisms to provide feedback on accessibility, quality and appropriateness of policies and services 	<p>Tools used to show an organisation’s contribution to policy change: WaterAid’s Advocacy Scrapbook, Progressio Portfolio of Evidence, Save the Children’s advocacy measurement tool, the VSO advocacy success scale, and the Transparency International policy scale. See the paper on <i>Assessing Effectiveness in Influencing Decision makers</i> for more indicators and tools.</p> <p>World Vision Commitment to Children Index</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of children’s participation in all stages of advocacy 	<p>The UNICEF toolkit on monitoring and evaluating advocacy, section 8: working with children and young people in advocacy, tool 23 on assessing the involvement of children in all stages of advocacy.</p>
Outcome 2b: Government allocates adequate resources for child protection at all levels	
Indicators	Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of total national and local government spending allocated to child care and child protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Eg. % local and national budgets dedicated to trafficking prevention and response</i> Description of how funds are split between different forms of child care and protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Eg. Ratio of local authority expenditure on residential care institutions to alternative care systems</i> 	
Outcome 2c: Legal or government action is taken to protect children in cases of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence	
Indicators	Tools
<p>Perceptions of children and community members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % children and community members who feel confident that punitive action will be taken against those who violate children’s rights <p>Child protection cases reported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # child protection cases formally reported to police or other relevant officials <p>Action taken on child protection cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # people arrested and charged for protection crimes against children # child protection cases taken to judicial system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Eg. # criminal cases brought against employers who are operating against laws on child labour</i> % child protection cases brought which result in conviction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Eg. % criminal cases brought against traffickers which result in conviction</i> <p>Children’s participation in legal or government action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of legal obligation to involve children directly in court matters affecting them in the areas of protective proceeding and family law (eg. divorce, separation, custody, alternative care etc.) Existence of child friendly court procedures 	

Domain 3: Child protection services deliver high quality and accessible protection and care services

Child protection services could include: children's residential homes and other forms of non-family based care, social services, services reintegrating or reuniting children, or other community based protection mechanisms	
Outcome 3a: Vulnerable children are being identified and are accessing services	
Indicators	Tools
<p>Quality of services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of new or improved systems for identifying children at risk and verifiable examples of how those systems have been used • # and description of child protection services that are active in identifying and referring child protection cases • # and description of at risk children who have been identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # of children officially reported as victims of violence to authorities during a 12 month period per 100,000 children</i> ○ <i>Eg. Number of substantiated cases of violence against children during a 12 month period per 100,000 children</i> • # and % children in need of child protection who are referred to support services within an appropriate time frame <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of children who experience sexual violence who are referred to support services within an appropriate time frame (eg. 2 weeks from reporting)</i> ○ <i>Eg. % of child victims referred to Recovery, Reintegration, or psychological Support Services during a 12 month period</i> <p>Awareness of services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % target children and communities who are aware of local child protection services and know how to formally report violation of children's rights <p>Access to services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of target children and caregivers in a set time period who have accessed child protection services delivered or supported by the programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # requests for support to community based mechanisms, centres or telephone lines</i> ○ <i>Eg. % of child victims who used Recovery, Reintegration, or psychological Support Services during a 12 month period</i> • Description of barriers to children accessing or using child protection services and mechanisms 	<p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and tools for indicator 7: official reports of violence against children, and indicator 8: substantiated cases of violence against children</p> <p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and tools for indicator 9: child victims referred to services</p> <p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and tools for indicator 10: use of services by child victims</p>
Outcome 3b: Vulnerable children are protected and cared for in appropriate ways	
Indicators	Tools
<p>Systems in place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and description of new or improved systems for providing child protection services and verifiable examples of how those systems have been used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and description of child protection services with clear referral protocols</i> 	

(timeframe, contact list, process, follow-up system).

- *Eg. The existence of a legal/policy framework for formal care which specifies a) steps to prevent separation; b) preference for placement of children in family based care; c) the use of institutionalisation as a last resort and temporary measure; d) involvement of children in decisions about their placement*

Quality of services

- Evidence of better care and child friendly practices taking place in child protection services
 - *Eg. % of children in residential care institutions who report reduced incidences of violence, neglect, abuse or exploitation.*
 - *Eg. % children in residential care institutions who have regular contact with family members*
 - *Eg. % of reintegrated and reunited children whose case is followed up (eg. 12 months after reintegration)*
- #, % and description of child protection services that involve children in decision making
 - *Eg. Evidence of working children being actively involved in the development of minimum work condition standards*
- # and % of children who are satisfied with the quality of support they receive
 - *Eg. % of working children removed from work who report that they are satisfied with their removal*

Reach of services

- # and description of child protection services that are actively supporting vulnerable children
- # children and families who are supported by child protection services
 - *Eg. # children in residential care institutions*
 - *Eg. # children newly placed in family based care (eg. foster care, kinship care or adoptive care) over the past x months*

Access to education for children in care

Indicators around education are comprehensively covered in the education thematic paper

Outcome 3c: Child protection services are child friendly and their staff protect and care for children

Indicators

Tools

Knowledge of staff

- # and % of child protection workers who demonstrate the appropriate skills and knowledge for working with children in a child friendly way

Attitudes of staff

- # and % of child protection workers who demonstrate improved attitudes towards child care and working with children in a child friendly way

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of child protection workers who accept violence against children as a means of discipline</i> <p>Behaviour of staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # and % of child protection workers who are applying better care and child friendly policies and practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of child protection workers who use violence against children as a means of discipline</i> 	
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Domain 4: Parents and other caregivers protect and care for children

Caregivers are the people who provide family-based care to children. This is normally parents, but could be other members of the family or community, or foster parents.

Care and support from the caregiver could be: social, emotional, nutritional, educational, physical, legal (eg. registering for birth certificates) etc.

Child protection issues in the community could be: use of physical violence as a form of punishment, traditional or customary practices that violate the rights of children, trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour, early/forced marriage

Outcome 4a: Caregivers have sufficient resources and sustainable livelihoods

Indicators	Tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● % of household income used to support child care and children’s wellbeing <i>Whilst a necessary area of child protection other indicators for this outcome are covered comprehensively under the markets and livelihoods sector.</i> 	

Outcome 4b: Caregivers have the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour to protect and care for children

Indicators	Tools
<p>Knowledge of caregivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # and % of caregivers who can identify key child protection issues in their community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % caregivers who demonstrate increased knowledge in transit and destination areas of trafficking risks (eg. Main purpose for child trafficking and ways in which children are recruited)</i> ● # and % of caregivers who know when, where and how to formally report an incident of violations of children’s rights <p>Attitudes of caregivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● # and % of caregivers who demonstrate improved attitudes towards protecting children’s rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of caregivers who accept violence against children as a means of</i> 	<p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and</p>

<p><i>education at home/school</i></p> <p>Behaviour of caregivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of caregivers who demonstrate improved behaviour which protects children from violation of their rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of caregivers can demonstrate their ability to provide the financial and psychological support required for children to complete their education</i> ○ <i># and % of children who report that their primary caregiver shows them consistent love and care, and they feel supported</i> • # and % of children who have suffered from abuse at home in the past x months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. % of children, who have indicated via self-reports that they have been victims of violence at home in the last 12 months</i> • # and % of caregivers that have registered all their children at birth (or have carried out any other specific protection or legal support system) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of children whose birth was registered with the local authorities as reported by the caregiver</i> <p>Caregivers support access to education <i>Indicators around education are comprehensively covered in the education thematic paper</i></p>	<p>tools for Indicator 3: Adults' attitudes towards violence against children.</p> <p>Save the Children 'Guiding Principles for Home Environments' monitoring form rates parents/caregivers from 1-4 on the way they support and protect children across three areas: physical wellbeing; emotional and psychological needs and child development. A fourth area can be added and adapted as necessary.</p> <p>The World Vision Youth Healthy Behaviour Survey introductory module surveys children and young people's perceptions of the level of physical, emotional and psychological support they receive from their parent or main caregiver. The module on physical violence asks whether children have suffered from violence or abusive behaviour at home and what form of violence they suffered.</p> <p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and tools for indicator 1: self-reported violence against children</p> <p>Developmental Assets Profile tool (DAP)</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Domain 5: Children participate in their own protection</p>	
<p>Violations of children's rights could include trafficking, child labour, harmful traditional or local practices, early or forced marriage, violent discipline of children, sexual abuse, neglect etc.</p>	
<p>Actions children could take to protect themselves from violations of their rights could include: accessing a local child protection service, avoiding risks of being trafficked or forced into prostitution, accessing their legal rights, increased awareness of their protection rights and risks in their communities</p>	
<p>Decisions affecting their care and protection that children participate in could include: the arrangements for their care, the design of child-friendly institutions etc.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Outcome 5a: Children have the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour necessary to claim their rights and protect themselves from violations of their rights</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Indicators</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tools</p>
<p>Knowledge of children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of children who demonstrate knowledge of the main child protection risks and violations of children's rights in the community • # and % of children who understand their rights to be protected from violations of their rights and their legal position <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of working children who understand their rights to be protected from the worst forms of child labour and their legal position</i> 	<p>World Vision's Youth Healthy Behaviour module on physical violence surveys whether children know how to access support services if they are suffering from abuse</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of children who demonstrate knowledge of the actions they can take to protect themselves from violations of their rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of children who can identify someone to go to if they have a protection concern</i> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of children who know what to do in a case of victimization at home/school</i> • # and % of children who know when, where and how to formally report a protection violation <p>Attitudes of children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of children who demonstrate increased confidence around taking action to protect themselves from violations of their rights • Description of children's perceptions on the acceptability of violations of their rights <p>Behaviour of children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of children taking a certain action to protect themselves from violations of their rights • # of children who have reported violations of their rights through systems for child protection. • # children accessing child protection services/self-referring to services 	<p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and tools for indicator 2: proportion of children who know what to do in a case of victimisation at home/school</p>
Outcome 5b: Children actively participate in influencing policy and practice of children's protection and care services	
Indicators	Tools
<i>We currently lack high quality indicators and tools for this outcome</i>	<i>We currently lack high quality indicators and tools for this outcome</i>
Outcome 5c: Children protect each other	
Indicators	Tools
<i>We currently lack high quality indicators and tools for this outcome</i>	<i>We currently lack high quality indicators and tools for this outcome</i>

Domain 6: Communities and local institutions protect and care for children

Child protection issues in the community could be: traditional or customary practices that violate the rights of children, trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour, early/forced marriage

Community based mechanisms for responding to child protection issues could be: trained community volunteers, village committees on child protection

Local institutions could be: schools, police, health services, border agencies, legal services

Staff could be: teachers, police, doctors, border officials, judges, labour inspectors

Child friendly policies and practices could be: using positive discipline methods, having a child-friendly school policy in place, involving children in consultation and decision making

Outcome 6a: Communities have the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour to keep children safe

Indicators	Tools
<p>Knowledge of community members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of community members who can identify key child protection risks and violations of children’s rights in their community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. Community members are aware of and can describe the dangers and impact of trafficking or unsafe migration on women, children and men</i> • # and % of community members know when, where and how to formally report a violation of children’s rights <p>Attitude of community members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of community members who demonstrate improved attitudes towards child protection issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. Proportion of adults who accept violence against Children as means of education at home/school</i> • # and % of community members who state that they would report a suspected violation of children’s rights <p>Behaviour of community members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of community members who demonstrate changed behaviours around child protection issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. Community members report that a harmful traditional or customary practice which violates the rights of children, such as early or forced marriage, female genital mutilation and gender-based violence, are no longer practiced</i> • # and description of cases of violations of children’s rights taking place in the community • # and description of instances of violations of children’s rights reported by community members • # and description of actions taken by community members in cases of violations of children’s rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. % of communities able to respond adequately to violations of children’s protection rights in coordination with local justice mechanisms</i> 	<p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and tools for indicator 3: adults’ attitudes towards violence against children</p>

<p>Community based mechanisms for child protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of community based mechanisms and their level of activity in supporting prevention of and response to child protection issues • # and % of community based protection mechanisms which require minimal support from the organisation by the end of the programme 	
Outcome 6b: Local institutions are child friendly and their staff protect and care for children	
Indicators	Tools
<p>Knowledge of staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of staff in local institutions who demonstrate the appropriate skills and knowledge for working with children in a child friendly way <p>Attitudes of staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % of staff in local institutions who demonstrate improved attitudes towards child care and working in with children in a child friendly way <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of staff in local institutions who accept violence against children as a means of discipline</i> <p>Child friendly institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of better care and child friendly practices taking place in local institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. % of schools with protective school policies in place (with descriptions of policies)</i> ○ <i>Eg. % of children, who have indicated via self-reports that they have been victims of violence at school in the last 12 months</i> ○ <i>Eg. Evidence of changes to policy or practice that prevent children dropping out of education</i> • # and % of children who did not access a public service provided by a local institution because they were afraid/felt unsafe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Eg. # and % of children who did not go to school because they were afraid/ felt unsafe due to violence in the past x months</i> • # and % of children who report that local institutions are child friendly <p><i>See paper on Assessing Effectiveness in Education for more indicators on child-friendly and girl friendly schools.</i></p>	<p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and tools for indicator 1: self-reported violence against children, and indicator 12: school violence policy</p> <p>UNICEF manual for the Measurement of Indicators of violence against Children, guidance and tools for indicator 11: children who skipped school due to violence.</p>

4. Guide to using specific tools

All tools are available on request from Bond

Youth Healthy Behaviour Survey

World Vision. The specific survey used is available on request from BOND.

A set of surveys designed to monitor young people's knowledge and experiences in relation to physical violence, health, HIV, sex and relationships, violence and smoking/alcohol use. They are designed to be used with young people aged 12-18.

Developmental Assets Profile

Used by World Vision and Save the Children Fund

Children's perception of their own well-being. The Development Assets Profile (DAP) is based on validated scales of developmental assets, based on 20 years of research. It is a copyright product of the SEARCH institute which World Vision (and other NGOs) use on licence – see <http://www.search-institute.org/developmental-assets>

Guiding Principles for home environments monitoring tool

(Section 9.11, M&E Handouts Package, Volume Two, Save the Children International)

An assessment tool rating parents from 1-4 on the way they support and protect children across three areas: physical wellbeing; emotional and psychological needs and child development. A fourth area can be added and adapted as necessary.

[Manual for the Measurement of Indicators of Violence against Children](#)

UNICEF

This includes the 12 key indicators used by UNICEF in its child protection programmes, and information on the tools and methodologies used to collect data. There are indicators on the level of violations of children's rights and on the existence of protective environments.