Save the Children

The Open University

16 Measuring results in Child Protection

Introduction

Millions of children experience abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation in the countries where Save the Children works and even more are at risk. Child protection is therefore a priority for Save the Children's domestic and international programmes, in both development and humanitarian contexts. We are the key independent child protection actor globally, with extensive experience of working in partnership with civil society organisations, child-led initiatives, governments and other key actors to stop all forms of violence against children.

In this session you will be looking at how we monitor progress towards the achievement of Save the Children's child protection goals. In order to do this you will learn about our global strategies, the indicators that are used to track their progress and how you can collect data on your child protection programmes. Additionally, we will look at some of the challenges faced in monitoring these programmes.

- Some 17,700 asylum applications were lodged by unaccompanied or separated children in 69 countries in 2011. (Save the Children, 2013)

- It is estimated that over 145 million children have lost one or both parents. (UNICEF, 2008)

- Over 8 million children without appropriate care around the world live in residential care facilities. (UNICEF, 2006)

- As of 2011, more than 17 million children had lost one or both parents to AIDS, almost 90% of which live in Sub-saharan Africa. (UNICEF)

Learning Outcomes for this Session

When you have studied this session, you should be able to:

1. Understand what the mandatory Child Protection Global Outcome indicators are and how they help us monitor our Global Child Protection Strategy and "Breakthrough".

2. List the mandatory global outcome indicators that are used to measure child protection programmes.

3. Understand how to use monitoring data to improve the quality of child protection programmes.

4. Explain the definitions and methods for each of the mandatory global child protection indicators.

5. Identify available tools for data collection and reporting.

6. Understand when and how to collect monitoring data to report on the progress of your child protection programmes.

1 Understand what the mandatory Child Protection Global Outcome indicators are and how they help us monitor our Global Child Protection Strategy and "Breakthrough".

1.1 How do we define and work on Child Protection?

For Save the Children, Child Protection is defined as 'Measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children'.

As one of six global programme areas, the Child Protection Initiative (CPI) works to support Save the Children's colleagues and partners to find, develop and implement effective and efficient support and programmes to protect children. Save the Children has set specific goals to work towards in this area. These are reflected in the global outcome statement below.

By 2015, Save the Children will have significantly contributed to protecting children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect with a particular focus on **children without appropriate care, child protection in emergencies, physical and humiliating punishment and children in harmful work.**

As you can see from this statement, the Child Protection Initiative focuses on four main areas. In further detail:

1. Children without appropriate care: Millions of children are without appropriate care due to violence and abuse, poverty, conflict, parental illness, HIV and AIDS, disability and humanitarian disasters. These children may spend time on the street, living transient lifestyles, in extended families, in institutions, or being unsafe in their own families.

2. Child Protection in emergencies: Children are extremely vulnerable during a humanitarian crisis. They are at risk of recruitment into armed forces and groups, sexual violence, separation from their families, psychosocial distress, trafficking and economic exploitation, genocide, physical violence, killing and maiming, and other forms of harm.

3. Physical and humiliating punishment: Punitive violence by parents and other adults is the most common form of violence against children. Over 40 states still authorise the whipping or flogging of children in their penal systems and around 80 states authorise the beating and humiliation of children in their schools.

4. Children in harmful work: Currently it is estimated that there are over 115 million girls and boys who are engaged in hazardous work that is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to them. It interferes with their education by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, or limits their attendance due to excessively long and heavy work.

You can learn more about these areas in Save the Children's Child Protection Strategy for 2013–2015: http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/save-childrens-child-protection-strategy-2013-2015-making-world-safe-place-children

1.2 What is the Child Protection "Breakthrough" focusing on?

Our Child Protection Breakthrough will bring about dramatic changes in policy and practice in order to protect and fulfil children's rights.

The breakthrough has the following objectives:

All children thrive in a safe family environment and no child is placed in harmful institutions

Keep children safe	**Strengthen families and prevent unnecessary separation**	**Securing family reunification in humanitarian crises**
Children grow up in a safe environment free from harm caused by violence, exploitation, abuse or neglect	Children benefit from quality care in their own families or in other family based care alternatives	Separated and unaccompanied children are provided with adequate FTR services and children at risk receive support

For more information on the Child Protection Breakthrough please see Save the Children's Child Protection Strategy.

Activity 1 (exploratory, 15 minutes)

Have another look at section 1.1, where the four priority areas of child protection are described. Can you think of a situation in your own country or in a country you work with where children might be affected in one of these areas? For example, children affected by violence or abuse, a particular conflict or disaster, or working children? If you need some additional information on these areas you can consult the Save the Children Child Protection Strategy for 2013–2015 (see the link above). You could also ask a colleague for his or her reflections.

Possible answers

For example, in Lebanon, Save the Children works with Syrian refugee children who have been displaced by the conflict, providing safe spaces to play, as well as support to cope with the difficult experiences they have been through. In Indonesia, Save the Children helps children who have been placed in care institutions to find alternative care, preferably allowing them to live with family members. In Nepal, Save the Children works with children employed in the brick making industry to improve their working conditions and to provide educational and recreational opportunities for them. In Tanzania, Save the Children supports children who may have suffered violence and abuse by providing medical, legal and counselling support through facilities known as "one stop centres".

2 List the mandatory global outcome indicators that are used to measure child protection programmes.

2.1 What are the mandatory global outcome indicators for Child Protection?

As you heard in previous sessions, the mandatory global outcome indicators are the set of indicators which Save the Children has agreed to monitor globally each year. For child protection, four indicators have been developed to help us monitor our progress on the Global Child Protection Strategy.

2.2 How do the indicators link to the strategy?

The global strategy sets out ambitious goals in terms of the number of children and carers reached and the changes that are happening in their lives as a result of our programmes. The indicators are a way of measuring our progress against these goals, giving us a picture of what is happening at a global level. The diagram below shows what we want to happen in child protection worldwide.

Figure 1: A Global Results Framework for Child Protection Programmes
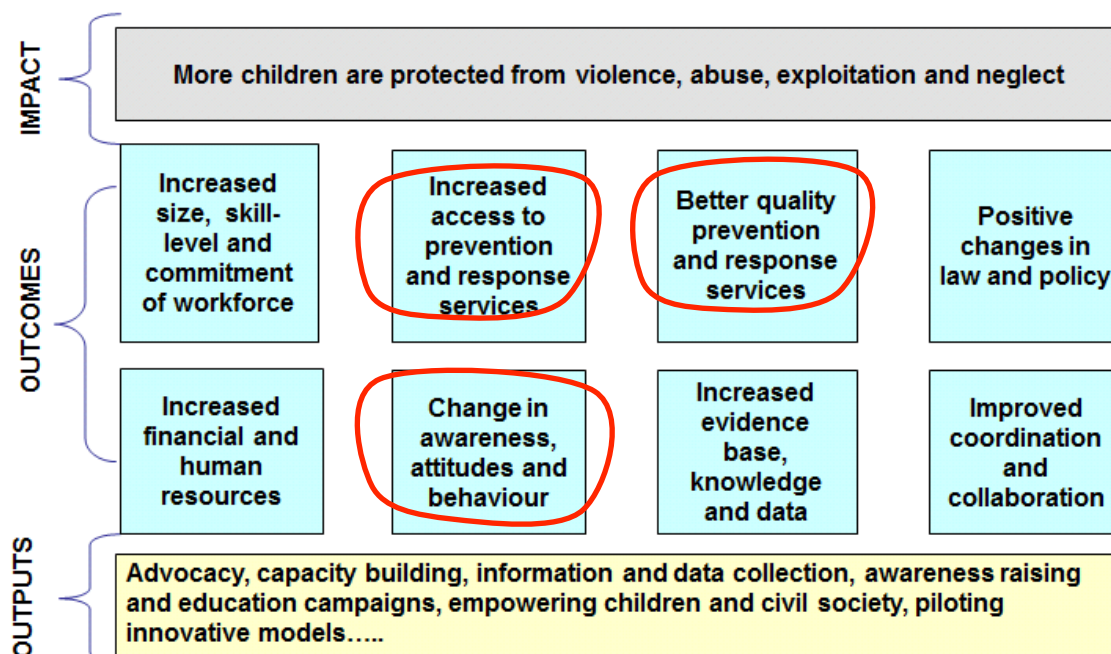
We want to ensure that more children are protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. This is a long term, sustainable change that needs to happen (i.e. impact). But, before that can happen we need other things to happen, like changes in law and policy, more children being able to access protection services, and changes in people's ideas about child protection (outcomes). At the bottom of the diagram (outputs) you can see the things that Save the Children will do, together with children, their communities and, of course, local partners.

But how will we be able to measure if changes are really happening? The boxes circled in the diagram are the areas we have decided to start with at the outcome level for child protection.

2.3 The Mandatory Child Protection Global Outcome Indicators

1. **Utilisation of child protection services:** % of children and caregivers in a 12-month period who have used prevention or response interventions delivered or supported by Save the Children.

2. **Quality of child protection services**: % of prevention and response interventions supported by Save the Children which meet quality standards.

3. Child Protection legislation and policy change: Number of countries where one or more policy or legislative change to improve children's protection rights, in line with the four CPI priority areas, has taken place in the last 12-months with the support of Save the Children.

4. Orphans and vulnerable children's services: % of orphans and vulnerable children receiving services that address priority needs.

3 Understand how to use monitoring data to improve the quality of child protection programmes

3.1 Why is this important and how can we use indicators to do this?

In the session on the use of MEAL data you looked at how this kind of information is used for decision making, learning, accountability and continual improvement. If we collect data about what is happening as a result of our programmes on a routine basis, it is easier to make changes if things are not going the way we expected. As you know from experience, external factors and other unexpected events can affect activities, and the reality on the ground may not end up reflecting exactly what is in your results framework. The monitoring process for the global indicators that you will learn about in this session should provide us with information allowing important changes to our programmes.

Have a look at this short video clip: http://bit.ly/14naERu

The video shows an example of a Save the Children programme in Senegal. After collecting information relating to the global outcome indicators the country office decided to make some changes to the programme.

Activity 2 (exploratory)

Think of a time when you've used monitoring data to change your child protection work.

- Have those changes improved the quality of the programme?

- What challenges did you face (for example, explaining the changes to donors, additional costs, or new relationships that had to be developed)?

Possible answers

You saw in the video how the Senegal country office identified a need to strengthen the link between formal and informal child protection service providers in Senegal after carrying out the Quality of Services Assessment Process. You may have thought about other monitoring or evaluation exercises that have led to different changes. For example, you may have developed a greater understanding about how children perceive a particular service, such as a recreational facility. In this case the information gathered in monitoring could have prompted the partner or service manager to produce information about the service in a more child friendly way, like developing posters explaining what is on offer to children in a way that is easy to understand and eye catching.

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4 Explain the definitions and methods for each indicator.

Now let's look at the four mandatory global child protection outcome indicators in more detail. Each indicator has a definition, as well as guidance, on how the data should be collected and calculated. You can find the full guidance document at:
https://onenet.savethechildren.net/whatwedo/child_protection/SCDocuments/ME/Resources_on_outcome_indicators/Global_Indicators_vEnglish/6_CP_Indicators_Resource_Sheet_Final_160213.pdf

4.1 Utilisation of child protection services

Definition*: % of children and caregivers in a 12-month period who have used prevention or response interventions delivered or supported by Save the Children.*

4.1.1 Why do we measure this?

The indicator measures coverage of our work in direct programme implementation, as well as the outcome of our efforts in strengthening local government, community systems and service providers. Prevention and response services are a core component of national child protection systems, so measuring use of them over time can show the extent to which systems in this important area are being developed. This indicator focuses only on high-impact, intensive services.

4.1.2 How do we measure this?

First, we need to know how many children and caregivers have <u>used</u> prevention or response interventions delivered or supported by Save the Children at least once in the last 12-months. This number is the **numerator.**

Then we need to know how many children and caregivers there are in the programme areas <u>in need</u> of these services. This number is the **denominator.** The diagram below shows how the smallest number, **the numerator,** makes up a part of the target number, which in turn is smaller than the overall number of children and caregivers in need.

DENOMINATOR:

Total number of children and care-givers who need or should be using the services in our program areas

e.g. 10,000 children

Number of children and care-givers targeted by program
(as set out in logframe and project documents)

e.g. 5,000 children

NUMERATOR:

Numbers of children and care-givers who
use service in our program areas

e.g. 1,000 children

The calculation needed to report on the indicator is shown below

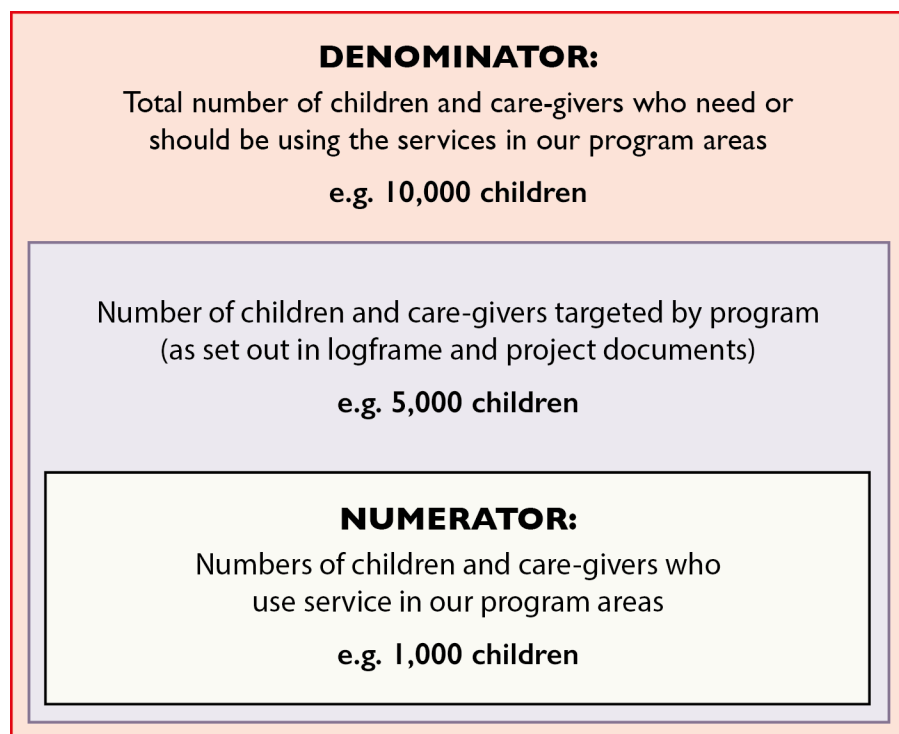$$\frac{\text{Numerator: # of children and caregivers in a 12 month period who have used prevention or response interventions delivered or supported by save the children}}{\text{Denominator: Total # of targeted children and caregivers in Save the Children program areas}} \times \mathbf{100} = \text{% of children and care-givers in a 12-month period who have used prevention or response interventions delivered or supported by Save the Children}$$

4.1.3 What is a "high impact" service?

This indicator measures utilisation of those protection services which are **sustained** or which are likely to achieve significant positive change/results in the lives of children and caregivers based on the evidence we have. These are **a subset of the Total Reach of a child protection programme** (see Session 11: Total Reach), since reach can include services which are considered to have lower impact (for example, distribution of messaging leaflets). Sustained and high impact child protection services can be defined as:

Services that provide sustained long-term or continuous engagement with a child or family, and services that are provided one-off or with a low intensity but which are known to have a significant and lasting impact on a child's well-being.

Examples of high impact <u>prevention</u> services include:

- multi-session parenting training or early intervention courses
- family counselling and home visiting
- case management and preventative support for children identified as at risk
- birth registration
- child focused social protection programmes.

Examples of high impact <u>response</u> services include:

- reunification and reintegration support for different groups of children
- children being removed from residential care and reintegrated into family based care
- children rescued from trafficking or other forms of exploitation and reintegrated into the community or another destination
- case management and response support (including best interest determination assessment and follow-up)
- economic strengthening and livelihood interventions.

Activities which should <u>not</u> be included in this indicator include:

one-off or ad hoc awareness raising education, and sensitisation events which are not part of a sustained plan or package of interventions with a child, family or community, or which are not followed up with other activities within at least 3 months.

4.1.4 What additional information is needed?

The data needs to be broken down to see how many children and adults, of either sex, are a) in need of services, and b) using services. We also need to know whether services are prevention or response based. If there are elements of both prevention and response, the country office needs to decide which category to use or whether to classify it as <u>both</u> prevention and response (i.e. as an additional category).

This is an example of the way a country office presented part of their data in their 2012 annual report. Overall, 13% of children and caregivers in need accessed response interventions delivered or supported by Save the Children during 2012.

Type of high impact service (prevention, response or both)	NUMERATOR # of children and caregivers in a 12-month period who have used prevention or response interventions delivered or supported by Save the Children					DENOMINATOR Total # of targeted children and caregivers (if this data is available)					PERCENTAGE % of children and caregivers in a 12-month period who have accessed prevention or response interventions delivered or supported by Save the Children				
	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Total
Response	612	352	116	67	1,147	4,385	3,697	400	280	8,762	14%	10%	29%	24%	13%

Activity 3 (SAQ, 10 minutes)

Please read through the following case and decide which number is the denominator and which is the numerator. Explain the reasons for your decision.

In a large country, the total number of children that need reintegrating into family care from residential care is 500,000. Save the Children is working in 3 districts in the country where there were estimated to be 100,000 children needing to be reintegrated into family care from residential care. With our support, 10,000 children were removed from residential care and reintegrated into their families in the 3 districts where we work.

Which of these numbers is the Denominator?

a) 500,000

b) 100,000

c) 10,000

d) 5,000

Which is the numerator?

a) 500,000

b) 100,000

c) 10,000

d) 5,000

4.2 Quality of Child Protection Services

Definition: % of prevention & response interventions supported by Save the Children which meet quality standards.

4.2.1 Why do we measure this?

In the previous section we looked at measuring the utilisation of child protection services; the following indicator measures the quality of these services. While we want to improve access to child protection services, this alone may not benefit children and families unless those services are of a minimum quality standard. This indicator will help us assess whether the services we support are of a minimum quality standard and therefore likely to benefit children and their families
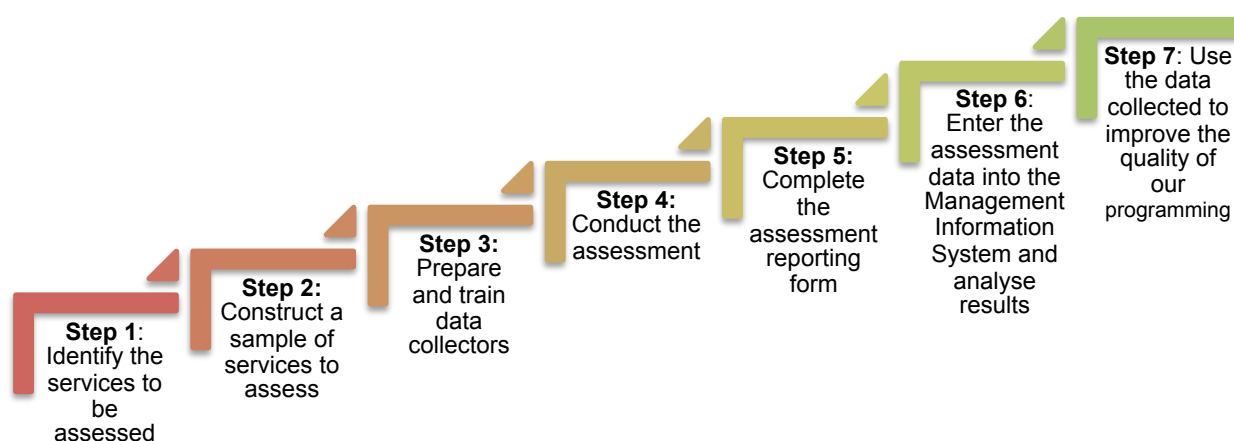
Note: In Session 15: Measuring results in education, you looked at the Quality of Learning Environment global outcome indicator for education, which has a lot in common with the Quality of Services indicator.

By combining the data reported in this indicator with the data reported for the utilisation of child protection services indicator, we will be able to identify the number and proportion of children and families who we support, that are benefiting from quality child protection service provision.

4.2.2 How do we measure this?

Collecting data for this indicator involves an assessment process carried out by the Save the Children country office to determine the quality of services provided by organisations and institutions (both formal and informal). Extensive guidance on the process is available in the *Quality of Child Protection Services Global Outcome Indicator Handbook*, however the key steps are laid out in the diagram below.

https://onenet.savethechildren.net/whatwedo/child_protection/SCDocuments/Forms/ AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=/whatwedo/child_protection/SCDocuments/ME/Resources _on_outcome_indicators/Global_Indicators_vEnglish&FolderCTID=0x01200099065BF 3122C7B4B814FDFBB98F7F9A2&View=%7b5DA06E7D-9DFC-4FA9-8CC9- 97506448EC68%7d

Step 1: Identify the services to be assessed

Step 2: Construct a sample of services to assess

Step 3: Prepare and train data collectors

Step 4: Conduct the assessment

Step 5: Complete the assessment reporting form

Step 6: Enter the assessment data into the Management Information System and analyse results

Step 7: Use the data collected to improve the quality of our programming

4.2.3 Formal and informal services

A child protection 'service' or 'service provider' is any entity or organisation which provides prevention or response interventions or acts to support the care and protection of children and caregivers. Both formal and informal, community based service providers offer child protection services (prevention and response) to children and caregivers in some form. However, the standards which we would expect a government-run service to meet might vary from those we would expect a community group to meet. Two versions of the monitoring tool have been developed to address this difference.

4.2.4 Which standards should service providers aim to meet?

Several standards have been developed for formal and informal service providers. To see the full list, please refer to the handbook mentioned above. This is an example of one of the standards for <u>formal</u> service providers with one of the corresponding indicators:

Standard	Indicators
1: Information about the service	1.1 Information about the service, its purpose and services available is provided to children and adults through an appropriate method of communication (e.g. in local languages, through written and verbal communication).

This is an example of one of the standards for <u>informal</u> service providers:

Standard	Indicators
2: Roles and responsibilities	2.1 Informal community-based service provider has developed a mission statement or document stating its mandate.
	2.2 Informal community-based service provider has developed an action plan or activity plan

Activity 4 (SAQ, 15–20 minutes)

Have a look at the example of data from a country office below. The country office has scored each service based on the results of their assessment. Note that in each column there are scores for indicators (1.1, 2.1, 2.2 etc.) and then overall scores for each standard.

So for the ABC Children's Home, there is a score of 3 for "information about the service", a score of 2.25 for "child safeguarding" and a score of 2 for "compliance with national regulations".

Service	Standard 1 Information about the service		Standard 2 Child safeguarding					Standard 3 Compliance with National Regulations	
	1.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	3.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)
ABC Children's Home	3	3	3	3	1	2	2.25	2	2

For the next two services only some of the scores per standard have been put into the table. Can you put in the overall standard rating for "child safeguarding" for the Drop-in Centre and the overall standard rating for "compliance with national regulations" for the Legal Advice Centre?

Service	Standard 1: Information about the service		Standard 2 Child safeguarding					Standard 3 Compliance with National Regulations	
	1.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	3.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)
Drop-in Centre	2	2	1	1	2	1		1	1
Legal Advice Centre	1	1	3	2	1	3	2.25	2	

To get an overall total per service for all the standards we need to get an average of all the indicators. This means that we don't just add up the overall standard ratings (the grey columns) and divide by 3, we need to add up all the indicator scores (the white columns) and then divide by 6 (in our case we have 6 indicator columns).

Can you work out what the overall rating for each service would be?

Service	Standard 1		Standard 2					Standard 3		Overall rating
	1.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	3.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	
ABC Children's Home	3	**3**	3	3	1	2	**2.25**	2	**2**	
Drop-in Centre	2	**2**	1	1	2	1		1	**1**	
Legal Advice Centre	1	**1**	3	2	1	3	**2.25**	2	**2**	

4.3 Child Protection Legislation and Policy Change

Definition: # of countries where one or more policy or legislative change improving children's protection rights, in line with the four CPI priority areas, has taken place in the last 12 months with the support of Save the Children.

4.3.1 Why do we measure this?

Advocating for policy and legislative change to protect children is a key part of our child rights-based programming approach. This indicator will monitor our progress towards achieving key policy changes which guide our work in child protection all over the world.

4.3.2 How do we measure this?

The Advocacy Monitoring Tool (AMT) you learned about in Session 10: Monitoring and evaluating advocacy is used to report on this global outcome indicator. There is no separate tool for reporting on this indicator.

A policy or legislative change which is "Save the Children-supported" means a change that is made possible through Save the Children or its implementing partners having a substantive role in coalitions, networks or partnerships that have informed or influenced political and policy change.

Country programmes are expected to use their discretion when determining whether the support provided by Save the Children is "substantive". A general guideline is to assess whether or not the change would have happened without Save the Children's advocacy/technical/financial/material input. Policy change should be counted in the year that it happens and in future years if Save the Children continues to provide significant support and leadership for this policy change.

4.4 Orphans and Vulnerable Children's (OVC) services

Definition: % of OVC receiving services that address priority needs.

This indicator looks at the proportion of children under 18 years of age who have been identified (by a programme, family or community) as orphaned or vulnerable and are being supported by an OVC programme through Save the Children, its partners or through linkages with other partner services. Key services that might be provided for OVC include:

- psychosocial support (counselling, opportunities for play, stimulation and interaction with peers)
- economic strengthening (vocational education, savings, microfinance, etc.)
- health care (immunisations, treatment for illnesses, fee waivers, etc.)
- education (including early childhood education and school access)
- food and nutrition (including rehabilitation for severely malnourished)
- legal protection (including identification, birth certificate, etc.)
- shelter and care (housing, basic materials).

4.4.1 Who is required to report on this indicator?

All Save the Children country offices involved in programmes supporting OVCs.

4.4.2 Why do we measure this?

Save the Children programmes maintain a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised child populations around the world. Save the Children programmes use a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach to respond to the needs of children affected by HIV and AIDS. This indicator will ensure that OVC receiving services that meet their priority needs are tracked.

4.4.3 What information do country offices need to provide?

The number of children identified as vulnerable (specific to the project), as well as a short narrative detail of the methodology applied to assess vulnerability.

4.4.4 How do we measure this indicator?

The information needed to report on this indicator has to come from primary data collection. Programme reports and other data collection tools can be used, such as the Child Status Index, which allows us to track children within a programme over time. Additionally, programme databases with unique identifiers should be employed. Where there is no other tracking tool, the Save the Children monthly tracking tool can be used.

5 Identify available tools for data collection and reporting.

5.1 Global Indicator tools and resources

There are many tools available for collecting data to report on indicators. You may have come across things like questionnaire formats, observation checklists, focus group discussion guides or guidelines for conducting interviews. You may have also developed some tools together with colleagues and partner organisations or with project beneficiaries to have something appropriate for your particular context. These tools should be mentioned in your monitoring plan and you should have a good idea of how long they take to use. Please also refer to Session 6: Methods of data collection and analysis, for more information on this.

Activity 5 (SAQ, 15 minutes)

The most up to date materials and resources for monitoring and evaluation are available for Save the Children staff on the OneNet page. Have a look at the webpage and list which documents you found that may be helpful in collecting data or reporting on the global indicators for Child Protection.

https://onenet.savethechildren.net/whatwedo/child_protection/SCDocuments/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=/whatwedo/child_protection/SCDocuments/ME/Resources_on_outcome_indicators/Global_Indicators_vEnglish&FolderCTID=0x01200099065BF3122C7B4B814FDFBB98F7F9A2&View=%7b5DA06E7D-9DFC-4FA9-8CC9-97506448EC68%7d

List at least three documents which you think may be useful and explain your choice:

1.

2.

3.

5.2 Other Tools and Resources for Measuring Results in Child Protection

For humanitarian child protection programmes, country offices need to report on the Humanitarian Global Indicators and the Output Tracker (see Session 18: Measuring results in humanitarian work).

5.3 The Global Outcome Indicator Menus

Most of us have had to develop indicators for child protection and other projects at some point during our work. Have you ever wondered why we start from scratch each time? Are we just "reinventing the wheel"? While each context is obviously very different, some of the things we measure may be the same in several situations.

The Menu of Outcome Indicators is an extensive list of indicators put together by the Save the Children Child Protection Initiative Monitoring and Evaluation Task Group. The menu includes indicators that have been used by Save the Children staff, as well as indicators used by other "like-minded" organisations such as World Vision and UNICEF, amongst others. The menus are living documents that will change as new knowledge, priorities and programmes emerge. The indicator menus are meant to be a useful tool to guide you in your work but, unlike the four child protection global outcome indicators, **it is not mandatory for country offices to use these indicators or to report on them.**

Currently the outcome indicator document has sections on Children without Appropriate Care, Children on the Move and Child Protection in Emergencies, but we aim to have indicator menus for all of the thematic areas within Child Protection. You can find the current version at:

http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/130423_outcome_indicators_english1.pdf

The outcome indicator menu for each priority area starts with a general results framework which sets out the goal, key outcomes and intermediate outcomes. The menu of outcome indicators provides indicators for each level and section of the results framework. The Goal section of the results framework for Children Without Appropriate Care (CWAC) is shown in the table below as one example.

Goal	Indicators	Tool/ Data Source
Children without appropriate care or at risk of inappropriate care benefit from quality care either in their own families or, when necessary, in family and community-based care alternatives	1. % of children reintegrated into family or community placements supported by Save the Children, who are still in a community-based care placement at follow-up (e.g. 18 months later)	Survey of children; Case management system (CMS)
	2. % of children reintegrated into family or community placements supported by Save the Children, who can access relevant services	Survey of children; Focus Group Discussion
	3. % of children in identified families that are adequately fed, clothed and cared for at follow-up (for example 18 months later)	Survey of children and caregivers

Then the key outcomes are broken down into intermediate outcomes and several indicators are presented for each of these. These are a just of few of the indicators for the intermediate outcomes:

Key outcome	Intermediate outcomes	Indicators	Tool/ Data Source
1. Promoting parental care and preventing family separation: At-risk families are able to provide quality care for children, while communities actively support family-based care	**1.1 Strengthened family:** At-risk families are empowered and supported to create a safe and nurturing home that is economically secure	% of Save the Children supported families that demonstrate changes in attitudes and behaviour, which have favoured the protection of children from violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation	Caregiver pre- and post-survey
	1.2 Supported and engaged communities: Children, families and communities actively prevent unnecessary separation and promote the benefits of family based care	% of community members and leaders who demonstrate understanding on key child protection policies, laws, services and resources (especially with regards to family-based care) and are able to apply those to relevant contexts	Focus Group Discussion

Activity 6 (SAQ, 10 minutes)

This is an example of a logical framework from a five-year project proposal to a donor. Insert the missing indicators from the Children without Appropriate Care menu that you think would be most appropriate for the project. Note that the format is not quite the same as the results framework in the indicator menus.

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification
Objective	Appropriate, quality, family and community care options are established in province A in Country X for children without appropriate care or at risk of inappropriate care.	Indicator for Objective:	
Outcome 1	Deinstitutionalisation plan developed by the government of country X to reduce the number of children living in institutions.	Indicator 1: % of budget reallocated from residential care functions to family support services by the end of the project.	
Outcome 2	Families at risk in Province A can provide appropriate quality care for their children.	Indicator 2:	

6 Understand when and how to collect monitoring data to report on the progress of your child protection programmes.

You will have already come across the country annual reporting guidance in the previous sessions, however it is important to note that different indicators require different timing for data collection, consolidation and reporting.

Global outcome indicator	How often should we collect the data?
1. Utilisation of child protection services	This information should be registered by service **providers every time a child or caregiver uses a service**. Country offices should collect this from service providers on a **monthly basis.**
2. Quality of child protection services	Ideally, each service provider supported should be assessed at least once a year. If Save the Children is supporting a large number of service providers a random sample should be selected for assessment **each year.** The assessments of all services/service providers should take place **at roughly the same time each year** so that change can be measured on a consistent yearly basis.
3. Child Protection Legislation and Policy Change	Documentation on advocacy activities and resulting policy and legislative changes should be completed in an **on-going** manner throughout the year. You should have a system to record changes whenever they take place. Don't wait until the end of year to record it!
4. Orphans and Vulnerable Children's (OVC) services	Data should be collected as a part of the assessment by the home visitor **on a regular basis** and entered into the relevant tracking tool (database or SC tracking tool where database is not available). Information should be **collated annually.**

Summary for this session

Thank you for taking the time to work through this session on measuring results in child protection. You should now feel more comfortable with the basic concepts in monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning for child protection. You should also feel able to use some of the tools available to report on the mandatory global indicators for child protection. You will find a list of useful resources at the end of this section.

Self-Assessment Questions (SAQ) answers

Activity 3

Denominator – We are only working in 3 districts of the country, therefore for the denominator for reintegration services we need to use the total number of children in need of reintegration from residential care in the 3 districts where we are working. This is 100,000, and not 500,000, which is the national total.

Numerator – The numerator is 10,000, i.e. the number of children reintegrated into family care.

Activity 4

Service	Standard 1 Information about the service		Standard 2 Child safeguarding					Standard 3 Compliance with National Regulations	
	1.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	3.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)
Drop-in Centre	2	**2**	1	1	2	1	**1.25**	1	**1**
Legal Advice Centre	1	**1**	3	2	1	3	**2.25**	2	**2**

Service	Standard 1		Standard 2					Standard 3		Overall rating
	1.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	3.1	Overall standard rating (average of scores)	
ABC Children's Home	3	**3**	3	3	1	2	**2.25**	2	**2**	**2.3**
Drop-in Centre	2	**2**	1	1	2	1	**1.25**	1	**1**	**1.3**
Legal Advice Centre	1	**1**	3	2	1	3	**2.25**	2	**2**	**2**

Activity 5

You could have listed any of the following tools for collecting data or reporting on the global indicators for Child Protection.

Tool	Used for
CP reporting form	Consolidating and calculating data to report on the utilisation of child protection services indicator.
CP Utilisation of services tracking tool	Tracking progress against the child protection utilisation of services indicator on a monthly basis.
CP Quality of Services Tool 1	Developing a list of child protection services in a country or region.
CP Quality of Services Tool 2	Developing a comprehensive profile of each child protection service provider.
CP Quality of Services Tool 3	Planning activities and clarifying roles and responsibilities for using the quality of services indicator.
CP Quality of Services Tool 4 MIS (Managament Information System – Excel)	Reporting on the Quality of child protection services indicator. This tool is a mandatory tool for the 2013 country annual reporting process (i.e. in Dec–Feb 2014). For country annual reporting for 2014 a database will be available.
CP Quality of Services Tool 5	Prioritising the indicators that need immediate support and developing an action plan which can help the service provider to achieve better results in the next assessment.

You can also find other guidance documents, manuals and frequently asked questions on the Child Protection global outcome indicators on Onenet.

Activity 6

	Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification
Objective	Appropriate, quality family and community care options are established in province A in Country X for children without appropriate care or at risk of inappropriate care.	Indicator 1: % of children reintegrated into family or community placements supported by Save the Children, who can access relevant services	Case Management System
Outcome 1	Deinstitutionalisation plan developed by the government of country X to reduce the number of children living in institutions.	Indicator 1: % of budget reallocated from residential care functions to family support services by the end of the project.	Review of annual national budget figures.
Outcome 2	Families at risk in Province A can provide appropriate quality care for their children.	Indicator 1: % of Save the Children supported families that demonstrate changes in attitudes and behaviour, which have favoured the protection of children from violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation.	Caregiver pre- and post-survey

References

Pinheiro, P.S (2006) *World Report on Violence against Children*, UNICEF, New York.

UNICEF (2008) *The State of the World's Children 2009*, UNICEF, New York.

UNICEF (2013) *Protection, Care and Support for Children Affected by HIV and AIDS* [Online]. Available at http://www.unicef.org/aids/index_armedconflict.html

Useful Resources

Save the Children's Child Protection Strategy 2013-2015
http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/save-childrens-child-protection-strategy-2013-2015-making-world-safe-place-children

Save the Children. Quality of Child Protection Services Global Outcome Indicator Handbook August 2013
https://onenet.savethechildren.net/whatwedo/me/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=/whatwedo/me/Shared%20Documents/3.%20Global%20Indicators/3.2%20Child%20Protection/a.%20Reporting%20forms%20and%20technical%20guidance&FolderCTID=0x012000ACADE6423B2C524E8F5CFF2A9D9DF156&View=%7b61F684F6-464C-4189-9CFD-70E72C0EA5ED%7d

Child Protection Global Outcome Indicators. Monitoring and Evaluation Resource Sheet. December 2012
https://onenet.savethechildren.net/whatwedo/me/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=/whatwedo/me/Shared%20Documents/3.%20Global%20Indicators/3.2%20Child%20Protection/a.%20Reporting%20forms%20and%20technical%20guidance&FolderCTID=0x012000ACADE6423B2C524E8F5CFF2A9D9DF156&View=%7b61F684F6-464C-4189-9CFD-70E72C0EA5ED%7d

Save the Children. Child Protection Menu of Outcome Indicators 2012
http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/130423_outcome_indicators_english1.pdf