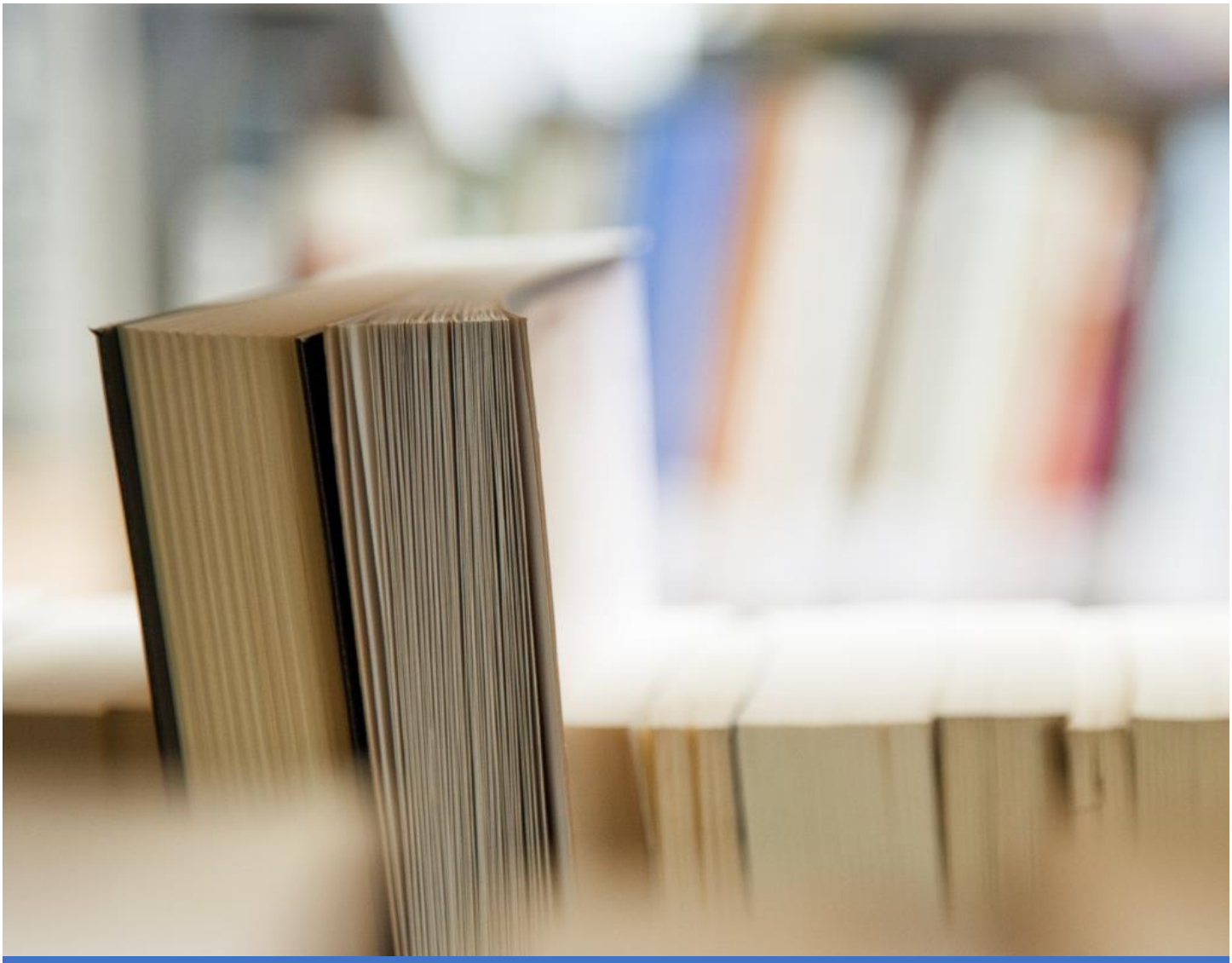


UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018 - 2021

Goal Area 3 'Every Child is Protected from Violence and Exploitation'

Indicator Manual

Child Protection Section,
Programme Division, UNICEF

March 2018

Ver. 1.7

Foreword

The **UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021** (SP) details UNICEF's future direction and strategic priorities over the coming four years. The SP provides a vehicle to support the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and responds to its call to 'leave no one behind'. It seeks to protect children from violence and exploitation, with a specific focus across development and humanitarian contexts on reducing violence in all its forms, eliminating harmful practices, and enhancing children's access to justice.

UNICEF has identified three outputs, strongly anchored in a rights-based approach to programming, to contribute towards the achievement of **Goal Area 3** outcome, 'Every child is protected from violence and exploitation'. These are a) Countries have strengthened child protection systems for prevention and response services to address violence against children; b) Countries have strengthened prevention and protection services to address harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage); and c) Countries have improved systems to protect children that come in contact with the law and to treat them in accordance with international standards. To ensure achievement of these results, UNICEF needs to establish a system for **monitoring progress** against the SP. Accordingly, the effort in developing the Indicator Manual is part of the commitment of UNICEF to strengthen the understanding of **Results-based Management** (RBM) among child protection staff for improved programming and management for results, and is embedded in the medium- to long-term *Child Protection RBM Capacity Building Plan*.

In the new SP, UNICEF has advanced from using solely process indicators (i.e. measuring the number of countries supported by UNICEF or the number of policies ratified in a specific area of work) to a set of indicators that would capture UNICEF's actions translated into the number of children. Guidance was needed to support implementation of the results framework across country contexts of each of the outcome areas.

This is where the Indicator Manual is needed. Overall, the Indicator Manual **aims to**:

1. Bring coherence to reporting and aggregating results by consolidating definitions and methods of calculations of the SP outcome and output indicators.
2. Equip and enable Country Offices to better collect data and implement effective reporting of the SP outcome and output indicators.
3. Document contextual and technical background information relevant to the development of the SP results framework (e.g. baseline and target-setting exercise), which may help Country Offices to better understand the SP.

The **envisioned users** of the Indicator Manual are UNICEF Country Offices and partners implementing child protection programmes or any programmes that contribute to Goal Area 3 of the SP; and Regional Offices and Headquarters in providing guidance in ensuring coherent data collection and aggregation of results. I encourage colleagues not only in child protection, but also in other sectors, not least of all monitoring and evaluation (M&E), to use this valuable resource in strengthening our programming – and eventual accountability – for protecting children from violence and exploitation in the Sustainable Development Goals. Moving forward, the Indicator Manual will be enhanced to take the form of global public goods, benefiting external stakeholders, partners and practitioners in the area of child protection.

Ted Chaiban  **31 July 2018**

Director, Programme Division, UNICEF

Acknowledgements

The Indicator Manual for UNICEF SP (SP) 2018–2021 Goal Area 3 was produced by the Child Protection Section, Programme Division, UNICEF. It was prepared by Thomas Winderl, an independent consultant, based on internal documents used in developing the SP 2018-2021 and through consultations with UNICEF Headquarters and field offices. Eri Dwivedi, Child Protection Specialist, Programme Division, UNICEF, provided technical advice, supervision and review, and Sumaira Chowdhury, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Programme Division, UNICEF, provided overall guidance for the development of the Indicator Manual.

The Indicator Manual benefited from extensive internal review at the headquarters and regional level. In addition, the newly established network of UNICEF Child Protection and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) staff – Child Protection Analysis, Monitoring and Planning Specialists (ChAMPS), launched in 2018) – was instrumental in providing technical feedback on the Indicator Manual as well as in acting as sounding board to provide suggestions on methodology and implementation. It was subsequently tested in four countries across four regions.

Great appreciation is extended to all the colleagues that took their time to provide their invaluable feedback:
Child Protection Section, Programme Division, UNICEF Headquarters – Cornelius Williams, Associate Director Child Protection, Sumaira Chowdhury, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Tasha Gill, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Theresa Kilbane, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Nankali Maksud, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Kirsten Di Martino, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Roger Pearson, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Ibrahim Sesay, Senior Child Protection Specialist, Hellen Nyangoya, Child Protection Specialist, Clarice Da Silva e Paula, Child Protection Specialist, Hugues Laurenge, Child Protection Specialist, Aniruddha Kulkarni, Child Protection Specialist, Catherine Poulton, Child Protection Specialist, Joseph Mabirizi, Child Protection Specialist, Kerry Neal, Child Protection Specialist, Kristen Wenz, Child Protection Specialist, Mendy Marsh, Child Protection Specialist, Noela Barasa, Child Protection Specialist, Robert MacTavish, Child Protection Specialist, Zeinab Hijazi, Child Protection Specialist, **Director's Office, Programme Division, UNICEF Headquarters** – Vidhya Ganesh, Deputy Director, Marcio De Carvalho, Senior Planning Specialist, **Children with Disabilities Unit, Programme Division, UNICEF Headquarters** – Lieve Sabbe, Programme Specialist Children with Disabilities, **Early Childhood Development Unit, Programme Division, UNICEF Headquarters** - Valentina Ruta, Early Childhood Development Officer, **Adolescents Development and Participation Unit, Programme Division, UNICEF Headquarters** – Fabio Friscia, Adolescent Development Specialist, Tamara Rusinow, Consultant, **Communication for Development Unit, Programme Division, UNICEF Headquarters** – Charlotte Lapsansky, Communication for Development Specialist, **Gender and Rights Unit, Programme Division, UNICEF Headquarters** – Shreyasi Jha, Senior Adviser Gender and Rights, **Data and Analytics Unit, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF Headquarters** – Claudia Cappa, Senior Statistics Specialist, Colleen Murray, Statistics Specialist, Nicole Petrowski, Consultant, **Policy Unit, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF Headquarters** – Shane Sheils, Chief, Celie Manuel, Planning Specialist, **Evaluation Office, UNICEF Headquarters** – Tina Tordjman-Nebe, Evaluation Specialist, **Office of Emergency Programmes, UNICEF Headquarters** – Segolene Adam, Chief of Humanitarian Policy, Kate Alley, Emergency Specialist, Kaitlin Brush, Humanitarian Policy Specialist, **Field Results Group, UNICEF Headquarters** – Anna Boelens, Policy Specialist, **UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office** – Stephen Blight, Regional Adviser Child Protection, Melva Johnson, Regional Chief of Programme and Planning, **UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office** – Aaron Greenberg, Regional Adviser Child Protection, Gillian Wilcox, Regional Chief of Programme and Planning, Lori Bell, Regional Adviser Monitoring and Evaluation, Phenny Kakama, Child Protection Specialist, **UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office** – Jean Francois Basse, Regional

Adviser Child Protection, Edward Addai, Regional Chief of Monitoring and Evaluation, Anthony Bellon, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Jonna Karlsson, Child Protection Specialist, Eri Suzuki Mathers, Child Protection Specialist, **UNICEF South Asia Regional Office** – Kendra Gregson, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Inoussa Kabore, Regional Chief of Programme and Planning, **UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional Office** – Andrew Brooks, Regional Adviser Child Protection, Cairn Verhulst, Child Protection Specialist, Issa Kone, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, **UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office** – Isabella Castrogiovanni, Regional Adviser Child Protection, Lieke van de Wiel, Regional Chief of Programme and Planning, Line Baago Rasmussen, Child Protection Specialist, **UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office** – Jose Bergua, Regional Adviser Child Protection, Bastiaan Van't Hoff, Regional Chief of Programme and Planning, Vicente Teran, Monitoring Specialist, **UNICEF Kenya** – Aminul Islam, Child Protection Specialist, Haithar Ahmed, Child Protection Specialist, **UNICEF Macedonia** – Marija Mokrova, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Olimpija Grozdanovska, Child Protection Officer, **UNICEF Nepal** – Mariana Muzzi, Chief of Child Protection, Mohan Masarangi Magar, Information Management Officer, **UNICEF Lebanon** – Jihad Taha, Child Protection Officer, **UNICEF Myanmar** – Anna Maria Levi, Monitoring Specialist.

Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations

BIA	best interests assessment
BID	best interests determination
CBO	community-based organization
CCC	Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action
COAR	Country Office Annual Report
CP	Child Protection
CPMIS	Child Protection Information Management Systems
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	civil society organization
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DRP	Data, Research, Policy
EMOPS	Office of Emergency Programmes
ERW	explosive remnants of war
FGM/C	female genital mutilation/cutting
GBV	gender-based violence
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HPM	Humanitarian Performance Monitoring
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PSS	psychosocial support
RAM	Results Assessment Module
RBM	Results-based management
SitReps	Situational Reports
SMQ	strategic monitoring questions
SP	Strategic Plan
UASC	unaccompanied and separated children
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA,	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
USDOL	US Labour Department
USDOS TIP	US Department of State Trafficking in Persons
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention
WHO),	World Health Organization

1. Purpose of the manual

STRATEGIC PLAN INDICATORS FOR CHILD PROTECTION

UNICEF's Strategic Plan (SP) 2018–2021 contains **31 outcome and output indicators**[1] that refer to Goal Area 3 (*Every child is protected from violence and exploitation*). Of these indicators, 58% track UNICEF's work within the Result Area on violence against children, 16% within the Result Area on harmful practices and 26% within the Result Area on improve access to justice.

THE INDICATOR MANUAL

The SP defines indicators, baselines and required disaggregation by equity dimension. This indicator manual complements the SP by **operationalizing the data collection** for SP indicators.

The **purpose** of this manual is to:

- Provide clear **guidance** for Country and Regional Offices on *how* to **collect and report on** data on Child Protection SP indicators
- Enhance **credibility and transparency** of Child Protection core indicators by documenting the **methodology** used to calculate indicator data.

The manual is **based on:**

- the **UNICEF SP results matrix** for Goal Area 3 that defines indicators, baselines, milestones, targets, the level of disaggregation and means of verification
- **Working files from UNICEF's Child Protection Section** that document indicator definitions, baseline calculations and target setting
- **Country testing** of indicators jointly with selected UNICEF Country Offices and **consultations** with Child Protection staff in Headquarters.

*It is important to note that there will be further refinements to this manual, and the most updated version of the manual will be available on the Child Protection Section (Programme Division) SharePoint. Version 3 of this document contains mention of the **new Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)** for the Strategic Plan 2018-2021. As of October 2018, the SMQs are being built into the new SMQ portal for official testing. Hence refinement of the numbering and/or the formulation of the SMQs may be expected. In general, the manual may be further refined over time to reflect necessary corrections. Users are advised to check on the Child Protection Section (Programme Division) SharePoint for the most updated version of the Indicator Manual.*

[1] 9 outcome indicators and 22 output indicators. Where the SP includes multiple indicators in one line, these were counted as separate (stand-alone) indicators. In addition, indicators that were footnoted were also included in the manual (i.e. Footnote 39 in UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021 Results Framework, output indicators 3.a.7.a to c).

2. Structure of the manual

The manual describes each outcome and output indicator for Goal Area 3 in UNICEF's SP 2018–2021 using the following structure:

What the indicator tracks	This section describes the rationale behind **the indicator and how the indicator tracks UNICEF's planned outcomes and outputs as defined** in the SP.
Type of indicator	This section describes the character of the indicator: Is it based on quantitative (=numeric) data or qualitative judgements?
Unit of measure	The unit of measure describes how the indicator is counted, usually as a number or a percentage. If it is a percentage, the manual describes the numerator and denominator.
Definitions	Since indicators should be as objective as possible, this section defines the key term in the indicator description.
Data source	This section (sometimes also called the 'means of verification') describes where the data for the indicator originates. It captures the immediate data sources for this indicator.
Reporting platform	This section describes where the data are reported at the Country Office (e.g. SMQ/RAM). From 2018 onwards, all SP child protection indicators will be included in the list of RAM Standard Indicators.
Related indicators	This section refers to indicators that track a similar or closely related aspect of an output or outcome. It includes identical or similar indicators in other UNICEF-related monitoring frameworks, as well as different but related indicators that can be useful in triangulation and more nuanced analysis and reporting.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation describes how the indicator data must be broken down by subgroups, for example by age, sex, disability or geography.
Data limitations	Indicators are imperfect measurements of progress and results, especially where they *indirectly* measure a result (='proxy indicators'). This section describes some of the key limitations to keep in mind when interpreting data and trends over time.
Method of aggregation at the country level	This section describes how data are gathered at the country level, from which sources, using which tools or platforms, and how these data are aggregated.
Method of aggregation at the regional and global level	This section describes how country-level data are aggregated into data for the regional and global level.
Frequency of data collection	This section describes how often new data for the SP indicator are reviewed and collected. This does not imply that new data are always available for all countries in this interval, but describes how often SP indicator data are updated.
Baseline	The baseline is the value for the indicator at the beginning of the SP. This depends on available data, but typically refers to the year 2016. Whereas data for SP *impact*-level indicators are based on *all* countries, indicators for outcomes and outputs are generally calculated based on countries where UNICEF is providing support in that area. Output indicators in particular are based on the baseline survey administered by the Division of Data, Research and Policy in 2017.
Milestones and target	Milestones are the expected value for the indicator in the future. The target for output indicators is the expected value by the end of the SP in 2021.

3. Cross-cutting issues

a. Defining UNICEF's 'reach'

Estimating UNICEF's 'reach' – i.e. the numbers of direct beneficiaries of UNICEF's work – has been repeatedly requested by the UNICEF Executive Board and major donors, and is in accordance with calls from stakeholders for greater accountability from development institutions, including UNICEF, to represent the impact of their work on the lives of individuals.

UNICEF has a direct role in the delivery of the service/programme through technical support such as training, technical support, legislative and policy drafting support, supply and/or funding. Results from UNICEF's reach at the subnational and national level (inclusive of training, supplies, funding, legislative and policy drafting support, technical support for financing models and other inputs) should be counted. This estimation ***excludes*** beneficiaries resulting from UNICEF's more generic child rights **advocacy, procurement services, and research**. While these interventions are an important part of UNICEF's work, these interventions do not necessarily have *direct* beneficiaries.

UNICEF-supported areas are defined as those **sub-national areas** (districts, provinces, municipalities, etc.) **or national level interventions** where UNICEF has provided during the reporting year one or more of the following 'service delivery' interventions, i.e. direct services, products and processes that are valuable to reaching the most vulnerable children. This includes community empowerment for demand, access and use of those services, as well as important policy and legislative shifts that change children and families access to services and support. This also includes instances where UNICEF has made a substantial contribution to developing sustainable capacities to implement programmes at scale in a country. Typical activities include: social work training which could be delivered directly to social workers at sub-national level with UNICEF funding, or strengthening a national institute for social work pre-service and in-service training which impacts across a larger group of social workers in the country; examples also could include where UNICEF assists governments to pilot child friendly interview rooms in police or justice systems, and these are then taken to scale by government with UNICEF support shifting from implementation support, to monitoring and capacity building.

UNICEF offices must document clearly how their contribution at national or sub-national level allows them to claim impact for direct beneficiaries.

Direct beneficiaries are the numbers of children (or women) benefiting from UNICEF-supported programmes in these UNICEF-supported areas. The numerator can be available from government information management systems or can be estimated based on coverage rates (e.g. from survey data), and the denominator should be based on the estimated target population based on national census or population survey data of the age-group.

For the child protection sector, the discussion on robust measurement of *direct* beneficiaries as well as *indirect* beneficiaries will continue, especially considering the significance of the systems strengthening approach in UNICEF programmes.

b. Baseline data

Baseline data for SP Child Protection indicators refers to the year 2016. They are mostly based on three sources:

- UNICEF's **global database**
- **SP Baseline Survey** of Country Offices, which was carried out in May 2017 by the Division of Data, Research, Policy (DRP) at UNICEF Headquarters
- **SMQ** Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs).

Milestones and targets of the SP indicators for child protection were defined by:

- applying the **SDG targets** or targets for *related* SDGs and interpolating the value for 2021
- using geometrical, linear ***extrapolation*** of historic data while considering expected changes in UNICEF's programmatic focus;
- **normative** target setting based on global or UNICEF targets.

c. Reference to Sustainable Development Goals

Reference to SDG indicators in the SP results framework does not necessarily signify that the indicators are identical. SP outcome indicator (3.7) is identical to an **SDG** target indicator (16.9.1). In two cases although an SDG target is mentioned in the SP results matrix, it only refers to a *related* SDG target indicator (indicators 3.1 and 3.2).

d. Reference to humanitarian

The reference '(humanitarian)' in the SP results matrix does not signify that this indicator is *only* relevant to humanitarian contexts. It signifies that the indicator is *also* applicable in humanitarian contexts.

e. Disaggregation

The results framework of the SP 2018-2021 states the commitments UNICEF has made to the board in terms of disaggregation. In the SP, UNICEF committed itself to track and report on indicator data disaggregated by **sex, age, geography, disability and humanitarian situations**. This is the minimum standard of disaggregation in UNICEF; indeed, other or more detailed disaggregation can be carried out at the local, national, regional or corporate level of UNICEF. The required minimum level of disaggregation, as mentioned in the SP result framework, is shown below:

		Data disaggregated by				
		Sex	Age	Geography	Disability	Humanitarian situation
Violence						
3.1.	Percentage (%) of girls and boys who have ever experienced any **sexual** violence and sought **help** from a professional	✓		✓	✓	✓
3.2.	Percentage (%) of adults who **think** that physical **punishment** is necessary to raise/educate children	✓		✓	✓	
3.3.a.	Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers **reached** through **parenting** programmes	✓				
3.3.b.	Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence **reached** by **health, social work** or **justice/law enforcement** services	✓	✓		✓	
Output 3.a.						
3.a.1.	Number of countries with a **quality assurance system** in place for social service work			✓		
3.a.2.	Number of countries with legislative and policy **framework** to eliminate the worst forms of **child labour**			✓		

3.a.3.	Number of countries in which an inter-operable **information management system** supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring , and programme monitoring (*humanitarian*)			✓		✓
3.a.4.	Percentage (%) of countries affected by **armed conflict** with a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave **violations of international humanitarian law** (*humanitarian*)			✓		✓
3.a.5.a.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with **psychosocial support**, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions *(humanitarian*)	✓	✓		✓	✓
3.a.5.b.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys registered with **family tracing and reunification** services and family-**based** care or appropriate alternative services	✓	✓		✓	✓
3.a.5.c.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF targeted girls and boys recruited and used by **armed forces** and groups have been **released and reintegrated** with their families, and provided with adequate care and services *(humanitarian*)	✓	✓		✓	✓
3.a.5.d.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in areas affected by **landmines** and other explosive weapons provided with relevant **prevention and survivor assistance** interventions *(humanitarian*)	✓	✓		✓	✓
3.a.6.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response **interventions** to address **gender-based violence** through UNICEF-supported programmes (humanitarian)	✓	✓		✓	✓
3.a.7.	Number of **children on the move** who receive **protective services** through UNICEF-supported programmes *(humanitarian*)	✓	✓	✓		✓
3.a.7.a.	Number of states that have a formal UNICEF-supported **best interests assessment/best interests determination (BIA/BID) process** for unaccompanied and separated children					
3.a.7.b.	Number of **unaccompanied and separated children** (UASC) who have benefited from a formal UNICEF-supported BIA/BID process					
3.a.7.c.	Percentage (%) of countries where **legal frameworks** are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination for children, regardless of their migratory status					
3.a.8.	Number of countries that have ratified the **United Nations Protocol** to Prevent, suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children			✓		
Harmful practices						
3.4.	Percentage (%) of women and men who **believe that FGM/C** should be eliminated			✓		
3.5.	Number of adolescent girls **receiving prevention and care interventions** to address **child marriage** through UNICEF-supported programmes		✓		✓	
Output 3.b.						
3.b.1.	Number of girls and women who **receive prevention and protection services on FGM/C** through UNICEF-supported programmes		✓		✓	
3.b.2.	Number of people who **participate** in education, communication and social mobilization **platforms** promoting the elimination of **FGM/C** through UNICEF-supported programmes	✓	✓			
3.b.3.	Number of countries implementing a **costed national action plan** or strategy to end child **marriage**			✓		
Access to justice						
3.6.a.	Percentage (%) of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who a) benefit from interventions to improve children's **access to justice**, such as specialized legal aid for children, through UNICEF-supported programmes			✓		
3.6.b.	Percentage (%) of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who b) are **subject to a diversion order or alternative measure** as opposed to a custodial sentence through UNICEF-supported programmes			✓		
3.7.	Percentage (%) of children under five whose **births are registered**	✓		✓		
Output 3.c.						
3.c.1.	Number of countries with **specialized justice for children systems**, such as capacity building and standards-setting within criminal and civil justice systems			✓		
3.c.2.a.	Percentage (%) of **justice professionals** that have been **certified** in and dealing with a) **child offenders** (2016: 51%, 2021: 68%)			✓		
3.c.2.b.	Percentage (%) of **justice professionals** that have been **certified** in and dealing with b) **child victims**			✓		
3.c.3.	Number of countries with **alternative care policies** in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (2016: 65, 2021: 111)			✓		

3.c.4.	Number of countries that have in place **free and universal birth registration service** within the civil registration system, in accordance with national legal requirements			✓		

BY SEX

UNICEF has committed to track and report on data disaggregated by age for **12 indicators**: 3.1., 3.2., 3.3.a., 3.3.b., 3.a.5.a-d, 3.a.6., 3.a.7 (violence against children), 3.5., 3.b.2. (harmful practices) and 3.7. (access to justice).

BY AGE

UNICEF has committed to track and report on data disaggregated by age for **ten indicators**: 3.3.b., 3.a.5.a–d., 3.a.6., 3.a.7 (violence against children) and 3.5., 3.b.1. and 3.b.2. (harmful practices). For data collection on the SP Child Protection (CP) indicators, use the following age brackets for each indicator, which have been agreed on in consultation with Early Childhood Development and Adolescent Development and Participation in UNICEF.

SP Goal Area 3 indicator that require age brackets	
3.b.2.	• Under 10 years • 10-19 years
Early Childhood Development and adolescence disaggregation	
3.a.5.a 3.a.5.b 3.a.5.c 3.a.5.d 3.a.7.	• Under 5 years • 5-9 years • 10-14 years • 15-17 years
Adolescence disaggregation	
3.3.b. 3.a.6.	• Under 10 years • 10-14 years • 15-17 years
3.5. 3.b.1	• Under 10 years • 10-14 years • 15-19 years

BY GEOGRAPHY

UNICEF has committed to track data disaggregated by geography for **18 indicators**: 3.1., 3.2., 3.a.1., 3.a.2., 3.a.3., 3.a.4., 3.a.7., 3.a.8. (violence against children), 3.4., 3.b.3. (harmful practices) and 3.6.a., 3.6.b., 3.7., 3.c.1., 3.c.2.a., 3.c.2.b., 3.c.3. and 3.c.4. (access to justice).

Disaggregation by geography requires the indicator to be disaggregated by UNICEF **region**. The disaggregation is carried out by UNICEF Headquarters (DRP) based on data provided by Country Offices.

BY DISABILITY

The Strategic Plan 2018-2021 contains the ambitious goal to track and report on **12 child protection indicators** by disability. To achieve this, UNICEF Child Protection promotes the use of the **Module on Child Functioning**, developed by UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG).

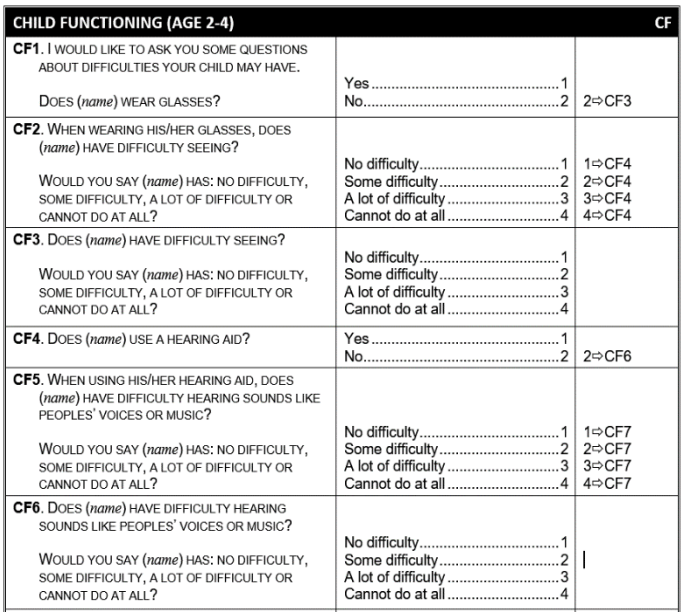
The module covers children between 2 and 17 years of age and assesses functional difficulties in different domains including **hearing, vision, communication/comprehension, learning, mobility and emotions**.[2] It consists of a set of questions for ages 2-4 and 5-17, and has been translated into nine languages with UNICEF's support.[3] Since this is a new approach, this likely requires investments by Country Offices, at the level of capacitating implementing partners on the use of this tool as well as to institutionalize the tool in governments to enable disaggregation of administrative data and survey data by disability. The module has been incorporated into the most recent round of MICS and is being implemented in some countries as part of MICS6, since the launch of the module in 2016. It is also the appropriate tool for SDG data disaggregation for children.

An important lesson learned from the initial training provided in all regions is that improvements in data collection require that all stakeholders reach an **agreement on definitions** on impairments and their effect on children's functioning and participation, and that key actors in data collection such as the national statistics officers are aware of the **social and human rights model** on disability.

[2] For more information, see https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-disability/module-on-child-functioning/
[3] The tools are available at https://data.unicef.org/resources/module-child-functioning/

- For the two indicators that rely on data from household surveys (*3.1. and 3.2.*), disaggregation by disability will be provided using the **Washington Group/UNICEF Module on Child Functioning**.

- The Module on Child Functioning is also recommended for the remaining 10 indicators that rely on data from Country Offices (3.3.b., 3.a.5.a–d., 3.a.6., 3.5., 3.b.1., 3.6.a. and b.). Given UNICEF's commitment to track and report on indicators disaggregated by disability in the SP, this likely requires significant investments by Country Offices for building capacities of implementing partners on the use of this tool as well as to institutionalize the tool in governments to enable disaggregation of administrative data and survey data by disability. Moreover, investment would be critical in harmonizing or establishing information management systems that would enable this disaggregation as well as sharing of these information.



CHILD FUNCTIONING (AGE 2-4)		CF
CF1. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES YOUR CHILD MAY HAVE. DOES (*name*) WEAR GLASSES?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨CF3
CF2. WHEN WEARING HIS/HER GLASSES, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING? WOULD YOU SAY (*name*) HAS: NO DIFFICULTY, SOME DIFFICULTY, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY OR CANNOT DO AT ALL?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot do at all 4	1⇨CF4 2⇨CF4 3⇨CF4 4⇨CF4
CF3. DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING? WOULD YOU SAY (*name*) HAS: NO DIFFICULTY, SOME DIFFICULTY, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY OR CANNOT DO AT ALL?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot do at all 4	
CF4. DOES (*name*) USE A HEARING AID?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨CF6
CF5. WHEN USING HIS/HER HEARING AID, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC? WOULD YOU SAY (*name*) HAS: NO DIFFICULTY, SOME DIFFICULTY, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY OR CANNOT DO AT ALL?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot do at all 4	1⇨CF7 2⇨CF7 3⇨CF7 4⇨CF7
CF6. DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC? WOULD YOU SAY (*name*) HAS: NO DIFFICULTY, SOME DIFFICULTY, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY OR CANNOT DO AT ALL?	No difficulty ..... 1 Some difficulty ..... 2 A lot of difficulty ..... 3 Cannot do at all 4	

BY HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

UNICEF has committed to track data disaggregated by geography for **nine indicators**: 3.1., 3.a.3., 3.a.4., 3.a.5.a.-d., 3.a.6. and 3.a.7.

From a reporting perspective, it is important to ensure a consistent distinction between humanitarian and development results. That being said, the delineation and clarification of the scope have been challenging. The reporting mechanism for indicators with disaggregation by humanitarian situations will be finalised by the UNICEF Programme Division, Office of Emergency Programmes (EMOPS) and Division of Data, Research and Policy (DRP) and be informed to the country offices.

f. 'Universe of Countries'

While there have been discussions at all levels of the organization on the concept, scope and implications of the 'universe of countries', how to operationalize the concept of 'universe of countries' is still under discussion. HQ Sections as well as ROs and COs will be informed in due course upon inter-divisional approval of the final concept.[4]

While impact indicators in the SP are based on global data, data for outcome and output indicators in the SP are largely **based on a list of countries for each indicator** that UNICEF is or plans to work in. While it makes logical sense to measure broad progress on UNICEF's impact jointly with partners (*impact*-level indicators), limiting the 'universe of countries' to those where **UNICEF directs most of**

[4] For example, within UNICEF there are multiple and unique understandings of the term 'universe of countries': 1) The countries for whom a given indicator is relevant (vis-à-vis programming) 2) The countries whose results are counted towards a certain indicator based on their global influence (criticality/potential to shift the needle on key results) and 3) The countries that provided data included in the baseline and target setting in May 2017. There is a working definition that was suggested by DRP in July 2018, which has not yet been endorsed by the organization.

its resources and capacities makes it easier to **attribute changes** as a result of UNICEF's work or to credibly **show contribution**. While the **SP** does not *directly* define the universe of countries in the results matrix, it does so **indirectly** through the baseline, milestones and targets: since indicator *data* are calculated on a distinct list of countries (at least for the baselines, and in some instances the targets), this implicitly defines the universe of countries for each indicator. Any significant change in the universe of countries would potentially invalidate the baseline and target.

The rationale behind defining the 'universe of countries' followed a tailored approach. For each indicator, a **balance** was aimed for between UNICEF's global reach and mandate, and ensuring that the SP indicators appropriately capture the results of UNICEF's specific interventions. The process was based on the following underlying **principles**:

- The 'universe of countries' for SP **impact** indicators consists of ***all* countries** (or all countries for which reliable data are available and/or can be estimated).

- Replicating the approach taken in the SP 2014–2017, outcome and output indicators that track the '**Number of countries'** are typically (but not always) based on **all programme countries**.

- For outcome and output indicators that track the results of a **global joint programme** that UNICEF is part of – e.g. the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting (FGM/C) and the Global Programme (GP) to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage – a limited number of countries that are part of the global programme constitute the universe of countries.

- Some *outcome* indicators were defined based on section assessment, taking into consideration the Country Office Annual Reports (COAR) 2016 assessments, programme insights, and inputs from the Child Protection Regional Advisers.

- Most *output* indicators, however, were defined using a **multi-step selection process** that should ensure that indicators track countries where UNICEF currently delivers or has plans to deliver *significant* support. The selection process followed a two-step process:

    1. During the 2017 SP Baseline Survey administered by DRP, Country Offices were asked to **identify indicators for which they have programmes**, that is, where they are likely to make a contribution to the corporate agenda.[5]

        By completing the baseline questionnaire, your office will be making an important contribution to defining the results that the entire organization will seek to achieve in the next four years. You would realize from the questionnaire that Country Offices are expected to provide baseline and target information for just the indicators for which they have programmes, that is, where they are likely to make a contribution to the corporate agenda.[6]

    2. After receiving the data, UNICEF Headquarters Child Protection Section **cleaned** the data and reverted to Country Offices for clarification, data revisions and validation. Further, at least in some cases, the Headquarters Child Protection Section cross-checked if a country was working in a certain area by reviewing the Country Office work plans.

[5] Due to time constraints, quality assurance by Regional Offices was not requested by DRP.
[6] Email from George Laryea-Adjei to the Regional Directors and Country Office Representatives on the SP Baseline Survey, May 4, 2017 9:47 AM

4. List of indicators

Direct link to guidance for each indicator:

3.1.	**Percentage (%) of girls and boys who have ever experienced any** sexual **violence and sought** help **from a professional**
3.2.	Percentage (%) of adults who **think** that physical **punishment** is necessary to raise/educate children
3.3.a.	Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers **reached** through **parenting** programmes
3.3.b.	Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence **reached** by **health, social work** or **justice/law enforcement** services
3.a.1.	Number of countries with a **quality assurance system** in place for social service work
3.a.2.	Number of countries with legislative and policy **framework** to eliminate the worst forms of **child labour**
3.a.3.	Number of countries in which an inter-operable **information management system** supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring and programme monitoring (*humanitarian*)
3.a.4.	Percentage (%) of countries affected by **armed conflict** with a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave **violations of international humanitarian law** (*humanitarian*)
3.a.5.a.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with **psychosocial support**, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions *(humanitarian*)
3.a.5.b.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys registered with **family tracing and reunification** services and family-**based** care or appropriate alternative services
3.a.5.c.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF targeted girls and boys recruited and used by **armed forces** and groups have been **released and reintegrated** with their families and provided with adequate care and services *(humanitarian*)
3.a.5.d.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in areas affected by **landmines** and other explosive weapons provided with relevant **prevention and survivor assistance** interventions *(humanitarian*)
3.a.6.	Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response **interventions** to address **gender-based violence** through UNICEF-supported programmes *(humanitarian)*
3.a.7.	Number of **children on the move** who receive **protective services** through UNICEF-supported programmes *(humanitarian*)
3.a.7.a.	Number of states that have a formal UNICEF-supported **best interests assessment/best interests determination (BIA/BID) process** for unaccompanied and separated children
3.a.7.b.	Number of **unaccompanied and separated children** (UASC) who have benefited from a formal UNICEF-supported BIA/BID process
3.a.7.c.	Percentage (%) of countries where **legal frameworks** are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination for children, regardless of their migratory status
3.a.8.	Number of countries that have ratified the **United Nations Protocol** to Prevent, suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children
3.4.	Percentage (%) of women and men who **believe that FGM/C** should be eliminated
3.5.	Number of adolescent girls **receiving prevention and care interventions** to address **child marriage** through UNICEF-supported programmes
3.b.1.	Number of girls and women who **receive prevention and protection services on FGM/C** through UNICEF-supported programmes
3.b.2.	Number of people who **participate** in education, communication and social mobilization **platforms** promoting the elimination of **FGM/C** through UNICEF-supported programmes
3.b.3.	Number of countries implementing a **costed national action plan** or strategy to end child **marriage**
3.6.a.	Percentage (%) of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who a) benefit from interventions to improve children's **access to justice**, such as specialized legal aid for children, through UNICEF-supported programmes
3.6.b.	Percentage (%) of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who b) are **subject to a diversion order or alternative measure** as opposed to a custodial sentence through UNICEF-supported programmes
3.7.	Percentage of children under five whose **births are registered**
3.c.1.	Number of countries with **specialized justice for children systems**, such as capacity building and standards-setting within criminal and civil justice systems
3.c.2.a.	Percentage (%) of **justice professionals** that have been **certified** in and dealing with a) **child offenders**
3.c.2.b.	Percentage (%) of **justice professionals** that have been **certified** in and dealing with b) **child victims**
3.c.3.	Number of countries with **alternative care policies** in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children
3.c.4.	Number of countries that have in place **free and universal birth registration service** within the civil registration system, in accordance with national legal requirements

5. Indicator guidance: Violence against children

Outcome indicator 3.1.
Percentage of girls and boys who have ever experienced any *sexual violence* and sought *help* from a professional

What the indicator tracks

This indicator measure changes in the proportion of child victims of sexual violence who seek help from a service provider or institution. Increasing children's access to services is an intended result of INSPIRE strategies as a first step in the seeking help. Sexual violence is one of the most unsettling of children's rights violations. As such, it is the subject of dedicated international legal instruments aimed at protecting children against its multiple forms. Acts of sexual violence, which often occur together and with other forms of violence, can range from direct physical contact to unwanted exposure to sexual language and images. 'Sexual violence' is often used as an umbrella term to cover all types of sexual victimization. Although children of every age are susceptible, adolescence is a period of pronounced vulnerability, especially for girls.

INSPIRE	The indicator tracks the INSPIRE strategy for response and support services, and the intended INSPIRE result for countries to strengthen the quality and coverage of reporting mechanisms and response services for violence against children in all sectors

Type of indicator

Numeric (percentage), not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage based on:

- *Numerator*: Number of adolescents aged 13-17 who sought help from an institution or professional
- *Denominator*: Number of adolescents aged 13-17 who reported ever experiencing sexual violence

Definitions

- **'Girls and boys'**: aged 13-17.[7]
- **'Sexual violence':** defined in surveys as sexual intercourse or any other sexual acts that were forced, physically or in any other way.
- **'help from a professional':** professional sources of help include doctors, medical personnel, police, lawyers, court and social service organization.
- **'sought help'**: This indicator tracks if girls and boys *sought help*. It does *not* track if they have actually *received* help from a professional.

[7] In line with INSPIRE indicator.

Data source

The UNICEF global databases aggregates data from **Demographic and Health Surveys** (DHS) and **VAC** surveys.

An example of a survey question is

- DHS Violence Module: '*Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help? From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? [Record all mentioned, i.e. religious leaders, doctor/medical personnel, police, lawyers, social service organizations, others]?*'[8]
- VAC surveys: '*Did you try to seek help from any of these places for any of these experiences?*'[9]

Age range of respondents in surveys will depend on what is ethical, relevant, feasible and available for the country. Disclosure may include telling a family member, friend, service provider, or anyone else (before the time of the survey). Surveys also vary in terms of types of violence used to filter questions about disclosure, and how disclosure questions are worded.

Monitoring system

- **UNICEF global databases** (list to online data: https://data.unicef.org)

Related indicators

- **INSPIRE indicator** *(%) of female and male adolescents 13-17 who sought institutional or professional help for sexual violence, among those who reported experiencing sexual violence ever in life)*[10]
- **SDG target indicator 16.2.3.** (*Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18*)

Disaggregation[11]

- by **sex** (not available yet in baseline; currently only data for girls aged 15-17 are available)
- by **geography**
- by **disability**
- by **humanitarian situation**

Data limitations

- The current baseline (4%) and milestone (10%) only refers to *girls* aged 15-17, not 13-17. There are issues around data availability, which was noted from the outset. Most countries with comparable data on this indicator are coming from DHS which only covers ages 15-17. The proposal to apply the 13-17 age group to the indicator was done in order to align with INSPIRE.
- Data coverage for boys is currently insufficient to calculate an aggregate for boys.

[8] DHS violence module, https://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS-Questionnaires.cfm)
[9] Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS), www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/methods.html
[10] INSPIRE Indicator Guide, July 2018, p.20.

[11] The related INSPIRE indicator suggests disaggregation by: a) sex; b) type of service sought; c) sub-type of violence; d) age of respondent; e) socio-demographic characteristics relevant to the setting (INSPIRE Indicator Guidance, July 2018, p.73).

- Surveys vary according to whether or not help-seeking for sexual violence is measured separately from help-seeking for physical violence (most DHS do not). In these instances, figures for this indicator may **overestimate** help-seeking from professional sources for experiences of sexual violence since they also include those who have ever experienced any physical violence and sought help.
- Surveys often measure help-seeking for diverse types and acts of violence that are not always **comparable** across studies.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Data for this indicator is aggregated globally – and by region – based on country-level data from DHS through the UNICEF global database.

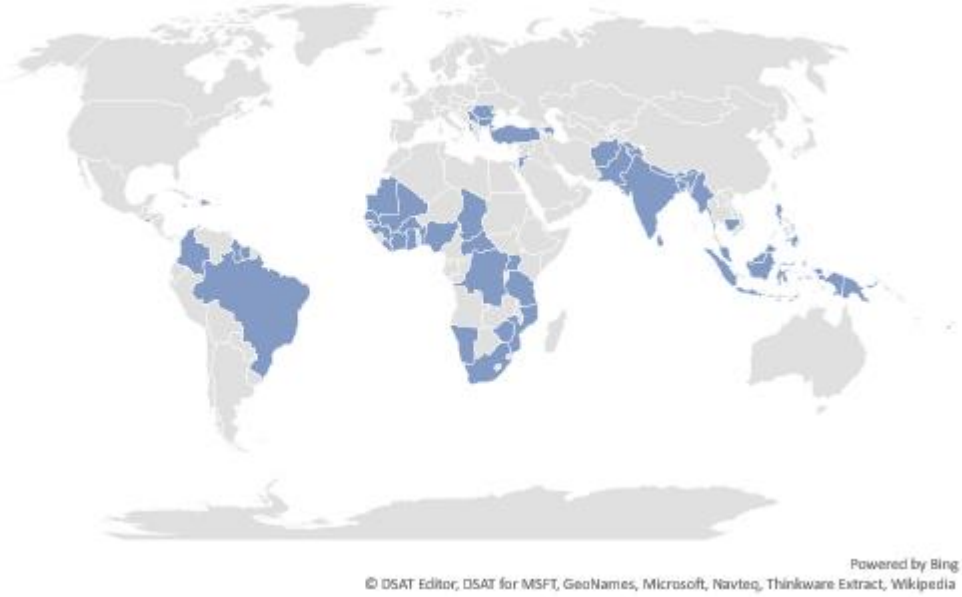
Frequency of data collection

Annually based on most updated data in UNICEF global database from DHS and VACS.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **77 countries**. This was based on an assessment by UNICEF's Child Protection Section by reviewing 2016 COARs, programme insights and inputs from Regional Advisors. Multi-country programmes have been expanded to reflect each country.

The 77 countries are: *Afghanistan, Albania, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania, United Republic of, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe.*



The baseline for this indicator was set at **4%**.

However, this is a weighted average based on **only nine countries** included in the countries listed above with available data from 2008 to 2016.[12] Further, the baseline (4%) and milestone (10%) only refers to **girls aged 15-17**, not 13-17. Data coverage for boys is currently insufficient to calculate an aggregate for boys.

This baseline data may **overestimate** help-seeking from professional sources for experiences of sexual violence since they also include those who have ever experienced any physical violence and sought help.

Milestones and target

The milestone for 2021 was set at 10%. This was done by calculating the average annual rate of change (AARR) that would be required to achieve the aspirational target of 100% by 2030. The value of the milestone in 2021 is then calculated by applying this AARR to project levels into the future, assuming a consistent AARR from 2017 to 2030. The long-term target is 100%. It is important to note that the required AARR to achieve the aspirational 2030 target is very ambitious and it is expected that not all countries will be on track in 2021 and may fall short of this milestone.

[12] This indicator was not included in the 2017 Baseline Survey.

Outcome indicator 3.2.
Percentage of adults who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children

What the indicator tracks

The indicator tracks the extent to which adults perceive physical punishment to be necessary to raise children. It measures changes in individual attitudes about the necessity of using physical punishment with children. Reducing the proportion of adults and adolescents who believe that physical punishment is necessary for childrearing is an intended result of at least two INSPIRE strategies, including (N) norms and values and (P) parent and caregiver support. Globally, around 1.1 billion - slightly more than 1 in 4 - caregivers say that physical punishment is necessary to properly raise or educate children.

INSPIRE	The indicator tracks norms and values of key groups' support to non-violent, respectful, nurturing and gender equitable relationships for all children, including those living in situations of vulnerability.

Type of indicator

Numeric (percentage), not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage based on:

- *Numerator*: Number of respondents who agree that physical punishment is necessary for child-rearing.
- *Denominator*: Number of respondents asked about agreement with the necessity of physical punishment for child-rearing

Definitions

The **operational definition** of this indicator is the number of respondents who agree that in order to bring up (raise, educate) a child properly, a parent or caregiver needs to physically punish him/her, expressed as a percentage of all respondents asked about their agreement with the necessity of physical punishment. Age range of respondents will depend on what is relevant, ethical and feasible/available for the country.

- **'Respondents': depends on the survey** Age range of respondents will depend on what is relevant, ethical and feasible/available for the country. In the MICS, respondents have changed over the different rounds of surveys. In MICS4 and MICS5, respondents were any adult household member aged 15 and above, whereas in MICS3 and MICS6, respondents were mothers or primary caregivers.

- **'Physical punishment'**: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

Data source

- The UNICEF global databases aggregate data from population-based, household surveys such as **DHS** (that have a child discipline module), **MICS, VACS** and other nationally representative surveys. National estimates for almost all countries with a MICS survey are available from MICS (http://mics.unicef.org/surveys).

Monitoring system

- **UNICEF global databases** (list to online data: https://data.unicef.org)

Related indicators

- **INSPIRE indicator** (N) *(% of adults or adolescents who agree that physical punishment of children is necessary for childrearing*)
- **SDG target indicator 16.2.1.** (*Proportion of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month*)

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **disability** (currently not available; starting with MICS6, there will be disaggregation by mother's functional difficulties [age 18–49] included as part of the standard tables.)
- By **geography**

Data limitations

- **Questions** asked and **whom** is asked may differ from survey to survey.
- Substantial levels of violent discipline persist in many settings with low agreement with the necessity of violent discipline,[1] which suggests that attitude change does not necessarily lead to behaviour change, at least in the short term.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Data for this indicator is aggregated globally – and by region – based on country-level data from household surveys through the UNICEF global database.

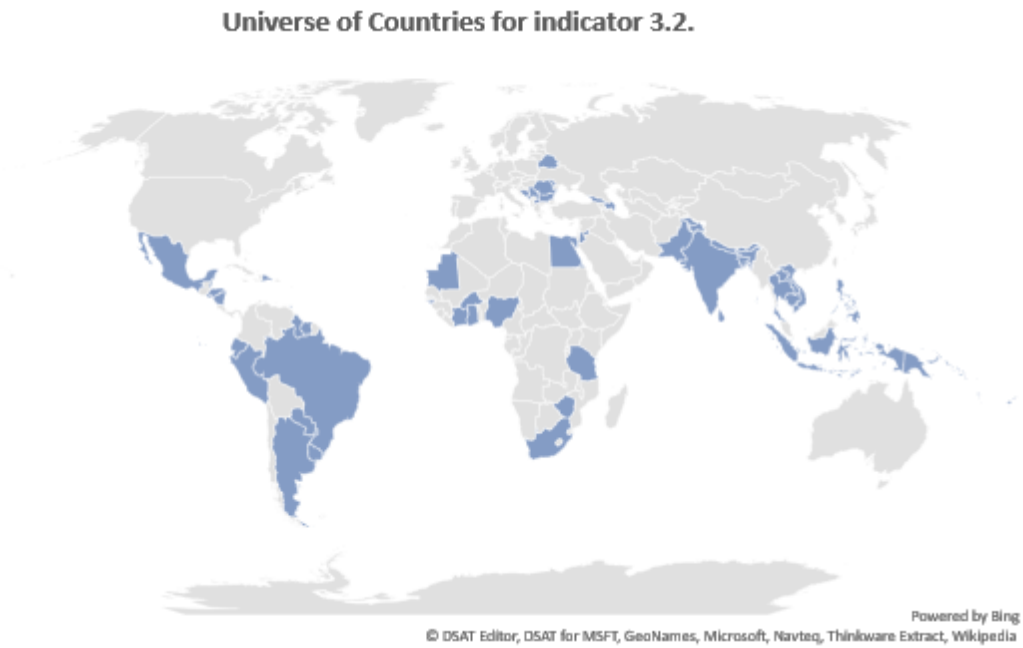
Frequency of data collection

Annually based on most updated survey data in UNICEF global database from MICS, DHS and other nationally representative surveys.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **76 countries**. This is based on an assessment by UNICEF's Child Protection Section by reviewing 2016 COARs, programme insights and inputs from Regional Advisors. Multi-country programmes have been expanded to reflect each country.

[1] United Nations Children's Fund, *Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children*, UNICEF, New York, 2014. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/VR-full-report_Final-LR-3_2_15_189.pdf>



Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Montenegro, Montserrat, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

The baseline for this indicator was set at **27%**. However, this is based on a weighted average data from 2005 to 2016 for only 37 out of 76 countries above. Data for Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vanuatu refer to mothers/primary caregivers only. Data for all other countries refer to any adult household member who responded to questions about child discipline.

Milestones and target

The milestone for 2021 was set at 19%. This was calculated by assuming a steady percentage point decline (i.e. straight line) from 2017 to 2030. Several options for calculating the milestone were explored and the decision was made to select the method that resulted in the least ambitious 2021 milestone value. The long-term target is 0%. It is important to note, however, that the annual rate of reduction (AARR) that was estimated to be required in order to achieve the aspirational 2030 target is very ambitious, and it is expected that not all countries will be on track in 2021.

Outcome indicator 3.3.a.

Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes[13]

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks UNICEF's support of mothers, fathers and caregivers to provide nurturing care for children. Taken together, **caregiving, stimulation, support and responsiveness, structure and socialization** are necessary for children's health, growth, development, learning, protection, and well-being.

Parenting education programmes aiming to prevent physical, emotional and sexual violence and improve communication between parents and children. The programmes can be delivered in a wide variety of settings and are designed to develop positive discipline approaches, increase knowledge of child development and promote positive parent child interactions and communication between parents and children. These programmes are often implemented at the community level and can either target the whole community or a targeted population.

The full indicator description in the SP is: ***Core prevention and response interventions addressing violence against children through UNICEF-supported programmes: (a) number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes***.

Note: This indicator was drafted as an output indicator, with UNICEF attribution envisioned. In the process of finalizing the SP Results Framework, UNICEF's senior management advised this indicator to be an outcome indicator. At this point, the phrase 'UNICEF-supported programme' should have been deleted, considering the 'contribution' aspect of outcome indicators.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator, not cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions

- **'reached' and 'UNICEF-supported'**: UNICEF has a direct role in delivery of the service/programme through technical support such as training, supply and/or funding. Results from UNICEF's reach at the subnational level (training, supplies, funding) should be counted. UNICEF-supported areas are defined as those sub-national areas (districts, provinces, municipalities, etc.) where UNICEF has provided during the reporting year one or more of the following 'service delivery' interventions, i.e. direct services, products and processes that are valuable for reaching the most vulnerable children. This includes community empowerment for demand, access and use of those services. Policy advocacy should NOT be considered in the estimation of children/people reached for this indicator.

[13] The full indicator description in the SP is: "*Core prevention and response interventions addressing violence against children through UNICEF-supported programmes: (a) Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes*."

- '**Parenting**': There are five domains to parenting: a) caregiving (health, hygiene and nutrition related practices), b) stimulation (interactions, learning activities, modelling), c) support and responsiveness (trust, attachment, sense of security), d) structure (routine, discipline, supervision, protection from harm) and e) socialization. Taken together, these parenting domains promote nurturing care, which is necessary for children's health, growth, development, learning, protection and well-being.

- **'Parenting programmes':** Parenting programmes may help prevent physical, emotional and sexual violence and target parents of children aged 0-18 years. Parenting programmes should involve all parents and caregivers that exert the function of parenting so that messaging and the function of parenting are cohesive and coherent within the household. Typical activities include: social worker training, bottleneck monitoring and action planning at the district levels, sub-national implementation research to improve programmes, strengthening of supervision mechanisms or other direct interventions through government organizations or civil society organizations (CSOs).

Data source

There are multiple sources for this indicator:

- Directly from UNICEF **routine programme monitoring**
- Indirectly by collecting data from **implementing partners** such as CSOs
- Indirectly by collecting data from **government partners**, for example through government information management systems or estimations based on coverage rates.

Reporting system

At the Country Office level, data are aggregated through UNICEF Country Office routine programme monitoring.

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions.

SMQ-23-01-3.3.a-5. If the country office supported parenting programmes this year with the aim of contributing to achieving the result on children receiving prevention and response services for violence against children, how many mothers, fathers and caregivers were reached through those UNICEF-supported parenting programmes?

Disaggregation:

a. Mothers with children under 5 years;
b. Mothers without children under 5 years;
c. Fathers with children under 5 years;
d. Fathers without children under 5 years;
e. Caregivers with children under 5 years;
f. Caregivers without children under 5 years.

Related indicators

- **Core INSPIRE indicator**: *Percentage (%) of children aged 36 to 59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past three days*

- **Core INSPIRE indicator**: *Percentage (%) of adolescents aged 13-17 who report that their parents or guardians understood their problems and worries most of the time or always during the past 30 days, by sex and age*
- **Core INSPIRE indicator**: *Percentage (%) of adolescents aged 13-17 who report that their parents or guardians never or rarely know what they are doing with their free time, in the past 30 days, by sex and age*
- **UNICEF Whole of Syria HPM Indicators 2018**: (*Number of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes*).

Disaggregation

Although not explicitly defined in the SP Results Framework approved by the Executive Board, UNICEF will disaggregate this indicator at two levels:

- **Target groups** (mother, father, other caregivers)
- **Target groups that have a child or children under five in their household**

Data limitations

- Although the SP defines this indicator as an outcome indicator, it is closely related to UNICEF's direct deliverables and has ***output* quality**.
- Since this indicator may not capture ***indirect*** results of UNICEF's policy advocacy work or pilots, Country Offices are encouraged to set up monitoring systems to track and report on people that were indirectly reached in addition to reporting on this indicator.

Method of calculation at the country level

Use the worksheet below to calculate the indicator data:

Worksheet

	Have a child or children under five years in the household	Does not have a child or children under five years in the household	Total
Number of mothers reached			
Number of fathers reached			
Number of caregivers reached			

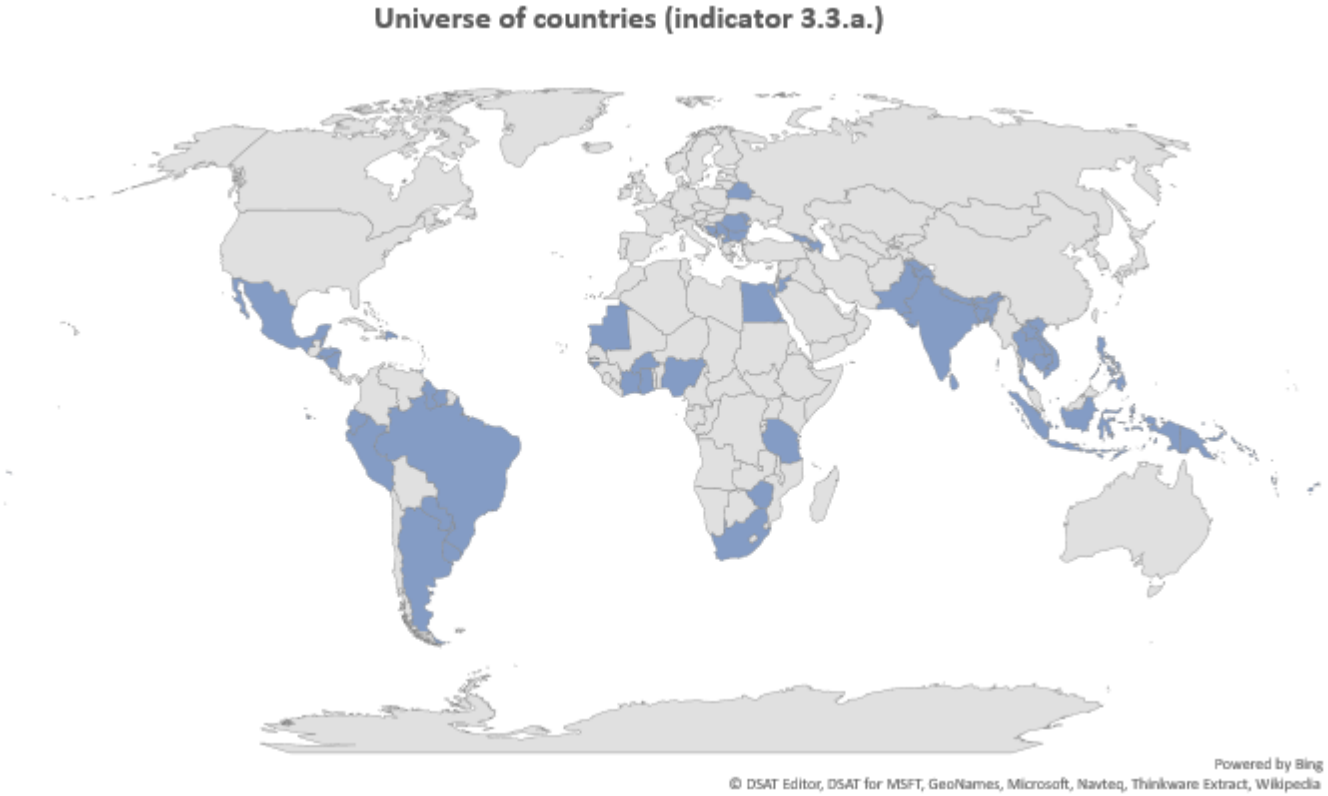
Include UNICEF's support to any or all of the **five domains of parenting** programmes that UNICEF supports. Taken together these parenting domains promote nurturing care, which is necessary for children's health, growth, development, learning, protection and well-being:

- **Caregiving** (health, hygiene and nutrition related practices)
- **Stimulation** (interactions, learning activities, modelling)
- **Support and responsiveness** (trust, attachment, sense of security)
- **Structure** (routine, discipline, supervision, protection from harm) – Structure also refers to the prevention of violence against children
- **Socialization**.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **76 countries.**

Although only 57 countries responded on this indicator during the baseline survey in 2017, an assessment by the Child Protection Section agreed to keep the same countries as the countries for indicator 3.2. (Percentage of adults who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children) for consistency of UNICEF's approach. This list of countries considers the COAR 2016 assessments, programme insights, and inputs from Regional Advisers. Multi-country programmes have been expanded to reflect each country.



The countries for this indicator are: *Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Montenegro, Montserrat, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia.*

The baseline for this indicator in 2016 is an estimation of **600,000** mothers, fathers and caregivers.

The first baseline survey in 2017 resulted in a baseline of 3.08 million parents and caregivers 'reached', with 57 countries responding to the question. Since half of the baseline beneficiaries were reached through media intervention or sensitization, the baseline was roughly adjusted to ignore them. The

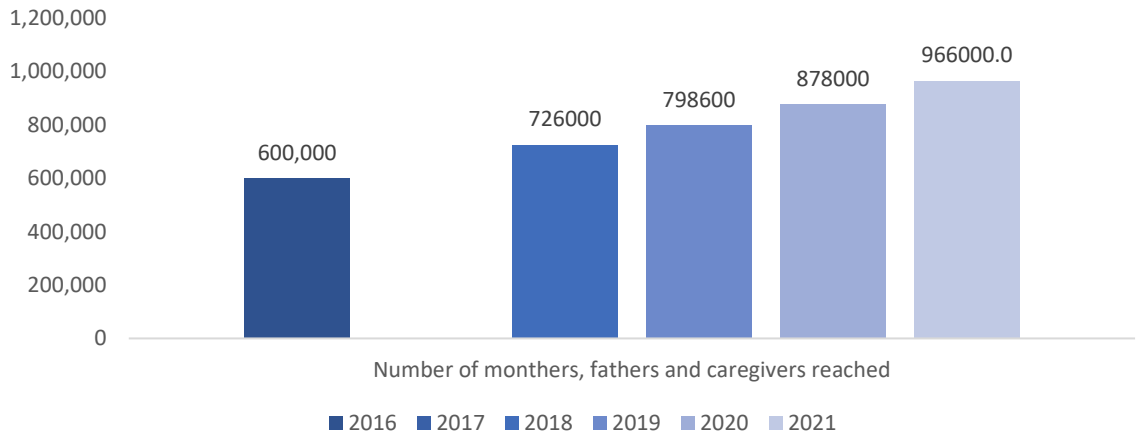
baseline was further reduced by UNICEF's Child Protection and Early Childhood Development teams to focus on meaningful parenting programmes that address violence.

Milestones and target

The milestone for 2021 is set at **966,000** mothers, fathers and caregivers.

This is based on an assumed annual rate of increase of 10%. It is expected that the roll-out of the Early Childhood Development strategy and the Violence Against Children (VAC) strategy will have an impact on the scale-up and quality of the parenting programmes.

Number of parents and caregivers reached through parent education programme



Outcome indicator 3.3.b.

Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services[14]

What the indicator tracks

The indicator should be interpreted as: the **number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by *at least* one of the following services: 1) health, 2) social work, and 3) justice/law enforcement**. Not all children who have experienced violence will need and/or receive all services combined.

The indicator tracks how many children who have experienced violence were reached by UNICEF-supported services related to health, social work, justice and law enforcement. The indicator reflects the strength of a country's capacity of whole sectors – Justice, Social Welfare, Health – to prevent and respond to violence against children and adolescent (INSPIRE output[15]). Victims of violence need access to reporting mechanisms and response services across all sectors as well as compassionate, competent, comprehensive care and support from professionals and paraprofessionals. All people with duties to recognize and respond to cases of child abuse– in health, social welfare and justice/law enforcement – need to understand their responsibilities. Key to a compassionate response are attitudes that support victims and avoid stigma, blame, and minimizing of the violence or that prioritize the reputation of perpetrators (or institutions) over the wellbeing of victims (UNICEF VAC TOC, p. 30, 2017).

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator that measures service delivery outreach on an annual basis, not cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions:

- **''Reached''**: This implies that UNICEF has a direct role in delivery of the service/programme through technical support such as training, supply or funding. Results from UNICEF's reach at the subnational level (training, supplies, funding) should be counted. Policy advocacy should NOT be considered in the estimation of children/people reached for this indicator.

- '**Health services'**: Basic health services, such as emergency medical care for violence-related injuries and clinical care for victims of sexual violence, including post-exposure prophylaxis against HIV in case of rape when indicated, must be in place before contemplating the provision of the more specialized counselling and social services described here.

- **'Social work services':** The social service workforce in child protection is defined as a variety of workers – formal and informal, paid and unpaid, professional and paraprofessional,

[14] The full indicator description in the SP is: "*Core prevention and response interventions addressing violence against children through UNICEF-supported programmes: (b) Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement service*."

[15] INSPIRE objective: "Improve access to good-quality health, social welfare and criminal justice support services for all children who need them – including for reporting violence – to reduce the long-term impact of violence", INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, WHO 2017, p.60,

governmental and non-governmental – that make the social service system function and contribute to the care, support, and protection of children. At the micro level, members of the social service workforce, e.g. child and youth care workers or social workers, provide direct support to vulnerable children. This work encompasses identifying and supporting individuals who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, and includes identification, case management, counselling, referral and coordination of a range of critical services in follow-up to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation.

- **'Justice/Law enforcement services':** Justice sector/law enforcement professionals adhere to protocols, policies and codes of conduct related to violence against children (VAC) to provide care and support to child victims, use child-friendly procedures for dealing with justice for children in accord with international norms, and use referral networks in collaboration with other sectors, including social welfare, health and education.

Data source

- Measuring this indicator will require gathering data from different sectors at the national level, including **health, social service and law enforcement** sources. Accordingly, this indicator will need to be disaggregated for data collection and then aggregated to report on one figure (number).
- Since this is a new indicator for UNICEF, significant data gaps are expected that require adjusting or setting up new data collection systems at the country level.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.3.b-2. How many children who experienced violence were reached by UNICEF-supported health, social work/social services or justice/law enforcement services? (Disaggregation: Male, Female)

SMQ-23-01-3.3.b-2a. What is the age breakdown of the children who were reached by UNICEF-supported health, social work/social services or justice/law enforcement services? (Disaggregation: Under 10; 10-14; 15-17)

SMQ-23-01-3.3.b-2b. How many of the children were reached by UNICEF-supported health services?

SMQ-23-01-3.3.b-2c. How many of the children were reached by UNICEF-supported social work/social services?

SMQ-23-01-3.3.b-2d How many of the children were reached by UNICEF-supported justice/law enforcement services

SMQ-23-01-3.3.b-2e How many of the children reached by UNICEF-supported health, social work/social services or justice/law enforcement services were children with disabilities?

Related indicators

- **INSPIRE indicator** *(Number of social service workers with responsibility for child protection or welfare) per 100,000 children, according to type)*

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **age** (under 10 years; 10-14; 15-17)
- By **disability**

Data limitations:

- Given the nature of this indicator, there may be serious **under-reporting**, especially in the health and education sector. If there is sufficient empirical evidence on the extent of underreporting, the data will need to be adjusted accordingly.
- A solid case management system (and unique case number) is essential to ensuring that there is no '**double-counting**' of children who may be receiving more than one service.
- As the Baseline Survey 2017 has demonstrated, Country Offices use **different interpretations** of the different elements of this indicator. This has resulted in significant over-reporting at the baseline stage and will require significant investments in setting up reliable data collection instruments for the aggregated data and trends over time to be meaningful and defendable.
- Since this indicator may not capture ***indirect*** results of UNICEF's policy advocacy work or pilots, Country Offices are encouraged to set up monitoring systems to track and report on people that were indirectly reached in addition to reporting on this indicator.

Method of calculation at the country level

GENERAL GUIDANCE:

- The components of this are **case detection, referrals, monitoring, care and support**
- In most countries, these services are provided by/through **government** entities, but in many low-income countries (LIC) and lower middle-income countries (LMIC), these services are also provided by **civil society organizations**. Due consideration should be given to include also these service providers in the analysis.
- **Policy advocacy** should *not* be considered in the estimation of children reached for this indicator.
- If **no solid baseline data** from the three sectors are available, Country Offices can attempt to estimate them. In countries with VAC data, for example, you can analyse questions where children are asked if they received services. In such cases, Country Offices should write a technical note describing the assumptions made and actions taken to improve the monitoring system.

Use the worksheet below to calculate the indicator data.

Worksheet

Delivery modality	Total	Disaggregated by age			by sex	by disability
		under 10	10-14	15-17	Number of girls	Number of children with disability
Health services						
Type of UNICEF support: …… …… ……						

……						
Type of UNICEF support: …… …… …… ……						
Social work						
Type of UNICEF support: …… …… …… ……						
Type of UNICEF support: …… …… …… ……						
Justice/law enforcement services						
Type of UNICEF support: …… …… …… ……						
Type of UNICEF support: …… …… …… ……						
TOTAL						

GUIDANCE ON WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE INDICATOR CALCULATION FOR HEALTH

Health professionals provide support to girls and boys who have experienced violence in compliance with protocols and guidelines on child maltreatment and abuse. Specifically, basic health services, such as emergency medical care for violence-related injuries and clinical care for victims of sexual violence, including post-exposure prophylaxis against HIV in cases of rape when indicated, are ideally in place.

Data collection in the health sector systems may require modification so that this information is collected separately; this may require investment from UNICEF child protection programmes.

GUIDANCE ON WHAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE INDICATOR CALCULATION FOR SOCIAL WORK

Social work and social workers are defined as follows:

- **Social work** is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. It "engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance wellbeing" (IFSW, 2014).
- **Social workers** are a recognized group of professionals, holding a specific social work degree or level of education and requiring a code of ethics and/or licensing or certification to practice.

Social workers are part of the 'social services workforce', which can be understood as follows:

The variety of workers that contribute to the care, support, promotion of rights and empowerment of vulnerable populations and ensure effective functioning of the child protection and social service systems. The workforce may comprise:
'

- Professional/para-professional
- Formal/informal
- Paid/unpaid
- Governmental/non-governmental
- Service/care providers
- Managers and supervisors
- Trainers and educators.

These personnel work in collaboration with the allied professionals, who can be understood as follows:

- Workers who carry out social service functions but are associated with other sectors such as education, health or justice. Examples include nurses, lawyers, doctors and teachers, etc.
- Allied workers perform a myriad of functions that enhance, support or coordinate with those functions carried out by the social service workforce at the micro, mezzo and macro levels.

The social service workforce in child protection is defined as a **variety of workers** – formal and informal, paid and unpaid, professional and para-professional, governmental and non-governmental – who **enable the social service system to function and contribute to the care, support, and protection of children**.

At the micro-level, members of the of social service workforce, e.g. **child and youth care workers** or **social workers**, provide **direct support to vulnerable children**. This work encompasses **identifying and supporting individuals who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, and includes identification, case management, counselling, referral and coordination** of a range of critical services in follow-up to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation.

UNICEF is typically supporting **social service workforce systems strengthening** by:

- helping states improve the legislation and policies related to the accountabilities, funding and functioning of the social service workforce
- collaborating with **social work universities** to ensure that all the violence issues are covered in a social work approach and expanding the reach of these schools to expand the workforce
- helping to develop the professionalization of social service workers by developing training and accreditation systems
- supporting supervision of social service workers;
- completing costings of investments in social service workforce and helping countries identify financially viable options such as para-social work
- advocating with governments to increase their investments in the social service workforce.
- advocating with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other donors to support government with respect to **investments** for the workforce
- expanding **reach**, which may include support governments/regions to make calculations of child populations, social worker/child population ratios, identification of geographically or otherwise excluded families to plan the social welfare infrastructure.

Data on social services are likely not to be readily available: collecting data from the social service workforce system is anticipated to be the most under-developed and will require investment from UNICEF's child protection programmes to allow for monitoring progress. As of mid-2017, most regional offices have been coordinating the mapping of current social service workforce systems.

Examples that should be included in the indicator calculation of social work services.

- **Family Outreach Services** supported by UNICEF (technical assistance including capacity development and funding support on pilots/models) for children living in multiple deprivation where there are concerns over neglect that need to be addressed so as to prevent placement of children in care or prevent children leaving the family/running away, etc. This service is provided by social workers (e.g. in Serbia) or para-social workers (e.g. in South Africa), and includes strengthening parenting and extended family/community support and addressing school dropout and health issues (as a bridge to these systems).
- **Modelling social work interventions in health facilities**: for example, a) maternity wards (or soon mother leave maternity ward) to encourage and support parents with new born children with disability to keep their children (rather than abandon) and b) to help adolescents living with HIV address aspects of their psychological wellbeing and risky behaviours (above and beyond the physical health being addressed by traditional health practitioners).
- **Strengthening or helping to set up social work case management**. UNICEF can help the government translate aspects of the CRC into social work practice through technical assistance (assessment of existing system and how/where it needs to expand and what practice is not developed but is needed if the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is to be abided to). Social workers are called to intervene when a child's safety is at risk due to domestic violence, neglect and abuse.

Guidance on what should be included in the indicator calculation for justice/law enforcement services

Justice sector/law enforcement professionals adhere to protocols, policies and codes of conduct related to VAC to provide **care and support** to child victims. They use **child-friendly procedures** when dealing with children in matters of justice in accordance with international norms, and use **referral networks** in collaboration with other sectors, including social welfare, health and education.

Data on justice/law enforcement services may be readily available from UNICEF Country Office routine programme monitoring or from information management systems of partners.

Examples of UNICEF's support on justice/law enforcement services

- UNICEF assists governments to ensure that '**social work reaches out' to the justice system** to: a) assist police/prosecution/judge to protect child victims when giving statements and testimonies; b) provide an opinion on a juvenile offender and his/her suitability for diversion/alternative sanction; and c) ensure that judges take into account the child's opinion when making custody and care decisions.
- UNICEF **advocates** with the government because judges are not accustomed to listening to practitioners who are not lawyers within the civil service system.
- UNICEF helps governments plan **funding** for these staff members and helps set up **certification systems** for judges and prosecutors that abides them to include social workers in the judicial process.
- UNICEF demonstrates the important work of social workers, with the aim of advocating for **investments** in this sector.
- UNICEF helps government and populations **understand** how important this work is in ensuring that the rights of the child are respected (right to safety, right to participation, right to being heard, right to family).

Example of Nepal: Adjusting for double-counting*

The table below is an example how the UNICEF Nepal Country Office has used the worksheet. It is worth noting that the Country Office has used an **adjustment factor** based on prior experience to **address double-counting.**

Delivery modality	Data source	Total	Disaggregated by age			by sex	by disability
			under 10	10-14	15-17	Girls	Children with disability
Social work							
Case management service to children	Reporting module of the case management platform	**1,627**	**345**	**653**	**629**	**1,244**	**54**
Justice/law enforcement services							
Training of police on child and gender sensitive justice procedure	Police – Annual reports 2016	**14,059** (number of cases of violence against children and women (VAWC) reported to the police)	**2,543**	**9,434**	**2,082**	**2,002**	**123**
Training of judges, social workers and psychosocial counsellors on child and gender-sensitive justice procedure	Office of the Attorney-General – Annual report 2016	**988** (number of cases of VAC registered at court)	**163**	**291**	**534**	**782**	**56**
SUB-TOTAL		16,674	3,051	10,378	3,245	4,028	233
Adjustment factor for double-counting (estimated)	Estimated based on prior experience	**0.7**					
TOTAL		11,670	2.136	7,265	2,272	2,820	163

* For demonstration purposes, not all numbers are based on actual, available data.

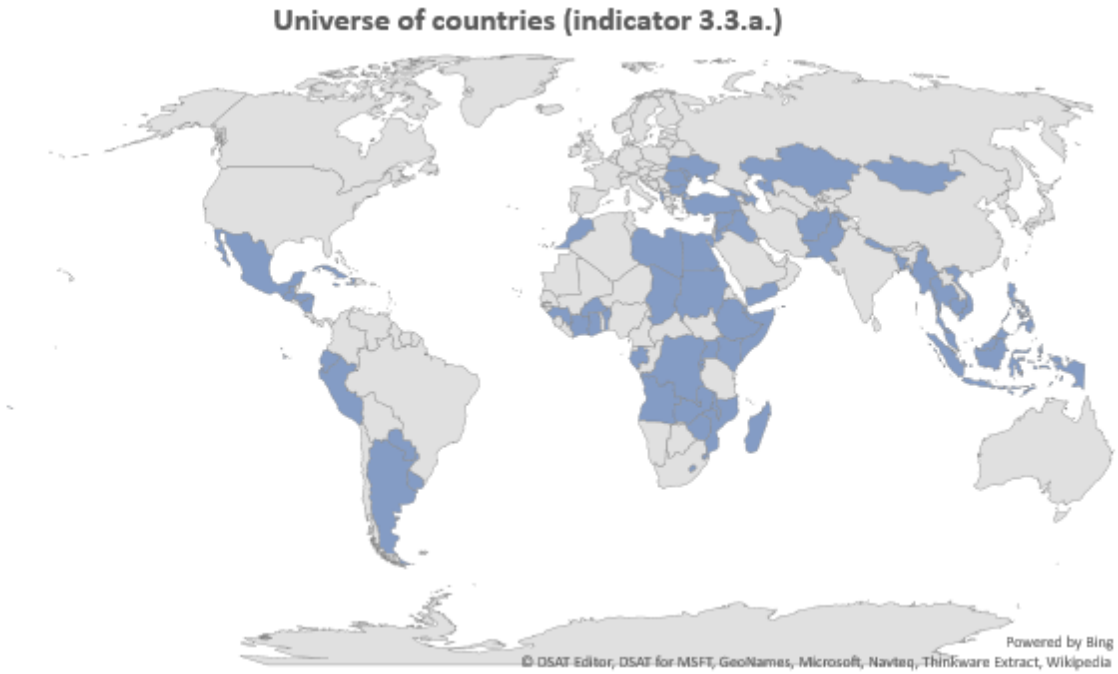
Method of calculation at the regional and global level

For the SP indicators, it is required to aggregate

- the number by **sex** (male/female)
- the number by **age** (under 10 years; 10-14; 15-17)
- the number by **disability.**

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were 157 countries. 82 countries responded directly to this question in the Baseline Survey administered in 2017 to Country Offices with the request to identify if the Country Office is expecting significant UNICEF support in this area.



The 82 countries are: *Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, United Republic of, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.*

The baseline for 2016 was set at **687,000** based on 82 countries that provided data during the Baseline Survey 2017.

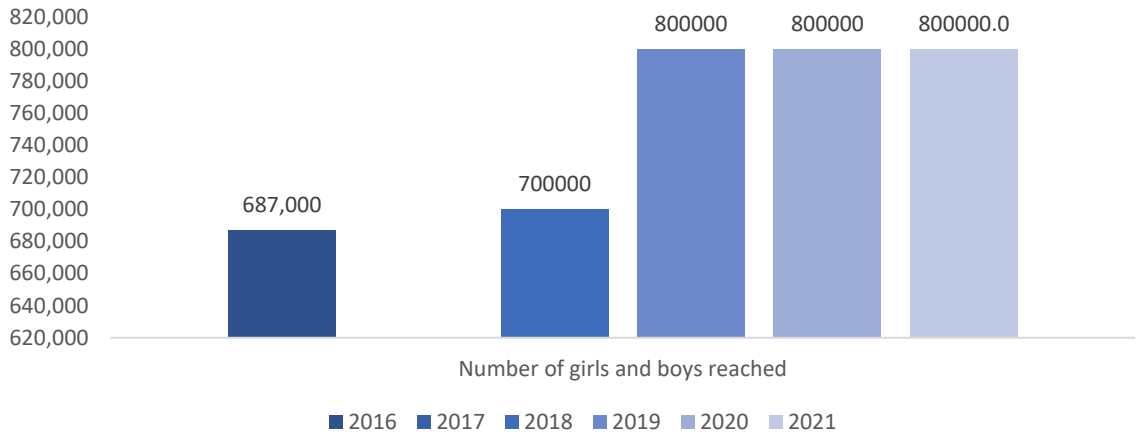
The baseline based on the Baseline Survey 2017 was 2,120,671 girls and boys. However, this figure was re-assessed by UNICEF Headquarters.

Milestones and target

The target for 2021 is 800,000 children.

Milestones were set based on an assumed annual increase of 3%. The target for 2021 assumes a total increase of 15% over five years.

Number of boys and girls reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement



The precise (not rounded) milestones and target are 729,651 (2018), 751,540 (2019), 774,087 (2020) and 797,309 (2021).

Output indicator 3.a.1.
Number of countries with a quality assurance system in place for social service work

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **degree of progress in countries towards having a high-quality assurance system for social service work in place**. Building social service workforce quality assurance systems is an important element of the UNICEF strategic plan in child protection; hence, being able to track progress with this issue by country is a key step in tracking overall progress with the child protection element of the SP.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative 'Likert scale' indicator based on qualitative assessments using a scoring system; data refer to a calendar year; cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions

- '**Countries'**: This refers to the 157 programme countries
- **'Quality assurance system for social service work'**: A country has such a system is in place if four criteria are fulfilled: a normative framework; a system of supervision and support; a system for licensing or accreditation of social work; and a nation-wide human resources information (HRI) system.
- **'Normative framework'**: normative framework on outlining/defining functions (roles and responsibilities) for social workers and work procedures. Since the responsibilities of the work differ, a normative framework needs to regulate this area. Many countries are still in the phase of defining/elaborating on their normative frameworks that define the functions of social work practice. Most countries already have systems in place that differentiate between statutory social work roles and preventative social work. Social workers (or similar professionals mandated with the same task/aim) make key decisions about children's lives to protect them from harm. These can include, for example, which children will be in care of social welfare/child protection systems, who will make these decisions, and who will refer children to life-saving services (case and information management and referral systems). Preventative social work can be carried out by para-social workers who act as bridges to other services through the provision of support to the most vulnerable families (e.g. to access cash transfers, education or mental health services; and address issues of parenting and domestic violence). In most countries, this normative framework is defined within a specific child protection law and/or a flagship programme or a scheme of the national/subnational government; however, often, these frameworks directly refer primarily to response services, and it is useful to read the fine-print of the legislation/programme documents to identify the framework set out for preventive services.
- **'System of supervision and support'**: Supervision and support areas need to be normatively defined. This definition is especially important given: a) the gravity of the decisions that social workers (often together with the justice system) make about children's lives, b) the stress and too frequent overload of the work itself; and c) the fact that reliance on auxiliary practitioners

requires strong oversight. Health worker turnover occurs on average every seven years. In contrast, for social welfare systems, the average turnover is every five years, leading to significant gaps and increasing overload on remaining staff. It is important to remember that very often, the normative framework, if outlined in the legislation, will lack an explicit mention of the supervision and support system. The operational guidance to the legislation, in the form of rules, regulation and implementation guidelines detail the system of support and supervision.

- **'System of licensing/accreditation of social work professionals'**: In line with the reasons above, the licensing/accreditation of social work professionals is central to maintaining and upgrading the quality of the work. Making space for a para social work workforce can address coverage concerns, but mechanisms must be in place to ensure quality assurance. A 'ladder' of professionalism from community volunteer, to para-social worker, to in-service training of senior social workers will support a results chain of excellence, learning and enhancement of professional competence. In turn, attraction and retention of staff will be boosted. In countries with federated systems of national and subnational governance, the system of licensing can be either with the national government or with the subnational government.
- **'Normative definition of data collections systems'**: For governments to monitor the impact of their investments, sharply defined data collection systems must be in place. This is particularly important for statutory social work, which includes number of cases addressed; number of children placed in kinship or alternative care. The data collection system is often operationalized at subnational levels and aggregated at the national level. In many developing country contexts, a number of parallel (often 'pilot') data collection and case management systems are operational at the same time. It is important to consider the national/subnational system that is owned by the government.

Data source

- There are multiple data sources at the country level that relate to normative frameworks, systems of supervision and support, systems for licensing or accreditation of social work, and a nation-wide data collection system.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.1-7. Please rate the country's availability of a normative framework on outlining/defining functions (roles and responsibilities) for social service workers and work procedures at the national and/or sub-national level. Select one that applies.
1) There is no normative framework;
2) Framework is in early drafting stages;
3) Framework is in the final drafting stages;
4) Framework is finalized and in use.

SMQ-23-01-3.a.1-8. Please rate the country's availability of a formal system of supervision and support to the social service workforce. Select one that applies.
1) Work has not started to define a system;
2) System is in early development stages including piloting;
3) System is in the late draft stage or early final roll-out;
4) System is finalized and in broad use.

SMQ-23-01-3.a.1-9. Please rate the country's availability of a system for licensing or accreditation of social work. Select one that applies.
1) There is no system;
2) System is in the early drafting stages including piloting;
3) System is in late development including early roll-out;
4) System is finalized and in use nationwide.

SMQ-23-01-3.a.1-10. Please rate the country's availability of a nation-wide data collection system for social service workforce human resources information (HRI) system. Select one that applies.
1) There is no system;
2) System is being devised including piloting;
3) System is in late development stage or early roll-out;
4) System is being used nationwide.

Related indicators

- **INSPIRE indicator** *(Number of social service workers with responsibility for child protection or welfare) per 100,000 children, according to type).*

Disaggregation

- by **geography**

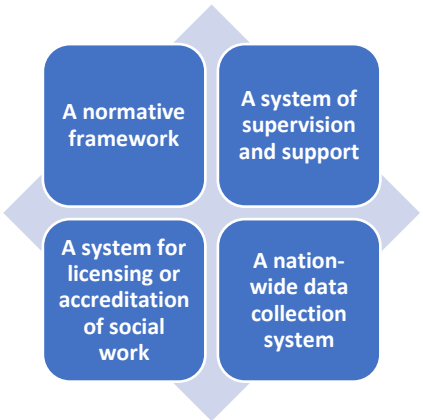
Data limitations

- Even with the use of criteria, to some extent, the data depend on the objective and evidence-based judgment at the country level; Country Offices are advised to reach a consensus on the score for the year during the annual review with government counterparts and other partners working towards these outputs.

Method of calculation at the country level

At the country level, this requires an **annual, joint assessment** based on a consensus between the government, partner organizations and UNICEF using the method outlined below:

A country is considered to have a quality assurance system if it largely fulfils four criteria:



Criteria 1: Availability of a normative framework for the social service workforce at the national and/or sub-national level

Criteria 2: Availability of a formal system of supervision and support to the social service workforce
Criteria 3: Availability of a system for licensing or accreditation of social work
Criteria 4: Availability of a nation-wide data collection system for social service workforce human resources information (HRI) system.

Step 1: *Score of 1 to 4 for each of the four criteria*

Based on knowledge of the social work system in the country and using the criteria, the Country Offices together with government counterparts and other partners involved in the annual review of the child protection programme qualitatively assess, based on their knowledge of system development, the extent to which social work quality assurance mechanisms are in place against the four criteria; they agree on the composite score based on the instructions below. Those deciding on the score should use the UNICEF Programme Guidance on Social Service Workforce Systems Strengthening to guide their consensus. The guidance unpacks what is meant by 'normative frameworks', 'system of supervision and support', 'system of licensing' and 'data collection systems'. While it is relatively easy to decide on a score of 1, the division point between 2 and 3 is more difficult. We recommend that the decision on whether to score a 2 or a 3 should be based on deliberations in preparation for the annual review of the programme where achievements in the course of the year can be assessed against strategic plan targets for the country.

For each of the four criteria, the Country Office should document the rationale behind the scoring, including arguments explaining why the scoring is not higher or lower.

More detailed guidance in the form of a toolkit is being produced in 2018 to supplement the programme guidance.

Criteria i) Normative frameworks
Score 4: Framework is finalized and in use.
Score 3: Framework is in the final drafting stages.
Score 2: Framework is in early drafting stages.
Score 1: There is no normative framework.
Criteria ii) System of supervision and support
Score 4: System is finalized and in broad use.
Score 3: System is in the late draft stage or early final roll-out.
Score 2: System is in early development stages including piloting.
Score 1: Work has not started to define a system.
Criteria iii) System for licensing/accreditation of social work
Score 4: System is finalized and in use nationwide.
Score 3: System is in late development including early roll-out.
Score 2: System is in the early drafting stages including piloting.
Score 1: There is no system.
Criteria iv) Data collection systems
Score 4: System is being used nationwide.
Score 3: System is in late development stage or early roll-out.
Score 2: System is being devised including piloting.
Score 1: There is no system.

Step 2: *Calculate the composite score:*

After the scoring for each of the four criteria, the Country Office calculates the total score.

Final Assessment
Score of 13-16: Well developed
Score of 9-12: Mid-level development
Score of 5-8: Early development
Score of 4: No development

Countries that score 13 or above are counted for this indicator.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

At the regional and global level, countries with a total score of 13 or above are added up.

As a mitigating measure, Regional Office Child Protection staff will validate if the criteria have been correctly applied based on additional evidence.

Frequency of data collection

Annually as part of the annual review of progress with the child protection programme; the consensus result is shared with Headquarters via the SMQ process.

Baseline

The baseline and target are set on countries that have 'well-developed' quality assurance system in place for social service work. The indicator baseline is set at **26 countries** (18%) out of the 157 countries that responded to the baseline survey. 26 countries self-assessed that they have a 'well-developed' quality assurance system in place for social service work in place in 2016.

Target

The indicator target is set at **65** countries that have a 'well-developed' assurance system for social service work in place by 2021. While in the Baseline Survey 2017, there were 87 countries that assessed themselves as having a 'well-developed' assurance system for social service work in place by 2021, this was deemed too ambitious, and an adjustment was recommended; a 2 per cent increase was anticipated each year (rate of change staying the same) based on accumulated knowledge/knowledge exchange on this area of work (including the CP system strengthening evaluation/management response, global strategy and programme guidance) as well as dedicated (anticipated) investments, which can help amplify results.

Output indicator 3.a.2.
Number of countries with legislative and policy framework to eliminate the worst forms of child labour

What the indicator tracks

The indicator tracks to what extent countries have a well-developed legislative and policy framework using five criteria based on the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Only countries that meet all five criteria are considered as having a 'good quality legislative and policy framework'.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to a calendar year; not cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions:

A country has a legislative and policy framework if it is considered 'well-developed'. The framework is well-developed if it fulfils *all five* of the following criteria:

'Worst form of child labour'

Based on the ILO Convention No. 182, the Worst Forms of Child Labour include:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances [sexual exploitation of children];
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children [hazardous child labour].

These forms must be prohibited for all children under 18 years.

'Legislative and policy framework'

A full-fledged legislative and policy framework legislative to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour requires:

- Ratification of the CRC, ILO C138, ILO C182 without reservations
- Compliance of the country's legal minimum age for employment with minimum age standards (ILO C138)
- Explicit prohibition in national legislation of slavery and forced labour, trafficking of children and sexual exploitation.

- Explicit prohibition in national legislation of hazardous work for children and young workers.
- Targeted government programmes (including National and/or sub-National Action Plans) to prevent the worst forms of child labour.

There should be no reservations to the ratifications of ILO 138 or 182, e.g. excluding agricultural work from the ambit of the Convention.

Data source

- **Official United Nations sources** (ILO, CRC, UNODC, OHCHR)
- **UNICEF** (Child Rights Atlas)
- **Secondary sources** (USDOL WFCL reports, USDOS TIP).

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.2-20. Does the country have a legislative and policy framework to eliminate the worst forms of child labour? Select all that apply. Please provide explicit explanation of how UNICEF contributed to improvements on this, in the remarks section. Otherwise UNICEF will not be able to claim attribution/contribution around this work.

i. The country has ratified the CRC;
ii. The country has ratified ILO C138 without any reservations, e.g. for agricultural work;
iii. The country has ratified ILO C182 without any reservations, e.g. for agricultural work;
iv. The country's legal minimum age for employment is compliant with minimum age standards (ILO C138). For this option, please see guidance;
v. The national legislation explicitly prohibits slavery and forced labour, trafficking of children and sexual exploitation;
vi. The national legislation explicitly prohibits hazardous work for children and young workers;
vii. The country has targeted government programmes, including National Action Plans, to prevent the worst forms of child labour;
viii. None of the above.

SMQ-23-01-3.a.2-21. What is the degree of development of a national/subnational plans of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour? Select one that applies.

1) National plan of action does not exist;
2) National plan of action under development;
3) National action plan approved (provide URL in remarks);
4) National plan of action is currently being implemented (provide URL in remarks).

Related indicators

-

Disaggregation

- Geography

Data limitations

Even with the use of criteria, to some extent, the data depend on the objective and evidence-based judgement of the Country Office Child Protection staff. To mitigate potentially subjective judgements, Regional Offices will provide quality control.

Method of calculation at the country level

The worksheet below with a set of questions can be used to assess quality of the legislative and policy framework for eliminating the worst forms of child labour.

Worksheet

Questions	Type of support *(multiples possible)*	Type of service *(multiples possible)*	Score
The country has ratified the CRC	☐ yes ☐ no	Year of ratification:	
The country has ratified ILO C138 without any reservations, e.g. for agricultural work	☐ yes ☐ no	Year of ratification:	
The country has ratified ILO C182 without any reservations, e.g. for agricultural work	☐ yes ☐ no	Year of ratification:	
The country has ratified the CRC, ILO C138 and ILO C182	☐ yes ☐ no		**If 'yes' -> 1 point**
Which other conventions related to the Worst Forms of Child Labour has the country ratified?	…… …… ……		
Is the country's legal minimum age for employment compliant with minimum age standards (ILO C138)?	☐ yes ☐ no	Evidence:	**If 'yes' -> 1 point**
Does the national legislation explicitly prohibit slavery and forced labour, trafficking of children and sexual exploitation?	☐ yes ☐ no	Evidence:	**If 'yes' -> 1 point**
Does the national legislation explicitly prohibit hazardous work for children and young workers?	☐ yes ☐ no	Evidence:	**If 'yes' -> 1 point**
Does the country have targeted government programmes, including National Action Plans, to prevent the worst forms of child labour?	☐ yes ☐ no	Evidence:	**If 'yes' -> 1 point**
TOTAL POINTS:			**☐ 5 points** **☐ 4 points** **☐ 3 points** **☐ 2 points** **☐ 1 points**
CATEGORY: ☐ ***5 points:*** **good quality** legislative and policy framework ☐ ***3-4 points***: legislative and policy framework **needs improvement** ☐ **0-2 points**: legislative and policy framework **lacks quality**			

To ensure that the assessment is as objective and replicable as possible, clear evidence for each criterion should be included for all questions. This evidence can come from multiple sources:

- **Official United Nations sources** (ILO, CRC, UNODC, OHCHR)
- **UNICEF** (Child Rights Atlas)
- **Secondary sources** (USDOL WFCL reports, USDOS TIP).

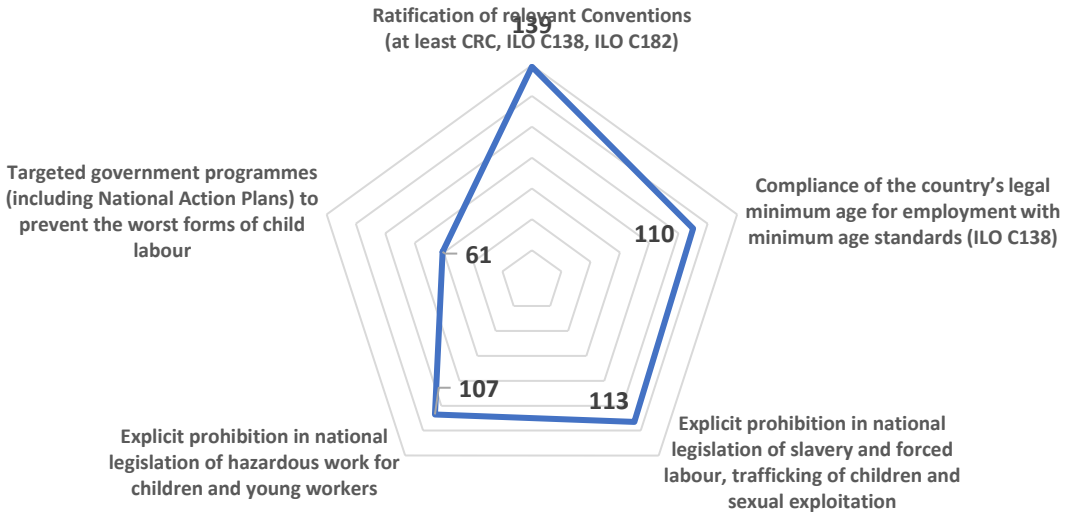
Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

For the SP indicators, it is sufficient to:

- calculate the **number of countries** where the assessment has resulted in a score of 5 out of 5 points ('good quality' legislative and policy framework)
- aggregate the number of countries ***by region.***

However, the methodology of the country-level assessments lends itself to further analysis, which may be useful for analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluations. For example, it may be useful to assess how many countries have **scored 3-4 points** ('legislative and policy framework needs improvement') and **0-2 points** ('legislative and policy framework lacks quality').

In addition, insights can be gained by assessing **which of the five criteria** across all countries are still relatively **weak** (0 points) and which criteria are **strong** (1 point). This can be depicted and monitored using a radar diagram:



Frequency of data collection

Annually together with key partners as part of the activity level work plan monitoring used in Annual Work Plan review meetings.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were 145 countries. 12 countries did not respond to the Baseline Survey in 2017 for this question. The baseline has been set at 51 countries with a good quality legislative and policy framework in 2016.

Disaggregated by the five criteria, 96% of the 145 countries that responded to the Baseline Survey 2017 have ratified at least the CRC, ILO C138 and ILO C182. The worst score relates to targeted government programmes, which only 42% of programme countries have in place.

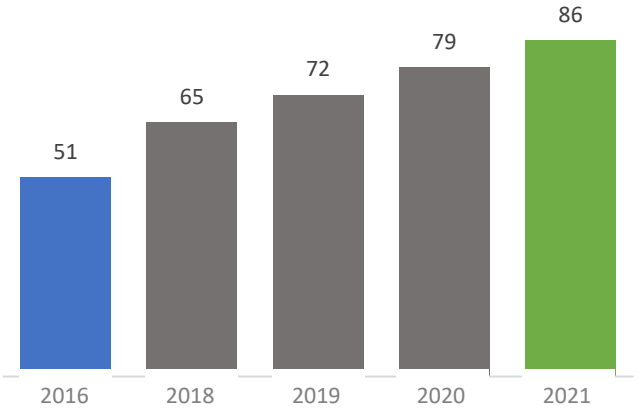
Criteria	Number of countries
Ratification of relevant Conventions (at least CRC, ILO C138, ILO C182)	**139** out of 145 96%)
Compliance of the country's legal minimum age for employment with minimum age standards (ILO C138)	**110** out of 145 (76%)

Explicit prohibition in national legislation of slavery and forced labour, trafficking of children and sexual exploitation	**113** out of 145 (78%)
Explicit prohibition in national legislation of hazardous work for children and young workers	**107** out of 145 (74%)
Targeted government programmes (including National Action Plans) to prevent the worst forms of child labour	**61** out of 145 (42%)

Milestones and target

The target has been set at an expected increase of **69%** over five years, around 7 countries per region per year.[16] This is based on an expected overall improvement in the number of countries moving from one level to a higher level due to UNICEF's focus on social service workforce strengthening in the sector/section.

In addition, UNICEF expects accumulated knowledge/knowledge exchange on this area of work (including the CP system strengthening evaluation/management response, global strategy and programme guidance) as well as dedicated investment through the global thematic allocation 2017-2018, which can help amplify results.



[16] Targets are set at: 65 countries in 2018, 72 in 2019, 2020 79 in 2020 and 86 in 2021.

Output indicator 3.a.3.

Number of countries in which an inter-operable information management system that supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring (humanitarian)

What the indicator tracks

Information management systems (IMS) are an integral element of protection programming, which connect monitoring of violations with service provision. These systems drive advocacy for protection and programmatic response, and promote equity by ensuring that the most vulnerable children, including children with disabilities, receive targeted services, do not "slip through the cracks" and do not face revictimization. The establishment of integrated information management systems based on international standards (e.g. *Standard on Information Management in the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action*) is a key component in a successful programme and a means of monitoring quality and accountability.

Data collection is critical for any intervention, providing the information required to deliver quality services and to inform evidence-based programmes. However, data collection can itself become a vector for harm if not done correctly. Proper data handling practices are essential to any protection programme and should include consideration of the "Do No Harm" and "Need to Know" principles. Any exchanges or sharing of data needs to be in line with strict confidentiality protocols, and based on the informed consent of the child, survivor or guardian. Any data loss or mismanagement represents a risk to the data subject's wellbeing, and therefore all such incidents should be tracked, documented and addressed to mitigate potential risks. Information management systems help ensure compliance with these standards and responsibilities.

In order to be truly fit-for-purpose in promoting good data handling practices, *interoperable* information management systems protect children's data, implementation partners, and UNICEF by reducing duplicative processes, limiting the amount of data that is collected, and allowing multiple stakeholders to interact with a common dataset in a highly controlled manner. Interoperability requires the definition of business rules that impose process controls, traceability, and accountability to a set of *integrated* systems. Integration of systems depends on the harmonization of data gathering tools and processes, such as forms, violations taxonomies, and referral pathways. The lack of integration across systems can lead to data incompatibility, data "siloes", and wasteful allocation of resources.

Beyond operational inefficiencies, the lack of a coherent data management approach can lead to harm.
Individual children should not be interviewed multiple times to obtain the same information that has already been collected by the same programme partners. Likewise, if a specific programme area has interventions focusing on monitoring violations against children or women, integrated systems should exist to ensure that affected individuals are immediately referred for services. Continuity of care, especially for displaced and migrant children, largely depends on partner organizations' ability to securely transfer or refer cases within and between systems. To the extent possible, and always with the child or caregiver's consent, information that will help the child or survivor access services should be shared. Child protection information management is complex and transaction heavy, and can only be effectively – and confidentially – managed, through the use of a modern, integrated IMS.

While complete interoperability, the seamless interactions between systems, users and datasets, is still aspirational, it should be the goal of all child protection programmes to begin building integrated data management practices into programme design.

NB: '(humanitarian)' does not signify that this indicator is only relevant to humanitarian contexts. It signifies that the indicator is applicable *also* in humanitarian contexts.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to the end of the year; cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions[17]

- **Interoperable** refers to systems which are designed to work with other systems, according to a set of understood rules and security protocols, which allow users to access and/or contribute to records and work processes in a seamless manner. An example would be a child protection case management IMS that shares and pulls data from a UNHRC refugee registration database. When a child's location information within a camp is updated in one system, interoperability would ensure that the location was also updated in the other system.
- **Integrated** refers to the alignment of different system's data components in such a way that allows these systems to be linked together, to contribute towards shared programme goals and metrics, promote data compatibility and prevent duplicate counting, and ensure referrals. An example of system integration would be a grave child rights violations (MRM) monitoring system that collected data on individual children in alignment with a case management IMS, ensuring that children identified through the monitoring practice could be referred for services without the need for the child to be re-registered.
- **Information management system:** Information management systems (IMS) are designed to make data actionable and useful. They are not simply "databases", but instead wholistic systems with multiple components that assist service providers and protection monitors in the completion of their duties. They are typically comprised of a set of tools, which may include digital or paper forms, guidance documents, information sharing protocols, data protection protocols, time management tools, and database software, that allow for the safe and efficient gathering, storage, sharing and reporting of data. During the design stage of any programme, the type and features of the required IMS should be defined, endorsed and budgeted for by the country office. The digital component of the IMS should take into consideration data privacy and data security regulations, as well as UNICEF Information Security policies[i].

- **Case management:** The process of helping individual children and families through direct social work-type support and information management.

- **Incident monitoring:** The ongoing collection of information indicating levels and patterns of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. In some case, this will include the collection of information on specific incidents or violations.

[17] This is based on Inter-Agency Child Protection Information Management System Guidance and Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.

- **Programme monitoring:** Information is collected, processed and analysed to illustrate an overall picture of the response/intervention.

Data source

The assessment is based on multiple data sources related to incident monitoring and programme monitoring.

Monitoring platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

Related indicators

- Output indicator 3.a.4. (see Indicator Manual for reference to CPIMS+ and MRMIMS+)
- Output indicator 3.a.5.a (see Indicator Manual for reference to CPIMS+)
- Output indicator 3.a.5.b (see Indicator Manual for reference to CPIMS+)
- Output indicator 3.a.5.c (see Indicator Manual for reference to CPIMS+)
- Output indicator 3.a.5.d (see Indicator Manual for reference to CPIMS+)
- Output indicator 3.b.1. (see Indicator Manual for reference to GBVIMS+)
- Output indicator 3.b.2. (see Indicator Manual for reference to GBVIMS+)
-

Disaggregation:

- By **geography**
- By **humanitarian situation**

Data limitations

- Case management practice often fails to disaggregate by disability, but this can be mitigated by the promotion and use of default Primero configurations.
- This indicator does not capture the *quality* of the information management system.
- There is a risk that country-level assessments conflate this indicator with Child Protection systems in general, whereas specifically this indicator captures the data component in an integrated services model.

Method of calculation at the country level

To assess the extent that countries have in place an inter-operable IMS (for example, Primero), it must fulfil all three criteria: a) case management, b) incident monitoring and c) programme monitoring. The worksheet below should be used to carry out an annual assessment jointly with key partners:

Worksheet

Criteria	Definition	No/yes	Provide evidence for the assessment
1. Does the country have an information management system in place that includes **case management?**	The process of helping individual children and families through direct social work-type support, and information management.	☐ no ☐ yes	
2. Does the country have an information management system in place that includes **incident monitoring?**	The ongoing collection of information indicating levels and patterns of violence, exploitation, abuse and	☐ no ☐ yes	

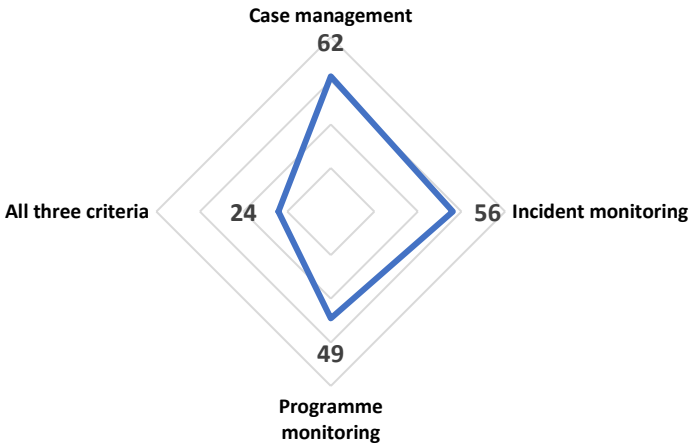
	neglect. In some cases, this will include collection of information about specific incidents or violations.		
3. Does the country have an information management system in place that includes **programme monitoring?**	Information is collected, processed and used to illustrate an overall picture of the response/ intervention.	☐ no ☐ yes	
4. Does the country have an information management system in place that includes **all three criteria?**		☐ no ☐ yes	

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

For the SP indicators, it is sufficient to:

- calculate the **number of countries** where the assessment has resulted in a score of 3 out of 3 criteria (= all three criteria are fulfilled)
- aggregate the number of countries ***by region***
- aggregate the numbers based on countries responding and not responding to a **humanitarian crisis** (using data from SMQ 36 as criteria: *Did the Country Office respond to humanitarian situations (regardless of scale), including new and ongoing situations*).

However, the methodology of the country-level assessments lends itself to further analysis, which may be useful for analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluations. For example, it may be useful to disaggregate the data by the **three criteria**. The baseline:



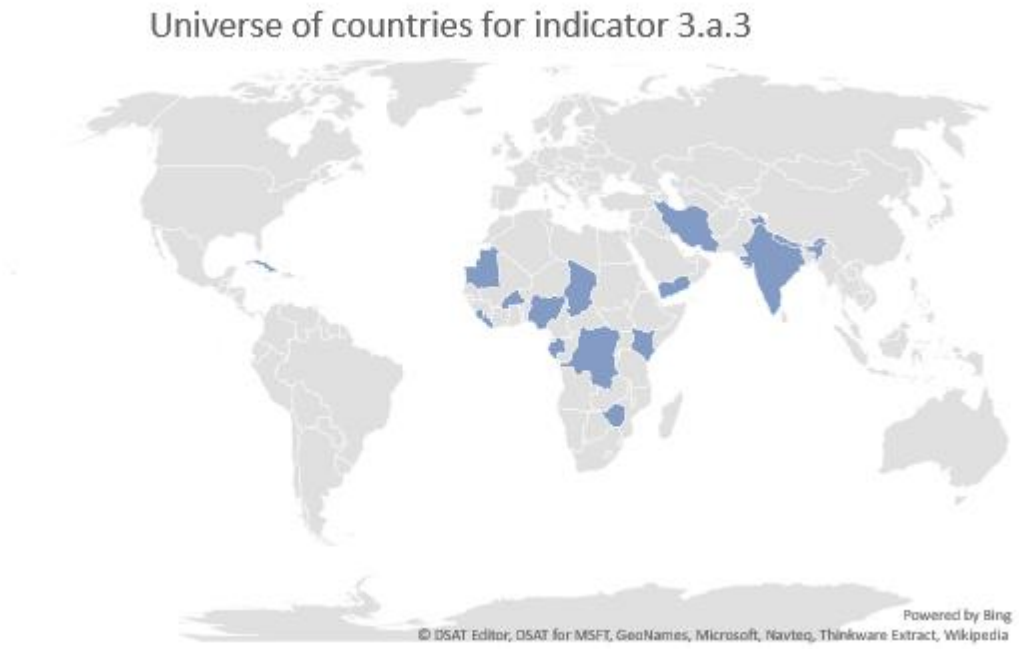
Frequency of data collection

Annually.

Baseline

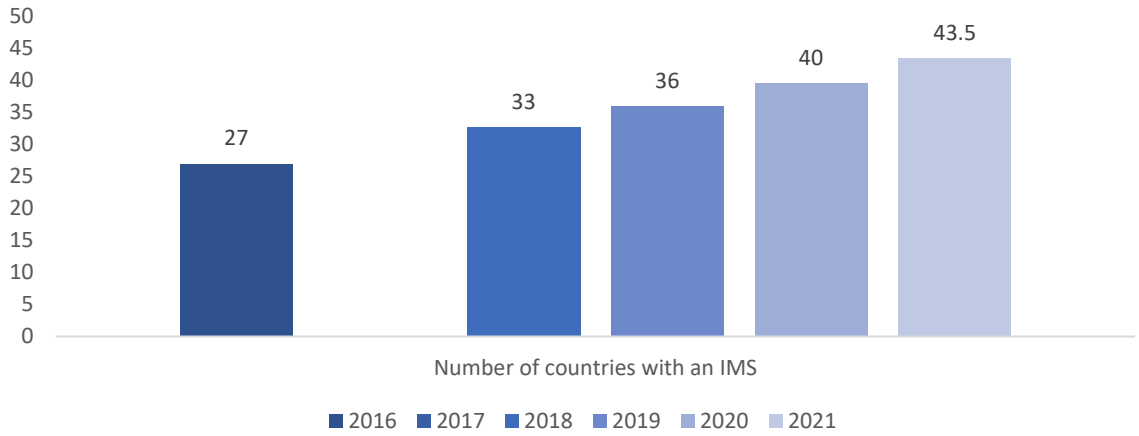
The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were 157 countries. Based on the Baseline Survey 2017, **27** Country Offices have indicated that the **country** has in place an inter-operable information management system supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring:

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Gabon, Grenada, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon, Liberia, Mauritania, Montserrat, Nepal, Nigeria, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Yemen, Zimbabwe.



The target for 2021 of **44 countries** with an information management system is based on an assumed annual increase of 10%. While the Country Office assessments indicated a target of 69 countries by 2021, the target has been adjusted to better reflect UNICEF's current capacities to support the role-out of new integrated information management systems.

Number of countries with an integrated Information Management System



Output indicator 3.a.4.

Percentage of countries affected by armed conflict with a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave violations of international humanitarian law

What the indicator tracks

The indicator should be interpreted as the percentage of countries affected by armed conflict with a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave violations of ***children's rights***.

This indicator tracks how many countries affected by armed conflict have a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave violations of international humanitarian law. More precisely, the indicator tracks the **proportion of conflict-affected countries where at least 80% of the elements outlined in the IASC Protection Policy are addressed**.

The protection strategy aims to mobilize **comprehensive, system-wide and multi-sector efforts to prevent and stop recurrences of grave violations against children, and prevent and respond to protection risks facing affected populations**. Its development and implementation require engaging a broad range of humanitarian stakeholders as the context permits, as well as across development actors and peace operations while preserving humanitarian principles.

The indicator is based on UNICEF's **Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action** (CCC) that includes systematically triggering responses – including advocacy – based on monitoring and reporting on grave violations and other serious protection concerns for children and women.

During the **previous SP 2014–2017**, UNICEF was tasked with monitoring the Security-Council mandated Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations of children's rights in situations of armed conflict. The indicator for the SP 2018–2021 goes beyond tracking the MRM mechanism and focuses on a comprehensive protection strategy in line with International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Evolution of the work on monitoring and reporting over the last four years has established a solid practice in capacity development in this area, including practices led by UNICEF Country Offices. Moreover, the expectations of United Nations agencies to address the protection from civilians as a cross-cutting responsibility have now been established in the IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action (2016) and the Human Rights Up Front agenda.[18]

Type of indicator

Quantitative indicator based on qualitative assessments (yes/no) using an unweighted check-list of seven criteria with the cut-off point. The data refer to a calendar year and is not cumulative.

Unit of measure

Percentage based on

- *Numerator:* Number of countries with a strategy
- *Denominator*: All countries affected by armed conflict

[18] *Guidance Note: UNICEF Roles and Responsibilities in the Children and Armed Conflict Agenda on the Security Council, November 2015.*

Definitions

'Countries affected by armed conflict' are:

- Countries on the agenda of the Security Council
- Countries included in the Report of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
- Countries previously on the agenda of the Security Council
- Countries that have received a large-scale influx of people displaced because of an armed conflict.

'with a strategy': This typically refers to a **Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) protection strategy, a government strategy, a strategy owned by civil society or a strategy of a 'coalition of the willing'**. A country is considered to have a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave violations of international humanitarian law if that strategy addresses **at least six out of seven** key dimensions according to the IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action from 2016.

'Grave violations': Grave violations are all serious violations against children of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, in situations of armed conflict.

'International humanitarian law': International humanitarian law (IHL) is a branch of public international law specifically designed to limit the effects of armed conflicts. It applies in both international and non-international armed conflicts and represents a compromise between the principles of military necessity and humanity. IHL restricts the means and methods of warfare, and aims to ensure respect for persons who are not, or are no longer, taking direct part in hostilities, such as wounded combatants and detainees.

Data source

The following data source may be useful for Country Offices to carry out this assessment:

- Documents by United Nations agencies, in particular OHCHR, OCHA, UNHCR
- Secretary-General reports to the Security Council on specific country situations
- Secretary-General reports on conflict-related sexual violence
- Secretary-General reports on children and armed conflict
- Data from Implementing Partners, international or national NGOs and the National Human Rights Commissions
- Global Horizontal Notes – Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict
- Implementing partners' (civil society organizations) reporting based on routine project monitoring
- Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
- MRMIMS+
- CPIMS/CPIMS+, HPM (if this indicator can be added).

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.4-28. If the country has a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave violations of international humanitarian law, which of the following characteristics apply?
Select all that apply.

i. There is no such strategy;
ii. The strategy that has an integrated protection analysis;
iii. The strategy includes actions to prevent, end or alleviate effects of protection issues;
iv. The strategy includes actions to restore dignity and well-being;
v. The strategy describes actions to influence and transform institutions, policies and laws to better protect civilians;
vi. The strategy includes continued monitoring;
vii. The strategy includes describe linkages between monitoring and reporting systems;
viii. The strategy describes data and information collection in conformity with data protection standards.

SMQ-23-01-3.a.4-29. Which of the following characteristics of the strategy has UNICEF supported during the year of reporting?

i. Integrated protection analysis;
ii. Actions to prevent, end or alleviate effects of protection issues;
iii. Actions to restore dignity and well-being;
iv. Actions to influence and transform institutions, policies and laws to better protect civilians;
v. Continued monitoring;
vi. Linkages between monitoring and reporting systems;
vii. Data and information collection in conformity with data protection standards.

Related indicators

-

Disaggregation

- By **geography**

Data limitations

- The assessment on the seven key criteria for what constitutes a 'strategy' is, to some extent, subjective, especially if not backed up by concrete and extensive evidence. This should be mitigated through a quality insurance mechanism that ensures that the same interpretations are used for the criteria in all countries.

Method of calculation at the country level

If there is a strategy in the country that may qualify as a framework for protection of children from grave violations of international humanitarian law, Country Offices carry out an annual assessment jointly with key partners.

A country affected by armed conflict is considered to have a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave violations of international humanitarian law if it addresses **at least six out of seven of the following key dimensions** in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action (2016):[19]

- Integrated protection analysis

[19] https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc_policy_on_protection_in_humanitarian_action_0.pdf

- Responsive action
- Remedial action
- Environment-building action
- Continued monitoring
- Strengthening of linkages between monitoring and reporting systems
- Data and information collection and sharing in conformity with data protection standards.

These criteria were jointly agreed upon by UNICEF's Child Protection Section and EMOPS.

Country Offices should use the **worksheet** below to objectively assess the quality of a strategy. For greater objectivity, it is important that Country Offices document in detail and with specific references (e.g. which page in the strategy? hyperlinks to relevant documents) in the column on '**evidence'** to back up and explain their judgment.

Worksheet

Criteria number	Criteria	Assess-ment	Evidence
Analysis			
1	**Does the strategy have an *integrated protection analysis*?**	☐ yes ☐ no	…… …… ……
Protection priorities and collective action			
2	**Does the strategy include actions to prevent, end or alleviate effects of protection issues?** Note: This refers to 'responsive action', which are any activities to deal with an emerging or established protection issue, and that is aimed at preventing its recurrence, ending it, and/or alleviating its immediate effects.	☐ yes ☐ no	…… …… ……
3	**Does the strategy include actions to restore dignity and well-being?** Note: This refers to any activity to restore people's dignity and to ensure basic survival, welfare and protection after they have suffered violence and abuse.	☐ yes ☐ no	…… …… ……
4	**Does the strategy describe actions to influence and transform institutions, policies and laws to better protect civilians?** Note: This refers to 'environmental-building actions', which are efforts to establish or foster a social, cultural, institutional and legal environment in which the rights of individuals might be respected and where a gender perspective is systematically integrated.	☐ yes ☐ no	…… …… …… ……
Data, monitoring and reporting			
5	**Does the strategy include *continued monitoring?*** Note: 'Continued monitoring' assumes a specific focus on monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children disaggregated by age, sex and with disabilities. This includes but is not limited to monitoring, reporting and response mechanisms for countries where parties to conflict are listed in the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict.	☐ yes ☐ no	…… …… ……
6	**Does the strategy include describe *linkages between monitoring and reporting systems*?**	☐ yes ☐ no	…… …… ……

	Note: 'Strengthening of linkages between monitoring and reporting systems' refers to grave violations, and programme and advocacy interventions that develop and promote specific measures to prevent and end these violations.		
7	**Does the strategy describe *data and information collection*?** Note: This includes that the strategy includes data and information collection and sharing in conformity with data protection standards.	☐ yes ☐ no	…… …… ……
How many times did you answer 'yes' above?		……	
Did you answer 'yes' at least 6 times (86%)?		**☐ yes** **☐ no**	

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Step 1

The first step for aggregating this indicator at the regional and global level is to **list** the '**countries affected by armed conflict**'. These are defined as:

- Countries on the agenda of the Security Council
- Countries included in the SG annual report on children and armed conflict
- Counties previously on the agenda of the Security Council
- Countries that have received a large-scale influx of people displaced as a result of armed conflict

Step 2

The number of countries affected by armed conflict and, among which, the number of countries with a strategy to strengthen the protection of children from grave violations of international humanitarian law is aggregated a) by region b) by globally. The data for this indicator (%) is obtained by dividing the number of countries with a strategy (*numerator*) by the total number of countries affected by armed conflict (*denominator*).

Frequency of data collection

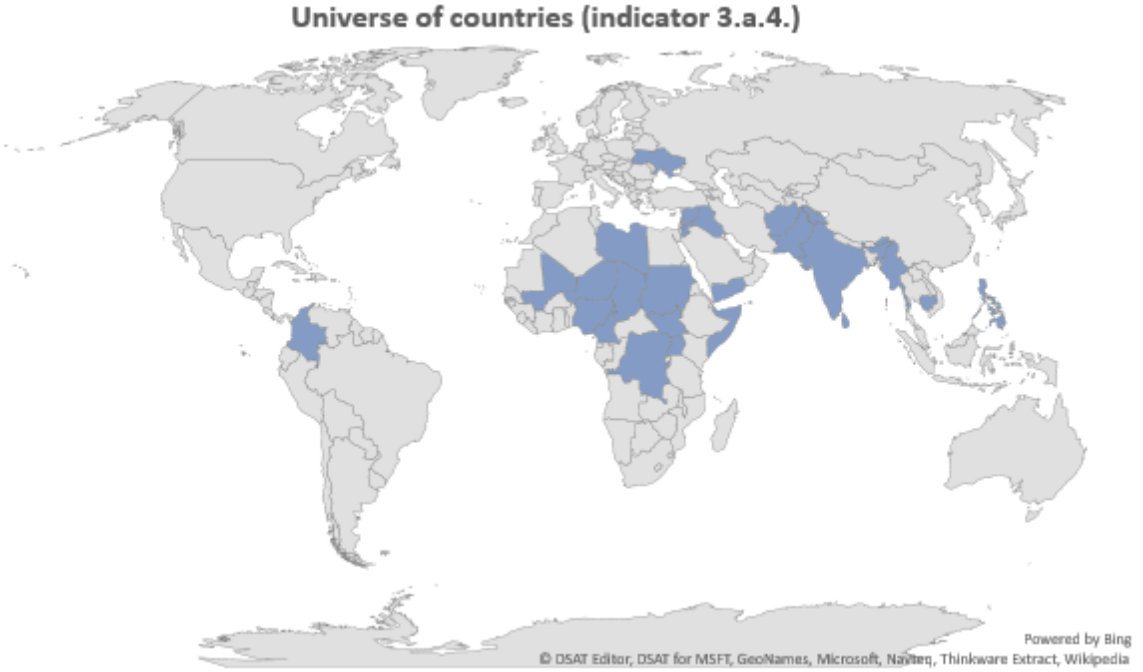
The assessment is carried out annually led by the UNICEF Country Office jointly with key partners.

An annual assessment led by UNICEF builds on a growing practice, lessons learned and Inter-Agency Standing Committee policies regarding UNICEF's formal mandate of engagement with respect to the United Nations Security Council-mandated Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Children and Armed Conflict.

Baseline

Given the humanitarian focus of this indicator, the countries considered for this indicator will be reviewed annually to reflect changes in armed conflicts. In the initial assessment for the baseline in 2017, the Child Protection Section and the Child Protection in Emergency team included **28 countries** that are affected by armed conflicts:

Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine (State of), Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen.



Of 28 countries affected by armed conflicts in 2016, **18** countries (**64%**) had a protection strategy where 80 per cent of the elements outlined in the IASC Protection Policy are addressed.[20] The baseline assessment was carried out jointly by UNICEF's Child Protection Section and EMOPS. These countries are:

Afghanistan, Central African Republic (CAR), Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Palestine (State of), Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Yemen.

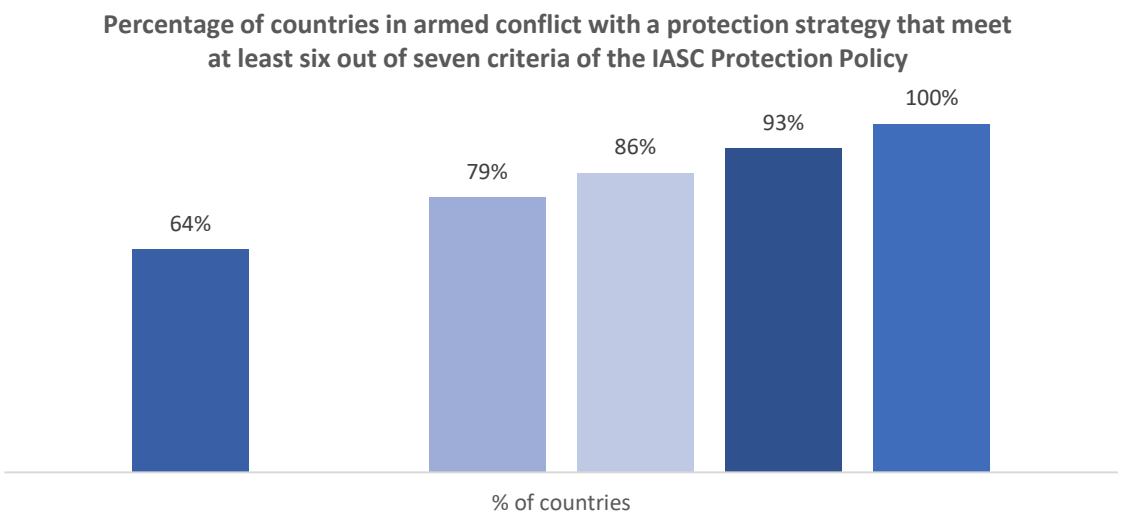
Milestones and targets

The indicator target for 2021 is set at **100%**.

If the number of countries affected by armed conflicts remains at 26, all 26 countries are expected to have a strategy in place that fulfils at least six out of seven criteria. The milestones assume that there is an increase of two additional countries per year (to 20 in 2018; 22 in 2019; 24 in 2020; and 26 in 2021).

With strengthened technical guidance and tools to support the development and implementation of protection strategies, particularly in line with the elements outlined in the IASC Protection Policy, being developed in 2017/2018, it is expected that significant improvement can be expected from 2018 onwards. However, this depends strongly on unpredictable changes in the denominator, the number of countries affected by the onset of armed conflict, or countries experiencing prolonged and protracted armed conflict during the programme cycle.

[20] The response from the Country Offices as part of the SP Baseline Survey 2017 were adjusted from 20 to 18 countries to better reflect the criteria of the IASC Protection Policy.


Percentage of countries in armed conflict with a protection strategy that meet at least six out of seven criteria of the IASC Protection Policy
64%
79%
86%
93%
100%
% of countries

Output indicator 3.a.5.a

Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions

What the indicator tracks

The indicator tracks the proportion of children in humanitarian situations targeted by UNICEF programmes that received psychosocial support. Implicitly, it also tracks the absolute number of children whom UNICEF provided with this support. Psychosocial support to children in humanitarian situations is one of the **Core Commitments for Children (CCC) in Humanitarian Action** benchmarks. The CCC states that all Child Protection programmes integrate psychosocial support in their work in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to a calendar year; not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage based on:

- *Numerator*: Number of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations who were provided with psychosocial support during a calendar year
- *Denominator*: Number of all girls and boys in humanitarian situations targeted by UNICEF.

Definitions

- **'Psychosocial support':** Psychosocial support refers to services/programmes that aim to: reconnect children with family members, friends and neighbours; foster social connections; networks and interactions; normalize daily life through safe space;, promote a sense of competence and restoration of control over one's life; build on and encourage children's and the communities' innate resilience to crisis; and provide for identifying, referring and treating children with severe mental disorders. According to the IASC Guidelines for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings,[21] which guides UNICEF programmes, "the composite term mental health and psychosocial support is used to describe any type of local or outside support that aims to protect or promote psychosocial well-being and/or prevent or treat mental disorder".

- **'targeted girls and boys':** The number of girls and boys that are targeted by UNICEF for psychosocial support in a given year is set in through annual SMQ process.

[21] The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (IASC, 2007) were developed through an inclusive process, with input from United Nations agencies, NGOs and universities. The guidelines help to plan, establish and coordinate a set of minimum multi-sectoral responses to protect, support and improve people's mental health and psychosocial wellbeing in the midst of emergency.

- **'UNICEF-supported':** UNICEF-supported is defined as UNICEF having a *direct* role in the delivery of services/programmes by providing technical support such as training, supply or funding. Results from UNICEF support at the subnational level or specific sites such as training, supplies and funding should be considered. Policy advocacy should *not* be considered in the estimation of children provided with support.

- **'Humanitarian situation':** Humanitarian situations are defined as any circumstances where humanitarian needs are sufficiently large and complex to require significant external assistance and resources, and where a multi-sectoral response is needed, with the engagement of a wide range of international humanitarian actors.

Data source

The data source at the country level includes Humanitarian Performance Monitoring (HPM), EMOPS E-tool and data from implementing partners, CPIMS/CPIMS+.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.a-32. How many children in humanitarian situations were planned to be reached by UNICEF for mental health psychosocial support interventions during the year of reporting?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.a-33. Of the children targeted for UNICEF support, how many children received psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions? (Disaggregation: Male, Female; Under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years.

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.a-33a Of these children who received psychosocial support, how many were children with disabilities?

Related indicators

- **UNICEF Whole of Syria HPM Indicators 2018** (*Number of people provided with structured and sustained psychosocial support and parenting programmes*)

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **age** (age brackets a. under 5 years, b. 5-9 years, c. 10-14 years, d. 15-17 years)
- By **disability**
- By **humanitarian situation**

Based on the worksheets (below), data can also be disaggregated by broad types of interventions.

Data limitations

- The data for this indicator do not capture UNICEF's comprehensive approach to **community-based MHPSS for children in humanitarian settings** in its entirety, such as interventions that directly target parents/caregivers and the wider community.

- **Disaggregation** of data may be limited in an acute crisis or where partners' capacities are limited.

- **Children on the move** are children who are constantly in flux. A low percentage for this indicator does not necessarily mean that UNICEF has failed to provide adequate services, but could be due to changes in the political environment. For this reason, this indicator **requires a more detailed context** for proper interpretation.

- The data for this indicator in *percentage* greatly depend on changes in the denominator ('number of girls and boys that are *targeted* by UNICEF). To be meaningful, these data *must* be **interpreted and reported on together with the absolute numbers** (how many were provided with support out of how many targeted), as per the previous SP 2014–2017 indicator P6.d.1.

Method of calculation at the country level

Step 1:

The first step is to define the **denominator**. To do that, retrieve the **annual target** for the country set through the previous SMQ[22] question 36a, *What is the number of children targeted (i.e. planned to be reached) for accessing psychosocial support services/programmes in humanitarian situations?*). Although Country Office targets for this indicator in percentages may vary depending on the context, it is good practice to use the target for the overall indicator derived from the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action benchmarks, **80%**.

Step 2:

As a second step, collect all **data on UNICEF interventions** for psychological support.

List all UNICEF-funded activities for each year around "mental health and psychosocial support", which is a composite term used to describe **any type of local or outside support that aims to protect or promote psychosocial well-being and/or prevent or treat mental disorder.**
This definition follows the IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support[23] which guides UNICEF programmes.

Include UNICEF-supported **psychosocial support** referring to services/programmes that aim to:

- reconnect children with family members, friends and neighbours
- foster social connections, networks and interactions
- normalize daily life through safe spaces
- promote a sense of competence and restoration of control over one's life
- build on and encourage children's and community's innate resilience to crisis
- provide for identifying, referring and treating children with severe mental disorders.

UNICEF support is defined as having a ***direct* role in delivery** of the service/programme through technical support such as training, supply or funding. Results from UNICEF support at the subnational level or specific sites such as training, supplies and funding should be considered. Policy advocacy should *not* be considered in the estimation of children provided with support.

[22] SMQs will be updated once the new set of SMQs (for 2018-2021) are finalized.
[23] The IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (IASC, 2007) were developed through an inclusive process, with input from United Nations agencies, NGOs and universities. The guidelines help to plan, establish and coordinate a set of minimum multi-sectoral responses to protect, support and improve people's mental health and psychosocial wellbeing in the midst of emergency.

Example: Different types of psychosocial support in Lebanon

The Lebanon Country Office aggregates data for this indicator based on two output indicators:

1) ***Number of boys and girls that access CP and focus-PSS support programmes***

This refers to tailored PSS for children at medium and high risk for **Gender-based Violence (GBV)**. Services are delivered by professional staff trained and with experience in CP-GBV. The Country Office uses a cycle-based approach with a minimum of 15 hours of participation.

2) ***Number of children and caregivers that access prevention services***

For children, this refers to **community-based psychosocial support (PSS)**. These services are delivered community members/structures and community-based organizations (CBOs) with support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and use an annual cycle. The service should increase the capacity and awareness of children to negotiate risks and know where to go for help.

The caregivers programme can consist of Caregiver Support Groups or a Parenting Skills/Positive Discipline Training. The **Caregiver Support Groups** aim to provide a safe space where they can exchange share positive experiences, difficulties and doable solutions with peers. They are delivered by trained community members/volunteers and non-professional staff. This runs on an ongoing basis if the group is active. A minimum of 3 sessions should be attended.

The **Parenting Skills/Positive Discipline Training** aims to **enhance confidence in parenting skills for caregivers living in a situation of profound distress. The training is delivered by trained staff or highly skilled facilitator, and is based on a cycle of 8-12 sessions with a recommended** minimum of 6 sessions.

To collect all data on UNICEF interventions for psychological support in a structured manner, use the following worksheet:

Worksheet for step 2

Type of psychological support	Total number	Girls	With functional disability	Under 5 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years
(A) Number of children accessing UNICEF-supported community-based **safe spaces and activities**, appropriate to their age and developmental stage *(e.g. safe spaces, including child- and baby-friendly spaces)*	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7
(B) Number of adolescent participating in community-based **peer and group support activities** *(e.g. peer-to-peer groups for adolescents, life skills training, youth clubs for cultural and leisure activities)*	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7
(C) Number of children supported through community-based **prevention activities** (*e.g. caregiver support groups, positive parenting skills, CP prevention trainings and awareness raising activities)*	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7

(D) Number of children with mental health and psychosocial problems identified and provided with appropriate **focused and/or non-specialized MHPSS services,** *for example, psychological first aid and MHPSS case management services, or other one-to-one mental health and child protection services provided by non-specialist MHPSS providers (social workers, counsellors, community health workers, paraprofessionals, nurses, etc.).*	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
(E) Number of children with mental health and psychosocial problems identified and referred to **specialized MHPSS services**, as appropriate (*e.g. psychological, psychiatric or other one-to-one mental health and child protection services provided by specialists.)*	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7
Total number of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations that were provided with psychosocial support during a calendar year	A1+B1+ C1+D1+ E1	A2+B 2+C2 +D2+ E2	A3+B3+C3 +D3+ E3	A4+B4+ C4+D4+ E4	A5+B 5+C5 +D5+ E5	A6+B 6+C6 +D6+ E6	A7+B7+ C7+D7+ E7

It is important that the indicator data are consistent with the data reported on in **Situational Reports (SitReps)**.

Step 3:

Next, **aggregate** available data on girls and boys provided with psychosocial services. This is your **numerator**.

Use **peak monthly enrolment** during the calendar year.

It is recommended during the year to carry out systematic **field monitoring** to ensure the services' quality of adherence to MHPSS guidelines.

Adjust the collected number of girls and boys for **double-counting**, especially where Child Protection and Education programmes and services are located in the same geographical area.

Example: Reducing double-counting in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In 2016, implementing partners of UNICEF in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided psychosocial support to refugees and migrants in two transit centres. The number of psychosocial services provided remained approximately the same each month. However, children would continuously **leave while other children** entered the transition centres.

First, UNICEF used **peak numbers** of services provided as a proxy to better understand this fluctuation and adjust for double-counting accordingly. However, it became clear that this was not a precise method to adequately capture the dramatic drop in **refugees and migrants with the official closure of borders in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in March 2016**.

For more accurate data, UNICEF provided more detailed guidance to its partners, La Strada and SOS Children's Village. This guidance in the form of Excel sheets ensures that **newly arrived children were counted, not the number of services provided**.

Step 4:

Divide the number of girls and boys provided with psychosocial support (the numerator from step 3) by the annual target for children (the denominator from step 1) to arrive at a percentage (**%)** for the indicator. Ensure that the figures reported are the same that those reported in the SitReps (more frequent monitoring).

Calculate the % of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys who received psychosocial services	**=**	***Numerator*:** Number of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations that were provided with psychosocial support during a calendar year _____ ***Denominator*:** Number of all girls and boys in humanitarian situations targeted by UNICEF	***X 100***

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

To be updated when the SMQs for 2018–2021 are finalized.

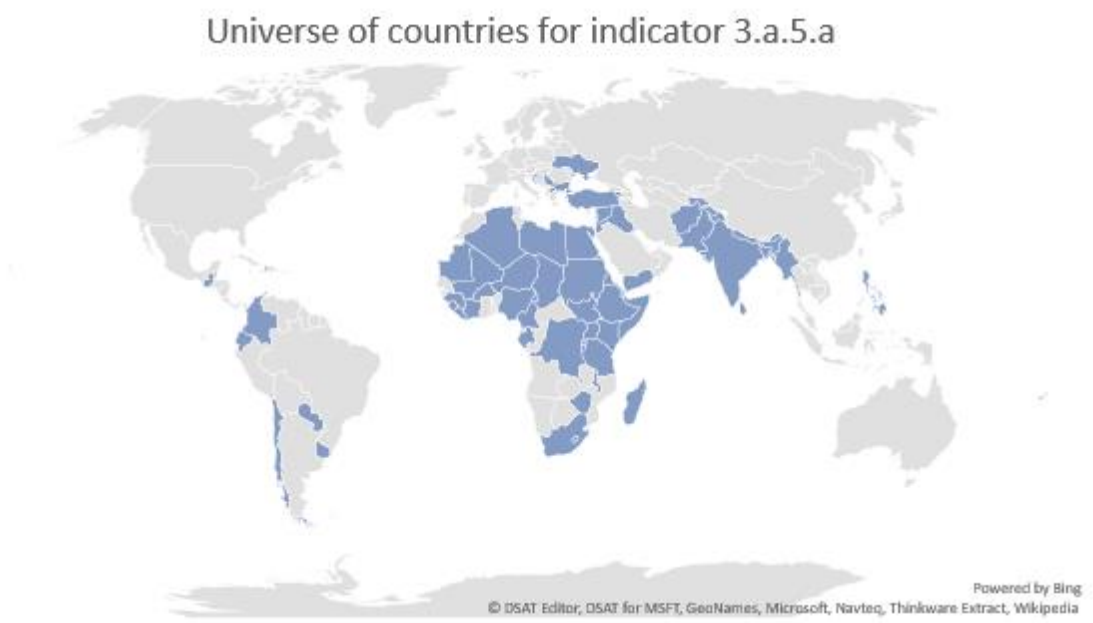
Frequency of data collection

- Annually

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **65** countries (based on SMQ data for 2016):

Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zimbabwe

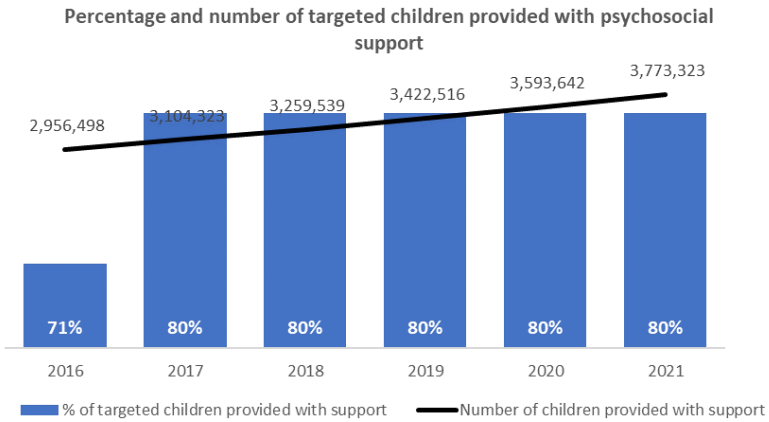


The baseline for this indicator is calculated to be 71%. This percentage is based on a denominator of **4,183,958** children targeted for psychosocial support services and programmes in humanitarian situations, of whom **2,956,498** have received this support.

Milestones and target

The annual milestones and the target for 2021 for this indicator has been set at **80%**. This is based on the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action benchmark for each year.

Despite the milestones and target remaining at 80%, this implies an expected increase in the **absolute number of children** reached by psychosocial activities. The assumption is that several priority countries, such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Turkey, Sudan and Democratic Republic of the Congo, will implement the new strategy and increase the number of children reached by 25% from **2.96 m in 2016 to 3.1 m in 2017, 3.26 m in 2018, 3.32 m in 2019, 3.59 in 2020 and 3.77 m in 2021**. This estimate is based on UNICEF's progressive shift towards a more community-based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) approach which allows Country Offices to increase the reach and scalability of their programmes.[24]



[24] In several countries, shifting from a traditional approach based on the Child-Friendly Schools (CFS) towards a Community-Based MHPSS strategy has generated a 25% to 100% increase in the number of children reached.

Output indicator 3.a.5.b

Percentage of UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys registered with family tracing and reunification services, and family-based care or appropriate alternative services

What the indicator tracks

One of the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) benchmarks states that all separated and unaccompanied children are identified and are in family-based care or an appropriate alternative.

This indicator should be interpreted as the percentage (**%) of registered children that were reunified or put in appropriate care**. It should not be understood as the percentage (%) of targeted children that are *registered* for these services.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to a calendar ***year;*** not cumulative

Unit of measure

- *Numerator*: Number of UNICEF-targeted, registered unaccompanied and separated girls and boys that have been a) reunified with their families or b) provided with family-based care or appropriate alternative services as a result of UNICEF's support.
- *Denominator*: Number of all UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys per year that have been *registered*.

Definitions

- **Unaccompanied children** are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for their care.

- **Separated children** are defined as those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members.

- **Appropriate alternative care** as defined in the Guidelines is the care provided for children who are not in the overnight care of their parents. This care may take the form of informal or formal care. Alternative care may be: kinship care; foster care; other forms of family-based or family-like care placements; residential care in small or large settings; and supervised independent living arrangements for children, temporary shelters and other forms of care provision.

- **Humanitarian situations** are defined as any circumstances where humanitarian needs are sufficiently large and complex to require significant external assistance and resources, and where a multi-sectoral response is needed, with the engagement of a wide range of international humanitarian actors.

Data source

- **Child Protection Information Management Systems** (CPIMS or CPIMS+)

- UNICEF **routine programme monitoring**
- **Implementing partners** such as civil society organizations, NGOs or government organizations

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.b-35. How many unaccompanied and separated children in humanitarian situations were registered for UNICEF support during the calendar year during the year of reporting?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.b-36. How many of the children that were registered for UNICEF support have been a) reunified with their families or b) provided with family-based care or appropriate alternative services as a result of UNICEF's support? (Disaggregation: a) Reunified with their families as a result of UNICEF support; b) Provided with family-based care or appropriate alternative services as a result of UNICEF support; and male/female).

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.b-36a What is the age breakdown of the children that were registered for UNICEF support and that have been reunified with their families or provided with family-based care or appropriate alternative services as a result of UNICEF's support? (Disaggregation: Under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.b-36b How many of those children that were reunified with their families or provided with family-based care or appropriate alternative services as a result of UNICEF's support, were children with disabilities?

Related indicators

-

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **age** (age brackets a. under 5 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-17 years)
- By **disability**
- By **humanitarian situation**

Data limitations

- To be meaningful, these data *must* be **interpreted and reported on together with the absolute numbers.**
- Since this indicator may not capture ***indirect*** results of UNICEF's policy advocacy work or pilots, Country Offices are encouraged to set up monitoring systems to track and report on people who were indirectly reached in addition to reporting on this indicator.

Method of calculation at the country level

Step 1:

Define the total number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) that have been registered.

Source of data that Country Offices may use are:

- Directly from **Child Protection Information Management Systems** (CPIMS or CPIMS+)
- Directly from UNICEF **routine programme monitoring**
- Indirectly by collecting data from **implementing partners** such as civil society organizations, NGOs or government organizations.

Step 2:

Define the number of registered unaccompanied and separated children who were *reunified* as a result of UNICEF-supported family tracing and reunification services.

It is important that the indicator data are consistent with the data reported on in **Situational Reports (SitReps)**.

Step 3:

Define the number of registered unaccompanied and separated children that were put into *family-based care* or appropriate alternative services.

Source of data are similar to step 1.

Step 4:

Calculate the proportion of registered, UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys that were reunified or provided with family-based care.

Source of data is similar to step 1.

Use the worksheet below to calculate the indicator data:

Worksheet (with example)

	Total amount of children	How many girls?	How many with disability?	How many 0-5 years?	How many 6-10 years?	How many 10-18 years?
(F) **Total number of registered unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) during the calendar year**	150,000	60,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	80,000
(G) **Number of unaccompanied and separated children that were *reunified with families or caregivers***	70,000	30,000	3,000	10,000	20,000	32,000
(H) **Number of unaccompanied and separated children that were placed in *family-based care or appropriate alternative services***	70,000	20,000	1,000	5,000	10,000	80,000
(I) **Number of unaccompanied and separated children that were *reunified with families or caregiver or* placed in *family-based care or appropriate alternative services s* D = (B + C)**	140,000	50,000	4,000	15,000	30,000	20,000
Calculate the percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys that were registered with services **(C) = %**	93%	83%				

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Step 1:

Review the countries that have reported data on this indicator and compare it with the **list of countries** used during the previous year. **Review** the list of countries taking into consideration new, expanded or completed UNICEF-supported programmes.

Step 2:

Aggregate the **total and disaggregated data** (by sex, age brackets and disability) received from UNICEF Country Offices.

Step 3:

Carry out **quality control** of the data by:

- Asking for the worksheets for this indicator and confirm that **calculations** are made correctly.
- Comparing country-level data with data from the **previously collected data** to identify any major changes (and flag for clarification with the Country Office)
- If available, comparing data with matching, **external information** and different sources (e.g. Humanitarian Performance Monitoring with monthly reports).

Step 4:

Aggregate the data using two different groups: a) Countries with a humanitarian context (which had an active UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) call at some point during the year; see http://www.unicef.org/appealshttps://w), and b) other countries. Re-calculate for both groups a) total numbers, b) percentages.

Worksheet (with example)

Countries with a humanitarian context	Number of registered children per year	Number of children reunified or in family care	How many girls?	How many children with disability?	How many 0-5 years?	How many 6-10 years?	How many 10-18 years?
Country A	20,000	10,000					
Country B	50,000	40,000					
Country C	10,000	5,000					
Country D	5,000	15,000					
Sub-total for countries with a humanitarian context	85,000	70,000					
% for countries with a humanitarian context		82%					
Countries *without a* humanitarian context		**Total amount of children**	**How many girls?**	**How many with disability?**	**How many 0-5 years?**	**How many 6-10 years?**	**How many 10-18 years?**
Country A	20,000	10,000					
Country B	50,000	40,000					
Country C	10,000	5,000					
Country D	5,000	15,000					
Sub-total for countries without humanitarian context	85,000	70,000					
% for countries without humanitarian context		82%					

Frequency of data collection

- Annually

Baseline

- 31 countries provided response in the SMQ for 2016 on **reunification with families or caregivers**: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

- 29 countries provided response in the SMQ for 2016 on **family-based care or appropriate alternative services**: Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Turkey, Uganda and Yemen.

The baseline has been set through the SMQ data for 2016.

	Total amount of children	How many girls?	How many with disability?	How many 0-5 years?	How many 6-10 years?	How many 10-18 years?
(A) Total number of registered unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) during the calendar year	135,259	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*
(B) Number of unaccompanied and separated children who were *reunified with families or caregivers*	21,994	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*
(C) Number of unaccompanied and separated children who were placed in *family-based care or appropriate alternative services*	32,905	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*
(D) Number of unaccompanied and separated children who were *reunified with families or caregiver or* placed in *family-based care or appropriate alternative services s* D = (B + C)	54,899	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*
Calculate the percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted unaccompanied and separated girls and boys who were registered with services **(C) = %**	**41%**	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*	*No data*

Milestones and target

The target of 80% is derived from the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) benchmark for every year.

Output indicator 3.a.5.c

Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys recruited and used by armed forces and groups that have been released and reintegrated with their families and provided with adequate care and services

What the indicator tracks

The indicator tracks the **proportion of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys released by armed forces that were reintegrated with their families and/or provided with adequate care and services** through UNCEF support. It is based on UNICEF's **Core Commitments (CCCs) for Children in Humanitarian Action, which** refer to child recruitment and use; illegal and arbitrary detention is prevented and addressed for conflict-affected children.

This indicator should be interpreted as the "[*p*]*ercentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys recruited and used by armed forces and groups or deprived of liberty on the ground of suspected association with armed groups that have been released or escaped and reintegrated with their families and provided with adequate care and services."*

Type of indicator

Quantitative; annual; not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage based on a numerator and denominator:

- *Numerator:* The number of girls and boys released by armed forces that were reintegrated with their families and/or provided with adequate care and services during a calendar year (*adjusted for double-counting*)
- *Denominator:* Number of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys that were released by armed forces during a calendar year

Definitions

- **'Boys and girls recruited and used armed forces and groups':** As per the Paris Principles (2007), a child associated with an armed force or armed group refers to any person below 18 years of age who is or who has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes; this does not exclusively refer to a child who is taking or has taken a direct part in hostilities.
- **'Armed forces':** These refer to the armed forces of a State.
- **'Armed groups':** These refer to groups distinct from armed forces as defined by Article 4 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
- **'Released':** This includes the process of formal and controlled disarmament and demobilization of children from an armed force or armed group as well as the informal ways in which children leave by escaping, being captured or by any other means. It implies a disassociation from the armed force or armed group and the beginning of the transition from military to civilian life. Release can take place during a situation of armed conflict; it is not

dependent on the temporary or permanent cessation of hostilities. Release is not dependent on children having weapons to forfeit.

- **'Reintegrated':** This is the process through which children transition military roles into civil society, and assume meaningful roles and identities as civilians who are accepted by their families and communities in a context of local and national reconciliation. The child receives a defined package of reintegration assistance that is determined by the local conditions and that includes: formal and non-formal education, family unity, dignified livelihoods and economic strengthening, skills and vocational training, psychosocial assistance, business development skills.
- **'Adequate care and services':** These are provided when a child's basic physical, emotional, intellectual and social needs are met by his or her caregivers, and the child is developing according to his or her potential. In **an emergency context this means the absence of abuse, neglect, exploitation, or violence and the use of available resources to enable the child's healthy development.**

Data source

- Implementing partners (civil society organizations)
- Routine Programme Monitoring
- CPIMS/CPIMS+

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-supp2301-38. How many children in humanitarian situations who are associated with armed forces and groups were planned to be reached by UNICEF for support?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.c-39. How many of those children were released from armed forces and groups during the year of reporting with UNICEF support? (Disaggregation: Male, Female; Under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.c-39a How many of the children that were released from armed forces and groups during the year of reporting with UNICEF support were children with disabilities?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.c-40. How many of those children released from armed forces and groups have been reintegrated with their families and communities with UNICEF support? (Disaggregation: Male, Female; Under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.c-40a How many of those children who were reintegrated with their families and communities with UNICEF support were children with disabilities?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.c-41. How many of those children released from armed forces and groups have been receiving appropriate care and services with UNICEF support? (Disaggregation: Male, Female; Under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.c-41a How many of those children who were receiving appropriate care and services with UNICEF support, were children with disabilities?

Related indicators

- **SP 2014–2017 output indicator P6.d.5.** (*Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children associated with armed forces and groups who have been released and reintegrated with their families, and/or receive appropriate care and services)*

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **age** (age brackets under 5 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-17 years)
- By **disability**
- By **humanitarian situation**

Data limitations

- Monitoring requires services that take into consideration the **time-lag** between when children are released out of a cohort and when they are being reintegrated with their families.
- Related to the above, there is a risk of **double-counting**.
- To be meaningful, these data *must* be **interpreted and reported on together with the absolute numbers.**

Method of calculation at the country level

Initially, data are collected and aggregated by UNICEF Country Offices and implementing partners, as well as Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) Country Task Force on Children and Armed Conflict.

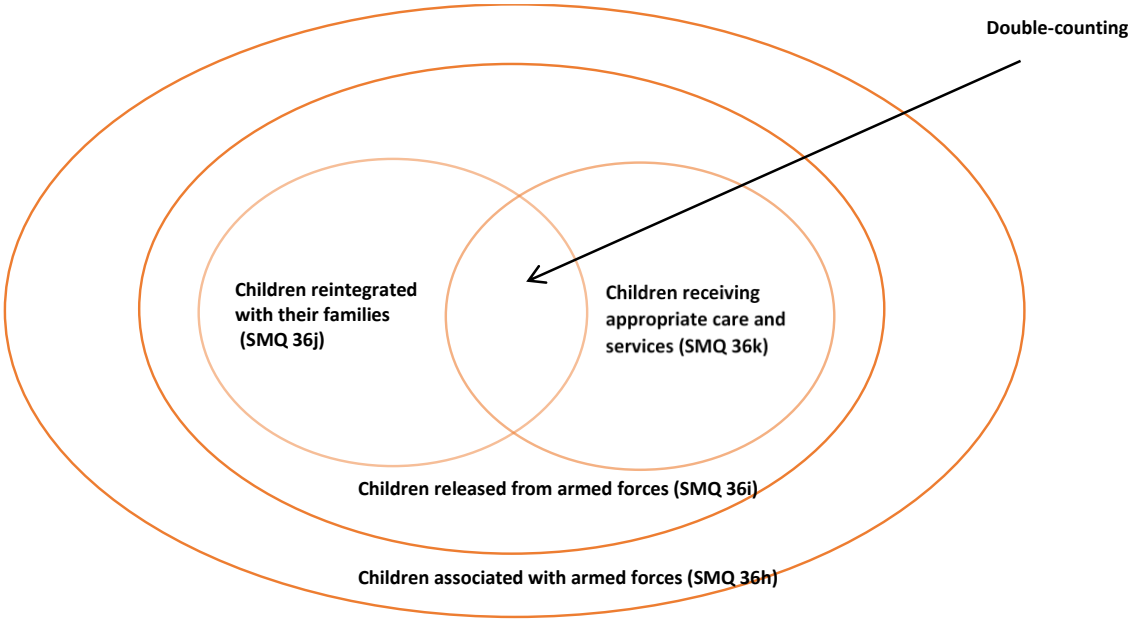
Example for data sources are:

- Implementing partners (civil society organizations)
- Routine Programme Monitoring
- CPIMS/CPIMS+.

The data are verified and made available in United Nations Secretary-General **CAAC reports** and **Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Children and Armed Conflict** (MRM CAAC) reports. Some countries monitor these activities monthly at the country and regional level. It is important that the indicator data are consistent with the data reported on in **Situational Reports (SitReps)**.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

UNICEF Headquarters calculates the indicator and aggregated data based on information provided through SMQ questions 36h, I, j and k.



Worksheet

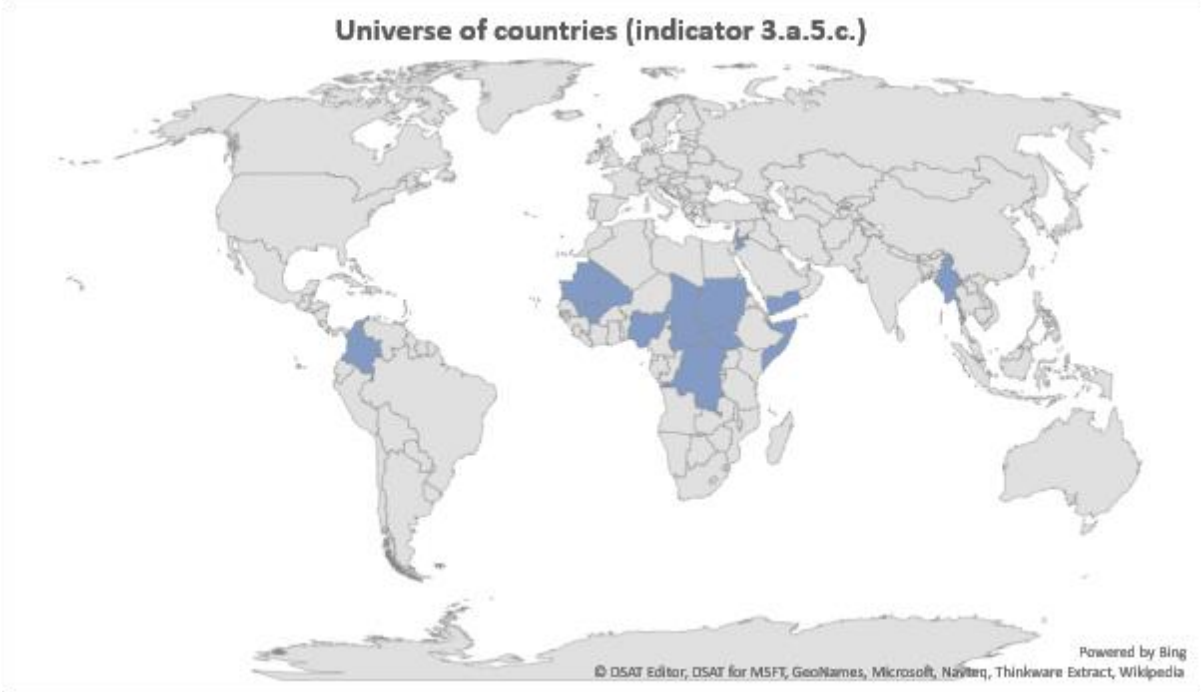
Data source	Total	Disaggregated by age			by sex	by disability
	Number reached	Age 0-6	Age 7-12	Age 13-17	Number of girls	Number of children with disability
A. ASSOCIATED boys and girls						
SMQ question 36h (*What is the number of UNICEF-targeted children (boys and girls planned to be reached) in humanitarian situations associated with armed forces and groups?*						
B. RELEASED boys and girls *(denominator)*						
SMQ question 36i (*What is the number of UNICEF-targeted children (boys and girls planned to be reached) in humanitarian situations released from armed forces and groups*						
C. REINTEGRATED boys and girls						
SMQ question 36j (*What is the number of those children released from armed forces and groups who have been reintegrated with their families and communities?*						
D. PROVIDED WITH CARE AND SERVICES						
SMQ question 36k (*What is the number of children released from armed forces and groups who have been receiving appropriate care and services?*						
C. + D. *(numerator)*						
Percentage						
(C.+D.)/B						
Adjusted percentage by double-counting						
(C.+D.)*double-counting / B						
TOTAL						

Frequency of data collection

- Annually through the SMQ process

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **14 countries**: *Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen.*[25]



However, given the humanitarian focus of this indicator, the countries will be reviewed annually to reflect changes in armed conflicts.

The baseline for 2016 was set at **80%** (based on CCC benchmark).

- In 2016, **21,403** children have been released by armed groups in the targeted countries.
- 11,267 have been **reintegrated** with their families, while 12,688 have been provided with adequate care during the year 2016 (total: 23,955).

Target

The target is set at 80% (or 27.731 children) by 2019.

[25] 14 countries responded to the SMQ on adequate care (Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen) and 13 countries on reintegration (Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen).

Output indicator 3.a.5.d

Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons provided with relevant prevention and survivor assistance interventions

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the proportion of UNICEF-targeted children affected by landmines and other explosive weapons who have benefited from UNICEF-supported prevention and survivor interventions. This is based on UNICEF Core Commitments for Children (CCCs), which states that the use of landmines and other indiscriminate or illicit weapons by state and non-state actors is prevented and their impact addressed. 'Killing and maiming' is one of the six grave violations against children.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator using a percentage; not cumulative
- The data for this indicator refer to a calendar year and *not* cumulative; children reached one year are not counted as 'children reached' the next year unless they benefited from new activities/services in the past/reported year.

Unit of measure

- *Numerator*: Number of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons that have been provided with relevant prevention and survivor assistance interventions during the calendar year
- *Denominator*: Number of UNICEF-*targeted* girls and boys in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons

Definitions

- **Prevention interventions**: These interventions include explosive weapons-related risk education, which are activities that aim at reducing the risk of injury (fatal and non-fatal) from explosive weapons (including landmines, explosive remnants of war, improvised explosive devices, and other explosive weapons) by raising awareness and promoting behavioural change. This can include public information dissemination, education and community liaison. This indicator includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries.
- **Survivor assistance interventions**: Ex post services to victims to ensure that they receive adequate services. Emergency and continuing medical care; rehabilitation; psychological and psychosocial support; and social and economic inclusion.
- **Other explosive weapons-related interventions**: This includes all prevention and survivor assistance interventions that are related to explosive weapons other than landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), i.e. interventions related to the risk/issue of intentional explosions: safety messaging and survivor assistance related to aerial bombing, artillery, suicide attacks, etc. Other explosive weapons-related interventions" excludes all mine action interventions, i.e. interventions related to the risk/issue of unintentional explosions: landmines/ERW.

Data source

- **Child Protection Information Management Systems** (CPIMS or CPIMS+)

- **National Injury Surveillance system**
- UNICEF **routine programme monitoring**
- **Implementing partners such as civil society organizations**, National Mine Action Authorities, Information Management Systems for Mine Action (IMSMA).

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-23. How many children (estimated) were exposed to the risk of landmines and other explosive weapons that UNICEF planned to reach during the year of reporting? (Disaggregation: humanitarian, development)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-24. Of the children who UNICEF planned to reach, how many children received explosive weapons-related risk education through UNICEF-supported programmes, including landmine/explosive remnants of war risk education? (Disaggregation: humanitarian/development, male/female)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-24a What is the age breakdown of the children who received explosive weapons-related risk education through UNICEF-supported programmes, including landmine/explosive remnants of war risk education? (Disaggregation: Under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-24b How many of these children who received explosive weapons-related risk education through UNICEF-supported programmes were children with disabilities?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-24c How many of the children either directly received or benefitted indirectly from explosive weapons related risk education through UNICEF-supported programmes? (Disaggregation: a) directly received b) indirectly benefitted)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-25. Of the children who UNICEF planned to reach, how many children survivors and other victims of landmines/ERW received appropriate support through UNICEF-supported programmes? (Disaggregation: a) Survivors b) Other victims)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-25a Please provide the breakdown by sex and humanitarian / development sitations of the children survivors and other victims of landmines/ERW that received appropriate support through UNICEF-supported programmes? (Disaggregation: humanitarian/development; male/female)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-25b Please provide the age breakdown of the children survivors and other victims of landmines/ERW that received appropriate support through UNICEF-supported programmes? (Disaggregation: Under 5 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.5.d-25c How many of the children survivors and other victims of landmines/ERW that received appropriate support through UNICEF-supported programmes were children with disabilities?

SMQ-23-01-supp2301-26. How many professionals have been trained to deliver landmines and other explosive weapons related risk education in the reporting year? (Disaggregation: humanitarian/development;
Professionals (a. Teachers; b. Social workers; c. Police officers; d. Army officers; e. UN staff; f. NGO staff; g. Religious leaders; h. Other community leaders; i. Others (please specify))

Related indicators

- **SP 2014-2017 indicator P6.d.6**.

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **age** (age brackets: under 5 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-17 years)
- By **disability**
- By **humanitarian situation**

Data limitations

- There is a limited risk of double-counting (e.g. PSS/MRE or PSS/Victim Assistance).
- To be meaningful, these data *must* be **interpreted and reported on together with the absolute numbers.**

Method of calculation at the country level

Worksheet

		List programmes or services that are directly supported by UNICEF and target girls and boys in areas affected by landmines and other explosive weapons	Number of *children*	How many of *them are* girls?
Targeted	risk education	**(A)** How many children whom UNICEF **planned to *directly* reach** during this calendar year through programmes on **explosive weapons-related risk education**, including landmine/explosive remnants of war risk education *Definition: The targets are set by selection of a proportion of the number of children affected by humanitarian emergencies in a given geographic zone in a country based on service coverage and resources available, and the assumption that UNICEF should be able to reach 100% of the target that they set, based on planned resources materializing.*	……	……
		(B) How many children whom UNICEF **planned to *indirectly* reach** during this calendar year through programmes on **explosive weapons-related risk education**, including landmine/explosive remnants of war risk education	……	……
	landmines	**(C)** How many **child survivors** of **landmines/ERW** that UNICEF planned to reach with support services? *Definition: child survivors signify children who survived the blast but were injured .*	……	……
		(D) How many **child victims** of **landmines/ERW** did UNICEF plan to reach with support services? *Definition: child victims signify children killed and injured by the blast of a landmine/ ERW (<18 years old on day of accident) and non-injured children whose lives are altered by the death or injury of a family member or caregiver*; ***'child survivors' form a subset of 'child victims'.***	……	……
	Total number of children targeted		……	……
Reached	risk education	**(E)** How many children **directly received** explosive weapons-related **risk education** through UNICEF, including landmine/explosive remnants of war? *Definition: Children who at least once in the calendar year are attending risk education activities in which safety messages are received in a direct or face-to-face fashion (presentations, lessons, briefings, meeting, theatre pieces, cultural performances, door to door, etc.). Avoid double-counting as much as possible.* *'UNICEF-supported' is defined as UNICEF having a direct role in delivery of the service/programme through technical support such as training, supply or funding. Results from UNICEF support at the subnational level or specific sites (training, supplies, funding) should be considered. Policy advocacy should not be considered in the estimation of children/people reached.*	……	……
		(F) How many children **indirectly benefited** from explosive weapons-related **risk education** through UNICEF, including landmine/ explosive remnants of war? *Definition: Children who at least once in the year are reached through mechanisms other than face-to-face (radio, TV, Internet, SMS campaign, children receiving small media such as leaflets, books, posters). With respect to TV, radio*	……	……

		and Internet, coverage data for the medium, day and time of the broadcast should be used where available. Where unavailable, indirect beneficiaries may be calculated according to the geographical reach of the radio/TV channel and the average number of estimated child-listeners/viewers at the time risk education messages are aired.		
	landmines	**(G)** How many **child survivors** of **landmines/ERW** received appropriate **support** through UNICEF? *Note: **'child survivors' form a subset of 'child victims'.*** **(**	……	……
	landmines	**(H)** How many **child victims** of **landmines/ ERW** received appropriate **support** through UNICEF?	……	……
	Total number of children reached directly (E + G + H)		……	……
	Total number of children reached indirectly (F)		……	……
	Total number of children reached directly and indirectly		……	……
Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted children affected by landmines and other explosive weapons that have directly or benefited from UNICEF-supported prevention and survivor interventions			…… %	…… %

All people including adults, youth and children who receive **training in risk education delivery** (e.g. Training of Trainers) shall be counted as direct beneficiaries of training, rather than direct beneficiaries of risk education. These data are reported separately and should not be included as part of the SP indicator and the SMQ.

Source of data that Country Offices may use to obtain data from are:

- Directly from **Child Protection Information Management Systems** (CPIMS or CPIMS+)
- Directly from **National Injury Surveillance system**
- Directly from UNICEF **routine programme monitoring**
- Indirectly by collecting data from **implementing partners such as civil society organizations**, National Mine Action Authorities and Information Management Systems for Mine Action (IMSMA).

It is important that the indicator data are consistent with the data reported on in **Situational Reports (SitReps)**.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

At the regional and global level, the overall data for this indicator is aggregated, including the disaggregated data on girls.

Frequency of data collection

Annually as part of the SMQ process.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were those 28 countries that responded to the Baseline Survey 2017 on prevention (Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Cambodia, Fiji, Myanmar, Timor-Leste, Eritrea, South Sudan, Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Niger, Nigeria) and those 7 countries that responded to the baseline questionnaire on survivor assistance (Myanmar, Eritrea, South Sudan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Yemen, Sri Lanka).

The countries will vary based on changes in the humanitarian context and UNICEF's programme reach.

The baseline for 2016 is **86%**. Out of 4,523,054 girls and boys **targeted** by UNICEF, 3,879,285 were reached in 2016.

Milestones and target

In 2018, UNICEF plans to reach 5,800.000 children (1,000 for victim assistance), 6,700,000 in 2019 (1,500 for victim assistance), 7,600,000 in 2020 (2,000) and 8,500,000 in 2021 (2,500).

For the *Prevention* component, the proposed rate of increase is based on the past 2014-2016 global trend from the SMQ, on average 900,000 more children per year. This is in line with a) protracted explosive weapons contamination in countries where UNICEF has the capacity to scale up interventions: (Yemen, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Libya, Nigeria; possibly Iraq, Afghanistan; b) the increasing effective use of massive public information campaigns by Country Office that can 'boost' the MRE reach (such as in Ukraine and Syria and Nigeria in 2016).

For *Victim/Survivor Assistance*, the proposed rate of increase is 500 every year starting from 2018, starting from the SMQ baseline 2016 of 589. This ambitious rate of change is a projection based on our programme action where we anticipate i) increasing inclusion of child victims and survivors from all explosive weapons in the theory of change (as opposed to inclusion of only survivors from mines and explosive remnants of war casualties in the theory of change), ii) roll out of the new and not yet well known/used UNICEF child-focused victim assistance guidance (including training for COs/ROs); iii) better integration in the SMQ of explosive weapons child survivors and victims benefitting from MHPSS.

Output indicator 3.a.6.

Percentage (%) of UNICEF-targeted women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence through UNICEF-supported programmes *(humanitarian)*

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **proportion of women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations who were provided with mitigation, prevention or response interventions** to address gender-based violence (GBV) with UNICEF's support.

GBV is a widespread international public health and human rights issue. During a humanitarian crisis, many factors can exacerbate GBV-related risks. These include, but are not limited to, increased militarization, lack of community and state protections, displacement, scarcity of essential resources, disruption of community services, changing cultural and gender norms, disrupted relationships and weakened infrastructure.

Preventing and addressing violence, exploitation and abuse of children and women, including GBV, is one of the **Core Commitments for Children (CCC) in Humanitarian Action** benchmarks.

Definitions

- **'Risk mitigation, prevention or response to address gender-based violence':** Risk mitigation or response refers to interventions that seek to support survivors of GBV through health, psychosocial, livelihood/economic strengthening or justice services, as well as all action undertaken across sectors to reduce risks of GBV. Finally, prevention of GBV is any intervention that seeks to stop GBV before it happens. For a detailed definition see the UNICEF GBViE Resource Pack and the IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action.

- **'Gender-based violence':** GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private. The term 'GBV' is most commonly used to underscore how systemic inequality between males and females, which exists in every society in the world, acts as unifying and foundational characteristics of most forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls.[26]

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to a calendar year; not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage based on:

[26] UNICEF uses the definition of **GBV** from the IASC GBV Guidelines.

- *Numerator*: Number of UNICEF-targeted women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations who were provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions during a calendar year
- *Denominator*: Number of all women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations targeted by UNICEF with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence in a calendar year.

Data source

Data for this indicator come from various reports and administrative data from **government** and **implementing partners** across sectors. Typically, data sources are:

- Data on **response** would come from GBV specialists who provide services directly to survivors.
- Data on **risk mitigation** comes from *all* sectors (nutrition, health, WASH, CP, education, C4D, etc.).
- Data on **prevention** is typically aggregated by GBV specialists based on reports and/or administrative data.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.6-43. How many women, children in humanitarian situations has UNICEF targeted to reach (i.e. planned to reach) in the country during the year of reporting for at least one kind of risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.6-44. How many women and children in humanitarian situations received Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response services through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting? (Disaggregation: Male/female; Under 10 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.6-44a How many women and children in humanitarian situations that received Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response services through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting were people with disabilities?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.6-45. How many people in humanitarian situations participated in GBV prevention interventions through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting? (Disaggregation: Male/female)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.6-46. How many women and children in humanitarian situations benefited from GBV risk mitigation interventions through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting?

Related indicators

- **SP 2014–2017 indicator P6.d.3** (*Number and percentage of UNICEF-targeted children and women in humanitarian situations who experience sexual violence and receive multi-sectoral support services*)
- **UNICEF Whole of Syria HPM Indicators 2018** (*Number of people reached by GBV prevention and empowerment activities*)

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **age** (under 10 years; 10-14 years; 15-17 years)
- By **disability**
- By **humanitarian situation**

Data limitations

- Data sources vary for data on response, risk mitigation and prevention. This indicator requires aggregation of data from at least **three different sources** that use different calculation methods.
- For data on **risk mitigation** aggregated from *all* sectors, there is currently no agreed upon method of calculation, which may lead to incomplete counting, double-counting or estimations.
- The data for this indicator in *percentage* greatly **depend on changes in the denominator** ('number of women, girls and boys *targeted* by UNICEF). To be meaningful, these data *must* be interpreted and reported on together with the absolute numbers (how many were provided with support out of how many targeted).

Method of calculation at the country level

Step 1:

Retrieve the number of women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations that UNICEF has **targeted** in a country during a calendar year for at least one kind of risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions. You find this information in the **SMQ.** This is your *denominator*.

Step 2:

Collect and aggregate the **number of women and children** in humanitarian situations that are ***provided* with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions** to address GBV during a calendar year. This should include health services, psycho-social services, livelihood and/or economic strengthening, and justice services as well as interventions undertaken across all sectors to reduce risks of GBV.

Services	Sub-total	Girls	< 10 years	10-14 years	15-17 years	With a disability
Health services: = services that aim to address the health-related consequences of sexual violence as well as other types of gender-based violence (GBV). *Typical services provided:* • examination and history taking • treatment of injuries • prevention of infections: sexually transmitted infections (STIs)/HIV (post-exposure prophylaxis [PEP]/72 hours) • prevention of unwanted pregnancy (emergency contraception 5 days/120 hours).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Psychosocial support: = services/programmes that aim to address the psychosocial consequences of GBV						

Typical services provided: • GBV case management support • basic GBV-related emotional support or psychological first aid • referrals to address other needs such as economic support • safe shelter • safe spaces • Dignity kits for women and adolescent girls (including UNICEF WASH/dignity kits as well as other organizations).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livelihoods/Economic strengthening support for generating income *Typical services provided:* • vocational skills training • income-generation schemes • cash transfers • conditional cash transfers • agricultural development projects including livestock and aquaculture, • entrepreneurship training and small business development services including mentorships.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Justice services *Typical services provided:* • access to police and reporting mechanisms, • continued safety and protection mechanisms • referral to support services • investigation and evidence gathering • access to legal services, which refers to the provision of free or low-cost legal counselling • court accompaniment involving trained advocates • support through the monitoring of court cases and judicial processes • support through advocacy for and verification that the correct laws are being applied to cases • support to access reparations.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Risk mitigation services: = any action implemented or good distributed to reduce risks of GBV across all humanitarian sectors and areas of intervention This includes cross-sectoral and various strategies as described in the IASC GBV guidelines. *Examples are:* • provision of dignity kits for women and adolescent girls (including UNICEF WASH/dignity kits as well as other organizations) • identifying together with women and girls where and how to set up latrines in schools to ensure safety • additions or changes to diarrhoea treatment centres to make them women-/girl-friendly • assessments of physical safety and access to nutrition services to assess risks of GBV. ***Data on risk mitigation interventions are typically collected across all UNICEF sectors. While all sectors are responsible and accountable for reducing and monitoring risks in their programming, the CP teams are the custodians of this indicator and need to ensure that data are properly collected and aggregated.***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

To aggregate the total number of women, girls and boys, use the following guidance:

- Generally, use **IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action** to estimate the number of women, girls and boys in a geographic area that should benefit from risk mitigation interventions.
- Data on **risk mitigation** come from *all* sectors – nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection, education, communication for development (C4D), etc.).
- Include only women, girls and boys that are directly supported by UNICEF in some way. This means that **UNICEF** had a ***direct* role** in delivery of the service or programme through technical support such as **training**, **supply** or **funding**. Results from UNICEF support at the subnational level or specific sites should be included.
- Do not include **policy and advocacy** in the estimation of children/people reached.
- Where **multiple risk mitigations interventions** are introduced in the same geographic location, the *largest* coverage number is used.

The total number of women, girls and boys that have received a GBV-related intervention calculated for a calendar year is your ***numerator*** for this indicator. It should be used to provide an answer to the related **SMQ question**.

It is important that the indicator data are consistent with the data reported on in **Situational Reports (SitReps)**.

Step 3:

Dividing the total number from step 2 (*numerator*) by the total number from step 1 (*denominator*) provides you with the country-level data for this indicator.

Example: Lebanon Country Office

The Country Office retrieved the indicator target of 72,365 from the SMQ and UNICEF Lebanon Annual Work Plan 2017 (=*denominator*). The Country Office **then obtained** the number of women, girls and boys who were provided with prevention and response services during the required period, 61,613, from *Activity Info*, a monitoring tool for implementing partners (=*numerator*). They divided 61,613 by 72,365 and multiplied it by 100 to arrive at the 2017 data for this indicator: 85%.

The Lebanon Country Office also collects these data disaggregated by sex and age. In 2018, the Country Office has also included disaggregation by type of disability (speaking, hearing, seeing, intellectual, motor/mobility).

It was helpful that the Lebanon Country Office included a very similar indicator *(# of women, girls, men and boys at risk and survivors accessing sexual and gender-based violence prevention* and *response services in safe spaces*) in their Country Programme Document.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

To be updated based on the final version of the **SMQ 2018-2021**.

Frequency of data collection

Annually

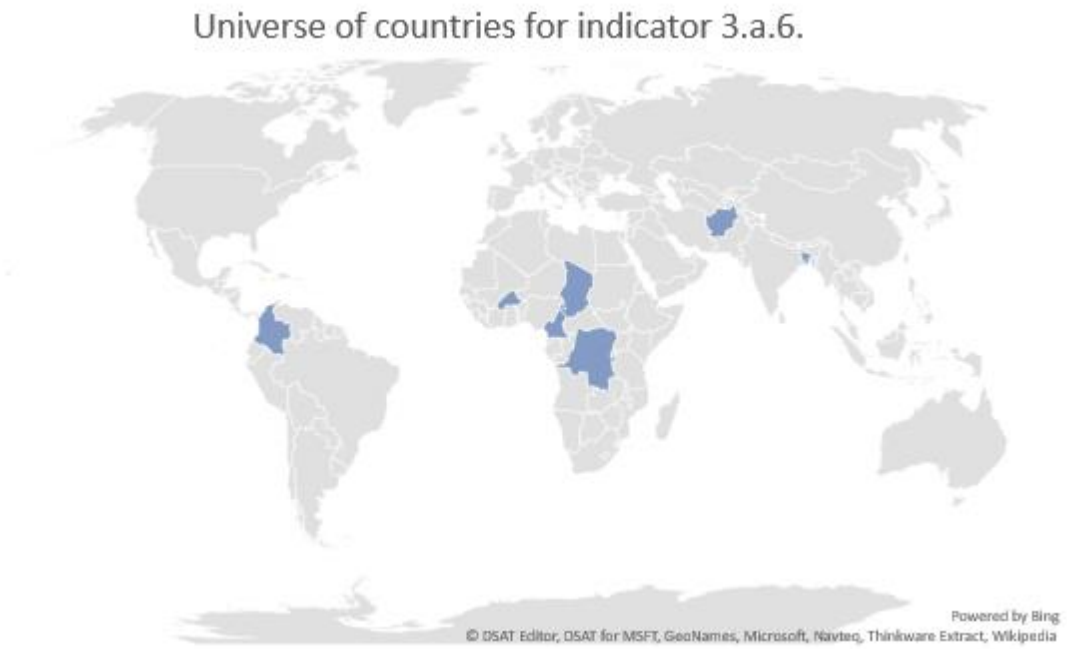
Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **age** (age brackets: under 10, 10-14 years old, 15-17 years old)
- By **disability**
- By **humanitarian.**

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were 54 countries. 54 countries indicated that they carry out work that is reflected through this indicator in the SMQ data for 2016:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Malawi, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, United Republic of, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.



The baseline for this indicator has been set at **80%**.

The *numerator* in the Baseline Survey 2017 was 1,795,648; however, the 2016 SMQ figure was **4.6 million** based on 54 countries. For the SP, UNICEF used the SMQ data since it has undergone multiple rounds of scrutiny and feedback and revision with Country Offices.

Target and milestones

Milestones and target for this indicator have been defined to remain at **80%** annually in line with the CCC benchmark.

However, the numerator (the number of women, girls and boys provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response) is expected to rise from 4.6 million in 2016 to **5.3 million** in 2021. The rate of change is based on historic trends from 2014 to 2016, and a steady increase and intensified focus on Gender-based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) in key emergency-affected countries. This includes: the roll-out of the UNICEF GBViE Programme Resource Pack; the IASC GBV Guidelines; and the institutional GBViE Operational Guide. The increased rate is based on an incremental increase over time based on experiences from 2014–2016.

Output indicator 3.a.7.

Number of children on the move who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes (humanitarian)

What the indicator tracks

The indicator measures the aggregated number of children on the move (refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and international migrants) that UNICEF directly provides with protective services for psycho-social support, legal aid, referrals to case management and reintegration.

Note: '(humanitarian)' does not signify that this indicator is only relevant to humanitarian contexts; it signifies that the indicator is applicable *also* in humanitarian contexts.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to a calendar year; not cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions:

- **'Children on the move':** These include refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and international migrants – those who are currently transiting/moving, and those in protracted displacement.
- **'UNICEF-supported'***:* UNICEF has a *direct* role in the delivery of the service through technical support such as **training**, **supply** or **funding**. Results from UNICEF's reach at the subnational level or specific sites should be considered. Policy advocacy should NOT be considered in the estimation of children/people reached through 'UNICEF support'.
- **'Protective services':** These include psycho-social support, legal aid, referral to child protection case management and reintegration services for children who have been returned to their home country.

Data source

- Government policies, procedural framework documents

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-48. What is the number of children on the move who received protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting broken down by humanitarian/development situations and sex?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-48a What is the age breakdown of the children on the move who received protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-48b How many of the children on the move who received protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting were children with disabilities?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-49. How many children on the move received the following types of protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting?

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-49a a) Multi-service safe spaces
SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-49b b) Psychosocial support
SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-49c c) Legal aid
SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-49d d) Registered unaccompanied children on the move in appropriate and protective care arrangements
SMQ-23-01-3.a.7-49e e) Reintegration services

Related indicators

- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move**, UNICEF 2017, p. 4, outcome indicator *('Percentage of children on the move accessing multi-service safe spaces')*
- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move**, UNICEF 2017, p. 4, outcome indicator *('Percentage of children on the move subject to immigration/asylum procedures with access to information and legal assistance')*
- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move**, UNICEF 2017, p. 4, outcome indicator *('Percentage of identified child protection cases provided with quality child protection case management')*
- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move**, UNICEF 2017, p. 4, outcome indicator (*'Percentage of registered unaccompanied children on the move in appropriate and protective care arrangements'*)

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **age** (age brackets: under 5 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-17 years)
- By **disability**
- By **humanitarian situation**

In addition to the above, it may be useful to disaggregate by **nationality** or **country of origin**.

Data limitations

- The indicator includes children who have received protection services including PSS, case management and reintegration, which are captured by **other indicators**.
- Given that a child on the move may be provided with multiple services, there a risk of repeated **double-counting**.
- Children on the move are a **fluid group**; girls and boys may be encountered at different stages of their journey. In **decentralized** countries, information management systems may vary in the way that indicators are defined and data are collected, which can severely hamper aggregation of data at the national level. An efficient, coherent **information management system** will improve the data quality for this indicator.
- Despite the definitions provided, UNICEF Country Office staff may **interpret the inclusion criteria** differently to some degree.

- This indicator does not capture UNICEF's **advocacy** work. However, advocacy is a critical component of UNICEF's presence and work in most countries, and often vital for paving the way to and from direct service provision.

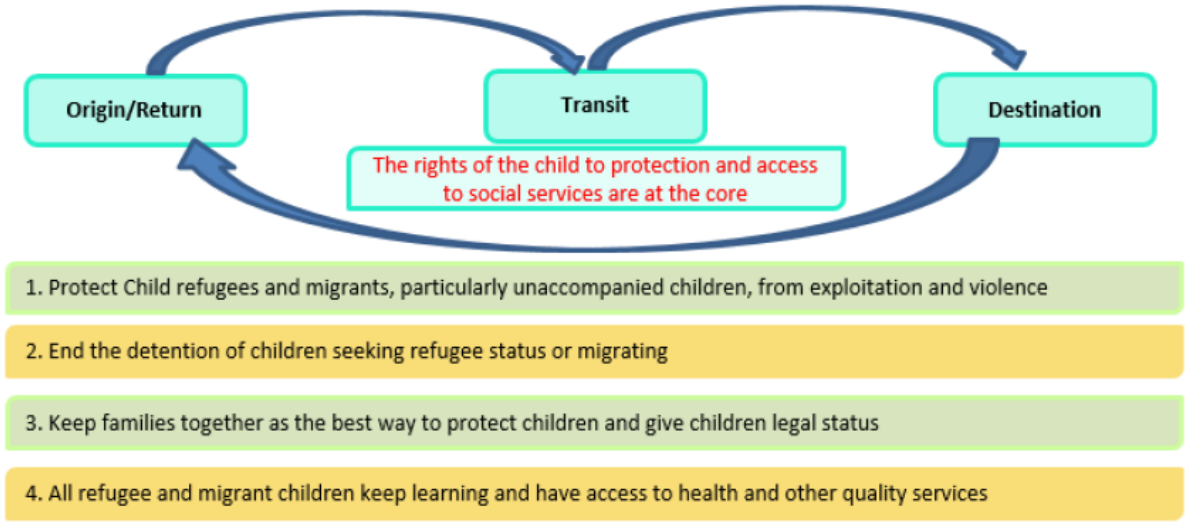
Method of calculation at the country level

Step 1:

Define which **UNICEF-support programmes** provide **services** to *any* one of these children on the move:

- Children who are migrating within their own country or across boarders
- Children migrating on their own or with their caregivers
- Children forcibly displaced within their own country and across borders
- Children moving in a documented or undocumented manner, including those whose movement involves smuggling or trafficking networks.[27]

Include the programmes and services that fall under **four out of six UNICEF programme responses** for children on the move#.[28]



Include only programmes and services where that UNICEF directly supports with **supply**, **funding** or **capacity development:**

- **Capacity development** can include actual training sessions on-site and via webinars, development of training curriculum and material, training of trainers, as well as the creation of a national trainer-pool, the provision of on-the-job training through on-site and remote coaching, the creation of regional professional networks among service providers and knowledge management, etc.
- **Monitoring** refers to support to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and Customer Relationship Management (CRM), which are critical to ensure that the services are in line with international and national standards. *In Germany, for example, UNICEF provides refugee centres and their*

[27] Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, PD/Guidance/2017/002, Programme Division, UNICEF 2017, p.4.

[28] Due to *indirect* UNICEF support targeted to the broader environment, not counted are: (5) "Press for action on the underlying causes of large scale movements of refugees and migrants"; and (6) "Promote measures to combat xenophobia, discrimination and marginalization in countries and areas of transit and destination".

service providers and supervisory authorities with direct support in strengthening their monitoring systems to improve monitoring of child protection services provided to for refugee and migrant children in refugee reception and accommodation centres.

.

Worksheet

List programmes or services that are directly supported by UNICEF and target children on the move	Type of support *(multiples possible)*	Type of service *(multiples possible)*
1. …… …… …… ……	☐ funding ☐ supply ☐ capacity development ☐ monitoring	☐ multi-service safe spaces ☐ psycho-social support ☐ legal aid last year ☐ case management ☐ care arrangements ☐ reintegration services
2. …… …… …… ……	☐ funding ☐ supply ☐ capacity development ☐ monitoring	☐ multi-service safe spaces ☐ psycho-social support ☐ legal aid last year ☐ case management ☐ care arrangements ☐ reintegration services
3. …… …… …… ……	☐ funding ☐ supply ☐ capacity development ☐ monitoring	☐ multi-service safe spaces ☐ psycho-social support ☐ legal aid last year ☐ case management ☐ care arrangements ☐ reintegration services

* recommended indicator of UNICEF's Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move 2017.

Step 2:

Collect all available data from the programmes and services defined in Step 1 on support provided to children on the move for the past year from:

- reports and administrative data from **government partners**
- reports and administrative data from **implementing partners**[29]

Step 3:

Analyse the available data and fill in the worksheet below, calculating the **total** and **sub-totals** for the required disaggregation:

Worksheet

	Total number	How many girls?	How many under 5?	How many aged 5-9?	How many aged 10-14?	How many aged 15-17?
Number of children on the move accessing **multi-service safe spaces***						
Number of children on the move provided with **psychosocial support** last year						
Number of children on the move provided with **legal aid** last year*						
Number of children on the provided with child protection **case management***						
Number of registered unaccompanied children on the move in appropriate and protective **care arrangements***						

[29] This requires that government and implementing partners have put in place information and monitoring systems that capture these data using the same indicator definitions.

Number of children on the move **provided with reintegration services** last year						
TOTAL						

* recommended indicator of UNICEF's Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move 2017.

It is important that the indicator data are consistent with the data reported on in **Situational Reports (SitReps)**.

Step 4:

Adjust total for **double-counting** where there is evidence that children may have benefited from more than one service. There are several ways to do so:

- Screen administrative data and – if possible – **determine** which children have received multiple services.
- If that is not possible, **screen a small *sample*** of children (i.e. 5% per year) to determine the ratio of double-counting.
- In case of UNICEF providing services **close to state borders**, use a small sample from both countries to determine the ratio of double-counting.

As a result, determine the **most likely factor** for double-counting and adjust the total accordingly.

EXAMPLE: If you determine, based on a small sample of 50 children, that around 30% of 1,000 children provided with care arrangement are among those 1,000 who have received psychosocial support, adjust the total for both categories by a factor of 0.7: the calculation: 1000+0.7 (1000) = 1700.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Step 1:

Review the countries that have reported data on this indicator and compare them with the **list of countries** used during the previous year. **Review** the list of countries taking into consideration new, expanded or completed UNICEF-supported programmes.

Step 2:

Aggregate the **total and disaggregated data** received from UNICEF Country Offices.

Step 3:

Carry out **quality control** of the data by:

- Asking for the worksheets for this indicator and confirm that **calculations** are made correctly, including the adjustment for double-counting
- Comparing country-level data with data from the **previous data** collect to identify any major changes (and flag for clarification with the Country Office)
- If available, comparing data with matching, **external information**.

Step 4:

Add children on the move supported by interventions in the **education sector** to the overall data collected through the Child Protection sector.

Obtain these data from two output indicators of the SP:

- Disaggregated data for children on the move for SP indicator **2.a 1.** *(Number of out-of-school girls and boys who participated in early learning, primary or secondary education through UNICEF-supported programmes)*
- Disaggregated data for children on the move for SP indicator **2.a 5.** *(Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations who have participated in early learning, primary or secondary education through UNICEF-supported programmes).*

Step 5:

Disaggregate the data by **geography** and by the **humanitarian** situation.

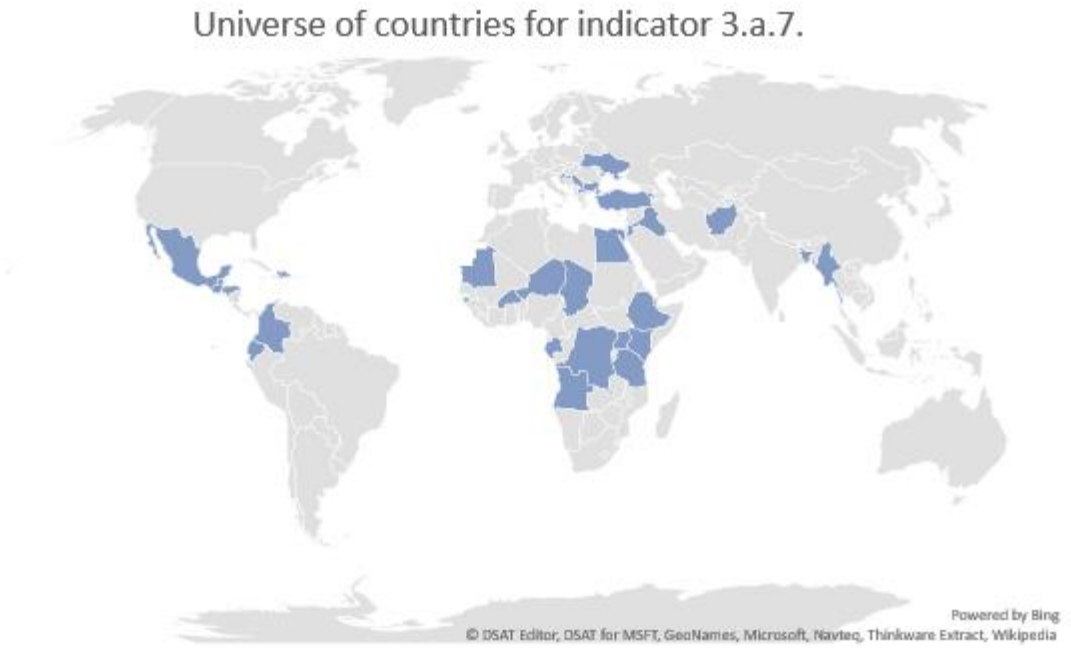
Frequency of data collection

Annually as part of the SMQ process.

Baseline

During the Baseline Survey administered in 2017, 37 countries have provided data:

Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine, Myanmar, Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic Yemen, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Niger.



As a result of the UNICEF baseline survey in 2017, the baseline was calculated to be **1.8m**. However, this is likely a vastly **underreported** figure, given that it includes all children on the move and a broad set of interventions.

Target

Due to suspected underreporting during the baseline survey in 2017, the milestones and target for 2021 have been set significantly higher at 4.4 m, 4.6 m, 4.9 m and **5.1 m**.

Output indicator 3.a.7.a.

Number of states that have a formal UNICEF-supported best interests assessment/best interests determination (BIA/BID) process for unaccompanied and separated children

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **proportion of countries that have a formal process in place with specific procedural safeguards and documentation requirements** that is conducted for unaccompanied and separated children.

The formal process is a means to ensure that specific protection and assistance are provided to children who are or may become deprived of the protection of their family. It is a necessary tool to ensure that all factors and rights under international law are considered when making a decision that has a fundamental impact on the child.

Type of indicator

Quantitative; not cumulative

Unit of measure

Number

Definitions

- **A best interests assessment (BIA)** is conducted as part of a continuous process and commences immediately an unaccompanied or separated child is identified. It involves evaluating and balancing all the elements necessary to make a decision in the specific situation for a specific individual child. The BIA results in recommendations to address the immediate needs of a child including safe accommodation, psychosocial support, family tracing, access to education and health services. The BIA should be holistic, conducted by experts with relevant knowledge, and take into consideration the evolving capacities of the child.

- **Best interests determination (BID)** describes the formal process with strict procedural safeguards designed to determine the child's best interests for particularly important decisions affecting the child. It should facilitate adequate child participation without discrimination, involve decision makers with relevant areas of expertise, involve a multi-disciplinary panel of decision makers, and balance all relevant factors to assess the best option. In some instances, UNICEF may sit on a BID panel.

- **'Unaccompanied children**' are children who have been separated from both parents and relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

- '**Separated children**' are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from their relatives. These may therefore include children accompanied by adult family members other than their parents.

Data source

- Government policies, procedural framework documents

Reporting platform:

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7.a-50. How developed is the UNICEF-supported formal best interests assessment/best interests determination (BIA/BID) process for unaccompanied and separated children? Select all that apply.

i. There is no UNICEF-supported formal BIA/BID process;
ii. Existence of a policy framework integrating the child's best interests principle in national legislation;
iii. Existence of a formal defined process outlining the procedure for considering a child's best interests in all actions concerning children;
iv. Actors with various child protection expertise trained to conduct BIA/BID;
v. Actors adhering to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) defining the procedure for considering a child's best interests;
vi. Actors adhering to existing code of conducts that integrate the child's best interests in assisting unaccompanied and separated children.

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7.a-51. Does UNICEF provide support on establishing or supporting best interests assessment/best interests determination (BIA/BID) process for unaccompanied and separated children in the country? Select one.

i. Yes, UNICEF provides support;
ii. No, UNICEF does not currently support but intend to within a year;
iii. No, UNICEF does not currently support nor does it foresee any support for now.

Related indicator

-

Disaggregation

- By geography

Data limitation

- This indicator does not consider the growing issue of **returns**. There is a need to ensure that the best interests of accompanied children are considered *before they are returned and reintegrated*, and that this process is being monitored. Problems that children or families faced back home and that led to them leaving their home can be exacerbated upon return.

Method of calculation at the country level

Data for this indicator are generated annually based on a **review** – as independent as possible - at the country level. The assessment should be carried out together with the assessment for SP indicator 3.a.7.b.

A country's quality of the BID/BIA process is assessed based on **five criteria:**

- Existence of a policy framework
- Existence of a formal defined process
- Actors with various child protection expertise trained to conduct BIA/BID
- Actors adhering to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Actors adhering to the Code of Conduct.

Only if *all* five criteria can be answered with yes and backed up with credible evidence, the country qualifies as having a BIA/BID in place.

Worksheet

Criteria	Assessment	If 'yes', please provide evidence for your judgement
1. Existence of policy and legislative frameworks	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… **What was UNICEF's support:** …… ……
2. Existence of formally defined process	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… **What was UNICEF's support:** …… ……
3. Actors with various child protection expertise trained to conduct BIA/BID ***Note**: To capture the need for multi-disciplinary expertise among children officers, migration officers, social workers, judicial authorities, etc.*	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… **What was UNICEF's support:** …… ……
4. Actors adhering to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… **What was UNICEF's support:** …… ……
5. Actors adhering to Code of Conduct available in the country	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… **What was UNICEF's support:** …… ……
Does the country meet all five criteria?	☐ yes ☐ no	

Frequency of data collection

Annually

Baseline, milestones and target

Not yet determined. The baselines for 2017 will be collected in 2018.

The countries considered for this indicator will stay open.

Output indicator 3.a.7.b.

Number of UASC who have benefited from a formal UNICEF-supported BIA/BID process

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **number of unaccompanied and separated children who benefited from a Best Interests Assessment or Determination** following a Standard Operating Procedures and Code of Conduct supported by UNICEF.

The formal process is a means to ensure that specific protection and assistance are provided to children who are or may become deprived of the protection of their family. It is a necessary tool to ensure that all factors and rights under international law are considered when making a decision that has a fundamental impact on the child.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative; not cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions

- **Best interests assessment (BIA)** is conducted as part of a continuous process and commences immediately once an unaccompanied or separated child is identified. It involves evaluating and balancing all the elements necessary to make a decision in the specific situation for a specific individual child or group of children. The BIA results in recommendations to address the immediate needs of a child including safe accommodation, psychosocial support, family tracing, access to education and health services. The BIA should be holistic, conducted by experts with relevant knowledge and take into consideration the evolving capacities of the child.

- **Best interests determination (BID)** describes the formal process with strict procedural safeguards designed to determine the child's best interests for particularly important decisions affecting the child. It should facilitate adequate child participation without discrimination, involve decision makers with relevant areas of expertise, involve a multi-disciplinary panel of decision makers, and balance all relevant factors to assess the best option.

- **Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC):** *Unaccompanied children* are children who have been separated from both parents and relatives, and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for their care. *Separated children* are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from their relatives. These may therefore include children accompanied by adult family members other than their parents.

- '**UNICEF-supported'**: UNICEF has a direct role in delivery of the service/programme through technical support such as training, supply or funding. Results from UNICEF's reach at the subnational level or specific sites (training, supplies, funding) should be considered. In some instances, UNICEF may sit on a BID panel. Policy advocacy should not be considered in the estimation of children/people reached through 'UNICEF support'.

Data source:

- Government policies, procedural framework documents

Monitoring system:

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7.b-52. How many unaccompanied and separated children have benefited from a formal UNICEF-supported BIA/BID process (i.e. Best Interests Assessment or Determination following a Standard Operating Procedures and Code of Conduct supported by UNICEF) during the year of reporting?

Related indicator

-

Disaggregation

-

Data limitation

-

Method of calculation at the country level

Data for this indicator are generated annually based on a **review** – as independent as possible – at the country level. The assessment should be carried out together with the assessment for SP indicator 3.a.7.a. The assessment will determine the total number of unaccompanied and separated children in a *calendar year* that benefited from a UNICEF-supported best interests' determination (BID) and that adhered to the SOP and the Code of Conduct. It is important that the indicator data are consistent with the data reported on in **Situational Reports (SitReps)**.

Frequency of data collection

- Annually

Baseline

Not yet determined. The baselines for 2017 will be collected in 2018.
The countries considered for this indicator will remain open.

Milestones and target

Not yet determined. The target for 2021 will be calculated in 2019.

Output indicator 3.a.7.c.

Percentage of countries where legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination for children, regardless of their migratory status

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **proportion of countries** that have national legislation that explicitly promotes, enforces and monitors equality and non-discrimination for children, regardless of their migratory status.

Immigration systems and border protection structures are often inadequately prepared to guarantee just and fair legal procedures for children on the move. Child immigration detention should be outlawed in national legislation and legal loopholes allowing childhood statelessness at the national level addressed. Children on the move and/or their families should not face legal barriers to accessing civil registration or acquiring documentation. Migrant children should benefit from a firewall between service providers and immigration authorities, and be included in national social protection programmes. There is an urgent need for solid evidence to develop and track better policies on child migration.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative; not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage based on:

- *Numerator*: Number of countries where legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination of children, regardless of their migratory status
- *Denominator*: Number of all countries that are engaged in programming around children on the move

Definitions

- '**Children, regardless of their migratory status**': Children on the move are boys and girls affected by migration and displacement. They include children migrating within their own country or across borders, children migrating on their own or with their caregivers, children forcibly displaced within their own country and across borders, and children moving in a documented or undocumented manner, including those whose movement involves smuggling or trafficking networks.[30]
- '**Equality**': This refers to the rights of all children, regardless of their migration status, their nationality or country of origin, their sex, their age or with regard to living with disabilities.
- '**Non-discrimination**': This refers to all child migrants and refugees, whether they are forcibly displaced or in search of better opportunities. It includes internal migrants, as well as internally displaced persons, asylum seekers and refugees.

[30] Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, UNICEF Programme Division, 2017, UNICEF, p.4.

Data source:

- Government policies, procedural framework documents

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-01-3.a.7.c-53. Does your country have legal frameworks in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination of children, regardless of their migratory status.
Select all that apply. Please provide explicit explanation of how UNICEF contributed to improvements on this, in the remarks section. Otherwise we will not be able to claim attribution/contribution around this work.

i. There is no such legal framework;
ii. Child Immigration Detention is outlawed in national legislation;
iii. Legal loopholes allowing childhood statelessness at national level are addressed;
iv. The laws and policies allow for the equal right to civil registration systems of non-nationals and nationals;
v. Establishment of firewalls between service providers and immigration authorities;
vi. Children on the move are included in national social protection programmes.

Related indicator

- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, outcome indicator** (*Child Immigration Detention is outlawed in national legislation*)
- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, outcome indicator** (*Legal loopholes allowing childhood statelessness at national level are addressed*)
- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, outcome indicator** (*Percentage of children on the move and/or their families report legal barriers to accessing civil registration or acquiring documentation*)
- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, outcome indicator** (*Establishment of firewalls between service providers and immigration authorities*)
- **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move, outcome indicator** (*Children on the move are included in national social protection programmes*).

Disaggregation

None.

Data limitation

-

Method of calculation at the country level

Data for this indicator are generated **annually** based on a **review** of legal codes and administrative sources – as independent as possible – at the country level. The following worksheet should be used

to assure the review is as objective as possible. The worksheet is based on the five outcome indicators that are part of the **Global Programme Framework on Children on the Move.**

Worksheet

Criteria	Assessment	If 'yes', please provide evidence for your judgement
1. Child Immigration Detention is outlawed in national legislation	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… ……
2. Legal loopholes allowing childhood statelessness at national level are addressed	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… ……
3. The laws and policies allow for the equal right to civil registration systems of non-nationals and nationals	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… ……
4. Establishment of firewalls between service providers and immigration authorities	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… ……
5. Children on the move are included in national social protection programmes	☐ yes ☐ no	**Evidence**: …… …… …… ……
Does the country meet all five criteria?	☐ yes ☐ no	

Frequency of data collection

Annually

Baseline

Not yet determined. The baselines for 2017 will be collected in 2018.
The countries considered for this indicator will remain open.

Milestones and target

Not yet determined. The target will be calculated based on the baseline survey conducted in 2018.

Output indicator 3.a.8.

Number of countries that have ratified the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Supress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the extent that the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children is ratified across the globe.

This Protocol is the first global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons. It contains provisions on a range of issues, including criminalization, assistance to and protection for victims, the status of victims in the receiving states, repatriation of victims, preventive measures, actions to discourage the demand, exchange of information and training, and measures to strengthen the effectiveness of border controls. UNICEF has included this indicator in the SP based on the strong suggestion by Data, Research, Policy (DRP) to have an indicator on trafficking.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator (cumulative; a country is added to the indicator once it has ratified the Protocol)

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions

- **'United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children**': The Protocol is the first global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons. It contains provisions on a range of issues, including criminalization, assistance to and protection for victims, the status of victims in the receiving states, repatriation of victims, preventive measures, actions to discourage the demand, exchange of information and training, and measures to strengthen the effectiveness of border controls. The Protocol stipulates that States parties must adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children that lead to trafficking. States must become parties to the Convention before they can become parties to any of its Protocol. The Protocol was adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25, is supplementing the UN Convention, and entered into force on 25 December 2003.[31]

- **'ratified':** ''Ratification' is an act by which a state signifies an agreement to be legally bound by the terms of a particular treaty.[32] Once a treaty is ratified, it is now officially binding on the state. To ratify a treaty, the State first signs it and then fulfils its own national legislative requirements. Once the appropriate national organ of the country – Parliament, Senate, the Crown, Head of State or Government, or a combination of these – follows domestic constitutional procedures and makes a formal decision to be a party to the treaty. The

[31] The full text of the protocol is available, for example, at www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx

[32] "Introduction to the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Definition of key terms", available at https://www.unicef.org/crc/files/Definitions.pdf

instrument of ratification, a formal sealed letter referring to the decision and signed by the State's responsible authority, is then prepared and deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General in New York. '

Data source

Ratification can be assessed through the database for the Protocol at the United Nations Treaty Collection.[33]

Reporting platform

Not applicable.

Related indicators

-

Disaggregation

- None

Data limitations

- This indicator does not capture the extent that countries that have ratified the United Nations Protocol have developed a **national action plan** to implement the provisions set out in the Protocol and/or have put a **national monitoring mechanism** in place to monitor the implementation of the Protocol.

Frequency of data collection

Annual review of the United Nations Treaty Collection at https://treaties.un.org.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were more than the UNICEF programme countries, totalling 204 countries. The baseline was set at **170** countries, as follows:[34] 127 programme countries; 30 National Committee (NC) countries, 13 non-NC/non-programme countries.

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint

[33] https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&clang=_en
[34] 117 countries signed the Protocol in 2003.

Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, United Republic of, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Republic of, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Cyprus, Estonia, European Union, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Russian Federation, San Marino, Seychelles and Singapore.

The 170 countries of the baseline include 127 UNICEF programme countries (75%), 30 non-programme countries with a UNICEF National Committees (18%) and 13 countries (8%) that are not programme countries or have a National Committee.

Target

The target is set **178** countries by 2021, an increase of 5%. This overall increase is relatively modest considering the already high baseline with 170 countries already having ratified the Protocol.
The increase will only be expected in programme countries.

6. Indicator guidance: Harmful practices

Outcome indicator 3.4.

Percentage (%) of women and men who believe that FGM/C should be eliminated

What the indicator tracks

The indicator tracks the **proportion of women and men aged 15-49 years who have heard of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and believe that the practice should be discontinued.** In countries where FGM/C is concentrated, the **attitudes** of practising and non-practicing populations can be leveraged to promote its elimination. This indicator explores what people think about the practice. At a **disaggregated** level, the indicator tracks if support varies across groups with different social and economic backgrounds, and if women and men share the same opinions.[35]

Type of indicator

Quantitative based on a proportion; not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage based on:

- *Numerator:* Women and men age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C and believe that the practise should be eliminated/discontinued
- *Denominator*: Total number of women and men age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C

Definitions

- **'Female genital mutilation/cutting'** (FGM/C): This refers to all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. Female genital mutilation is mostly carried out on girls between the ages of 0 and 15 years. However, occasionally, adult and married women are also subjected to the procedure. The age at which female genital mutilation is performed varies with local traditions and circumstances, but is decreasing in some countries.

  FGM/C is classified into four types: (i) Partial or total removal of the clitoris and/or the prepuce (clitoridectomy); (ii) partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora (excision); (iii) narrowing of the vaginal orifice with creation of a covering seal by cutting and appositioning the labia minora and/or the labia majora, with or without excision of the clitoris (infibulation); and (iv) all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, for example: pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterization.[36]

Data source

Data from nationally representative **household surveys** such as DHS, MICS, National Social Protection Monitoring Surveys, Population and Health Surveys, and Welfare Monitoring Surveys.

[35] For a detailed description, see: Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change, UNICEF, New York, 2013, https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/FGMC_Lo_res_Final_26.pdf

[36] Eliminating female genital mutilation: an interagency statement (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO), WHO 2008, www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/fgm/9789241596442/en

Monitoring system

- UNICEF global databases (list to online data: https://data.unicef.org)

Related indicators

- **Joint Programme output indicator 2.1.** (*Proportion of people aware of harmful effects of FGM/C*)
- **MICS indicator PR.10** (Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C and state that FGM/C should be continued)

Disaggregation[37]

- By **geography**

Data limitations

- None

Frequency of data collection

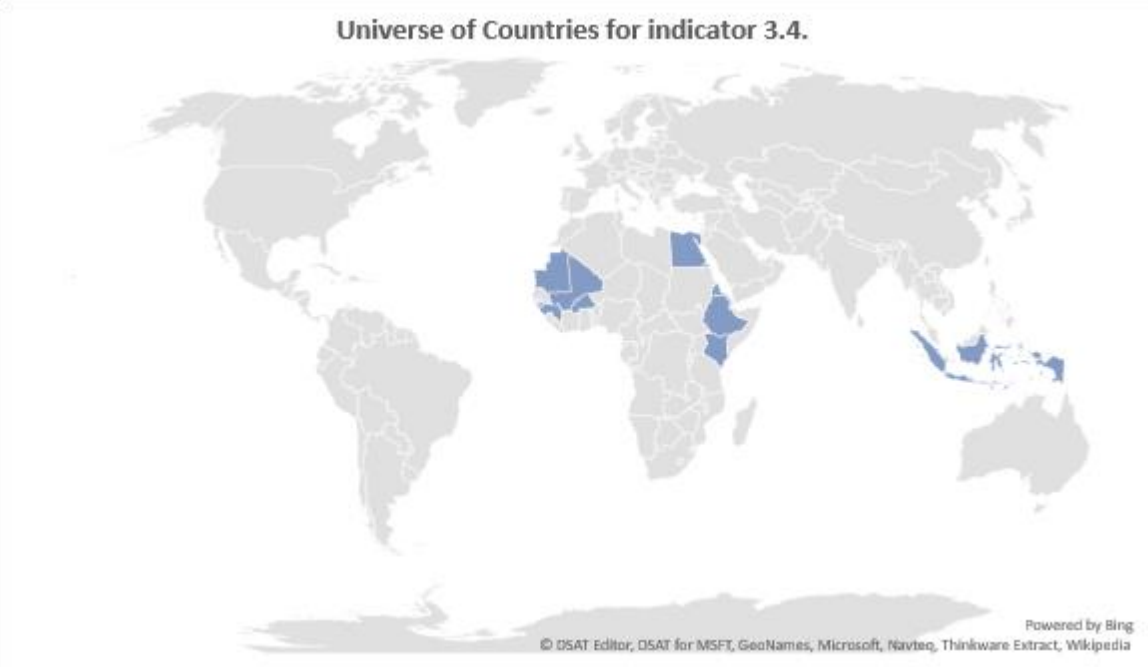
Data for this indicator are updated **annually**. Countries tend to collect nationally representative data on this indicator every 3-5 years, and new national estimates are reviewed for inclusion in the global database on an ongoing basis.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **17 countries**.

These are countries that participate in the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C as well as Indonesia, considering the burden, programme intensity, maturity and use of UNICEF's core interventions.

[37] Additional disaggregation is possible (e.g. by sex, wealth, age, ethnicity) but not required by the SP Results Framework.



Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda.

The baseline for this indicator is **61% for women** and **57% for men**.[38]

Milestones and target

The milestone for 2021 is set at **71% for women** and **67% for men** to be on track reaching the implicit SDG target of 100% by 2030.

Milestones were calculated using the principle of being on track towards the 2030 SDG targets. While there is no specific SDG target on attitudes towards FGM/C, there is a target to eliminate harmful practices by 2030; the universal target for attitudes supporting elimination of the practice was correspondingly set at 100% for 2030. The milestones are calculated such that if countries were on track to reach that target of 100% in 2030, these are the values we would expect in 2021.

[38] The baseline and targets were set using the 17 countries in the Joint Programme. Indonesia currently does not have data on attitudes.

Outcome indicator 3.5.

Number of adolescent girls receiving prevention and care interventions to address child marriage through UNICEF-supported programmes

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **increase in knowledge and skills of adolescent girls at risk of and affected by child marriage** so that they are better able to express and exercise their choices. This is delivered through formal education, non-formal education and life-skills interventions. There is a growing body of evidence demonstrating that in order to be empowered, girls need to build a combination of social, health and economic assets, e.g. combination of social support, health knowledge and economic independence. An asset is a ''store of value' that girls can use to reduce vulnerabilities and expand opportunities.

The SP indicator is based on two *output* indicators from the *UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage* (output indicator 1.1. and 1.2.).[39]

Type of indicator

Quantitative; not cumulative

Unit of measure

Number per year (not cumulative)

There will be new cohorts of girls every year and the same girls receiving support from another service or follow-up support from the same service. Efforts will be made to track the different cohorts as much as possible.

Definitions

- **'Adolescent girls':** This refers to girls aged **10-19** years. The primary age range for at risk girls is 10-19 years of age. Within that range, it is understood that girls aged 10-14 are at greater risk of not making the transition from primary to lower secondary school and hence being out of school and at risk of early marriage.

- **'Prevention and care interventions':** This refers to Global Programme interventions that provide one or more of the following services to adolescent girls:

    - a) life skills-training should have been delivered to a girl within a minimum of 31 hours,
    - b) health information—sensitization on health issues should have happened within a minimum of 6 times engagement with the girl,
    - c) economic empowerment and/or social protection.

- **'Through UNICEF-supported programmes':** This refers to interventions that are directly funded through the *UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage* and other funding sources.

[39] A decision was made by UNICEF to consider the aggregation of these two out***put*** indicators as a corporate out***come*** indicator.

Data source

- Data from administrative databases of ministries, NGOs and other partners.

Reporting platform

These data are collected and aggregated through the **monitoring system of the *Global Programme Support Unit of the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage.***

At the country level, data for this indicator are collected through Global Programme routine programme monitoring, which in turn is based on data from administrative databases of ministries, NGOs and other partners.

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-02-3.5-2 How many adolescent girls (aged 10-19) in programme areas have actively participated in at least one targeted intervention supported by UNICEF to address child marriage during the year of reporting?
Note: To ensure that prevention and care services meet minimum standards, this is a count of girls who participated and received:

- Life-skills only training for a minimum of 31 hours
- Health information only for a minimum frequency of 6 times
- Economic empowerment (economic opportunity support or training) or social protection only
- Any two or more of the above-taking into account the minimum standards of service delivery

SMQ-23-02-3.5-3 How many of the adolescent girls in programme areas who have actively participated in at least one targeted intervention supported by UNICEF to address child marriage were adolescent girls with disabilities?

SMQ-23-02-3.5-4 How many adolescent girls in programme areas were supported by UNICEF to access and remain in primary or lower secondary school, or non-formal education in the year of reporting?

Related indicators

- Output indicator 1.1. of the **Global Programme** ('*The number of adolescent girls (aged 10-19) in programme areas actively participating in at least one targeted intervention*)
- Output indicator 1.2. of the **Global Programme** ('*Number of adolescent girls in programme areas supported to access and remain in primary or lower secondary school, or non-formal education*')

Data limitations

- With the current data collection set-up, some **double-counting** may occur for adolescent girls receiving education support (particularly bursaries and scholarships to remain in school) as well as receiving life skills interventions. Double-counting is not a problem for girls receiving only life-skills intervention, since the programme follows cohorts of girls over a maximum period of 9 months.
- Since this indicator may not capture ***indirect*** results of UNICEF's policy advocacy work or pilots, Country Offices are encouraged to set up monitoring systems to track and report on people that were indirectly reached in addition to reporting on this indicator.

Disaggregation

- By age (age brackets under 10 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years); available from 2018 onwards
- By disability; available from 2018 onwards

Method of calculation at the country level

STEP 1

Calculate the 'Number of adolescent girls aged 10-19 in programme areas actively participating in at least one targeted intervention' *(Global Programme output indicator 1.1.)*

This is the total of the number of adolescent girls aged 10-19 years having received services. To avoid double-counting, a separate category is 'two or more of the above'. If a girl has received more than one type of intervention, she should be counted in option 4.

- **Life skills *only***
- **Health information *only***
- **Economic empowerment and/or Social protection *only***
- ***Two or more of the above.***

Regarding life skills and health information, count only girls with a minimum exposure of 31 hours (following WHO standards).

Worksheet

Services	Number of girls 10-19 years that have received this service
Only life skills (minimum training of 31 hours)	
Only health information (minimum frequency of engagement is 6 times)	
Only economic empowerment and/or Social protection only	
Two or more of the above	
Subtotal	

Services related to life skills typically are:[40]

- Cognitive **skills (e.g. for analysing information, critical thinking, problem solving, decision making)**
- Personal **skills (e.g. for self-esteem and self-image, confidence, increasing internal self-control, managing feelings and emotions, managing stress, goal setting, resilience);**
- Inter-personal **skills for communicating and interacting effectively with others (e.g. for communication, negotiation/conflict management skills, empathy and inclusion, cooperation and teamwork, advocacy, understanding gender and power).**

Services related to health information **typically include:**

- Human rights **and** gender

[40] For further information, refer to Global Programme Guidance, section 4.1.1.

- **Interpersonal** relationships
- Sexual and reproductive health**, including puberty, sexuality, STIs, fertility, reproduction**
- Gender-based violence
- Nutrition, diet, physical activity, underweight, obesity
- Substance abuse **including tobacco, alcohol and drugs, etc.**
- Mental health.

Services related to economic empowerment and/or social protection:

- Financial capital **(e.g. unconditional cash, savings, access to credit, and other financial assets either directly to the girl or to family)**
- Human capital **(e.g. vocational education);**
- Social capital **(e.g. social networks, friends, mentors, and supportive family members);**
- Physical capital **(e.g. ID card, household goods, land, and housing).**

STEP 2:

Calculate the 'Number of adolescent girls in programme areas supported to access and remain in primary or lower secondary school or non-formal education' *(Global Programme output indicator 1.2*)[41]

This is the total of the number of adolescent girls aged 10-19 years in programme areas that have received support *directly* through schools or *indirectly* through families with conditional cash transfers, bursaries, stipends or scholarships to cover textbooks, uniforms, transport, after-school classes and hidden, voluntary, or school administrative charges.

Worksheet

	***Direct* support through schools** for or provision of textbooks, uniforms, transport, and hidden voluntary, or school administrative charges	***indirect* support through families** for or provision of textbooks, uniforms, transport, and hidden voluntary or school administrative charges
Conditional cash transfers	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19 ……% of whom with a disability	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19 ……% of whom with a disability
Bursaries	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19 ……% of whom with a disability	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19 ……% of whom with a disability
Stipends	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19

[41] For further information, refer to Global Programme Guidance, section 4.1.2.

	……% of whom with a disability	……% of whom with a disability
Scholarships	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19 ……% of whom with a disability	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19 ……% of whom with a disability
After-school classes	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19 ……% of whom with a disability	…… girls …… % of whom 10-14 …… % of whom 15-19 ……% of whom with a disability

According to the Global Programme indicator guidance, a girl is counted as a single individual even if she has received more than one type of intervention (i.e. life-skills, health information, economic empowerment, education support) to avoid double-counting.

However, some double-counting may occur for adolescent girls receiving education support, especially bursaries and scholarships to remain in school, as well as receiving life skills interventions.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Data are aggregated – including by age and disability – at the regional and global level based on data from the RAM standard indicator.

Frequency of data collection

Annually

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **12 countries** *(Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Nepal, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, India, Sierra Leone and Niger)* included in the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage. In the future, it will include the countries that have **prioritized** child marriage as an issue and implement interventions.

The baseline of **635,261** girls for 2016 is based on results submitted to the Global Programme Support Unit by 12 Country Offices on output indicators 1.1 and 1.2 of the Global Programme results framework.

Milestones and target

The milestone for 2021 is set at **670,000** girls.

The Global Programme grants expire at the end of 2019 so the projections for 2020 and 2021 are based on potential future funding following the same 2016–2017 growth trend.

The reach of the programme is expected to increase to 650,000 girls in 2018, and 655,000 in 2019 and is based on 2016 and 2017 projection trend.

Output indicator 3.b.1.

Number of girls and women who receive prevention and protection services on FGM/C through UNICEF-supported programmes

What the indicator tracks

This indicator estimates the number of women and girls who have received a service for prevention, protection from and care for sequels of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) in 17 countries that are part of the UNFPA/UNICEF-supported Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting. These services can consist of health care, sexual and reproductive health services, support for child protection and welfare systems, the police force, the judicial system and schools.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; cumulative for global reporting (as represented in the SP results framework); not cumulative for country level reporting

Unit of measure

- Number per year (not cumulative): There will be new cohorts of girls and women every year as well as the same girls and women receiving support from another service or follow-up support from the same service. Effort will be made to track the different cohorts as much as possible.

Definitions:

- '**Female genital mutilation (FGM)**' is a practice that involves altering or injuring the female genitalia for non-medical reasons, and it is internationally recognized as a human rights violation. Globally, it is estimated that 200 million girls and women alive today have undergone some form of FGM.

- '**Prevention and protection services on FGM/C**': This refers to women and girls receiving holistic support that include different services. Prevention and protection services include health care, sexual and reproductive health services, support for child protection and welfare systems, the police force, the judicial system and schools.

- **'through UNICEF-supported programmes'**: The refers to deliverables of the UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme, the largest global programme to accelerate the abandonment of female genital mutilation, not just UNICEF alone. Targets have been agreed on between UNFPA and UNICEF and reflected in the SP of both agencies.

Data source

- Programme registers for recording of individual girls and women being provided prevention or response/care services at the service delivery point.

Reporting platform

The main data source will be the **DataForAll (DFA)** online platform supported through the UNFPA/UNICEF-supported Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.

SMQ-23-02-3.b.1-7 How many girls and women have received health services related to female genital mutilation through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting? (Disaggregation: Under 10 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years)
Note: To minimize multiple counting, this is a count of girls and women who received ONLY health services.

SMQ-23-02-3.b.1-7a How many of the girls and women who received health services related to female genital mutilation through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting were people with disabilities?
Note: To minimize multiple counting, this is a count of girls and women who received ONLY health services.

SMQ-23-02-3.b.1-8 How many girls and women have received **BOTH** social and legal services related to female genital mutilation through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting? (Disaggregation: Under 10 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years))
Note: To minimize multiple counting, this is a count of girls and women who received BOTH social and legal services.

SMQ-23-02-3.b.1-8a How many of the girls and women who received **both** social and legal services related to female genital mutilation through UNICEF-supported programmes during the year of reporting were people with disabilities?
Note: To minimize multiple counting, this is a count of girls and women who received BOTH social and legal services.

In the Comments Section: Indicate how many of the girls and received who received only social services; and how many girls received only legal services?

Related indicators

- **Global Programme on FGM/C, Phase II, indicator** (*Number of women and girls that receive information on prevention and/or care and treatment for FGM/C*) with the following disaggregation: a) by health services; legal and social services; b) by Global ECM Programme; Non-Global ECM Programme; by unmarried and married)

Disaggregation

- By **age** brackets (under 10 years; 10-14 years, 15-19 years); currently not available
- By **disability**; currently not available

Data limitations

Due to the nature of this indicator ('receive prevention and protection services'), it is difficult to establish a precise figure, since currently, implementing partners only monitor services delivered from their own service points.

Example: Data flow in Kenya

The implementing partner's project officers collect data and share with their M&E team for storage, **cleaning, verification and analysis**. The data are presented and submitted to **UNICEF** in quarterly progress reports. UNICEF Child Protection (CP) specialist reviews the data, provides inputs, suggests corrections and asks for clarifications. Remedial solutions are agreed upon for new trends and developments for the next quarter. The CP Specialist inputs the data through the *Data for All* System on quarterly basis. These data are further analysed on mid-year and on annual basis and forms part of UNICEF Kenya annual reporting through RAM, SMQ and the global Joint Programme of FGM.

Method of calculation at the country level

Programme registers are used for recording of individual girls and women being provided prevention or response/care services at the service delivery point.

The programme registers are also used to record referrals of girls and women to care facilities.

Access to care services is recorded in the register following a feedback of receipt of services from the facilities or individual girl or woman.

The main data source at the country level will be **Gender-Based Violence Information Management Systems** (GBVIMS) that, once fully operational, will capture data on:

- Number of girls and women who have received health services related to FGM
- Number of girls and women who have received social and legal services related to FGM
- Number of people who participate actively in education/sensitization/social mobilization sessions promoting the elimination of FGM.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Country-level data for the indicator and the disaggregated data by age brackets and disability will be aggregated for all 17 countries of the Joint Programme.

Frequency of data collection

Annually through a **standard RAM indicator** (new, from 2017 onwards) (*Number of girls and women who receive prevention and protection services on FGM/C through UNICEF-supported programmes*).

Baseline

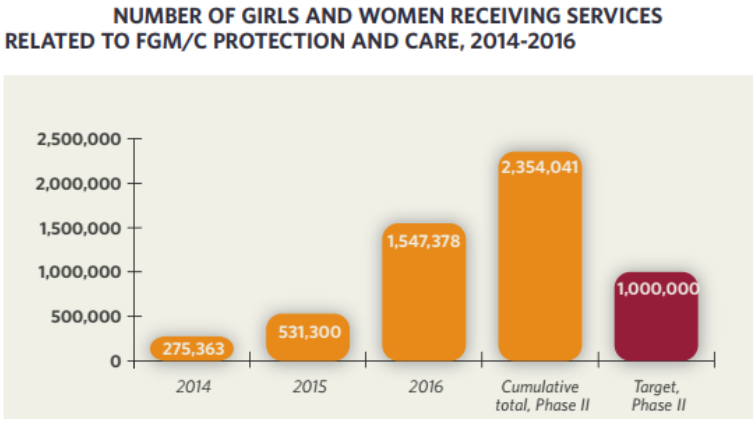
The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets **17** countries that are part of the UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C JP.

The 2016 baseline for this indicator was estimated to be around **1,000,000** women and girls. It was triangulated based on three sources:

1. The starting point for calculating the baseline was data from the **Global Programme on FGM/C, Phase 2, indicator**, *Number of women and girls that receive information on prevention and/or care and treatment for FGM/C*. However, the data for 2016 of 1,547,378 women and girls aggregate those that received either or both prevention and protection services, and it is an aggregate that includes double counted individuals. To adjust this figure for **double-counting** and to address **data quality issues** for Burkina Faso and Guinea, it was assumed that

around one third of 1,547,378 women and girls received both services and that the estimated baseline is around **1 m** women and girls.

2. Historic data for the Global Programme indicator (disregarding double-counting) prior to 2016 was **highly volatile** (275,363 in 2014, 531,000 in 2015, 1,547,378 in 2016). Further, the 2016 data were particularly high due to the data from Mali, which is under further review with the Country Office.



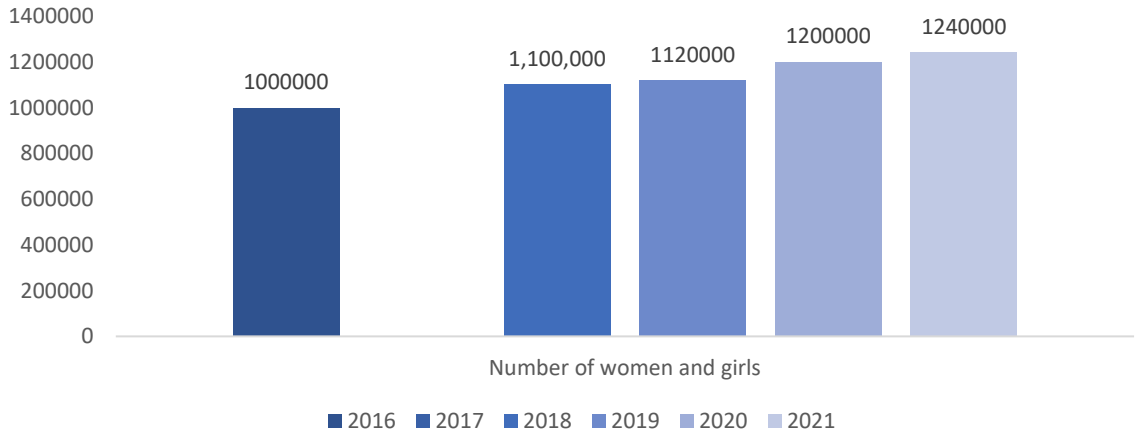
Source: www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/UNFPA_UNICEF_FGM_16_Report_web.pdf

3. On **SP Baseline Survey 2017** (*Question 8. What is the number of girls and women who received prevention and care services on FGM/C?*) showed a 2016 baseline of 20,517,137 women and girls. However, these data are questionable for three reasons: a) A single country (Nigeria) accounts for nearly 100% of these data; b) only eight out of the 17 countries of the Joint Programme (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Nigeria, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Sudan) provided data. c) Chad and Gabon have provided data but have not been included since they are not part of the Joint Programme.

Milestones and target

The annual target for 2021 for this indicator is set at **1,240,000** women and girls (cumulative).

Milestones and the target is based on an assumed **5% increase** per year with no anticipated change up to 2021. The rate of increase is lower during Phase III of the Joint Programme compared to Phase II since other components, such as gender empowerment, will be added to the programme.



The indicator target refers to deliverables of the UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme, not just UNICEF alone. Targets have been agreed on between UNFPA and UNICEF and reflected in the SP of both agencies.

Output indicator 3.b.2.

Number of people who participate in education, communication discussions and social mobilization platforms promoting the elimination of female genital mutilation/cutting

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the degree and depth of exposure of a population to information onthe elimination of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) in 17 countries that are part of the UNFPA/UNICEF-supported Joint Programme. An active and empowered role for girls and women lies at the heart of the social norms change process. In order to achieve sustainable change, individuals, families and communities in programme areas need to be increasingly educated about the harms and norms related to FGM/C and alternatives to the practice.
According to the Joint Programme's Theory of Change, if people are sufficiently exposed to correct information on the harms of the practice and are given an opportunity to discuss the advantages of abandonment with their peers, they are more open to take a stand in favour of abandonment. The knowledge is a pre-condition for the individuals to participate in outreach events that disseminate people's new knowledge and ideas about the practice.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; not cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number per year reflecting the yearly reach of UNICEF-supported activities

Definitions

- '**Female genital mutilation (FGM)**' is a practice that involves altering or injuring the female genitalia for non-medical reasons, and it is internationally recognized as a human rights violation. Globally, it is estimated that 200 million girls and women alive today have undergone some form of FGM.

- '**participate in education, communication discussions and social mobilization platforms promoting the elimination of FGM/C**': This includes participatory discussions, facilitated debates, non-formal education classes, health outreach sessions, etc. The dialogues may also take place in formal schools through education curricula.

Data source

- Community-level monitoring, mid-media campaigns, exit surveys, omnibus surveys

Monitoring system

The main data collection platform will be the **Gender-based Violence Information Management Systems** (GBVIMS) supported through the UNFPA/UNICEF-supported Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)

- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-02-3.b.2-9 How many people participated in education, communication discussions and social mobilization platforms, supported by UNICEF promoting the elimination of female genital mutilation/cutting, during the year of reporting? (Disaggregation: Under 15 years; 15 and above)

Related indicators

- **Global Programme on FGM/C, phase III indicator 5.6.** (*Number of women and girls that receive information on prevention and/or care and treatment for FGM/C*). This indicator was not part of Phase II of the Joint Programme.[42]

Disaggregation

- By **sex**; will be available in the future
- By **age** (age brackets under 15 years, 15 and above); currently not available

Data limitations

-

Method of calculation at the country level

The main data source at the country level will be **Gender-based Violence Information Management Systems** (GBVIMS).

Community level monitoring is carried out through one-on-one or focus group discussions where information for individuals that participate in community sessions are recorded on participants lists. **Mid-Media campaigns** are tracked through estimates derived from adults participating based on crowd segmentation techniques. The Global Programme recommends exit surveys at the beginning (among those joining), in the middle (among those joining and leaving) and at the end (among those still joining and leaving) of a campaign, based on systematic sampling (every 5^{th} or 10^{th} person joining or leaving) and an estimate of the coverage and other indicators basing on geographic area population statistics. Mass-media campaigns at national and sub-national level through **radio or TV** use estimations based on binomial methods that take into consideration TV/Radio rating or reach. Further, **omnibus surveys** are used where a random sample of mobile phone numbers are selected, and individuals interviewed to determine if they heard or watched the aired messages. Then final coverage is estimated based on the area's population statistics.

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Country-level data for the indicator and the disaggregated data by age brackets and disability will be aggregated for all 17 countries of the Joint Programme.

Frequency of data collection

Annually through a **standard RAM indicator** (new, from 2017 onwards) (*Number of people who participate in education, communication and social mobilization platforms promoting the elimination of FGM/C through UNICEF-supported programmes*).

[42] The indicator in Phase II was related to the "*Number of individuals involved in public declarations of abandonment of FGM/C*".

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were 17 countries that are part of the UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C JP.

The baseline for this indicator is set at **6,100,000** for 2016.

The baseline has been calculated based on the average for the years 2014-2016 (7,000,000 in 2014, 5,000,000 in 2015 and 8,498,528 in 2016) to reflect the particularly high numbers for 2016 - most notably in Nigeria (3,468,720) and Kenya (3.218,234).

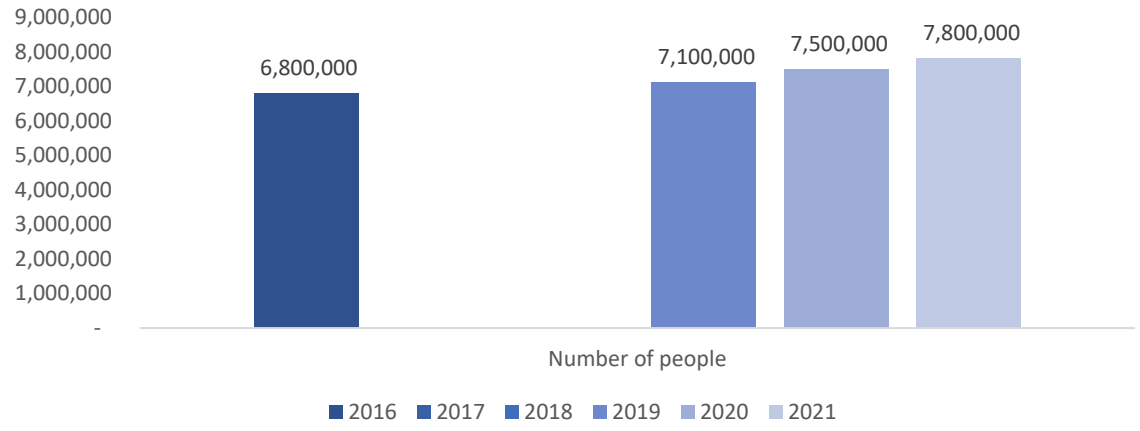
The Baseline Survey 2017 (*Question 9, What is the number of people in programme areas who have participated in education, communication discussions and social mobilization platforms promoting the elimination of FGM/C?*) resulted in a 2016 baseline of 5,088,880. However, these data are unreliable since only eight out of the 17 countries of the Joint Programme (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Nigeria, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Sudan) provided data. Although Chad and Gabon have provided data, they are not part of the Joint Programme.

Milestones and target

The 2021 target for this indicator is set at **7,800,000** people.

The milestones and the target are based on an assumed **5% increase per year** up to 2021.

Number of people in programme areas who have participated in education, communication discussions and social mobilization platforms promoting the elimination of FGM/C



The indicator target refers to deliverables of the UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme, not just UNICEF alone. Targets have been agreed on between UNFPA and UNICEF and reflected in the SP of both agencies.

Output indicator 3.b.3.

Number of countries implementing a costed national action plan or strategy to end child marriage

What the indicator tracks

The indicator tracks how many of the 12 countries where the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage developed and are implementing a costed national action plan or strategy to end child marriage.

This indicator only tracks the number of the 12 countries included in the Global Programme and therefore only reflects UNICEF's direct support. Countries outside the Global Programme with a costed national action plan or strategy are not included in this indicator.

The 12 countries included in the Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage are Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Nepal, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, India, Sierra Leone and Niger.

*Note: A clearer formulation for this indicator is the '**Number of countries that are implementing a costed national action plan or strategy to end child marriage**'.*

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to the calendar year (not cumulative, since it is possible that a country that once developed and implemented a plan or strategy has stopped doing so).

Unit of measure

- Number of countries

Definition

- **'costed national action plan or strategy'**: A costed national action plan or strategy has to be a) include a an operational plan with a detailed budget cost (based on cost-analysis) required to carry out activities, b) developed at the national – and not local or regional – level, and c) include activities carried out by more than one ministry.

Data source

Multiple data sources related to the development and implementation of a costed national action plan or strategy used for an annual assessment by UNICEF, UNFPA and its partners at the country level.

Reporting platform

These data are initially collected and aggregated through **ECM programme monitoring tools** used by the Global Programme Support Unit of the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage.

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-02-3.b.3-5 Is the country implementing a costed national action plan or strategy to end child marriage? Select one that applies.

1) No national strategy or action plan;
2) National strategy or action plan under development;
3) National strategy or action plan developed;
4) National strategy or action plan approved by government with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements;
5) National strategy or action plan has funding sources identified and is being implemented.

Related indicators

- **UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage**, output indicator 4.1: ('*Whether country has developed a costed national action plan/development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry').* While this Joint Programme indicator focuses on the development of a plan, however, the SP goes further to track the implementation of the same plan.

Disaggregation

- By **geography**

Data limitations

-

Method of calculation at the country level

Data for this indicator are updated through an **annual assessment** by UNICEF, UNFPA and its partners at the country level. A costed national action plan or strategy has been developed and is implemented if it fulfils three criteria:

a) The plan or strategy includes a **budget** required to carry out activities
b) The plan or strategy has been developed at the **national** level – and not the local or regional level
c) The plan or strategy includes activities carried out by **more than one ministry**.

For each country, an assessment is needed, with clear evidence for it on progress towards a costed national action plan or strategy at four levels (using the worksheet below):

- **Level 0**: There is no action plan or strategy.
- **Level 1**: Based on evidence generated, a national action plan or strategy is developed in a multi-sectoral and inclusive manner involving more than one ministry.
- **Level 2**: Due to advocacy activities, a costed national action plan or strategy is in place.
- **Level 3**: A costed national plan or strategy is implemented and has a budget.

Worksheet

Level of progress	Questions
☐ **Level 0**	**There is no action plan or strategy**
	Describe initial steps taken to draft a national action plan (if any): …… …… …… ……

	…… ……
☐ **Level 1**	**Based on evidence generated, a national action plan or strategy is developed in a multi-sectoral and inclusive manner involving more than one ministry**
	Provide <u>evidence</u> that a national action plan has been developed: …… …… …… **Describe in what sense the national action plan has been developed and is <u>multi-sectoral</u>. Which <u>ministries</u> does it involve?** …… …… …… **Describe in what sense the national action plan has been developed in an <u>inclusive</u> manner?** …… …… ……
☐ **Level 2**	**Because of advocacy activities, a costed national action plan or strategy is in place**
	Describe the <u>name</u> of the national action plan and how it can be <u>accessed</u>: …… …… …… **Describe in which manner it has been <u>costed</u>:** …… …… ……
☐ **Level 3**	**A costed national plan or strategy is implemented and has a budget**
	Describe the <u>budget</u> or <u>budget line</u> to support the implementation of the national action plan: …… …… …… …… …… ……

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

Despite the slight difference between this indicator and the indicator used by the Global Programme, the indicator is calculated in the same manner – and takes data – from the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, output indicator 4.1: ('*Whether the country has developed a costed national action plan/development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry').* The potential difference is that the SP indicator refers to countries that *implement* a costed action plan or strategy, while the Global Programme indicator only tracks if countries have *developed* such a plan. The underlying assumption is that if a costed plan has been developed in a country, it will also be implemented.

Frequency of data collection

Annually.

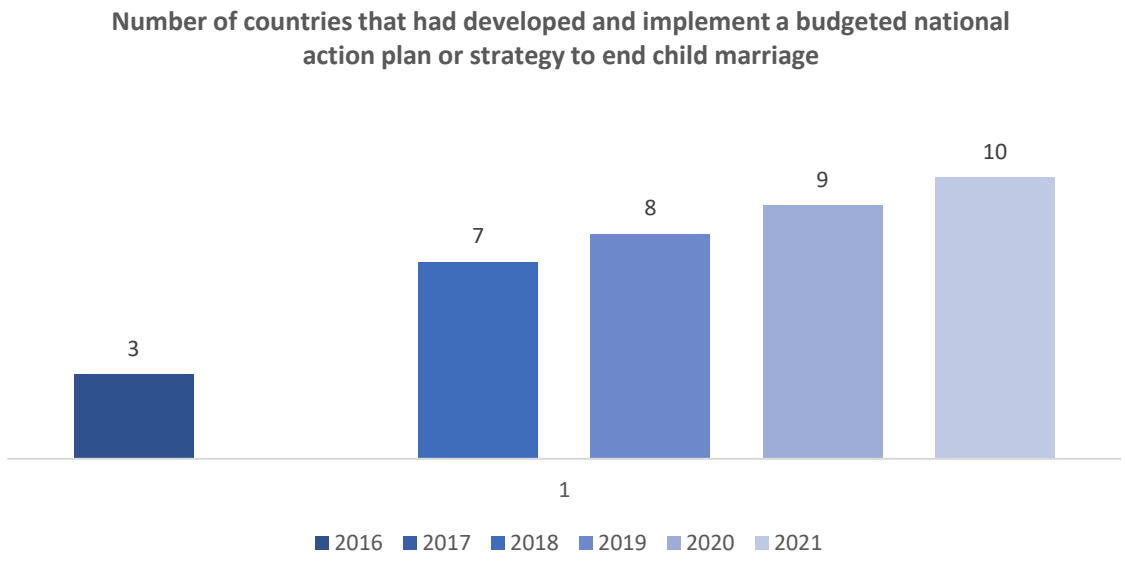
Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were the countries with child marriage prevalence rates equal to or greater than 25% or countries that have prioritized child marriage as an issue. The countries includes the 12 countries in the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, namely *Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia.*

In 2016, there were **three countries** among 12 Global Programme countries that had developed and implement a costed national action plan or strategy to end child marriage: Burkina Faso, Mozambique and Uganda.

Milestones and target

The target for 2021 is **10** countries with a budgeted national action plan or strategy to end child marriage.



7. Indicator guidance: Access to Justice

Outcome indicator 3.6.a

Percentage (%) of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who a) benefit from interventions to improve children's access to justice, such as specialized legal aid for children, through UNICEF-supported programmes

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **changes in the proportion of children in contact with the justice system who receive specialized support.** It is formulated as the number of children below age 18 in contact with the justice system during the past calendar year who received specialized support, expressed as a percentage of all children below age 18.

Children in contact with justice and administrative bodies are children involved in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings, directly or through their legal representatives. It refers to boys and girls who have benefited – directly or indirectly – through UNICEF programmes in countries where UNICEF works towards improving children's access to justice.

Justice systems play a key role in addressing child rights violations including violence against girls and boys, and preventing its re-occurrence. In many countries, administrative bodies decide to not apply child-sensitive measures in civil and administrative proceedings. Girls and boys may also come into contact with justice systems in relation to their perceived or actual association with armed parties to conflict. Children's participation in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings are central to bringing perpetrators to justice and redressing violations of their rights, but their re-victimization during the procedures must be avoided. Protection of children from violence often involves custody and care decisions where courts and administrative bodies play a key role and children's participation in proceedings affecting them is an essential consideration.

Increasing access to higher quality support is an intended result of INSPIRE strategy (R) Response and support services. This indicator is – despite the wording that is somewhat different– also a standard INSPIRE output indicator *(% and number of children below age 18 in contact with the justice system during the past year who received specialized support*).

The indicator tracks the INSPIRE strategy for response and support services, and the intended INSPIRE result for countries to strengthen the quality and coverage of reporting mechanisms and response services for violence against children in all sectors.

Type of indicator

Quantitative indicator; not cumulative

Unit of measure

- *Numerator*: All children in a country during the past calendar year (not cumulative) that were benefited from UNICEF's support to improve their access to justice
- *Denominator*: All children in a country during the past calendar year (not cumulative) that come into contact with the justice and administrative bodies.
- *Multiplier*: 100

Definitions:

- '**Boys and girls**' are children below age 18 (0-17 years).

- '**Boys and girls in contact with justice and administrative bodies**' are *victims* of a crime, *witnesses* to a crime and/or children in *conflict with the law*. It includes children that are involved in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings. This includes direct contacts or contacts of children through their legal representatives.

- '**Justice bodies**' are judiciary, law-enforcement agencies and quasi-judiciary institutions, such as National Human and Child Rights Institutions or the National Prevention Mechanisms on Torture.

- '**Administrative bodies**' are welfare bodies, protection bodies or any other statutory bodies that take decisions for and/or on behalf of children.

- '**Intervention to improve children's access to justice**' refers to UNICEF's interventions to improve children's access to justice. It describes UNICEF programmes that provide specialized support services that may include legal aid and psychological and social support, as outlined by the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.[43] UNICEF typically refers to support to:

    - reduce **deprivation of liberty** for children in conflict with the law
    - increase the use of **diversion** from the judicial process
    - reduce the average **duration** of pre-sentence detention
    - **child-friendly** investigation, trial and sentencing procedures by police, prosecutors, defence counsel and judges, including the use of specialized courts and special protection measures for child defendants, victims, witnesses and parties to civil procedures.

- '**through UNICEF-supported programmes**': A child benefits from UNICEF-supported programmes if UNICEF had a ***direct* role** in the delivery of a service or programme through **technical support** such as **training**, **supply** or **funding**. This includes UNICEF support at the subnational level or at specific sites but does not include broad policy advocacy.

- '**Access to justice**' is the ability to seek and obtain fair, timely and effective remedy for violations of rights as put forth in the international, regional and national legal frameworks. It therefore goes well *beyond* juvenile justice. Accessing justice can help poor families to restore entitlements such as social benefits that have been denied; can help Roma children or children with disabilities and their families to challenge decisions that exclude them from mainstream schools; can help families and children to challenge a decision to withdraw parental rights and

[43] http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A_RES_69_194_EN.pdf

place the child in residential care, which are all ways to mitigate poverty and exclusion. It is also a way to put an end to abuse.

Data source

Data sources for the denominator (all children in contact with justice and administrative bodies), typical data sources are:

- Administrative data systems within the justice system, for example Ministry of Justice, Office of Attorney General, Public Prosecutor's Office, General Inspectorate of Police, Legal Aid Directorate, Department of Social Welfare
- United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS).[44]

For the numerator, UNICEF will obtain these data from internal monitoring tools and/or from reports from implementing partners.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-03-3.6.a-2 How many children in the country have come into contact with the justice and administrative bodies during the year of reporting?

SMQ-23-03-3.6.a-3 How many children in contact with the justice and administrative bodies have benefited from UNICEF interventions to improve children's access to justice during the year of reporting?

SMQ-23-03-3.6.a-3a a) UNICEF support to reduce deprivation of liberty for children in conflict with the law
SMQ-23-03-3.6.a-3b b) UNICEF support to increase the use of diversion from judicial process
SMQ-23-03-3.6.a-3c c) UNICEF support to reduce the average duration of pre-sentence detention
SMQ-23-03-3.6.a-3d d) Child-friendly investigation, trial and sentencing procedures by police, prosecutors, defence counsel and judges, including the use of specialized courts and special protection measures for child victims and witnesses

Related indicators

- **INSPIRE core indicator** *(% and number of children below age 18 in contact with the justice system during the past year who received specialized support*). According to INSPIRE, this indicator 'may also be presented as just the number of children who received specialized support'[45].

Data disaggregation

- By **geography**

[44] www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/cts-data-collection.html
[45] INSPIRE Indicator Guidance and Results Framework
.

The identical INSPIRE core indicator suggests a much more detailed disaggregation by a) sex, b) age, c) type of contact with law (victims, witnesses, in conflict with the law) and d) type of specialized service.

Data limitations

- It may be difficult to get accurate data for the denominator for countries that do not have strong national administrative data systems.

Method of calculation at the country level

First, calculate the how many children have had contact with the justice and administrative bodies during a calendar year (*denominator)*. Second, calculate the many children in contact with the justice and administrative bodies benefited from UNICEF support during the calendar year (*numerator).* By dividing the numerator by the denominator, you obtain the number of children below age 18 in contact with the justice system during the past calendar year who received specialized support, expressed as a percentage of all children below age.

Worksheet

Denominator	**Number of children**
A. How many children were **victims of a crime** during the calendar year?	……
B. How many children were **witnesses to a crime** during the calendar year?	……
C. How many children were **alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having committed criminal offence** during the calendar year?	……
D. **In total, how many children have had contact with the justice and administrative bodies during the calendar year? (A+B+C)**	**Denominator total:** **……**
Numerator	
E. How many children have benefited from UNICEF support to reduce **deprivation of liberty** for children in conflict with the law?	……
F. How many children have benefited from UNICEF support increase the use of **diversion** from judicial process?[46]	……
G. How many children have benefited from UNICEF support to reduce the average **duration of pre-sentence detention?**	……
H. How many children have benefited from UNICEF support to **child-friendly investigation, trial and sentencing procedures** by police, prosecutors, defence counsel and judges, including the use of specialized courts and special protection measures for child victims and witnesses?	……
I. In total, how many children in contact with the justice and administrative bodies benefited from UNICEF support during the calendar year? (E+F+G+H) Notes: • Include programmes that play a direct role in delivery of the service/programme through technical support such as **training, supply or funding.** • include UNICEF support at the **subnational level** or specific **sites**. • Do *not* include the estimated reach of **policy advocacy.**	**Numerator total:** **……**

[46] These data are also used in SP indicator 3.6.b. However, the rationale is that 3.6.b. measures a very specific justice response (diversion), while this indicator 3.6.a. tracks the overall rates of specialized/appropriate response in the justice sector.

Proportion	
J. What is the proportion of children in contact with the justice system who receive UNICEF-supported specialized support? (D/I)	**%: ……**

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

To obtain a disaggregated number for the indicator by **region**, UNICEF needs to aggregate the number of countries by region.

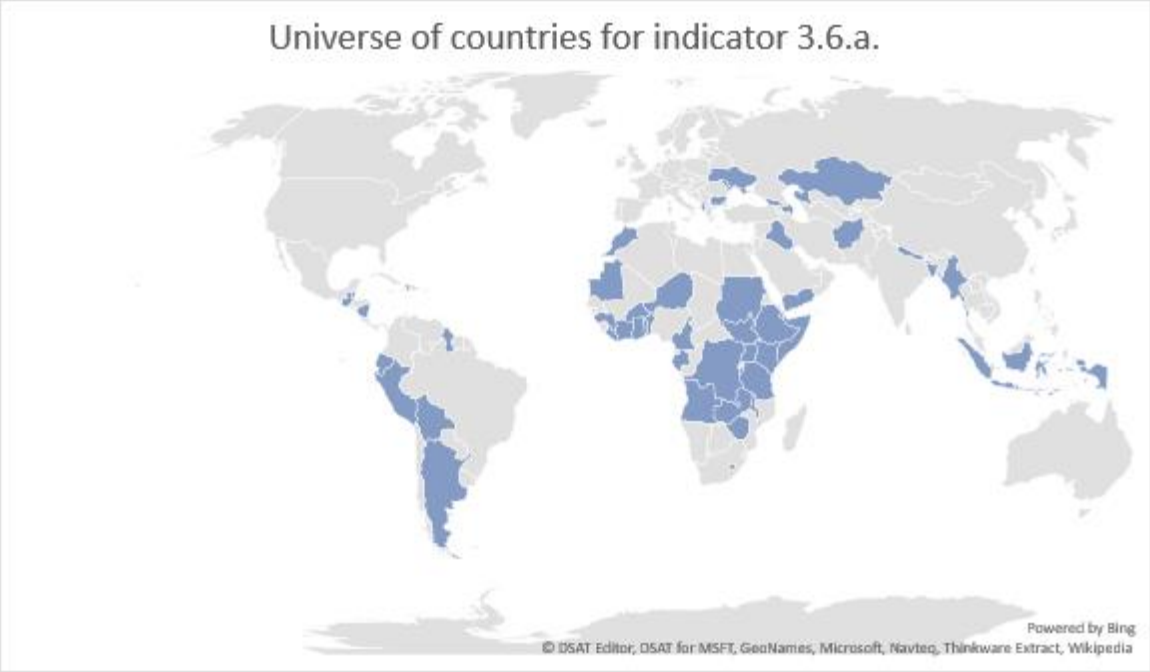
To enhance meaning and credibility, this indicator should always be reported together with the a) the number of boys and girls per year that were in contact with the justice and administrative bodies, and b) the absolute number of children who received UNICEF-supported interventions to improve their access to justice.[47]

Frequency of data collection

Annually. Due to the nature of the indicator (data *per year*), more frequent measurement is not possible.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were 58 **countries**.



Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Moldova, Ukraine, Indonesia, Kiribati, Myanmar, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru, Djibouti, Iraq, Morocco, State of Palestine, Sudan, Yemen,

[47] In line with INSPIRE guidelines, this indicator may also be presented as just the number of children who received specialized support.

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo.

These are the countries that have provided data during the 2017 SP Baseline Survey on both question 2. (*What is the number of children who were in contact with the justice and administrative bodies?*) and 4 *(What is the number of children who received UNICEF-supported interventions to improve children's access to justice?).*

Baseline

The 2016 baseline for this indicator is **31%**.

This calculation is based on **876,698 children** per year that were **in contact** with the justice and administrative bodies (based on the 2017 SP Baseline Survey question 2), with **275,243** who **received** UNICEF-supported interventions to improve their access to justice (2017 SP Baseline Survey question 4.).

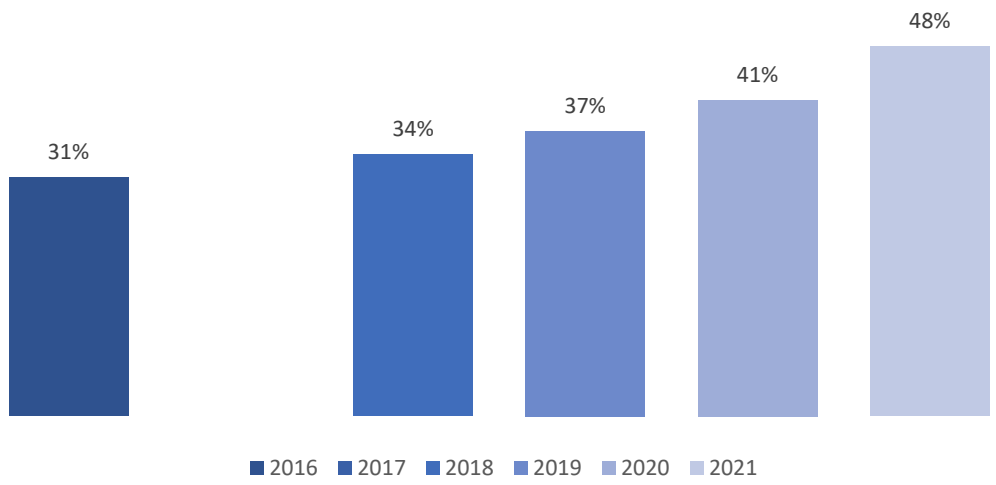
Milestones and target

Based on a gradually increasing rate of change, by the end of 2021, **48%** of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies will receive interventions through UNICEF-supported programmes on justice for children reform.

It is expected that the annual change is gradually increasing every year from 31% in 2016 to 32% in 2017 (an annual increase of 3%) 34% in 2018 (increase of 6%), 37% in 2019 (increase of 9%), 41% in 2020 (increase of 12%) and 48% in 2021 (annual increase of 15%).

The assumption for the increasing rate of change is that there will be focused attention on and investment in developing global goods and tools, including a global access to justice Theory of Change and programme guidance, research and data strengthening activities.

Proportion of children in contact with the justice system who receive specialized support through UNICEF



Outcome indicator 3.6.b

Percentage (%) of girls and boys that are in conflict[48] with the justice and administrative bodies who b) are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence through UNICEF-supported programmes

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **changes in the proportion of children in conflict with the justice system who are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure** as a result of UNICEF's support**.**

Justice systems play a key role in addressing child rights violations including violence against girls and boys and preventing its re-occurrence. In many countries, administrative bodies decide to not apply child-sensitive measures in civil and administrative proceedings. Girls and boys may also come into contact with justice systems in relation to their perceived or actual association with armed parties to conflict. Children's participation in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings are central to bringing perpetrators to justice and redressing violations of their rights, but their re-victimization during the procedures must be avoided. Protection of children from violence often involves custody and care decisions where courts and administrative bodies play a key role and children's participation is paramount.

UNICEF will work closely with the judicial branch of state to introduce regulatory changes to judicial and administrative proceedings to ensure they are child-friendly and meet international standards (including special certification of justice and legal aid professionals dealing with child-related cases, treatment of child-related cases as urgent and securing support for meaningful child participation in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings). Focus will be put on capacity development of relevant professionals (judges, prosecutors, police, defence lawyers, legal aid professionals or other administrative bodies involved in cases related to children) as well as social work practitioners and guardianship authority that play a key role in protecting the rights of the child throughout their engagement in the criminal, civil and administrative proceedings.

Type of indicator

Quantitative indicator; not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage for a calendar year the past calendar based on:

- *Numerator:* All children in a country during the past calendar (not cumulative) that are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure through UNICEF-supported programmes
- *Denominator:* All children in a country during the past calendar (not cumulative) that contact with the justice and administrative bodies

[48] Although the SP document states "children in *contact* with the law', for operationalizing this indicator it is more relevant to use "children in *conflict* with the law" as the denominator: Diversion is only relevant to children who are in *conflict* with the law, i.e. those suspected, alleged or found guilty of committing a crime. Using children *in contact* with the law would result in a seriously distorted picture of how prevalent the use of diversion is.

Definitions

- '**Boys and girls**' are children below age 18 (0-17 years)

- '**Boys and girls in contact with justice and administrative bodies**' are *victims* of a crime, *witnesses* to a crime and/or children in *conflict with the law*. It includes children who are involved in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings. This includes direct contacts or contacts of children through their legal representatives.

- '**Justice bodies**' are judiciary, law-enforcement agencies and quasi-judiciary institutions, such as National Human and Child Rights Institutions or the National Prevention Mechanisms on Torture.

- '**Administrative bodies**' are welfare bodies, protection bodies or any other statutory bodies that take decisions for and/or on behalf of children.

- **'Custodial sentence':** A custodial sentence is a judicial sentence, imposing a punishment consisting of mandatory custody of the convict, either in prison or in some other closed therapeutic or educational institution, such as a reformatory, psychiatry or drug detoxification. As 'custodial' suggests, the sentence requires the suspension of an individual's liberty and the assumption of responsibility over the individual by another body or institution.

- **'Diversion':** Diversion means the conditional channelling of children in conflict with the law away from judicial proceedings through the development and implementation of procedures, structures and programmes that enable many - possibly most - to be dealt with by non-judicial bodies, thereby avoiding the negative effects of formal judicial proceedings and a criminal record. Diversion can be instigated from the time of apprehension (before arrest) to any point up until the final disposition hearing (including after pre-trial detention) – either as a generally applicable procedure or on the case-by-case decision of the police, prosecutor, court or similar body.

- '**Alternatives measures'** refers to measures that may be imposed on children who are being formally processed through the criminal justice system, at both pre-trial and sentencing stages, that do not involve deprivation of liberty. They commonly include (at arrest and pre-trial stage) release of the child to the care of a parent, guardian, extended family member or other 'responsible adult', with or without certain conditions such as bail; the need to report regularly to a police station pending summons to the trial; compliance with a curfew; agreement not to contact the victim/survivor; as well as (at sentencing / disposition stage) measures such as a judicial caution, probation, community supervision, community service or attendance at a treatment programme.

- '**through UNICEF-supported programmes**': A child benefits from UNICEF-supported programmes if UNICEF had a ***direct* role** in the delivery of a service or programme through **technical support** such as **training**, **supply** or **funding**. This includes UNICEF support at the subnational level or at specific sites but does not include broad policy advocacy.

Data source

- Internal UNICEF monitoring tools and/or from reports from implementing partners
- Administrative data systems within the justice system, for example Ministry of Justice, Office of Attorney General, Public Prosecutor's Office, General Inspectorate of Police, Legal Aid Directorate, Department of Social Welfare
- United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS).

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-03-3.6.b-4 How many children were subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence during the year of reporting?

Related indicators

-

Data disaggregation

- By **geography**

Data limitations

- Since this indicator may not capture ***indirect*** results of UNICEF's policy advocacy work or pilots, Country Offices are encouraged to set up monitoring systems to track and report on people that were indirectly reached in addition to reporting on this indicator.

Method of calculation at the country level

Data sources for the **denominator** (all children in contact with justice and administrative bodies), typical data sources are:

- Administrative data systems within the justice system, for example Ministry of Justice, Office of Attorney General, Public Prosecutor's Office, General Inspectorate of Police, Legal Aid Directorate, Department of Social Welfare
- United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS).[49]

For the **numerator**, UNICEF will obtain these data from internal monitoring tools and/or from reports from implementing partners. Typical sources of data are similar as for the denominator, depending on who in the country has the authority to divert children: it could be police, prosecutors (in most countries it is the prosecutors, but not all) and/or the judiciary. Additionally, however, in many countries, management of diversion is outsourced to either a division of social services, the probation service, or a local NGO; in this case, they will keep records of every case and should be able to produce statistical information on participants at the end of the year.

When collecting data for the numerator, be careful not to count children twice: some children may be participants in a measure that carries over two calendar years.

[49] www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/cts-data-collection.html

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

To obtain a disaggregated number for the indicator by **geography**, UNICEF needs to aggregate the number of countries by region.

To enhance meaning and credibility, this indicator should always be reported together with the **absolute** number of girls and boys in conflict with the justice system who are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure.

Frequency of data collection

Annually

Baseline

Not yet determined. The baseline survey to collect data for 2017 will be administered in 2018.

Target

Target setting will be done based on the data collection for 2017 to be administered in 2018.

Output indicator 3.7.

Percentage (%) of children under five whose births are registered

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks the **proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority**. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.

This indicator is identical with the **SDG target indicator 16.9.1.** (*Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age*) for SDG target 16.9 *(By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration).* However, while the SDG indicator captures global data, the SP indicator captures a narrower list of countries (see *the list of countries* below).

Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties, and thus necessary to obtain a passport. Later in life, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property, and to vote. Children's right to a name and nationality is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) under Article 7.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative (percentage); not cumulative

Unit of measure

Percentage based on:

- *Numerator*: number of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities
- *Denominator*: the total number of children under the age of five in the population

Definitions

- **'Birth registration':** Birth registration is the continuous, permanent and universal recording, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country.

Data source

Country-level data for this indicator come from a number of sources: **DHS, MICS, other national surveys, censuses and vital registration systems. Household surveys** (MICS, DHS) have become a key source of data to monitor levels and trends in birth registration. In most low- and middle-income countries, such surveys represent the sole source of this information. The standard indicator used in DHS and MICS to report on birth registration refers to the *percentage of children under the age of five (0 to 59 months) with a birth certificate or whose birth was reported as registered with civil authorities at the time of the survey*.

Civil registration systems are a source where civil registration systems function effectively. Vital statistics are used to compare the estimated total number of births in a country with the absolute

number of registered births during a given period. Data derived from vital registration systems normally refer to the *proportion of live births that were registered within a year or the legal time frame for registration applicable in the country*.

Reporting platform

At the aggregated level, data are currently available through the **UNICEF global database** (list to online data: https://data.unicef.org). Data for the SDG indicator are available through the **SDG global database** at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata.

Data limitations

- Most countries have mechanisms in place for registering births. However, coverage, the **type of information** obtained, and the use of resulting data can **differ**, based on a country's infrastructure, legal frameworks, administrative capacity, barriers to accessing services, availability of funds, accessibility to the population, and technology for data management. Levels of registration vary substantially among countries, due to these and other factors, and the availability of data on birth registration is highly uneven across countries.

- Birth registration prevalence rates is highly sensitive to the **way in which questions are formulated**. This is especially true of questions regarding the civil authorities in charge of recording births. Respondents may not always be clear on who these authorities are and may misinterpret notifying a church or village chief of a birth as formal registration. Household surveys generally customize questionnaires by naming the specific national authority responsible for registration. But even then, confusion about the birth registration process may result. Similarly, questions regarding the possession of a birth certificate may also be the source of erroneous data, since respondents may confuse a birth certificate with a health card or other document.

Disaggregation

- By **sex**
- By **geography**

Method of aggregation at the regional and international level

Data for this indicator are **aggregated globally – and by region –** based on country-level data from household surveys, censuses and vital registration systems compiled through the UNICEF global database. If data are entirely missing at the country level, UNICEF does not publish any country-level estimate. At the regional and global levels, the regional average is applied to the countries within the region with missing values for calculating regional aggregates only, but are not published as country-level estimates. For regional aggregates, global aggregates are weighted averages of all the sub-regions that make up the world. Regional aggregates are weighted averages of all the countries within the region.[50]

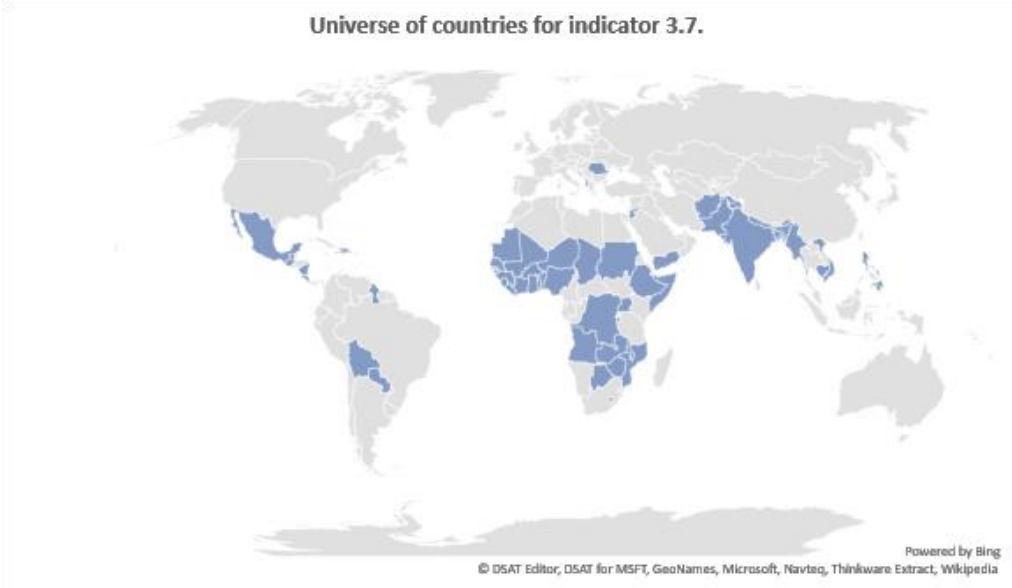
Frequency of data collection

[50] SDG 16: Target 16.9: Indicator 16.9.1 Definitions, Metadata, Trends, Differentials, and Challenges, The Sustainable Development Goals and its Adaptation at the Regional and Country Level Capacity Development Workshop on SDG Indicators Geneva, 2-4 November 2016, www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/pau/icpd/UNFPA-UNECE_meeting_2016/5_Indicator_16.9.1_EECARO.pdf

Annually based on most updated data in UNICEF global database from MICS, DHS, other nationally representative surveys, censuses and vital registration systems.

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **59 countries**. This is based on a) 54 countries that reported current and future support to birth registration through the 2017 SP Baseline Survey, and b) five additional countries that were identified by UNICEF's Child Protection Section (India, Nepal, Pakistan, Gambia and Mali).



Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The baseline for this indicator has been set at **55%.** However, this is a weighted average based on 57 countries included in the countries listed above with available data from 2005 to 2016.
For all countries for which data are available, the UNICEF global database and the SDG global database indicate a baseline for 2016 of 71%.

Milestone and target

The target for 2021 was set at **66%** for 59 countries targeted by UNICEF, an increase of 20% over five years by calculating the average annual rate of change (AARC) that would be required to achieve the aspirational target of 100% by 2030. The value of the milestone in 2021 is then calculated by applying this AARC to project levels into the future, assuming a consistent AARC from 2017 to 2030. Several options for calculating the milestone were explored and the decision was made to select the method that resulted in the least ambitious 2021 milestone value.

The long-term **SDG target** for 2030 is a 'legal identify for all, including birth registration'. It is important to note that the required AARC to achieve the aspirational 2030 target is ambitious and it is expected that not all countries will be on track in 2021.

Output indicator 3.c.1.

Number of countries with specialized justice for children systems, such as capacity building and standards-setting within criminal and civil justice systems

What the indicator tracks

This policy indicator tracks the number of countries that have a specialized juvenile justice system. This indicator tracks how many countries use child-friendly procedures and approaches for dealing with justice for children. This is based on both criminal and administrative justice activities, including investigative and court procedures.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to a calendar year; not cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions

- **'Specialized justice for children system':** A country with a specialized justice for children system has a minimum age of criminal responsibility set above 12 years, where children have access to justice and legal aid, both by law and in practice, provides child-friendly investigation, police and court procedures, has specialized trained professionals, uses a multidisciplinary approach and has special measures for children victims and witnesses of crime.

Data source

- Legislation and government policies, standards and guidelines concerning children in conflict with the law

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-03-3.c.1-5 Does the country have specialized justice for children systems, such as capacity building and standards-setting within criminal and civil justice systems? Please make sure to provide explicit explanation of how UNICEF contributed to improvements on this in the remarks section. Otherwise UNICEF will not be able to claim attribution/contribution around this work.
Select all that apply.

i. Minimum age of criminal responsibility in the country is set above 12 years;
ii. Children have access to justice and legal aid – both by law and in practice;
iii. Country provides child-friendly investigation, police and court procedures;
iv. Country has specialized trained professionals, including for interviewing;
v. Country has a multidisciplinary approach;
vi. Country has special measures for children victims and witnesses of crime;
vii. Other;
viii. None of the above.

Related indicators

- **UNICEF SP 2014—2017** indicator P6.b.3 ('*Countries in which procedures and services for children in contact with law are applied and delivered in line with international norms'*)
- UNODC/UNICEF juvenile justice system 14 ('*Specialized juvenile justice system*').[51]

Disaggregation

- By **geography**

Data limitations

Due to a last-minute change from the original indicator, the question was not included in the Baseline survey 2017.

Method of calculation at the country level

Country Offices assess their response to the SMQ question *based on an* analysis of *all* of the following elements as per the SMQ Guidance.

Worksheet

Questions	Assessment	Provide evidence for the assessment (narrative and links to resources)
Is the minimum age of criminal responsibility in the country set above 12 years?	☐ yes ☐ no	
Do children have access to justice and legal aid – both by law and in practice?	☐ yes ☐ no	
Does the country provide child-friendly investigation, police and court procedures?	☐ yes ☐ no	
Does the country have specialized trained professionals, including for interviewing?	☐ yes ☐ no	
Does the country have a multidisciplinary approach?	☐ yes ☐ no	
Does the country have special measures for children victims and witnesses of crime?	☐ yes ☐ no	
Number of 'yes' answers:	….. out of 6	

Legislation and government policies, standards and guidelines should be checked for specialization concerning children in conflict with the law. Information sources at the central government level

[51] Manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators, UNODC/UNICEF 2006, www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Manual_for_the_Measurement_of_Juvenile_Justice_Indicators.pdf

should confirm the existence of a specialized juvenile system and the structure of the system. Typically, specialization for children in conflict with the law may occur within:

- the law (such as a criminal or penal law, criminal procedure law, social welfare law or specific juvenile justice law)
- policies, guidelines or norms (such as court sentencing guidelines, or police practice codes)
- the systems and institutions involved (such as courts and or places of detention)
- treatment of the child (such as the involvement of parents during proceedings).

This system may address specializations issues such as when a child commits a criminal offence, the courts or tribunals that a child may face, the rights of the child, diversion, arrangements for detention, and arrangements for ensuring the welfare of the child. In addition, a juvenile justice system should be sensitive to the needs of children and operate a child-friendly environment

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

To obtain a disaggregated number for the indicator be region, UNICEF needs to aggregate the number of countries by region.

Frequency of data collection

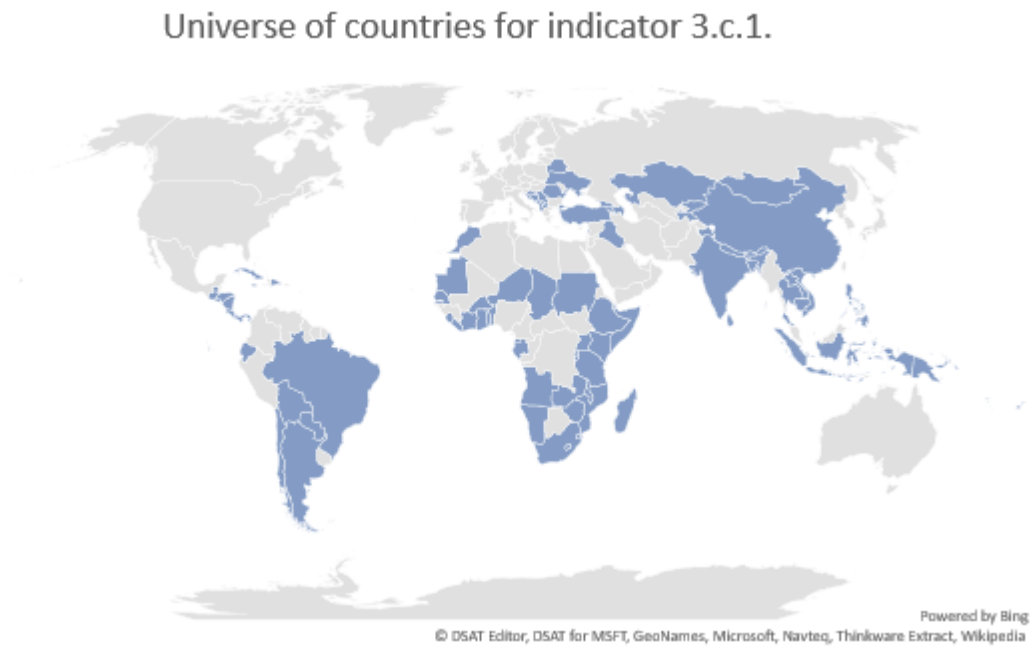
Annually as part of the SMQ process

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were all UNICEF programme countries.

The baseline in 2016 is **100** countries based on the 2016 SMQ 21.

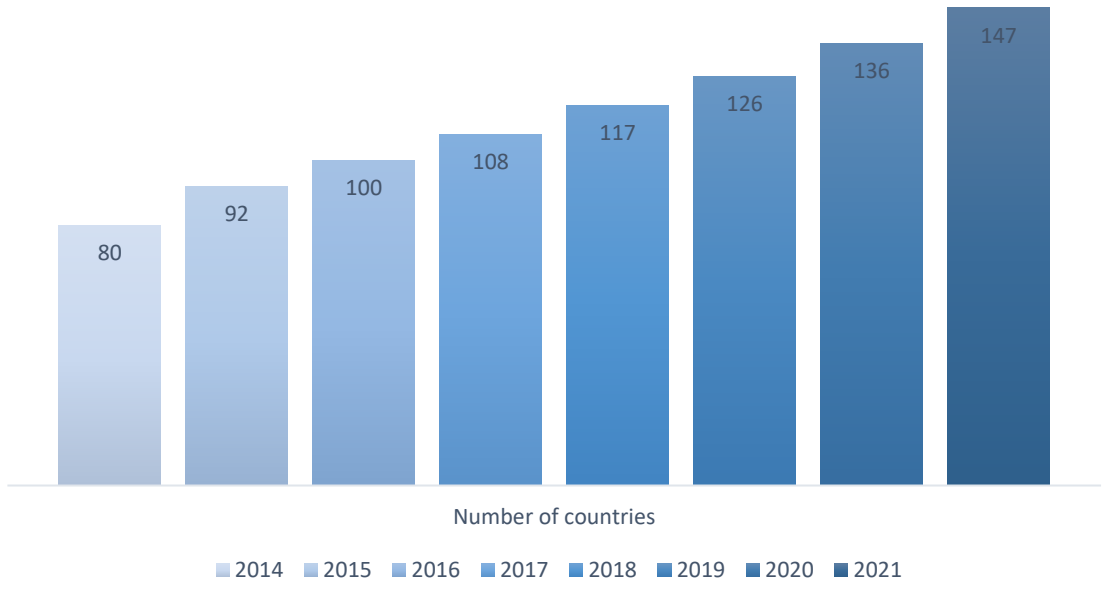
Albania, Angola, Anguilla, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Niue, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tokelau, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



Milestones and target

The target for 2021 is set at **147** countries. The Child Protection Section COAR analysis identified 89 countries as working in justice in 2016. The assumption is that UNICEF will be working in countries that are lagging in this area. A focus on the remaining countries that do not yet have a specialized justice for children system is expected to result in a 2021 target of 147 countries.

The target and milestones are based on SMQ trends from 2014, 2015 and 2016 SMQ, and are based on an assumed annual decrease of 8%.



Output indicator 3.c.2.a

Percentage (%) of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with child offenders

What the indicator tracks

The indicator tracks the proportion of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with child offenders. UNICEF will aim to increase the percentage of justice professionals who deal with child offenders to be certified in doing so.

UNICEF works closely with the judicial branch of state to introduce regulatory changes to judicial and administrative proceedings to ensure that they are child-friendly and meet international standards. This includes special certification of justice and legal aid professionals dealing with child-related cases, treatment of child-related cases as urgent and securing support for meaningful child participation in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings. UNICEF focuses on capacity development of relevant professionals (judges, prosecutors, the police, defence lawyers, legal aid professionals or other administrative bodies involved in cases related to children) as well as social work practitioners and guardianship authority that play a key role in protecting the rights of the child throughout their engagement in the criminal, civil and administrative proceedings.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator (percentage); not cumulative

Unit of measurement

Percentage based on:

- *Numerator*: the number of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with child offenders
- *Denominator*: the total number of justice professionals that deal with child offenders

Definitions

- '**Justice professionals**': Justice professionals include judges, prosecutors, police, defence lawyers and legal aid counsellors.

- '**Certified**': The type of certification dependents on the nature of the legal system in country and the pre-entry requirements for professionals. There is no standardized certification; it is up to each jurisdiction to define the content of the training.

Data source

There is currently **no standardized approach** to how Country Offices estimated how many justice professionals in the country deal with child offenders.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-03-3.c.2.a-6 How many justice professionals deal with child offenders at the time of the reporting month or most recent data available?
SMQ-23-03-3.c.2.a-7 How many justice professionals have been certified in and dealing with child offenders at the time of the reporting month or most recent data available?

Related indicators

-

Disaggregation

- By geography

Data limitations

- Due to the **lack of a standardized approach,** the depth and length of the certification varies from country to country.

Method of calculation at the country level

There is currently **no standardized approach** to how Country Offices estimated how many justice professionals in the country deal with child offenders. Currently, it is up to Country Offices to identify the best means of obtaining accurate data for this indicator. In some countries, for example, the criminal code only allows for the trained professionals to manage cases involving children; other countries have a less clear determination.

Similarly, there is **no standardized certification**. It is up to each jurisdiction to define the content of the trainings and depends on the nature of the legal system in country and the pre-entry requirements for professionals.

The indicator counts those who are **trained and working in the system**. Therefore, it does not matter if they are trained once or several times; what is counted at any one point is the number of trained professionals who are dealing with child offenders. People once trained but who no longer work with child offenders are not counted.

Frequency of data collection

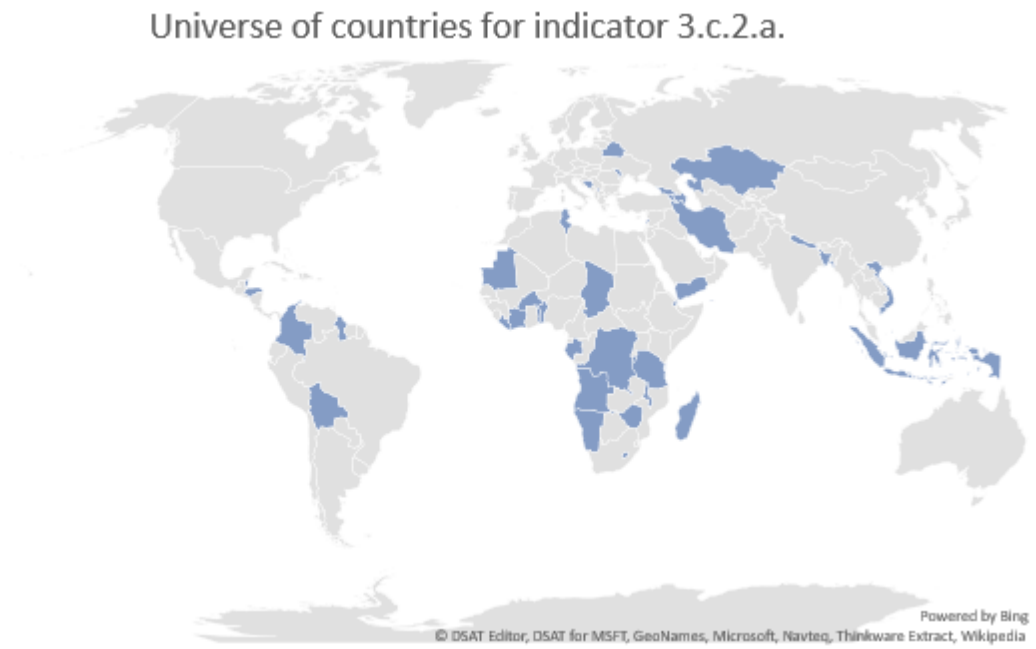
- Annually

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were the **45 countries** that provided both numerator and denominator during the SP Baseline Survey 2017.[52] These countries are:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Moldova, Indonesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Viet Nam, Angola, Burundi, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, United Republic of, Zimbabwe, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, Honduras, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Djibouti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, State of Palestine, Tunisia, Yemen, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritania and Togo.

[52] 57 countries provided the denominator only.



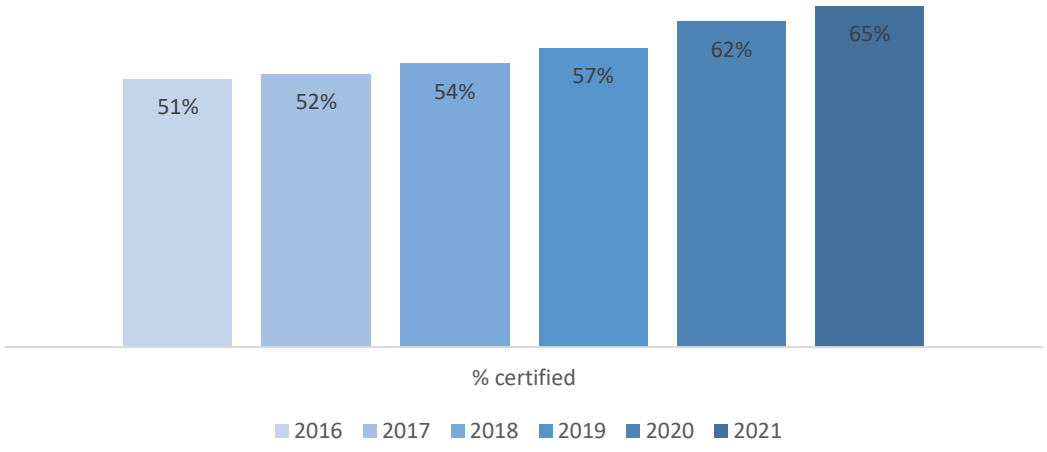
The baseline for 2016 was set at **51%** based on the 2017 SP Baseline Survey.

This is based on a denominator baseline of **49,810** justice professionals who deal with child offenders and a numerator baseline of **25,632** justice professionals that deal with child offenders who have been certified in dealing with child offenders. No baseline data prior to 2016 have been collected.

Milestones and target

The target for 2021 is set at **65%** (**32.535** certified justice professionals).[53] This assumes a largely unchanged denominator of 49,810 justice professionals who deal with child offenders.

The target was set based on the assumption of an increasing rate of change as a result of a focused attention and investment around developing global goods and tools, including a global access to justice Theory of Change and programme guidance, research and data strengthening activities.
Although the 2017 Baseline Survey projects a drastic increase in these professionals by 2019, this expected change has been adjusted to reflect a more gradual but rising annual increase of 2% in 2017, 4% in 2018 (18,384 certified justice professionals), 6% in 2020 (33,287) and 10% in 2021 (32,435).



[53] The SP document states a target of 68% based on an incorrect computation.

Output indicator 3.c.2.b

Percentage (%) of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with (b) child victims

What the indicator tracks

The indicator tracks the proportion of justice professionals who have been certified in and dealing with child victims. UNICEF will aim to increase the percentage of justice professionals who deal with child victims who are certified to do so.

UNICEF works closely with the judicial branch of state to introduce regulatory changes to judicial and administrative proceedings to ensure they are child-friendly and meet international standards. This includes special certification of justice and legal aid professionals dealing with child-related cases, child-related cases treated as urgent, and securing support for a meaningful child participation in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings. UNICEF focuses on capacity development of relevant professionals (judges, prosecutors, police, defence lawyers, legal aid professionals or other administrative bodies involved in child-related cases) as well as social work practitioners and guardianship authority who play a key role in protecting the rights of the child throughout their engagement in the criminal, civil and administrative proceedings.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator (percentage); not cumulative

Unit of measurement

Percentage based on:

- *Numerator*: the number of justice professionals that have been certified in and dealing with child victims
- *Denominator*: the total number of justice professionals that deal with child victims.

Definitions

- '**Justice professionals**': Justice professionals include judges, prosecutors, the police, defence lawyers and legal aid counsellors.

- '**Certified**': The type of certification depends on the nature of the legal system in the country and the pre-entry requirements for professionals. There is no standardized certification; but it is left for each jurisdiction to define the content of the training.

Data source

There is currently **no standardized approach** to how Country Offices estimate how many justice professionals in the country deal with child offenders.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-03-3.c.2.b-8 How many justice professionals deal with child victims and witnesses at the time of the reporting month or most recent data available?

SMQ-23-03-3.c.2.b-9 How many justice professionals have been certified in and dealing with child victims at the time of the reporting month or most recent data available?

Related indicators

-

Disaggregation

- By geography

Data limitations

- Due to the **lack of a standardized approach,** the depth and length of the certification varies from country to country.

Method of calculation at the country level

There is currently **no standardized approach** to how Country Offices estimated how many justice professionals in the country do deal with child victims and witnesses. Currently, it is up to Country Offices to identify the best means of obtaining accurate data for this indicator. In some countries, for example, the criminal code only allows for the trained professionals to manage cases involving children; other countries have a less clear determination.

Similarly, there is **no standardized certification**. It is up to each jurisdiction to define the content of the training and depends on the nature of the legal system in country and the pre-entry requirements for professionals.

The indicator counts those who are **trained and working in the system**, so if they are trained once or several times, no matter, what is counted at any one point is the number of trained professionals who are dealing with child victims and witnesses. Trained professionals who do not longer work with child offenders are not counted.

Frequency of data collection

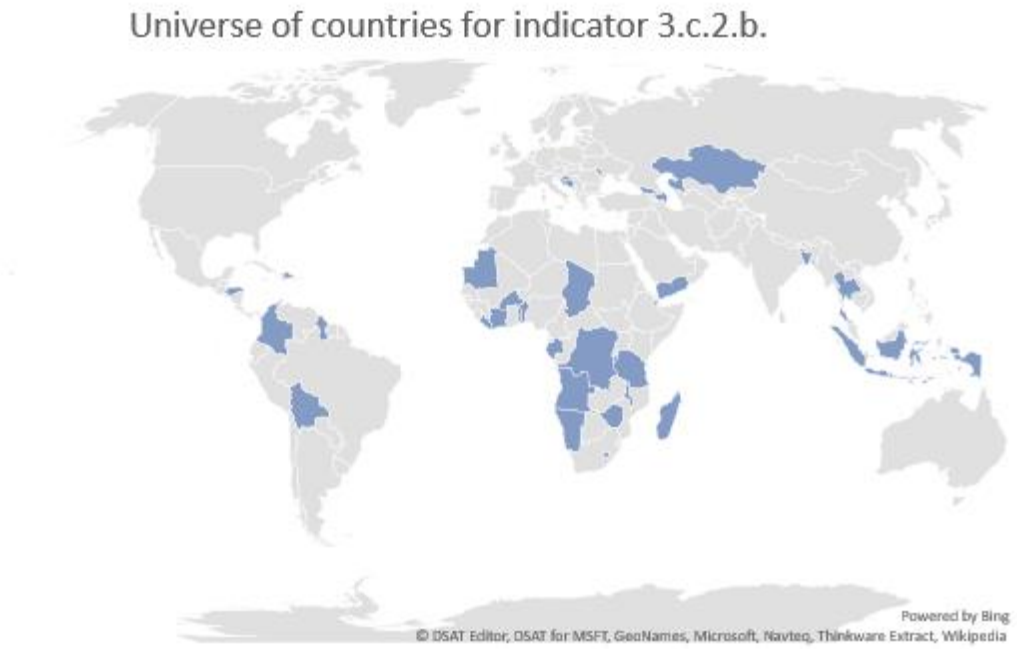
- Annually

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were the **41 countries** that provided both the numerator and the denominator during the SP Baseline Survey 2017.[54] These countries are:

Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Moldova, Indonesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Angola, Burundi, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, United Republic of, Zimbabwe, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Honduras, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Djibouti, Lebanon, Yemen, Bangladesh, Maldives, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritania and Togo.

[54] 51 countries provided the denominator.

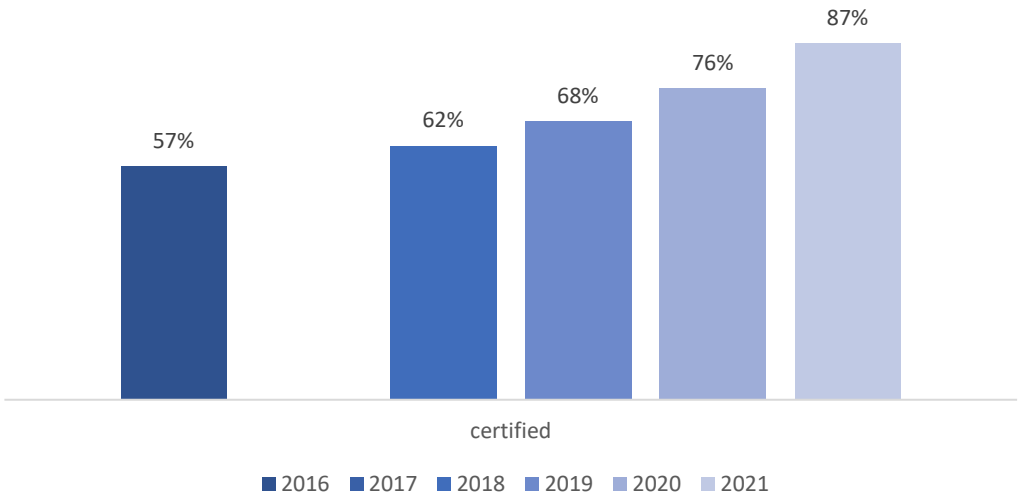


The baseline for 2016 was set at **57%** based on the 2017 SP Baseline Survey.
This is based on a denominator baseline of **42,702** justice professionals who deal with child victims and a numerator baseline of **24,532** justice professionals that deal with child victims who have been certified in dealing with child victims. No baseline data prior to 2016 have been collected.

Milestones and target

The target for 2021 is set at **67%** (**28,610** certified justice professionals). This assumes a largely unchanged denominator of 42,702 justice professionals that deal with child victims. The target was set based on the assumption of an increasing rate of change due to a focused attention on and investment in developing global goods and tools, including a global theory of change on access to justice programmes, programme guidance, research and data strengthening activities.

Percentage (%) of justice professionals dealing with child victims that are certified



Output indicator 3.c.3.

Number of countries with alternative care policies in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children

What the indicator tracks

This indicator tracks how many countries with alternative care policies are in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.[55] The Guidelines are designed to provide further guidance regarding the definition of the relationship between parental care and the child's family environment, goals for alternative care, and the criteria for decisions of alternative care placements. The Guidelines target both policy and practice with specific regard to the protection and wellbeing of children deprived of parental care or who are at risk of being so. The Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children were welcomed by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 2009 relating to the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions

'**Alternative care policies**' in a country are **in line** with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children if all the following elements are in place:

- A range of services that prevent separation from the family is available
- A review mechanism (that takes into account children's view) that ensures children are only separated from their family if necessary
- A range of alternative care options (e.g. family-based care, family-like care, small group homes, residential care, supervised independent living arrangements, etc.) to meet the needs of the individual child
- A review mechanism to ensure that the needs of children living in alternative care continue to be met and more sustainable solutions sought as appropriate
- A monitoring and inspection mechanism for alternative care providers and facilities.

Data source

- **Annual assessments** by UNICEF Country Offices together with key government and civil society partners based on the criteria outlined above as part of the activity-level work plan monitoring used in Annual Work Plan review meetings.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs).

SMQ-23-03-3.c.3-10 If the country office supported programmes in the reporting year that address institutionalisation and promote alternative care, does the country have an alternative care policy in

[55] See www.unicef.org/protection/alternative_care_Guidelines-English.pdf

line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children which would include all of the elements listed in checkbox? Select all that apply.

a. CO did not support in this area;
b. There is a range of services available that prevent unnecessary separation from the family;
c. There is a review mechanism in place that (a) ensures children are only separated from their family if this is necessary and (b) determines the most appropriate alternative care option based on a child's best interests on a case-by-case basis;
d. There is a range of alternative care options (e.g., family-based care [foster care, kinship care], residential care [including small group homes], supervised independent living arrangements, etc.) available to meet the needs of the individual child;
e. There is a periodic review mechanism in place to ensure that the needs of children living in alternative care continue to be met and more sustainable solutions sought as appropriate;
f. There is a monitoring and inspection mechanism in place for alternative care providers and facilities.

Related indicators

-

Disaggregation

- By **geography**

Data limitations

- This indicator captures if alternative care *policies* are in line with the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children. It does not capture the actual implementation of these policies.

Method of calculation at the country level

For the annual assessment, Country Offices should use the worksheet below as part of the activity-level work plan monitoring used in Annual Work Plan review meetings.

If integrated within UNICEF's annual planning with partners, tools such as the Tracking Tool developed as part of the Tracking Progress Initiative, a partnership between Better Care Network, UNICEF, and a number of other organizations can be useful in undertaking the annual assessment. (https://trackingprogressinitiative.org/dashboard_bcn/welcome/welcome.php).

Worksheet

Criteria	Yes/no	Provide clear evidence for your judgement:
1 **Is a range of services available that prevent separation from the family?**	☐ yes ☐ no	*Describe the range of services:*
2 **Is a review mechanism in place that ensures children are only separated from their family if this is necessary?**	☐ yes ☐ no	*Describe the review mechanism:*
3 **Is a range of alternative care options**	☐ yes ☐ no	*Describe the alternative care options:*

(e.g. family-based care, family-like care, small group homes, residential care, supervised independent living arrangements, etc.) available to meet the needs of the individual child?		
4 **Is a review mechanism in place to ensure that the needs of children living in alternative care continue to be met and more sustainable solutions sought as appropriate?**	☐ yes ☐ no	*Describe the review mechanism:*
5 **Is a monitoring and inspection mechanism in place for alternative care providers and facilities?**	☐ yes ☐ no	*Describe the monitoring and inspection mechanism:*
Have you answered all questions above with 'yes'?	☐ yes ☐ no	

Example: alternative care policies in Kenya

Criteria:	yes/no	Provide clear evidence for your judgement:
1 **Is a range of services that prevent separation from the family available?**	■ yes ☐ no	*Describe the range of services:* A range of services are provided but are not adequate: universal and compulsory primary education for all; cash transfer for vulnerable households with orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); basic free health care; and bursary funds for secondary school children needing support, including those within the cash transfer programme for OVC.
2 **Is a review mechanism that ensures children are only separated from their family if this is necessary in place?**	■ yes ☐ no	*Describe the review mechanism:* A review mechanism is in place but is ineffective: The law requires that the individual child assessment be carried out for every child before being placed in care. This is not enforced, as children have been separated from their families unnecessarily.
3 **Is a range of alternative care options (e.g. family-based care, family-like care, small group homes, residential care, supervised independent living arrangements, etc.) to meet the needs of the individual child available?**	■ yes ☐ no	*Describe the alternative care options:* Kenyan law provides for foster care, guardianship, adoption and institutional care. All of these are in use, although institutional care is mostly used.
4 **Is a review mechanism in place to ensure that the needs of children living in alternative care continue to be met and more sustainable solutions sought as appropriate?**	■ yes ☐ no	*Describe the review mechanism:* A review mechanism is in place, but its implementation is ineffective. For children in institutional care, the National Standards for the Best Practice in charitable children institutions requires a continuous review of the child's situation. The law requires authorized officers to regularly monitor children placed in foster care and guardianship. The 2014 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children in Kenya proposed an additional mechanism for a review of the status of children in alternative care, including those in kinship care, foster care, guardianship and independent living.
5 **Is a monitoring and inspection mechanism in place for alternative care providers and facilities in place?**	■ yes ☐ no	*Describe the monitoring and inspection mechanism:* The role of monitoring and inspection of care of children in charitable children's institutions is clearly spelled as a responsibility of National Council for Children Services through their sub-national structures of Area Advisory Council.
Have you answered all questions above with 'yes'?	■ yes ☐ no	*Comments:* Overall, the Kenyan Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children in Kenya (2014) are, to a large extent, in line with the United Nations Guidelines of the Alternative Care of Children. However, even if the law and guidelines stipulate the provision of services and establishment of mechanisms for assessment, monitoring and supervision, they are not always in place. For this reason,

		UNICEF Kenya is supporting a pilot implementation of the recommendations of the Guidelines for the alternative care.

To keep the assessment as objective and replicable as possible, clear evidence for each criterion should be included for all questions. This evidence can come from multiple sources:

- Official United Nations sources
- UNICEF
- Secondary sources

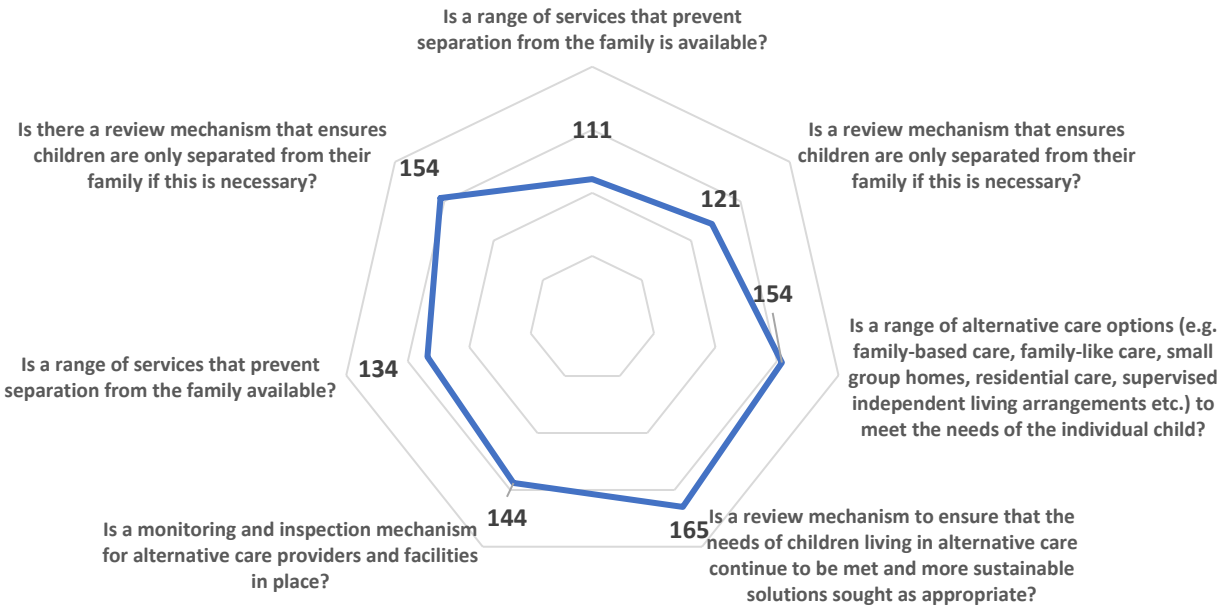
Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

For the SP indicators, it is sufficient to:

- calculate the **number of countries** *globally* where the assessment has resulted in a 'yes' score for all six criteria
- aggregate the number of countries ***by region.***

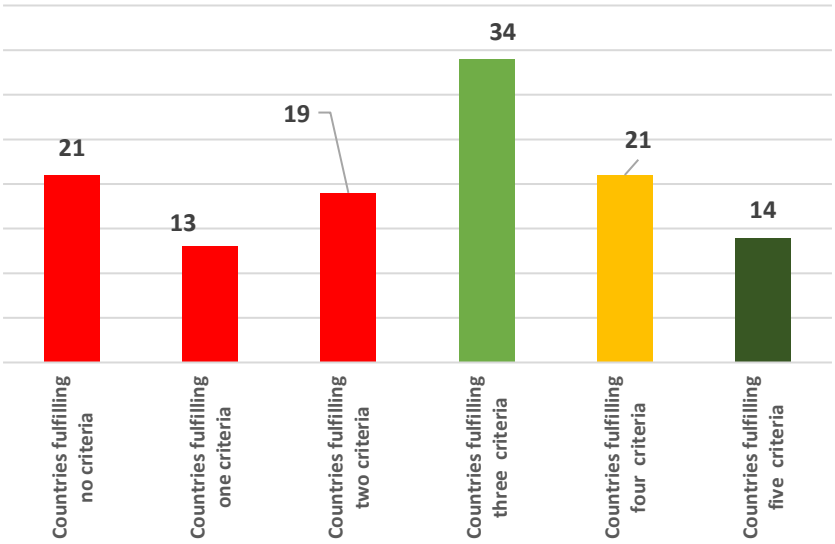
However, the methodology of the country-level assessments lends itself to further analysis, which may be useful for planning, monitoring and evaluations. For example, it may be useful to assess how many countries have scored 'yes' in which criteria. Further, it may be important to know how many countries are close to being scored overall as 'yes' by fulfilling 4 or 5 of the 6 criteria, or how many countries are being scored 'yes' on 0, 1 or 2 criteria. This can be depicted and monitored using a radar diagram:

Number of countries that fulfil certain criteria



NB: not based on actual disaggregated data

Number of countries that fulfil no, one, two, three, four, five or all six criteria



NB: Not based on actual disaggregated data.

Frequency of data collection

Annually together with key partners as part of the activity-level work plan monitoring used in Annual Work Plan review meetings.

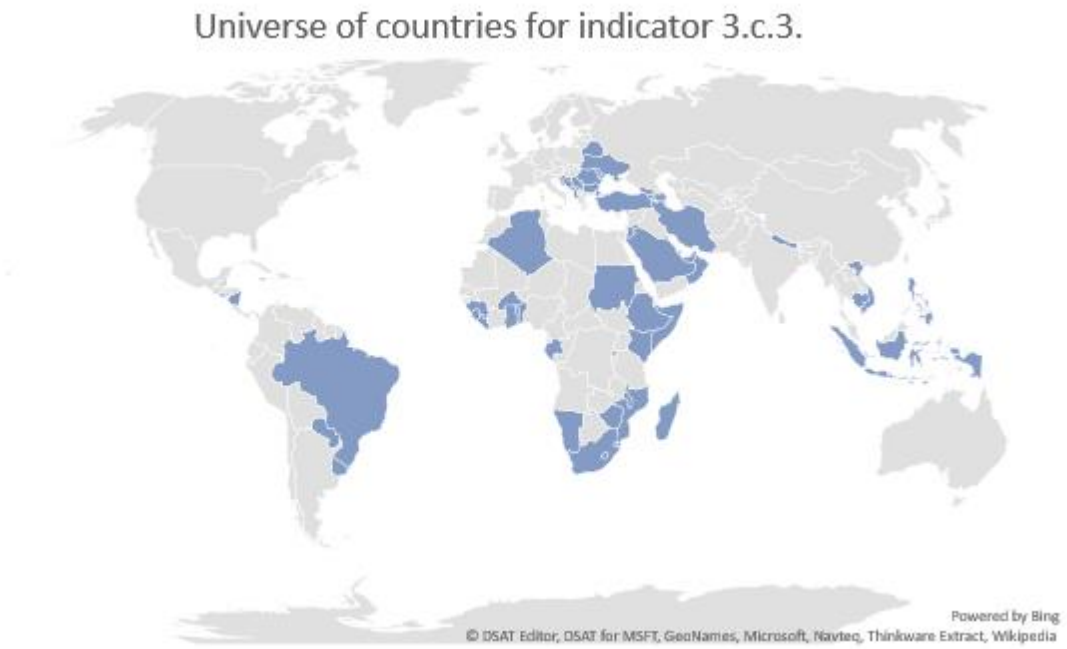
Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were **157** programme countries.[56]

The baseline was set at **65** out of 155 countries that provided data and is based on the 2017 SP Baseline Survey:

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Montenegro, Montserrat, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, State of Palestine, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

[56] 155 countries provided data during the baseline survey in 2017.



Target

The target for 2021 was set at **111** countries based on data from the 2017 Baseline Survey, an increase of 71% over five years which reflects the current momentum in this area.

Output indicator 3.c.4.

Number of countries that have in place free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system, in accordance with national legal requirements

What the indicator tracks

This indicator measures how many **countries** have in place a **birth registration system** that is **free** and **universal,** and placed within the **civil registration system**. Universal birth registration is one of the most powerful instruments for ensuring **equity** over a broad scope of services and interventions **for children**. Birth registration within civil registration and vital statistics is central for ensuring that children are counted and have access to basic services such as health, social security and education. Knowing the age of children is critical to protecting them from: child labour; arrest and treatment as adults in the justice system; forcible conscription in armed forces; child marriage; and trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Type of indicator

- Quantitative indicator; data refer to a calendar year; not cumulative

Unit of measure

- Number

Definitions:

- **'Birth registration'**: A continuous, permanent and universal recording, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country. UNICEF defines birth registration as a) the notification/declaration, b) registration in the civil registrar, and c) certification of the birth. Technically, the registration of births is complete after three steps have occurred (i.e. 1) notified 2) registered 3) certified (birth certificate issued).

- **'Free'** refers to no charge being levied for registration, late registration and issuance of first certificate. It does not mean free of *all* costs incurred during the registration process (e.g. transport).

- **'Universal'**: This is in the interest of individuals and the state, both for the 'normal functioning' of the state, and for the use of data from the civil registration system for statistical purposes. Universal coverage also includes the principle of non-discrimination – every person should be registered regardless of race, religion, national origin, gender or any other trait, and the use of such registration should also maintain the principle of non-discrimination.

- **'Registration':** The registrar will produce a birth record (an entry in the birth register), the completeness and accuracy of which will be checked before being signed by both the registrar and informant. Issuance of the birth certificate. When a birth registration record has been created, the registrar can issue a certificate of registration. A birth certificate is a certified extract from the birth registration, and therefore it is a document that proves the registration.

- **'Civil registration'** is, by definition, characterized as continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal. Other important characteristics of civil registration include the confidentiality of

personal information and the timeliness and accuracy of civil registration records, and that it remains under central control.

Data source

- Joint annual assessment with key partners led by UNICEF Country Offices.

Reporting platform

- Results Assessment Module (RAM)
- Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQs)

SMQ-23-03-3.c.4-16 Does the country have in place free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system, in accordance with national legal requirements? Select all that apply. Please make sure to provide explicit explanation of how UNICEF contributed to improvements on this in the remarks section. Otherwise UNICEF will not be able to claim attribution/contribution around this work.

i. Birth registration and receipt of the certificate is free for all children (0-17 years) NB: The principles of non-discrimination are maintained throughout the birth registration process. Free refers to no charge being levied for registration, and late and delayed registration and issuance of first certificate for all children. It does not mean free of all costs incurred during the registration process (e.g. transport). Certificates must be permanent and do not expire;
ii. Birth registration is required by law for all births;
iii. Birth are registered without discrimination. NB: This includes registering the births of refugee, stateless, migrant/non-nationals, ethnic and religious minorities, registering the births of children from women who are single/unwed, or whose father is not present, or when the paternity is unknown, and registering the births of children born to women in polygamous marriages and illegal or informal unions such as child and cultural marriages, as well as women who are incarcerated;
iv. Civil registration system is in place to reach all districts/sub-districts. NB: A completed birth registration refers to the notification/declaration, registration in the civil registrar and certification of the birth;
v. Civil registration records are kept permanently and retrievable from a secondary/back-up source and are secure. NB: Records could be maintained through digitalization or hard copies of records which are stored in two different locations;
vi. None of the above.

Related indicators:

- **UNICEF SP 2014—2018** output indicator P6.b.2

Disaggregation

- By **geography**

Data limitations

- Data for this indicator are only based on **three out of more than 25 barriers** to registration, and the fees and legal barriers are well documented in most countries. Additionally, limited funding is allocated to addressing legal barriers, since there is nominal interest in this from donors. Countries who charge fees for registration do so to cover registration costs as government budget allocations are often extremely limited. Further there is some evidence

that charging fees for late registration is an incentive to register in a timely manner. The indicator does not cover non-financial demand barriers such as socio-cultural norms, attitudes and practices, having little value in birth registration, not knowing how or where to register, as well as system/supply barriers such as too few registration points, and running out of forms at registration centres, which may impede registration more strongly than the fee barrier.

- This indicator captures if countries have free and universal birth registration '*in accordance to national legal requirements*'. This does not necessarily imply that the birth registration system is in line with **global standards or international human rights laws** – this would require additional criteria.

- UNICEF aggregates data for this indicator annually through **two different channels** (SMQ 13 a RAM standard indicator). However, the criteria used in both cases if a country counts as 'yes' or 'no' are not the same, which may lead to different data. The advantage, however, is that both sources of data can be triangulated.

Method of calculation at the country level

To assess if a country has in place a free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system in accordance with national legal requirements, use the worksheet below.

Worksheet

Perspective	Questions	Assessment	Provide evidence for the assessment (narrative and links to resources)
Free	**Birth registration *and* receipt of the certificate is free for all children (0-17 years)** *Note: The principles of non-discrimination are maintained throughout the birth registration process. Free refers to no charge being levied for registration, and late and delayed registration and issuance of first certificate for all children. It does not mean free of all costs incurred during the registration process (e.g. transport). Certificates must be permanent and do not expire.*	☐ yes ☐ no	
Universal	**Birth registration is required by law for all births**	☐ yes ☐ no	
	Birth are registered *without discrimination*. *Note: This includes registering the births of refugee, stateless, migrant/non-nationals, ethnic and religious minorities; registering the births of children from women who are single/unwed, or whose father is not present, or when the paternity is unknown; and registering the births of children born to women in polygamous marriages and illegal or informal unions such as child and cultural marriages, as well as women who are incarcerated.*	☐ yes ☐ no	
Continuous and permanent	**Civil registration system is in place to reach all districts/sub-districts.** *Note: A completed birth registration refers to the notification/declaration, registration in the civil registrar and certification of the birth.*	☐ yes ☐ no	
	Civil registration records are kept permanently and retrievable from a secondary/back-up source and are secure. *Note: Records could be maintained through digitalization or hard copies of records which are stored in two different locations.*	☐ yes ☐ no	
	Number of 'yes':	….. out of 5	

Only countries that score **5 out of 5 points** are considered having a free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system.

Example of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Table # shows an example how the Macedonian Country Office has used the worksheet.

	Questions	Assessment	Evidence for the assessment
Free	**Birth registration *and* receipt of the certificate is free for all children (0-17 years)**	☐ yes ☒ no	There is an administrative cost of US$3 for the birth certificate. Further, an administrative fee of US$5 is charged for late registration. In many cases, there are extra costs for required documents, for example statements verified by a notary or a document issued by a paediatrician, which also cost money. The most significant cost would be a DNA test, which costs US$350 and above, depending on the laboratory that conducts it. The certificate contains a seal that states that it is *permanent* and does not formally expire. However, in practice, many institutions require a birth certificate that is *not older than 6 months.*
Universal	**Birth registration is required by law for all births**	☒ yes ☐ no	Stipulated in the Law on Managing Registers (online at www.uvmk.gov.mk/files/zakoni/Zakon_za_maticna_evidencija.pdf). There is no translation in English.
	Birth are registered *without discrimination*	☐ yes ☒ no	The legislation foresees birth registration in specific cases, such as a child of a person without citizenship, or a child of a refugee. However, in practice, the registration is often not without difficulties. The actual process of registration requires that parents, and particularly the mother, have valid identification documents (an ID card or a birth and/or marriage certificate from the Registry office). When the mother of the child is not registered herself (or does not have an ID, or is deceased or in any way unavailable), it becomes extremely difficult for the child to be registered (be it at birth, or at a later stage, depending on the case). See reports by UNICEF's partner Macedonian Young Lawyers' Association (MYLA): www.errc.org/uploads/upload_en/file/roma-belong.pdf myla.org.mk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Regionalno-istrazuvanje-za-bezdrzavjanstvo-V01-01-MK-Preview.pdf myla.org.mk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Nasite-nevidlivi-deca.pdf
Continuous and permanent	**Civil registration system is in place to reach all districts/sub-districts.**	☒ yes ☐ no	The website of the Registry Office specifies the geographical distribution of the locations of the Registry office (www.uvmk.gov.mk/mk/lokacii). The Office for Management of Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths has 8 district departments, 26 district offices and 239 local offices in rural places of residence (www.uvmk.gov.mk/files/pdf/resenie%20za%20novi%20maticni%20podracja_final%201.pdf).
	Civil registration records are kept permanently and retrievable from a secondary/back-up source and are secure.	☒ yes ☐ no	Between 2012 and 2015, the Registry Office participated in a project for the digitalization of the registries. This included the introduction of online request for issuance of a birth certificate. However, this is pending an external assessment on how functional the system is and whether it has entirely replaced the 'old' system for keeping hard-copy records.
	Number of 'yes':	**3 out of 5**	

Method of aggregation at the regional and global level

The data from the annual SMQ process is aggregated a) by region b) globally.

Frequency of data collection

- **Annually**

Baseline

The countries considered for this indicator at the time of setting the baselines and targets were all **157** programming countries of UNICEF.

The baseline for this indicator is set at **131 countries** with a free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system.

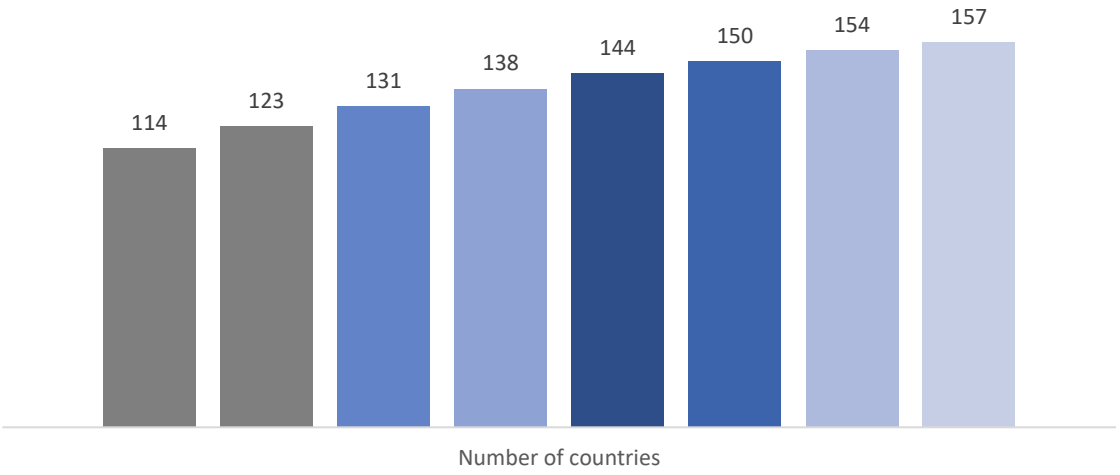
The baseline questionnaire in 2017, however, has only identified 57 countries for 2016 and a target of 83 for 2021. However, with SMQ 2014–2016 data already significantly higher with a gradual historic increase over time, the baseline is estimated to be around 131 out of 157 programming countries.

Milestones and target

The target for this indicator is set at **157 countries**, an increase of 26 countries (20%) until 2021.

The target is based on internal discussions in UNICEF to set the baseline at 100% of all programme countries as a political commitment.

Number of countries with a free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration system, 2014-2021



[i] https://unicef.sharepoint.com/sites/icon/_layouts/15/search.aspx?q=information+security+policies