

Iraq Child Protection Sub-Cluster

Standardized Indicator Guidance for HRP 2019

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DEFINITIONS

Specialized services refer to those services that require knowledge or skills and are usually undertaken by someone with qualifications to provide the service, including child protection case management, legal services and services for UASC for which there are specific indicators.

This includes and is not limited to;

- Health/medical services - Includes assessment of the child's health and medical needs and any treatment provided.
- Physical disability services - Support and assistance specifically for the child's physical disability.
- Intellectual disability services - Support and assistance specifically for the child's intellectual disability.
- Assistance with immigration services - Support or assistance provided through liaising with government departments or other assistance regarding immigration issues.
- Education services - Support and assistance from the education sector to reintegrate out of school children.
- Other specialized services including: food assistance; water assistance; cash transfer assistance etc.

Child protection case management: The process of helping individual children and families through direct social-work type support and information management. It is a way of organizing and carrying out work to address an individual child's (and their family's) need in an appropriate, systematic and timely manner, through direct support and/or referrals, and in accordance with a project or program's objectives.

Case Management for UASC includes: family tracing and reunification, placement in emergency alternative care (kinship care, informal foster care, monitoring of group living arrangement).

Child Protection legal services: Legal assistance may include representation of the beneficiary before a court or administrative body (e.g. MoDM); assistance with preparing legal documents, contracts or applications; informal dispute resolution; provision of legal advice or counseling, etc.

These services should be provided by licensed legal professionals. Issues covered under CP legal service may include: juvenile detention, custody and/or guardianship determination,

Unaccompanied children¹ (also called unaccompanied minors) 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 doing so.

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

Parenting programs: structured training sessions for parents with the main goals of increasing the knowledge, skills, and confidence of parents and reducing the prevalence of emotional, and behavioral problems in children and adolescents using positive discipline methods.

Psychosocial support services: These efforts include culturally and age appropriate, safe, structured and stimulating activities to develop life skills and coping mechanisms, and support resiliency. These activities strengthen the ability of community members to support their children, families and neighbors by disseminating key messages on how to cope with emergency situations through a variety of channels including the media, community-based organizations, existing community structures and youth groups.

Child Protection community-based structure: is a network or group of individuals at community level who work in coordinated way toward child protection goals. These mechanisms can be internal or externally initiated and supported. These can include child protection committees, children and adolescent's clubs, peer-to-peer groups, mother-to-mother groups, men's committees, women's committee, parents groups, etc.

¹ inter-agency Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated children, ICRC, IRC, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF, World Vision - 2004

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance and ensure a common understanding among Child Protection Sub-Cluster partners on Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) related indicators to support harmonized programming, project development, correct data collection and subsequent reporting against the corresponding standardized indicators. It provides a descriptive methodology on how to report achievements against 2019 indicators related to activities aligned to the 2019 HRP strategy for Child Protection.

CHILD PROTECTION STANDARDISED INDICATORS

Child Protection indicators provide the status of achievement against activities in the Humanitarian Response Plan. These indicators will enable the Sub-Cluster to assess progress towards the achievement of planned outputs, outcomes, goals, and objectives in line with the 2019 HRP. As such, indicators are an integral part of Child Protection's results-based accountability system.

It has been widely agreed to adopt these standardized indicators as guidance for harmonized programming in alignment with the minimum package approach adopted by the Sub-Cluster. All Child Protection partners are encouraged to use this set of indicators for project sheet development = regardless of funding source - to ensure harmonized definition of indicators therefore ensure effective reporting against the 2019 humanitarian strategy for Child Protection.

The below indicator list is not divided by age and gender for easy reference, but in the actual Activity Info 2019 database, you will see indicators divided by age and gender. Please report according to the age/ gender division suggested.

Component	Activities	Indicators	Indicator definition & rationale for use
Identification and response to individual child protection concerns through specialized services	Support children at risk and survivors through case management system and referral to specialized services	# of girls and boys at risk identified and referred to specialized services	<p>Record number of girls / boys who are referred to another organization to receive specialized services – this includes child protection case management not provided by the reporting NGO. This indicator is for CP partners not providing case management services or any other specialized service.</p> <p>If your organization does not implement all the steps of Case Management but simply identifying the cases and refer to other organizations, please report under this indicator.</p> <p>Report a child under this indicator only after your organization has identified the appropriate specialized service provider and you have confirmed that the child and/or his/her family is linked with the specialized service provider.</p> <p>Even if a child received more than one child protection specialized service, count the number of the child, not the number of services the child received.</p>
		# of girls and boys at risk received case management services	<p>Record number of girls / boys who have been enrolled for case management services. If your organization offer full case management services, please do NOT report the case to the above “identify and refer” indicator.</p> <p>IMPORTANT NOTE: In 2019, This indicator includes a) children in need of family tracing and reunification (UASCs) and b) children in need of civil documentation. If the case assessment identified the need of FTR and/or civil documentation, you will need to report the same child under both case management and FTR/civil documentation indicators. This indicator DOES NOT INCLUDE: the children supported through child protection legal assistance, as the target beneficiaries are often already in detention facilities and may not be accessible by other case management actors.</p>
		# of girls and boys at risk received Child Protection legal assistance	<p>Record number of girls / boys who received child protection legal aid (e.g. support to children in detention and in contact with the law, custodian/ guardianship determination). If multiple members of one family received assistance, then count each individual with the breakdown by age and sex.</p> <p>Legal assistance may include representation of the beneficiary before a court or administrative body (e.g. MoDM); assistance with preparing contracts or applications; informal dispute resolution; provision of legal advice or counseling). Report under this indicator ONLY if the legal services provided are funded through a child protection project, otherwise report under the general protection</p>

			indicator for legal assistance.
		# of girls and boys assisted to secure civil documentation	<p>Report the number of children who were assisted to obtain or recover birth certificates and other civil documents (national certificate /Civil ID card) by your organization.</p> <p>If you identified the child in need of civil documentation and <u>referred him/her to a legal partner, DO NOT report under this indicator,</u> and report under “identified and referred to specialized services” instead.</p> <p>You can report under this indicator irrespective of whether the child successfully obtained the civil documentation or not, as long as your organization provided the assistance/ service. Record only on new children who were provided this service. Report under this indicator ONLY if the legal services provided are funded through a child protection project.</p>
		# of girls and boys who successfully secured civil documentation	This is the indicator which track the success rate of children assisted to obtain or recover birth certificate or other civil documentations. Among the children reported above (assisted to secure civil documentation), once the children received the birth certificate, report under this indicator.
		Open # of girls and boys whose family tracing requests are opened	<p>Record the number of children in need of family tracing among the ones enrolled into case management services provided by your organization. The children reported under this indicator need to be reported under “# of girls and boys at risk received case management services” as well.</p> <p>Do not report under this indicator if your organization identified the unaccompanied and separated child but referred to a case management organization for family tracing (instead, you can report under “identified and referred to specialized services” indicator)</p> <p>Organizations who report under this indicator should use Inter-Agency CPIMS+ UASC forms, and be able to provide the list of cases to validate the number.</p> <p>Please note that not all the separated children would need active family tracing services.</p>
		Closed # of girls and boys whose family tracing requests are closed	<p>Record the number of children whose family tracing requests are closed, among the children reported on in the previous indicator (i.e. children whose family tracing requests were opened).</p> <p>This includes cases which were initially considered for family tracing, but later turned out not to be in need of active family tracing. Unaccompanied children placed in emergency alternative care should not be reported under this indicator, as long as the</p>

			family tracing efforts are ongoing. CPSC SAG decided not to track emergency alternative care through Activity Info, but only the tracing requests that were closed.
Support community-based child protection capacities to prevent and respond to child protection issues	Establish and support community-based child protection structure	# of community-based child protection structures established or supported	Record the number of CPCs and CP Networks established or supported in the community. Community based CP structured can be existing groups or new groups, but groups / networks aiming to work towards CP goals.
		# of child / adolescent clubs / groups established or supported	Record the number of Child clubs/ adolescent clubs established or supported in the community. Partners are encouraged to support existing clubs, but if no existing structures, new clubs/ structures may be established. Count only the clubs / structures aiming to work towards CP goals (for example, support of uniforms for football clubs should not be counted here, unless it has been a platform for CP awareness raising or life skills activities) Report on # of the groups , not the number of persons who participated in the groups. If you accidentally include the number of participants, the figures will become very large and unreliable. NB: Only report on a structure once , even if the same group(s) continues to be functional in subsequent months. In subsequent months, report only on newly established/ supported group(s). Groups or structures established in 2018 can be reported on again in 2019 if they continue to be supported by CP actors, and are still functioning in the community. Type of Supports can include: providing trainings, providing materials and keeping them engaged to facilitate your agency's CP activities implementation in the communities.
		# of girls, boys, women and men of community-based child protection structures trained on CP related trainings	This indicator captures the number of members of the community-based CP structures that have been trained on CP approaches during the reporting period. Members of community structures may include: members of child protection committees (CPCs), CP Networks, children and adolescent clubs, peer-to-peer groups. NB: Report ONLY the number of members of groups/structures trained. Report on this indicator once if the same group(s) continue to receive subsequent training, regardless of the number of trainings the same structures may receive. If new members are recruited or participate over the course of the project, these new members should be counted once after they are trained for the first time.

			Type of trainings include: any training related to child protection/ child rights/ child development or organizational development to develop community-based structures. It should have clear learning objectives, and follow-ups to ensure the group is able to put learning into practice. 1-2 hour session with random community members (who are not part of the community based groups) can be recorded under awareness raising activities
Psychosocial support for girls, boys	Provide structured psychosocial support (PSS) activities to children and caregivers	# of girls and boys participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes	<p>Record the number of girls / boys that are participating in structured and sustained psychosocial support programmes.</p> <p>Psychosocial support programmes include all interventions that fall within the 3 domains of child wellbeing: skills and knowledge, emotional wellbeing and social wellbeing (as per IASC Guidelines).</p> <p>Child protection programmes may include structured group sessions that address elements of self-protection, safety, prevention, child rights.</p> <p>Structured programmes include activities that are age, culturally and gender appropriate and scheduled with clear aim and purposes with adequate supervision.</p> <p>Sustained programmes refer to a) ongoing programmes and b) a child's regular attendance over a specific period of time, (minimum 1 time per week over 3 months. In 2019, CPSC will promote endorsed structured PSS/ resilience modules.</p> <p>All programmes should include both child protection and psychosocial elements, although the focus may vary per the specific needs of the group. The activities may include resilience/life skills workshops, regular sessions on relaxation techniques, regular structured recreational activities.</p> <p>The activities do NOT include a one-day sport game or entertainment parties</p> <p>Calculating the participation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the beginning of the year, start fresh, regardless if these children are registered last year or not, start count from 0. • record only newly registered children and those new children who has attended at least 4 times in a month. Only NEWLY attending children in the next month.

		# of women and men caregivers participating in parent's programs	Record the number of caregivers who participate in structured parenting program. The program should have clear learning objectives with structured training contents. Among the existing parenting modules, Child resilience's parents module (4 sessions), Adolescent girls toolkit parenting module (8 sessions) and parenting skills module in Safe Healing Learning Space programme by IRC have structured parenting programs. NB: Record the number of caregivers who are newly registered their names and attending the program. This should be reported only once when a new caregiver/parent joined in the programme.
Awareness raising and advocacy on key identified child protection issue	Conduct awareness raising activities on CP issues	# of girls / boys / women / men participating in awareness raising activities on CP issues	Record the number of girls / boys / women / men that your organization has reached through Child Protection awareness raising activities (including community events related with CP, face to face awareness sessions). Count only face to face/ and group awareness raising. Do not count radio messages/ leaflet distributions. Awareness raising activities are typically 1-2 hour session or event, gathering large numbers of community members. This can include community theatre, thematic speeches organized by community leader or religious leaders, children's day celebration etc.
Strengthening national and local capacity to provide sustained child protection services	Strengthening national and local capacity to provide sustained child protection services	# of women and men government staff trained on CP approaches	Record the number of government staff reached through structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses. Government actors include: social workers in MOLSA/DoSA , police, Juvenile Justice officers, and government lawyers . Structured programmes include a curriculum and/or session activity plans.
		# of women and men child protection workers trained on CP approaches	Record the number of Child Protection workers reached through structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection responses. Child Protection workers include: CP officers and managers, case workers, lawyers, psychosocial counselors, facilitators of National and International NGOs. Structured programmes include a curriculum and/or session activity plans.
	mainstream child protection in other humanitarian actions	# of women and men non-child protection staff trained on CP approaches	Record the number of non- child protection workers reached through capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection through other humanitarian actions This indicator captures <u>the number of workers from other clusters / sectors</u> that

			are reached through structured capacity building initiatives that aim to mainstream child protection in their sector. Targeted participants might include health workers, camp managers, distribution and WASH teams, but <u>NOT</u> members from the community structures who are part of the CPCs and networks.
	Integrate Child Protection in Education program	# of women and men teachers/ social workers in schools trained on CP approaches	Record the number of teachers and social workers under MoE/ DoE structure reached through capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection through other humanitarian actions. CP capacity building may include: Code of conduct and child safe guarding, structured PSS activities, how to identify the sign of abuse, safe referrals to CP actors.

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