



THE ALLIANCE
FOR CHILD PROTECTION
IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

THE ENHANCED CPMS INDICATORS TABLE



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Standard 1 Coordination

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
1.2.1. A strategic response plan for child protection is developed and agreed upon by members of the child protection coordination group and other relevant actors.	Yes	Input	No calculation is required. To report on this indicator, determine whether the strategic response plan for child protection has been developed, agreed upon and is available.	Programme document review (child protection strategic response plan).	Members will consult with responsible authorities, national and international agencies, local civil society actors, affected populations and child-led groups.
1.2.2. Dedicated coordination staff (coordinator and information manager) in place at national level in situations of L3 system-wide activation.	Yes	Quality	No calculation is required. Only report on this indicator in situations of L3 system-wide activation by determining whether a coordinator and information manager are in place at the national level.	Programme document review (HR files, including job descriptions)	To determine the need for dedicated (full-time) or a designated/double-hatting (part-time, fulfilling both coordination and programmatic functions) coordination and information management capacity, the lead agency should consider: scope and scale of the humanitarian crisis, number of child protection partners and government's coordination capacity.
1.2.3. % of key preparedness actions accomplished by the child protection coordination group.	70%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>number of key preparedness actions accomplished by the child protection coordination group</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total number of preparedness actions identified by the child protection coordination group.</i>	Programme document review (checklist including preparedness activities and quality metrics updated on a regular basis by the coordination group)	To report on this indicator, ensure that the group develops a checklist of key preparedness actions in accordance to the IASC Preparedness Framework and Refugee Preparedness Package that are summarised in this standard.
1.2.4. % of surveyed child protection practitioners who report satisfaction with the child protection coordination group.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>number of surveyed child protection practitioners who report satisfaction with the child protection coordination group</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total number of child protection practitioners surveyed.</i>	Satisfaction survey questionnaire (facilitated through the sector/cluster performance monitoring system)	Collect data through the sector/cluster performance monitoring system to report on this indicator.



Standard 1 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
1.2.5. % of response activities that are led by local actors.	50%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of response activities led by local actors</i> by the DENOMINATOR: total number of response activities.	Programme document review (proposals, sitreps, meeting minutes, reports, 3/4/5Ws) or other existing response monitoring mechanisms. A checklist can be developed to determine what qualifies as a response activity.	Collect this information from the existing response monitoring mechanisms and 3/4/5Ws.
1.2.6. Coordination group is co-led/coordinated by government, INGO or NGO.	Yes	Quality	No calculation is required. Report on this indicator by determining the co-leadership of the coordination group.	Programme document review (action plan, terms of reference for coordination group outlining the leadership structure and key roles and responsibilities)	The coordination lead agency leads and manages the group where possible in co-leadership with government bodies or NGOs.
1.2.7. % of response activities led by the child protection coordination group at country level that are fully funded.	70%	Input	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of fully funded, country level response activities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of response activities led by the child protection coordination group at country level.</i>	Programme document review (response monitoring mechanism, 3/4/5Ws)	'Fully funded' encompasses both programmatic and operational expenses. Obtain information from the existing response monitoring mechanism and 3/4/5Ws to report on this indicator.
1.2.8. % of child protection issues identified by an initial assessment that are regularly monitored by the child protection coordination group.	70%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection issues identified and regularly monitored by</i> the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified child protection issues. 'Regularly' will need to be defined in-country.</i>	Programme document review (initial assessment, monitoring reports)	The Denominator for this indicator should only include child protection issues where a monitoring system is necessary. The child protection coordination group in-country should decide on the frequency of monitoring reports and activities.



Standard 2 Human resources

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
2.2.1. % of child protection staff that demonstrate proven competencies with regards to their individual role and responsibilities (as specified in individual job descriptions) in line with the Child Protection in Humanitarian Action Competency Framework at the time of hiring.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection staff with proven competencies at the time of hire</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child protection staff hired.</i>	Programme document review (hiring documents/ records, such as job interview assessment forms or performance evaluation reports)	The timeline for demonstrating competencies can be amended in-country as appropriate (such as quarterly performance evaluation, annual evaluation).
2.2.2. % of child safeguarding concerns reported that received an outcome following the existing protocol.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of reported child safeguarding concerns that received an outcome in accordance to the protocol</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child safeguarding concerns reported.</i>	Child safeguarding protocol, complaints record, referrals, and subsequent paperwork/ case files	Add a timeframe (such as 'addressed within one week').
2.2.3. # and % of child safeguarding focal points at the individual agency level trained to respond to child safeguarding cases.	100%	Quality	No calculation is required. Determine the number of trained child safeguarding focal points at the individual agency level. No focal points should respond to child safeguarding cases without firstly completing a training on child safeguarding and demonstrating necessary competencies.	Programme document review (HR files, child safeguarding training report); pre- and post-training questionnaires	
2.2.4. % of surveyed staff currently active within the humanitarian response who demonstrate an understanding of their agency's code of conduct and child safeguarding policy.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed staff active within the response who demonstrate an understanding of their agency's code of conduct and safeguarding policy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>the total number of surveyed staff active within the humanitarian response.</i>	Capacity assessment survey questionnaire; survey report	Measure knowledge and understanding of the code of conduct and child safeguarding separately.



Standard 2 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
2.2.5. % of surveyed child protection staff that have left a government or local humanitarian agency job to join an international organisation.	Less than 5%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection staff that left a government or local humanitarian agency job to join an international organisation</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of local child protection staff working at the international organisation.</i>	Programme document review (HR files/records)	Measure government and local humanitarian agencies separately.
2.2.6. # and % of staff who participate in one or more agency-level activities that promote staff well-being each quarter.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of agency staff that have participated in at least one agency-level activity that promotes well-being</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of staff employed by the agency.</i>	Programme document review (attendance records from activities that promote well-being)	Activities may include peer-to-peer support, supervisory debriefs, or psychosocial support activities. The timeframe 'each quarter' can be amended in-country.
2.2.7. % of response staff that have signed their agency's code of conduct and child safeguarding policy at the time of hire.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of staff that have signed the code of conduct and/or child safeguarding policy at time of hire</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of staff employed by the agency.</i>	Policy review (signed copies of code of conduct and child safeguarding policy, HR files/records)	Signed copies of the code of conduct and child safeguarding policy should be measured separately but can be reported on jointly.
2.2.8. % of surveyed staff who attended an induction at their agency that included a briefing on child safeguarding within the first two weeks of their start date.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed staff who participated in induction that included child safeguarding within the first two weeks of their start date</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed staff.</i>	Programme document review (HR files/induction attendance sheet) or staff survey questionnaire	
2.2.9. At least half of the members of the child protection team are female.	Yes	Outcome	No calculation is required. To report on this indicator, determine whether at least half of the members of the child protection team are female.	Programme document review (HR records/HR data)	

**Standard 2** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
2.2.10. % of mid-level and senior positions occupied by female child protection staff.	50%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of staff that identify as female in mid-level and senior child protection positions</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of mid-level and senior child protection positions.</i>	Programme document review (HR records, job descriptions defining what are mid-level and senior positions)	
2.2.11. # and % of staff who come from the beneficiary population.	20%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of staff from the beneficiary population</i> by the Denominator: <i>total number of staff.</i>	Programme document review (HR files/HR data)	Include refugee or IDP populations whenever relevant.

Standard 3 Communications and advocacy

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
3.2.1. % of surveyed population in target locations that demonstrate an increase in knowledge of a specific child protection issue as a result of awareness-raising campaigns and messaging.	70%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of survey participants in each location with a demonstrated increase in knowledge of the child protection issue</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed participants in each location.</i>	Survey questionnaire (household survey)	Amend indicator in-country to refer to a specific area of child protection. Use baseline data to draw comparisons. Surveys should assess both knowledge and exposure to a campaign in order to identify a connection.
3.2.2. % of child protection advocacy campaigns that have been preceded by a completed risk assessment.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: number of child protection advocacy campaigns carried out after a completed risk assessment by the DENOMINATOR: total number of advocacy campaigns. To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.	Programme document review (advocacy campaign workplan, risk assessment final report)	



Standard 3 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
3.2.3. % of advocacy initiatives carried out with the active participation of children.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of advocacy campaigns carried out involving the active participation of children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of advocacy campaigns carried out. To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.</i>	Programme document review (project report/ monitoring report)	Active participation can take many forms. See the references section for guidance. Child participation must be in the best interests of the child and determined based on a completed risk assessment that takes into account the 'do no harm' principle.
3.2.4. % of child protection project-related communication materials developed with the participation of children.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection project-related communication materials developed with the participation of children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child protection project-related communication materials developed. To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.</i>	Programme document review (workplan or process map for development of materials) or survey questionnaire with communications staff and children who have participated.	The Denominator is: communication materials for a specific programme or project.
3.2.5. # of children or caregivers who report having their personal information misused by humanitarian organisations.	0%	Outcome	To report on this indicator, keep a record of the number of children or caregivers who report having their personal information misused by humanitarian organisations. Disaggregate the complaints received by children and caregivers.	Record of misused personal information from feedback and complaints mechanisms; administrative data and documentation from child protection coordination group or individual agency	Collect data systematically through established feedback and complaints mechanisms.
3.2.6. # and % of advocacy campaigns that have contributed to a change in policy, legislation or practice in an area of child protection.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of advocacy campaigns that have contributed to a change in child protection policy, legislation or practice</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child protection-related advocacy campaigns carried out. Policy, legislation and practice can be measured separately or jointly.</i>	Review of policy, legislation or practice developed in an area of child protection; key informant interview questionnaire; evaluation report	Amend this indicator in-country to refer to a specific area of child protection. A formal evaluation documenting the influence of an advocacy campaign on a change in policy, legislation or area of practice can be conducted by an external party using interviews or other qualitative methods.

**Standard 3** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
3.2.7. % of negative comments/feedback on social media that receive an appropriate response.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of negative comments provided on social media that receive an appropriate response</i> by the DENOMINATOR: total number of negative comments on social media. To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.	Social media tracking (led by advocacy/communications at agency level)	This indicator measures the extent to which an organisation addresses negative comments made on social media. Data collection should only focus on social media posts related to child protection.
3.2.8. % of organisations with a policy in place that prohibits the provision of gifts or money in exchange for information.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of organisations with a policy in place that prohibits the provision of gifts or money in exchange for information</i> by the DENOMINATOR: total number of organisations active in the humanitarian response. These are child protection organisations.	Policy review or survey questionnaire (for instance carried out with members of the child protection coordination group)	Include both local and international organisations.
3.2.9. % of organisations with policies in place on confidentiality.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of organisations with a confidentiality policy in place</i> by the DENOMINATOR: total number of organisations active in the humanitarian response. To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.	Administrative data and documentation from child protection coordination group and other cluster/coordination groups operating in the response to confirm policies on confidentiality are in place	
3.2.10. % of organisations with policies in place on data protection.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of organisations with a data protection policy in place</i> by the DENOMINATOR: total number of organisations active in the humanitarian response. To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.	Administrative data and documentation from child protection coordination group and other cluster/coordination groups operating in the response to confirm data protection policies are in place	

**Standard 3** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
3.2.11. % of social media posts that are translated into the local language(s).	90%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of social media posts in the local language</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of social media posts</i> . To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.	Social media tracking (led by advocacy/communications staff at agency level)	The Denominator is the total number of social media posts (1 post will equal 1 message in any language) and the Numerator is the total number of posts in the dominant local language.
3.2.12. # of local journalists/media outlets engaged in covering the response from a child-focused perspective.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of local journalists/media outlets covering the response from a child-focused perspective</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of local journalists/media outlets</i> .	Assessment of media climate or local reporting (such as documentation of articles, media posts by specific journalists) led by advocacy/communications staff; assessment report	This indicator measures engagement/coordination with local media and journalists.
3.2.13. % of children or caregivers whose identifying information (including photographs and videos) is stored for use in communications materials who have first provided their informed consent/assent.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of completed consent/assent forms from children or caregivers who have provided identifying information (such as photographs and videos)</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children or caregivers who have provided identifying information</i> .	Programme document review (signed copies of informed consent/assent or data collection team's written notes about consent processes when written forms are not being required, and record/database of communications materials that includes identifying information)	Information must be securely stored.

Standard 4 Programme cycle management

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
4.2.1. % of CPHA programmes that build on a pre-crisis analysis of the child protection system and actors.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of CPHA programmes that build on a pre-crisis analysis</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of CPHA programmes</i> . To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.	Programme document review (pre-crisis analysis report; programme design documents or proposals detailing how activities are informed by pre-crisis analysis of the child protection system and actors)	Programmes and proposals must demonstrate that they are informed by sound analysis of pre-existing structures, actors, values and dynamics.



Standard 4 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
4.2.2. % of CPHA assessments that were designed based on the findings of a recent desk review.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of CPHA assessments designed based on findings of a recent desk review</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of CPHA assessments.</i>	Programme document review (completed or updated desk review, assessment design documents detailing how findings of the desk review have informed its design)	Update the desk review if it was conducted prior to the emergency or more than 3 months earlier.
4.2.3. % of CPHA programmes developed that address the risks, needs, capacities of children as identified through child protection assessment(s).	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of CPHA programmes developed to address the risks, needs, capacities of children as informed by findings of a child protection assessment(s)</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of CPHA programmes developed.</i>	Programme document review (child protection assessment report with recommendations, programme proposals detailing how findings of the assessment(s) have informed its design)	All programmes, including those developed but not yet implemented at the time of reporting, should be included in this measurement.
4.2.4. % of programmes integrating a monitoring system able to measure change at the outcome level through SMART quantitative and qualitative indicators.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of programmes with a monitoring system in place to measure change at the outcome level</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of programmes with a monitoring system in place.</i>	Programme document review (programmes with a monitoring system that meets criteria specified in the indicator)	Project monitoring should not focus entirely on the measurement of activities and outputs (i.e. what we do and the services we deliver), but should also capture change at the outcome levels. Outcomes are significant and measurable changes in people, vulnerabilities, well-being status, practices, capacities and changes at the institutional level.
4.2.5. % and type of CPHA programmes that have been evaluated within the period of the programme cycle.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of CPHA programmes (by type) evaluated within the period of the programme cycle</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of CPHA programmes that have completed the programme cycle.</i>	Programme document review (evaluation reports, donor reports); survey questionnaire (agency survey with programme staff)	Evaluations can be of different types: real-time, mid-term, final, but always based on a robust methodological framework guaranteeing neutrality and validity.
4.2.6. % of grievances shared by beneficiary communities that are reported by the communities as having been addressed.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of grievances made by beneficiary communities that are reported by communities as having been addressed</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of grievances made by beneficiary communities.</i>	Complaints record, programme document review (reports detailing how grievances were addressed) or community-level survey questionnaire and survey report	'Grievances' refer to issues or complaints reported through feedback and reporting mechanisms and can be reported by communities or individuals. This indicator measures the capacity of implementing agencies to address and resolve the issues raised (from a request for information to serious complaints).



Standard 4 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
4.2.7. % of programmes that demonstrate incorporating a gender-sensitive approach throughout the programme management cycle.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of programmes that have incorporated a gender-sensitive approach</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of programmes.</i> <i>'Programmes' refer to child protection humanitarian programmes.</i>	Gender analysis report, or programme evaluation report	A qualitative analysis based on a series of sub-indicators is required for measurement: 1) mixed-gender assessment teams, monitoring teams, programme teams, evaluation teams (all of which should be 40-60% female); 2) gender analysis; and 3) analysis of how the intervention affects girls, boys, men and women differently.
4.2.8. % of programmes that incorporate the principle of inclusion throughout the programme management cycle.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of programmes that have incorporated the principle of inclusion</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of programmes.</i> <i>'Programmes' refer to child protection humanitarian programmes.</i>	Programme evaluation report, including analysis of sub-indicators	Measurement involves an analysis of the different elements related to inclusion, specifically sub-indicators: 1) % of persons with disabilities in the child protection team; 2) analysis of the needs of persons with disabilities in the beneficiary population; 3) analysis of how the needs are addressed; and 4) accessibility.
4.2.9. % of child protection issues identified by an assessment that are monitored for at least 12 months following the assessment period.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified child protection issues monitored for at least 12 months</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified child protection issues.</i>	Programme document review (assessment report, monitoring reports)	'Issues' includes risks and concerns.
4.2.10. % of CPHA programmes that demonstrate that the views and inputs of children have been appropriately incorporated into assessments, implementation, response monitoring, and evaluations.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of CPHA programmes that demonstrate including the views and inputs of children into relevant documents</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of CPHA programmes.</i>	Programme document review (programme design documents, proposals, response monitoring plan, assessment materials, programme evaluation materials), semi-structured interview questionnaire (such as for key informant interviews or focus groups with children)	This indicator measures the level of child participation.



Standard 4 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
4.2.11. % of programmes that systematically report on the unintended consequences of programme activities.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of programmes that report on the unintended consequences of activities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of programmes.</i>	Programme document review (programme or project reports or outcome tracker for monitoring unintended consequences)	Report on this indicator at both the output and outcome levels. It measures capacity to identify and alert implementing agencies to potential negative unintended changes (both internally and through coordination mechanisms). The frequency will vary according to the type of response.
4.2.12. # and type of completed CPHA assessments led by the child protection coordination group.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of completed CPHA assessments (by type) led by the child protection coordination group</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of completed CPHA assessments (by type).</i>	Programme document review (assessment reports from individual agencies and the coordination group), administrative data and documentation (assessment reports) from child protection coordination group	This indicator identifies which assessments are being prioritised (inter-agency or single-agency) and the multisectoral assessment(s) undertaken that have included questions related to child protection.
4.2.13. % of Child Protection Coordination group members that regularly report into the response plan's common monitoring framework.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection coordination group members that report into the response plan's monitoring framework</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child protection coordination group members.</i>	Administrative data and documentation from child protection coordination group (tracking system/record of members that report or monitoring reports)	'Members' refers to individual agencies. Programmes should be adjusted appropriately if there are changes in the nature of the child protection issues that arise over the course of monitoring.
4.2.14. # of CPHA programme-related good practice documents (lessons learned documents, case studies, and research and evaluations) published by single agencies and inter-agency mechanisms.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of programme-related good practice documents published by single agencies and inter-agency mechanisms</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of programme-related good practice documents produced.</i>	Programme document review (case studies, publications or research reports)	This indicator refers to the importance of knowledge generation, evidence-building and knowledge management in the sector.



Standard 5 Information management

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
5.2.1. % of staff involved in information management that can demonstrate knowledge on confidentiality procedures.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of information management staff who demonstrate knowledge on confidentiality procedures</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of information management staff.</i>	Post-training questionnaire on ethical principles in data collection, including confidentiality procedures in which staff must pass with a minimum percentage (such as 80%) or staff capacity assessment	Staff who do not pass the ethical principles test should be required to complete additional training before they are permitted to work in information management.
5.2.2. % of data collectors who receive training on data collection within one month of starting data collection.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of data collectors who received training on data collection within one month of starting data collection</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of data collectors involved in the data collection activity. The specific data collection activity (for instance a child protection rapid assessment) can be added to this indicator for purposes of clarity and specificity.</i>	Pre- and post-training questionnaires related to skills covered during the training, training attendance sheets, or training agenda	Data collectors should be trained within a month: it could be the week before data collection starts, but no later than 4 weeks before data collection begins. For any training beyond 4 weeks, they will need a refresher training. Untrained data collectors should not be involved in data collection efforts.
5.2.3. Feedback mechanism in place in affected communities to share information with children and adults on results of data collection activities.	Yes	Output	Report on this indicator by determining whether a feedback mechanism is in place in the affected communities. To accurately report on this indicator, the feedback mechanism must be functioning.	Policy review (feedback mechanism); community consultation or assessment report	Target is considered as achieved when all communities where programming is operational have a functioning feedback mechanism in place.
5.2.4. % of data managers who receive training on data analysis and interpretation within one month of starting analysis.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of data managers who received training on data analysis and interpretation within one month of starting data analysis</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of data managers involved in the data analysis.</i>	Pre- and post-training questionnaires, training attendance sheets, or training agenda	Data managers should be trained within a month: it could be the week before data collection starts, but no later than 4 weeks before data collection begins. For any training beyond 4 weeks, they will need a refresher training. Untrained data managers should not be involved in data collection efforts.

**Standard 5** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
5.2.5. % of data collectors who demonstrate increased knowledge of the ethical principles of data collection in humanitarian emergencies following training.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of data collectors who demonstrate increased knowledge of the ethical principles of data collection in humanitarian emergencies following training</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of data collectors who participated in the training.</i>	Pre- and post-training questionnaires, training attendance sheets, or training agenda	An ethical approach to information can include respect for principles (such as do no harm, best interests of the child, objectivity, non-judgmentalism during data collection processes, confidentiality of information).
5.2.6. % of child protection programmes that are developed based on evidence from inter-agency assessment(s).	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection programmes based on evidence from inter-agency assessment(s)</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child protection programmes.</i>	Programme document review (meeting minutes, design process documents explaining how assessment findings were incorporated) or survey facilitated with members of the child protection coordination group; survey report	Refer to Standard 4 for further indicators related to assessment. To report on this indicator, child protection coordination groups can keep track of the number of active child protection programmes in the response location(s).
5.2.7. % of children and caregivers who have first provided their informed consent/assent prior to providing information.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children and caregivers who have provided their informed consent/ assent prior to providing information</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children and caregivers who have provided information. Add a specific activity to this indicator to make it more manageable to report on (such as 'during the assessment').</i>	Programme document review (signed copies of informed consent/assent forms or data collection team's written notes about consent processes when written forms are not being required)	Include all consent seeking activities (such as participation in safe space and group activities, assessments, evaluations, case management, etc.)



Standard 6 Child protection monitoring

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
6.2.1. % of child protection strategies and programme documents that are informed by child protection monitoring findings.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection strategies and programme documents informed by child protection monitoring findings</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child protection strategies and programme documents.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, response action plans or proposals detailing how findings from child protection monitoring were incorporated)	Measures extent to which the child protection monitoring analytical findings are used to inform strategies and programmes. It should be defined at the country level and refer to the child protection monitoring dissemination plan. Strategies and programme documents should be measured separately but can be reported on jointly.
6.2.2. % of key preparedness actions cited in this standard that are achieved by child protection coordination groups prior to implementing child protection monitoring.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of key preparedness actions cited in this standard achieved by the child protection coordination groups prior to implementing monitoring</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of key preparedness actions cited in this standard that are achieved.</i>	Programme document review (checklist of completed key preparedness actions)	Ensure that a checklist of actions is developed in accordance to the key preparedness actions of the standard. Identify a timeframe in which to collect information and persons responsible for collecting data.
6.2.3. % of trained individuals involved in child protection monitoring that demonstrate the relevant competencies to fulfil their role.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of trained individuals involved in child protection monitoring who demonstrate relevant competencies for the role</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of individuals involved in child protection monitoring.</i>	Staff performance evaluations, pre- and post-training questionnaires following training on child protection monitoring (initial measure), or post-training follow-up assessment. Skills may include: familiarity with the principles of M&E, knowledge of data collection principles, and knowledge of data analysis principles	'Individuals' refers to child protection and other-sector staff, community members or government staff that may be involved in child protection monitoring. This indicator measures the extent to which individuals have the appropriate skills to undertake their roles and responsibilities. 'Relevant competencies' will be defined by the terms of reference and the timeframe for assessing staff (such as at the date of hire or during their quarterly or annual evaluation).



Standard 6 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
6.2.4. % of participants who actively engaged in the design of the child protection monitoring system who are local actors.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number local participants who actively engaged in the design of the child protection monitoring system</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of participants who actively engaged in the design.</i>	Programme document review (programme design documents) or semi-structured interview questionnaire for key informant interviews with local participants to determine if their views/ input were incorporated in the design	This indicator measures the extent of localisation. Define 'active participation' and what it constitutes (meeting attendance, number of community leaders represented, community leaders reviewed/input into the final draft) in-country. This indicator refers specifically to local actors working for community-based organisations, government, local NGOs, etc. and not to local actors who work for international NGOs.
6.2.5. % of monitoring teams where age, gender, and diversity reflect the characteristics of the community where monitoring is being implemented.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of monitoring teams where age, gender, and diversity reflect that of the community</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of monitoring teams.</i>	Programme document review (HR policy, staffing plan, HR files)	Define the target population in-country.
6.2.6. % of detected grave violations against children that are monitored and reported on in accordance with the MRM Field Manual.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of detected grave violations against children monitored and reported on in accordance with the MRM Field Manual</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of detected grave violations against children. Grave violations may also be detected, and monitored and reported on, but not in accordance to the MRM Field Manual. Amend the wording of the Denominator as necessary.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring plan, monitoring reports, checklist derived from MRM field manual)	This information is confidential and it is important to determine who collects and reports on this indicator, for instance, the focal point for MRM .The Field Manual covers in detail the technical aspects of monitoring and reporting practice, as well as critical issues related to information management and security. Monitoring and reporting should be carried out in accordance to its guiding principles and steps.



Standard 7 Dangers and injuries

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
7.2.1. % of sectors whose response plans include activities aimed at protecting children from physical and environmental dangers relating to the humanitarian situation.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of sectors whose response plans include activities aimed at protecting children from physical and environmental dangers related to the humanitarian situation</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of sectors with response plans.</i>	Programme document review (response plans)	Activities can be at the coordination, actor or community-level. Data should be identified through periodic collection processes, including consultation, assessment and ongoing systematic data collection with national and local actors. It should include the cause (the hazard), circumstances and location of death.
7.2.2. % of targeted communities with a functioning community-level referral system for children affected by injuries or impairments.	80%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted communities with a functioning community-level referral system for children affected by injuries or impairments</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted communities.</i>	Programme document review (service mapping, mapping of referral system); survey questionnaire (such as during an assessment and/or evaluation using mixed methods to understand effectiveness of referral mechanism)	A functional referral system can be measured through quality benchmarks, the inclusion of specific services for children with injuries and impairments in mappings/SOPs or by the number of children with an injury or impairment who are registered by community child protection mechanisms and who receive appropriate referrals.
7.2.3. % of children with new injuries or impairments who received immediate medical care (such as within 24 hours).	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children with new injuries or impairments who received immediate medical care</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children with new injuries or impairments.</i>	Post-service questionnaire; programme document review (referrals, administrative data from programs); IMS data (CPIMS+ or ProGres)	This indicator can be measured with an assessment or survey at the community level in order to capture children who may have been injured or impaired but who may not have reported it to a medical facility. 'Immediate' can be modified in-country. Determine in-country if 'care' is ongoing or provided only one time. Measure each service separately.



Standard 7 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
7.2.4. % of children with new injuries or impairments who needed to be rehabilitated and reported receiving rehabilitation support.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children with new injuries or impairments who needed rehabilitation support and reported receiving it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children with new injuries or impairments who needed rehabilitation support.</i>	Post-service questionnaire; programme document review (referrals, administrative data from programs); IMS data (CPIMS+ or ProGres)	Same note as 7.2.3.
7.2.5. % of children with new injuries or impairments who needed specialized mental health and psychosocial support and received it.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children with new injuries or impairments who needed mental health and psychosocial support and report receiving it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children with new injuries or impairments who needed mental health and psychosocial support.</i>	Post-service questionnaire; programme document review (referrals, administrative data from programs); IMS data (CPIMS+ or ProGres)	Same note as 7.2.3.
7.2.6. % of sectors whose response plans include elements designed to reduce child-related risks.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of sectors whose response plans include elements designed to reduce child-related risks</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of sector response plans.</i>	Programme document review (response plans)	The response plans should take into account sectors working specifically on camp management, shelter, water and sanitation, and food security. The risks for this area of work are exacerbated for children with disabilities.
7.2.7. % children who report satisfaction with the services they received following an injury or impairment.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children who report satisfaction with the services they received following an injury or impairment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children who received services following an injury or impairment.</i>	Post-service questionnaire or client satisfaction survey; survey report	Measure services separately (medical, rehabilitation, MHPSS). Caregivers should report on this indicator in cases where the child cannot report due to age, disability or other factors.



Standard 7 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
7.2.8. # and % of children with unintentional injuries caused by changes in their environment as a result of the humanitarian situation.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children with unintentional injuries caused by changes in their environment as a result of the humanitarian situation</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children. To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it more manageable, specify the location (such as 'in each affected community').</i>	Secondary data (child population statistics); IMS data (CPIMS+ or ProGres)	Identifying causes related to explosive weapons is mandatory under international law. Data collection processes and injury surveillance that identify the cause of injury need to be put in place. To establish a target, firstly identify the population size of children in the geographic location of the humanitarian response. Identify a number or percent of the total population. This number should be low as the aim is to avoid children experiencing unintentional injuries as a result of changes in the environment.
7.2.9. % of adults and children surveyed who can describe ways to mitigate risk and prevent injury caused by the physical dangers that are present.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed adults and children who can describe ways to mitigate risk and prevent injury</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of adults and children surveyed.</i>	Structured or semi-structured interview questionnaire (household survey, school survey, key informant interview); report with findings	Measure adults and children separately. There are various ways to collect data on this indicator (such as through a periodic school survey or surveying children admitted to health facilities).
7.2.10. % children with new permanent physical impairments who report receiving case management services that have supported their recovery.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children with new permanent physical impairments who report that case management services they have received have supported their recovery</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children with new permanent physical impairments receiving case management.</i>	Survey questionnaire facilitated with children with new injuries who are receiving or have received case management services; survey report; client satisfaction survey upon case closure	The impairments are caused by unintentional injuries. Case management services will include referral to medical, rehabilitation or psychosocial support services and follow-up. See Standard 18 for further indicators.
7.2.11. % of schools that have incorporated a risk mitigation/injury prevention strategy into the curriculum.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of schools that have incorporated a risk mitigation/injury prevention strategy into the curriculum</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of schools. To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it more manageable, specify the location (such as 'in each target location').</i>	Programme document review (programme reports); survey questionnaire for survey with school management staff; survey report; school curriculum review report	Measure both formal and informal schools.



Standard 7 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
7.2.12. % of children who demonstrate increased understanding of the physical dangers present in their communities.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children surveyed with demonstrated understanding of the physical dangers present by</i> the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children surveyed.</i>	Pre- and post-training questionnaires; survey questionnaire (school survey or community survey, for instance following an awareness campaign); survey report	Use a survey or pre- and post-training questionnaires to test knowledge.
7.2.13. % of children who demonstrate increased understanding of how to mitigate personal injury.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children surveyed with demonstrated increased understanding of how to mitigate personal injury by</i> the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children surveyed.</i>	Pre- and post-training questionnaires; survey questionnaire (school survey or community survey, for instance following an awareness campaign); survey report	Same note as 7.2.12.
7.2.14. % of children who demonstrate increased knowledge of the services available to support them in the event that they are injured.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children surveyed with demonstrated increased knowledge of services available by</i> the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children surveyed.</i>	Pre- and post-training questionnaires; survey questionnaire (school survey or community survey, for instance following an awareness campaign); survey report	Same note as 7.2.12.
7.2.15. # of community action plans implemented that focus on risk reduction and management relevant to children.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of community action plans implemented that focus on risk reduction and management relevant to children by</i> the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of community action plans relevant to children implemented.</i>	Programme document review (community action plans) and report with findings from review	
7.2.16. % of community-level messaging campaigns that include measures to mitigate the identified physical dangers to children.	90%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of community-level messaging campaigns that include measures to mitigate identified physical dangers to children by</i> the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of community-level messaging campaigns.</i>	Programme document review (awareness/messaging campaign messages or information, education and communication (IEC) materials)	This indicator can be measured across the response, including through campaigns of other sectors or for the child protection response only. A messaging campaign can be included in the Numerator if it includes one measure or many.



Standard 8 Physical and emotional maltreatment

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
8.2.1. # and % of children identified in need of response services for physical and emotional maltreatment who report receiving them.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified in need of response services for physical and emotional maltreatment who reported receiving them</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified in need of response services for physical and emotional maltreatment.</i>	Survey questionnaire or key informant interview with identified children or client satisfaction survey at case follow-up or case closure; IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Adapt this indicator in-country to refer to specific services (health, MHPSS, case management, justice).
8.2.2. % of strategies to prevent and respond to physical and emotional maltreatment incorporated into humanitarian response programming that are based on recent needs assessments.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of strategies to prevent and respond to physical and emotional maltreatment incorporated into humanitarian response programming that are based on recent needs assessment(s)</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of strategies to prevent and respond to physical and emotional maltreatment incorporated into humanitarian response programming.</i> <i>To make this indicator more specific and manageable to report on add at which level the strategies are incorporated (such as the agency level or interagency level)</i>	Programme document review (strategies that include prevention and response to physical and emotional maltreatment, needs assessments within a specific period); report from strategy review or needs assessment report	Determine what constitutes 'recent' in-country (such as 'within the last 3 months').
8.2.3. % of children who have received response services for physical and emotional maltreatment that report satisfaction with the service provision at case follow-up.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children who received response services for physical and emotional maltreatment that report satisfaction with the service provision</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children who received response services for physical and emotional maltreatment.</i>	Survey questionnaire with identified children; client satisfaction survey at case follow-up or case closure; survey report	Adapt this indicator in-country to refer to specific services (health, MHPSS, case management, justice).



Standard 8 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
8.2.4. % of targeted communities with a referral system in place where children report incidents of physical and emotional maltreatment.	90%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted communities with a referral system in place for children to report incidents of physical and emotional maltreatment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted communities.</i>	Programme document review (service mapping, functioning referral mechanism/pathway in place, referrals received)	The referral mechanism should be child-friendly and used by children to report concerns.
8.2.5. % of children and adults surveyed who know where to report cases of physical or emotional maltreatment.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children and adults surveyed who know where to report cases of physical or emotional maltreatment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children and adults surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (such as a household survey or school survey); survey report; pre- and post-training questionnaires	Measure adults and children separately.
8.2.6. % of health and education providers with standard operating procedures to identify, provide first line response, and refer children experiencing or at-risk of physical and emotional maltreatment.	80%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of health and education providers with the appropriate standard operating procedures in place to refer children experiencing or at-risk of physical and emotional maltreatment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of health and education providers. Add a location (such as 'in target communities') to make reporting on this indicator more manageable.</i>	Policy review (standard operating procedures); survey questionnaire for health and education providers; survey report	To be included in this measure, SOPs must specify procedures for identification, response and referral. Measure children experiencing physical or emotional maltreatment and children at-risk separately.
8.2.7. % of child protection case management eligibility criteria that include response actions to physical and emotional maltreatment of children.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection case management eligibility criteria that include response actions to physical and emotional maltreatment of children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of eligibility criteria for child protection case management. The eligibility criteria should be complete. This indicator can be reported on at the individual agency or interagency level.</i>	Programme document review (checklist determining whether case management eligibility criteria includes necessary response actions)	

**Standard 8** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
8.2.8. % of targeted communities with local strategies to prevent physical and emotional maltreatment of children.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted communities with local strategies to prevent physical and emotional maltreatment of children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted communities with local strategies in place. Specify what the strategies refer to (for instance child protection strategies).</i>	Programme document review (strategy against this standard); survey with community members (such as community leaders or members of the child protection committees); consultations with children using a survey questionnaire or participatory approaches; survey report	

Standard 9 Sexual and gender-based violence

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
9.2.1. % of target locations where gender-, age-, disability- and culturally sensitive response services for child survivors are currently operating.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of target locations where gender-, age-, disability- and culturally sensitive response services for child survivors are operating</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of target locations.</i>	Humanitarian response documents (assessment/mapping of services, criteria for service provision); survey with service providers; survey report	Service providers must meet all criteria that were agreed upon in-country to be counted. Criteria may include having response services in place at different levels. Criteria should be determined in accordance to national standards, sector specific standards (such as the CPMS) or inter-agency guidelines (such as Caring for Child Survivors).
9.2.2. % of children and/or their caregivers who have received response services for SGBV who report satisfaction with the service provision.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children and/or caregivers surveyed who received response services for SGBV who report satisfaction with the service provision</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children and/or caregivers surveyed who received response services for SGBV.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey with identified children and/or caregivers); client satisfaction survey; post-service survey questionnaire; survey report	Measure this indicator through a structured interview (survey of identified child or caregivers during follow-up). The service provider who directly provided services to the child survivor must carry it out. Amend this indicator in-country to refer to specific services (health, MHPSS, case management, justice).



Standard 9 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
9.2.3. % of children or caregivers surveyed who demonstrate knowledge of the services available in their communities to support them by project end.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children or caregivers surveyed who demonstrate knowledge of services available in their communities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children or caregivers surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (such as household survey during baseline and endline or final evaluation in target locations)	
9.2.4. % of identified child sexual or gender-based violence survivors who required medical assistance and report receiving it.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child sexual or gender-based violence survivors who required medical assistance and report receiving it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child sexual or gender-based violence survivors who required medical assistance.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey of identified children during case follow-up); post-service survey questionnaire; survey report	Maintain a coordinated approach to collecting data on this indicator so that survivors receiving services are not asked to report or to provide sensitive data more than once. Only direct service providers (such as case management agencies) can collect data according to information sharing protocols.
9.2.5. % of identified child sexual or gender-based violence survivors who needed mental health and psychosocial support and report receiving it.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified child sexual or gender-based violence survivors who needed mental health and psychosocial support and report receiving it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified child sexual or gender-based violence survivors who needed mental health and psychosocial support.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey of identified children during case follow-up); post-service survey questionnaire; survey report	Maintain a coordinated approach to collecting data on this indicator so that survivors receiving services are not asked to report or to provide sensitive data more than once. Only direct service providers (such as case management agencies) can collect data according to information sharing protocols.
9.2.6. % of trained service providers who demonstrate increased knowledge on how to respond to child survivors of sexual and gender-based violence 3 months following training.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of trained service providers who demonstrate increased knowledge on how to respond to child survivors of sexual and gender-based violence 3 months following training</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of trained service providers.</i>	Survey questionnaire (post-training survey); survey report	Services providers include health workers, social workers, law enforcement personnel, etc. The timeframe can be amended in-country.

**Standard 9** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
9.2.7. % of the CBCPMs that demonstrate increased knowledge of SGBV response actions following training on SGBV.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of community-based child protection mechanisms whose members demonstrate increased knowledge of SGBV response actions following training</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of community-based child protection mechanism members trained.</i>	Pre- and post-training questionnaires; training report	
9.2.8. % of children and adults surveyed who can explain where to report cases of sexual and gender-based violence.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children and adults surveyed who can explain where to report cases of sexual and gender-based violence</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children and adults surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (such as household survey at baseline/endline, or final evaluation or following an awareness messaging campaign); pre- and post-training questionnaires; training report	Measure children and adults separately.
9.2.9. % of programmatic strategies to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence incorporated into humanitarian response programming that are based on needs assessments.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of programmatic strategies to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence incorporated into humanitarian response programming that are based on a needs assessment(s)</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of programmatic strategies to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence incorporated into humanitarian response programming that are based on a needs assessment(s).</i>	Programme document review (strategies on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, needs assessments within a specific period)	The protection cluster or child protection coordination group can monitor this indicator. Needs assessments should be recent and relevant.
9.2.10. % of health and social service providers in target community with a policy on patient confidentiality in place.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of health or social service providers in target community with a confidentiality policy in place</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of health and social service providers in target community.</i>	Policy review (confidentiality)	

**Standard 9** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
9.2.11. % of targeted communities with a functioning monitoring and reporting system in place where children in need of support can seek it.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted communities with a functioning monitoring and reporting system in place for children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted communities.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring and reporting system in place, criteria to determine functionality); survey questionnaire during assessment and/or evaluation using mixed methods to understand effectiveness of system; assessment and/or evaluation report(s)	
9.2.12. % of GBV standard operating procedures in place per targeted community to prevent and respond to GBV against children.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted communities with GBV standard operating procedures in place</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted communities.</i>	Policy review (GBV standard operating procedures)	Child protection and GBV actors should work together to identify appropriate services and to develop relevant SOPs. The target can be larger (such as per response location) as long as it is manageable to measure across a greater distance.

Standard 10 Mental health and psychosocial distress

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
10.2.1. % of children and their caregivers who report improvement in their mental health and psychosocial well-being following programme completion.	70%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children or caregivers surveyed who report improvement in their mental health and psychosocial well-being</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children or caregivers surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (final evaluation survey of identified children and caregivers at programme completion); evaluation report	Measure children and caregivers separately. In acute emergencies outcomes for some children and caregivers may worsen due to the deteriorating situation. The provision of MHPSS helps to stabilise their situation and prevent further decline. This indicator refers to interventions across all layers of the pyramid.
10.2.2. % of children identified as needing specialised mental health services who are referred to appropriate services.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified as needing specialised mental health services who are referred to appropriate services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified as needing specialised mental health services.</i>	Programme document review (case management files); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	This indicator only tracks referrals to specialised services as per the key role of child protection actors, not the outcome of those services.

**Standard 10** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
10.2.3. % of children identified as needing focused supports (Level 3 interventions) who report an improvement in their mental health and psychosocial well-being at programme completion.	70%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified as needing focused supports who report an improvement in their mental health and psychosocial well-being</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified as needing focused supports.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey of identified children at programme completion, post-service survey at case follow-up or case closure); survey report	Develop criteria for what 'focused supports' includes in-country.
10.2.4. % of children identified as needing specialised services who report receiving appropriate services.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified as needing specialised services who report receiving appropriate services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified as needing specialised services.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey of identified children, post-service survey at case follow-up); survey report; IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Develop criteria for what constitutes appropriate services in-country. Refer to the pyramid for examples of specialised services. This indicator only tracks referrals to specialised services as per the key role of child protection actors, not the outcome of those services.
10.2.5. % of service providers who report increased confidence in responding to the mental health and psychosocial needs of children and caregivers as a result of programme interventions.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of service providers surveyed who report increased confidence in responding to the mental health and psychosocial needs of children and caregivers</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of service providers surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (final evaluation survey with service-providers or survey with service providers at baseline and endline to compare data); survey report	Service providers include but are not limited to MHPSS actors, health professionals, social workers/caseworkers and teachers.
10.2.6. % of surveyed children or caregivers who report using positive coping mechanisms to support them in addressing their individual mental health and psychosocial needs.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children or caregivers surveyed who report using positive coping mechanisms to support them in addressing their mental health and psychosocial needs</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children or caregivers surveyed.</i>	Survey or key informant interview questionnaire (survey or key informant interview with children or caregivers); survey report	Measure children and caregivers separately. Positive coping mechanisms may include applying skills in stress management, conflict resolution, problem-solving, positive parenting or knowledge of where to seek help or information and resources needed to access care. Assess this indicator by using a survey to ask respondents to specify a coping mechanism and how frequently they use it.
10.2.7. % of surveyed caregivers who report using positive coping mechanisms to support them in addressing the mental health and psychosocial needs of their child.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of caregivers surveyed who report using positive coping mechanisms to support them in addressing the mental health and psychosocial needs of their child</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of caregivers surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey with caregivers); survey report	

**Standard 10** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
10.2.8. % of targeted communities with a functioning referral system for children and caregivers in need of MHPSS services at the community level.	80%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted communities with a functioning referral system for children and caregivers in need of MHPSS services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted communities.</i>	Programme document review (service mapping, mapping of referral system); survey questionnaire (survey during assessment and/or evaluation using mixed methods to understand effectiveness of referral mechanism)	Measure this indicator by mapping SOPs for referrals, service mapping documents, IASC MHPSS Referral Guidance Note and Form, and staff or volunteer knowledge of SOPs.
10.2.9. # and % of national plans and multisectoral strategies that include references to MHPSS for children.	90%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of national plans and multisectoral strategies that include reference to MHPSS for children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of national plans and multisectoral strategies.</i>	Programme document review (national plans and multisectoral strategies)	
10.2.10. % of actors contributing to the MHPSS working group that are local.	50%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of local actors contributing to the MHPSS working group</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of actors contributing to the MHPSS working group.</i>	Administrative data and documentation from MHPSS working group (list of working group members, meeting attendance or meeting minutes)	

Standard 11 Children associated with armed forces or armed groups

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
11.2.1. % of children who remain disengaged from armed forces or armed groups 12 months after completing targeted programmes.	75%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children who remain disengaged from armed forces or armed groups 12 months after programme completion</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children who completed programmes 12 months ago.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports); survey questionnaire (post-programme follow-up survey with children who participated in programme); survey report	The timeframe can be amended but must be long enough to meaningfully measure impact. Define 'targeted programmes' in context.

**Standard 11** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
11.2.2. % of children separated from armed forces or armed groups who were reintegrated into a family environment.	60%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children separated from armed forces or armed groups who were reintegrated into a family environment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children separated from armed forces or armed groups.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, case management files); IMS database (CPIMS+, ProGres)	'Family' refers to biological family or alternative. The target recognises that some children will not reintegrate into a family environment but will reintegrate into a community. Measure each separately. A timeframe can be added to this indicator (such as 'within 3 months').
11.2.3. % of children who were reintegrated into family environment and were still with their families 6 months after placement.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children reintegrated into a family environment who were still with their families 6 months after placement</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children reintegrated into a family environment.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, case management files); IMS database (CPIMS+, ProGres)	This indicator should be measured 6 months after placement. The timeframe can be amended but must be long enough to be a meaningful measure.
11.2.4. % of identified children separated from armed forces or armed groups who receive basic services to support their recovery.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified children separated from armed forces or armed groups who receive basic services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified children separated from armed forces or armed groups.</i>	Programme document review (case management files/referrals); post-service questionnaire at case follow-up	Services can include healthcare, MHPSS and education. Measure each service separately.
11.2.5. % of children receiving basic services after being separated from armed forces or armed groups who report satisfaction with the service provision.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children receiving basic services after separation from an armed force or armed group who report satisfaction with service provision</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children receiving basic services after separation from an armed force or armed group.</i>	Post-service questionnaire or client satisfaction survey questionnaire at case follow-up or case closure	Services can include healthcare, MHPSS and education. Measure each service separately.



Standard 11 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
11.2.6. % of children separated from armed forces or armed groups who receive livelihoods services to support their recovery.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children separated from an armed force or armed group who receive livelihoods services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children separated from an armed force or armed group.</i>	Programme document review (case management files/ referrals; monitoring reports)	Services can include vocational skills training, an income-generating activity. Measure each service separately.
11.2.7. % of grave violation cases related to recruitment and use of girls and boys by armed forces or armed groups reported to national monitoring and reporting mechanisms.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of grave violation cases related to recruitment and use of children by armed forces or armed groups reported to national monitoring and reporting mechanisms</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of grave violation cases related to recruitment and use of children by armed forces or armed groups.</i>	Monitoring reports by agency in charge of receiving/ recording referrals at a national level	
11.2.8. % of reintegration plans that build on existing community systems.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of reintegration plans that build on existing community systems</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of reintegration plans.</i>	Programme document review (reintegration plans, assessment of local systems, checklist of what to include in reintegration plan)	
11.2.9. % of reintegration plans that involve the local private sector in creating opportunities for children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of reintegration plans that involve the local private sector in creating opportunities for children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of reintegration plans.</i>	Programme document review (reintegration plans, checklist of what to include in reintegration plan)	



Standard 11 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
11.2.10. % of school-age children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups who have been enrolled or re-enrolled in school.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of school-age children formerly associated with an armed force or armed group who have been enrolled or re-enrolled in school</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of school-age children formerly associated with an armed force or armed group. 'School' can be modified to 'formal or non-formal educational opportunities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (school enrolment records); programme document review (record of referrals to schools)	
11.2.11. % of surveyed community members in target locations who can describe at least one action to prevent child recruitment and one action to report on child recruitment.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed community members in target locations who can describe at least one action to prevent child recruitment and one action to report on child recruitment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed community members in target locations.</i>	Survey questionnaire (household survey at baseline and endline/ project evaluation, or following awareness campaign messaging); survey report; pre- or post-training questionnaires; training report	Measure prevention and reporting separately.
11.2.12. # and % of existing interim care centres with agreed-upon SOPs in place.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of interim care centres with agree-upon standard operating procedures in place</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of interim care centres. Add a geographic location (such as 'in target locations')</i>	Policy review (standard operating procedures, checklist of policies that need to be in place at interim care centres)	
11.2.13. % of humanitarian workers surveyed who demonstrate a clear understanding of how to identify, report, and respond to cases of child recruitment and use.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of humanitarian workers surveyed who demonstrate understanding of how to identify, report and respond to cases of child recruitment and use</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of humanitarian workers surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey repeated according to the rate of staff turnover); survey report; pre- and post-training questionnaires; training report	Humanitarian workers are counted in the Numerator only if they understand how to identify, report and respond to cases of child recruitment and use. Repeat the survey according to the rate of staff turnover.

**Standard 11** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
11.2.14. Response-wide operational framework in place for the prevention of child recruitment, release and reintegration of children and adolescents formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups and other vulnerable children.	Yes	Output	To report on this indicator determine whether the response-wide operational framework is in place.	Existing operational framework	The framework must be response-wide and agreed-upon by local and international actors.

Standard 12 Child labour

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
12.2.1. % of targeted children at-risk who are successfully protected from child labour through prevention support.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted children at-risk successfully protected from child labour through prevention support</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted children at-risk.</i>	Key informant interview questionnaire or focus group discussion questionnaire (assessment of risk and protective factors at baseline/endline or evaluation); programme document review (evaluation report)	This indicator requires a local definition of child labour risk factors. The Denominator is: children that are identified as at risk. Prevention interventions may include food, cash or livelihoods support, education or child protection. The target of 100% refers to the targeted children who are at risk.
12.2.2. % of children identified in child labour who are removed from it.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified in child labour who are removed from it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified in child labour.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (government records); programme document review (assessment of children identified, child labour monitoring reports to confirm children who have been removed); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	This indicator can be re-worded specifying the type of child labour (such as children who are trafficked or children in hazardous labour). A timeframe can be added to make the indicator time-bound.



Standard 12 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
12.2.3. % of families identified as at-risk that receive prevention support.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of families identified at-risk that receive prevention support</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of families identified at-risk.</i>	Key informant interview questionnaire or focus group discussion questionnaire (assessment of risk and protective factors at baseline/endline or evaluation); programme document review (evaluation report)	This indicator requires a local definition of family-level child labour risk factors. The Denominator is families that are identified as at-risk during assessments or monitoring. Prevention interventions may include food, cash or livelihoods support, education or child protection support.
12.2.4. % of humanitarian sector strategies that include child labour prevention and response actions.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of humanitarian sector strategies that include child labour prevention and response actions</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of humanitarian sector strategies.</i>	Programme document review (humanitarian sector strategies)	Relevant sectors include: education, child protection, food security and livelihoods, and health. Determine targeted sectors in-country.
12.2.5. % of children identified in and/or removed from child labour receiving quality child protection case management services.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified in and/or removed from child labour receiving quality child protection case management services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified and/or removed from child labour in need of case management services.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (government records); child labour monitoring reports; IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres); programme document review (report detailing results of determination of need and if case management services began)	This indicator can be re-worded to specify the type(s) of child labour. 'Quality' refers to child protection case management services provided in line with global and/or local minimum standards or SOPs and that facilitate adequate access to required multisectoral services.
12.2.6. % of children identified in and/or removed from child labour who are enrolled in a quality learning opportunity.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified in and/or removed from child labour enrolled in a quality learning opportunity</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified and/or removed from child labour.</i>	Programme document review (child labour monitoring reports, case management records, registration/enrolment list from learning centre); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Specify learning opportunity (such as formal or non-formal education or vocational training).



Standard 12 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
12.2.7. % of working age children identified in and/or removed from child labour who have a pathway to livelihoods, vocational training or decent work.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of working age children identified in and/or removed from child labour who have access to livelihoods, vocational training or decent work</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of working age children identified in and/or removed from child labour.</i>	Programme document review (assessment of available economic strengthening opportunities); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	This indicator can be re-worded to specify the type(s) of child labour, including the worst forms. It should only be used for older children who have reached the legal minimum working age (age-appropriate). Safe work should be free from hazardous conditions and meet national legal requirements.
12.2.8. % of surveyed adults in affected population who demonstrate increased knowledge on how to prevent and respond to child labour at project end.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed adults who demonstrate increased knowledge on how to prevent and respond to child labour at project end</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed adults at project end.</i>	Survey questionnaire (household survey at baseline and endline or survey following awareness campaign); pre- and post-training questionnaires, training report	A survey can be carried out to measure the impact of awareness campaigns on knowledge levels among children and/or adults. Adapt this indicator to the specific aim of the campaign. The measure of change should be time-bound (such as from the baseline to end). The timeframe can be amended in-country.
12.2.9. % of surveyed service providers who demonstrate increased knowledge on how to identify child labour risks.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed service providers who demonstrate increased knowledge on how to identify child labour risks</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed service providers.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey with service providers during baseline and endline or final evaluation); survey report	A survey can be carried out to measure the impact of awareness campaigns on knowledge levels among service providers. Specify which service providers are targeted (such as local NGOs).
12.2.10. % of children removed from child labour who have not returned to child labour after XX months.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children removed from child labour who have not returned to child labour after XX months</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children removed from child labour after XX months.</i>	Programme document review (child labour monitoring reports, case management files); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Define a timeframe for success in local context.



Standard 12 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
12.2.11. % of adolescents removed from child labour who are engaged in age-appropriate decent work.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of adolescents removed from child labour who are engaged in age-appropriate decent work</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of adolescents removed from child labour.</i>	Programme document review; secondary data if monitoring is completed by government authorities	Age-appropriate decent work is work that is legal for adolescents who have reached the minimum working age and which are carried out in line with national (and international) legislation.
12.2.12. % of unaccompanied and separated children removed from child labour requiring alternative care who access quality interim care.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of unaccompanied and separated children removed from child labour requiring alternative care who access quality interim care</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of unaccompanied and separated children removed from child labour requiring alternative care.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	These indicators are specific to children who were separated from their families due to the humanitarian situation or due to engagement in one of the worst forms of child labour (such as children who are trafficked, children associated with armed forces or groups or children in prostitution).
12.2.13. % of unaccompanied and separated children who are removed from child labour and successfully reunified with their families.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of unaccompanied and separated children removed from child labour and successfully reunified with their families</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of unaccompanied and separated children removed from child labour who want to be reunified.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, case management records)	
12.2.14. % of surveyed children in work who demonstrate increased awareness of occupational hazards and ways to mitigate them (harm reduction strategies).	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed children in work who demonstrate increased awareness of occupational hazards and ways to mitigate them</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed children in work.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey during baseline and endline or final evaluation or following awareness campaign); survey report	A survey can be carried out to measure the impact of harm reduction strategies for children in work. The measure of change should include a baseline and end measurement. Add a timeframe to make it time-bound.



Standard 12 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
12.2.15. % of targeted employers that offer apprenticeships to adolescents in line with national legislation.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted employers that offer apprenticeships to adolescents in line with national legislation</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted employers that offer apprenticeships.</i>	Programme document review (child labour monitoring reports on employer practices, mapping of apprentice programmes in target locations)	National legislation is context-specific and generally requires adolescents to have completed compulsory education and to have reached the legal minimum age for work. Refugee and migrant adolescents could also be included.
12.2.16. % of targeted employers supporting young workers to attend education.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted employers supporting young workers to attend education</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted employers.</i>	Programme document review (child labour monitoring reports on employer practices, mapping of employers in target locations)	Measure vocational training separately from other forms of education.
12.2.17. % of families/ households affected by the humanitarian crisis who are identified as at risk of child labour.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of families/households affected by the humanitarian crisis identified as at risk of child labour</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of families/households affected by the humanitarian crisis.</i>	Survey questionnaire (population-level assessment, assessment of risk and protective factors, criteria for 'at-risk'); administrative data and documentation (government records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres); child labour monitoring report	This indicator requires a local definition of family-level child labour risk factors. To measure this indicator a measurement or estimation of prevalence of these factors at the population level should be undertaken (such as food insecurity, poverty, family separation, etc.).
12.2.18. % of sensitisation campaigns in target communities that include messages on child labour risks and how to mitigate them.	80%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of sensitisation campaigns in target communities that include messages on child labour and how to mitigate them</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of sensitisation campaigns in target communities. These campaigns should be focused on child protection to be included in the measure.</i>	Programme document review (sensitisation campaign messages or sensitisation campaigns related to the protection of children, checklist of what campaign messages should include)	Risks may include child recruitment or child trafficking in the target locations that have resulted from the humanitarian situation. To make the Denominator manageable, limit this indicator to specific target locations as opposed to the entire response.

**Standard 12** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
12.2.19. Policies are in place to allow refugees, displaced persons and migrants to access decent work or other forms of livelihoods.	Yes	Output	To report on this indicator determine whether the appropriate policies are in place.	Policy review; administrative data and documentation (Department of Labour/ existing national legislation)	Specify which policies are to be targeted. 'Policies' are not limited to legislation but can comprise softer mechanisms (such as refugee livelihoods programmes, a moratorium on enforcing labour laws against refugees or work permits).
12.2.20. % of targeted employers that have protocols in place to prevent child labour/WFCL.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted employers with protocols in place to prevent child labour/ WFCL</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted employers.</i>	Programme document review (child labour monitoring reports on employer practices); administrative data and documentation (government data); mapping of employers in target locations	Protocols may include, but are not limited to: minimum working age, workplace free from occupational and safety hazards and a defined limit of working hours for children.
12.2.21. # of children who sustain injury or health problems as a result of child labour per year.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children who sustain injury or health problems as a result child labour per year</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in child labour.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (government records); programme document review (child labour monitoring reports)	This indicator can be re-worded to specify the type(s) of child labour. It will measure reduction of injuries in working children over time.

Standard 13 Unaccompanied and separated children

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
13.2.1. Contextually adapted SOPs are in place that include procedures for UASC.	Yes	Quality	To report on this indicator determine whether contextually adapted SOPs that include procedures for UASC are in place.	Policy review (SOPs)	Refer to supplementary case management forms that reference UASC and family tracing.
13.2.2. % of registered UASC for whom FTR has started within 2 weeks of registration.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of registered UASC for whom FTR has started within 2 weeks of registration</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of registered UASC in need of FTR.</i>	Programme document review (case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Two weeks is the maximum. It may need to be developed sooner depending on the risk level (within 3 days for high, 1 week for medium and 2 weeks for low risk).



Standard 13 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
13.2.3. % of registered UASC who are reunited with their caregiver within 6 months of registration.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of registered UASC who are reunited with their caregiver within 6 months of registration</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of registered UASC who want to be reunified with their caregiver.</i>	Programme document review (case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Modify this indicator to add a timeframe (such as over duration of project).
13.2.4. % of unaccompanied children who access quality interim care within X days of being registered.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of unaccompanied children who access quality interim care within X days of being registered</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of registered unaccompanied children.</i>	Programme document review (case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	The timeframe can be added according to country context. Please see Standard 19 for definition of quality interim care.
13.2.5. A monitoring system is in place at the community level to identify children at risk of separation.	Yes	Quality	To report on this indicator determine whether a monitoring system is in place at the community level to identify children at risk of separation. The monitoring system should be in place in each target community.	Programme document review (monitoring system)	
13.2.6. # and % of surveyed caregivers who report that unnecessary separation was successfully averted due to participation in project activities.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed caregivers who report that unnecessary separation was successfully averted due to participation in project activities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed caregivers who participated in project activities.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey at baseline/endpoint or final evaluation to identify attribution using a counterfactual); programme document review (monitoring system with a record of children/families identified as at risk)	In order to measure this indicator there will need to be a mechanism in place to identify children at risk of separation. Criteria for what constitutes 'at risk' should be developed in-country. Community outreach workers or community-based child protection committees may lead monitoring.
13.2.7. % of children who have received at least one follow-up visit within one month of being reunited with caregiver.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children who received at least one follow-up visit within one month of being reunited with caregiver</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children reunified.</i>	Programme document review (case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Modify this indicator in accordance with protocols on follow-up visits in-country.

**Standard 13** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
13.2.8. % of reunified children who report a sense of safety in their community (in countries of origin or host country) at case follow-up.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of reunified children surveyed who report a sense of safety in their community at case follow-up</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of reunified children surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey with reunified children or key informant interview at case follow-up)	Define what constitutes 'safety' in-country. It may include basic needs being met or being free from violence and exploitation.
13.2.9. % of children requiring a second placement as a result of the initial reunification or placement being unsuccessful.	10%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children requiring a second placement as a result of the initial reunification or placement being unsuccessful</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of reunified children.</i>	Programme document review (case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	

Standard 14 Socioecological approach to child protection programming

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
14.2.1. Humanitarian Response Plan includes targeted strategies for each level of the socio-ecological model.	Yes	Outcome	To report on this indicator determine whether the humanitarian response plan for children protection includes targeted strategies for each level of the socio-ecological model.	Humanitarian response plan, checklist to determine if strategies at each level of the socio-ecological model are incorporated	This indicator should measure each level separately but can report on them jointly.
14.2.2. An analysis of risk and resilience factors that includes different levels of the socio-ecological model is available.	Yes	Outcome	To report on this indicator determine whether an analysis of risk and resilience (or protective) factors that identifies factors at each level of the socio-ecological model is available	Programme document review (analysis report describing identified risk and resilience factors at each level of the socio-ecological framework); desk review report (completed by the child protection coordination group)	The analysis could be part of preparedness or response.

**Standard 14** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
14.2.3. % of programmes that are based on an analysis of the risk and resilience factors at the four levels of the socio-ecological model.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of programmes based on analysis of risk and resilience factors at the levels of the socio-ecological model</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of programmes.</i>	Programme document review (programme design documents, meeting minutes of child protection coordination group meetings, record of child protection programmes updated by the child protection coordination group)	
14.2.4. % of programmes that reference the different levels of the socio-ecological model in their design and implementation.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of programmes that reference the levels of the socio-ecological model in their design and implementation</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of programmes.</i>	Programme document review (programme design documents, meeting minutes of child protection coordination group meetings, record of child protection programmes updated by the child protection coordination group)	To make this indicator more specific and reporting on it manageable, specify the geographic location.

Standard 15 Group activities for child well-being

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
15.2.1. % of target locations where culturally, gender-, age-sensitive group activities are accessible to all children.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of target locations where culturally, gender-, age-sensitive group activities are accessible to all children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of target locations.</i>	Programme document review (mapping of group activities for children in target locations that meet criteria as set out in the indicator)	Define what constitutes 'culturally, gender- and age-sensitive group activities' according to the context. 'All children' includes girl mothers, children with disabilities, children who identify as LGBTQI+ or in child labour, and other children who are hard to reach.
15.2.2. % of children and caregivers surveyed who report an increased sense of safety and well-being due to participation in group activities compared to the beginning of the intervention.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children and caregivers surveyed who report an increased sense of safety and well-being due to participation in group activities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children and caregivers surveyed who participated in group activities.</i>	Survey or key informant interview questionnaire (facilitated at baseline/ endline or final evaluation to determine attribution)	Measure children and caregivers separately. Further define 'safety' and 'well-being' according to the country context and to reduce subjectivity.

**Standard 15** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
15.2.3. % of children who demonstrate an increase in learning as a result of participation in group activities.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children surveyed who demonstrate an increase in learning as a result of participation in group activities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children surveyed who participated in group activities.</i>	Survey or key informant interview questionnaire (facilitated at baseline/ endline or final evaluation to determine attribution); survey questionnaire pre- and post-participation in a group activity	Group activities in which an increase in learning should be measured include those related to non-formal education and life skills. Further specify the skill or type of non-formal education in-country. It can be measured using a pre- and post-test or similar testing method.
15.2.4. % of projects with group activities designed based on the results of a needs assessment.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of projects with group activities designed based on the results of a needs assessment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of projects with group activities. Add a location such as 'projects in target communities' to make reporting on this indicator manageable.</i>	Programme document review (needs assessment report, project design documents such as proposal)	
15.2.5. % of projects with group activities that demonstrate that the views and feedback of children have informed the design of the group activities.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of projects with group activities that demonstrate the views and feedback of children have informed the design</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of projects with group activities.</i>	Programme review document (project design documents, report indicating how views and feedback of children were incorporated into the project design)	
15.2.6. % of surveyed group activities staff who demonstrate an understanding of the code of conduct and child safeguarding policy following induction.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed group activities staff who demonstrate an understanding of the code of conduct and child safeguarding policy following induction</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed group activities staff who have received an induction.</i>	Post-training questionnaire on code of conduct and child safeguarding policy in which staff must pass with a minimum percentage (such as 80%) or staff capacity assessment/report	



Standard 15 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
15.2.7. % of children reporting a concern to a group activities worker or through the feedback and reporting mechanism who report satisfaction with the response provided.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children reporting a concern to a group activities worker or through the feedback and reporting mechanism who report satisfaction with the response provided</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children reporting a concern to a group activities worker or through the feedback and reporting mechanism.</i>	Survey or key informant interview questionnaire; client satisfaction survey questionnaire	Refer to agency guidance related to child safeguarding and child-friendly feedback mechanisms and adapt in-country to ensure mechanisms are safe, appropriate and accessible for all children regardless of age, gender, language, disability and other relevant diversity factors.
15.2.8. % of locations for group activities where child friendly referral and service information is accessible.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of locations for group activities where child friendly referral and service information is accessible</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of locations for group activities.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (service provider records, government records such as a service mapping); programme document review (functioning referral mechanism in place)	
15.2.9. % of physical structures/buildings that meet safety and accessibility criteria for universal design.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of physical structures/buildings that meet safety and accessibility criteria for universal design</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of physical structures/buildings. Physical structures/buildings refer only to those being used for group activities.</i>	Programme document review (mapping of physical structures/buildings used for group activities/mapping report, monitoring reports, criteria for universal design based on checklist)	Determine 'safety and accessibility criteria' in-country using a checklist that includes: safe and secure infrastructure, location cleared of explosive ordnance (EO), child-friendly WASH facilities, clean drinking water, sufficient space, accessibility and inclusive environments (location, disability, gender, language, race, religion, learning environment). A timeframe to meet the target can be added.
15.2.10. % of physical structures/buildings constructed for group activities using locally sourced, sustainable and environmentally friendly products.	To be determined in the country or context	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of physical structures/buildings constructed for group activities using locally sources, sustainable and environmentally friendly products</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of physical structures/buildings constructed for group activities.</i>	Programme document review (physical structures/building design documents, procurement records). Administrative data and documentation collected from colleagues working in shelter and/or logistics or from local authorities	Set a realistic target that takes into account the local context and availability of materials.

**Standard 15** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
15.2.11. % of locations where group activities are held that use pre-existing structures within the community.	To be determined in the country or context	Input	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of locations where group activities are held that use pre-existing structures in the community</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of locations where group activities are held in the community.</i>	Programme document review (mapping of locations where group activities are held using pre-existing structures, mapping report)	Pre-existing structures refers to community centres, youth centres or others that already exist in the community.
15.2.12. % of locations where group activities are held that are accessible to children in host communities as well as children who are refugees, IDP and migrants.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of locations where group activities are held that are accessible to children in host communities and children who are refugees, IDP and migrants</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of locations where group activities are held.</i>	Programme document review (mapping of locations where group activities are held and direct observation report)	Host community may not be present in all contexts.
15.2.13. % of projects with group activities that incorporate a phaseout or transition plan shared with community members, including children.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of projects with group activities that incorporate a phaseout or transition plan with community members, including children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of projects with group activities.</i>	Programme document review (phaseout or transition plan, dissemination plan); programme report	

Standard 16 Strengthening family and caregiving environments

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
16.2.1. % of targeted caregivers who report increased knowledge of caring and protective behaviours towards children under their care following their participation in a family strengthening programme.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted caregivers who report increased knowledge of caring and protective behaviours towards children under their care following participation in a family strengthening programme</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted caregivers who participated in a family strengthening programme. Define 'caring and protective behaviours' in your context</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated at baseline/endline or final evaluation)	Define caring and protective behaviours in context.



Standard 16 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
16.2.2. % of targeted caregivers who report enhanced skills to fulfil their responsibilities towards their children following their participation in a family strengthening programme.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of targeted caregivers who report enhanced skills to fulfil their responsibilities towards their children following their participation in a family strengthening programme</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of targeted caregivers who participated in a family strengthening programme.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated at baseline/endpoint or final evaluation)	Define the specific 'enhanced skills' that will be measured in context. Skills should be directly related to the curriculum of the family strengthening programme provided and may include positive discipline, emotional support, or others.
16.2.3. % of children aged 8-17 who report a positive change in their interactions with their caregivers following their caregiver's participation in a family strengthening programme.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children aged 8-17 surveyed who report a positive change in their interactions with their caregivers following their caregiver's participation in a family strengthening programme</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children aged 8-17 surveyed whose caregivers participated in a family strengthening programme.</i>	Surveyor key informant interview questionnaire (facilitated at baseline/endpoint or final evaluation)	
16.2.4. % of caregivers who report using positive coping skills within the past month following their participation in a family strengthening programme.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of caregivers surveyed who report using positive coping skills within the past month following participation in a family strengthening programme</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of caregivers surveyed who participated in a family strengthening programme. Define 'positive coping skills' in context.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated at baseline/endpoint or final evaluation)	Define positive coping skills in context.
16.2.5. % of caregivers who do not approve of the use of corporal punishment against children following their participation in a family strengthening programme.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of caregivers surveyed who do not approve of the use of corporal punishment against children following participation in a family strengthening programme</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of caregivers surveyed who participated in a family strengthening programme.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated at baseline/endpoint or final evaluation)	



Standard 16 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
16.2.6. % of children aged 8-17 who report feeling safe in their caregiving environment.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children aged 8-17 surveyed who report feeling safe in their caregiving environment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children aged 8-17 surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey with reunified children or key informant interview at case follow-up)	This indicator encompasses all adult household members who have interactions with the children.

Standard 17 Community level approaches

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
17.2.1. % of child protection or multisectoral assessments that document community capacities and limitations to support children's well-being.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection or multisectoral assessments facilitated that document community capacities and limitations to support children's well-being</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child protection or multisectoral assessments completed.</i>	Programme document review (assessment reports with findings)	Include questions aimed at understanding existing mechanisms, networks and individuals who support children's well-being in initial assessments and follow-up context analysis.
17.2.2. % of actions within community action plans or strategies that are planned, led and implemented by the community.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child protection actions within community action plans or strategies that are planned, led and implemented by the community</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child protection actions within community action plans or strategies.</i>	Programme document review (community action plans, monitoring reports, checklist of actions in community action plans completed as per requirements cited in this indicator)	An action could include an awareness-raising activity focused on a specific issue or an identified response that reduces a risk to children.
17.2.3. % of community members who report increased confidence in their ability to prevent and respond to child protection risks.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of community members surveyed who report increased confidence in their ability to prevent and respond to child protection risks</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of community members surveyed. Add a timeframe such as 'at project completion' or 'by the response transition phase'.</i>	Survey questionnaire, survey report	Use a self-reported survey before and after community and external agency partnerships.



Standard 17 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
17.2.4. % of child protection intervention funding across the response that has been disbursed to community-owned actions over the duration of the response.	80%	Input	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>total amount of child protection funding response-wide that is allocated to community-owned actions</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total amount of funding for child protection response-wide.</i>	Programme document review (budgets, financial reports, review of child protection funding allocation)	This indicator measures the objective of strengthening community-led actions through humanitarian support and increased funding. Average the percentage across the entire response.
17.2.5. % of targeted communities where individuals from groups at risk of discrimination report that they are included in community protection mechanisms and that their opinions are valued.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>number of individuals from groups at risk of discrimination per each targeted community surveyed that report that they are included in community protection mechanisms and that their opinions are valued</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total number of individuals from groups at risk of discrimination in each targeted community surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (periodic survey or survey at baseline/endline using a purposive sampling procedure); survey report	Groups at risk of discrimination include, but are not limited to: children with disabilities, young children and LGBTQI+. Measure each group separately. Data from these different at-risk groups could be collected through a periodic survey with a representative sample or through small, purposive samples of the easiest-to-reach representatives of these different at-risk groups. Being 'included in' community protection mechanisms and 'opinions being valued' should be measured separately but can be reported on jointly.
17.2.6. % of surveyed girls, boys, women and men who feel that protection concerns they report through community mechanisms receive an appropriate response.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>number of surveyed girls, boys, women and men who feel that protection concerns they reported through community mechanisms received an appropriate response</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total number of girls, boys, women and men who reported a child protection concern to through the community mechanism.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated with individuals who reported a concern); client satisfaction survey; survey report	Measure each group separately.



Standard 18 Case management

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
18.2.1. % of caseworkers trained and supervised in CPCM who demonstrate improvement in knowledge and competence in applying the CM process.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing NUMERATOR: <i>number of caseworkers trained and supervised in CPCM who demonstrate improvement in knowledge and competence in applying the CM process</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of caseworkers trained and supervised in CPCM.</i>	Pre- and post-questionnaires related to training or post-training follow-up survey questionnaire, survey report; HR files such as performance evaluations	Refer to Caseworker Capacity Assessment Tool in the Caseworker Coaching and Supervision Package. All caseworkers should be supervised. Include only caseworkers that are trained and supervised in the measure.
18.2.2. % of children and caregivers who report satisfaction with direct services received and the response actions taken through the CM process.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children and caregivers surveyed who report satisfaction with direct services received and the response actions taken through the CM process</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children and caregivers who received CM services or response actions surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated at case closure or case follow-up); post-service questionnaire or client satisfaction survey questionnaire; survey report	Measure children and caregivers separately.
18.2.3. % of children and caregivers who report an increase to their well-being as a result of their urgent child protection needs/risks being addressed through the CM process.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children and caregivers surveyed who report an increase to their well-being as a result of their urgent child protection needs being addressed through the CM process</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children and caregivers surveyed who received CM.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated at case closure or case follow-up); client satisfaction survey questionnaire; survey report	Measure children and caregivers separately.
18.2.4. # and % of appropriate referrals of children to CPCM services that are made by community members in target locations.	80%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of referrals of children to CPCM services made by community members in target locations</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of referrals of children to CPCM services made in target locations.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, record of referrals made)	'Appropriate' refers to the need of the child and/or caregiver aligning with the services to which they are referred.

**Standard 18** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
18.2.5. # and % of appropriate referrals of children made by CPCM staff to other sectors.	80%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of referrals of children made by CPCM staff to other sectors</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of referrals made by CPCM staff.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, record of referrals made, individual case files)	'Appropriate' refers to the need of the child and/or caregiver aligning with the services to which they are referred.

Standard 19 Alternative care

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
19.2.1. % of children in interim alternative care who are placed in a family or caregiving environment within 30 days of placement.	70%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in interim alternative care who are placed in a family or caregiving environment within 30 days of placement</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in interim alternative care.</i>	Programme document review (case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	
19.2.2. % staff trained on alternative care.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of staff trained on alternative care</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of staff trained in child protection.</i>	Programme document review (training records/report, training attendance sheet)	
19.2.3. % of children in alternative care that have an agreed-upon case plan prior to placement.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in alternative care that have an agreed-upon case plan prior to placement</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in alternative care that received a placement.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, individual case files)	Collect consent/assent at the time of registration by children and caregivers.
19.2.4. # of identified foster caregivers/mentors trained and provided with supervision support.	100%	Output	To report on this indicator determine the total number of identified foster caregivers/mentor who are trained and have received supervision support.	Programme document review (training records, training report, registry of trained foster caregivers/mentors including which ones are receiving supervision support)	

**Standard 19** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
19.2.5. # and % of residential care facilities that meet minimum standards of care.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of residential care facilities that meet the minimum standards of care</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of residential care facilities.</i>	Quality assessment of residential care facilities and assessment report, direct observation by caseworkers and report)	All other facilities should be closed or supported to meet minimum standards of care. It is important to engage in advocacy to close or to meet minimum standards of care.

Standard 20 Justice for children

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
20.2.1. % of children in contact with the justice system who report child-friendly access to legal support since the start of the emergency.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in contact with the justice system who report child-friendly access to legal support since the start of the emergency</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in contact with the justice system since the start of the emergency.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated with children in caseload on a periodic basis); client satisfaction survey; survey report	Define 'contact with the justice system' and 'child-friendly' and include at a minimum gender-, age- and disability-friendly. 'Since the start of the emergency' can be modified in-country according to the context and resources available for measurement. Source of verification: Structured interview (periodic survey or assessment of children in caseload), programme document review (monitoring report).
20.2.2. % of children in contact with the justice system who report satisfaction with the judicial proceedings they have undergone on a periodic basis.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in contact with the justice system who report satisfaction with the judicial proceedings</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in contact with the justice system. Add a timeframe to this indicator such as 'since the start of the emergency'.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated with children in caseload on a periodic basis); client satisfaction survey; survey report	'Satisfaction' refers to having been treated fairly and with respect to their age and specific needs.

**Standard 20** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
20.2.3. % of institutions surveyed that indicate increased numbers of children detained since the start of the emergency.	0	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of institutions surveyed that indicate increased numbers of children detained since the start of the emergency</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of institutions surveyed.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (government records of institutions); survey questionnaire (facilitated with staff at identified institutions during the assessment or baseline; programme document review (monitoring report)	Collect this information during the baseline. These are institutions where children are deprived of their liberty. 'Deprivation of liberty' means any form of detention, imprisonment or placement of a person in a public or private custodial setting where that person is not permitted to leave at will as indicated by order of a judicial, administrative or other public authority (Havana Rules, 1990). If the target is amended in-country it should have the lowest number possible.
20.2.4. % of detention centres that grant access to child protection actors.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of detention centres that grant access to child protection actors</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of detention centres.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (government records of detention centres); programme document review (monitoring report)	Further define 'regular access' (such as bi-monthly, monthly, quarterly). Determine what is meant by 'centres' in-country in accordance with the accessibility.
20.2.5. % of national security, defence and intelligence actors with publicly available standard operating procedures for child-friendly and non-discriminatory conduct.	90%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of national security, defence and intelligence actors with publicly available standard operating procedures for child-friendly and non-discriminatory conduct</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of national security, defence and intelligence actors.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (publicly available standard operating procedures)	Define 'child-friendly', 'disability inclusive/accessible', 'gender-sensitive' conduct according to the local context and legislation. 'Actors' refers to institutions and agencies.
20.2.6. % of child victims or witnesses who benefit from protective services.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child victims or witnesses who benefit from protective services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child victims or witnesses.</i>	Client satisfaction survey questionnaire or post-service questionnaire (facilitated with identified child victims or witnesses)	This indicator provides baseline information and can be collected at the courts or from the police. It refers to services that are issued by the courts. Determine the timeframe by which to measure this indicator in-country (such as at the start of an onset emergency or an inter-agency agreed-upon date in the case of a protracted crisis 'the previous three months'). Protective services are provided where there is reason to believe a child has been abused or neglected or is otherwise in need of protection.

**Standard 20** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
20.2.7. % of migrant children, including refugees, asylum seekers and unaccompanied or separated minors, who receive protective services following contact with the justice system.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of migrant children who receive protective services following contact with the justice system</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of migrant children who have contact with the justice system.</i>	Programme document review (record of referrals, case management files); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	The justice system is understood to include the courts, security forces, prosecutions offices, prisons, detention or correction facilities and legal services. Other related systems include social welfare, security forces, military, intelligence services, border control and immigration.
20.2.8. # of detained children who are deported.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	To report on this indicator determine the total number of children who are deported.	Administrative data and documentation (court records, or reports from human rights agencies if available); programme document review (monitoring reports of detention facilities); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	These are children who are deported in relation to the humanitarian situation (such as migrant children or children associated with armed forces or armed groups).
20.2.9. % of children in contact with the law who are successfully diverted from the formal justice system through non-custodial measures.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in contact with the law who are diverted from the formal justice system through non-custodial measures</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in contact with the law.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (court records or other public records if available); programme document review (monitoring reports, case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Types of non-custodial sentence include but are not limited to: a fine, probation order or community service order (or a combination of both), conditional or absolute discharge. Agencies to report only when data sources are available. Determine the reason the child is in contact with the law. Non-custodial measures are a good alternative for minor offences, but not for more serious crimes (such as those of a sexual nature).
20.2.10. % of children in contact with the law who receive support from an interdisciplinary team.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in contact with the law who receive support from an interdisciplinary team</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in contact with the law.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (court records or other public records if available); programme document review (monitoring reports, case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	An interdisciplinary team is composed of a group of experts from different fields who share a common goal. It may include staff from different sectors and agencies or government. Only include child re-offenders or children who have committed serious crimes in this indicator. This indicator can be reported on by the child in a survey or by an agency representative.



Standard 20 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
20.2.11. % of children in detention who are placed in child-specific and gender-specific facilities.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in detention who are placed in child-specific and gender-specific facilities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in detention.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (court records or other public records if available); programme document review (monitoring reports of detention facilities)	This indicator measures how many children are placed only with other children, not with adults, as well as in facilities specific to their gender. Measure child-specific and gender-specific separately. Detention facility refers to any location in which inmates are forcibly confined and denied a variety of their freedoms under the authority of the state as a form of punishment following conviction of a crime (such as in a jail or prison).
20.2.12. % of detention facilities with 1:1 placement/child ratio.	90%	Outcome	This indicator can be calculated by determining the number of detention facilities with a 1:1 placement/child ratio by the total number of identified detention facilities in each target location.	Administrative data and documentation (court records or other public records if available, government records of detention facilities); programme document review (mapping of detention facilities in target locations, direct observation of detention facilities, monitoring reports of detention facilities)	This indicator will identify whether or not there is overcrowding. Detention ratio refers to the maximum number of individuals the facility was built to withhold compared to the total actual number of individuals detained in the facility at any given time.
20.2.13. # and % of children who are sent to a detention centre in a geographic location different from that where their family lives.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children who are sent to a detention centre in a geographic location different from that where their family lives</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in detention centres.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (court records or other public records if available); programme document review (monitoring reports of detention facilities)	This indicator is specific to children who are relocated, separating them from their family. It can be documented through monitoring visits or by a caseworker assigned to the case.

**Standard 20** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
20.2.14. % of children arrested due to alleged involvement in conflict-related activities.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children arrested due to alleged involvement in conflict-related activities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children arrested.</i> <i>This indicator can also be reported as a total number of children arrested due to alleged involvement in conflict-related activities.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (court records or other public records if available); programme document review (monitoring reports of detention facilities, case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	Using these indicators and determining their targets and timeframe will depend on the country context. 'Successfully' refers to having access to and receiving services. The 6 grave violations of the UN Security Council Resolution 1612 can be used as a reference to determine what constitutes involvement in conflict-related activities. Define 'direct action' in-country.
20.2.15. % of reports of violence against children that receive direct action from law enforcement.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of reports of violence against children that receive direct action from law enforcement</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of reports of violence against children.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (police reports related to violence against children); programme document review (referrals made to caseworkers, record of total number of calls made to child hotline services related to violence against children, monitoring reports); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	
20.2.16. % of children identified as victims of sexual exploitation who are successfully referred to health or psychosocial services.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified as victims of sexual exploitation who are successfully referred to health or psychosocial services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified as victims of sexual exploitation.</i>	Programme document review (case management files); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	
20.2.17. % of children identified as using illicit substances who are successfully referred to health or psychosocial services.	To be determined in country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children identified as using illicit substances who are successfully referred to health or psychosocial services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children identified as using illicit substances.</i>	Programme document review (case management files); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	



Standard 20 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
20.2.18. % of children in detention who report having had at least one visit with family members within the last 3 months.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in detention surveyed who report having had at least one visit with family members within the last 3 months</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in detention surveyed.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports, case management files); survey questionnaire at case follow-up	The benchmark for the number of visits and timeframe can be amended in-country.
20.2.19. % of detention facilities that provide minimum basic services to children.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified detention facilities that provide minimum basic services to children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified detention centres.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (government records of detention facilities); direct observation by caseworkers, monitoring reports	Determine 'basic services' in-country. They may include access to clean water, at least one meal per day, health services, outdoor leisure time, education or parental visits.
20.2.20. # of children in detention/100,000 children in country.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	To report on this indicator determine the total (or estimated) number of children in detention per population of 100,000 children.	Administrative data and documentation (government records of detention centres, case records)	This indicator will be collected as baseline information and should be monitored regularly to determine an increase in the number as a result of the humanitarian situation. It can be made specific to age, gender, nationality or other factors.
20.2.21. Average duration of detention of children in the last three months.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	To report on this indicator firstly determine the total (or estimated) number of cases of children in detention and the duration each case has stayed in detention over a three month period. The average duration can be calculated as a sum of the total number of days each child spends in detention in a 90 day period divided by the total number of children in detention.	Administrative data and documentation (records of children in detention); case management files; IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	This information can be collected from detention centres at the start of an emergency and monitored over time. Disaggregate by pre-sentence and sentenced.
20.2.22. # of current national laws and policies that prohibit the detention of child asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors or migrant children in connection with their immigration status.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	To report on this indicator determine the number of national laws and policies in place and enacted that prohibit the detention of child asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors or migrant children in connection with their immigration status.	Policy review (legislation and policies in place and enforced)	Review existence of national laws and policies for all of these groups of children separately. A separate indicator can be added in-country to measure whether the existing laws and policies are applied.



Standard 21 Food security and child protection

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
21.2.1. % of food security programmes in target location that include an integrated approach to child protection.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of food security programmes in target location that include an integrated approach to child protection</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of food security programmes in target location.</i>	Programme document review (meeting minutes between child protection coordination group and food security coordination group, work plan with ongoing food security projects updated by food security coordination mechanism, monitoring and evaluation framework, or food security standard operating procedures)	'Integrated approach' refers to child protection programming interventions that are integrated into the design of food security programmes to promote the well-being and protection of children.
21.2.2. % of surveyed unaccompanied and separated children that report provision of food security assistance.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed unaccompanied and separated children that report provision of food security assistance</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of unaccompanied and separated children surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire, survey report	Includes street children and child-headed households.
21.2.3. % of surveyed food security staff who can describe the referral procedure for child protection concerns.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed food security staff who can describe the referral procedure for child protection concerns</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of food security staff surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey at predetermined points in time, survey report); pre- and post-training questionnaires or post-training follow-up survey	Clearly define the key elements and steps of the referral procedure that can be used to rate the responses and qualify them for consistent reporting (such as case identification, completion of the referral form, follow-up and feedback on the referrals)
21.2.4. % of surveyed food insecure households that report receiving assistance from food security organisations following referral by child protection staff.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed food insecure households that report receiving assistance from food security organisations following referral by child protection staff</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed food insecure households referred by child protection staff to food security organisations.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey at predetermined points in time with households identified as food insecure, survey report)	Food assistance may be consumption support in terms of cash, in-kind food rations, provision of agricultural inputs and advisory services.



Standard 21 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
21.2.5. % of food security programmes that include a child-focused risk mitigation strategy.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified food security programmes that include a child-focused risk mitigation strategy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified food security programmes.</i>	Programme document review (food security programme design documents/ proposals, checklist of criteria for programmes that is updated by the food security coordination mechanism)	Risk mitigation strategies should include risks specific to sex/gender, age and disability.
21.2.6. # and % of identified child protection cases referred by food security staff to child protection case management staff.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified child protection cases by food security staff to child protection case management staff</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified child protection cases.</i>	Programme document review (referral monitoring tool or referral documentation); IMS (CPIMS+, ProGres)	
21.2.7. % of food security programmes that engage in outreach activities to reach households with children or caregivers with disabilities.	80%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified food security programmes that engage in outreach activities to reach households with children or caregivers with disabilities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified food security programmes.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (monitoring reports provided by food security coordination mechanism)	Includes individuals with limited mobility or those who have difficulty in reaching distribution sites.
21.2.8. # and % of food security assessments that include questions specific to child protection.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of food security assessments that include questions specific to child protection</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of food security assessments.</i>	Programme document review (multi-sector, joint or other sector assessment questionnaires or assessment reports)	
21.2.9. % of food security agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of food security agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of food security agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by food security coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	Includes both local and international organisations.

**Standard 21** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
21.2.10. % of food security agencies that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of food security agencies that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of food security agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by food security coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place; training reports	

Standard 22 Livelihoods and child protection

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
22.2.1. % of children living in child-headed households or caregivers of children living in vulnerable situations surveyed who report earning a stable income after receiving livelihoods support.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children living in child-headed households or caregivers of children living in vulnerable situations surveyed who report earning a stable income after receiving livelihoods support</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children living in child-headed households or caregivers of children living in vulnerable situations who received livelihoods support surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated at baseline/ endline or final evaluation); survey report	Define what constitutes 'vulnerable' situations in context. It may include children with elderly or ill caregivers or children released from armed forces or armed groups. A timeframe can be added to monitor this indicator (such as over 3, 6 and 12 months). Children living in child-headed households and caregivers of children living in vulnerable situations should be measured separately.
22.2.2. % of households referred for livelihoods support that report a reduction in the use of risky or harmful coping mechanisms or an improved Reduced Coping Strategy Index (RCSI) score.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of households referred for livelihoods support that report a reduction in the use of risky or harmful coping mechanisms or an improved RCSI score</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of households referred for livelihoods support.</i>	Programme document review (comparative analysis of RCSI score at baseline and endline or at different points in time); survey questionnaire (survey with caregivers from referred households); survey report	The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) and Reduced Coping Strategy Index are food security measurement tools of household food insecurity. The score can be interpreted as the likelihood that the household will make choices that are harmful to children when trying to meet their food needs. The use of the CSI for child protection purposes should be carried out jointly with the Food Security sector colleagues as part of an integrated approach and joint analysis between both sectors. For more information the CSI please visit: https://resources.vam.wfp.org/node/6 for a tutorial.



Standard 22 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
22.2.3. % of livelihoods projects where child safety, well-being and inclusion are reflected in the project design and monitoring and evaluation framework.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified livelihoods projects where child safety, well-being and inclusion are reflected in the project design and M&E framework</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified livelihoods projects.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (checklist of criteria completed by livelihoods coordination group or review of project design documents and M&E frameworks)	
22.2.4. % of livelihoods projects that monitor and mitigate risks related to unintended harmful consequences of project activities through safety mapping exercises and consultations with participants.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified livelihoods projects that monitor and mitigate risks related to unintended harmful consequences of project activities through safety mapping exercises and consultations with participants</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified livelihoods projects.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (monitoring reports shared by livelihoods coordination mechanism, organization risk matrix)	Report on this indicator at both the output and outcome levels. It measures capacity to identify potential negative unintended changes, serving to alert implementing agencies (both internally and through coordination mechanisms).
22.2.5. % of caregivers surveyed who are able to pay for their children's schooling without external assistance in the past 3 months.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of caregivers surveyed who are able to pay for their children's schooling without external assistance in the past 3 months after receiving livelihoods support</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed caregivers who have received livelihoods support.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey of caregivers after a determined number of months, survey report)	Measure this indicator after receiving a form of livelihoods support.
22.2.6. % of caregivers or children who report that migration has been averted due to participation in livelihoods activities.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of caregivers or children surveyed who report that migration has been averted due to participation in livelihoods activities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of caregivers or children who participated in livelihoods activities surveyed. Measure children and caregivers separately.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated with caregivers/ children after a determined number of months or following participation in livelihoods activities, assessment report); secondary data analysis report (data from IOM's displacement tracking matrix in target locations or other population monitoring data)	Measure caregivers and children separately.



Standard 22 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
22.2.7. % of adolescents who have completed a vocational skills training who secure an apprenticeship or employment within 3 months following the programme.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of adolescents who have completed a vocational skills training who secure an apprenticeship or employment within 3 months following the programme</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of adolescents who have completed a vocational skills training programme.</i>	Survey questionnaire (post-training survey with adolescents facilitated 3 months following their completion in the programme, survey report)	
22.2.8. % of surveyed adolescents engaged in livelihoods activities who demonstrate knowledge of where to report safety concerns related to the livelihoods activities.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed adolescents engaged in livelihoods activities who demonstrate knowledge of where to report safety concerns related to the livelihoods activities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of adolescents engaged in livelihoods activities surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey following participation in livelihoods activities or after a determined period of time); survey report	A checklist of safety concerns related to livelihood concerns should be developed to report on this indicator.
22.2.9. % of households with members with disabilities who receive livelihoods support who report earning a stable income over the past 3, 6 or 12 months.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of households with members with disabilities who received livelihoods support who report earning a stable income over the past 3, 6 or 12 months</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of households with members with disabilities who received livelihoods support in the past 3, 6 or 12 months.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey with caregivers facilitated 3, 6 and 12 months after receiving livelihoods support, survey report); programme document review (monitoring reports)	



Standard 22 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
22.2.10. % of livelihoods projects that are adolescent-friendly.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of livelihoods projects that are adolescent-friendly</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of livelihoods projects. Add a location to this indicator such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation provided by livelihoods coordination mechanism (checklist of what constitutes child-friendly, project design documents, work plan of livelihoods projects as updated by the livelihoods coordination mechanism); Survey questionnaire (survey with adolescents to determine if their views and inputs are included in project design)	'Adolescent-friendly' refers to projects that have included the views and inputs of children related to safety, interest areas, schedules and appropriateness into the project design.
22.2.11. % of livelihoods programmes that include a child-focused risk assessment.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified livelihoods programmes that include a child-focused risk assessment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified livelihoods programmes.</i>	Programme document review (livelihoods programme design documents/ proposals, checklist of criteria for programmes updated by the livelihoods coordination mechanism)	Define the child focused risk mitigation assessment.
22.2.12. % of livelihoods programmes that include a child-focused risk mitigation strategy.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of livelihoods programmes that include a child-focused risk mitigation strategy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of livelihoods programmes. Add a location to this indicator such as 'in targeted communities'.</i>	Programme document review (livelihoods programme design documents/ proposals, checklist of criteria for programmes updated by the livelihoods coordination mechanism)	Define the child focused risk mitigation strategy.
22.2.13. % of livelihoods-focused agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of livelihoods-focused agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of livelihoods-focused agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by livelihoods coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	Includes both local and international organisations.

**Standard 22** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
22.2.14. % of referrals of children to appropriate services that are made by livelihoods staff.	To be determined in the country or context	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of referrals of children to appropriate services made by livelihoods staff</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of referrals of children made to appropriate services.</i>	Programme document review (referral monitoring tool or referral documentation); IMS (CPIMS+, ProGres)	

Standard 23 Education and child protection

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
23.2.1. % of non-formal or formal learning centres surveyed in target location that meet 100% of agreed-upon safety criteria and universal design standards.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of formal or non-formal learning centres surveyed in target location that meet 100% of agreed-upon safety criteria and universal design standards</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of formal and non-formal learning centres surveyed in target location.</i>	Programme document review (monitoring reports based on checklist, survey report); administrative data and documentation provided by education cluster	'Safety criteria' should be determined in-country using a checklist that includes: safe and secure infrastructure, location cleared of explosive ordnance (EO), appropriate facilities, sufficient space, accessibility (both in and around the learning centre), and inclusive environments (in terms of location, gender, language, race, religion, learning environment). See glossary for definition of universal design standards. A timeframe to meet the target can be added according to context. Formal and non-formal learning centers should be measured separately.
23.2.2. % of education staff who demonstrate knowledge of participatory, inclusive, positive discipline and gender-sensitive approaches.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of education staff surveyed who demonstrate knowledge of participatory, inclusive, positive discipline and gender-sensitive approaches</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of education staff surveyed.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated with education actors at baseline/endline, programme evaluation, survey report); pre- and post-training questionnaires, training report	Appropriate approaches should align with both child protection and education minimum standards and be adapted in-country.



Standard 23 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
23.2.3. # and % of safe and ethical referrals of children to child protection services made by education workers.	To be determined in the county or context	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of safe and ethical referrals of children to child protection services made by education workers</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of referrals of children made to child protection services.</i>	Programme document review (referral monitoring tool or referral documentation); IMS (CPIMS+, ProGres)	'Safe and ethical referrals' refers to following humanitarian principles and principles of best interests of the child, confidentiality, respect and safety.
23.2.4. # and % of formal and non-formal learning centres that are accessible to children with disabilities.	80%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of formal and non-formal learning centres accessible to children with disabilities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of formal and non-formal learning centres. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Programme document review (assessment of formal and non-formal learning centres carried out jointly with education actors); direct observation report	Accessibility should consider: 1) physical structures in line with universal design, 2) educational information and materials, and 3) teachers' skills and resources.
23.2.5. % of identified school-aged children in target location regularly attending school or other centres of learning.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified school-aged children in target location regularly attending school or other centres of learning</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified school-aged children in target location.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (school records such as enrolment lists if available, census data to determine estimated population of school-aged children, monitoring reports from education actors)	Define 'regularly' according to the country context (such as at least 4 times per week). The Denominator is: all school-age children up to the age of 18. In some countries, education is not mandatory for children in a secondary level (such as 15 and above) which should also be taken into consideration when reporting on this indicator.
23.2.6. % of educational facilities with a child-friendly, safe and confidential feedback and reporting mechanism in place.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of educational facilities with a child-friendly, safe and confidential feedback and reporting mechanism in place</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of educational facilities. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (reports from education cluster)	Refer to global guidance related to child safeguarding and community-based, child-friendly feedback mechanisms, and adapt in-country to ensure mechanisms are safe, appropriate, and accessible for all children, regardless of age, gender, language or disability.

**Standard 23** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
23.2.7. % of children reporting a concern to an education worker or through the educational facility's feedback and reporting mechanism who report satisfaction with the response.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children reporting a concern to an education worker or through the educational facility's feedback and reporting mechanism who report satisfaction with the response</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children who reported a concern.</i>	Client satisfaction survey carried out jointly with child protection and education actors, survey report	Develop a safe and appropriate mechanism to gain feedback from children regarding their satisfaction with how their concern was handled.
23.2.8. % of formal and non-formal learning centres previously identified as unsafe according to safety criteria that are upgraded to meet safety requirements.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of formal and non-formal learning centres previously identified as unsafe that are upgraded to meet safety requirements</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of formal and non-formal learning centres identified as unsafe according to safety criteria.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (service mapping and record of learning centres meeting criteria, service mapping report provided by education actors or education cluster)	Centres can include ones that were damaged or destroyed or moved to other locations due to danger.
23.2.9. % of identified formal and non-formal education facilities in target location being used as temporary shelters by community members/ displaced population.	0	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified formal and non-formal education facilities in target location being used as temporary shelters by community members/displaced population</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified formal and non-formal education facilities in target location.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (government or other public data on number of education facilities); monitoring reports provided by education actors or education cluster	
23.2.10. % of education workers trained on the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) who demonstrate awareness of how to report attacks on education facilities or use of facilities by military or armed groups.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of education workers trained on MRM who demonstrate awareness of how to report attacks on education facilities or use of facilities by military or armed groups</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of education workers trained on MRM.</i>	Pre- and post-training questionnaires, training report	

**Standard 23** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
23.2.11. % of education personnel trained on the identification of protection concerns, signs of psychosocial distress and the appropriate referral pathways.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of education personnel trained on identification of protection concerns, signs of psychosocial distress and appropriate referral pathways</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of education personnel trained.</i>	Programme document review (training attendance/ registration); pre- and post-training questionnaires, training report	Protection referral pathways include both child protection and gender-based violence referral pathways (if different). The referral pathway includes the different service providers and the services they provide.
23.2.12. % of active-duty education personnel that have signed the code of conduct at their respective learning centre.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of learning centres that require all active-duty education personnel to sign a code of conduct</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of learning centres. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (records of number of learning centres, report provided by education actors or education cluster, policy review of code of conduct)	The code of conduct should address child safeguarding, sexual exploitation and abuse, corporal punishment and other forms of cruel and degrading punishment.

Standard 24 Health and child protection

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
24.2.1. # and % of healthcare workers in target location trained on identification of children affected by maltreatment.	80%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified healthcare workers in the target location trained on identification of children affected by maltreatment</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified (or estimated) healthcare workers in target location.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (government public healthcare records on number of healthcare workers); programme document review (training report, training attendance records); survey questionnaire with members of health cluster/ coordination mechanism	Training should include physical, psychological and emotional signs of abuse, neglect, exploitation or violence. A timeframe should also be added in-country ('within one month of hire').
24.2.2. % of births per health facility that are officially registered.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of births per health facility that are officially registered</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of births per health facility. Add a timeframe such as 'annually'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (birth records, birth registration records shared by health facilities)	



Standard 24 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
24.2.3. # and % of healthcare facilities in target location providing child-friendly services.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of healthcare facilities in target location providing child-friendly services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of healthcare facilities in target location.</i>	Programme document review (checklist of what constitutes child-friendly services used during service mapping exercise for instance at baseline/endline). Determine if all criteria for what constitutes child-friendly must be met	A checklist of services considered child-friendly should be developed when mapping facilities.
24.2.4. % of health facilities in target locations that report having a direct link to birth registration facilities/ authorities.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of health facilities in target locations that report a direct link to birth registration/authorities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of health facilities in target locations.</i>	Programme document review (registry of birth registration facilities/authorities, checklist used during service mapping exercise to confirm link for instance at baseline/endline); administrative data and documentation provided by health cluster/ coordination mechanism	
24.2.5. # and % of surveyed healthcare staff who are able to articulate actions to prevent family separation.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed healthcare staff who are able to articulate actions to prevent family separation</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed healthcare staff.</i>	Survey questionnaire (facilitated with healthcare staff at baseline/endline or final evaluation, survey report); pre- and post-training questionnaires following a child protection training with healthcare actors	Such as during an emergency medical evacuation.
24.2.6. # and % of healthcare facilities in target locations that offer rehabilitation and ortho-prosthetic services to child survivors of explosive ordinance and other physical dangers.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of healthcare facilities in target locations that offer rehabilitation and ortho-prosthetic services to child survivors of explosive ordinance and other physical dangers</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of healthcare facilities in target locations.</i>	Programme document review (checklist used during service mapping exercise); administrative data and documentation provided by health cluster/ coordination mechanism	Determine target in-country.

**Standard 24** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
24.2.7. # and % of healthcare assessments that include questions specific to child protection.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of healthcare assessments facilitated that include questions specific to child protection</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of healthcare assessments facilitated.</i>	Programme document review (multi-sector, joint or other sector assessment questionnaires); assessment report provided by health cluster/coordination mechanism	
24.2.8. % of healthcare facilities that have adopted a child safeguarding policy.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of healthcare facilities that have adopted a child safeguarding policy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of healthcare facilities.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by health cluster/coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	Includes both local and international organisations.
24.2.9. % of healthcare facilities that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of healthcare facilities that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of healthcare facilities.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by health cluster/coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	

Standard 25 Nutrition and child protection

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
25.2.1. % of identified health facilities and nutritional feeding centres that accept referrals of children in need of services.	80%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified health facilities and nutritional feeding centres that accept referrals of children in need of services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified health facilities and nutritional feeding centres.</i>	Programme document review (service mapping in target locations); administrative data about health and nutritional feeding centers and documentation from nutrition or health cluster/coordination mechanism	Identify the facilities through a service mapping exercise and monitor them. These are facilities that meet quality standards as identified by child protection staff. Specify 'children in need of services' in-country (such as infants in need of lactation services or services for malnourished children).



Standard 25 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
25.2.2. % of supplementary or therapeutic feeding centres with at least one focal point trained in child protection.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified supplementary or therapeutic feeding centres with at least one focal point trained in child protection</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of supplementary or therapeutic feeding centres identified.</i>	Programme document review (service mapping and checklist to confirm trained focal point, training records of participants in child protection training); administrative data about health and nutritional feeding centers and documentation from nutrition cluster/ coordination mechanism	A timeframe by which to measure this indicator should be determined in-country since staff turnover can be high (such as monitored quarterly).
25.2.3. % of unaccompanied or separated infants placed in care arrangements with women who are able to breastfeed them.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of unaccompanied or separated infants placed in care arrangements with women who are able to breastfeed them</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of unaccompanied or separated infants placed in care arrangements.</i>	Programme document review (case management records); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	
25.2.4. % of child-centred locations with space provided for women to breastfeed.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of child-centred locations with space provided for women to breastfeed</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of child-centred locations. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Programme document review (service mapping in target locations and checklist to confirm if space for women is provided and accessible, e.g. open a sufficient number of hours, safe to access etc.)	Such as child friendly spaces, schools or youth centres, mother and baby spaces.
25.2.5. % of nutritional feeding centres that have adopted a child safeguarding policy.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of nutritional feeding centres that have adopted a child safeguarding policy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of nutritional feeding centres.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by nutrition cluster/coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	Includes both local and international organisations.

**Standard 25** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
25.2.6. % of nutritional feeding centres that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of nutritional feeding centres that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of nutritional feeding centres.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by nutrition cluster/coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	

Standard 26 Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and child protection

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
26.2.1. % of WASH projects where child safety and well-being are reflected in the initial risk analysis, design, and monitoring and evaluation framework.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified WASH projects where child safety and well-being are reflected in the initial risk analysis, design, and monitoring and evaluation framework</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified WASH projects.</i>	Administrative data and documentation from WASH coordination group (such as programme design documents, checklist of criteria for programmes that is updated by the WASH coordination mechanism, or WASH assessment, monitoring, evaluation tools that include questions related to child safety and well-being)	In Cluster settings, coordinate with WASH colleagues to align the indicators with the 5 WASH commitments (WASH Minimum Commitments for the Safety and Dignity of Affected People, WASH Cluster, 2018).
26.2.2. % surveyed WASH staff who can provide the name of at least one place where they can refer a child at risk.	90%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed WASH staff who know where to refer a child at risk</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed WASH staff.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey with WASH actors on referral mechanism); pre- and post-training questionnaires administered following a child protection training	
26.2.3. % of surveyed sites with separated communal facilities (toilet and bathing facilities) for girls/women and boys/men.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed sites with separated communal facilities for girls/women and boys/men</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed sites.</i>	Programme document review (mapping of communal facilities and checklist meeting criteria); reports or checklists from observation visits to sites by child protection actors; documentation from WASH coordination group	



Standard 26 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
26.2.4. % of surveyed sites with communal facilities that meet 90% of safety criteria.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed sites with communal facilities that meet 90% of safety criteria</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed sites with communal facilities.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (checklist of safety criteria completed by WASH actors); reports or checklists from observation visits to sites by child protection actors	Determine 'safety criteria' in-country using a checklist that can include being well-lit or within 200 meters of living areas.
26.2.5. % of schools, play areas, health centres etc. that include child-appropriate WASH facilities.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified schools, play areas, health centres that include child-appropriate WASH facilities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified schools, play areas, health centres. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (mapping of service providers and recreational spaces for children, and checklist of criteria completed by WASH actors); reports or checklists from observation visits to sites by child protection actors	Define 'child-appropriate' in country. This should be defined in consultation with children.
26.2.6. % accessible WASH facilities (for children with disabilities, adolescent girls).	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified WASH facilities that are accessible to all children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified WASH facilities. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (mapping of WASH facilities, and checklist of accessibility criteria completed by WASH actors); reports or checklists from observation visits to sites by child protection actors	Measure children with disabilities, adolescent girls separately. Disability accessible refers to one or two stalls in a block of toilets being allocated to children with disabilities. Measure this indicator at the institutional level (such as educational facility, health centre or youth centre).
26.2.7. % of registered families provided with containers suitable for use by children.	100%	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of registered families provided with containers suitable for use by children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of registered families that have received a container.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (distribution records, distribution report)	Containers are for the use of water. In contexts where children are expected to collect water, containers must be age- and size-appropriate.
26.2.8. # and % of identified child protection cases referred by WASH staff to child protection staff.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified child protection cases referred by WASH staff to child protection staff</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified child protection cases.</i>	Programme document review (referral monitoring tool or referral documentation); IMS (CPIMS+, ProGres)	

**Standard 26** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
26.2.9. # and % of WASH assessments that include questions specific to child protection.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of WASH assessments facilitated that include questions specific to child protection</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of WASH assessments facilitated.</i>	Programme document review (multi-sector, joint or other sector assessment questionnaires); assessment report	
26.2.10. % of WASH agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of WASH agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of WASH agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by WASH coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	Includes both local and international organisations.
26.2.11. % of WASH agencies that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of WASH agencies that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of WASH agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by WASH coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	

Standard 27 Shelter and child protection

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
27.2.1. % of shelter and settlement projects where child safety and well-being (including family unity, privacy and accessibility for children with disabilities) are reflected in design, monitoring and evaluation.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of shelter and settlement projects where child safety and well-being are reflected in design, monitoring and evaluation</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of shelter and settlement projects. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation from shelter and settlement coordination mechanism (such as programme design documents/proposals, checklist of criteria for programmes that is updated by the shelter and settlement coordination mechanism); programme document review (assessment and monitoring tools)	Define 'safety' and 'well-being' in-country. Privacy and accessibility for children with disabilities should also be included.



Standard 27 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
27.2.2. % of constructed shelters that meet agreed-upon safety and privacy criteria for children and adolescents.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of constructed shelters that meet agreed-upon safety and privacy criteria for children and adolescents</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of constructed shelters. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation from shelter and settlement coordination mechanism (such as checklist of safety and privacy criteria that is updated by the shelter and settlement coordination mechanism)	'Shelter' refers to living spaces as well as community constructions. Child protection and shelter and settlement staff should develop safety and privacy criteria jointly.
27.2.3. % of constructed shelters accessible to children with disabilities.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of constructed shelters accessible to children with disabilities</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of shelters constructed. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation from shelter and settlement coordination mechanism (such as checklist of accessibility criteria that is updated by the shelter and settlement coordination mechanism)	
27.2.4. % of constructed shelters within accessible walking distance from play areas, schools, etc.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of constructed shelters within accessible walking distance from play areas, schools, etc.</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of constructed shelters. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Administrative data and documentation from shelter and settlement coordination mechanism (mapping of constructed shelters and other facilities, such as play areas and schools in each target location); direct observation report	Determine what is an 'accessible distance' for children, including young children, in-country (such as within 200 meters).
27.2.5. % of surveyed shelter and settlement staff who can successfully explain where to report child protection concerns or where to refer children in need of services, including unaccompanied and separated children and child survivors of sexual or gender-based violence.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed shelter and settlement staff who can successfully explain where to report child protection concerns or where to refer children in need of services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed shelter and settlement staff.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey facilitated at predetermined points in time); pre- and post-training questionnaires or post-training follow-up survey; survey report	Knowledge of where to report and where to refer children should be measured separately but can be reported on jointly.



Standard 27 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
27.2.6. % of surveyed child protection staff who can explain where children and their caregivers should report their shelter and settlement concerns.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of surveyed child protection staff who can explain where children and their caregivers should report their shelter and settlement concerns</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of surveyed child protection staff.</i>	Survey questionnaire (survey facilitated at predetermined points in time); pre- and post-training questionnaires or post-training follow-up survey; survey report	
27.2.7. % of unaccompanied and separated children identified during shelter and settlement surveys or assessments.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of unaccompanied and separated children identified during shelter and settlement surveys or assessments</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of unaccompanied and separated children identified.</i>	Shelter and settlement assessment/survey questionnaires); survey report; record of referrals made to child protection actors	For instance, if a shelter and settlement team is assessing damage to homes following a disaster, questions on separated children can be incorporated into the survey.
27.2.8. % of shelter and settlement agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of shelter and settlement agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of shelter and settlement agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by shelter and settlement coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	Includes both local and international organisations.
27.2.9. % of shelter and settlement agencies that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of shelter and settlement agencies that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of shelter and settlement agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by shelter and settlement coordination mechanism detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	



Standard 28 Camp management and child protection

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
28.2.1. % of managed sites with a functioning referral pathway to report incidents and child protection concerns.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of managed sites with a functioning referral pathway to report incidents of child protection concerns</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of managed sites.</i>	Programme document review (service mapping, mapping of referral system); survey questionnaire (assessment and/or evaluation to understand effectiveness of referral mechanism)	'Incidents' refer specifically to events that result in harm to a child and are caused by a lack of safety and security measures in a camp (such as poor lighting or secluded water points/latrines that result in incidents of sexual violence). Define what is meant by 'functioning' in context.
28.2.2. % of managed sites with formalised structures for children's participation.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of managed sites with formalised structures for children's participation</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of managed sites.</i>	Programme document review (child protection assessment final report with findings, camp design documents, final evaluation report)	
28.2.3. % of camps designed based on a risk assessment that includes measures that promote the safety, security and participation of children.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of camps designed based on a risk assessment that includes measures that promote the safety, security and participation of children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of camps.</i>	Programme document review (risk assessment with relevant criteria related to safety, security and participation of children, risk assessment report, camp design documents)	
28.2.4. % of children who are in need of services following incidents affecting their well-being in or around the camp who report receiving services.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified children in need of services following incidents affecting their well-being in or around the camp who report receiving services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified children in need of services following incidents in or around the camp.</i>	Post-service questionnaire	



Standard 28 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
28.2.5. % of services or spaces for children that are accessible to all children, including those with disabilities.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of services or spaces for children that are accessible to all children</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of services or spaces for children. Add a location such as 'in target communities'.</i>	Programme document review (service mapping, criteria for accessibility, camp or shelter and settlement design documents, direct observation report)	
28.2.6. % of children who report receiving quality services.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children who report receiving quality services</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children who have received services.</i>	Post-service questionnaire or client satisfaction survey	Determine what constitutes 'quality' in-country. It could also include a measure of the quality of service provision.
28.2.7. % of camp management decision-making bodies that include children and adolescents.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of camp management decision-making bodies that include children and adolescents</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of camp management decision-making bodies.</i>	Programme document review (mapping of camp management decision-making bodies), administrative data and documentation (report that details camp management leadership)	Include children with disabilities. A mechanism should be in place to enable the views and inputs of children and youth to be reflected into decisions that are taken.
28.2.8. % of basic service access points (such as water points, distribution points, health centres, community centres and toilets) which meet agreed-upon criteria to be considered safe and safely accessible for children (including at night as required).	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of basic service access points that meet agreed-upon safety criteria</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of basic service access points. This indicator should be reported on in each camp.</i>	Programme document review (mapping of basic service access points and monitoring report based on checklist of agreed-upon criteria)	A list of criteria should be identified and agreed-upon amongst actors in-country, including children.
28.2.9. # and % of camp management assessments that include questions specific to child protection.	100%	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of camp management assessments facilitated that include questions specific to child protection</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of camp management assessments facilitated.</i>	Programme document review (multi-sector, joint or other sector assessment questionnaires); assessment report	

**Standard 28** (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
28.2.10. % of camp management agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of camp management agencies that have adopted a child safeguarding policy</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of camp management agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by camp management coordination group detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	Includes both local and international organisations.
28.2.11. % of camp management agencies that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it.	100%	Quality	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of camp management agencies that require all staff to sign a child safeguarding policy following a basic training on it</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of camp management agencies.</i>	Policy review (child safeguarding policy); administrative data and documentation provided by camp management coordination group detailing number of agency members with child safeguarding policy in place	

Birth registration	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
% of children in target locations participating in project activities with a valid birth certificate.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of children in target locations participating in project activities with a valid birth certificate</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of children in target locations participating in project activities.</i> Report on this indicator per each child protection project.	Administrative data and documentation (birth certificates of participating children), programme document review (record of children/caregivers participating in project activities confirming valid birth certificate); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGes)	This indicator refers to all children in the affected population and is not limited to refugees or displaced persons.
% of children under 18 without any form of legal identity document.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR: <i>number of identified children under 18 without any form of legal identity document</i> by the DENOMINATOR: <i>total number of identified children under 18.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (camp registration data); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGes); programme document review (record of children/caregivers participating in project activities confirming legal identity document)	This information should be collected at the baseline.



Standard 28 (cont'd)

Indicators	Target	Type	Method of Computation	Data Source Examples	Notes
% of children born in the displacement location who receive a birth certificate by the age of 1 year.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>number of identified children born in displacement location who receive a birth certificate by the age of 1 year</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total number of children born in displacement location.</i>	Administrative data and documentations (birth certificates, birth registration database, hospital/health centre birth records); programme document review (survey with caregivers of newborns)/survey report	'Displacement' refers to internal or cross-border.
% of children who lost their birth certificate in displacement and received a new one.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>number of identified children who lost their birth certificate in displacement and received a new one</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total number of identified children who lost their birth certificate.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (birth registration database); survey questionnaire (survey of identified and registered children or caregivers during baseline/endline or final evaluation); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	This indicator may be used in settings where there is internal displacement.
% of children without a birth certificate who receive one through a procedure for late birth registration in accordance with national legislation (for IDPs).	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>number of identified children without a birth certificate who receive one through procedure for late birth registration in accordance with national legislation</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total number of identified children without a birth certificate.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (birth registration database); survey questionnaire (survey of identified and registered children or caregivers during baseline/endline or final evaluation); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres)	
% of children born in displacement who receive a birth certificate upon return/repatriation.	To be determined in the country or context	Outcome	Calculate this indicator by dividing the NUMERATOR : <i>number of identified children born in displacement who receive a birth certificate upon return/repatriation</i> by the DENOMINATOR : <i>total number of identified children born in displacement.</i>	Administrative data and documentation (refugee repatriation registration, birth registration database); programme document review (survey with repatriated refugees/refugee returnees at baseline/endline or final evaluation)	To collect information on this indicator, it is important that there is coordination between agencies operating in the country of asylum and country of origin.
# of new birth certificates issued for children under 18 years per community.	To be determined in the country or context	Output	To report on this indicator determine the number of new birth certificates issued for children under 18 years in each target community. 'New' refers to the birth certificate being issued during the lifespan of the project.	Administrative data and documentation (birth registration database); IMS data (CPIMS+, ProGres); baseline/endline reports	This information can be collected in target locations.