Global Protection Cluster
Child Protection

Information Sheet

November 2011

Child Protection Rapid Needs Assessment (CPRA) Toolkit

Before doing anything else, please download the guide and read it through.

To get access to the other components of the toolkit, contact <u>Hani Mansourian</u> at hmansourian@unicef.org

What the CPRA is and what it is not?

CPRA provides:	CPRA is **NOT**:
↓	↓
a snapshot of urgent child protection related needs	a comprehensive assessment or monitoring mechanism
↓	↓
urgently required, "good enough" information for programming and advocacy purposes	a tool to produce information that is generaliz-able to the entire population
↓	↓
a stepping-stone for a more comprehensive needs assessments	meant to inform long-term programming

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What does the toolkit provide?

- A series of model tools that can easily be adapted to new contexts and used;

- Advice on how to plan and implement a rapid assessment;

- A tool that greatly facilitates data entry and analysis .

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Components of the CPRA toolkit

Short Guide to CPRA

- Coordination and planning
- Sampling
- Data collection teams
- Analysis and interpretation
- Report writing

Sample Tools

- Key Informant Interview
- Direct Observation
- Desk Review
- Site Report

Data Management Tool

- Data entry
- Frequency analysis
- Graphs

Technical Considerations

Sampling: preferred sampling method in rapid assessments is "purposive" sampling;

Unit of Measurement: preferred unit of measurement for CPRA is "community";

Site Report: Site report is an integral part of the methodology used in CPRA toolkit. Each site will produce a single report that reflects all the data collected in that specific site.

Lessons Learned

Steps not followed: In many of the instances that the tool has been used, the steps outlined in the guide are not followed;

Picking and Choosing: Often times, only the Key Informant Interview questionnaire is used and the rest of the tool is dismissed;

Common Methodological mistakes:
- No sampling strategy is used;
- Unit of measurement is not defined and used;
- The Key Informant questionnaire is used for FGDs;
- Children are interviewed using the CPRA tool;
- Too much data is collected and site reports are not used to lower the data-entry burden.