National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Phase III, 2016 – 2020

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Ministry of Public Service
Labour and Social Welfare

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Contents

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. NAP III Background 6
1.2. M&E Framework Audience 6
1.3. Overall Structure of the M&E Framework 7
1.4. M&E Framework Development Process 7
1.5. Status of National the M&E System for the NAP III and Priority Areas for Action 7
1.6. Expected Results of the NAP III Programme 12

2 MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction 13
2.2 Purpose of the M&E Framework 14
2.3 Results Framework 14
2.4 Indicators 18

3 MONITORING THE NAP III

3.1 Introduction 33
3.2 Data Collection and Flow 33
3.2.1 Data collection from Ministries and other government agencies 36
3.3 Data Management 38
3.3.1 Data Retention 38
3.3.2 Data Storage and Confidentiality 38
3.4 Data Quality Assurance 39
3.4.1 Diminish Double Counting 39
3.4.2 Conducting data quality assessments 39
3.4.3. Approving Reports 39
3.5 Data Analysis and Use 40
3.5.1 Improve Capacity for Data Analysis 40
3.5.2 Create Decision Support Tools 40
3.5.3 Regular Review of M&E Standards 41
3.5.4 Create platforms for sharing and discussing data and information 41
3.5.5 Data sharing agreements between government ministries 41
3.5.6 Incorporate NAP in to government planning processes 41
3.5.7 Providing feedback and conducting supportive supervision 41
3.5.8 Production and Dissemination of NAP Information Products 42

4 EVALUATING THE NAP III

4.1 Introduction 43
4.2 Evaluation Questions 43
4.3 Types of Evaluation 44
4.3.1 Baseline 44
4.3.2 Process Evaluation 44
4.3.3 Performance Evaluation 44
4.3.4 Impact Evaluation 45
4.3.5 System Strengthening Assessment 45
4.3.6 Value for Money 45
4.3.7 Other Studies 46
4.4 Data Dissemination and Use 46

5 OPERATIONALISING THE M&E FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction 47
5.2 Implementation Arrangements 47
5.2.1 National 47
5.2.2 Provincial, District and Ward 48
5.3 Implementation Arrangements 48
5.4 Human Resource Capacity Building Strategy 50
ANNEX 2: Indicator Reference Sheets 51
ANNEX 3: Value for Money: Economy and Cost-Efficiency Indicators and Qualitative Assessment Tool 89

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Overarching NAP III Results Framework 17
Figure 2: Pillar 1 Household Economic Strengthening Results Framework 18
Figure 3: Pillar 2 Access to Basic Social Services Results Framework 18
Figure 4: Pillar 3 Child Protection and Safeguarding Results Framework 19
Figure 5: Pillar 4 System Strengthening Results Framework 19
Figure 6: Data Flow Diagram 37

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Indicator Matrix 21
Table 2: List of Data Collection Tools and Reporting Formats 36
Table 3: Indicators from Complementary Data Sources 38
Table 4: Data Storage and Confidentiality Guidelines 40
Table 5: NAP III Information Products 44
Table 6: Value for Money Indicators
Table 7: Roles and Responsibilities for NAP III M&E 50

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMTO	Assisted Medical Treatment Order
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CCW	Community Care Worker
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CPF	Child Protection Fund
CWO	Child Welfare Officer
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DSS	Department of Social Services
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSCT	Harmonised Social Cash Transfer
LCCW	Lead Community Care Worker
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MoPSLSW	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare
MoPSE	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
NAP	National Action Plan
NCMS	National Case Management System
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
ToT	Training of Trainers
VFU	Victim Friendly Unit
VFC	Victim Friendly Court
VfM	Value for Money
WPO	Working Party of Officials

Acknowledgements

The development of this M&E Framework was highly participatory. The indicators, data flow and data collection tools were prepared by the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, with support from UNICEF and Palladium. Multiple stakeholders and Ministry staff contributed valuable inputs to the contents of this document. This document is the culmination of a significant amount of contributions over several months.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

1.1. NAP III Background

The National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Phase III: 2016-2020 (hereinafter referred to as NAP for OVC III or NAP III) builds on the experience gained from implementing the two previous National Action Plans for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (Phase I: 2005-2010 and Phase II: 2011-2015). The NAP for OVC III is a planning framework that will guide the activities of all stakeholders who are engaged in implementing coordinated interventions that are aimed at assisting children to meet their needs, fulfil their rights and ensure that they do not suffer from any deprivation, lack of access to social services and are not abused, neglected or exploited. The NAP for OVC III was developed and produced through a national consultative process under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MoPSLSW) working in close collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders from the Justice Sector (i.e. courts, police, probation services, etc.), Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE), Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC); as well as representatives from civil society organisations and international development partners. The plan will be the guiding document for the fulfilment of aspirations contained in the draft National Social Protection Policy Framework of Zimbabwe (2015) with respect to issues affecting the well-being of children in the country.

Consistent with the two previous action plans, the NAP for OVC III has three pillars, which the NAP III and its M&E Framework are centred around:

- Pillar 1: Household economic security
- Pillar 2: Access to basic and equitable social services
- Pillar 3: Child protection and Safeguarding

1.2. M&E Framework Audience

The NAP III M&E Framework is for stakeholders supporting the implementation of the NAP III strategy. This includes government and non-governmental services providers and policy makers. It is expected that MoPSLSW will engage with and manage all NAP III partners, including in regards to requirements on reporting and decision-making. This document is intended to support partners to use data and information in programme decision making. Stakeholders include entities engaged in management and/or implementation of the NAP III at various levels:

- Community level: community case workers (CCWs), lead community case workers (LCCWs), civil society organisations, church organisations, community committees (i.e. Child Protection Committees), and development partners working at community levels should use data to monitor program achievements within communities and households.
- Local government level: district and provincial government child welfare officers (CWOs), civil society organisations and networks and development partners working at district and/or provincial levels should use data to monitor program achievements within the jurisdictions in which they operate.
- National level: the NAP for OVC III Cabinet mandated Committees (including the Working Party of Officials and its subcommittees, including for monitoring and evaluation), national government ministries (MoPSLSW and other line Ministries), civil society organisations and

networks and development partners working at the national level should use data to monitor program achievements across all provinces. The WPO plays a critical role in ensure the implementation of and adherence to this M&E Framework.

1.3. Overall Structure of the M&E Framework

The M&E Framework is organised into five chapters and three Annexes. Within each Chapter, content is organised according to the three Pillars of the NAP III. Partners are required to implement and adhere to the guidance established within each Pillar their programme(s) contribute to. Partners are not required to implement the monitoring and evaluation standards in Pillars that they do not support.

1.4. M&E Framework Development Process

The NAP III M&E Framework was developed alongside the NAP for OVC III Strategy Document. Development of this M&E Framework was highly participatory, engaging government and non-government actors, with coordination and support from MoPSLSW, UNICEF and with technical assistance from Palladium[1]. Stakeholders participated in various stages of the development of this plan, including defining the framework's final Outcome and Output statements, establishing the indicators and indicator definitions, and developing the data collection and reporting templates included in this document.

1.5. Status of the M&E System for the NAP III and Priority Areas for Action

To inform the NAP III M&E Framework, as part of the stakeholder engagement process, an NAP M&E System Capacity Assessment was completed. This assessment followed the best practice 12 Components of a Functional M&E System Framework[2]. This framework was originally developed by UNAIDS for HIV / AIDS M&E systems, but was later adapted by MEASURE Evaluation[3] and UNICEF for OVC programmes. This section presents the status of the NAP M&E system, and recommendations according to these 12 Components to ensure the NAP III M&E Framework is effectively implemented.

[1] www.thepalladiumgroup.com
[2] UNAIDS. 2010. 12 Components Monitoring and Evaluation System Assessment.
[3] MEASURE Evaluation is a project funded by USAID to strengthen capacity in developing countries to gather, interpret, and use data to improve health. We create tools and approaches for rigorous evaluations, providing evidence to address health challenges. And we strengthen health information systems so countries can make better decisions and sustain good health outcomes over time.

1. Organisational Structures

Organisational structures for M&E look at the structures around which human resources to implement M&E functions are organised. In order to implement the NAP III M&E Framework, government structures must be strengthened, including through MoPSLSW creating an M&E unit and dedicating M&E personnel to supporting the NAP. Similarly, M&E responsibilities must be assigned at provincial, district and community levels. Generally speaking, NAP CSO partners M&E have effective M&E organisational structures, but lack clear roles, responsibilities, training and guidance from MoPSLSW and the NAP WPO. Under NAP II, one of the most effective approaches to support CSOs reporting to government was through Memorandums of Understanding that defined reporting requirements. To further support MoPSLSW, the NAP WPO must revitalise the previous NAP M&E Subcommittee, which must be provided a budget allocation sufficient to fulfil its mandate.

2. Human Capacity

Human capacity assesses if staff with NAP M&E responsibilities exist and are properly capacitated through training and mentoring. MoPSLSW has four contracted MIS officers paid by UNICEF and two programme officers with responsibility to manage data. At the district level, District Case Management Officers or Social Service Officers capture and enter data for Ministry reports. Generally speaking, other line Ministries assigned M&E responsibilities to programme officers or programme coordinators. M&E responsibilities specific to NAP are not present in job descriptions within any government department. Within civil society, dedicated M&E officers exist and in some but not all cases have and defined responsibilities for NAP.

Training and capacity building for M&E of the NAP is infrequent and inconsistent. Stakeholders were not adequately trained on the M&E Framework under NAP II and more specialised training programmes have gradually declined.

The success of the NAP III M&E Framework relies on assigning NAP M&E responsibilities to government and non-government staff at all levels: national, provincial, district and community. Further, proper dissemination and training of all stakeholders on the NAP III M&E Framework will support MoPSLSW in successfully monitoring and evaluation the national programme.

3. Partnerships and Coordination

Partnerships and coordination enables the unique multisectoral nature of the NAP, ensuring that data is generated and used across sectors appropriately. Under NAP II, there was a documented Terms of Reference for the working party of officials (WPO) together with the roles and responsibilities of its M&E subcommittee. However, the Working Party of Officials (WPO) infrequently met in 2014 and 2015.

Under NAP II, there were limited collaborations related to M&E functions within the government line ministries. For example data collection pertaining to AMTO, was never coordinated between Ministry of Health and DSS. Data on the reported cases of child protection between the Police's Victim Friendly Unit (VFU), MoPSLSW, Prosecutor General's office and the Judicial Services Commission were never reconciled either. Further, NAP stakeholder inventory lists exist across stakeholders, but are seldom, if ever, shared. Collaboration is more pronounced in some districts, where government departments, CSOs, rural and urban councils meet and discuss implementation progress for all the programmes in the district, including the NAP II.

The NAP III M&E Framework heavily relies on effective coordination, including the sharing and review of data across government Ministries and departments. It is imperative for the WPO to represent all NAP stakeholders, to ensure the NAP M&E Subcommittee is functional and to require data to be shared and reviewed across sectors and stakeholders. This may include addressing what is permissible to share within the confines of the National Official Secrecy Act, or other similar confidentiality policies, which many stakeholders note is a limitation in being able to share data for the NAP.

4. National M&E Framework

A National M&E Framework sets out the procedures for NAP stakeholders to understand their roles and responsibilities and standards for data collection, reporting and use. Under NAP II, there was a lack of joint M&E planning among sectors and NAP stakeholders. Each sector planned the M&E activities on its own. Government Ministries and CSOs were using some of the NAP II indicators to report on output progress. But overall, the NAP II M&E Plan was not known and properly implemented across stakeholders. For example, MoHCC were not using any of the NAP indicators and had a remote strategy linked to the OVC. Under NAP III, this document will serve as the M&E Framework, which was developed through a multisectoral participatory process. It will be required for the NAP WPO to ensure its implementation across sectors, through dissemination, training and follow-up.

5. Annual Costed M&E System Strengthening Workplan

An M&E System Strengthening Work plan acknowledges that many M&E systems are complex, requiring vertical and horizontal participation, across sectors and amongst community, district, provincial and national stakeholders. This complexity requires special attention to continuously improving the M&E system, through an annual NAP M&E system work plan. Currently, government Ministries have annual work plans, many of which are costed, and include provisions for M&E, but none of which specifically support NAP. The government NAP M&E budget was 4% of the total Child Protection Fund (CPF) budget for the 5 years, a programme which is only part of one Pillar of the NAP. NAP CSOs have costed M&E work plans mainly to support the CPF. The CPF M&E line expenditure for most CSOs are less than 10%. CSOs alluded to the fact that the set budget thresholds are not enough to adequately cover all required M&E functions particularly the surveys, research and evaluation. Under NAP III, the WPO should complete an annual costed work plan, inclusive of M&E, to enable all NAP stakeholders to properly plan and budget their support to implementing the NAP.

6. Advocacy, Communication and Culture

The Advocacy, Communication and Culture component assesses the degree to which monitoring and evaluation is supported by policies and management personnel. There is a deliberate move by all the stakeholders to promote the culture of M&E functions within their core business. The assessment found that government and CSOs use M&E information for planning and programme performance reviews. NAP CSOs have databases in which they continuously use the system outputs on different communication channels such as reports, websites and newsletters. Government partners are using data internally, but can improve on sharing NAP results and recommendations externally, with other NAP stakeholders.

7. Routine Programme Monitoring

Effective routine programme monitoring for a national programme requires standard indicators, indicator definitions, data collection tools, reporting requirements, data management guidelines, data quality procedures and mechanisms that support the use of data. Currently, organisational guidelines for collecting data and reporting exist amongst the stakeholders, but these guidelines are not standardised and the comprehensiveness varies across stakeholders. Data collection tools and reporting formats are not standardised nor harmonised across the stakeholders. Further, some NAP partners reported that the NAP II indicators were non-existent, inappropriate or inadequate for the nature of their interventions. NAP II indicators lack comprehensive definitions, and as a result the implementing agencies had defined these indicators according to their situations, resulting in data that is not possible to aggregate or compare across service providers. Under NAP III, this document will serve as the National guideline to support routine monitoring. It will be required for the NAP WPO to ensure its implementation across sectors, through dissemination, training and follow-up.

8. Surveys

Surveys for NAP mean that, when appropriate, existing national surveys should accommodate information to complement the monitoring and evaluation of the NAP and that related surveys should be catalogued and used to monitor and evaluate the programme. The assessment found that there is no catalogue of NAP related surveys. No national body exists that is specifically responsible for coordinating surveys on NAP related issues. In the event that individual CSOs want to conduct any surveys or evaluation, approval is sought from the appropriate Ministry, but this does not always go through the MoPSLSW except where funding is from CPF. DSS reported that they do not provide technical guidance on surveys because they do not have adequate human resource capacity to do so. However, if the organisation conducting the survey wants input from DSS, Programme Officers are assigned to act as the focal person for that survey. On conclusion of the surveys, copies of the reports are given to the Ministries. Under the NAP WPO, assessment of surveys relevant to the NAP, and coordination with the agency leading the survey, would support overall monitoring and evaluation of the NAP.

9. Databases

Databases, including MIS, are critical for the storage, transfer, analysis and use of data. MoPSLSW currently has three un-harmonised and unintegrated databases: the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) MIS, BEAM database and Child Protection Case Management MIS, each of which is at a different stage of development and roll-out. A complementary database, the AMTO database is not available and neither was the programme beneficiary list. Most of CSOs have a database designed in-house, using software that is different from that being used by the Ministry. As a result, these CSOs and government databases are neither integrated nor harmonised and therefore are not comparable and are not feeding data to each other. Further, there is no electronic system to capture other NAP related information, which constitutes a large portion of the NAP III.

Procedures and time frames for transmitting, entering, extracting, merging and transferring data across systems to support the NAPII M&E system do not exist. Data to report on some NAP indicators are included in the databases; however this data was not enough to report on most of the NAP II indicators. The functional databases (BEAM and HSCT) have no decision support mechanisms (dashboard, maps, charts). Any decision support functions are manually done as and when required.

Both government and CSO databases have restricted, password protected user accounts that protect confidentiality of personal information. However, both government and CSOs lack documented guidelines or standards on how to ensure paper and electronic data security.

10.Supportive Supervision and Auditing

Supportive supervision and data auditing lay out procedures to ensure data collected for the NAP is of good quality, meaning that it is accurate and valid information that can be used for decision making. The NAP II M&E framework does not provide supervision and auditing procedures. However, partners/NGOs said they use their own guidelines. In some instances, UNICEF and Government accompany field teams on data collection missions to provide data quality checks. Of the supportive supervision and auditing that is being done, it is neither routine nor comprehensive with the exception of specific programs, such as HSCT, which has a well-defined and systematic supervision system. CSO partners have no documented reports or feedback on the supportive supervision and auditing that was conducted. Under NAP III, this document will serve as the National guideline for supportive supervision and auditing. It will be required for the NAP WPO to ensure its implementation across sectors, through dissemination, training and follow-up.

11.Evaluation and Research

Evaluation and special studies are required for the NAP to collect specific information, such as data to measure the desired Outcomes and Impact of NAP programmes or to determine best practices interventions. NAP partners conduct their own routine evaluations, usually as part of their donor's requirements. However, there is no inventory of such NAP related research and evaluation. Budget constraints are a major limiting factor for CSO to commission further studies. Under NAP III, this document will serve as the National guideline that describes evaluation required for the NAP and coordination for NAP related evaluations. It will be required for the NAP WPO to ensure evaluation and research is conducted and coordinated as stated in these guidelines.

12.Data Dissemination and Use

Data dissemination and use considers if mechanisms and policies enable information to be shared and used across all NAP stakeholders. All line ministries and government departments, particularly at national level, reported that there is generally no limitation with sharing summary statistics and reports with other stakeholders. However, sharing of raw data is not easy mainly as a result of bureaucratic provisions within government structures. As a result, individual government departments largely use data for their own reporting and design of interventions as organisations. For example, the VFU reported that statistics that are collected and compiled by individual police stations are used to design interventions to address emerging trends of crimes within their catchment areas. Many CSOs reported that their data and data products are used to inform policy at national level. In some cases, the data is used to inform regional policies. At district level, sharing of data products by various stakeholders is fairly strong. CSOs reported that they share data products with other stakeholders especially during Rural District Development Committee meetings. However, there were reports that attendance by some stakeholders was inconsistent.

1.6. Expected Results of the NAP III Programme

The long-term vision of the NAP III is for **orphans and vulnerable children to have improved health, nutritional, educational and psychological wellbeing.** Each of the three Pillars has a specific desired outcome that seeks to contribute to this vision.

Pillar 1: Household Economic Security

Pillar 1 Outcome: Households with OVC have improved resilience to impacts of environmental, health, social and economic shocks

Pillar 2: Access to Basic Social Services

Pillar 2 Outcome: OVC have improved access to care, support and essential services

Pillar 3: Child Protection and Safeguarding

Pillar 3 Outcome: OVC are protected from abuse, violence and exploitation

The three pillars are based on a foundation of effective **management and coordination for system strengthening.** It is recognised that in addition to provision of services, NAP Partners are also investing resources in strengthening government systems so that government can reach more households and provide quality services. To this end, the M&E Framework supports monitoring and evaluation of system strengthening interventions, what we refer to in this document as Pillar 4.

Pillar 4: System Strengthening:

Pillar 4 Outcome: Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC

Chapter 2: Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

2.1 Introduction

A monitoring and evaluation framework provides standards for programmes to measure their efficiency, effectiveness and impact in order to inform programme decision-making. Monitoring most commonly helps to establish routine tracking of the Outputs, meaning what is being and/or has been done. Evaluation typically examines Outcomes and Impact on a periodic basis. Together, monitoring and evaluation allows a learning platform, in which stakeholders can better understand the programme performance to improve upon or replicate strengths and to overcome weaknesses. To this end, this M&E Framework includes data that will be collected through routine monitoring, as well as through special studies and/or evaluation. Chapter 3 describes standard practices for routine programme monitoring, while Chapter 4 depicts required procedures and activities for programme evaluation.

Fundamentally, monitoring and evaluation covers the full spectrum of inter-related components by which a program operates and is intended to affect change. This includes program Inputs, Outputs, Outcomes and Impact, which together are otherwise referred to as a Program Logic Model, or a Theory of Change. The NAP for OVC III M&E Framework is based on a logic model with defined:

- Inputs: most commonly include financial and human resources, but can also include infrastructure and equipment required in order to implement program activities.
- Processes: are the activities carried out to implement the activity and achieve the objectives of the program. Through evaluation, this can include exploring how a program is being implemented and if it is being implemented as planned. Under the NAP III, processes will be measured through periodic special studies / evaluations.
- Outputs: includes the results of inputs and processes, most simply referred to as the activities and services. NAP for OVC III Output measurements are derived from the NAP for OVC III Activity Area Matrix included in the main strategy document and focus on measuring programme coverage and quality. NAP III Outputs will be monitored routinely within each Pillar.
- Outcome: measures the achievement of the stated objectives. Outcomes are what a program expects to accomplish in order to successfully achieve its vision. In general, Outcomes tend to illustrate the status and change of specific behaviours, such as households seeking child protection services, children attending school, households buying more productive assets, or children working less. This M&E Framework sets out standard Outcome indicators to be measured through periodic special studies / evaluations.
- Impact: is attainment of the ultimate vision, attributed from the program activities. NAP III Impact will be measured through specific NAP III evaluation(s).

2.2 Purpose of the M&E Framework

2.2.1 Purpose of the M&E Framework

The purpose of this M&E Framework is to facilitate the use of data for programme review and decision-making by promoting standards across NAP III stakeholders for data collection, data management, data quality assurance and data sharing. This document lays out the national government requirements for monitoring and evaluation by which NAP III stakeholders managed by MoPSLSW are required to comply.

This M&E Framework seeks to:

1. Promote common understanding and investment in strengthening the M&E system so that all human resources, organisational structures, standards and financial resources are made available to implement the M&E Framework.
2. Ensure data and information is available to highlight the achievements of the NAP III, and provoke informed advocacy and decision-making across all stakeholders.
3. Guide the NAP for OVC III Working Party of Officials (WPO) and its M&E Subcommittee in high-quality program monitoring, evaluation and oversight.
4. Establish the effective coordination across partners and sectors that is required to implement and monitor the implementation of the NAP III.

2.3 Results Framework

Figure 1 depicts the overarching results framework, demonstrating how each Pillar contributes to the overall NAP III vision. Figures 2-5 illustrate how each Pillars' specific Outputs contribute to that Pillar's specific overall outcome. These Figures together illustrate the framework for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of NAP III. In general, when implemented as planned, this framework will illustrate the benefits realised by orphans and vulnerable children, and their households and communities.

Pillar 1: Household Economic Security

Pillar 1 Outcome: Households with OVC have improved resilience to impacts of environmental, health, social and economic shocks

Specific Outputs:

1. Households with OVC have strengthened economic capacity and stability
2. Adolescent OVC have improved employment related skills
3. OVC are protected from the most severe deprivations that affect growth and development
4. Household Economic Security Programmes are effectively managed under NAP

Pillar 2: Access to Basic Social Services

Pillar 2 Outcome: OVC have improved access to care, support and essential services

Specific Outputs:

1. OVC are supported to access basic social services
2. Households with OVC have improved capacity to fulfil OVC development needs
3. Programmes that provide basic social services are effectively managed under NAP

Pillar 3: Child Protection and Safeguarding

Pillar 3 Outcome: OVC are protected from abuse, violence and exploitation
Specific Outputs:
1. OVC have improved capacity to recognise situations of risk
2. OVC participate in discussions and policymaking concerning their own development
3. Communities have increased capacity to protect OVC
4. National Integrated Case Management System meets needs of referred OVC
5. OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim-Friendly Justice System
6. Child Protection programmes are effectively managed under NAP

Pillar 4: System Strengthening

Pillar 4 Outcome: Improved social protection and child protection systems are able to provide more sustainable care for OVC
Specific Outputs:
1. The policy and legislative framework is strengthened to support child-sensitive social protection and child protection programmes
2. Case management systems are strengthened to improve management of child protection services
3. Information and communication systems are strengthened to improve the collection, sharing and use of data and information related to NAP
4. The social welfare workforce is capacitated to provide for the needs of OVC and their households
5. Financial resources are increased to support implementation of the NAP
6. Multisectoral coordination is improved for oversight and implementation of the NAP

Figure 1: Overarching NAP III Results Framework

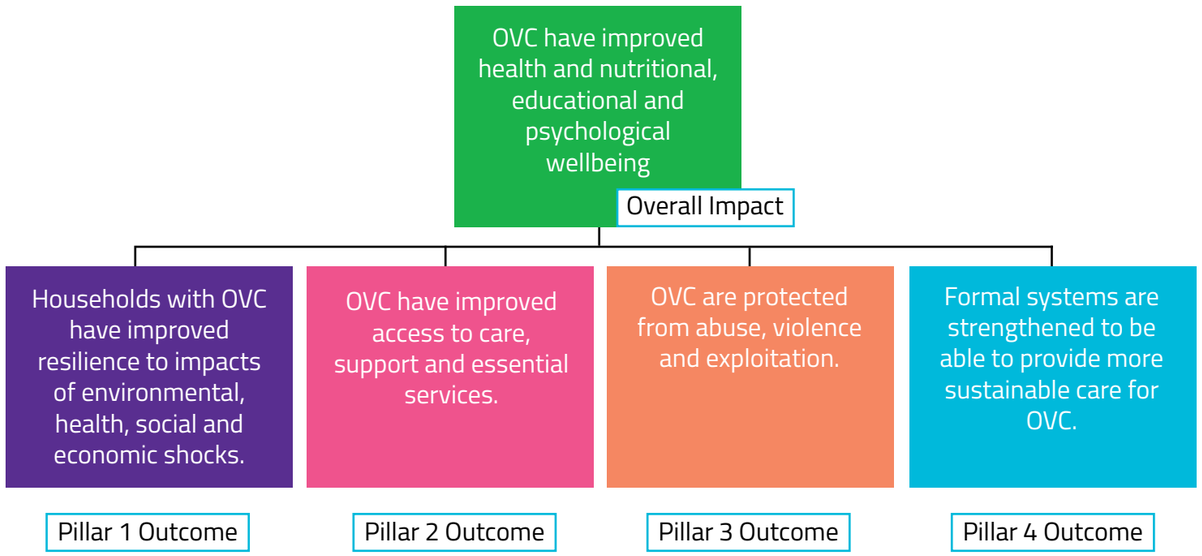


Figure 2: Pillar 1 Household Economic Strengthening Results Framework

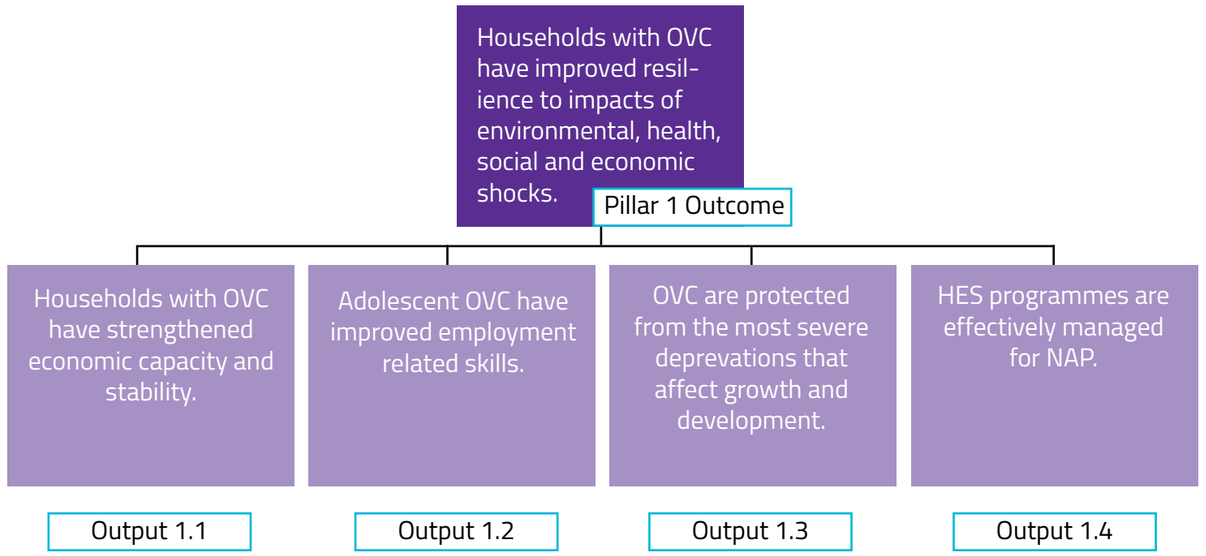


Figure 3: Pillar 2 Access to Basic Social Services Results Framework

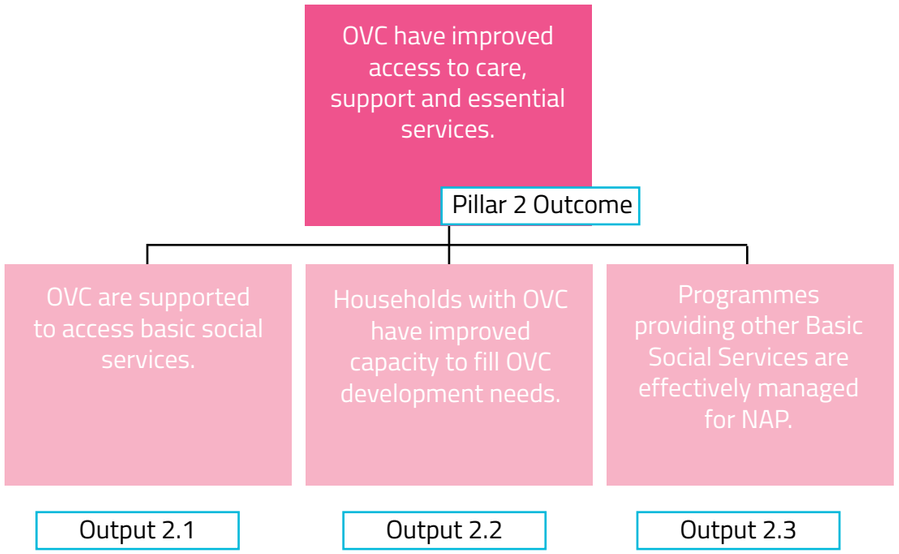


Figure 4: Pillar 3 Child Protection and Safeguarding Results Framework

National Action Plan Results Chain
Pillar 3 Results Chain

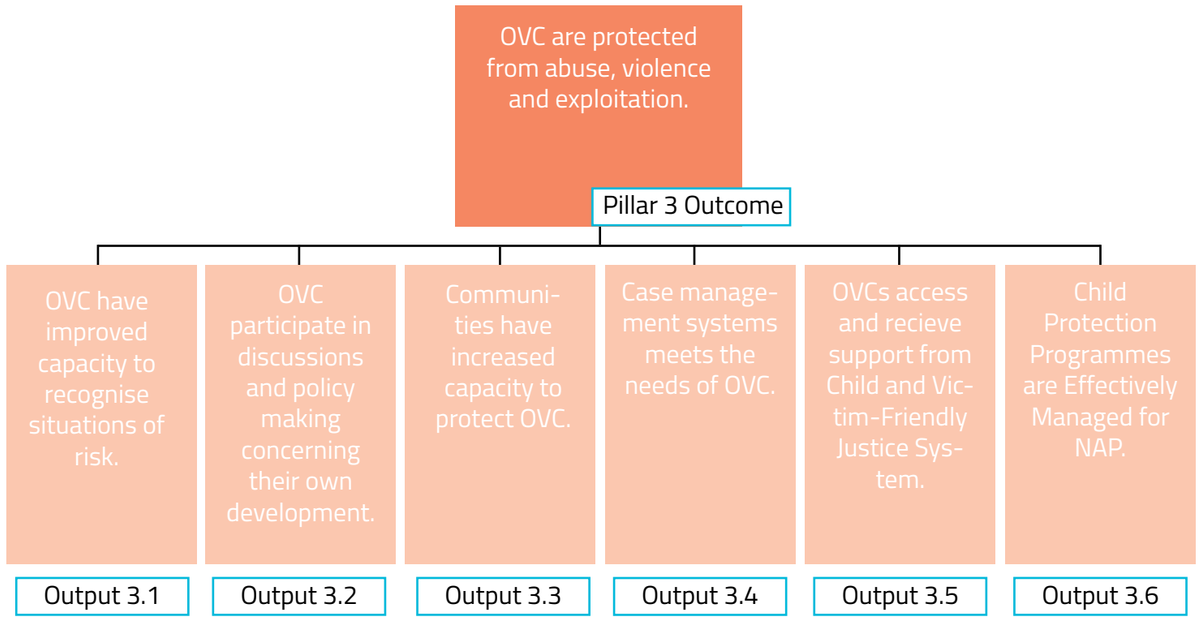
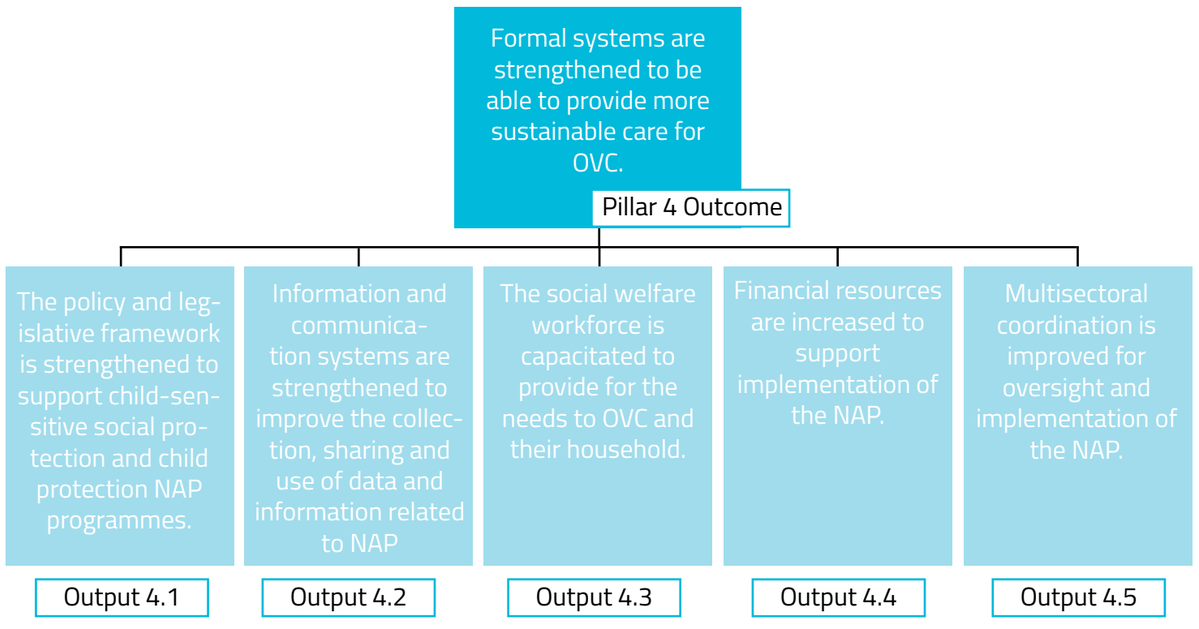


Figure 5: Pillar 4 System Strengthening Results Framework

National Action Plan Results Chain
Systems Strengthening Results Chain



2.4 Indicators

NAP III Indicators were selected based on the following principles:

1. Relevance to the objectives and results of the NAP III strategy
2. Appropriateness based on the NAP III Activity Areas and desired impact of interventions
3. Feasibility to collect the required data at all levels
4. Clarity to produce unambiguous information and consistent interpretations
5. Builds on what is currently being collected

The indicators listed in Table 1 display standard Output, Outcome and Impact measurements that will be collected through routine programme monitoring or NAP III evaluations. NAP III stakeholders are required to implement all NAP III standard data collection tools that are relevant to their intervention(s). In the case that a stakeholder does not contribute to one or more Pillars, the stakeholder is not required to submit data related to that Pillar. Similarly, MoPSLSW has the discretion to amend reporting requirements if an NAP III partner is contributing to the NAP III, but at a coverage rate that will not substantially influence the overall output results.

Table 1: Indicator Matrix

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
OVC have improved health and nutritional, educational and psychological wellbeing	1	Child Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and (b) Severe	District, sex, age	DHS, MICS	MoPSLSW / ZIMSTAT	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Baseline & Endline
	2	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and (b) Severe	District, sex, age	DHS, MICS	MoPSLSW / ZIMSTAT	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Baseline & Endline
	3	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and (b) Severe	District, sex, age	DHS, MICS	MoPSLSW / ZIMSTAT	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Baseline & Endline
	4	Completion rates of primary and secondary students, by sex and age	District, sex, age	DHS/PICES/ In ter Censal, MICS	MoPSLSW / ZIMSTAT	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Baseline & Endline
	5	Probability of children dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	District, sex, age	DHS, MICS	MoPSLSW / ZIMSTAT	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Baseline & Endline
	6	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	District, sex, age	MICS	MoPSLSW / ZIMSTAT	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Baseline & Endline
	7	Percentage of people who were first married or in union before age 15	District, sex, age	MICS	MoPSLSW / ZIMSTAT	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Baseline & Endline
PILLAR 1: Household Economic Security							

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
PILLAR 1: Household Economic Security							
Households with OVC have improved resilience to the impacts of environmental, health, social and economic shocks	O1.1	Percentage change in household ownership of productive assets of households with OVC	HH size, sex HH head	NAP / HSCT program evaluation	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	O1.2	Percentage change in average number of days worked Maricho[1] last year by OVC 10-17 years	Sex, age	NAP / HSCT program evaluation	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	O1.3	Change in total household consumption (USD) per person per annum of households with OVC	HH size, consumption type	NAP / HSCT program evaluation	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	O1.4	Percentage change in children 15-19 years who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife / partner in at least one of the following occurrences: 1) she goes out without telling him 2) she neglects the children 3) she argues with him 4) she refuses sex with him 5) she burns the food	Married vs not married; Sex	NAP / HSCT program evaluation	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
Output 1.1:							

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
Households with OVC have improved economic capacity and stability	1.1.1	Number of households with OVC receiving a social transfer	Transfer (HSCT, DSS Public Assistance, BEAM, AMTO, other); District	NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs; Ministry of Health	CSOs report to District Office; Districts report to Province	Monthly
	1.1.2	Number of HSCT households receiving advice on linkages to resources/support, referrals, and case- managed by CCWs	District	HSCT MIS	DSS HSCT staff CPF partners	DSS report to Province	Per cash distribution cycle
	1.1.3	Percent of social transfer payments made to households that are made on time (within the agreed payment transfer window) per payment cycle	District	BEAM database; AMTO database, HSCT MIS	DSS HSCT staff CPF partners	DSS report to Provinc	Per distribution cycle
	1.1.4	Number of caregivers with OVC participating in an Internal Savings and Lending (ISAL) program	District	NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District Office	Monthly
Output 1.2:							
Adolescents OVC have improved employment related skills	1.2.1	Number of young OVC (16+ years) completed a vocational training program or other employment related training program including start-up promotion/ kit, job placement services	District Sex and Age	NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District Office; Districts report to Province	Monthly
	1.2.2	Number of young OVC (16+ years) who received skills support training who are formally or informally employed or engaged in a profit-making enterprise	District Sex and Age Orphan status	NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District Office; Districts report to Province	Monthly

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
Output 1.3:							
OVC are protected from the most severe deprivations that affect growth and development	1.3.1	Number of households referred to other service providers, by service type	Service type: food security, health facility, etc.; District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District Office; Districts report to Province	Monthly
	1.3.2	Number of household referrals successfully completed, by service type	Service type: food secuirty, health facility, etc.; District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District Office; Districts report to Province	Monthly
Output 1.4:							
HES Programmes are Effectively Managed for NAP	1.4.1	Number and percentage of beneficiaries from Pillar 1 programmes who are satisfied with the support / services received	None	Satisfaction Survey	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	1.4.2	Number of districts covered by Pillar 1 partner interventions	District	DSS NAP reports	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	1.4.3	Cost transfer ratio for HSCT, BEAM, AMTO per annum	None	HSCT Evaluation; BEAM financial data; AMTO financial data	DSS; Ministry of Health	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
PILLAR 2: Access to Quality Social Services							
OVC have improved access to care, support and essential services	O2.1	Number and percent of OVC aged 0-17 years old whose births are registered	District Sex and Age Disability	Bi-ennial survey	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	O2.2	Number and percent of OVC aged 4 -17, currently attending school	District Sex and Age Disability	Bi-ennial survey	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	O2.3	Number and percent of OVC aged under 5 years with fever in the past 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	District Sex and Age Disability	Bi-ennial survey	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
Output 2.1:							
OVC are supported to access basic social services	2.1.1	Number of OVC (under 18 years of age) receiving basic external support to access education, health, disability services	Type of support: education, health, disability support District Sex and Age	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District Office; Districts report to Province	Monthly
	2.1.2	Number of OVC supported to register their birth	District Sex and Age Disability	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
	2.1.3	Number of OVC receiving BEAM support who are currently attending school	District Sex and Age Disability	BEAM database	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	End of each School term

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
PILLAR 2: Access to Quality Social Services							
Output 2.2:							
Households with OVC have improved capacity to fulfil OVC developmental needs	2.2.1	Percentage of established family clubs which are functional (i.e. met during the last month)	District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Community Tracking Form	DSS	CSOs report to District Office; Districts report to Province	Monthly
	2.2.2	Number of parents/caregivers with OVC participating in a family club or other parenting initiative which focuses on behaviour change	District Sex and Age	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Service Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
	2.2.3	Number of caregivers of OVC and community stakeholders (VHW, LCCW, CCW, CPC, Village leaders, Extension staff) who received Child Rights Education/ Training	Stakeholder type Disability District Sex and Age	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Training Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
Output 2.3:							
Programmes providing other Basic Social Services are effectively managed for NAP	2.3.1	Number and percentage of beneficiaries from Pillar 2 programmes who say that they are satisfied with the support / services received	None	Satisfaction Survey	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	2.3.2	Number of districts covered by Pillar 2 stakeholder interventions	District	DSS NAP reports	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
PILLAR 3: Child Protection and Safeguarding							
OVC are protected from abuse, violence and exploitation	03.1	Number and percent of young OVC age (10-19 years) and caregivers who can correctly name/describe child protection risks, by sex, age, and disability type	District Sex and Age Disability Orphan status	Bi-ennial survey	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	03.2	Number and percent of young OVC age (10-19 years) and caregivers who know how/where to report child protection violations, by sex, age, and disability type	District Sex and Age Disability Orphan status	Bi-ennial survey	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	2 years
	03.3	Number and percent of statutory cases in the Integrated Case Management system which have been opened and resolved within the defined timelines by case category(child sexual and physical abuse and neglected children)	District Sex and Age Disability Orphan status	DSS Case Management System	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Semi- annually
Output 3.1:							
OVC have improved capacity to recognise situations of risk	3.1.1	Number of people reached with child protection awareness activity	Type of stakeholder: children, DCPC member, local leader, caregiver, etc.; District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III CSO Monthly Reports	DSS	CSOs report to District Office; Districts report to Province	Monthly
	3.1.2	Number of child protection cases reported by children themselves	District Sex and Age Disability Case type: sexual abuse physical abuse, abandonment, other	DSS Case Management System	DSS	Districts report to Province	Monthly

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
Output 3.2:							
OVC participate in discussions and policymaking concerning their own development	3.2.1	Number of OVC who attended an event aimed at enhancing participation in planning and enforcement of the rights and services for children	District Sex and Age Disability Orphan status	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Training Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
	3.2.2	Number of school- and community-based child-led platforms supported to influence policy	District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Community Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
	3.2.3	Number of districts and wards with a functional social accountability feedback mechanism that includes child participation	District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III District Report Form	DSS	Districts report to Province	Monthly
Output 3.3:							
Communities have increased capacity to protect OVC	3.3.1	Number of family clubs that have been oriented on addressing social norms about gender roles in intimate relationships	District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Community Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
	3.3.2	Number and percent of CCWs/CATS/CPCs who have meetings (at least once a quarter) with allied service providers (i.e. schools, health workers, police) to discuss and report on child protection	District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III District Report Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
	3.3.3	Number of community-based initiatives supported towards creating a safe, secure and caring community and home environment	District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III District Report Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
Output 3.4:							
OVC participate in discussions and policymaking concerning their own development	3.4.1	Number of care plans implemented within set timeframes, based on assessment	District	DSS Case Management System	DSS	Districts report to Province	Monthly
	3.4.2	Number of child cases managed according to all needs identified in their care plan (100% of care plan fulfilled)	District Type of case	DSS Case Management System	DSS	Districts report to Province	Monthly
	3.4.3	Number of community workers (CCWs, VHW, CPC members, etc) trained on child protection and/or social protection issues	Type of community worker: CCWs, VHWs, CPC members, LCCWs, other) Training topic	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Training Tracking Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
	3.4.4	Number of technical support visits conducted by district, province, headquarters or partners each month	District, province, HQ, partner	DSS Case Management; NAP III District Report Form	DSS	Districts report to Province	Monthly
	3.4.5	Percent of wards, districts and provinces with CPCs that are regularly meeting according to the CPC Terms of Reference	District	DSS Case Management System; NAP III District Report Form	DSS; CSOs	CSOs report to District CPC and District DSS Officer	Monthly
Output 3.5:							
OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System	3.5.1	Number of court officials, diversion officers, Police and Child Welfare Officers trained on child protection and/or social protection issues	District Type of training	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System	3.5.2	Number of children in conflict with the law who receive legal aid / or Legal Aid Department Services	District Sex and Age Disability Orphan status	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Formt	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly
	3.5.3	Number of cases of child victims seen by a VFS (i.e. police, medical services, courts) (services should adhere to the Protocol on the Management of Child Abuse)	District Sex and Age Disability Orphan status	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly
	3.5.4	Number of children diverted from the formal justice system, including those who accessed Pre-trial diversion services (police cautions etc,)	District Sex and Age Disability Orphan status	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly
	3.5.5	Ratio of children given a non-custodial sentencing to those who received imprisonment	District Sex and Age Disability Orphan status	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly
	3.5.6	Number of criminal courts with functional Child Help / Information desks	District	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly
	3.5.7	Number districts and provinces with functional VFS in place	District	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly
	3.5.8	Number of justice professionals (defense lawyers, social workers, probation /protection / diversion officers, police, prosecutors, magistrates/judges and other court officials, staff of prisons and community service) trained on working with children in contact with the law (victims, witnesses, offenders) as per national and international standards	District	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
	3.5.9	Number of districts and provinces conducting regular pretrial diversion coordination meetings	District	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly
	3.5.10	Number of districts and provinces conducting regular victim friendly system coordination meetings	Ward District Province	NAP III Judicial Service Tracking Form	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice to WPO	Quarterly
Output 3.6:							
Child Protection Programmes are Effectively Managed for NAP	3.6.1	Number and percentage of beneficiaries from Pillar 3 interventions who say they are satisfied with the support / services received	District	Bi-ennial survey	DSS Central	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	3.6.2	Number of districts covered by Pillar 3 partner interventions	District	Routine Programme Monitoring: 1) DSS monitoring of NAP interventions	District CPC	District CPC reports to District DSS Officer	Annually
PILLAR 4: System Strengthening							
Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC	04.1	Evidence of implementation of Departments of Social Services/Child Welfare and Protection Services legislative and policy framework which addresses child protection and child justice	Province	DSS System Assessment	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	04.2	Percent of provinces with evidence that the NAP III is being implemented in their province (i.e. stakeholder directory is in place, provinces have NAP III related reports showing NAP III implementation)	Province	DSS System Assessment	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	04.3	Percentage of HSCT complaints resolved within standard timelines (i.e. 2 months)	Ward District	HSCT MIS	DSS Central	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
	O 4.4	Ratio of annual social protection budget disbursed against allocation by social protection scheme (i.e. HSCT, BEAM, AMTO, CDC, Public Assistance etc)	Social protection scheme: HSCT, , etc Funding source : Government, non- governmental District Province	DSS System Assessment	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	O 4.5	Utilization of child protection data by Department of Social Services / Child Welfare and Protection Services to inform National policy, planning & financing.	None	DSS System Assessment	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	O 4.6	Ratio of annual child protection budget disbursed against allocation	Funding source: government, non-governmental District	DSS System Assessment	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	O 4.7	Evidence that the multisectoral oversight of the NAP III is functional and supporting NAP III implementation	None	DSS System Assessment	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
Output 4.1:							
The policy and legislative framework is strengthened to support child- sensitive social protection and child protection NAP programmes	4.1.1	Number of policy and/or legislative instruments addressing child protection, child justice and/or child-sensitive social protection with support from an NAP stakeholder, disaggregated by type of instrument	Type of policy instrument	DSS Policy Review	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	4.1.2	Number of NAP III stakeholders with an annual work plan and budget that aligns with the NAP III	District	DSS NAP Partner Work Plans and Budgets	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
Output 4.2:							
Information and communication systems are strengthened to improve the collection, sharing and use of data and information related to NAP	4.2.1	Percent of districts and provinces producing monthly reports with the case management MIS	District	DSS Case Management System	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Monthly
	4.2.2	Percent of HSCT focus districts producing monthly reports with the HSCT MIS	District	HSCT MIS	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Monthly
Output 4.3:							
The social welfare workforce is capacitated to provide for the needs of OVC and their household	4.3.1	Number of people trained in case management per the National Case Management Guidelines	Type of person: CCW, LCCW, CPC member, district CWO, provincial, justice, CWO, other District Sex	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Training Tracking Form	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Monthly
	4.3.2	Number of people trained in child-sensitive social protection (e.g. cash plus model, HSCT, BEAM, etc.)	Type of person: CCW, LCCW, CPC member, district CWO, provincial, justice, CWO, other District Sex	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Training Tracking Form	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Monthly
Output 4.4:							
Financial resources are increased to support implementation of the NAP	**4.4.1**	Annual amount of financial resources budgeted for social protection by social protection scheme (i.e. HSCT, BEAM, AMTO, CDC, Public Assistance etc)	Funding source: government, non- governmental District	DSS Budget; Ministry of Health Budget	DSS; Ministry of Health	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually
	4.4.2	Annual amount of financial resources budgeted for for child protection	Funding source: government, non- governmental District	DSS Budget	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Annually

NAP III Indicators for Monitoring & Evaluation							
Indicators			Disaggregation	Data Source	Responsibility	Reporting Mechanism	Frequency
Output 4.5:							
Multisectoral coordination is improved for oversight and implementation of the NAP	4.5.1	Number of NAP III WPO meetings held in accordance with mandate	None	Meeting Minutes	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Quarterly
	4.5.2	Number of NAP III M&E Subcommittee meetings held in accordance with mandate	None	Meeting Minutes	DSS	DSS reports to NAP WPO	Quarterly

[1] Maricho – short term casual labour in the fields of another farmer which is paid for in-kind (e.g. clothing, soap, food) or very small amounts of money – only undertaken by the chronically poor – work to meet a specific challenge or need and poorly paid

Chapter 3: Monitoring the NAP III

3.1. Introduction

Under the M&E Framework, NAP III partners will be required to submit data on Output indicators on a monthly basis. This routine reporting is enabled by the standard data collection tools included in Annex 1. In this Chapter we cover how routine monitoring indicators will be collected, reported, analysed and used, and how NAP III partners will ensure data is of good quality.

3.2. Data Collection and Flow

Routine monitoring data will flow from NAP III government and non-governmental partners. Routine data is collected by District DSS offices, and NAP III service providers (CSOs) about the beneficiary households and/or beneficiary children that they are supporting, as well as about the community-level activities implemented.

The first point for data aggregation is at the District DSS office. District DSS officers will compile monthly reports using data collected from LCCWs and CSOs. CSOs will also compile and submit monthly reports to the District office. The district will compile these reports and submit to the Provincial office. The Provincial office will compile reports for all districts in their province and submit to the National DSS office. Standard reporting formats – including in Annex 1 – enable the data flow as follows:

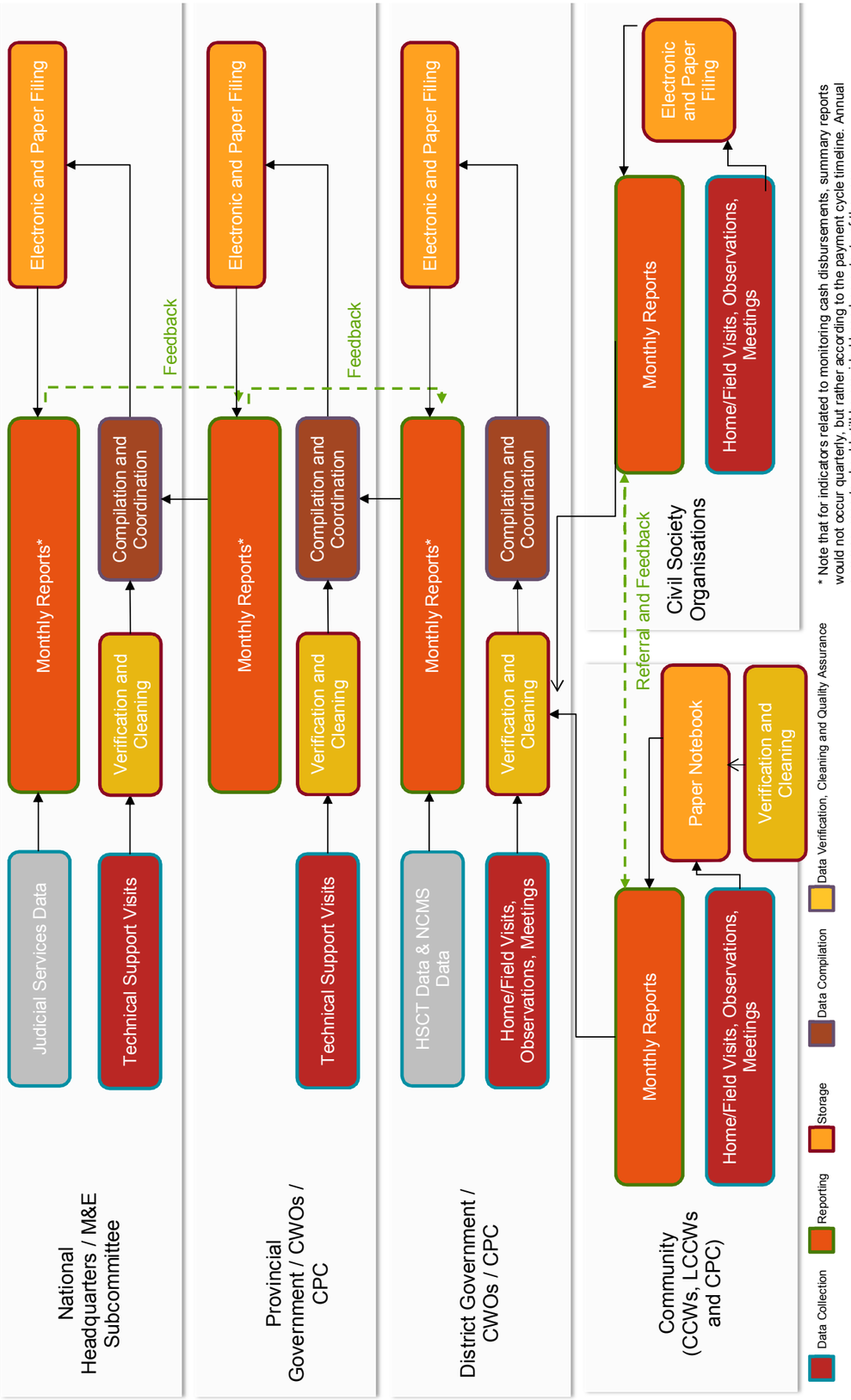
Standard Data Collection Tools and Reporting Formats

1. Service Tracking Form: catalogues the beneficiaries' names and unique identification data, tracking the types of NAP III services received each month. The purpose of this form is to support CCWs to track data and submit to the LCCW. Each CCW will submit their data on a monthly basis to the LCCW, who will verify the data and compile an aggregated service tracking report. LCCWs will submit a copy of their report to the Ward- level CPC.
2. CSO Monthly Reports: summarises aggregated information about services provided and caseload. This form will be used by NAP CSO partners to submit to the District office on a Monthly basis. Each CSO will submit their monthly report regarding services provided in each district, to the respective District office.
3. Community Tracking Form: summaries information related to trainings and events that occur at the community level. This form will be used by CCWs and LCCWs to submit to the District office on a Monthly basis.
4. District Monthly Report: summarises aggregated information about services provided and caseload. The District Officers will use this form to compile their reports to send to the Province on a monthly basis. Each District office will compile a Monthly Summary Report based on the data received from LCCWs and CSOs. The District office will also submit a copy of their report to the District-level CPC.
5. Provincial Monthly Report: summarises information about services provided and caseload across districts in each province. Each Provincial M&E representative will compile Monthly Reports based on the District Monthly Reports. The Provincial M&E Representative will submit the Monthly Report to the National DSS office.
6. Training Tracking Form: any training conducted by DSS and NAP partners, under the auspices of NAP III, should be reported on to the District office on a monthly basis. This form is an optional form to assist any training facilitator to track the training categories required by the NAP indicators. This will support districts and CSOs to report on the training indicators through their Monthly NAP Reports. This form is not required if another accurate mechanism to track training type is already established by the training facilitator.
7. Judicial Services Tracking Form: all departments/ units within the justice sector will compile monthly service tracking forms and submit to DSS at each level.

It is important to note that a goal of the Ministry's Case Management Information System (MIS) is to include required NAP indicators. As the MIS is developed and rolled-out, the MIS would eliminate the need for paper-based reporting from the District to the Provincial level, and Provincial to headquarter level. In the meantime, district and provincial offices must complete the paper- based form.

TABLE 2: LIST OF DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND FREQUENCIES

	Who compiles the data?	**How are the data compiled?**	**Who is it submitted to?**	**How frequently?**
community level	Service providers (CCWs and community volunteers)	Service Tracking Form and Community Tracking Form	CCWs submit to LCCWs; community volunteers submit to CSOs	Within 5 days of the close of the Month
ward level	Service providers (LCCWS)	Service Tracking Form and Community Tracking Form	LCCWs submit to District DSS office / copy to ward CPC	Within 10 days of the close of the Month
CSO level	NAP partners (CSOs w/ NAP programs)	CSO Monthly Report	CSOs submit to District DSS office	Within 10 days of the close of the Month
district level	District DSS office	District Monthly Report	District DSS office submits to Provincial DSS office / copy to District CPC	Within 15 days of the close of the Month
provincial level	Provincial DSS office	Provincial Monthly Report	Provincial DSS office submits to DSS headquarters	Within 20 days of the close of the Month
national level	DSS Head Office	National Monthly Report	National DSS office submits to NAP Cabinet Committee	Within 30 days of the close of the quarte



* Note that for indicators related to monitoring cash disbursements, summary reports would not occur quarterly, but rather according to the payment cycle timeline. Annual summary reports should still be provided based on outputs of the year.

Figure 6: Data Flow Diagram

3.2.1. Data collection from Ministries and other government agencies

The NAP III includes several different governmental actors, which will require a unique data collection and data flow that relies on multiple M&E systems for the NAP to be properly monitored. These other M&E systems include the Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) MIS, the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) database, the National Child Protection Case Management MIS (NCMS), Ministry of Health's AMTO database, and data from the Ministry of Justice and the National Prosecutor's Office (i.e. Victim Friendly System data and Pre-trial Diversion data).

The government Ministries responsible for these systems will share summary data with the NAP III WPO, through the Ministries' representative who is a member of the NAP III WPO. Below, in Table 3, is a summary of the indicators generated from these M&E systems which are required for NAP monitoring.

Table 3: Indicators from Complementary Data Sources

M&E System	NAP Indicator
HSCT MIS	Number of households with OVC receiving a social transfer
	Percent of social transfer payments made to households that are made on time (within the agreed payment transfer window) per payment cycle
	Number of HSCT households receiving advice on linkages to resources/support, referrals, and/or case-managed by CCWs
	Percentage of HSCT complaints resolved within standard timelines (i.e. 2 months)
	Percent of HSCT focus districts producing monthly reports with the HSCT MIS
BEAM database	Number of households with OVC receiving a social transfer
	Number of OVC receiving BEAM support who are currently attending school
	Percent of social transfer payments made to households that are made on time (within the agreed payment transfer window) per payment cycle
	Number of households referred to other service providers, by service type
	Number of household referrals successfully completed, by service type
	Number of OVC (under 18 years of age) receiving basic external support to access education, health, disability services
	Number of OVC supported to register their birth
	Percentage of established family clubs which are functional (i.e. met during the last month)
	Number of parents/caregivers with OVC participating in a family club or other parenting initiative which focuses on behaviour change
	Number of caregivers of OVC and community stakeholders (VHW, LCCW, CCW, CPC, Village leaders, Extension staff) who received Child Rights Education/Training
	Number and percent of statutory cases in the Integrated Case Management system which have been opened and resolved within the defined timelines by case category(child sexual and physical abuse and neglected children)

	Number of people reached with child protection awareness activity
	Number of child protection cases reported by children themselves
	Number of OVC who attended an event aimed at enhancing participation in planning and enforcement of the rights and services for children
	Number of school- and community-based child-led platforms supported to influence policy
	Number of districts and wards with a functional social accountability feedback mechanism that includes child participation
	Number of family clubs that have been oriented on addressing social norms about gender roles in intimate relationships
	Number and percent of CCWs/CATS/CPCs who have meetings (at least once a quarter) with allied service providers (i.e. schools, health workers, police) to discuss and report on child protection
	Number of community-based initiatives supported towards creating a safe, secure and caring community and home environment
	Number of care plans implemented within set timeframes, based on assessment
	Number of child cases managed according to all needs identified in their care plan (100% of care plan fulfilled)
	Number of community workers (CCWs, VHW, CPC members, etc) trained on child protection and/or social protection issues
	Number of technical support visits conducted by district, province, headquarters or partners each month
	Percent of wards, districts and provinces with CPCs that are regularly meeting according to the CPC Terms of Reference
	Percent of districts and provinces producing monthly reports with the case management MIS
	Number of court officials trained on child protection and/or social protection issues
Ministry of Justice M&E system	Number of children diverted from the formal justice system, including those who accessed Pre-trial diversion services (police cautions etc,)
	Number of criminal courts with functional Child Help / Information desks
	Number of justice professionals (defence lawyers, social workers, probation /protection / diversion officers, police, prosecutors, magistrates/judges and other court officials, staff of prisons and community service) trained on working with children in contact with the law (victims, witnesses, offenders) as per national and international standards
	Number of districts and provinces conducting regular pretrial diversion coordination meetings
Prosecutor's Office M&E system	Number of cases of child victims seen by a VFS (i.e. police, medical services, courts) (services should adhere to the Protocol on the Management of Child Abuse)
	Number of children in conflict with the law who receive legal aid / or Legal Aid Department Services
	Ratio of children given a non-custodial sentencing to those who received imprisonment
	Number districts and provinces with functional VFS in place
	Number of districts and provinces conducting regular victim friendly system coordination meetings
AMTO Database	Number of households with OVC receiving a social transfer

3.3 Data Management

Data management includes procedures that outline how programme data will be handled and stored during and after programme implementation. Under the NAP III, this includes procedures for data retention, storage and confidentiality.

3.3.1 Data Retention

Retention of data sets a standard period of time for which data must be kept in the case reported data is accidentally lost or destroyed as well as for data quality audits. All NAP III partners are expected to maintain electronic data back-ups and paper-based records for a period of 5 years or otherwise according to any changes in MoPSLSW data retention policies.

3.3.2 Data Storage and Confidentiality

Table 4 below illustrates data storage and confidentiality at each level.

Table 4: Data Storage and Confidentiality Guidelines

Stakeholder		Data	Storage Policy
COMMUNITY LEVEL	CCW	Paper Notebook	In notebook, locked in secure location
	LCCW	Paper Notebook	In notebook, locked in secure location; Original submitted to District Office, one copy retained with the LCCW, one copy submitted to Ward CPC
	CSO	Monthly Report	Original submitted to District Office, copy retained in locked file cabinets in CSO's office; all electronic case records[4] must be stored in a password protected system with limited administrative
DISTRICT LEVEL	District Office	Monthly Report	Original submitted to Provincial Office, one copy retained in District office, one copy submitted to District CPC; all electronic case records[5] must be stored in a password protected system with limited administrative rights
PROVINCIAL LEVEL	Provincial Office	Monthly Report	Original submitted to National Office, copy retained Provincial office; all electronic case records[5] must be stored in a password protected system with limited administrative rights
NATIONAL LEVEL	National Office	Monthly Report	Original retained at the National office; all electronic case records[5] must be stored in a password protected system with limited administrative rights; National office compiles quarterly report and submits to NAP WPO

[4] Case records refer to individual household and/or child level information only; aggregated summary data does not apply. For example if monthly summary reports do not count as case records because there is no data that identifies the household or child. A case management form, however, does include sensitive identifiable information and data security is required to ensure confidentiality.

[5] Case records refer to individual household and/or child level information only; aggregated summary data does not apply. For example if monthly summary reports do not count as case records because there is no data that identifies the household or child. A case management form, however, does include sensitive identifiable information and data security is required to ensure confidentiality.

3.4 Data Quality Assurance

Data quality assurance is inclusive of multiple activities and processes aiming to verify the quality of data reported. In essence, data quality assurance reassures data users that the data generated measures what it intends to measure and is as accurate as possible. Several data quality assurance strategies are critical to ensure NAP III data is valid.

3.4.1 Diminish Double Counting

Within OVC programmes, it is highly possible for children and/or households to receive services from multiple service providers. If different service providers support the same child/household and each report in to the NAP III M&E system, children/households will, in some cases, be counted twice. While double counting cannot be completely eliminated without a standardised unique identification system, NAP III partners and government stakeholders should conduct the following to diminish double counting to the extent possible:

- CCWs and CSOs should generate client-specific reporting system (i.e. excel spreadsheet), based on the standard Service Tracking Form included in Annex 1. CCWs and CSOS should cross-checked these forms on a monthly basis to eliminate duplicate records on a monthly basis. If a child/household is captured by both the CCW and CSO, the CCW will be the default responsible for reporting this while the CSO will exclude that child/household from their NAP reports.
- All electronically stored data should include unique beneficiary information, such as ID number, name, birth date, caregiver name and ward, which combined can uniquely identify beneficiaries. Or, in some cases, birth registration numbers, when they exist should be entered in to electronic records. Electronic data records should be assessed for double counting on a monthly basis. When duplicate records appear, the information should be cross checked with the appropriate CCW, LCCW and/or CSO and, if confirmed as a duplicate, should be deleted from the system.
- Data analysis, at all levels, should follow the definitions and guidelines established within the indicator reference sheets included in Annex 2. This will reduce double counting that can occur from inappropriate data aggregation and analysis. For example, it is inappropriate to aggregate results of the number of children supported in quarter one with the results of the number of children supported in quarter two because the children supported in quarter one are likely to be the same as the children supported in quarter two.

3.4.2 Conducting data quality assessments

The provincial and district DSS officers will conduct data quality assessments on an annual basis, during technical support visits to LCCWs/CCWs and CSOs. District officers will assess LCCWs, CPC data and CSO partners' data. Provincial Officers will assess district NAP data. The NAP M&E subcommittee will also designate representatives to conduct annual data quality assessments of provincial NAP data. All data quality assessments should use standard data quality audit guidelines, following MoPSLSW procedures.

3.4.3. Approving Reports

Data submitted at each level will require approvals. All community-level data submitted (by LCCWs and CSOs) will require the District officers review and signature, indicating approval.

Similarly, all district submissions to the provincial level will require the Provincial officer's review and signature. And provincial submissions will require the NAP M&E subcommittee's review and signature. Such a system encourages accountability and promotes ownership in the data flow process. At each level of submission, reports will be marked with the date of submission to monitor compliance with set deadlines.

3.5 Data Analysis and Use

Routine monitoring of the NAP III includes frequently analysing, disseminating and using the data. Data dissemination can be accomplished informally, for example through ad hoc sharing of findings. However a more formal structure for sharing data ensures routine access to information and enables effective decision-making.

During the development of this M&E Framework, stakeholders were consulted to determine the common critical barriers that restrict data use, and to make suggestions on ways to overcome these barriers.

The following major constraints to data use were identified:

- Technical constraints: individuals lack the technical skills to analyse data properly and related training or use of technical assistance to promote better analysis of data does not currently exist. Furthermore, data management systems do not display information in a useful way and data produced is of low quality.
- Organisational constraints: organisations implementing NAP programmes have insufficient data collection and compilation standards, which constricts the reporting of data and information between CSOs and government, as well as from subnational government to national government. This is confounded by a lack of government representatives who are assigned responsibilities for NAP M&E, particularly at provincial and district levels. Opportunities for sharing and discussing NAP data are infrequent, with government bureaucracy severely hindering the sharing of data between government Ministries and departments.
- Individual constraints: decision makers are not advocating for available data to be incorporated into decision making processes.

The Data Use Strategies below are derived from stakeholder recommendations and international best-practices.

3.5.1 Improve Capacity for Data Analysis

Simple data analysis will be undertaken at the community level, by CCWs, LCCWs, CSOs and CPCs. This analysis will involve calculating simple frequencies and totals. Similarly, aggregated frequencies and totals will also be calculated at the district and provincial levels, for the appropriate geographic coverage areas. This data will be included on the District Monthly Report and the Provincial Monthly Report. In both cases, comparing data trends over time (from month to month) are basic analyses that all levels should calculate to look for changes. If data inconsistencies are found, follow-up will be required. Improving data analysis and use at all levels will be supported by standard data collection tools included in Annex 1. Further, strategies such as supportive supervision and peer-to-peer mentoring can provide technical assistance in data analysis.

3.5.2 Create Decision Support Tools

Decision support tools refer to tools that easily capture and/or analyse data for stakeholder's use, such as dashboards in electronic data management systems, or hand- made charts or graphs posted within the office. Existing electronic data management systems should be reviewed to include the NAP III indicators and provide summary data through automated reports and/or dashboards. Where data is not compiled electronically, summary analyses should be completed by hand and displayed within the office. For example, community offices can generate monthly summary tables and graphs and post them on the office wall.

3.5.3 Regular Review of M&E Standards

In Annex 1 there are standard NAP data collection tools and reporting templates. These tools, and the indicators they support, should be reviewed by the NAP M&E subcommittee on an annual basis. This review should focus on the appropriateness and usefulness of NAP III data collection, and make adjustments when deficiencies are identified.

3.5.4 Create platforms for sharing and discussing data and information

At each level, data should be presented and discussed across stakeholders on a routine basis. At the community level, CSOs, CCWs, LCCWs and CPCs should meet monthly to present on NAP III summary data and jointly discuss programmes. At the provincial and district levels, representatives with responsibility for NAP M&E must be assigned, and then monthly district meetings and quarterly provincial meetings between will support joint programme planning and decision making. At the national level, the NAP III M&E subcommittee will review and discuss data on a quarterly basis, presenting overall achievements and recommendations to the WPO.

3.5.5 Data sharing agreements between government ministries

Many government actors cited that national policies, such as the National Official Secrecy Act, hinder the sharing of data across sectors. Representatives from the MoPSLSW, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and National Prosecutors Office will be members of the NAP III WPO and NAP III M&E subcommittee. As a member of the NAP's implementation arrangements, each Ministry will be required to share summary data related to the NAP III indicators. It is recommended that national policies that restrict the sharing of information be reviewed, and NAP III representatives be informed about what is and is not sharable.

3.5.6 Incorporate NAP in to government planning processes

NAP activities should be included in annual government planning processes, across all government actors involved in coordination and implementation of the NAP. WPO representatives from each government agency are responsible to include NAP in their respective government planning processes, and provide feedback to the WPO on their annual work plan and budget pertaining to the NAP.

3.5.7 Providing feedback and conducting supportive supervision

Feedback is a crucial activity that supports the use of data at each level. This includes disseminating analysis and recommendations on a regular basis. After receiving submission of monthly, quarterly and/or annual reports, stakeholders will conduct an analysis and provide feedback on the results. This should start with the WPO, who will conduct quarterly and annual reviews of the NAP programme, and disseminate results and recommendations back to all provinces. Each Province then uses the data from their province to provide feedback on each district. Each District then uses the data from their district to provide feedback to each community (LCCW/CCW and CSOs).

This feedback process will occur as part of Routine Ministry Technical Support Visits. These visits will be conducted and district and community levels. Feedback from WPO to Provinces may occur remotely, through email or phone, if physical visits are not possible. The Provincial Officer will conduct technical support visits to all District Officers on a quarterly basis. The District Officer will conduct support visits to all communities on a quarterly basis. Feedback should also occur monthly, after submission and analysis of each monthly report. If a physical visit to each community is not possible on a monthly basis, feedback can be provided over email or phone.

3.5.8 Production and Dissemination of NAP Information Products

In addition to the strategies described above, structured sharing of data is completed through what are often termed Information Products. Table 5 below describes how data generated per the NAP III M&E Framework will be made available through Information Products.

Table 5: NAP III Information Products

Forum	Participants / Members	Information Product(s)	Frequency of Dissemination
Cabinet Committee for Poverty Eradication and Social Services	Representatives from Ministries	Written NAP III summary report and PowerPoint Presentation	Bi-annually
NAP WPO	Government Ministries, NAC, CSOs and Development Partners	Written NAP III summary report and PowerPoint Presentation	Quarterly
NAP M&E Subcommittee	Government Ministries, NAC, CSOs and Development Partners	Newsletter; Written NAP III summary report and PowerPoint Presentation	Quarterly
Provincial CPC	Government staff from education, health, social welfare, police and planning; AIDS council, magistrate, CSOs, private sector	Written NAP III summary report and PowerPoint Presentation	Monthly
Provincial Development Committee	Provincial Administrators, heads of government departments, CSOs, private sector	NAP III summary PowerPoint Presentation	Quarterly
District CPC	Government staff from education, health, social welfare, police and planning; AIDS council, magistrate, CSOs, private sector	Written NAP III summary report and PowerPoint Presentation	Monthly
District Development Committee	District Administrators, heads of government departments, CSOs, private sector	NAP III summary PowerPoint Presentation	Monthly
Ward CPC	Government staff from education, health, social welfare, police and planning; AIDS council, magistrate, CSOs, private sector	Brief written or PowerPoint presentations	Monthly

Chapter 4: Evaluating the NAP III

4.1 Introduction

Evaluation will be a core component of the NAP for OVC III, focusing on understanding whether and to what degree the programme has impacted its intended beneficiaries: OVC, their households and wider communities. Programme evaluation will be centred on tracking success at the higher levels of the results framework, assessing the progress of each Pillar in achieving its goals and contributing to the NAP III vision. Evaluation activities will also examine whether outputs are leading to the intended programme outcomes, and whether they are being delivered as efficiently and as effectively as possible.

The NAP M&E Subcommittee, will be responsible for coordinating and managing the evaluations. This will include:

- Developing scope of evaluations and evaluation questions in relation to indicators, including terms of reference for evaluations;
- Sharing evaluation protocols with other stakeholders for feedback;
- Securing partners for conducting evaluations and selecting study implementers;
- Ensuring that the evaluation teams adhere to study protocols and timelines and provide feedback on the status of evaluations and on any other technical issues related to evaluations;
- Reviewing evaluation draft reports, ensuring that all key stakeholders make comments to the draft and that evaluators receive feedback;
- Ensuring that the final evaluation reports are disseminated to key stakeholders for use in programme planning and decision-making processes.

4.2 Evaluation Questions

The following evaluation questions will be asked to determine if the NAP III objectives were met and what kind of outcomes were realized:

- To what extent have the objectives of NAP III been met?
- How well was the programme designed and implemented?
- To what extent did the programme lead to increased community support/involvement in OVC programmes?
- Was there any significant change in the well-being of OVC and their households, and to what extent are any observed changes attributable to the programme?
- Are the results consistent with the project objectives?
- Are there any unintended results arising from programme activities?
- What factors beyond the project's control have contributed to the project's successes or lack of success?
- What challenges were encountered in achieving NAP III programme results and how were they addressed?
- What has been the impact of the program on the nutritional, emotional, educational, and socio-economic well-being of OVC?
- Are NAP programmes yielding good value for money?).

4.3 Types of Evaluation

For NAP III, different types of evaluations will be conducted to measure the effectiveness of the programme. Ideally evaluations cover the entire breadth of the NAP, including all three pillars, to determine the outcomes and impact achieved. However, the NAP encompasses large programs, such as the CPF, a program which will include its own evaluations. These program- or Pillar-specific evaluations also contribute to understanding the outcomes for which they contribute. If such programs, like CPF, are conducting any evaluation, it is highly recommended to consider all of the outcomes in the NAP that apply to include in the evaluation design. Similarly other NAP CSO partners may also conduct an evaluation that can contribute to NAP outcomes. For example of a CSO is conducting an evaluation of a household economic strengthening program, the CSO should consider all NAP outcomes that apply to include in their evaluation design.

4.3.1 Baseline

Baseline studies will be undertaken at Outcome level across Pillars 1, 2 and 3 of the NAP III, aiming to establish current trends in issues including resilience to economic shocks, access to care and support services, and protection from abuse and violence. Data collected will be triangulated against the DHS, MICS, and GoZ reports where available. The NAP III baseline study/studies will be contracted to an external organisation with experience managing national level quantitative surveys, including work with OVC, reporting to the WPO Subcommittee.

4.3.2 Process Evaluation

Process evaluation assesses the implementation of programme interventions in relation to service delivery and utilisation, gauging how outputs have been delivered across different areas and how beneficiaries have responded. For NAP III, programme implementers will conduct process evaluations at provincial, district and ward levels and assess operational aspects such as program management, implementation of activities, and service utilisation across the three Pillars and system strengthening activities. Routine monitoring data collected throughout implementation will be critical to process evaluations. Data sources may include budgets, work plans, and auditing documents. The assessments will provide information of how programme interventions were implemented and how many OVC and households were reached.

4.3.3 Performance Evaluation

Performance evaluations measure whether a programme is having the desired effect on targeted beneficiaries, how large this effect is, and who did or did not benefit. This is typically measured at the mid-point of a programme (also known as a formative performance evaluation) or at the end (a summative performance evaluation). They may use both quantitative methods, such as monitoring data and surveys, and qualitative methods, including interviews and focus groups, or a combination of the two. Performance evaluations will be conducted for NAP III to generate information that will help stakeholders understand the interventions that are working across Pillars, determine the extent to which the expected outcomes were produced, understand challenges, and use the information to inform subsequent OVC programming.

4.3.4 Impact Evaluation

Impact evaluations seek to determine broader developmental benefits amongst the targeted populations, or changes in overall well-being at national levels, and ascertain to what extent these benefits can be attributed to programme interventions. They typically also examine unintended consequences of the interventions, and how particular subgroups (such as women and girls) have been specifically affected by the interventions. Impact evaluations are typically conducted at the end of a programme or many years after completion once the interventions have targeted the population over a considerable period of time. As with performance evaluations, they may use both quantitative methods, such as surveys, and qualitative methods, including interviews and focus groups. Impact evaluations also typically make use of secondary sources, such as the DHS and MICS, to track national level developmental changes. The NAP III impact evaluation will provide stakeholders with detailed information on whether the plan and its interventions were a success with targeted beneficiaries, alongside findings on additional results, unforeseen consequences, and learning for future OVC programming. Data collected will be triangulated against the DHS, MICS, case management records and GoZ reports (i.e., from the MoPSLSW or Ministry of Justice) where available.

The NAP III impact evaluation will be contracted to an external organisation with experience managing national level mixed method studies, including work with OVC, reporting to the WPO Subcommittee.

4.3.5 System Strengthening Assessment

Strengthening the child protection and social protection systems are a priority of the NAP III and its stakeholders. In order to understand if systems are improving in their ability to deliver services to households with OVC, this document contains specific indicators to monitor and evaluate system strengthening Outputs and Outcomes. As noted in the Indicator Matrix in Table 1, collection of data to monitor and evaluate system strengthening relies on a special assessment. The special assessment will be conducted by external experts at baseline, midline and endline. Results of the assessment will be used by NAP stakeholders to discuss progress in system strengthening, and develop multi-year action plans for system strengthening. The indicator reference sheets in Annex 3 provide important details on the definition and methodology to measure these indicators. Additionally, MEASURE Evaluation is releasing 2016 guidance on implementing system strengthening M&E which may be useful in conducting this assessment.

4.3.6 Value for Money

Value for Money (VfM) considers the allocation of resources so as to maximise the achievement of the programme objectives. There are three levels of measuring VfM, namely economy, cost efficiency and cost effectiveness, and it is striking the balance between these three that leads to achieving VfM:

1. Economy –the cost of inputs used per beneficiary
2. Cost efficiency – the total cost of achieving a given output
3. Cost effectiveness – the total cost of achieving a given outcome

VfM for NAP III

The NAP III indicators enable basic VfM calculations. VfM related indicators include budgetary disbursements and financial commitments from Government and other NAP III partners. Further, as cost-efficiency metrics are difficult to obtain, the indicators include only one core cost-efficiency indicator per Pillar. To accompany these core VfM metrics, we also include additional economy and cost-efficiency indicators that cover a broader subset of NAP III program areas, and a simple framework to guide regular assessment and discussion on cost-efficiency. These complementary VfM indicators and tool are included in Annex 3. It is recommended that a full VfM assessment is conducted annually.

4.3.7 Other Studies

In addition to the planned impact evaluation, partners may conduct special studies during implementation. The studies would be aimed at assessing stakeholders' perceptions of the NAP III approaches and how they affect communities in programme areas. The studies would focus on lessons learned during program implementation, and the findings would be used for modification of NAP III implementation strategies. Studies could include feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders regarding access to, utilisation of, and satisfaction with the services delivered by the programme. It is anticipated that the HSCT programme will be evaluated under Pillar 1; this evaluation will be conducted by an external organisation as part of the overall NAP III impact evaluation. Further, NAP III will include a component on knowledge generation and management where an institution will be engaged by a small team of academics to coordinate graduate level researches around NAP III pillars. The aim is to support development of a series of papers and peer reviewed articles that can be published in order to contribute to knowledge and policy development around the different components of NAP.

4.4 Data Dissemination and Use

Evaluations and special studies related to the NAP III will be coordinated and monitored by the WPO through the M&E Subcommittee. The WPO will be responsible for ensuring that the findings from evaluations and special studies are available and used appropriately. This includes requiring NAP III stakeholders to inform the NAP III Secretariat of plans to complete an evaluation and/or special study, and for the stakeholder to share the respective findings with the Secretariat and the WPO. This structure will help ensure evaluations and special studies completed by implementing partners support the NAP, and also ensure findings across sectors and implementing partners are used as widely as possible. Further, NAP implementing partners should consider the following principles when planning and conducting an evaluation or special study:

- Inclusion of Relevant NAP III Indicators: implementing partners should review the NAP III M&E Framework and ensure inclusion of all relevant outcome and impact indicators. Any indicators that are deemed relevant must follow its corresponding indicator definition provided in Annex 3.

- Government-supported Planning: implementing partners are encouraged to work with national and/or local government during the planning phase of the evaluation, to ensure the results are appropriate and useful for the NAP and its partners at large.

- Disseminate and Use Plans: implementing partners are encouraged to plan for dissemination activities, including supporting joint stakeholder review and action planning upon completion of the evaluation / special study.

Chapter 5: Operationalising the M&E Framework

5.1 Introduction

The NAP III Strategy document places considerable emphasis on the importance of clear management and operationalisation structures to ensure the NAP achieves its long term goals. While monitoring and evaluation activities support these management structures, it is essential that M&E activities are themselves well-coordinated, and that the roles and responsibilities of Government and non-governmental stakeholders are clearly defined for national and subnational levels.

5.2 Implementation Arrangements

Implementation arrangements for the monitoring and evaluation of NAP interventions are defined at different levels, aligned with the divisions outlined in the NAP design document.

5.2.1 National

Monitoring and evaluation activities supporting the NAP III will be overseen at the national level by the M&E Subcommittee of the WPO, the NAP III implementation and policy coordination body. The WPO will be chaired by MoPSLSW, which is responsible for oversight of NAP III interventions. All national parties report to the Cabinet Committee for Poverty Eradication and Social Services.

Led by DSS, the MoPSLSW will set the Terms of Reference for the M&E Subcommittee, ensure timely reporting, and will be responsible for ensuring data is available and useful for advocacy and promotion of NAP III achievements. In its oversight role, the WPO will be the main owner of data collected throughout implementation, and will be the final standards enforcement mechanism.

The role of the WPO M&E Subcommittee will be operational in nature, focusing on:

- Developing standards for M&E at national level (in consultation with stakeholders across MDAs and non-governmental organisations)
- Enforcing M&E standards according to WPO guidelines
- Ensuring quality data is collected and reported
- Coordinating M&E activities at national and subnational levels
- Management of data

The M&E Subcommittee will be supported in its duties by the Policy and Research Section of the MoPSLSW.

All national level external research providers will report to the M&E Subcommittee as well.

5.2.2 Provincial, District and Ward

M&E activities will reinforce the works of Provincial, District, and Ward Child Protection Committees, responsible for coordinating and delivering decentralised NAP III interventions. M&E management arrangements are cascaded from national to provincial, district and ward levels, with processes mirrored at the latter three. Development and enforcement of standards and coordination is overseen by designated DSS Officer at each level, reporting to the Child Protection Committees and the National M&E Subcommittee for NAP III. Coordination activities will mirror the implementation arrangements found in the NAP III design document, with data collected from line ministries, judicial services, community case workers, etc. In addition, community workers and implementing agencies, including non- governmental organisations, will be responsible for reinforcing and aligning with M&E structures at all subnational levels.

5.3 Implementation Arrangements

All stakeholders implementing the NAP III, ranging from the village level to the national level, are responsible for monitoring and evaluating its interventions. The stakeholders include the MoPSLSW, the WPO, the M&E Subcommittee, MDAs, and NAP partners.

Table 7 below summarises the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in the implementation of the national M&E plan.

Table 7: Roles and Responsibilities for NAP III M&E

No.	Ministry / Department / Agency / Organisation	Roles and Responsibilities
1	**Cabinet Committee**	Receive and analyse all national level data in support of NAP III implementation
		Provide feedback to the MoPSLSW
2	**MoPSLSW**	Coordinate national technical and steering committee meetings
		Support the operations of the M&E Subcommittee
		Provide feedback to WPO and M&E Subcommittee
		Report to the Cabinet Committee on NAP III M&E activities
		Provide updates to MoPSLSW and other stakeholders
3	**Working Party of Officials (WPO)**	Coordinate M&E Subcommittee meetings
		Sensitize and mobilize resources for the implementation of M&E Framework
		Manage and support use of OVC data collection tools
		Quality assure national OVC M&E data
		Collect, verify, analyse, and disseminate regular progress reports to MoPSLSW and other stakeholders as required
4	**M&E Subcommittee**	Coordinate and lead implementation of the national M&E plan
		Monitor data flow processes
		Coordinate and provide supportive supervision and data quality assessment
		Coordinate and conduct M&E trainings at the provincial and district levels
		Coordinate data quality assessment exercise

		Coordinate and manage baseline and evaluation processes
		Coordinate rapid assessment and research studies
		Coordinate review of M&E plan and development of data collection
5	**Child Protection Committees**	Sensitise and advocate for the use of information in programmatic decision making
		Mobilise resources to support M&E activities
		Regularly review data to ensure quality
		Conduct regular field visits to monitor data collection activities
		Coordinate review meetings
		Report monthly to the DSS offices
6	**Provincial and District Officers**	Coordination of M&E activities supporting NAP III at relevant level
		Report data to higher levels in a timely manner
		Support implementation through regular data reviews
		Ensure quality of data collection activities
7	**NAP Partners (CSOs)**	Provide technical support to stakeholders within their program areas in data collection, analysis, reporting, and quality improvement/ assurance
		Report on implementation progress as required
		Participate in supportive supervision visits
		Mobilize resources for implementation of M&E functions
		Participate in the national WPO meetings
		Participate in the NAP III M&E review meetings
8	**Other Government Ministries**	Monitor and report implementation of all NAP III activities as per commitments made
		Participate in national NAP III meetings and share progress reports
		Participate in NAP III review meetings
9	**Community Workers**	Report data to relevant Child Protection Committee M&E Focal Point Person in a timely manner
		Conduct OVC registration
		Update OVC registers
		Implement feedback
		Ensure data quality
10	**Development Partners**	Provide financial and technical support for development, review, and implementation of the M&E Framework
		Participate in the national NAP III M&E technical working group
		Use available data for advocacy, policy development, and programmatic decision making
		Mobilize resources for implementation of M&E activities as outlined in the M&E Framework
		Build consensus on harmonising NAP III information requirements and information sharing system
		Contribute to NAP III annual reports
11	**External Research Providers**	Conduct the NAP Baseline, Midline and Endline study/studies and report to the M&E Subcommittee

5.4 Human Resource Capacity Building Strategy

A capacity building strategy will be designed alongside this framework to ensure all OVC stakeholders, especially those part of the national OVC response, have the capabilities, opportunities and motivation to implement the NAP III M&E system.

The following key activities have been identified:

Training of Trainers (ToT)
The Training of Trainers (ToTs) courses will be targeted at building the M&E capacity of different stakeholders to ensure that data is accurately captured, analysed and used for decision making on OVC issues. An NAP M&E ToT Training curriculum has been developed to support this goal. The WPO will ensure the training of Master Trainers, many of whom may be part of the NAP III M&E Subcommittee. Master Trainers will be certified by the WPO to stepdown the training to other subnational government staff, community committees and workers, and CSOs who are involved in data collection and reporting.

Ongoing Training
The M&E Subcommittee is responsible to the WPO to ensure that stakeholders are aware of and well-trained in this National NAP III M&E Framework. The M&E Subcommittee will track M&E trainings and determine the appropriate course of action to train new NAP III partners and/or conduct refresher trainings upon staff turnover.

Coaching and Mentoring
The MoPSLSW's M&E unit will be part of the Master Trainers and will have the overall responsibility to provide coaching and mentoring to NAP III implementing partners, as requested.

ANNEX 1: Data Collection Tools and Summary Forms

Service Tracking Form

Province: _____

District: _____ Ward: _____

Status of person reporting : CPC member, LCCW, CCW, Community volunteer, Other specify ____

_____

Name of Person reporting_____

Reporting Month: _____ Reporting Year: _____

Number of CCWs in Ward: _____

Number of CCWs reported this month:_____

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Household Serial Number from the HH service tracker	Child Serial Number	Ward Number	Village or Suburb or Area Name	Child's Sur-name	Child's First Name	"Child's Sex M / F"	Child's Date of Birth DD/MM/ YYYY"	Does the child have a birth certificate? Y/N	Did the child receive Birth registration support? Y/N	Child's ID # or Birth Registration #	"Is the child Disabled Y / N"	Is the child getting Disability support? Y/N

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Is the child in school Y/N	Is the child on BEAM sup-port? Y/N	Is the child receiving any other educa-tion support? Y/N	Type of case - write down all types ap-plicable to this child	Date of Identification (Month/Year)	"Status of case 1-New 2-Ongoing"	Is the child re-ceiving AMITO support?	Is the child getting any other Health support? Y/N	Start-Up kit or $$	Job Placement	Other employ-ment support	Completed employment training programme?	IF YES completed, is the OVC now employed?

SERVICES PROVIDED THIS MONTH

Adolescent employment
Did the OVC (16+) receive this type of service this month? Y/N for each service

Adolescent training programmes for employment NAP Ref 1.2.1, 1.2.2 Y/N to each question

Community Service Tracking Form

Province: _____

District: _____

Status of person reporting : CPC member, LCCW, CCW, Community volunteer, Ward officer, District officer, NGO staff, Other specify _____

Name of Person reporting_____

Reporting Month: _____ Reporting Year: _____

SERVICES PROVIDED THIS MONTH

A		B			
Ward Number	Village Name or Suburb name in urban areas	How many family clubs, or groups which meet to discuss and learn about parenting intiatives, are there in this village or suburb?	How many of these clubs or initiatives met during the past month? NAP Ref 2.2.1	How many of these clubs or initiatives have been oriented on addressing social norms about gender rolesin intimate relationships? NAP Ref 3.3.1	Please give the number of child led participation platforms supported to influence policy this month NAP Ref 3.2.2

District Monthly Summary Form

Province: _____

District: _____

Name of CWO:_____

Reporting Month: _____ Reporting Year: _____

Number of LCCWs in area: _____

Number of LCCWs reported this month:_____

Number of CSOs in area: _____

Number of CSOs reported this month:_____

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

				HH Head
Pillar 1: Household Economic Security	Social Transfers (# of households with OVC receiving) Ref NAP 1.1.1	Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) household receiving advice on linkages to eocnomic assistance such as resources or support or referrals	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		BEAM	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		AMTO	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		DSS Public Assistance	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Other cash transfer	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Food relief	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Other transfer	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING A SOCIAL TRANSFER THIS MONTH	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number HHs with OVC participated in an Internal Savings and Lendings (ISAL) programme NAP	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for food security or nutrition support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

				HH Head
	Other economic livelihoods support (# of households with OVC receiving) **All referrals : Ref NAP 1.3.1,** **All received as a result of referral, NAP Ref 1.3.2** **ALL information derives from Service tracking form household level, District report form and/or CSO reporting form**	Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received food security or nutrition support (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for cash transfers	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received for cash transfers (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for economic livelihood support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received economic livelihood support (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for health assistance support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received health assistance support (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for other support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received other support (specify type of support received) (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REFERRED/TARGETED/IDENTIFIED FOR OTHER SERVICES OR TO OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH NO DOUBLE COUNTING	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF (REFERRED/TARGETED/IDENTIFIED) HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SERVICES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH NO DOUBLE COUNTING	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED UNDER PILLAR 1 ACTIVITIES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			16-17	**18+**

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

				HH Head
Pillar 1: Household Economic Security	Support for Employment Related Skills Ref NAP 1.2.1, 1.2.2 ALL information derives from Service tracking form child level, District report form and/or CSO reporting form	Number of adolescent OVC received support for start-up promotion/kit or $$$	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		Number of adolescent OVC received support for job placement services	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		Number of adolescent OVC received other employment support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		Number of adolescent OVC completed a vocational training program or other employment related training program	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		Number of OVC adolescents who completed a vocational training programme or other employment related training programme who are now employed for the first time this month	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUPPORTED UNDER PILLAR 1 ACTIVITIES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

			<1	1-4	5-10	11-15	16-17	18+	Total
Pillar 2: Basic Social Services Ref NAP 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2 ALL information derives from Service tracking form child or household level, District report form and/or CSO reporting form	Number OVC received educational support (excluding BEAM) Ref NAP 2.1.1	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled							
	Number OVC received other health support (excluding AMTO) Ref NAP 2.1.1	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled							
	Number OVC received disability support services Ref NAP 2.1.1	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled							
	Number OVC received psychosocial support services Ref NAP 2.1.1	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled							
	Number of OVC supported to obtain a birth certificate Ref NAP 2.1.2	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled							
	TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN RECEIVING ANY PILLAR 2 SERVICE ABOVE	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled							
	Number of parents or caregivers participated in a family club or other parenting initiative Ref NAP 2.2.2	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled							

Part 3: Number of OVC / Households with Child Protection and Safe Guarding Services

			<1	1-4	5-10	11-15	16-17	18+	Total
Pillar 3: Child Protection and Safeguarding	Number of care plans implemented within set timeframes, based on assessment (details of children)	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled Male							
		Disabled Female							
	Number of child cases managed according to all needs identified in their care plan (100% of care plan fulfilled)	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled Male							
		Disabled Female							
	TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN RECEIVING ANY PILLAR 3 SERVICE ABOVE	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled Male							
		Disabled Female							
	Number of child protection cases reported by children	Male							
		Female							
		Total							
		Disabled Male							
		Disabled Female							
	Number of OVC attended an event aimed at enhancing participation in planning and enforcement of the rights and services for children	Total							
	Total number of people reached with child protection awareness activities this month	Total							
	Number of child led platforms (school and community level) supported to influence policy	Total							
	Number of parenting initiative including family clubs that have been oriented on addressing social norms about gender roles in intimate relationships	Total							

Part 4: Training and Community Awareness

All information derivesfrom Training Registers		Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3	Social Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3	Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1	Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2	Other training specify	Other training specify
Community members	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
CCW, LCCW, CPC members, VHW	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Community leaders	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Children	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
NGO Staff	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Ward officer	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Extension officer	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
District officer	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Other, specify	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						

Part 5: Other District Monitoring

Number of wards with a functional socila accountability feedback mechanism which includes child participation Ref NAP 3.2.3	
Number of CCWs/CATS/CPC met with school allied services providers Ref NAP 3.3.2	
Number of CCWs/CATS/CPCs met with health worker allied service providers Ref NAP 3.3.2	
Number of CCWs/CATS/CPCs met with ZRP Ref NAP 3.3.2	
Number of community-based initiatives supported towards creating a safe, secure and caring community and home environment Ref NAP 3.3.3	
Number of ward CPCs that conducted a child protection coordination meeting this month Ref NAP 3.4.5	
Number of district CPCs that conducted a child protection coordination meeting this month Ref NAP 3.4.5	

Part 5 : Support visits Ref NAP 3.4.4

Number of technical support visits conducted by CSO or partners during the month	
Number of technical support visits conducted by District staff during the month	
Number of technical support visits conducted during the month	

Part 6: Number of OVC Supported under NAP

			<1	1-4	5-10	11-15	16-17	18+	Total
	Total children supported by your organisation this month (no double counting)	Male							
		Female							
		TOTAL							
		Disabled							

Part 7: Number of Households Supported under NAP

Number of Households Supported by your organisation this month	Total households supported by your organisation this month	

Provincial Monthly Summary Form

Province: _____

District: _____

Name of Provincial CWO: _____

Reporting Month: _____ Reporting Year: _____

Number of CCWs in Province: _____

Number of CCWs reported this month:_____

Number of LCCWs in Province: _____

Number of LCCWs reported this month:_____

Number of CPCs in Province: _____

Number of CPCs reported this month:_____

Number of Districts in Province with CP programmes: _____

Number of Districts reported this month _____

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

			HH HEAD																												
			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pillar 1: House-hold Economic Security	Social Transfers (# of households with OVC receiving) Ref NAP 1.1.1	Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)																													
		Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) household receiving advice on linkages to eocnomic assistance such as resources or support or referrals																													
		BEAM																													
		AMTO																													
		DSS Public Assistance																													
		Other cash transfer																													
		Food relief																													
		Other transfer																													
		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING A SOCIAL TRANSFER THIS MONTH																													

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

				HH HEAD									
				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Other economic livelihoods support (# of households with OVC receiving) **All referrals : Ref NAP 1.3.1,** **All received as a result of referral, NAP Ref 1.3.2** **ALL information derives from Service tracking form household level, District report form and/ or CSO reporting form**	Number HHs with OVC participated in an Internal Savings and Lendings (ISAL) programme NAP	Male										
			Female										
			Total										
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for food security or nutrition support	Male										
			Female										
			Total										
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received food security or nutrition support (based on previous referrals)	Male										
			Female										
			Total										
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for cash transfers	Male										
			Female										
			Total										
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received for cash transfers (based on previous referrals)	Male										
			Female										
			Total										
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for economic livelihood support	Male										
			Female										
			Total										
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received economic livelihood support (based on previous referrals)	Male										
			Female										
			Total										
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for health assistance support	Male										
			Female										
			Total										
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received health assistance support (based on previous referrals)	Male										
			Female										
			Total										

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

					HH HEAD									
					District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/ identified for other support	Male											
			Female											
			Total											
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received other support (specify type of support received) (based on previous referrals)	Male											
			Female											
			Total											
		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REFERRED/ TARGETED/IDENTIFIED FOR OTHER SERVICES OR TO OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH	Male											
			Female											
			Total											
		TOTAL NUMBER OF (REFERRED/TARGETED/ IDENTIFIED) HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SERVICES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH	Male											
			Female											
			Total											
		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED UNDER PILLAR 1 ACTIVITIES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH	Male											
			Female											
			Total											
Pillar 1: Household Economic Security	Support for Employment Related Skills Ref NAP 1.2.1, 1.2.2 ALL information derives from Service tracking form child level, District report form and/or CSO reporting form	Number of adolescent OVC received support for start-up promotion/kit or $$$	**Male**	**16-17**										
				18+										
			Female	**16-17**										
				18+										
			Disabled	**16-17**										
				18+										
			Total	**16-17**										
				18+										

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

					HH HEAD									
					District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
		Number of adolescent OVC received support for job placement services	Male	16-17										
				18+										
			Female	16-17										
				18+										
			Disabled	16-17										
				18+										
			Total	16-17										
				18+										
		Number of adolescent OVC received other employment support	Male	16-17										
				18+										
			Female	16-17										
				18+										
			Disabled	16-17										
				18+										
			Total	16-17										
				18+										
		Number of adolescent OVC completed a vocational training program or other employment related training program	Male	16-17										
				18+										
			Female	16-17										
				18+										
			Disabled	16-17										
				18+										
			Total	16-17										
				18+										

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

					HH HEAD									
					District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
		Number of OVC adolescents who completed a vocational training programme or other employment related training programme who are now employed for the first time this month	Male	16-17									
				18+										
			Female	16-17										
				18+										
			Disabled	16-17										
				18+										
			Total	16-17										
				18+										
		TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUPPORTED UNDER PILLAR 1 ACTIVITIES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH NO DOUBLE COUNTING	Male	16-17										
				18+										
			Female	16-17										
				18+										
			Disabled	16-17										
				18+										
			Total	16-17										
				18+										

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Number OVC received educational support (excluding BEAM) Ref NAP 2.1.1	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Number OVC received other health support (excluding AMTO) Ref NAP 2.1.1	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Number OVC received disability support services Ref NAP 2.1.1	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Pillar 2: Basic Social Services Ref NAP 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2 ALL information derives from Service tracking form child or household level, District report form and/or CSO reporting form	Number OVC received psychosocial support services Ref NAP 2.1.1	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Number of OVC supported to obtain a birth certificate Ref NAP 2.1.2	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN RECEIVING ANY PILLAR 2 SERVICE ABOVE	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
	Number of parents or caregivers participated in a family club or other parenting initiative Ref NAP 2.2.2		Male										
			Female										
			Total										

Part 3: Number of OVC / Households with Child Protection and Safe Guarding Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Number of care plans implemented within set timeframes, based on assessment (details of children) Ref NAP 3.4.1	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Pillar 3: Child Protection and Safeguarding	Number of child cases managed according to all needs identified in their care plan (100% of care plan fulfilled) Ref NAP 3.4.2	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 3: Number of OVC / Households with Child Protection and Safe Guarding Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN RECEIVING ANY PILLAR 3 SERVICE ABOVE	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Number of child protection cases reported by children (details of child reporting) ref NAP 3.1.2	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 3: Number of OVC / Households with Child Protection and Safe Guarding Services

			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Number of OVC attended an event aimed at enhancing participation in planning and enforcement of the rights and services for children Ref NAP 3.2.1 (Estimate) See Community Service tracking form	TOTAL										
	Total number of people reached with child protection awareness activities this month Ref NAP 3.1.1 (Estimate) See Community Service tracking form	TOTAL										
	Number of child led platforms (school and community level) supported to influence policy Ref NAP 3.2.2 See Community Service tracking form	TOTAL										
	Number of parenting initiative including family clubs that have been oriented on addressing social norms about gender roles in intimate relationships Ref NAP 3.3.1 See Community service tracking form	TOTAL										

Part 4: Training and Community Awareness

All information derives from Training Registers or Community Tracking forms			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Community Members	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Female	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
CCW, LCCW, CPC members, VHW	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Feamale	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										

Part 4: Training and Community Awareness

All information derives from Training Registers or Community Tracking forms			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
CCW, LCCW, CPC members, VHW	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
Community leaders	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Female	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
Children	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										

Part 4: Training and Community Awareness

All information derives from Training Registers or Community Tracking forms			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Children	Female	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
NGO Staff	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Female	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										

Part 4: Training and Community Awareness

All information derives from Training Registers or Community Tracking forms			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Ward officer	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Female	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
Extension officer	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Feamale	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										

Part 4: Training and Community Awareness

All information derives from Training Registers or Community Tracking forms			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Extension officer	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
District office	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Female	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
Other, specify	Male	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										

Part 4: Training and Community Awareness

All information derives from Training Registers or Community Tracking forms			District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Other, specifyt	Female	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										
	Total	Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3										
		Social protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3										
		Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1										
		Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2										
		Other training specify										

Part 5: Other District Monitoring

	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Number of wards with a functional socila accountability feedback mechanism which includes child participation Ref NAP 3.2.3										
Number of CCWs/CATS/CPC met with school allied services providers Ref NAP 3.3.2										
Number of CCWs/CATS/CPCs met with health worker allied service providers Ref NAP 3.3.2										
Number of CCWs/CATS/CPCs met with ZRP Ref NAP 3.3.2										
Number of community-based initiatives supported towards creating a safe, secure and caring community and home environment Ref NAP 3.3.3										
Number of ward CPCs that conducted a child protection coordination meeting this month Ref NAP 3.4.6										
Number of district CPCs that conducted a child protection coordination meeting this month Ref NAP 3.4.6										

Part 5 : Support visits Ref NAP 3.4.4

	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
Number of technical support visits conducted by CSO or partners during the month										
Number of technical support visits conducted by District staff during the month										
Number of technical support visits conducted during the month										

Part 6: Number of OVC Supported under NAP

				District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	TOTAL
	Total children supported under NAP this month (no double counting)	Male	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Female	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Disabled	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										
		Total	<1										
			1-4										
			5-10										
			11-15										
			16-17										
			18+										

Part 7: Number of Households Supported under NAP	TOTAL	
	District	
	District	
	District	
	District	
	District	
	District	
	District	
	District	
	District	
		Number of Households Supported this month

CSO Monthly Summary Form

Province: _____

District: _____

Name of CSO_____

Reporting Month: _____ Reporting Year: _____

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

				HH Head
Pillar 1: Household Economic Security	ALL information derives from Service tracking form - household level	Number HHs with OVC participated in an Internal Savings and Lendings (ISAL) programme	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for food security or nutrition support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received food security or nutrition support (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for cash transfers	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received for cash transfers (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for economic livelihood support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received economic livelihood support (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for health assistance support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received health assistance support (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of HHs with OVC referred/targeted/identified for other support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		Number of referred/targeted/identified HHs with OVC received other support (specify type of support received) (based on previous referrals)	Male	
			Female	
			Total	

Part 1: Number of OVC / Households with Household Economic Security NAP Services

				HH Head
	Support for Employment Related Skills Ref NAP 1.2.1, 1.2.2 All information derives from Service tracking form - child level	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REFERRED/TARGETED/IDENTIFIED FOR OTHER SERVICES OR TO OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF (REFERRED/TARGETED/IDENTIFIED) HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SERVICES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED UNDER PILLAR 1 ACTIVITIES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			16-17	**18+**
		Number of adolescent OVC received support for start-up promotion/kit or $$$	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		Number of adolescent OVC received support for job placement services	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		Number of adolescent OVC received other employment support	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		Number of adolescent OVC completed a vocational training program or other employment related training program	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		Number of OVC adolescents who completed a vocational training programme or other employment related training programme who are now employed for the first time this month	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	
		TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUPPORTED UNDER PILLAR 1 ACTIVITIES AS REPORTED ABOVE THIS MONTH NO DOUBLE COUNTING	Male	
			Female	
			Total	
			Disabled	

Part 2: Number of OVC / Households with Other Basic Social Services

		<1	1-4	5-10	11-15	16-17	18+	Total
Pillar 2: Basic Social Services ALL information derived from Service tracking form Child or household level	Number OVC received educational support (excluding BEAM)	Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled						
	Number OVC received other health support (excluding AMTO)	Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled						
	Number OVC received disability support services	Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled						
	Number OVC received psychosocial support services	Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled						
	Number of OVC supported to obtain a birth certificate	Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled						
	TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN RECEIVING ANY PILLAR 2 SERVICE ABOVE	Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled						
	Number of parents or caregivers participated in a family club or other parenting initiative	Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled						

Part 3: Number of OVC / Households with Child Protection and Safe Guarding Services

		Total	18+	16-17	11-15	5-10	1-4	<1
Pillar 3: Child Protection and Safeguarding	Number of care plans implemented within set timeframes, based on assessment (details of children)							
		Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled Male						
		Disabled Female						
	Number of child cases managed according to all needs identified in their care plan (100% of care plan fulfilled)							
		Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled Male						
		Disabled Female						
	TOTAL NUMBER CHILDREN RECEIVING ANY PILLAR 3 SERVICE ABOVE							
		Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled Male						
		Disabled Female						
	Number of child protection cases reported by children (details of child reporting)							
		Male						
		Female						
		Total						
		Disabled Male						
		Disabled Female						
	Number of OVC attended an event aimed at enhancing participation in planning and enforcement of the rights and services for children	Total						
	Total number of people reached with child protection awareness activities this month	Total						
	Number of child led platforms (school and community level) supported to influence policy	Total						
	Number of parenting initiative including family clubs that have been oriented on addressing social norms about gender roles in intimate relationships	Total						

Part 4: Training and Community Awareness

All information derivesfrom Training Registers		Child Rights Education Ref NAP 2.2.3	Social Child Protection Ref NAP 3.4.3	Case Management as per CM Guidelines Ref NAP 4.3.1	Child sensitive social protection Ref NAP 4.3.2	Other training specify	Other training specify
Community members	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
CCW, LCCW, CPC members, VHW	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Community leaders	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Children	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
NGO Staff	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Ward officer	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Extension officer	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
District officer	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						
Other, specify	Male						
	Female						
	Total						
	Disabled						

Part 5 : Support visits Ref NAP 3.4.4

Number of technical support visits conducted by CSO or partners during the month	

Part 6: Number of OVC Supported under NAP

			<1	1-4	5-10	11-15	16-17	18+	Total
	Total children supported by your organisation this month (no double counting)	Male							
		Female							
		TOTAL							
		Disabled							

Part 7: Number of Households Supported under NAP

Number of Households Supported by your organisation this month	Total households supported by your organisation this month	

Legal and Justice Tracking Form (feeding into District report, CSO report, Provincial report)

Name of Justice Department / Unit: _____

Reporting Month:_____

Reporting Year:_____

Number of children diverted this month (NAP III Ref 3.5.4)	Disabled	F																		
		M																		
	OVC	F																		
		M																		
	Total	F																		
		M																		
	18+	F																		
		M																		
	15-17	F																		
		M																		
	11-14	F																		
		M																		
	<11	F																		
		M																		
Number of children referred for pre-trial diversion this month	Disabled	F																		
		M																		
	OVC	F																		
		M																		
	Total	F																		
		M																		
	18+	F																		
		M																		
	15-17	F																		
		M																		
	11-14	F																		
		M																		
	<11	F																		
		M																		
	District Name:																			

Training Register (feeding into Service tracking, CSO report, District report)

Province: _____

District: _____

Name of Organisation providing the training: _____

Status of Person Leding the Training _____

Training Start Date: _____ Training End Date: _____

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Ward Name or Number	Village Name	Name of Participant	Sex M / F	Disability Status1 1=None 2 = Some 3=A lot 4=Cannot do at all	Date of Birth	ID #	Type of Respondent - write down all that apply 1=Community member 2=CCW, LCCW, CPC, VHW 3=Community Leader 4=Child 5=NGO staff 6=Ward officer 7=Extension officer 8=District officer 9=Other, specify

TYPE OF TRAINING - WHICH OF THESE TOPICS BELOW DOES IT COVER? Y/N for each					
I	J	K	L	**M**	**N**
Child Rights Education or Training	Child attending Event enhancing participation in planning & enforcing rights of and services to children	Social protection	Child Protection	Case Management as per CM Guidelines	Child sensitive social protection
2.2.3	3.2.1	3.4.3	3.4.3	4.3.1	4.3.2

1 Referring to difficulties in one or more of seeing, walking, communicating, hearing, concentrating, remembering, or self-care (e.g. bathing)

Annex 3: Indicator Reference Sheets

Indicator O1.1	**Percentage change in household ownership of productive assets of households with OVC.**		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved resilience to the impacts of environmental health, social and economic shocks.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	Economic strengthening activities aim to improve household ownership of assets that are used to enhance livelihood activities. Productive assets are often related to agriculture, enabling households to generate increased income to care for their children. This indicator measures the change NAP III programmes have on stimulating household income.		
Key Definitions	Productive assets: are defined during the design of an evaluation, but often include ownership of agricultural assets such as a hoe, axe, panga machete, sickle, watering can, chains, yokes, ox plough, or chicken house. Ownership: is counted if the household owns the asset. These assets are counted individually not as a mutually exclusive set. For example if a household owns a hoe, that is counted as one of the productive assets. Households can own one, multiple or all of the assets asked about through the questionnaire.		
Numerator	Number of households that own productive assets	**DENOMINATOR**	Number of households surveyed
Disaggregated by	Productive asset: hoe, axe, pangage machete, sickle, watering can, chains, yokes, ox plough, chicken house HH size; Sex of HH head	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	NAP / HSCT programme evaluation that calculates the number of households that own each of the productive assets which compared over time shows the change of household ownership of productive assets	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP / HSCT programme evaluation report

Indicator O1.2	**Average number of days worked Maricho last year by OVC aged 10-17 years.**		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved resilience to the impacts of environmental health, social and economic shocks.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	This indicator measures casual labour worked by children aged 10-17 to meet basic household needs such as food. Economic strengthening activities aim to reduce, if not eliminate the need for children to work for the household to have basic needs, such as food. Economic strengthening activities also provide household income generation that is more stable that maricho, or casual labour, that does not provide a reliable stream of income.		
Key Definitions	Maricho: unofficial form of labour to provide for basic household needs, such as food. In some cases maricho is casual labour in exchange for food instead of money.		
Numerator	Estimated average number of days that OVC aged 10-17 years have worked Maricho during the last year	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Sex; Age	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Average number of days
Method of Measurement	NAP / HSCT programme evaluation that calculates the average number of days worked maricho in the last year, which compared over time shows the change of child casual labour	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP / HSCT programme evaluation report

Indicator O1.3	Change in total household consumption (USD) per person per annum of households with OVC.		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved resilience to the impacts of environmental health, social and economic shocks.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	Household consumption expenditures is a proxy for purchasing power, or the household's financial capacity to buy basic goods and services. Economic strengthening activities aim to increase households' consumption expenditures, providing the household with improved financial resources to provide food, education and health for their children.		
Key Definitions	Household consumption: measures the financial expenditure of households on common expenditure categories which are defined during the survey, but include categories such as: food, household items, education, health, hygiene, transport, communication, clothing, alcohol and tobacco.		
Numerator	Estimated average monthly consumption expenditures of households surveyed, measured in U.S. dollar (USD)	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	HH size; Consumption type: food, household items, education, health, hygiene, transport, communication, clothing, alcohol, tobacco, etc.	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	USD Value
Method of Measurement	NAP / HSCT programme evaluation that calculates the average of total USD spent on expenditure categories per month, which compared over time shows the change in households' purchasing power	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP / HSCT programme evaluation report

Indicator O1.4	Percentage change in children 15-19 years who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved resilience to the impacts of environmental health, social and economic shocks.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	Acceptance of husbands/partners hitting or beating his wife/partner measures the attitudes towards gender-based violence. NAP III programmes aim to sensitize children aged 15-19 years of age on gender-based violence and gender-based norms so that they understand hitting or beating a partner is a form of violence that should not be practiced or accepted.		
Key Definitions	Hitting or beating is defined as at least one of the following occurrences: 1. She goes out without telling him; 2. She neglects the children; 3. She argues with him; 4. She refuses sex with him; 5. She burns the food		
Numerator	Total number of surveyed children aged 15-19 years who answered yes to any of options 1-5	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of surveyed children aged 15-19
Disaggregated by	Married vs. not married; sex	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	NAP / HSCT programme evaluation that calculates the percentage of surveyed children aged 15-19 years who state that hitting or beating a partner is justified, which compared over time shows the change adolescents' understanding of gender-based violence and gender-based norms	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP / HSCT programme evaluation report

Indicator 1.1.1	Number of Households with OVC receiving a social transfer.		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved economic capacity and stability.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	Social transfers are provided to households to improve its economic and socio-economic conditions. NAP III has a goal to improve households' economic capacity and stability. This indicator measures the number of households assisted with social transfer(s).		
Key Definitions	Social transfer: refers to any governmental social assistance, defined as cash transfer, education voucher/ scheme, health voucher/scheme or other social schemes. Government social transfers include HSCT, BEAM, AMTO and other public assistance schemes. Non-governmental organizations supporting NAP III also provide social assistance, such as community savings groups, food support, and education support, however such non-governmental support is measured separately, in different indicators.		
Numerator	Total number of households with OVC receiving a social transfer during the month	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Type of transfer (HSCT, DSS Public Assistance, BEAM, AMTO, other), District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP III Service Tracking Form

Indicator 1.1.2	Number of HSCT households receiving advice on linkages to resources/ support, referrals, case-managed by CCWs.		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved economic capacity and stability.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	The National Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) programme provides cash transfers to households, along with additional care and support services aiming to address household needs as holistically as possible. Linkages and referrals are a critical approach provided by Community Case Workers (CCWs) to support families to receive basic social services such as health, protection, and education. This indicator measures the number of households receiving such linkages/ referrals.		
Key Definitions	CCWs: refer to Community Case Workers who are community-based frontline staff that provide assistance in provision of basic social services. Advice of linkages to resources/support: is when a CCW informs a household about accessing other governmental and/or non-governmental social services by informing them of location, cost, types of services provided, etc. Referral: is when a CCW provides an official referral to the household to access other governmental and/or non-governmental social services. Referrals must be made on a tangible referral form that the household can take with them to the receiving service provider.		
Numerator	Total number of HSCT households receiving advice on linkages to resources/support and/or referrals from a CCW	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine HSCT monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Per cash distribution cycle
Responsible	DSS HSCT Staff; CPF partners	**DATA SOURCE**	HSCT MIS

Indicator 1.1.3	Percent of social transfer payments made to households that are made on time (within the agreed payment transfer window) per payment cycle.		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved economic capacity and stability.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	On-time payment of social transfers is a proxy for the efficiency of the social transfer programme. This indicator measures the percent of payments that are made according to the intended timeline in order to determine if households are receiving support in a timely and reliable manner.		
Key Definitions	Social transfer: refers to any governmental social assistance, defined as cash transfer, education voucher/scheme, health voucher/scheme or other social schemes. Government social transfers include HSCT, BEAM, AMTO and other public assistance schemes. Non-governmental organizations supporting NAP III also provide social assistance, such as community savings groups, food support, and education support, however such non-governmental support is measured separately, in different indicators. On time: within the intended and agreed upon payment timeline for each social transfer. To be counted in this indicator, the transfer must have been made according to the agreed upon schedule. For example, if a cash transfer is scheduled to be paid on the first Monday of the month, the transfer can only be counted in this indicator if the payment was received by the household on or before the first Monday of the month.		
Numerator	Total number of social transfer payments made to households that are made on time during the payment cycle	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of social transfer payments made to households during payment cycle
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine HSCT, BEAM and AMTO monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Per payment cycle: measured after each planned payment cycle
Responsible	DSS HSCT Staff; CPF partners	**DATA SOURCE**	BEAM database; AMTO database; HSCT MIS

Indicator 1.1.4	Number of caregivers with OVC participating in an internal Savings and Lending (ISAL) programme.		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved economic capacity and stability.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	This indicator measures the provision of economic support provided by NAP III partners, specifically in the form of Internal Savings and Lending (ISAL) programmes. ISAL programmes are a best-practice community-based economic strengthening approach that aims to improve the resiliency of households.		
Key Definitions	Internal Savings and Lending (ISAL) Programme: are a best-practice community-based approach in which members of the group have a mutual agreement to contribute a certain amount of money on a regular basis in to a group fund. The fund, which grows over time, can then be accessed in the form of a loan, by group members who either have emergency needs or want to invest in an income generating activity (i.e. activity to grow their business).		
Numerator	Total number of caregivers with OVC participating in an internal Savings and Lending (ISAL) programme in the last month	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP III Service Tracking Form

Indicator 1.2.1	Number of young OVC (>16 years) completed a vocational training programme or other employment related training programme including start-up promotion/kit, job placement		
NAP Result Statement	Adolescent OVC have improved employment related skills		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	The indicator is a proxy for the number of young OVC who have improved employment related skills as a result of completing a vocational training programme or other employment related training programme including start-up promotion/kit, job placement. This indicator is a useful way of tracking the number of OVC that are employable or participating in income generating activities.		
Key Definitions	Vocational training programme: refers to education and training which aims to equip participants with knowledge, know-how, skills and competences required in specific occupations or the labour market more broadly. Start-up promotion kit: a pack of tools to help beneficiaries starting new income generating activities to get their business established. Job placement: a programme that supports adolescents to secure employment through training or job placement services.		
Numerator	Total number of young OVC (>16 years) completed a vocational training programme or other employment related training programme including start-up promotion/kit, job placement	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District; Sex; Age	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP III Service Tracking Form

Indicator 1.2.2	Number of young OVC (16+ years) who received skills support training who are formally or informally employed or engaged in a profit-making enterprise.		
NAP Result Statement	Adolescent OVC have improved employment related skills.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	The indicator is a proxy for the number of young OVC who are formally or informally employed or engaged in a profit-making enterprise as a result of having received skills support training.		
Key Definitions	Skills support training: refers to programmes that provide training or other services that assist adolescents in securing employment. This indicator is a subset of Indicator 1.2.1, which measures adolescents who were provided with training or other employment related assistance. Indicator 1.2.2 measures the number of those counted in Indicator 1.2.1 who then successfully find a form of employment. Formal and informal employment: includes all forms of employment, often distinguished by formal employment being taxable and informal employment not being taxable. Profit-making enterprise: generally includes small businesses established and/or managed by the adolescent for income generation.		
Numerator	Total number of young OVC (16+ years) who received skills support training who are formally or informally employed or engaged in a profit-making enterprise	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District; Sex; Age; Orphan status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	

Indicator 1.3.1	Number of households referred to other service providers, by service type.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC are protected from the most severe deprivations that affect growth and development.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of households referred to other service providers disaggregated by service type. This is a useful indicator for tracking the extent to which referrals are being performed effectively in order to provide households with the most holistic support possible.		
Key Definitions	Referral: is when a CCW, LCCW or District Officer provides an official referral to the household to access other governmental and/or non-governmental social services. Referrals must be made on a tangible referral form that the household can take with them to the receiving service provider. Other Service Providers: include other governmental and non-governmental service providers, such as civil society organizations, health clinics/facilities, faith-based services, child protection services, etc.		
Numerator	Total number of households referred to other service providers	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Service type: health, education, protection, food security, other District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System;

Indicator 1.3.2	Number of household referrals successfully completed, by service type.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC are protected from the most severe deprivations that affect growth and development.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	This indicator measures the total number of household referrals successfully completed. This is a useful proxy for the effectiveness of referrals.		
Key Definitions	This indicator is a subset of Indicator 1.3.1, which measures the number of referrals made. Indicator 1.3.2 measures the number of those counted in Indicator 1.3.1 who then successfully receives the service. Referrals must be made on a tangible referral form that the household can take with them to the receiving service provider and the feedback if the referral was successful must also be indicated on a tangible referral form.		
Numerator	Total number of household referrals successfully completed.	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Service type: health, education, protection, food security, other District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System;

Indicator 1.4.1	Number and percentage of beneficiaries from Pillar 1 programmes who are satisfied with the support / services received.		
NAP Result Statement	HES programmes are effectively managed for NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	This indicator measures the percentage of those receiving benefits from Pillar 1 programmes who self-report satisfaction with the support and/or services received. This is a useful proxy for the extent to which support and services delivered under Pillar 1 are being delivered effectively.		
Key Definitions	Satisfied: is self-reported by the beneficiary household by expressing that the economic strengthening and social transfer (Pillar 1) support and/or services delivered to them either met or exceeded expectations.		
Numerator	Total number of beneficiaries from Pillar 1 programmes who are satisfied with the support and services received.	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of beneficiaries from Pillar 1 programmes.
Disaggregated by	None	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement	Satisfaction survey	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP III Satisfaction Report

Indicator 1.4.2	Number of partners implementing Pillar 1 interventions working in each district		
NAP Result Statement	HES programmes are effectively managed for NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of NAP III partners implementing Pillar 1 interventions working in each district. It is useful for showing the coverage of Pillar 1 interventions across the country and to track the roll-out of Pillar 1 interventions from the pilot districts to eventually cover the entire country.		
Key Definitions	Pillar 1 Interventions – activities being implemented under Pillar 1 of the NAP which include economic strengthening activities, social protection support, and job creation/placement services for adolescents.		
Numerator	Number of partners implementing Pillar 1 interventions working in each district	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	DSS NAP monitoring and work plan review	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS NAP Reports

Indicator 1.4.3	Cost to transfer ratio for HSCT, BEAM, AMTO per annum.		
NAP Result Statement	HES programmes are effectively managed for NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar One
What it measures	This indicator compares the total cost to administer these programmes against the number of beneficiaries who received the programme in a simple ratio. This indicator is a proxy for cost-efficiency, a metric of value for money.		
Key Definitions	Cost: should include all costs associated with administering the programme, including logistics, cash disbursements and human resources.		
Numerator	Total cost to administer each programme in the last 12 months	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of beneficiaries receiving each programme in the last 12 months
Disaggregated by	Programme type: HSCT, BEAM, AMTO	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Ratio
Method of Measurement	HSCT Evaluation; BEAM financial data; AMTO financial data	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	DSS; Ministry of Health	**DATA SOURCE**	HSCT Evaluation Report; BEAM financial reports; AMTO financial reports

Indicator O2.1	Number and percent of OVC aged 0-17 years old whose births are registered.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC have improved access to care, support and essential services.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	The number and percentage of OVC aged 0-17 years old whose births have been officially registered using formal processes. Children whose births are unregistered and do not have a birth certificate, may not be able to claim the services and protections due to them. Birth registration enables a child to receive medical treatment, go to school, inherit property, prevent child exploitation and find legal work. All these rely on birth registration to prove identity and thus entitlement to basic rights.		
Key Definitions	Birth Registration: in Zimbabwe, birth registration is twofold: 1. Children are issued a certificate of birth within 42 days of the child's birth 2. The child's birth is registered with the births and deaths registry Both are counted under this indicator by first asking if the guardian if the child has a birth certificate. If the child does not have a birth certificate, an additional question ascertains if the child's birth was registered.		
Numerator	Number of guardians survey who respond that their children aged 0-17 years have a birth certificate or the birth has been registered	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of children 0-17 years whose guardian was surveyed
Disaggregated by	Certified vs. Registered only (not birth certificate) District; Sex; Age; Disability	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement	Biennial NAP III Survey	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Biennial Survey Report

Indicator 0.2.2	Number and percent of OVC 4-17 years old currently attending school.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC have improved access to care, support and essential services.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	The number and percentage of OVC 4-17 years old currently attending school as a proxy for participation in education, a key intervention area of the NAP III.		
Key Definitions	Attending school: is measured through a survey question that is administered to guardians: "Did [child's name] attend school at any time during the [year] school year?"		
Numerator	Total number of guardian's children aged 4-17 years old who are attending school at the time of the survey	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of children aged 4-17 years old whose guardian was surveyed
Disaggregated by	District; Sex; Age; Disability	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement	Biennial NAP III Survey	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Biennial survey Report

Indicator O2.3	Number and percent of OVC aged under 5 years with fever in the past 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC have improved access to care, support and essential services.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	This indicator measures the number and percent of OVC aged under 5 years with fever in the past 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. This indicator is a proxy for households desire/ability to seek health services from a health facility.		
Key Definitions	Advice or treatment was sought: is measured through a series of survey question that are administered to guardians: 1) "Has [child's name] been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?", if so, 2) "Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?", if so, 3) "Where did you seek advice or treatment?" The survey question should align with the Demographic Health Survey question.		
Numerator	Total number of surveyed guardian's children aged under 5 years with fever in the past 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of children aged under 5 years with fever in the past 2 weeks whose guardian was surveyed
Disaggregated by	District; Sex; Age; Disability	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Biennial NAP III Survey	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Biennial Survey Report

Indicator 2.1.1	Number of OVC (under 18 years of age) receiving basic external support to access education, health, disability services.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC are supported to access basic social services.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	Provision of basic social services is a priority of NAP III. Basic social services include education, health and disability services. This indicator measures the extent to which basic social services are being provided to support children to realize their rights.		
Key Definitions	Basic external support: support provided, in the form of a referral, linkage or direct service provision, from a governmental or non-governmental service provider, in the areas of education, health and/or disability.		
Numerator	Type of Support: Education, Health, Disability Support; District; Sex; Age	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District; Sex; Age; Disability	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Service Tracking Form

Indicator 2.1.2	Number of OVC supported to register their birth.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC are supported to access basic social services.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	The number and percentage of guardian's children aged 0-17 years who are supported to have their birth registered. Children whose births are unregistered and do not have a birth certificate, may not be able to claim the services and protections due to them. Birth registration enables a child to receive medical treatment, go to school, inherit property, prevent child exploitation and find legal work. All these rely on birth registration to prove identity and thus entitlement to basic rights.		
Key Definitions	Supported: guardians who are supported in the form of a referral, linkage or direct service provision, from a governmental or non-governmental service provider, to register their child's / children's birth(s) with the birth and death registry. Birth Registration: in Zimbabwe, birth registration is twofold: 1. Children are issued a certificate of birth within 42 days of the child's birth 2. The child's birth is registered with the births and deaths registry Both are counted under this indicator by counting the number of children supported to obtain a birth certificate and/or support to register the child's birth with the birth and death registry.		
Numerator	Total number of OVC supported to register their birth	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Birth certificate vs. birth registration District; Sex; Age; Disability	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; CSO Monthly Reports

Indicator 2.1.3	Number of OVC receiving BEAM support who are currently attending school.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC are supported to access basic social services.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	Zimbabwe's Basic Education Assistance Module provides education vouchers for children to attend school. This indicator is a proxy for BEAM's contribution to improving educational attendance.		
Key Definitions	Receiving BEAM support: any child that received BEAM assistance during the last school year. Currently attending school: is administered by asking guardians if		
Numerator	Total number of OVC receiving BEAM support who are currently attending school	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District; Sex; Age; Disability	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine BEAM monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	End of each school term
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	BEAM Database

Indicator 2.2.1	Percentage of established family clubs which are functional (i.e. have met during the last month).		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved capacity to fulfil OVC developmental needs.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	Family Clubs are a core strategy of the NAP III through which education, awareness building and other sensitization occurs. This indicator measures the total number of family clubs that have been established, and of those, which are functional.		
Key Definitions	Family Clubs: community-based clubs that engage children and their guardians in psychosocial and/or educational activities.		
Numerator	Total number of established family clubs which have met during the last month	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of established family clubs
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	Monitored through field visits, supportive supervision and/or reports on family clubs	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System

Indicator 2.2.2	Number of parents / caregivers with OVC participating in a family club or other parenting initiatives which focuses on behaviour change.		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved capacity to fulfil OVC developmental needs.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of caregivers with OVC participating in a family club or other parenting initiatives which focuses on behaviour change. This indicator is useful for tracking the extent to which caregivers are participating in family clubs and parenting initatives focusing on behaviour change.		
Key Definitions	Family Clubs: community-based clubs that engage children and their guardians in psychosocial and/or educational activities. Other parenting iniatives: any other activity that engages parents to provide counselling and/or support related to education that aims to change behaviours, such as positive parenting practices. Behaviour change: activities that provide education / awareness to individuals to enhance understanding and therein reactions, actions, perceptions and perspectives around that issue.		
Numerator	Total number of parents / caregivers with OVC participating in a family club or other parenting initiatives which focuses on behaviour change	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District; Sex; Age	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Monitored through field visits, supportive supervision and/or reports on family clubs	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; CSO Monthly Reports

Indicator 2.2.3	Number of caregivers of OVC and community stakeholders (VHW, LCCW, CCW, CPC, Village leaders, extension staff) who received Child Rights Education / Training.		
NAP Result Statement	Households with OVC have improved capacity to fulfil OVC developmental needs.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of caregivers of OVC and community stakeholders (VHW, LCCW, CCW, CPC, Village leaders, extension staff) who received Child Rights Education / Training. This indicator is useful for monitoring the implementation of child rights and education programmes.		
Key Definitions	Caregivers of OVC: the child's guardian Village Health Worker (VHW): community-based workers who are trained to provide specific health services within the community and within households. Lead Community Care Worker (LCCW): ward-level workers who support provision of social and protection services, who also support community oversight. Community Care Worker (CCW): community-based workers who support provision of social and protection services. Village Leaders: traditional leaders who support children and families and programme coordination efforts. Extension Staff: other commmunity based staff that provide essential support to children and families. Child Rights Education / Training: a training initiative implemented under NAP to improve caregivers and community stakeholders' knowledge of child rights.		
Numerator	Total number of caregivers of OVC and community stakeholders who received Child Rights Education / Training	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Stakeholder Type: caregiver, VHW, LCCW, CCW, CPC, Village leaders, extension staff District; Sex; Age	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Training Tracking Form

Indicator 2.3.1	Number and percentage of beneficiaries from Pillar 2 programmes who say that they are satisfied with the support / services received.		
NAP Result Statement	Programmes providing other Basic Social Services are effectively managed for NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	This indicator measures the percentage of those receiving benefits from Pillar 2 programmes who self-report satisfaction with the support and/or services received. This is a useful proxy for the extent to which support and services delivered under Pillar 2 are being delivered effectively.		
Key Definitions	Satisfied: is self-reported by the beneficiary household by expressing that the economic strengthening and social transfer (Pillar 2) support and/or services delivered to them either met or exceeded expectations.		
Numerator	Total number of beneficiaries from Pillar 2 programmes who are satisfied with the support and services received.	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of beneficiaries from Pillar 2 programmes.
Disaggregated by	None	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement	Satisfaction survey	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP III Satisfaction Report

Indicator 2.3.2	Number of partners implementing Pillar 2 interventions working in each district.		
NAP Result Statement	Programmes providing other Basic Social Services are effectively managed for NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Two
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of NAP III partners implementing Pillar 2 interventions working in each district. It is useful for showing the coverage of Pillar 1 interventions across the country and to track the roll-out of Pillar 2 interventions from the pilot districts to eventually cover the entire country.		
Key Definitions	Pillar 2 Interventions – activities being implemented under Pillar 2 of the NAP which include referrals, linkage and direct service provision in education, health and disability services.		
Numerator	Number of partners implementing Pillar 2 interventions working in each district	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	DSS NAP monitoring and work plan review	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS NAP Reports

Indicator 03.1			
NAP Result Statement	OVC are protected from abuse, violence and exploitation.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator is a proxy for OVC and caregivers' knowledge of child protection risks. It is useful to track changes in the level of knowledge of child protection risks among OVC and their caregivers and, depending on variations among the disaggregated results, identify how information campaigns can be targeted to improve knowledge of child protection risks. This indicator measures whether the community-level interventions creating safe environments and addressing social norms and knowledge, are achieving the desired results		
Key Definitions			
Numerator	Total number of young OVC (aged 10-19 years) and caregivers who can correctly name/describe child protection risks	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of young OVC (aged 10-19 years)
Disaggregated by	District; Sex and Age; Disability; Orphan status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement	This indicator would be measured by focus groups, ranges will be designed to fully define the "very low", "low", "moderate", "high" and "comprehensive"	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Biennial Survey

Indicator 03.2			
NAP Result Statement	OVC are protected from abuse, violence and exploitation.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	Similar to Outcome Indicator 3.1, this indicator measures OVC and caregivers' knowledge of where to report child protection violations. This is important to track as OVC and caregivers need to know both (i) what constitutes a violation; and (ii) where to report child protection violations in order to actually report violations. It is useful to track changes in the level of knowledge of where to report child protection violations among OVC and their caregivers and, depending on variations among the disaggregated results, identify how information campaigns can be targeted to improve knowledge of where to report child protection violations.		
Key Definitions	Child protection risks - UNICEF uses this term to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children - including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage		
Numerator	Total number of young OVC (aged 10-19 years) and caregivers who know how/where to report child protection violations	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of young OVC (aged 10-19 years) and caregivers
Disaggregated by	District, sex and age, disability, orphan status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement		**FREQUENCY**	
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Biennial Survey

Indicator 03.3	Number and percent of statutory cases in the Integrated Case Management System which have been opened and resolved within the defined timelines by case category (child sexual and physical abuse and neglected children).		
NAP Result Statement	OVC are protected from abuse, violence and exploitation.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator measures if the child protection system is enabling the resolution of services within the standard timelines, as a metric of efficiency of child protection case management.		
Key Definitions	Integrated Case Management System: the national electronic data management platform used by the MoPSLSW to track and assess child protection circumstances and response. Resolved: in accordance with MoPSLSW, resolution of a case does not include "closing" a case by the Ministry definition in which a case is only closed when the child turns 18 years old or the child dies. Resolution is if the circumstance has been dealt with according to the national guidelines. Statutory cases: child protection cases that are guided by law or statute. In the Integrated Case Management System this includes cases of physical, emotional and sexual abuse, as well as neglect, child in contact with the law and children in need of care. Standard defined timelines are as follows: a) Initial screening conducted and categorized (sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, etc.) within 48 hours of the case being reported b) Social workers to respond to sexual abuse within 72 hours and ensure that the child has received a PEP from Health within the same period c) Reported cases are responded to via an Initial Case Assessment to be conducted within 7 days of the case being reported d) In the case of removal of the child from any place of harm, once a child has been provided with a place of safety, the case should be brought before the court no longer than 7 days after removal, for further determination (Children's Act (Chapter 5:06) Part IV section 14) e) Initial Case Conference (within 14 days) in cases where a Case Conference is required f) Review Case Conference (maximum 6 months) g) All Children categorized as a Care and Child Protection Case (i.e. Sexual abuse, Physical abuse, and Neglect cases) should have a care plan		
Numerator	Number of statutory cases in the Integrated Case Management System which have been opened and resolved within the defined timelines	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of statutory cases in the Integrated Case Management System
Disaggregated by	District, sex and age, disability, orphan status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement	Satisfaction survey	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System

Indicator 3.1.1	Number of people reached with child protection awareness activities.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC have improved capacity to recognise situations of risk.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator tracks the reach of child protection awareness activities. It is useful to measure the extent to which child protection activities are reaching different communities, specifically those in rural areas.		
Key Definitions	Child protection awareness activities: community events or trainings implemented under the NAP III intended to educate the public about child protection risks.		
Numerator	Total number of people reached with child protection awareness activities	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Type of stakeholder: children DCPC member, local leader, caregiver etc. District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Training Tracking Form

Indicator 3.1.2	Number of child protection cases reported by children themselves.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC have improved capacity to recognise situations of risk.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of child protection cases reported by children themselves. This indicator is important to measure a proxy for the extent to which children have the capability, opportunity and motivation to report child protection cases.		
Key Definitions	N/A		
Numerator	Total number of child protection cases reported by children	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District, sex and age, disability, case type: sexual abuse, physical abuse, abandonment, other	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected via the National Case Management Tools which track who reported the case	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System

Indicator 3.2.1	Number of OVC who attended an event aimed at enhancing participation in planning and enforcement of the rights and services for children.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC participate in discussions and policymaking concerning their own development.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	Events aimed at enhancing participation in planning and enforcement of child's rights are a key platform to increase participation in child in realizing their rights. This indicator measures the number of children who attend such an event as a proxy for child's participation.		
Key Definitions	An event aimed at enhancing participation: any activity implemented under NAP III intended to improve participation of children in the planning and enforcement of rights and services for children.		
Numerator	Total number of OVC who attended an event aimed at enhancing participation in planning and enforcement of the rights and services for children	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District, sex and age, disability, orphan status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; CSO Monthly Reports

Indicator 3.2.2	Number of school and community based child-led platforms supported to influence policy.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC participate in discussions and policymaking concerning their own development.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	School and community based child-led platforms are an effective platform to engage children in policy related to their rights. This is a useful indicator to show the extent to which children are supported to take a leadership role in influencing policy.		
Key Definitions	School and community-based platforms: groups organised at a school (e.g. Kid's Clubs) and community levels (e.g. play groups) that gather children to provide educational and/or psychosocial support.		
Numerator	Total number of school and community based child-led platforms supported to influence policy	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; CSO Monthly Reports

Indicator 3.2.3	Number of districts and wards with a functional social accountability feedback mechanisms that includes child participation.		
NAP Result Statement	OVC participate in discussions and policymaking concerning their own development.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	Social accountability mechanisms engage citizen's feedback in order to ensure services are responding to the needs of the population the programme intends to serve and to keep public officials and other service providers accountable to the communities they serve. Existing social accountability mechanisms should engage children as well as adults. This indicator measures the extent to which district social accountability feedback mechanisms are child friendly.		
Key Definitions	Social accountability feedback mechanisms: refers to a broad range of actions and mechanisms that can engage in to hold public officials and/or other service providers to account, ultimately in order to make positive improvements in the delivery of essential services. Examples of social accountability feedback mechanisms include participatory policy-making, budgeting and expenditure tracking; and citizen monitoring and evaluation of services. Child Participation: an accountability mechanism that intentionally engages child to obtain their feedback on programmes/services.		
Numerator	Total number of districts and wards with a functional social accountability feedback mechanisms that includes child participation	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Monitored through field visits, supportive supervision and/or reports on social accountability	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System

Indicator 3.3.1	Number of family clubs that have been oriented on addressing social norms about gender roles in intimate relationships.		
NAP Result Statement	Communities have increased capacity to protect OVC.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator measures the extent to which family clubs have been oriented on addressing social norms on gender roles in intimate relationships. This is useful as a proxy for measuring the number of family clubs working to address social norms about gender roles in intimate relationships. Family Clubs are a key intervention point to reach caregivers and children to change social norms and behaviours around violence and abuse against children. This indicator is a method to monitor NAP III partners' implementation of activities aimed to change knowledge and skills.		
Key Definitions	Family clubs: community-based platforms designed for children and guardians to participate in activities aimed at providing psychosocial support and/or raise awareness about issues such as parenting, child's rights and gender norms.		
Numerator	Total number of family clubs that have been oriented on addressing social norms about gender roles in intimate relationships	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; CSO Monthly Reports

Indicator 3.3.2	Number and percent of CCWs / CATS / CPCs who have meetings (at least once a quarter) with allied service providers (i.e. schools, health workers, police) to discuss and report of child protection.		
NAP Result Statement	Communities have increased capacity to protect OVC.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	Meetings with allied service providers promote child's rights and child protection across sectors. This indicator is a proxy for cross-sectoral capacity building.		
Key Definitions	CCW: Community Case Workers are community-based workers who support case management CATS: Community Action Teams CPC: Child Protection Committees are multi-sectoral community-based committees that oversee child protection needs and responses within their community. Allied service provider: are entities that play in role in caring for children by providing basic social services, such as health, education, and legal services.		
Numerator	Total number of CCWs / CATS / CPCs who have meetings (atleast once a quarter) with allied service providers (i.e. schools, health workers, police) to discuss and report of child protection	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of CCWs / CATS / CPCs
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and percentage
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; CSO Monthly Reports

Indicator 3.3.3	Number of community-based initiatives supported towards creating a safe, secure and caring community and home environment.		
NAP Result Statement	Communities have increased capacity to protect OVC.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator measures the total number of community-based initiatives supported towards creating a safe, secure and caring community environment. This is useful to track as a proxy for community involvement in protecting OVC.		
Key Definitions	Community-based initiatives: mechanisms facilitated by members of the community they live in that provide support to children and families. Examples include ward Child Protection Committees (CPC).		
Numerator	Total number of community-based initiatives supported towards creating a safe, secure and caring community and home environment	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; CSO Monthly Reports

Indicator 3.4.1	Number of care plans implemented within set timeframes, based on assessment.		
NAP Result Statement	Case management system meets the needs of OVC.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	Care plans guide the type and timeline of services that will be provided to a child/family. This indicator measures if such care plans are being implemented according to set timelines. This indicator is a proxy for the efficiency of the case management system.		
Key Definitions	Care Plans: is a plan of action, or plan of treatment, developed between the social welfare officer and the child / family that outlines agreed upon support to be provided to the household. Implemented within set timeframes: each care plan should determine an estimated timeline to complete each action in the care plan. If the action is completed within the set timeline, it has been implemented within set timeframes. Based on Assessment: care plans are developed after the social welfare officer completes a case assessment. A case assessment reviews the child and the circumstances that contribute to or otherwise influence the child's case, such as family composition, household income, etc.		
Numerator	Total number of care plans implemented within set timeframes, based on assessment	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Review of cases in the Integrated Case Management System	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System

Indicator 3.4.2	Number of child cases managed according to all needs identified in their care plan (100% of care plan fulfilled).		
NAP Result Statement	Case management system meets the needs of OVC.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	Care plans guide the type and timeline of services that will be provided to a child/family. This indicator tracks the number of child cases managed according to all needs identified in their care plan. This is a useful proxy for tracking the extent to which care plans are being followed through and the effectiveness of case management.		
Key Definitions	Care Plans: is a plan of action, or plan of treatment, developed between the social welfare officer and the child / family that outlines agreed upon support to be provided to the household. A care plan is 100% fulfilled if all actions in the care plan have been completed. This indicator is different from Indicator 3.4.2 in that it does not account for implementation based on set timeframes, rather it considers if the action has been completed regardless of set timeframes.		
Numerator	Total number of child cases managed according to all needs identified in their care plan (100% of care plan fulfilled)	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District, type of case	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Review of cases in the Integrated Case Management System	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System

Indicator 3.4.3	Number of community workers (CCWs, VHW, CPC members etc.) trained on child protection and/or social protection issues.		
NAP Result Statement	Case management system meets the needs of OVC.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of community workers trained on child protection and/or social protection issues. It is useful to show the extent to which community workers have knowledge of child protection and social protection issues.		
Key Definitions	CCW: Community Case Workers are community-based workers who support case management VHW: Village Health Worker is the community-based health worker that supports children and their families in provision and access to health services. CPC: Child Protection Committees are multi-sectoral community-based committees that oversee child protection needs and responses within their community. Trained: individuals who have completed a training initiative on child protection and/or social protection that is acceptable per MoPSLSW standards.		
Numerator	Total number of community workers (CCWs, VHW, CPC members etc.) trained on child protection and/or social protection issues	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Type of community worker: CCWs, VHWs, CPC members, LCCWs, other; training topic	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; NAP III Training Tracking Form

Indicator 3.4.4	Number of technical support visits conducted by district, province, headquarters or partners each month.		
NAP Result Statement	Case management system meets the needs of OVC.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of technical support visits conducted by district, headquarters or partners each month. This is useful to track as a proxy for quality assurance and supportive supervision provided to improve child protection and social services.		
Key Definitions	Technical support visits: are supportive supervision visits conducted by MoPSLSW to support staff through on-site mentoring and quality checks. Technical support visits at the district-level are completed by provincial and/or headquarter staff. Visits at the provincial-level are completed by headquarter staff. This visits should occur monthly, according the MoPSLSW guidelines.		
Numerator	Total number of technical support visits conducted by district, province, headquarters or partners each month	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District, province, HQ, partner	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Review of technical support visit reports / notes submitted in to the case management MIS	**FREQUENCY**	
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System

Indicator 3.4.5	Percent of wards, districts and provinces with CPCs that are regularly meeting according to the CPC Terms of Reference.		
NAP Result Statement	Case management system meets the needs of OVC.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator is a proxy to measure the coverage of functional Child Protection Committees (CPCs). It shows if the committee is compliant with its terms of reference and functional to support children and families.		
Key Definitions	Child Protection Committees are multi-sectoral community-based committees that oversee child protection needs and responses within their community. One CPC should exist in each ward. There should also be one district-level and one provincial-level CPC. Terms of Reference: document outlining the role and duties of the CPC, including the terms (i.e. membership and frequency) of CPC meetings. A CPC can only be counted in this indicator if they meet both the membership and frequency requirements outlined in its Terms of Reference. Membership terms should specify the number of members required to attend in order for the meeting to occur and/or a decision to be taken. In the absence of a standard membership term, measurement should default to only meetings that are attended by the majority (>50%) of its members.		
Numerator	Number of wards, districts and provinces with CPCs that are regularly meeting according to the CPC Terms of Reference	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of wards, districts and provinces
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	Review of CPC meeting minutes	**FREQUENCY**	
Responsible	DSS; CSOs	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; CSO Monthly Report

Indicator 3.5.1	Number of court officials, diversion officers, Police and Child Welfare Officers trained on child protection and/or social protection issues.		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of court officials, diversion officers, policy and child welfare officers trained on child protection and/or social protection issues. It is useful to show the extent to which workers have knowledge of child protection and social protection issues.		
Key Definitions	Trained: individuals who have completed a training initiative on child protection and/or social protection that is acceptable per MoPSLSW standards.		
Numerator	Total number of court officials, diversion officers, Police and Child Welfare Officers trained on child protection and/or social protection issues	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District, Type of Training	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Ministry of Justice Report; NAP III Training Tracking Form

Indicator 3.5.2	Number of children in conflict with the law who receive legal aid / or Legal Aid Department Services.		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of children in conflict with the law who receive legal aid and / or Legal Aid Department Services. It is useful to track the level of children in conflict with the law receiving legal aid as a proxy for the coverage of legal aid services.		
Key Definitions	Children in conflict with the law: refers to any child under 18 years of age who has come into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offence. Legal Aid or Legal Aid Department Services: legal services provided to children in conflict such as legal representation in court, legal advice, education on legal rights, etc.		
Numerator	Total number of children in conflict with the law who receive legal aid / or Legal Aid Department Services	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District; Sex and Age; Disability; Orphan Status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Prosecutor's Office Report, Ministry of Justice

Indicator 3.5.3	Number of cases of child victims seen by a VFS (i.e. police, medical services, courts) (services should adhere to the Protocol on the Management of Child Abuse).		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of cases of child victims seen by the Victim-Friendly System (VFS) (i.e. police, medical services, courts) as a proxy for the availability, access and use of victim-friendly services.		
Key Definitions	VFS: Victim friendly system is a set of measures designed to ensure the protection and active participation of abuse survivors in the justice system. Its purpose is to protect victims of crime and support victims to actively participate in the criminal justice system including courts, police, hospitals, schools, social welfare, etc.		
Numerator	Total number of cases of child victims seen by a VFS (i.e. police, medical services, courts) (services should adhere to the Protocol on the Management of Child Abuse)	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District; Sex and Age; Disability; Orphan Status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Prosecutor's Office Report; Ministry of Justice

Indicator 3.5.4	Number of children diverted from the formal justice system, including those who accessed Pre-trial diversion services (police cautions etc.)		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	Diversion from the justice system supports effective rehabilitation and reformation of children who have been committed a crime. This indicator measures the coverage of pre-trial diversions services as a proxy for service availability, access and provision.		
Key Definitions	Pre-trial diversion service: initiatives designed to divert children away from the formal justice system in cases of minor crimes that ensures the child that committed the crime is held accountable but supported to rehabilitate. Pre-trial diversion is offered to individuals who meet all of the following requirements: 1. Accused is below the age of 21 years 2. Accused is unequivocally admitting to the crime committed 3. The crim committed would not ordinarily attract a custodial sentence of more than 12 months.		
Numerator	Total number of children diverted from the formal justice system, including those who accessed Pre-trial diversion services	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District; Sex and Age; Disability; Orphan Status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Ministry of Justice NAP III Report

Indicator 3.5.5	Ratio of children given a non-custodial sentencing to those who received imprisonment.		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator is a ratio of the children given a non-custodial sentence to those who received a prison sentence. It is useful to directly compare the levels of non-custodial sentencing against imprisonment in a simple ratio in order to compare the degree to which non-custodial sentencing versus imprisonment is occurring.		
Key Definitions	Non-custodial sentencing: is also known as "alternatives to detention" and refers to measures that may be imposed on children who are being formally processed through the criminal justice system at both pre-trial and sentencing stages that do not involve deprivation of liberty. In other words, any form of detention, or placement in a custodial setting in which the person is not permitted to leave at-will. This may include residential placement such as police lock-ups, remand homes, re-education centres, training centres, etc.		
Numerator	Number of children given a non-custodial sentencing	**DENOMINATOR**	Number of children who received a prison sentence
Disaggregated by	District; Sex and Age; Disability; Orphan Status	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Ratio
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Prosecutor's Office Report

Indicator 3.5.6	Number of criminal courts with functional Child Help / Information desks.		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of criminal courts with functional Child Help or Information desks. This is a proxy indicator for measuring coverage of child-friendly court services.		
Key Definitions	Child help / information desks: physical spaces that provide a secure, child-friendly environment where children can report incidents of violence and abuse, and receive legal information. Functional: a desk can be counted as function if all of the follow conditions are met: 1. The desk is open according to its scheduled hours of operation 2. The desk is staffed by at least one trained personnel		
Numerator	Total number of criminal courts with function Child Help / Information desks	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Ministry of Justice NAP III Report

Indicator 3.5.7	Number of districts and provinces with functional victim friendly services in place.		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of districts and provinces with functional victim friendly services in place. This indicator is a proxy for coverage of victim-friendly services.		
Key Definitions	Victim-Friendly Services: for the purpose of this indicator are defined by Victim-Friendly Unit (Police) Officer and Victim-Friendly Courts. In order to count under this indicator the district must have the following: 1. At least one police office with a dedicated victim-friendly unit that is staffed by an officer who has been trained in child protection. 2. At least one court with all of the following: ▪ A 'support person' has been present for at least 75% of recent relevant court proceedings ▪ Availability of closed circuit television ▪ An 'intermediary', or specialist interpreter, has been present for at least 75% of recent relevant court proceedings ▪ There is a multi-sectoral victim-friendly court sub-committee that has met in the last 3 months ▪ Anatomically correct dolls for child survivors and witnesses have been used in 75% of recent relevant court proceedings ▪ Witness expenses are provided for by the court / government ▪ The trial is recorded on camera		
Numerator	Total number of districts and provinces with functional VFS in place	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Prosecutor's Office Report

Indicator 3.5.8	Number of justice professionals (defence lawyers, social workers, probation /protection / diversion officers, police, prosecutors, magistrates/ judges and other court officials, staff of prisons and community service) trained on working with children in contact with the law (victims, witnesses, offenders) as per national and international standards.		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	The indicator is a proxy for increased knowledge of national and international standards of working with children in contact with the law among justice professionals.		
Key Definitions	Justice professionals: individuals working within the justice system, specifically defence lawyers, social workers, probation officers, protection officers, diversion officers, police, prosecutors, magistrates, judges, other court officials, staff or prisons and staff involved in related community service. Children in conflict with the law – refers to any child who has come into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offence.		
Numerator	Total number of justice professionals trained on working with children in contact with the law as per national and international standards.	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Ministry of Justice NAP III Report

Indicator 3.5.9	Number of districts and provinces conducting regular pre-trial diversion coordination meetings.		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator is useful for tracking the extent to which pre-trial diversion coordination meetings are being held in districts and provinces across the country.		
Key Definitions	Regular: is based on any standards of acceptable meeting frequency as outlined by the Ministry of Justice. In the absence of such standards, regular should be defined as at least once per quarter.		
Numerator	Total number of districts and provinces conducting regular pre-trial diversion coordination meetings	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Ministry of Justice NAP III Report

Indicator 3.5.10	Number of districts and provinces conducting regular victim friendly system coordination meetings.		
NAP Result Statement	OVCs access and receive support from the Child and Victim Friendly Justice System.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of districts and provinces conducting regular victim friendly system coordination meetings as a proxy for coordination to ensure integrated case management.		
Key Definitions	Regular: is based on any standards of acceptable meeting frequency as outlined by the Ministry of Justice. In the absence of such standards, regular should be defined as at least once per quarter.		
Numerator	Total number of districts and provinces conducting regular victim friendly system coordination meetings	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Ward; District; Province	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Ministry of Justice routine monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	Ministry of Justice	**DATA SOURCE**	Prosecutor's Office Report

Indicator 3.6.1	Number and percentage of beneficiaries from Pillar 3 interventions who say they are satisfied with the support / services received.		
NAP Result Statement	Child Protection Programmes are Effectively Managed for NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator measures the percentage of those receiving benefits from Pillar 3 programmes who self-report satisfaction with the support and/or services received. This is a useful proxy for the extent to which support and services delivered under Pillar 3 are being delivered effectively.		
Key Definitions	Satisfied: is self-reported by the beneficiary household by expressing that the economic strengthening and social transfer (Pillar 3) support and/or services delivered to them either met or exceeded expectations.		
Numerator	Total number of beneficiaries from Pillar 3 interventions who say they are satisfied with the support / services received	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of beneficiaries from Pillar 3 interventions
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement	Satisfaction survey	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS Central	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP III Satisfaction Report

Indicator 3.6.2	Number of partners implementing Pillar 3 interventions working in each district		
NAP Result Statement	Child Protection Programmes are Effectively Managed for NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Three
What it measures	This indicator tracks the number of NAP III partners implementing Pillar 3 interventions working in each district. It is useful for showing the coverage of Pillar 3 interventions across the country and to track the roll-out of Pillar 3 interventions from the pilot districts to eventually cover the entire country.		
Key Definitions	Pillar 3 Interventions – activities being implemented under Pillar 3 of the NAP which include child protection programmes, including legal services.		
Numerator	Number of partners implementing Pillar 3 interventions working in each district	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	DSS NAP monitoring and work plan review	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	District CPC	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS NAP Reports

Indicator 04.1	Evidence of implementation of Departments of Social Services/Child Welfare and Protection Services legislative and policy framework which addresses child protection and child justice.		
NAP Result Statement	Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	A child protection legal and policy framework will regulate the care of children, including the types of assistance offered, service standards and guidelines, and guidelines for the implementation of services. These laws and policies address mandatory prevention, reporting and response to child abuse, neglect and exploitation and statutes of limitations for criminal and civil prosecution. This indicator tracks whether there is evidence that the Department of Social Services/Child Welfare and Protection Services legislative and policy framework which addresses child protection and child justice is being implemented.		
Key Definitions	A legal and policy framework includes legislation, policies, statutes, and ordinances that provide the broad vision and framework for action. Operational guidelines and procedures (see numerator) describe the processes and procedures that staff should follow when carrying out their work. These guidelines may be found in one consolidated document, or from multiple documents, but in general should minimally include a description of the following topics: ▪ The package of child protection services and safeguards (e.g. related to assessment of children, referral mechanisms, inter-agency agreements, standards of care, etc.) ▪ The institutional framework for the implementation of child protection services ▪ Specific activities required at each level of service provision, e.g. activities required at the middle administrative level (i.e. region and district levels) and the lower administrative levels (i.e. ward and community levels). ▪ Guidelines for budgeting and financial planning related to the provision of child protection services		
Numerator	Aggregated scoring based on the three benchmarks provided below	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Benchmarks	1.National child protection policies and laws exist and are consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	2. National child protection policies and laws exist and have been translated in to appropriate local languages to enable their dissemination and implementation.	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	3. Operational guidelines for implementing child protection policies and laws exist and have been approved.	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	Total Possible Score	**6**	
Methodology	This indicator should be assessed through a special systems assessment, conducted by DSS via a content analysis of relevant documents by following a number of steps: (1) screening all relevant documents to separately assess the scope of child protection policies, (2) develop an analytic grid covering key areas of interest to allow standardized analysis and comparison between documents, (3) review each document according to the analytic grid, and (4) review the entire grid to identify overlaps and gaps.		
Disaggregated by		**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number and Percentage
Method of Measurement	Satisfaction survey	**FREQUENCY**	Every 2 years
Responsible	DSS Central	**DATA SOURCE**	NAP III Satisfaction Report

Indicator 04.2	Percent of provinces with evidence that the NAP III is being implemented in their province (i.e. stakeholder directory is in place, provinces have NAP III related reports).		
NAP Result Statement	Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	The NAP III is the long-term plan that describes activities, inputs, responsibilities and results for an entity/program to meet its objectives. To achieve its desired results, the NAP III must be implemented at the local government level, aligning with and operationalizes priorities according to the policy environment. This indicator is a proxy for measuring the extent to which the NAP III is being implemented in different provinces across Zimbabwe.		
Key Definitions	In order for a province to provide sufficient evidence that the NAP III is being implemented, they must demonstrate the following: ▪ NAP III Stakeholder Directory exists ▪ NAP III Stakeholder Directory is up-to-date ▪ Provinces have current NAP III Reports (from the last 3 months) from at least 75% of districts in their area ▪ NAP III data demonstrates that services are being provided in their province		
Numerator	Number of provinces with evidence that the NAP III is being implemented in their area	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of provinces in Zimbabwe
Disaggregated by	Province	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	DSS System Assessment	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Provincial NAP III stakeholder directories and current NAP III reports

Indicator 04.3	Percentage of HSCT complaints resolved within standard timelines (i.e. 2 months).		
NAP Result Statement	Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator is a proxy for tracking the effectiveness of the HSCT complaints resolution system.		
Key Definitions	HSCT = Harmonized Social Cash Transfer, the national social safety net programme providing vulnerable households with cash transfers. The Harmonized Social Cash Transfer programme is quality assured, in part, by a complaints / grievances mechanism that helps ensure households are receiving cash disbursement on time. Cash transfers are the core of social protection for children in Zimbabwe, helping vulnerable children and their families improve their protection and wellbeing. This mechanism is a priority part of strengthening the HSCT system.		
Numerator	Number of HSCT complaints resolved within standard timelines (i.e. 2 months)	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of HSCT complaints
Disaggregated by	Ward; District; Province	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	Analysis of a sample of HSCT MIS records	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS Central	**DATA SOURCE**	HSCT MIS

Indicator 04.4	Ratio of annual social protection budget disbursed against allocation, by social protection scheme (i.e. HSCT, BEAM, AMTO, CDC, Public Assistance etc.)		
NAP Result Statement	Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator is useful for directly comparing the budget disbursed against the budget allocated in a simple ratio in order to track efficiency of financial expenditures.		
Key Definitions	**Budget allocation** is expressed in monetary units, such as local currency or US dollar conversions. It is the amount of money allocated by the government (and donors) for social protection programmes, namely HSCT, BEAM, AMTO, CDC and Public Assistance. **Budget disbursement** is expressed in monetary units, such as local currency or US dollar conversions. It is the amount of the total budget allocation that is spent on programmes and services. Both include various resources: financial, human, physical infrastructure, and material support.		
Numerator	Annual social protection budget disbursed within the last 12 months	**DENOMINATOR**	Annual social protection budget allocated within the last 12 months
Disaggregated by	Social Protection Scheme: HSCT, BEAM, AMTO, CDC, Public Assistance; Funding Source: Government, non-governmental; District; Province	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Ratio
Method of Measurement	DSS System Assessment	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Financial data from each of the core social protection schemes: HSCT, BEAM, AMTO, CDC and other Public Assistance.

Indicator 04.5	Utilisation of child protection data by Department of Social Services / Child Welfare and Protection Services to inform national policy, planning and financing.		
NAP Result Statement	Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator tracks if and how child protection data from the Department of Social Services / Child Welfare and Protection Services is being used to inform national policy, planning and financing.		
Key Definitions	Utilisation of data improves programmes, providing more quality services to those in need. Measuring data utilisation should be done by reviewing documentation for inclusion of accurate, up-to-date information that is properly interpreted, as well as by asking stakeholders about data use to provide anecdotal evidence of data use.		
Numerator	This indicator does not have a quantitative score, but rather a qualitative analysis that will describe the current status of data utilisation.	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	None	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Qualitative Indicator
Method of Measurement	DSS System Assessment	**FREQUENCY**	
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Policies, guidelines, strategies and other publications from the last 1-2 years, plus stakeholder interviews about the extent (e.g. frequency) and type of data being used for programme decision-making.

Indicator 04.6	Ratio of annual child protection budget disbursed against allocation.		
NAP Result Statement	Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator is useful for directly comparing the budget disbursed against the budget allocated in a simple ratio in order to track efficiency of financial expenditures.		
Key Definitions	**Budget allocation** is expressed in monetary units, such as local currency or US dollar conversions. It is the amount of money allocated by the government (and donors) for child protection programmes, namely NAP III. **Budget disbursement** is expressed in monetary units, such as local currency or US dollar conversions. It is the amount of the total budget allocation that is spent on programmes and services. Both include various resources: financial, human, physical infrastructure, and material support.		
Numerator	Annual social protection budget disbursed within the last 12 months	**DENOMINATOR**	Annual social protection budget allocated within the last 12 months
Disaggregated by	Funding Source: Government, non-governmental; District; Province	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Ratio
Method of Measurement	DSS System Assessment	**FREQUENCY**	
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Financial data from each of the core child protection programmes

Indicator 04.7	Evidence that the multi-sectoral oversight committee of the NAP III is functional and supporting NAP III implementation.		
NAP Result Statement	Formal systems are strengthened to be able to provide more sustainable care for OVC.		
Indicator Type	Outcome	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	NAP III implementation is guided by an oversight structure, which is a multi-sectoral body that ensures the activities and goals of the NAP III are being realised. This oversight body plays a critical role in ensuring NAP III succeeds, and successes are documented.		
Key Definitions	Multi-sectoral: includes all sectors relevant to the NAP III, namely child protection, social protection, health and education. Oversight committee: is a body that is defined in the NAP III as the Working Party of Officials (WPO) Functional: sufficient evidence must be presented in order for the WPO to be counted as functional and supplying the implementation of the NAP III. This is minimally defined as: 1. A general oversight function: The explicit purpose of the oversight body is to provide oversight of NAP III and its implementation in the country, as evidenced by the groups Terms of Reference (or equivalent). 2. Funded to be able to fulfil its roles and responsibilities: The body has funding, from any sources, to be able to host meetings and fulfil activities related to oversight and coordination. 3. An oversight function specific to NAP III: The purpose of the body explicitly includes oversight for NAP III. This means that the body has an oversight mandate to monitor and ensure implementation of the NAP III. 4. Authorized: the body must be endorsed formally (e.g. by decree) or informally by the national government or have some kind of independent authority and recognition to be effective. 5. Multisectoral: The body is multisectoral, i.e., comprised of government and non-government (civil society, academia, private sector) representatives. 6. A clear mandate: The body has a clear mandate or terms of reference that has been documented and includes information on election/appointment of group members. 7. Regular meetings: The body has met according to its terms of reference during the reporting period.		
Numerator	Aggregated scoring based on the seven benchmarks provided below and defined above	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Benchmarks & scoring	1. A general oversight function	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	

Benchmarks & scoring	2. Funded to be able to fulfil its roles and responsibilities	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	3. An oversight function specific to child-sensitive social protection	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	4. Authorized	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	5. Multisectoral	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	6. A clear mandate	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	7. Regularly meeting	0 = country has not achieved any measures at all 1 = country has made progress 2 = country has achieved outstanding results	
	Total Possible Score	**14**	
Methodology	Assessment of body's functionality that includes interviews with key informants (group members and/or non-members), review of the group's terms of reference, meeting minutes, websites or newspaper articles describing coordinating body's actions, and collecting other evidence of the group's functionality as appropriate.		
Disaggregated by	None	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Qualitative Indicator
Method of Measurement	DSS System Assessment	**FREQUENCY**	
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Oversight committee's meeting minutes, terms of reference, and other documents related to the establishment and functionality of the body.

Indicator 4.1.1	**Number of policy and/or legislative instruments addressing child protection, child justice and/or child-sensitive social protection developed or revised with support from an NAP stakeholder, disaggregated by type of instrument.**		
NAP Result Statement	The policy and legislative framework is strengthened to support child-sensitive social protection and child protection NAP programmes.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator is a proxy for measuring the extent to which NAP III stakeholders are supporting the implementation of policies and/or legislative instruments addressing child protection, child justice and/or child-sensitive social protection.		
Key Definitions	Policy / legislative instruments: include policies, laws, guidelines, strategies that relate to child protection, child justice and/or child-sensitive social protection. Developed or revised: includes any technical assistance provider that supports the government to review, discuss, revise or develop a policy / legislative instrument.		
Numerator	Total number of policy and/or legislative instruments addressing child protection, child justice and/or child-sensitive social protection that were developed or revised in the last 12 months with support from an NAP stakeholder	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Type of Policy Instrument (e.g. name of the document that was supported)	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	DSS Policy Review	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS list of all policy and legislative instruments developed during the last year, a list of the changes made and the stakeholders (if any) that supported the development

Indicator 4.1.2	**Number of NAP III stakeholders with an annual workplan and budget that aligns with the NAP III.**		
NAP Result Statement	The policy and legislative framework is strengthened to support child-sensitive social protection and child protection NAP programmes.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	In order for the NAP III to achieve its desired results, stakeholders beyond DSS will need to commit and allocate financial resources aligned with the strategic aim. This indicator measures the extent to which other stakeholders are committed to NAP III implementation.		
Key Definitions	NAP III stakeholders refer to both governmental and non-governmental bodies beyond DSS. On the governmental side, this will include health and education. On the non-governmental side, this includes all civil society NAP III partners who are supporting the government to realize the NAP III's goal. Aligns with NAP: means that the stakeholder's work plan must follow the strategic objectives, output areas, indicators and management responsibility outline in the main NAP III document.		
Numerator	Total number of NAP III stakeholders with an annual workplan and budget that aligns with the NAP III	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	DSS review of work plans and budgets	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS NAP Partner Work Plans and Budgets

Indicator 4.2.1	Percent of districts and provinces producing monthly reports with the case management MIS.		
NAP Result Statement	Information and communication systems are strengthened to improve the collection, sharing and use of data and information related to NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	The case management MIS is the primary data management and reporting system for DSS to report on child protection and child welfare services. Further, MIS development and roll-out is a priority under NAP III, which will strengthen the overall social service system by providing easily accessible data and decision-making tools.		
Key Definitions	N/A		
Numerator	Number of districts and provinces producing monthly reports with the case management MIS	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of districts and provinces
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	Review of log of reports submitted through the MIS	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System

Indicator 4.2.2	Percent of HSCT focus districts producing monthly reports with the HSCT MIS.		
NAP Result Statement	Information and communication systems are strengthened to improve the collection, sharing and use of data and information related to NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	The HSCT MIS is the primary data management and reporting system for DSS to report on the HSCT programme. Further, MIS development and roll-out is a priority under NAP III, that will strengthen the overall social service system by providing easily accessible data and decision-making tools.		
Key Definitions	N/A		
Numerator	Total number of districts and provinces producing monthly reports with the HSCT MIS	**DENOMINATOR**	Total number of districts and provinces
Disaggregated by	District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Percentage
Method of Measurement	Review of log of reports submitted through the MIS	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	HSCT MIS

Indicator 4.3.1	Number of people trained in case management per the National Case Management Guidelines.		
NAP Result Statement	The social welfare workforce is capacitated to provide for the needs of OVC and their household.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	People trained to conduct case management work is an essential part of strengthening the social service system. This indicator measures the number of people trained in case management in accordance with the National Case Management Guidelines as a proxy for increased knowledge and capability of the social welfare workforce to conduct quality case management work.		
Key Definitions	N/A		
Numerator	Total number of people trained in case management per the National Case Management Guidelines	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Type of Person: CCW, LCCW, CPC member, District CWO, Provincial, justice, CWO, other; District; Sex	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS

Indicator 4.3.2	Number of people trained in child-sensitive social protection (e.g. cash plus model, HSCT, BEAM, etc.).		
NAP Result Statement	The social welfare workforce is capacitated to provide for the needs of OVC and their household.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	People trained in child-sensitive social protection is an essential part of strengthening the social service system. This indicator measures the number of people trained in child-sensitive social protection as a proxy for increased capacity and knowledge in child-sensitive service delivery and quality assurance.		
Key Definitions	Child-sensitive social protection: explicitly considers dimensions of child wellbeing that are different from adults and aims to maximize opportunities and development outcomes for children. In order to be child-sensitive, the training should focus on children's basic rights and needs (such as those defined by the Convention on the Rights of the Child) and explicitly address the unique needs of vulnerable children and their caregivers. Examples of child-sensitive social protection under the NAP III is HSCT training and BEAM training.		
Numerator	Total number of people trained in child-sensitive social protection	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Type of Person: CCW, LCCW, CPC member, District CWO, Provincial, justice, CWO, other; District; Sex	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collected through routine NAP III monitoring tools	**FREQUENCY**	Monthly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Case Management System; Training Tracking Form

Indicator 4.4.1	Annual amount of financial resources budgeted for social protection by social protection scheme (i.e. HSCT, BEAM, AMTO, CDC, Public Assistance etc.).		
NAP Result Statement	Financial resources are increased to support implementation of the NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator measures the annual amount of financial resources budget for social protection. It is useful to track this to know whether sufficient resources are being budgeted to fully operationalise the NAP III. It may be useful to compared financial resources budgeted against financial resources allocated and disbursed which are measured in Outcome Indicator 4.4. Analysing all three of these measures together provides a picture of adequacy of financial resources and their efficiency.		
Key Definitions	Budgeted: is expressed in monetary units, such as local currency or US dollar conversions. It is the amount of the total budget from government and non-governmental stakeholders for social protection programmes.		
Numerator	Total amount of financial resources budgeted for social protection	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Social Protection Scheme: HSCT, BEAM, AMTO, CDC, Public Assistance; Funding Source: Government, non-governmental; District; Province Funding Source: Government, Non-Governmental; District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	USD Value
Method of Measurement	Budget review and analysis	**FREQUENCY**	Anually
Responsible	DSS; Ministry of Health	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Budget; Ministry of Health Budget; Ministry of Education Budget; DSS Budget and other NAP III partner budgets

Indicator 4.4.2	Annual amount of financial resources budgeted for child protection.		
NAP Result Statement	Financial resources are increased to support implementation of the NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator measures the annual amount of financial resources budget for child protection. It is useful to track this to know whether sufficient resources are being budgeted to fully operationalise the NAP III. It may be useful to compared financial resources budgeted against financial resources allocated and disbursed which are measured in Outcome Indicator 4.6. Analysing all three of these measures together provides a picture of adequacy of financial resources and their efficiency.		
Key Definitions	Budgeted: is expressed in monetary units, such as local currency or US dollar conversions. It is the amount of the total budget from government and non-governmental stakeholders for social protection programmes.		
Numerator	Total amount of financial resources budgeted for child protection	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	Funding Source: Government, Non-Governmental; District	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	USD Value
Method of Measurement	Budget review and analysis	**FREQUENCY**	Annually
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	DSS Budget and other NAP III partner budgets

Indicator 4.5.1	Number of NAP III WPO meetings held in accordance with mandate.		
NAP Result Statement	Multi-sectoral coordination is improved for oversight and implementation of the NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of NAP III WPO meetings held in accordance with its mandate as a proxy for successful coordination between NAP III stakeholders.		
Key Definitions	In accordance with mandate: meetings should be held as outlined in the NAP III Document and/or the WPO's Terms of Reference (or equivalent).		
Numerator	Total number of NAP III WPO meetings held in accordance with mandate	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	None	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collection and review of meeting minutes	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Meeting Minutes

Indicator 4.5.2	Number of NAP III M&E Subcommittee meetings held in accordance with mandate.		
NAP Result Statement	Multi-sectoral coordination is improved for oversight and implementation of the NAP.		
Indicator Type	Output	**PILLAR / AREA**	Pillar Four
What it measures	This indicator measures the number of NAP III M&E Subcommittee meetings held in accordance with its mandate as a proxy for successful coordination between NAP III stakeholders for monitoring and evaluation.		
Key Definitions	In accordance with mandate: meetings should be held as outlined in the NAP III Document and/or the Subcommittee's Terms of Reference (or equivalent).		
Numerator	Total number of NAP III Subcommittee meetings held in accordance with mandate	**DENOMINATOR**	N/A
Disaggregated by	None	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	Number
Method of Measurement	Collection and review of meeting minutes	**FREQUENCY**	Quarterly
Responsible	DSS	**DATA SOURCE**	Meeting Minutes

ANNEX 3: Value for Money: Economy and Cost-Efficiency Indicators and Qualitative Assessment Tool

NAP III Pillar	VfM Indicator – Economy	VfM Indicator – Cost-Efficiency
1. Household Economic security	**Cost of programme per beneficiary per year for:**	**Administrative costs as a percentage of total costs* for:**
	i) HSCT	i) HSCT Further breakdown administrative costs into : M&E costs, payment delivery costs, targeting costs, GoZ management costs, capital costs, TA costs and UNICEF overhead.*
	ii) business start-up programmes that include a start-up package, as well as training	ii) business start-up programmes that include a start-up package, as well as training
	iii) vocational training programmes	iii) vocational training programmes
	iv) ISAL programmes	iv) ISAL programmes
2. Access to Quality Social Services	**Cost of programme per year for**	**Administrative costs as a percentage of total costs* for**
	i) BEAM (per child)	i) BEAM (per child)
	ii) AMTO (per household)	ii) AMTO (per household)
	iii) Life skills training (per beneficiary)	iii) Life skills training (per beneficiary)
	iv) Family clubs (per participant)	iv) Family clubs (per participant)
3. Child Protection and Safeguarding	Purchase value for case management material support per community childcare worker (CCW) per annum	Cost of managing the Case Management System per case
	Cost of training case management workforce per person per year disaggregated by ▪ Community (CWW/CATS) ▪ District (D - DCWPS) ▪ Provincial (P - DCWPS) ▪ National (N - DCWPS)	Number of active cases per caseworker
4. System Strengthening	Annual cost of systems strengthening, including MIS, NCMS, HSCT targeting and payments and complaints and grievance system.	Cost per system developed by type of system, taking account of scale and compared to relevant international benchmarks.

* Total cost transfer ratio (TCTR) is the total $ cost, including transfers, of delivering $1 worth of transfer to a beneficiary – if a programme costing $40m delivers $32m to beneficiaries then the TCTR is 40/32=1.25 – the more the TCTR exceeds 1 the less cost efficient the programme is. In the case of programmes delivering training, rather than or in addition to transfers, the ratio would be calculated as the total cost divided by the direct costs of the package of support provided to beneficiaries (any start-up grant, plus direct training costs such as trainer fees, transport costs and room hire).
* On this measure administrative costs are defined as all costs that are not direct transfer or service provision costs. So the ratio of administrative to total costs is 8/40 = 0.2 (20%) in the example above.
* Detailed cost data is available for the HSCT and it will be useful to know the breakdown of administrative costs in order to identify areas of relatively high and low expenditure to inform cost- effectiveness analysis.

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS: PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

The purpose of the framework is to extend refection on value for money of key programmes beyond a simple assessment of cost-efficiency (cost per output) to look at cost-efficiency (the costs of achieving intended outcomes and impacts). Since the process will be time consuming it is proposed that the framework be applied to a purposively selected sample of two or three key interventions / programmes per pillar (those with the highest budgets and/or greatest coverage). Given data limitations, it is proposed that this be done through a discussion process, informed by both qualitative and quantitative information, rather than by relying on complex metrics.

Dimension of cost effectiveness by programme category	**Baseline status**	**Improvements *proposed* / made**	***(Anticipated)* Cost**	***(Anticipated)* Benefits**	**Commentary on comparison of costs/benefits of action, and on costs of inaction.**
1.Coverage / economies of scale					
2.Access/ targeting					
3. Timeliness					
4. Adequacy and appropriateness					
5. Verification and financial control					
6. Monitoring and evaluation					
7. Information management					
8.Human capacity and skills					

The above table can be used both:
▪ in the planning process when anticipated costs and benefits of proposed investments in system and capacity improvements would be considered in order to decide which investments represented value for money; and
▪ in monitoring, when the actual costs and benefits of improvements made would be reviewed.

Explanatory Notes

1. Coverage / economies of scale

Often the cost-efficiency (cost per service provided to one beneficiary) will be lower for programmes reaching small numbers of beneficiaries than for those operating at large scale, because set-up, delivery and monitoring costs are shared across a smaller number of beneficiaries. Costs per beneficiary of NAP programmes delivering similar services at different scale could usefully be compared to see whether such dis-economies of scale are evident under the NAP, and, if so, what, if anything, this implies for the NAP (consolidation of programmes? encouragement of partners to use common systems?).

Data on coverage of each programme could also be used to decide on which few substantial programmes to focus further cost-effectiveness analysis (dimensions 2 – 7), since this will be time-consuming and cannot feasibly be undertaken for each individual small programme.

2. Access/targeting

For a given cost per beneficiary of a service, the cost-effectiveness will be enhanced if the beneficiaries reached are those OVC most in need of that service, thereby minimising leakage of resources to those who have less need of support and promoting equity.

Key cost-effectiveness questions will be different for services that are actively targeted (where Government or a partner selects beneficiaries) from 'on-demand' services (where those in need of the services contact the service provider, as in the case of services responding to cases of child abuse).

For services that are actively targeted, according to clear eligibility criteria, key measures and questions will include:

- What percentage of the eligible group in the geographical area do not receive the service/transfer (exclusion error)?

- What percentage of those receiving the service/transfer are not actually eligible (inclusion error)?

- How do those households receiving the service/transfer compare with the general population on relevant measures such as poverty ? For example, looking at the percentage of each wealth quintile receiving the service will tell us the extent to which the service is effectively reaching poorer households.

- How much did the targeting process cost in absolute terms and as a percentage of total annual programme costs – was this proportionate to the targeting outcomes?

Answering these questions will require a robust targeting evaluation, which is likely to be available for some key programmes, such as HSCT, but not necessarily for all.

For services that are 'on-demand' and theoretically open to all who require them, a key question will be:

- What percentage of service users reside in i) urban and ii) rural locations? This data should be available from routine monitoring. There is a tendency for on-demand services to be more accessible to those living in or near towns reducing equity. Looking only at cost- efficiency (cost per beneficiary reached), a provider serving only relatively easy-to-reach urban residents might seem more efficient than one working with remote rural communities, but a broader cost-effectiveness analysis would recognise the added value of the second in terms of contributing to NAP equity objectives.

In assessing the extent to which services are reaching all categories of OVCs who need them, it will also be relevant to look at the age, gender and disability profiles of the OVCs accessing the particular service and to compare this with the anticipated age, gender and disability profile of those in need of the service based on national survey data.

3. Timely delivery

Timely delivery can increase the impact of an intervention for a given cost, and hence its cost-effectiveness. For example, cash transfers are more effective at enabling beneficiaries to plan ahead and manage risks if they are regular, timely and predictable ; early intervention in cases of child abuse can mitigate further harm ; and rehabilitation of very young children with disabilities, can cost the same yet be far more effective than later intervention. Investment in systems and capacities that improve timeliness can thus improve cost- effectiveness, even if they appear to temporarily reduce cost-efficiency by increasing cost per output.

4. Adequacy and appropriateness

Assessing cost-effectiveness requires a consideration not only of the costs of services, but also of how adequate and appropriate they are to the needs of the target group – and of their quality. For example, the costs per head of large group training will be lower than personalised support, and group training will sometimes provide the most cost-effective approach - but it will not always be appropriate for addressing complex needs or sensitive issues. In cash transfer programmes, larger transfer sizes will always reduce economy (by increasing the cost per beneficiary) and increase cost-efficiency (by increasing transfers as a proportion of overall costs) ; they will usually also increase cost-effectiveness by ensuring that transfers are sufficient to make a meaningful difference to the lives of beneficiaries, but beyond a certain point cost-effectiveness may diminish if transfer sizes are so large that they provoke jealousies and conflicts within communities.

5. Verification and financial control

The most obvious way in which strong systems of financial control and verification can bolster cost-effectiveness is by minimising the extent that resources are wasted through error or fraud. Beyond this they may also be important in attracting additional resources to NAP programmes (and hence economies of scale and improved systems) by ensuring that funders have confidence in how their money will be spent.

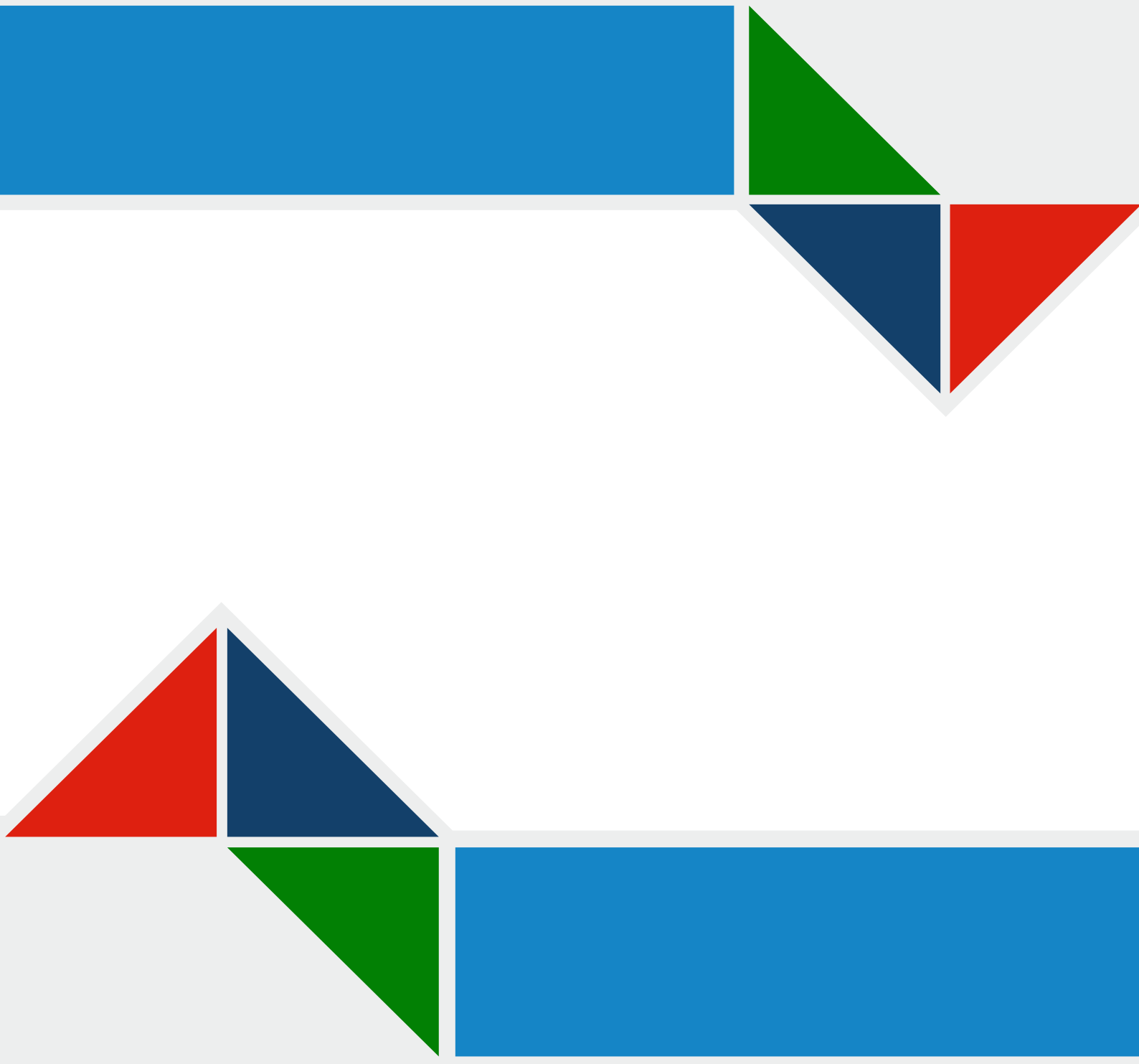
6. Monitoring and evaluation

Establishing robust systems of monitoring and evaluation has costs, but generating evidence of impact can be important in attracting additional funding, and lesson learning can improve programme effectiveness.

7. Information management

Effective systems of information management are necessary to underpin all other systems. Recording who is benefiting from services, how and when, enables tracking of access and timeliness of delivery, generates the data required for M&E, and ensures that staff have the information to

take quick action to resolve any emerging problems. Investments in appropriate information management systems can thus improve cost effectiveness.

8. Human capacity and skills

Likewise, whilst high staff costs reduce measures of cost-efficiency, human capacity and skills can also be a key constraint to cost-effectiveness if they fall below a threshold necessary for effective delivery. Maximising value for money requires that a balance to be struck between the competing demands of effective delivery and cost minimisation.