

# **SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY**



## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR ORPHANS, VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND YOUTH 2012 -2015**

**November, 2011**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

(I) ACRONYMS.....	3
(II) ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	4
1.1 BACKGROUND .....	7
1.2 SITUATION OF OVC&Y AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN SADC .....	8
1.3 RATIONALE & PURPOSE OF M&E FRAMEWORK.....	9
1.4 THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT .....	10
1.5 PROCESS OF DEVELOPING M&E FRAMEWORK.....	10
2.0 UNDERSTANDING OF M&E FOR OVC&Y IN SADC .....	10
2.1 THE MEANING OF M&E FOR OVC&Y IN SADC .....	11
2.2 PRINCIPLES OF M&E FOR OVC&Y IN SADC .....	12
3.0 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK .....	14
3.1 PURPOSE OF M&E FRAMEWORK .....	14
3.2 OBJECTIVES OF M&E FRAMEWORK .....	14
4.0 PRIORITY AREAS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	15
4.1 THE SUCCESS FACTORS .....	15
4.1.1 BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICE PRIORITIES.....	15
4.1.2 PROCESSES FOR THE DELIVERY OF COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE .....	16
4.1.3 HARMONIZING AND MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY ACROSS MEMBER STATES.....	16
4.2 STRATEGIC PROCESSES FOR GENERATING AND UTILIZING DATA AND INFORMATION.....	17
4.2.1 DATA COLLECTION/GATHERING .....	17
5.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR GENERATING AND UTILIZING DATA AND INFORMATION .....	21
5.1 REGIONAL LEVEL.....	21
5.2 NATIONAL LEVEL.....	22
5.3 PROGRESS REPORTING .....	22
5.4 STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	23
6.0 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK FOR SADC OVC & Y PROGRAMME.....	25
6.1 CORE INDICATORS FOR THE HARMONIZED RESPONSE TO OVC&Y IN SADC.....	25

**(i) Acronyms**

ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ADEA	Association for Development of Education in Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-retroviral
AYC	African Youth Charter
BSS	Behavioural Surveillance Surveys
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSD	Comprehensive Service Delivery
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information Systems
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Studies
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	Management Information System
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPA	National Plan of Action (for OVC)
OECD	Overseas European Development Community
OVC	Orphans and (Other) Vulnerable Children
OVC&Y	Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (of HIV)
PSS	Psychosocial Support

RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (of SADC)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAS	Statistical Analysis Software
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Agency for Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Commission for Refugees
WB	World Bank
RBM	Results Based Monitoring/Management

**(ii) Acknowledgments**

The SADC Secretariat would like to extend its gratitude to all who gave strategic guidance and technical input towards the development of this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth. Appreciation is extended to M&E and OVC and youth experts from SADC Ministries responsible for vulnerable children and youth, and HIV and AIDS, and from UNICEF-ESARO, REPSSI, Save the Children-Sweden, and North Star Alliance, who participated during the regional consultative forums. The contributions at all levels were valuable and the depth of the debates affirmed the need for the M&E Framework to track the extent to which different sectors deliver services targeted at OVC& youth in SADC.

The development of the SADC M&E Framework for OVC& Youth was funded by SIDA. The document was compiled by Pulse Gas Development Services, with conceptual and technical leadership of Manasa Dzirikure.

## **Executive Summary**

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for OVC & Y in SADC was developed to guide the harmonised and holistic tracking and reporting of progress on the implementation of the “Strategic Framework and Programme of Action (2008-2015): Comprehensive Care and Support for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children and Youth (OVC&Y) in SADC” (The Strategic Framework for OVC&Y), and its Business Plan 2009 -2015 across different sectors and actors at national and regional levels. This approach requires different sectors to track and account /report progress on the extent to which they address OVC&Y issues within their sectoral mandates, and also how they collaborate with each other. It is consistent with the efforts to fulfil the aspirations of The Strategic Framework for OVC&Y that all vulnerable children and youth in SADC should receive the basic minimum needs and services required for them to survive, and develop optimally enough to realise their human capabilities. Specifically, the M&E Framework seeks to:

- harmonise M&E indicators, for OVC and youth across different Member State service sectors to allow for progress reporting and comparability at national and regional level
- guide the standardised and systematic disaggregation of data and information for OVC and youth in all sectors servicing children and youth at national and regional levels
- facilitate coordination of inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation of the comprehensive delivery of minimum basic services for OVC and youth at national and regional levels; and
- determine the extent to which different service sectors collaborate to deliver comprehensive minimum basic services for OVC and youth

The M&E Framework defines the principles and necessary conditions, processes and capacities that must be in place or adhered to, for effective inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation of OVC& Y service delivery efforts at national and regional levels in SADC. It seeks to measure the performance of The Strategic Framework for OVC&Y and its associated Business Plan and Guidelines at three main levels of impact, outcomes and outputs. The impact, represented by the goal of The Strategic Framework for OVC&Y, is that of reduced deprivation and vulnerability of vulnerable children and youth in SADC. The outcomes relate to the extent to which vulnerable children and youth have access to basic needs and services defined by the Minimum Package of Services as: Education and Vocational Skills; Health, Clean Water and Sanitation; Food Security

and Nutrition; Child and Youth Protection; Psychosocial Support; and Social Protection. Output indicators are measured at national and regional levels. National outputs measure the extent to which Member States have put in place, the necessary policy, legislative, institutional, human and technical capacities and processes that can facilitate inter-sector or stakeholder collaboration, coordination, capacities and referral systems that enable holistic comprehensive service delivery for OVC&Y. It also measures the extent to which Member States have operationalised the recommended regional policy frameworks and guidelines. Regional outputs measure the extent to which policies, strategies, programmes, guidelines and capacities have been harmonised or standardised for all Member States at regional level. It measures the extent to which SADC Secretariat and its regional technical partners implement the SADC OVC&Y Business Plan.

The M&E Framework is thus an important tool for tracking the extent to which the region collectively progress towards fulfilling national, regional, continental, and global commitments particularly those relating to Millennium Development Goals, and UNGASS. It also tracks the extent to which Member States are progressing to fulfil the regional integration and development aspirations of the SADC Treaty particularly with regards to poverty eradication, improving the lives of vulnerable populations and sustainable development. A Capacity Building Plan for M&E of OVC&Y has been developed separately to facilitate building of competencies for the operationalisation of this M&E Framework across different sectors at national and regional levels in SADC.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC), established through a Treaty in 1992, replaced its precursor, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which was established in 1980. Member States are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The “vision of SADC is that of a common future, a future within a regional community that continue to ensure socio-economic well-being, freedom, social justice and peace” (SADC, 1992). To operationalize the SADC integration agenda, a 15 year Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) was developed and became effective in 2004. The “SADC Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2008-2015: Comprehensive Care and Support for Orphans, and other Vulnerable Children” (OVC&Y) – The Strategic Framework for OVC&Y, its Business Plan, and this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for OVC&Y contribute towards the realisation of the RISDP. They seek to address the growing challenges of poor and vulnerable children and youth, and to integrate them as priority in all aspects of development in SADC in a holistic manner.

The Strategic Framework for OVC&Y acknowledges that most SADC Member States have national policies and National Plans of Action (NPAs) to address child and youth vulnerability. The policies demonstrate intent to achieve comprehensiveness and multi-sectorality, networking and collaboration between different service providers. However, several reviews and studies (SADC, 2008; 2010; 2011; UNICEF, 2007; Engle, 2008; Save the Children 2006) have noted that these intents are not met. Many challenges exist, prime among which are that the lack of standardised and adaptive approaches to deliver comprehensive services to OVC and vulnerable youth, weak coordination, and vertical programmes. Good practices are not shared and not put to scale; decision making, planning and monitoring and evaluation are not always based on evidence. To address some of these weaknesses and provide guidance to operationalise the comprehensive service delivery aspirations of the Strategic Framework in Member States, a Minimum Package of Services that includes Psychosocial Support has been developed. The Minimum Package of Services recommends the basic needs and services for vulnerable children and youth that are required for optimum development in SADC. By implementing the Minimum Package of Services, Member States will progress towards attaining the MDGs relating to eradicating extreme poverty, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health (particularly for young mothers), and combating HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

## 1.2 Situation of OVC&Y and Monitoring and Evaluation in SADC

Poverty and under development remain daunting challenges for the SADC region. Two thirds of the total population of about 250 million live below the international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (World Bank 2010). Poverty is exacerbated by several factors among which are: (a) high levels of diseases in particular HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis, leading to high morbidity and mortality among the people of productive and reproductive age, and children; (b) social conflict and in some cases war; (c) natural disasters such as recurrent droughts and floods associated with climate change which impact negatively on food security; (d) unemployment and under employment; (e) low industrial growth and productivity, reinforced by high levels of emigration of skilled labour from the region; and (f) challenges of governance and corruption.

The combined impact of these factors is evident in the high and increasing numbers of orphans (estimated at 17 million<sup>1</sup>) and other vulnerable children and youth, and often acute violation of human and child rights. The number of other vulnerable children (0-17 years) and vulnerable youth (18-35 years) is not known due to absence of effective and targeted M&E and Management Information Systems (MIS). Thus the situation of OVC&Y is much bigger, and is a threat to regional integration and development efforts.

An assessment of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for OVC&Y commissioned by SADC in 2010/11 concluded that different sectors that provide services for children and youth such as education and skills development, health and HIV and AIDS, employment and labour, and child protection services do have M&E at varying levels in the region. Specific Ministries, departments and civil society organisations that provide services to OVC and youth have M&E systems with varying effectiveness.

The commonly used methods for collecting data include national census, demographic health surveys, special household and population based surveys, vulnerability surveys, evaluations, and special service provision monitoring activities.

The assessment also noted that the region is daunted with many challenges relating to M&E that significantly compromise the full understanding of the vulnerabilities for OVC&Y, the targeting of policies and programmes, the understanding of the impact of interventions, and adequate reporting and accountability to stakeholders. These challenges are summarised below.

The **major challenge** is the absence of adequate M&E that is specific for tracking OVC and youth in many sectors or departments that provide services to children and youth. In cases where such data exists,

---

<sup>1</sup> Source: Data for 2007, UNICEF, 2009, *State of the World's Children Report 2009*

it is of poor quality and not appropriately disaggregated; is inaccurate and incomplete; of limited range that does not cover rural communities and minority groups, thus serving poorly as baseline information. Challenges of double counting are rife and data falls short of what is required to ascertain if OVC and youth are receiving all the basic services they require to grow up well.

Other challenges include:

- a. Coordination of M&E at community, national and regional levels is weak, characterised by fragmented planning processes and databases, lack of role clarity and clear mechanisms for reporting and using data.
- c. Absence of harmonisation and standardization of M&E systems and data collection processes. Indicator definitions and data collected is often different, context specific and incomparable, and methods of data collection and timing differ and thus limiting the use of data between organisations.
- e. Weak reliability and validity of some M&E information such as when M&E frameworks are unrealistic, data is not timely, and some indicators not measured consistently across years.
- f. Ethical challenges of collecting and reporting data, in particular data collection among children may not always protect them from increased vulnerability, and some evaluations lack independence.
- g. Beneficiaries, particularly children, youth and communities do not always participate and benefit from M&E processes and outcomes. There is no feedback provided to communities.
- h. Inadequate funding and resourcing (human, technical infrastructural, equipment and software) for M&E within organisations, especially for OVC and youth. Access to ICT is limited in most countries.
- i. Weak institutional and organisational systems and governance. In particular, the plans and goals are not always clearly defined, and corporate policies are not always adhered to. There are no common legislative frameworks that compel compliance to M&E standards. M&E requirements are often donor specific and civil society organisations do not always remit information to centralised government structures for national use.
- j. Poor application / use of research and M&E data, for advocacy, decision making, planning and understanding impact of interventions on vulnerable populations. There are often very weak or no information dissemination strategies. Those practices that work better may not be recorded and shared for adaptation and scaling up.

### **1.3 Rationale for the M&E Framework**

If you do not track or know and target the situation of those chronically affected, you cannot eliminate poverty. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an integral part of managing development efforts and to

inform stakeholders. According to the World Bank, “If you do not measure results, you cannot tell success from failure; If you cannot see success, you cannot reward and learn from it; If you cannot reward success, you are probably rewarding failure; If you cannot recognize failure, you cannot correct it; If you can demonstrate results, you can win public support” (Kusek and Rist, 2004:1).

Effective Comprehensive Service Delivery - CSD (World Bank, 2003; SADC, 2008; Dzirikure, 2010) for OVC&Y requires a coordinated multisectoral and inter-sectoral approach, and a cross disciplinary service delivery tracking system. Ministries, institutions and structures responsible for vulnerable children and youth require capacity to coordinate the monitoring of the extent of CSD for OVC&Y, yet they are often weak and under-funded and generally considered junior portfolios. M&E ensures targeting of marginalised children and youth, who require long term tracking of support up to the time of transition from childhood to early adulthood. Thus M&E should shift from measuring cross sectional short term interventions, to measuring long term benefits of programmes.

#### **1.4 Process of Developing M&E Framework**

The M&E Framework was informed by a regional review of the situation of M&E in SADC that was conducted in 2010/11. The Framework also draws on M&E frameworks of major international and regional technical and co-operating partners. Technical M&E experts from Government Ministries responsible for vulnerable children, youth and HIV and AIDS, regional technical and co-operating partners and civil society organisations reviewed the Framework. The M&E Framework will be further reviewed by SADC Senior Officials for OVC&Y who will recommend it to SADC Ministers responsible for vulnerable children and youth for review and approval. Sectoral Ministers, in particular Health and HIV and AIDS, Education and Skills Development, Employment and Labour, Statistics, Gender, are also expected to review and endorse the M&E Framework and Capacity Building Plan within their sectoral mandates.

#### **2.0 UNDERSTANDING OF M&E FOR OVC&Y IN SADC**

The M&E Framework is an integral part of the ideals of SADC as outlined in the Treaty and operationally unpacked in the RISDP. This M&E Framework is developed on the premise that the vision of SADC cannot be attained if development and regional integration efforts are not specifically targeted to those who by virtue of being vulnerable, cannot access basic services and benefit from development efforts. The M&E Framework thus provides an understanding of the tracking of development efforts facilitated at

regional level of the “SADC community”, and how they contribute to improve the lives of vulnerable children and youth at national level.

## 2.1 The Meaning of M&E for OVC&Y in SADC

The Framework adopts the World Bank and Global Fund definitions which follow. *Monitoring*, “is a continuous function that uses the systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds” (Kusek and Risk, 2004:12). It involves “routine tracking of key elements of programme performance (usually inputs and outputs)” (Global Fund et al, 2006:13). *Evaluation*, “is the systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, program, or policy, including its design, implementation, and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. An evaluation provides information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision making process of both recipients and donors” Kusek and Rist (2004:12). It involves “episodic assessment of change in programme interventions” (Global Fund et al, 2006:13).

- An *M&E framework* is a general guide and strategic plan for tracking the efficacy of intervention efforts through gathering, organising, interpreting and sharing information that is useful for understanding and decision making. According to the Global Fund (20008:3) an *M&E plan* is typically a document developed in consultation with all major stakeholders and describes how the national M&E system works and the costed actions needed to strengthen it over a set period of time. The *Performance Framework* is for example, a requirement of the Global as a legally-binding document that is often attached to a grant agreement. It mainly focuses on a subset of indicators from the M&E plan which are used to measure the program’s performance and consequently inform disbursement decisions.

This M&E Framework for OVC&Y moves a step from traditional implementation-focused M&E systems that are designed to address compliance, and promotes Results-Based M&E systems that address the “so what” question about the interventions of the disaggregation of data and information that is specific to OVC and youth. Thus it is modelled along the lines of a *Results Framework*, which represents the cause and effect linkages that underlie the goal of the SADC Strategy for OVC&Y to reduce deprivation and vulnerability among OVC&Y, and the planned results necessary to achieve this goal at regional and

national levels. It draws on some elements of an M&E Plan to enable its operationalisation at regional and national levels. A separate **Capacity Building for M&E of OVC&Y** interventions has been developed to accompany this Framework.

The key features of M&E for OVC&Y in SADC are:

- (a) The definition of core indicators that are disaggregated to track and to establish the extent to which services are being effectively delivered specifically to orphans, vulnerable children and youth. These indicators can be classified as measuring impact (benefits), outcomes (efficacy of systems, processes or efforts), and outputs.
- (b) The processes that ensure that disaggregated data and information on M&E is generated, processed, interpreted and applied for decision making and for improving policies, programmes and services. These include: data collection, data storage, data analysis, dissemination of information, and the use and users of M&E data and information; and
- (c) The conducive environment that enables effective Monitoring and Evaluation targeted at OVC and youth to take place, which include the appropriate policy framework and capacities such as infrastructure, skills, and equipment.

## 2.2 Principles of M&E for OVC&Y in SADC

The principles guiding the development and implementation of the M&E Framework embrace the paradigm shift from vertical or reductionist development approaches, to approaches that embody holism in addressing the diverse phenomena affecting OVCY and their families, consistent with “systems thinking” and “child rights based programming”. The principles are informed by elements of good practice contained or recommended by various International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) such as the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit – 2009), Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Strengthening Tool (2007); and UNAIDS (Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; 2008-2009).

These principles include:

- **Holistic measurement** – The M&E system should track and interpret the interrelationship between different vulnerabilities and needs of OVC&Y and the extent to which different sectors and actors coordinate and collaborate collectively to deliver services comprehensively for vulnerable children and youth and their families and communities. The M&E system should not report partial data.

- **Sensitivity to vulnerability, age, and gender** – M&E system should draw information and indicators that distinguish gender, age, orphan-hood status, vulnerability and marginalised groups and context specific differences and impact of vulnerability. This include differences in needs between boys and girls, men and women of different age categories and special groups such as those with disabilities,, and the **extent to which** policies, strategies and programs recognise and address these differences.
- **Reliability** – M&E systems should be standardised across actors and sectors to ensure comparability, capability to measure similar or related phenomenon of vulnerability with similar efficacy.
- **Validity and relevance** –The M&E system should be able to accurately measure agreed upon variables of vulnerability across different actors and sectors overtime at community, national and regional levels, and consistent with measuring progress towards achieving Millennium Development Goals. M&E information should be easy to use and meet user needs at different levels.
- **Timeliness** –Information should be collected and used within reasonable time to effectively address problem situations.
- **Transparency and accountability** – Outcomes of M&E for OVC&Y derived by one actor or sector should be made available for knowledge and use by other actors or sectors. This requires different actors or sectors to operate their M&E systems in an open and accountable manner. Data and information gathered and reported on impact of programmes and funding utilisation for example, should demonstrate efficiency, effectiveness and value for money spent. This is particularly important in light of dwindling financial resources globally.
- **Sustainability** – The M&E system should measure the extent to which OVC&Y programmes deliver long term and sustainable services and benefits that releases vulnerable children and youth from inter-generational poverty cycles.
- **Evidence based** – All data and information from the M&E system should be based on systematic evidence derived using commonly agreed tools and principles at different levels and across sectors and actors. The M&E system should also be anchored on seeking, identifying and sharing good practices at all levels.

## **3.0 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FRAMEWORK**

### **3.1 Purpose of M&E Framework**

The document provides a harmonised framework for holistic tracking and reporting of progress on the implementation of the SADC OVC&Y Framework and Business Plan 2009 – 2015 across different sectors and actors at national and regional levels. This approach requires different sectors to track and account /report progress on the extent to which they address OVC&Y issues within their sectoral mandates, and also how they collaborate with each other.

### **3.2 Objectives of M&E Framework**

The objectives of this M&E Framework for OVC&Y in SADC are to:

- harmonise M&E indicators, for OVC and youth across different Member State service sectors in the areas of education and vocational skills; health, clean water and sanitation; food security and nutrition; child and youth protection; psychosocial support; and social protection to allow for progress reporting and comparability at national and regional level
- guide the standardised and systematic disaggregation of data and information for OVC and youth in all sectors servicing children and youth at national and regional levels
- facilitate coordination of inter-sectoral monitoring and evaluation of the comprehensive delivery of minimum basic services for OVC and youth at national and regional levels; and
- determine the extent to which different service sectors collaborate to deliver comprehensive minimum basic services for OVC and youth

### **3.3. Use and Users of the M&E Framework**

The SADC M&E Framework provides a set of core indicators that will be reported by Member States at regional level to track improvement in the lives of vulnerable children and youth. The indicators also track the efficacy in the delivery of comprehensive services at nation level, and the extent of regional harmonisation and integration that is coordinated by the SADC Secretariat. The Framework provides Member States with priority indicators for tracking the extent to which different sectors of development target their efforts towards the most vulnerable children and young people in a way that can be compared at regional level. It can be used by policy makers, managers, M&E experts, researchers and academics, and donors in priority setting, planning and implementing M&E activities for OVC&Y interventions of governments, international organizations, and civil society in SADC at regional and national levels.

## 4.0 PRIORITY AREAS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 4.1 The Success Factors

In this Framework, there are 3 levels of success in the delivery of services for OVC&Y in SADC that will be measured. These are:

- The **impact** or **ultimate benefits** of providing basic needs and services that are defined in the SADC Minimum Package of Services for OVC&Y including psychosocial support
- The **outcomes** or **intermediate benefits** of comprehensive and holistic service delivery efforts for OVC&Y at national level as defined in the SADC Minimum Package of Services for OVC&Y.
- The **outputs** or **efficacy** of the national systems and processes and regional harmonisation efforts for delivering the minimum basic services in a comprehensive and holistic manner.

#### 4.1.1 Basic Needs and Service Priorities

These needs and services are outlined in the Minimum Package of Services as follows:

- *Education and vocational skills*, including, tuition (school fees), school uniforms, psychosocial skills and support, educational materials (stationery and instructional materials), entrepreneurial, livelihood and income earning skills. This applies for children and youth in terms of early childhood education, primary and secondary education, and tertiary training levels;
- *Health and sanitation*, covering, vaccination /immunisation (against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, haemophilus influenza type b , vitamin A supplementation, ART for HIV positive children and youth, insecticide treated nets in malaria areas, therapeutic feeding for severe malnutrition, oral rehydration therapy and zinc for managing diarrhoea, cotrimoxazole prophylaxis, HIV diagnoses for children of HIV positive mothers, screening for treatment for common ailments for children and youth at risk, TB screening and treatment, condom and other appropriate contraceptives for youth, HIV/STI information, testing , counselling and treatment for youth, counselling and support for psychosocial disorders and problems, hygiene and sanitation information for adolescents and youth and parents / caregivers, male circumcision consistent with national criteria, AIDS PMTCT for pregnant mothers to protect unborn child;
- *Food Security and nutrition*, including , micronutrient intake (folic acid, iron, iodine), supplementary feeding for under 2 year olds and for adolescents, nutrition education and counselling, therapeutic feeding for severe malnutrition, and access to food (meals) for vulnerable and poor households;

- *Protection for children and youth*, in particular, birth registration, protection from, child labour, protection from unaccompanied migration and trafficking, protection from child marriage, family tracing and reunification, pairing with a trusted adult, counselling, inheritance claim, legal support, protection from physical and mental harm, psychosocial skills, alternative care, clothing and shelter;
- *Psychosocial support*, to ensure psychological, social, emotional and spiritual wellbeing and development, such as: family love and care, lifeskills, guidance in sexual relationships and sexuality, counselling, parenting skills for adolescent mothers and older carers, leadership skills for adolescents and youth, recreation /play, opportunity to communicate and participate, cognitive development support for children with special needs, trusting relationships, moral awareness, hopeful in life, appreciative of others; and awareness of one's socio-economic, political, and physical environment.
- *Social Protection*, including payments in cash or in kind to support access to basic services, assistance with income generating activities /livelihoods support, foster care for child headed households by trusted families for long term livelihoods support, and preferential policies and targeted services for OVC and vulnerable youth and their families.

#### 4.1.2 Processes for the Delivery of Comprehensive Service

These processes are conducted at national level to ensure fulfilment of the Minimum Package of Services.

- Advocating for the delivery of the minimum basic services for OVC&Y
- Developing cross-sector competencies for delivering services in a comprehensive manner
- Coordinating and referring services delivery processes across sectors and service providers
- Legal framework to facilitate collaboration of different sectors and service providers towards the delivery of minimum basic services in a holistic manner
- Participation and empowering children and youth, families and communities to ensure that they can access comprehensive services at community and household levels
- Adequate human and financial resources to enable sectors and service delivery systems to operate efficiently and effectively
- Effective partnerships that deliver comprehensive basic services in a harmonious and coordinated manner

#### 4.1.3 Harmonizing and Monitoring Service Delivery across Member States

In particular, this measures the extent to which the priorities of the Strategic Framework for OVC&Y are being implemented to support Member States to harmonise the services provided for OVC&Y in the region. These regional priorities are:

- Development and harmonisation of policies and strategies on OVCY across SADC Member States
- Strengthening the capacity of Member States in aspects such as integrating /mainstreaming OVCY in different sectors of development and facilitating the setting up of conditions and mechanisms for comprehensive delivery of services to OVCY
- Strengthening the capacity of Member States to generate evidence on the situation of OVC and youth, and to monitor and evaluate programmes, and
- Strengthening the capacity of the SADC Secretariat to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the regional multi-sectoral response to OVC&Y needs and challenges.

## **4.2 Strategic Processes for Generating and Utilizing Data and Information**

This section highlights the main requirements for collecting, storing, analysing, disseminating and using data and information on OVC&Y in SADC. The section draws on the existing processes and experiences of international co-operating partners such as the Global Fund for the Control of HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, United Nations agencies including the World Bank, international civil society organisations and Member States.

### **4.2.1 Data Collection/Gathering**

#### **4.2.1.1 Timing and harmonisation of data collection**

- Data collection should be done in a timely manner. It should be harmonised, timed and coordinated between different sectors and stakeholder needs such as donors, UN, and SADC Secretariat. In the case of OVC&Y such timing should include having OVC&Y indicators incorporated in sectors M&E efforts such as HIV and AIDS, Education Management Information Systems (EMIS), Labour Market Information Systems, Food Security and Nutrition Surveys, Health Information Systems, Disaster Management Information Systems and Gender Barometer Surveys. It may be timed with major donor evaluations or national surveys. Data collected should be comparable between Member States
- Data collected should be useful and compliant to regional and international requirements for Results Based Management and Performance Based Funding
- Before collecting data, it is important to announce and involve other stakeholders at national and community levels and collaborate to collect data that will be useful to a wide audience; and

- It is critical to coordinate with the central statistical office to ensure that data collection processes meet the approved quality standards and can be accepted by the authorities and referenced as representing the situation in the country.

#### 4.2.1.2 Data collection methods

- *Routine* data collection of inputs and outputs particularly at community level can be done through vital registration systems - community or school or facility OVC registers, village registers, birth and death registers, court registers for abused children and child offenders; care and support monitoring by care givers, etc, and programme monitoring and support visits. These can be conducted on an ongoing, monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Caution: Vital statistics are generally known to be inaccurate in Southern Africa, and thus should be improved.
- *Non routine* data collection is done for example to measure outcomes and impact of interventions, using large surveys. The main sources of data are typically Census; Demographic and Health Survey +(DHS+); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS); AIDS Indicator Surveys; Behavioural Surveillance Surveys; Baseline Assessments, and Vulnerability Assessments; Monitoring and Evaluation studies; and to a lesser extent National Census could be used but for very limited indicators. According to Global et al (2006) Outcomes can be measured in 1-3 years where as impact is typically measured in 2-5 years.
- Country estimates of OVC and HIV and AIDS often modelled by UN agencies in collaboration with countries. The UN agencies often collect data globally using specially designed standardised tools (UNICEF et al 2009: 39)

#### 4.2.1.3 Responsibility for collecting data

- Responsibility for collecting the data lies with each sector /organisation or provider of a specific service for OVC&Y such as the Education and Skills Training; Health; Agriculture, Civil Society Organisations.
- Data quality assurance measures should be put in place to guarantee relevance, validity and usability of data and to ensure that specific data is gathered on established indicators

#### 4.2.1.4 Forms of data

- Data may be collected in the form of numbers (statistics), narrative /language (stories), pictures (photos and drawings for example maps and drawings by children), voices (audio).

- It may also be in the form of good /best practices that are documented in detail using specifically agreed criteria. SADC has developed a Framework for Documenting and Sharing Best Practices on HIV and AIDS which can be adapted for OVC&Y at regional, national and community levels.
- Similar frameworks developed and/or recommended by various ICPs and sectors within SADC may also be used to inform practice at regional and national levels.

## **4.2.2 Data analysis and processing**

### 4.2.2.1 Forms of data analysis and processing

- Data may be analysed in the form of primary or secondary data.
- Primary analysis will take place in the various organisations, departments and sectors that may be responsible for collecting data.
- Secondary analysis would normally be conducted at national level by the Ministry /department responsible for coordinating OVC & Y M&E issues
- Data may be analysed qualitatively using language /narrative, symbols, pictures to provide rich and contextual description of OVC&Y phenomenon. It may be analysed quantitatively using statistics /numbers to demonstrate magnitude, levels and trends. It may also be done applying both qualitative and quantitative methods in combination to serve a cross validation function depending on the needs of users and convenience.

## **4.2.3 Information storage and retrieval**

- Information is largely stored through paper based using files and office cabinets or electronic systems through a decentralised or centralised system within a Department /Ministry or national M&E /Statistics national systems. Electronic systems are easier to retrieve and disseminate information.

## **4.2.4 Information dissemination and information use and users**

### 4.2.4.1 Data dissemination planning

- A plan should be developed, identifying different stakeholders at all levels from community to national, regional and international level, their information needs, frequency of information needs, and how this information will be provided to them.
- Information should be packaged to suit use and users, for example, special reports for national use and for donors, as well as those for communities or for children and youth
- Information may be disseminated monthly, quarterly, annual, biennially depending with level, information needs and convenience

#### 4.2.4.2 Dissemination form and method

- Use of ICT to disseminate information may be appropriate at some levels particularly among professionals such as posting website, e-mails, or internet discussion forums.
- Other methods include meetings and workshops; publications in the form of annual and progress reports; media (print, audio and electronic); and professional journals and publications.

#### 4.2.5 Use and Users of M&E

4.2.5.1 The primary use of M&E information for OVC and youth is to advocate for increased services and targeting of services among those members of society - (children and youth, and their families), who “fall through the cracks” of service delivery and development programmes. This information is important for Ministries and champions responsible for vulnerable children and youth to understand and justify greater focus and resource allocation for their programmes.

4.2.5.2 Other uses of Results-Based M&E are summarised as follows (Kusek and Rist, 2004: 17-20):

- *Project, Program, and Policy Applications* Results-based M&E systems have been successfully designed and used to monitor and evaluate performance at project, program, and policy levels.
- *Internal and External Applications* M&E can also be conducted at local, regional, and national levels of government. The specific indicators may necessarily be different, as the stakeholders’ needs for information will also be different for each level of government. It should be noted that a functioning M&E system provides a continuous flow of information that is useful both internally and externally.
- *Knowledge Capital* Good M&E systems are also a source of knowledge capital. They enable governments and organizations to develop a knowledge base of the types of projects, programs, and policies that are successful, and, more generally, what works, what does not, and why.
- *Transparency and Accountability* M&E systems can also aid in promoting greater transparency and accountability within organizations and governments.
- *M&E Data Informs Decision-Making* – at strategic level, M&E data is used to improve programming and service delivery.

## **5.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR GENERATING AND UTILIZING DATA AND INFORMATION**

### **5.1 Regional Level**

Existing M&E portfolios at the SADC Secretariat will be used to coordinate the implementation of the M&E Framework and capacity building plan working closely with the programme officers responsible for OVC&Y. The relevant existing portfolios at the Secretariat include: the overall broad Statistics programme of SADC Secretariat which cover all SADC programmes (this is generally understaffed although experts have been recently recruited on a short term basis) under the Directorate for Policy Planning and Resource Mobilisation; M&E Officer for Social and Human Development and Special programmes and Statistics Expert for Social issues provided on a short terms basis through the Directorate for Policy Planning and Resource Mobilisation; HIV and AIDS Technical Advisor serving both the HIV and AIDS programme and the ADB funded Health and Education projects; and HIV and AIDS Data manager.

Programme Officer (s) for the Special Programme for OVC&Y under the Directorate for Social Human Development Special Programmes will provide the necessary coordination support to the M&E, data management and statistics experts at the Secretariat to ensure that the M&E needs of the OVC&Y programme are fulfilled.

The M&E portfolio for OVC&Y will be integrated with other sector M&E efforts at the Secretariat. In this regard, information on OVC&Y service access may be collected in three main ways:

- (a) Progress reports on OVC&Y generated from national reports submitted by Ministries /institutions coordinating M&E for OVC&Y functions in Member States
- (b) Disaggregated as part of progress reports of sector programmes at the Secretariat
- (c) As part of broader economic and social development indicators submitted through the Statistics programme of the Secretariat

The sector committees of SADC Ministers responsible for OVC and youth will have oversight over the implementation of the M&E Framework and Capacity Building Plan. The Committee of SADC Senior Officials responsible for OVC and for Youth including selected regional partners, ICPs and UN agencies will provide technical support and oversight.

Efforts will be made to ensure that the OVC&Y and related vulnerability information that is generated will be fed into the SADC wide regional M&E system to ensure that OVC&Y indicators are reported and compared with regional economic development indicators.

## **5.2 National Level**

Most Member States have more than one ministry responsible for OVC&Y. Thus Member States will identify a lead agency for purposes of coordination and agree on harmonised and coordinated M&E system at national level. This could include:

- (a) The role of national central statistical offices /systems in monitoring global indicators such as MDGs should be acknowledged. The Central Statistical Offices may also report few OVC&Y indicators along with traditional economic indicators submitted to the SADC Secretariat
- (b) Ministries responsible for OVC and Ministries responsible for youth, working together with National Youth Councils may coordinate the integration and reporting of progress of OVC&Y interventions and indicators in different service sectors, and compiling overall national OVC&Y progress report to be submitted at the SADC Secretariat
- (c) Individual sectors that are represented at the SADC level at the Secretariat such as Health, HIV and AIDS, Gender, Employment and Labour, Education and Skills Development, Health and Pharmaceuticals including Sexual and Reproductive Health, Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Organ on Politics, Defence and Security may also report OVC&Y indicators directly to their respective programmes at regional level

## **5.3 Progress Reporting**

The Framework provides for overall monitoring for the SADC Business Plan on OVC&Y as well as the M&E function.

Progress will be monitored and evaluated through the following:

- (a) Quarterly and annual progress reports provided by the OVC&Y programme to SADC Secretariat and SADC policy organs as well as to international co-operating partners
- (b) Biennial regional progress report compiled from reports provided by Member States
- (c) SADC M&E Experts review forums
- (d) Meetings of the Committee of Senior Officials
- (e) Meetings of SADC Ministers responsible for vulnerable children and for youth and Progress reports to SADC Council of Ministers and to Summit; and

- (f) Major evaluations of the OVC&Y programme that will be conducted every 3 to 4 years

Member States will be required to provide progress reports to the SADC Secretariat based on agreed upon regional OVC&Y indicators once in every 2 years.

## 5.4 Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

5.4.1 Stakeholders include the programmes at the SADC Secretariat including the Special Programme for OVC&Y; Sector Ministries and programmes in Member States; regional civil society organisation and the private sector; international co-operating partners (ICPs) including bilateral and multilateral financial and technical support organisations and the United Nations agencies; and most importantly, child and youth led organisations. Their primary roles will be shared to ensure the following:

- (a) Effective data collection, collation, analysis and reporting
- (b) Regular M&E training and mentoring of service providers
- (c) Dissemination of M&E results to all stakeholders, including the communities
- (d) Data use to inform programme strategies and allocation of funds
- (e) Sufficient resourcing for M&E activities
- (f) Periodic review of the M&E plan in alignment with changes in programme priorities

Roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders at regional and national levels are summarised below.

Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Regional Level</b>	
Special Programme on OVC&Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilise resources for regional M&amp;E activities</li> <li>• Coordinate M&amp;E activities relating to OVC&amp;Y of different sectors and actors at Secretariat, regional level and Member States</li> <li>• Facilitate the tracking and reporting of OVC&amp;Y across different actors and sectors in Member States and among regional stakeholders and the incorporation of OVC&amp;Y issues in the broader M&amp;E systems of the Secretariat</li> <li>• Facilitate the generation, sharing and use of regional progress reports on OVC&amp;Y</li> </ul>
M&E & Statistics Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect, collate and analyse M&amp;E data and information from MS</li> </ul>
Sectoral Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the tracking and collection of OVC&amp;Y data together</li> </ul>

	with sectoral progress report from MS to the Secretariat
International Cooperating Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical and financial support to facilitate regional M&amp;E on OVC&amp;Y</li> <li>• Use M&amp;E information for advocacy at regional and international levels</li> </ul>
CSOs , private sector and technical organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical and financial support to facilitate regional M&amp;E on OVC&amp;Y</li> <li>• Use M&amp;E information for advocacy at regional and international levels</li> <li>• Facilitate capacity building of MS on M&amp;E for OVC&amp;Y</li> </ul>

<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>
<b>National Level</b>	
Ministries in charge of OVC & Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with other sectors to jointly /support them to collect data on youth and OVC</li> <li>• Collect on youth service initiatives under their mandate</li> <li>• Use data</li> </ul>
Ministry in charge national statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build capacity for statistical data collection, analysis, interpretation and use across sectors</li> <li>• Collect and provide statistical information</li> <li>• Use data</li> </ul>
Sectoral Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate OVC and youth indicators and collect /disaggregate data and report to the coordinating sector</li> <li>• Collaborate with OVC and youth sector to collect relevant data</li> <li>• Use data</li> </ul>
International Cooperating Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide financial and technical support on all aspects of M&amp;E for OVC&amp;Y</li> <li>• Advocate for integration of OVC &amp;Y indicators</li> <li>• Use data</li> </ul>
CSOs, private sector & technical organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide financial and technical support on all aspects of M&amp;E for OVC&amp;Y</li> <li>• Advocate for integration of OVC &amp;Y indicators</li> <li>• Collaborate with coordinating and sector Ministries to conduct full M&amp;E cycle</li> <li>• Use data</li> </ul>
Local service provider institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect primary data</li> <li>• Use data</li> </ul>
Community support structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect primary data</li> <li>• Use data</li> <li>• Advocate for integration of OVC &amp;Y indicators</li> </ul>
Families and caregivers; Children and Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect primary data</li> <li>• Use data</li> <li>• Advocate for integration of OVC &amp;Y indicators</li> </ul>

## **6.0 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK FOR SADC OVC & Y PROGRAMME**

### **6.1 Core Indicators for the Harmonized Response to OVC&Y in SADC**

This section describes the key indicators to be monitored and reported in SADC with regards to: (a) impact on children and youth lives, (b) systems and processes of service delivery, (c) regional coordination of harmonisation efforts by the SADC Secretariat. The frequency of reporting each indicator as well as the sources of data are also highlighted. Impact indicators are drawn from the goal of the SADC Strategic Framework for OVC&Y. Outcome indicators are mainly adapted from those of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and classified into categories consistent with the 6 priority services of the SADC Minimum Package of Services for OVC&Y. Output indicators relate to the measurement of efforts to deliver the minimum basic services for OVC&Y in a comprehensive manner as proposed by the delivery mechanisms of the Minimum Package of Services at national level, as well as the regional efforts to coordinate the harmonisation of service delivery for OVC&Y in SADC.

#### **6.1.1 The Process and Criteria for Defining Core Indicators**

While several indicators may be tracked at national and sub-national levels relating to vulnerability of children, youth and their families, a few **core indicators** are recommended for reporting by Member States and SADC Secretariat at regional level, and are described as core indicators. The process of selecting Core Indicators for the M&E Framework was informed by a focus on results for comprehensive service delivery for vulnerable children and youth of the SADC Strategic Framework for OVC&Y 2008-2015 and the regional assessment of M&E for OVC&Y in the region. The criteria used for selecting Core Indicators in the development of this M&E Framework included the following:

- a) indicators already being tracked by Member States
- b) indicators that track Member State's regional and international commitments
- c) indicators that measure the implementation of the Minimum Package of Services for OVC&Y
- d) indicators that can be practically, easily and timely tracked within the context of Member States, yet providing a good sense of regional progress in OVC&Y development and wellbeing, and
- (e) indicators that measure regional harmonisation of OVC&Y responses in SADC.

#### **6.1.2 Disaggregation of data for vulnerable children and youth**

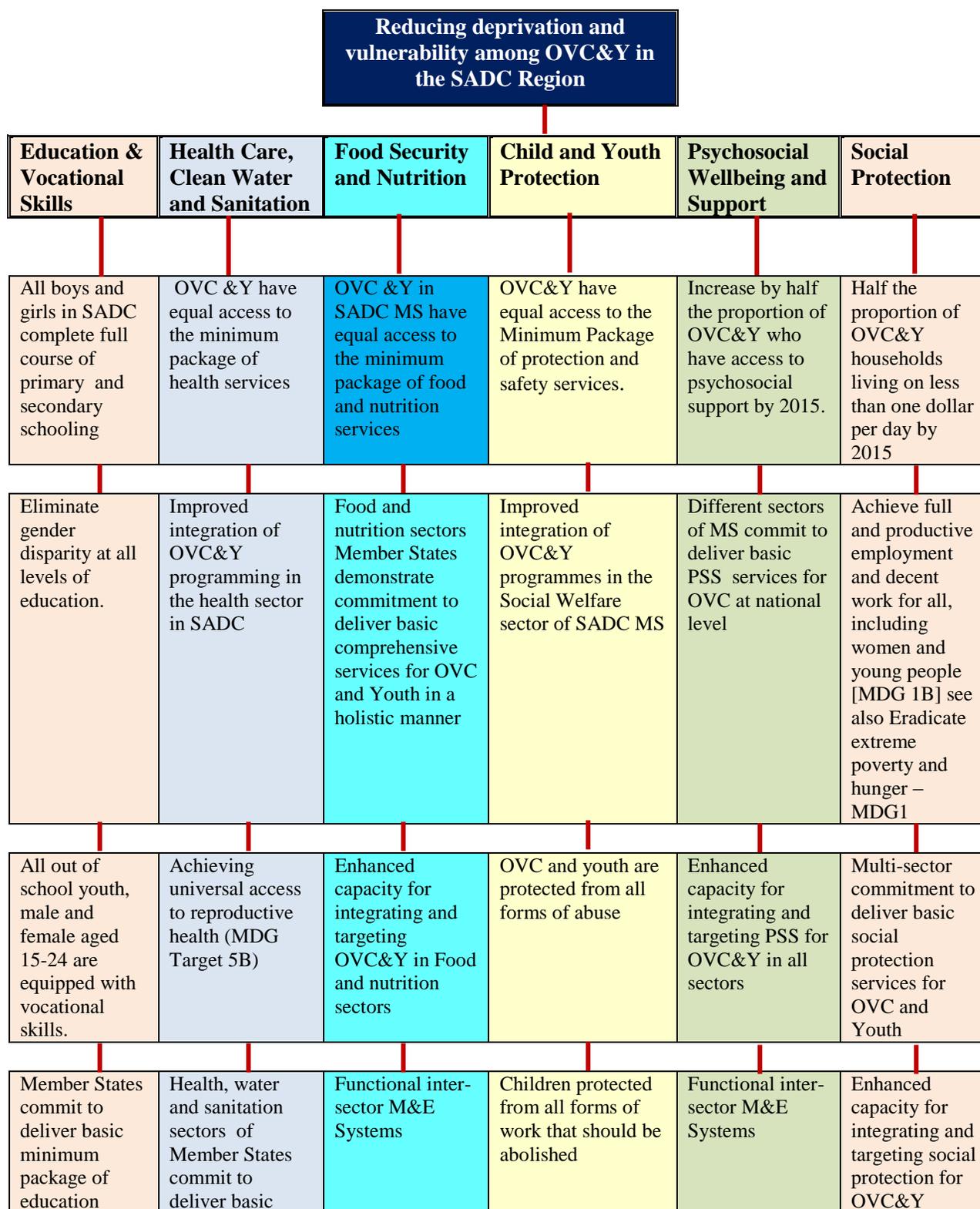
As much as possible, indicators for data collection tools of major human development surveys of all sectors that provide basic services to children and youth will be disaggregated by: (a) age categories to reflect the different developmental needs of children from birth (0-14 years) to youth 15-24 years and 25-34 years, (b) gender (male and female), (c) orphan-hood status, and in other cases, (c) specific vulnerabilities for children and youth.

## **6.2 The Performance Framework**

### **6.2.1 Summary of the Performance Framework**

The performance framework indicates the impact, outcomes to be measured for the priority services of the Minimum Package of Services for OVC&Y which are: Education and Vocational Skills; Health, Water and Sanitation; Food Security and Nutrition; Child and Youth Protection; Psychosocial Support; and Social Protection. It also indicates the outputs of the systems and processes required for holistic comprehensive service delivery. Figure 1 summarises the Performance Framework

**Figure 1 - SADC Results Framework for OVC&Y**



services and vocational skills for OVC and vulnerable youth at national level	comprehensive services for OVC and Youth in a holistic manner				
Enhanced capacity for targeting OVC&Y in education and vocational skills training sectors	Enhanced capacity for integrating and targeting OVC&Y Health, water and sanitation sectors		Child and youth protection sectors of Member States commit to deliver basic comprehensive services for OVC and Youth in a holistic manner		Functional inter-sector M&E Systems
Functional inter-sector M&E Systems	Functional inter-sector M&E Systems		Enhanced capacity for integrating and targeting OVC&Y in child and youth protection sectors		
			Functional inter-sector M&E Systems		

## 6.2.2. Performance Measurement Framework for SADC OVC&Y Program 2012 -2015

**Key:** NBS – MoAgric – Ministry of Agriculture; MoC – Ministry of Children; MoE – Ministry of Education; MoF – Ministry of Finance, MoH – Ministry of Health; MoHAffairs – Ministry of Home Affairs, MoI&C – Ministry of Industry and Commerce, MoG – Ministry of Gender; MOTrans- Ministry of Transport, MSocWelfare – Ministry of Social Welfare; MoY – Ministry of Youth; National Bureau of Statistics; WB – World Bank; MS – Member State of SADC

Indicator Key: NOI – National Output Indicator (reported byMS) ROI – Regional Output Indicator (reported by SADC Secretariat)

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs						
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible
			Value	Source		
	<b>Impact 1:</b> Deprivation and vulnerability among OVC&Y in the SADC Region reduced by 10% by 2015	% of MS with at least 10% reduction in the number of vulnerable children	n/a	DHS; MICS; special surveys	3-5 years	Member States – Sectors, NBS; UN
		% MS with at least 10% reduction in the number of vulnerable youth.	n/a	DHS; MICS; special surveys	3-5 years	Member States; Sectors, NBS UN
		Parity in OVC & Y against non OVC &Y accessing minimum package of services and traceal development outcomes in each MS	n/a	DHS; MICS; special surveys	3-5 years	Member States; Sectors, NBS; UN
Education and Vocational Skills						
1	<b>Outcome 1:</b> All boys and girls in SADC complete full course of primary and secondary schooling.	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Proportion of MS with at least 10% reduction in primary age children out of school disaggregated by gender by 2015	n/a	DHS, MICS, EMIS, school records	3-5 years	Member States –MoE, NBS; UNESCO
		<b>Indicator 2:</b> Proportion of MS with a similar ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans at primary and secondary school levels by 2015	n/a	DHS, MICS, EMIS, school records	3-5 years	Member States –MoE, NBS; UNESCO
2	<b>Outcome 2:</b> Eliminate gender disparity at all levels of education.	<b>Indicator 3:</b> Proportion of MS reporting <u>at least</u> 10% increase in secondary education graduates who qualify for entry into tertiary education rate by 2015 disaggregated by sex and orphan hood status.	n/a	DHS, MICS, EMIS, school records	3-5 years	Member States –MoE, NBS; UNESCO
3	<b>Outcome 3:</b> All out of school youth, male and female aged 15-24 are equipped with vocational skills.	<b>Indicator 4:</b> Proportion of MS with 10% increase in out of school youth aged 15-24 years who have enrolled in a recognised TVET institutions (disaggregated by gender).	n/a	DHS, MICS, EMIS	3-5 years	Member States –MoE, NBS; UNESCO

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs								
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible		
			Value	Source				
		<b>Indicator 5:</b> Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) destination rates into employment [learner employment rates 6 months or 2 years after graduation]						
4	<b>Output 1:</b> Member States commit to deliver basic minimum package of education services and vocational skills for OVC and vulnerable youth at national level	<b>ROI 1:</b> Number of regional education and vocational skills policies, guidelines and programmes targeting vulnerable children and vulnerable youth developed and approved by Member States	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		<b>NOI 1:</b> Number of MS whose primary, secondary and tertiary education sectors have specific policies and programmes targeting OVC and vulnerable youth with minimum package of education and skills services	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States – MoE, NBS; UNESCO		
		<b>NOI 2:</b> Number of MS with policies and programmes on skills for the informal economy targeting OVC and vulnerable youth	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States –MoE, NBS; UNESCO		
5	<b>Output 2:</b> Enhanced capacity for targeting OVC&Y in education and vocational skills training sectors	<b>ROI 2:</b> Number of MS whose TVET comply with regional or internationally agreed quality assurance systems and standards	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		<b>NOI 3:</b> Number of MS whose education and vocational skills sectors have functional service referral and coordination systems for OVC&Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States – MoE, NBS; UNESCO		
6	<b>Output 3:</b> Functional inter-sector M&E Systems	<b>NOI 4:</b> Number of MS whose education and TVET sectors report all the required indicators on OVC&Y at regional level	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States –MoE, NBS; UNESCO		

## Health Care, Clean Water and Sanitation

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs						
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible
			Value	Source		
7	Outcome 4: OVC &Y have equal access to the minimum package of health services	Indicator 5: Proportion of MS that have exemption policies for basic health services targeting OVC &Y	n/a	DHS, MICS,	3-5 years	Member States – MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF
		Indicator 6: Proportion of MS with at least 85% PMTCT coverage rate among pregnant youth 15-24 years who are HIV positive	n/a	DHS, MICS,		Member States – MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF /UNAIDS
		Indicator 7: Proportion of MS with at least 80% ART coverage rate amongst HIV positive children 0-14 years and youth 15-24 years	n/a	DHS, MICS,	3-5 years	Member States - MoH; WHO /UNICEF /UNAIDS
8	Outcome 5: Improved integration of OVC&Y programming in the health sector in SADC	Indicator 8: Proportion of MS with at least 50% of health facilities offering youth friendly services	n/a	DHS, MICS, BSS	3-5 years	Member States – MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF
		Indicator 9: Proportion of MS with at least 50 % of health facilities offering combination screening for, HIV & AIDS, TB and Malaria for children 0-14 years and including STIs for youth 15-24 years	n/a	DHS, MICS,	3-5 years	Member States – MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF
9	Outcome 6: Achieving universal access to reproductive health (MDG Target 5B)	Indicator 10: Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% reduction in HIV incidence rate among youth 15-24 years	n/a	DHS, MICS,	3-5 years	Member States – MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF
		Indicator 11: Proportion of MS reporting at least 30% increase prevalence in contraceptive rate amongst youth 15-24 years	n/a	DHS, MICS, BSS	3-5 years	Member States – MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF
		Indicator 12: Proportion of MS that report at least 20% reduction of teenage pregnancy rate	n/a	DHS, MICS, BSS	3-5 years	Member States -MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF
10	Output 4: Health, water and sanitation sectors of Member States commit to deliver basic comprehensive services for OVC and Youth in a holistic manner	ROI 3: Number of regional health, water and sanitation policies, guidelines and programmes targeting vulnerable children and vulnerable youth developed and approved by Member States	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat
		NOI 5: Number of MS whose health, water and sanitation sectors have specific policies and programmes targeting OVC&Y with minimum package of health services	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States – MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs								
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible		
			Value	Source				
11	<b>Output 5:</b> Enhanced capacity for integrating and targeting OVC&Y Health, water and sanitation sectors	<b>ROI 4:</b> Number of MS whose health, water and sanitation have at least 5 people trained on OVC&Y integration	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		<b>NOI 6:</b> Number of MS whose health, water and sanitation sectors have functional service referral and coordination systems for OVC&Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States- MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF		
12	<b>Output 6:</b> Functional inter-sector M&E Systems	<b>NOI 7:</b> Number of MS whose health, water and sanitation sectors report all the required indicators OVC&Y at regional level	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States- MoH, NBS; WHO /UNICEF		

## Food Security and Nutrition

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs								
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible		
			Value	Source				
13	<b>Outcome 7:</b> OVC &Y in SADC MS have equal access to the minimum package of food and nutrition services	<b>Indicator 13:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% reduction in under 5 children who are under-weight	n/a	DHSs, MICS and national nutrition surveys	3-5 years	Member States – MoH, NBS; WHO; UNICEF		
		<b>Indicator 14:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% reduction in pregnant young mothers 15-24 years who are malnourished						
14	<b>Output 7:</b> Food and nutrition sectors Member States demonstrate commitment to deliver basic comprehensive services for OVC and Youth in a holistic manner	<b>ROI 5:</b> Number of regional food security and nutrition policies and guidelines targeting vulnerable children and vulnerable youth developed and approved by Member States	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		<b>NOI 8:</b> Number of MS whose food security and nutrition sectors have specific policies and programmes targeting OVC&Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States – MoAgric, NBS; FAO;WFP		

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs								
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible		
			Value	Source				
15	<b>Output 8:</b> Enhanced capacity for integrating and targeting OVC&Y in Food and nutrition sectors	<b>ROI 6:</b> Number of MS whose food security and nutrition sectors have at least 5 people trained on OVC&Y integration in the sectors	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		<b>NOI 9:</b> Number of MS whose food security and nutrition sectors have functional service referral and coordination systems for OVC&Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States – MoAgric, NBS; FAO/WFP		
16	<b>Output 9:</b> Functional inter-sector M&E Systems	<b>NOI 10:</b> Number of MS whose food security and nutrition sectors report all the required OVC&Y indicators at regional level	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States – MoAgric, NBS; FAO/ WFP		

### Child, Youth Protection and Safety

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs								
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible		
			Value	Source				
17	<b>Outcome 8:</b> OVC&Y have equal access to the Minimum Package of protection and safety services	<b>Indicator 15:</b> Proportion of OVC 0-17 years in institutional care in each Member State	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoSoc Welfare, NBS; UNICEF		
		<b>Indicator 16:</b> Proportion of MS reporting 10 % increase in the number of children 0-14 years and youth 15-24 years with disabilities receiving disability sensitive basic services disaggregated by sex	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoSoc Welfare, NBS; UNICEF		
		<b>Indicator 17:</b> Proportion of MS reporting 10% increase in reported OVC&Y cases of abuse that received intervention	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoSoc Welfare, NBS; UNICEF/ UNODC		
		<b>Indicator 18:</b> Proportion of MS reporting 10% reduction in number of children 0-17 years who do not have a birth certificate	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoSoc Welfare, MoHAffairs, NBS, MoH, MoE; UNICEF		
18	<b>Outcome 9:</b> Improved integration of OVC&Y programmes in the Social Welfare sector of SADC MS	<b>Indicator 19:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% reduction in the number of children and young people 0-19 years who are living on the streets	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special housing surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoSoc Welfare, NBS; UNICEF/ UNHCR		

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs								
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible		
			Value	Source				
19	<b>Outcome 10:</b> OVC and youth are protected from all forms of abuse	<b>Indicator 20:</b> Proportion of MS reporting 10% reduction in OVC in child headed households	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoSoc Welfare, NBS; UNICEF/ UNAIDS		
20	<b>Outcome 11:</b> Children protected from all forms of work that should be abolished	<b>Indicator 21:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% reduction in number of children reported to be involved in hazardous work and work that should be abolished	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States – MoEL, Trade Unions, MoAgric, MoI&C; ILO /UNODC /UNICEF		
		<b>Indicator 22:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% reduction in children who are reported to be in forced labour or a defined form of human trafficking	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States – MoHAffairs, Trade Unions, MoAgric, MoI&C; MoTrans, ILO /UNODC /UNICEF		
21	<b>Output 10:</b> National: Child and youth protection sectors of Member States commit to deliver basic comprehensive services for OVC and Youth in a holistic manner	<b>ROI 7:</b> Number of regional child and youth protection policies and guidelines targeting vulnerable children and vulnerable youth developed and approved by Member States	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		<b>NOI 11:</b> Number of MS whose child and youth protection sectors have specific policies and programmes targeting OVC&Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States - MoF; MoSocWelfare, NBS; UNDP/ WB		
22	<b>Output 11:</b> Enhanced capacity for integrating and targeting OVC&Y in child and youth protection sectors	<b>ROI 8:</b> Number of people trained on OVC&Y integration in child and youth protection sectors of each MS	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		<b>NOI 12:</b> Number of MS whose child and youth protection sectors have functional service referral and coordination systems for OVC&Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States - MoSoc Welfare, NBS; UNICEF		
23	<b>Output 12:</b> Functional inter-sector M&E Systems	<b>NOI 13:</b> Number of MS reporting on child and youth protection and safety for OVC&Y at regional level	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States - MoSoc Welfare, NBS; UNICEF		

## Psychosocial Wellbeing and Support

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs						
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible
			Value	Source		
24	<b>Outcome 12:</b> Increase by half the proportion of OVC&Y who have access to psychosocial support by 2015.	<b>Indicator 23:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% increase in children (under 15) and youth (15-24) exposed to trauma, conflict or emergency who report having received a package of defined psychosocial support services	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoE, MoY, MoC, MoG, NBS; all UN agencies
		<b>Indicator 24:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% increase in OVC (under 15) and youth (15-24) receiving life building skills support.	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States -MoE, MoY, MoC, MoG, NBS; UNESCO / UNICEF/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM
		<b>Indicator 25:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% increase in OVC (under 15) & youth (15-24) reporting improved self-confidence and hope, and have plans for the future	n/a	DHS; MICS; Special surveys	3-5 years	Member States -MoE, MoY, MoC, MoG, NBS; All UN agencies
25	<b>Output 13:</b> Different sectors of MS commit to deliver basic PSS services for OVC at national level	<b>ROI 9:</b> Number of regional psychosocial support policies and guidelines targeting vulnerable children and vulnerable youth developed and approved by Member States	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat
		<b>NOI 14:</b> Proportion of MS with established psychosocial support policies and programmes targeting vulnerable children and youth in line with SADC PSS Framework	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States (MoE, MoY, MoC, MoG, NBS); all UN agencies
26	<b>Output 14:</b> Enhanced capacity for integrating and targeting PSS for OVC&Y in all sectors	<b>ROI 10:</b> Proportion of MS reporting people trained on integrating PSS for OVC&Y in at least 3 sectors	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat
		<b>NOI 14:</b> Number of MS with functional PSS service referral and coordination systems for OVC&Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States (MoE, MoY, MoC, MoG, NBS); all UN agencies
27	<b>Output 15:</b> Functional inter-sector M&E Systems	<b>NOI 15:</b> Number of MS reporting on all required PSS indicators for OVC&Y at regional level	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States - all sectors; all UN agencies

## Social Protection

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs						
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible
			Value	Source		
28	<b>Outcome 13:</b> Half the proportion of OVC&Y households living on less than one dollar per day by 2015	<b>Indicator 26:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% increase in households living on less than US1.25 per day who received free basic external support in caring for the child	n/a	DHS; MICS; special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoF; MoSocWelfare, NBS; UNDP; WB
		<b>Indicator 26:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% reduction in the number of people living below the poverty line (Poverty rate)	n/a	DHS; MICS; special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoF; MoSocWelfare, NBS; UNDP/ WB
		<b>Indicator 27:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10 % increase in OVC who have access to an aggregate of basic material needs as per SADC minimum package of services	n/a	DHS; MICS; special surveys	3-5 years	Member States - MoSocWelfare, NBS; UNDP/ WB/ ILO
29	<b>Outcome 14:</b> Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people [MDG 1B] see also Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger –MDG1	<b>Indicator 28:</b> Proportion of MS reporting at least 10% reduction in unemployment rate for youth 15-24; 25- 34 years disaggregated by gender [(unemployed youth /total youth labour force) * 100]	n/a	Labour force surveys; DHS; MICS;	3-5 years	Member States – MoE&L, MoY, NBS; ILO/ UNDP/ WB
		<b>Indicator 29:</b> Proportion of MS reporting 10% reduction in working poverty rate among youth 15-34 [(number of employed youth 15-24 years living in households with income below the poverty line / total employment) * 100].	n/a	Labour force surveys; DHS; MICS; Micro-surveys (for sex disaggregation); admin records	3-5 years	Member States – MoF, MoY, NBS, MoSoc Welfare; UNDP/ WB/ ILO
		<b>Indicator 30:</b> Proportion of youth not in education and not in employment, 15-24 years disaggregated by sex in each MS	n/a	Labour force surveys, DHS, MICS,	3-5 years	Member States - MoE&L, MoY, CSO; ILO; MoE
		<b>Indicator 31:</b> Vulnerable (youth) employment rate = [(number of own-account workers i.e. “self employed” +number of contributing family workers) / total employment] * 100 disaggregated for youth 15-34 years and sex in each MS	n/a	Labour force surveys, DHS, population census, special surveys, admin records	3-5 years	Member States - MoE&L, MoY, NBS, MoF, MoSocWelfare; ILO/ UNDP/ WB
		<b>Indicator 32:</b> Proportion of MS reporting 10% increase in share of (young) women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector = [(number of (young) women in paid employment in the non agricultural sector /total number of people in paid employment in the non-agric		Labour force surveys, population census, special surveys, admin records	3-5 years	Member States - MoE&L, MoG, MoY, NBS, MoF, MoSocWelfare; ILO/ UNDP/ WB

Performance Measurement Framework : Impact, Outcomes and Outputs								
No.	Result	Indicator	Baseline		Reporting frequency	Responsible		
			Value	Source				
		sector) * 100] disaggregated by age (including 15-34 years) and rural /urban						
30	Output 16: Different sectors of Member States commit to deliver basic social protection services for OVC and Youth at national level	ROI 11: Number of regional social protection policies and guidelines targeting vulnerable children and vulnerable youth developed and approved by Member States	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		NOI 16: Proportion of MS with social protection and exemption policies and programmes for basic services targeting OVC &Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States – MoF, NBS, MoSocWelfare; UNDP/ WB		
		NOI 17: Proportion of MS with preferential employment policies that improves the chance of employment for OVC&Y						
31	Output 17: Enhanced capacity for integrating and targeting social protection for OVC&Y	ROI 12: Number of sectors with people trained on integrating social protection for OVC&Y in each MS	n/a	Regional M&E records /MIS	Annually	SADC Secretariat		
		NOI 18: Proportion of MS with functional social protection service referral and coordination systems for OVC&Y	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States - MoF; MoSocWelfare, NBS; UNDP/ WB		
32	Output 18: Functional inter-sector M&E Systems	NOI 19: Proportion of MS reporting on all required indicators for social protection for OVC&Y at regional level	n/a	M&E/ MIS Records	Annually	Member States - MoF; MoSocWelfare, NBS; UNDP/ WB		