

Summary example of a contextualised standard from Jordan in late 2013

| Standard 6: Child protection monitoring – Objective and timely information on child protection concerns is collected in an ethical manner and systematically triggers or informs prevention and response activities. | | | |
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| What does this mean for Jordan? | What is realistic in practice in Jordan? | Additional key guidance for Jordan (excerpts only) | Verification / Indicators |
| <p>Objective information: Refers to “how” the information is being collected, using objective tools and triangulation of information, rather than who collects the information.</p> <p>Timely information: Can be collected on a monthly basis in camps and host communities for incident reporting; and every four months for situation reporting.</p> <p>Child protection concerns: Will include all types of child protection concerns for incident reporting; and five areas for situation monitoring: child labour, UASC, CAAFAG, violence against children and justice for children.</p> <p>Note: It is more difficult to carry out assessments in host communities than in the camp setting. However, more than 75% of the refugees are residing in host communities. There is sensitivity on reporting on topics such the recruitment of children into armed forces and groups, and sexual violence.</p> | <p>Priority Actions for Jordan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse existing research, assessment, surveillance or other available info - Agree on the concerns to be monitored, including definitions and indicators - Engage in coordinated assessments using agreed tools; avoid agency-specific assessments wherever possible - Define and agree on the roles and responsibilities of the various actors participating in conducting the assessments at CPWG level - For incident monitoring, work toward harmonisation of the different child protection monitoring systems: Government Monitoring System, CPIMS, GBVIMS, PROGRES and RAIS - Develop an information-sharing protocol between the different actors to support the harmonisation of the systems - Agree on disaggregating data to age, sex, child protection concerns and location - Prior to any data collection, train data collectors on interviewing skills and techniques and the SOPs | <p>Use existing monitoring systems in Jordan (CPIMS and GBVIMS, FPD paper system, national case tracking NCFA, PROGRES, RAIS)</p> <p>Border Monitoring: Large numbers of children and families are living on the border between Syria and Jordan. These children – and the child protection risks that they may be facing – are not captured in the assessment, monitoring and response initiatives as humanitarian agencies have limited access to these areas on both sides of the border.</p> <p>In-country references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOPs pages 79-81 - Assessment 2012; Findings from the Inter-Agency Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Assessment in the Za’atari Refugee Camp - Assessment 2013: Inter-agency assessment on Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection among Syrian refugees in Jordan, with a focus on early marriage - ToR CAAC (Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict for Syria in Jordan - Regional Response Plan for Syria | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A common situation monitoring framework is in place, including indicators, data collection methods and frequency of data collection by mid-2014. 2. The information included in the child protection monitoring systems is disaggregated by age, sex, child protection concerns and location. 3. Inter-agency incidents reporting is carried out on a monthly basis. 4. Inter-agency “response monitoring” is carried out on a monthly basis through activity information. 5. The members of the child protection and gender-based violence sector groups will report every three months on the indicators in the Regional Response Plan. |