



Site Specific Child Protection Rapid Assessment
Child Protection Area of Responsibility &
The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action



Site Specific Child Protection Rapid Assessment

A Guidance Note

Addendum to the Child Protection Rapid Assessment (CPRA) toolkit

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Citation: Hani Mansourian (June 2016), Guidance Note for: *Site-specific Child Protection Rapid Assessment*.



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What is this guidance note?

This guidance note is an addendum to the Child Protection Rapid Assessment (CPRA) toolkit produced by the Child Protection Working Group.¹ It should be used in conjunction with the CPRA toolkit in situations where:

- The number of distinct communities affected by the emergency is smaller than 15, or
- Less than 15 of the affected communities are accessible for the purpose of the assessment.

The sampling approach for the CPRA is designed for situations where at least 15 affected communities or sites can be covered in the assessment. It assumes that saturation will be achieved if we have a minimum of 15 different sites that provide information on a given subject. If we end up with only 1 community or a handful of communities, the sample size won't be large enough for saturation to be achieved. ***This guidance is focused mostly on how to change the sampling approach in the CPRA to adapt to contexts where less than 15 communities or sites are affected or accessible.*** The rest of the CPRA guidance remains pertinent.

Note1: "Community" or "site" is the unit of measurement recommended by the CPRA methodology (see CPRA toolkit, page 16). A community is often distinguishable from its neighboring communities by either natural or administrative boundaries.

Note2: If a community consists of more than 1000 households, it should be broken down to smaller units with less than 1000 households each for the purpose of this assessment. For example, if a refugee camp hosts 20,000 refugee households, it should be broken down to about 20 sites (using camp blocks or other existing boundaries). This means that this particular camp qualifies for the use of the regular CPRA sampling.

Note3: "Household" has to be defined in context based on cultural and practical considerations.

Who should use this?

This guidance note is designed for child protection (CP) practitioners with some experience with primary data collection and analysis. If such mix of experience is not available, CP practitioners should team up with monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and/or information management (IM) experts. Ideally the users of this guidance note should already have been trained on the CPRA.

Methodology

The main data collection methodologies remain: key informant interview, direct observation and desk review (as per the CPRA). Direct observation and desk review will be conducted the same way as in the generic CPRA (see CPRA toolkit). ***The difference between site-specific and generic CPRA is a slight modification in the way key informants are conceptualized and selected.*** For site-specific CPRA, household members will also be selected as key informants.

¹ <http://cpwg.net/resource-topics/cpra-toolkit>
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This is NOT a household survey per se because the respondent is not being asked about the situation and characteristics of her/his own household. In effect, the respondent in one household becomes the key informant about their neighbors (sub-community of 5 households). This is a modified version of the neighborhood methodology that has proven effective in studying sensitive topics such as sexual violence in emergency settings.^{2,3}

Limitations

Data resulting from this methodology is “indicative” and not “representative” of the total population. It is important to acknowledge this in your reports.

Respondent Selection for site-specific CPRA

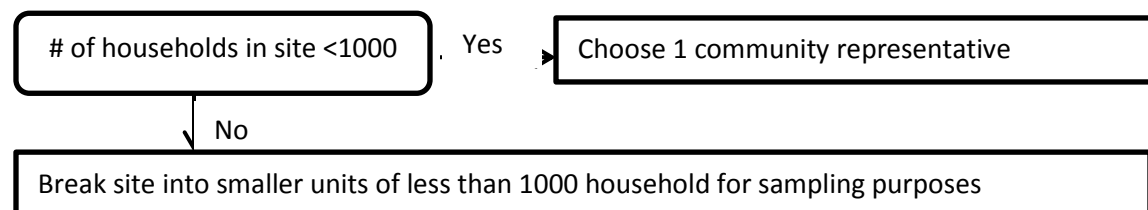
Guidance A: If only one site (such as a camp) is targeted for assessment

Follow these steps:

Step 1: The approximate number of households in the site should be determined. This can be done either through existing data (such as health data, camp management data, etc.) or by generating a rough estimate of the number of households through a visit to the area.

Step 2: One (1) community key informant should be identified who can speak to the experience of the community that lives in the site. See the CPRA guide for more on selection of this key informant. (p. 18 and 19) Data from this interview will be used primarily as a source of triangulation for household interviews. The one community key informant is often the local leader who is also a gatekeeper for access to the community.

If a site has more than 1000 households, the site has to be broken into smaller units of less than 1000 household for sampling purposes.



² Stark, L., Roberts, L., Wheaton, W., Acham, A., Boothby, N., & Ager, A. (2010). Measuring violence against women amidst war and displacement in northern Uganda using the “neighbourhood method”. *Journal of epidemiology and community health*, 64(12), 1056-1061.

³ Stark, L., Warner, A., Lehmann, H., Boothby, N., & Ager, A. (2013). Measuring the incidence and reporting of violence against women and girls in Liberia using the ‘neighborhood method’. *Conflict and health*, 7(1), 20-20.



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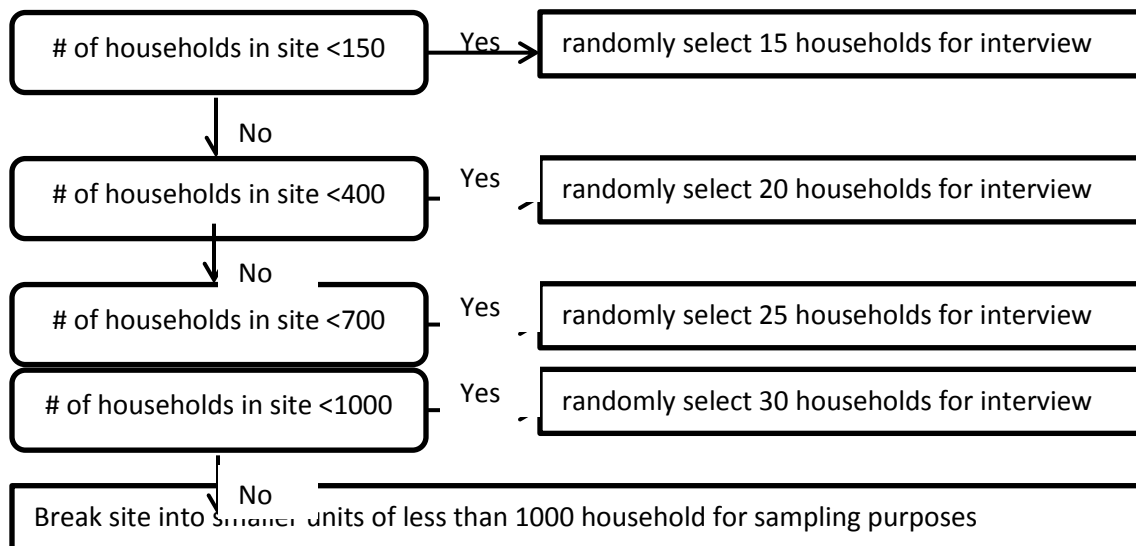


Step 3: Select 15-30 households and interview the head of the household about their closest 5 neighboring household. The 5 neighboring household should be identified by the supervisor or the enumerator prior to entering the household. Head of household could be a man or a woman and in exceptional circumstances, children 15 or older.

Note: enumerators should receive clear instruction on how to select the 5 neighboring households such that it eliminates the possibility of overlap with selected households by other enumerators in the same community.

of household clusters to be interviewed within a site: Determination of the number of interviews to be conducted follows the same logic as the generic CPRA sampling approach. It assumes that saturation can be achieved somewhere between 15 and 30 interviews.

For sites that have less than 150 households, randomly select 15 households. For sites with 150 up to 400 households, randomly select 20 households. For sites with 400 up to 700 households, randomly select 25 households. For sites with 700 up to 1000 households, randomly select 30 households. For sites with over 1000 households, the site needs to be broken down to smaller segments and dealt with as separate sites.



How to systematically select household clusters: To systematically select household clusters, an interval needs to be established based on the number of households and the selected sample size. For example, if a site has 600 households, we need to systematically select 25 household. To generate the interval, divide the total number of households (600) by the sample size (25). The interval in this example will be



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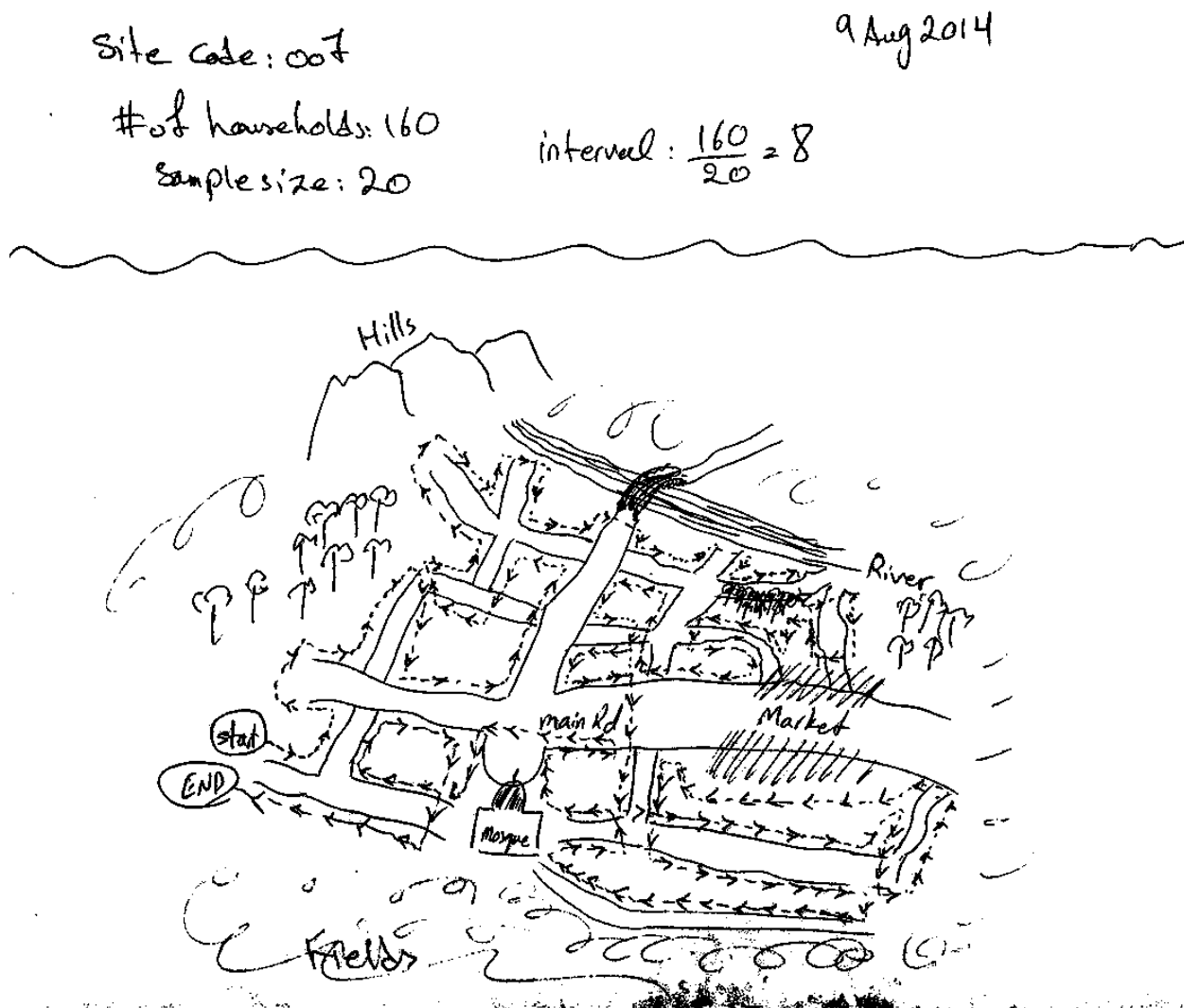
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24 (600/25). Then, randomly select a number between 1 and the interval (24). You can do this using a random number generator on your smart phone or computer or simply have numbers from 1 to 24 written on 24 pieces of paper and ask someone to pick one out of a bag/hat. That number becomes your starting point. For example if you randomly select 10, you have to find house number 10 as your first house. Then every 24th house (interval) after that has to be selected and interviewed. To select houses, a schematic map of the site should be drawn on a piece of paper. The direction of selection should be pre-defined. This is easier in organized camps or semi-urban areas. See figure one for an example.



Figure 1: Sampling diagram – pre-defined direction of household selection



Guidance B: If multiple sites (such as villages) are targeted for assessment:

B1) If less than 4 sites are targeted, follow the steps presented under 'situation A' for each site.

B2) If the number of sites is between 4 and 14 (inclusive), and they do have distinguishing characteristics (e.g. some of them are high affected and some are mildly affected or some of the sites host displaced populations and others do not), separate the sites into distinct scenarios (see pages 16 and 17 of the



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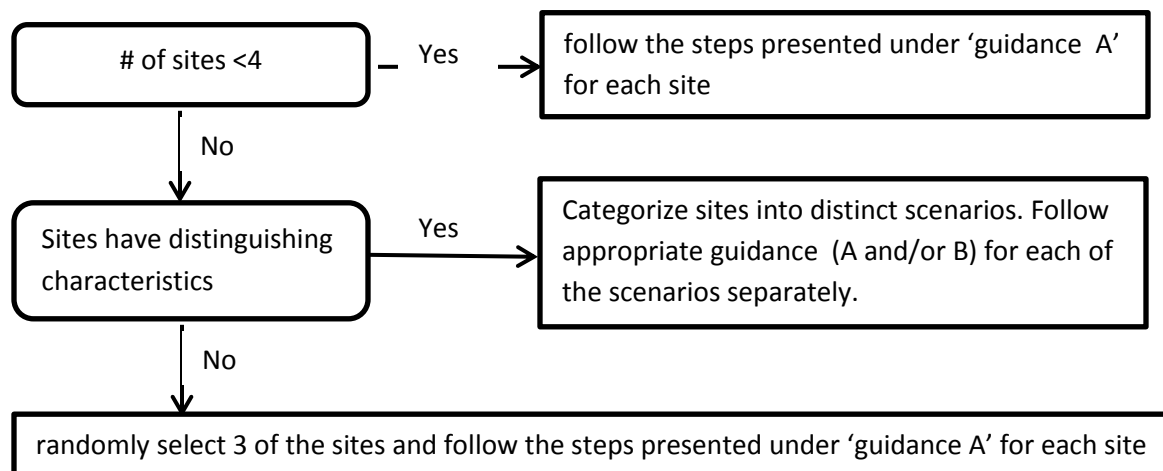
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CPRA guide for more on scenarios). Follow the guidance under 'guidance A or B' (depending on the number of sites in each scenario) for each of the scenarios separately.

B3) If the number of sites is between 4 and 14 (inclusive), and they do not have distinguishing characteristics, randomly select 3 of the sites and follow the steps presented under 'situation A' for each site.



Interview tools for households:

CPRA sample tools can be used for both community key informants and households. However, the questions in the key informant interview tool have to be adjusted to ask about the 5 neighboring households instead of asking about the community at large. The enumerator has to pre-select the neighboring households before entering the selected household. The closest households to the selected household have to be chosen.

Analysis of Data

For site specific sampling, each household cluster is the equivalent of a "site" in regular CPRA. Therefore, the adapted KII questionnaires will be the units of analysis.