

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.			
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.