



INDICATOR MANUAL

**FOR MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS REALISING
THE RIGHTS OF STREET-CONNECTED CHILDREN**

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Globally, millions of children are living and/or working on the streets, or have otherwise formed strong connections to the streets. These street-connected children face human rights violations every day, whether this is because they do not have a legal identity, are unable to see a doctor, cannot enrol in school, or are discriminated against, harassed or forced into institutions.

These children have the same rights as every other child, and should receive priority attention through the leave no one behind agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals. Yet, all too often these children are invisible to governments, policy makers and service providers.

Initiatives to bring the needs and voices of street-connected children to the attention of global decision-makers have historically been fragmented, until 2011 with the adoption of a Human Rights Council Resolution on a holistic approach to the protection and promotion of the rights of children working and/or living on the street.¹ This was followed by a report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the protection and promotion of the rights of children working and/or living on the street in 2012,² and culminated into authoritative guidance issued by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on how states should implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child for children in street situations.³

1.2 Need for indicators

Inconsistency in the data on street-connected children has significant implications for the impact of policies aiming to improve the lives of these children. Thus, a more accurate global picture of street-connected children's lives is key to understanding the scope of the situation and inform and accelerate action.

To enable comparative analysis of data on street-connected children's lives between countries and track progress towards realising the rights of street-connected children in line with the guidance of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Consortium for Street Children has developed a monitoring framework, with 4 concrete steps, 16 targets and 59 indicators (see Chapter 2).

¹ Human Rights Council Resolution 16/12, 2011:

https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/16session/A.HRC.RES.16.12_en.pdf

² UN OHCHR Study on the protection and promotion of the rights of children working and/or living on the street, 2012: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Children/Study/OHCHRBrochureStreetChildren.pdf>

³ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 21 (2017) on Children in Street Situations: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fGC%2f21&Lang=en

1.3 Purpose of the indicators

An indicator “provides a common way of measuring and presenting information that reveals whether standards are being met”.⁴ Human rights indicators more specifically provide “information on the state or condition of an object, event, activity or outcome that can be related to human rights norms and standards; that addresses and reflects human rights principles and concerns; and that can be used so assess and monitor the promotion and implementation of human rights”.⁵ As such, human rights indicators can be a useful tool for providing a framework to measure and present specific information about the situation of street-connected children and monitor progress towards the realisation of their rights.

The indicators set out in this manual are grounded in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the standards in General Comment No. 21 on Children in Street Situations. The indicators are not designed to provide complete information on all possible aspects of street-connected children in any country. Rather, they represent a tool to assess key aspects in the realisation of the rights most relevant to street-connected children as identified by General Comment No. 21, allowing evaluation of progress over time and comparison between countries.

The indicators are, however, not meant to rank countries. Human rights are absolute standards, and should not be diluted by creating relative performance. Comparison between countries should, therefore, be limited to specific rights or individual indicators.

The main objectives of the indicators are:

1. To measure progress in realising the rights of street-connected children

The indicators allow you to assess the extent to which street-connected children’s rights are realised at a certain point in time. By using these indicators during regular intervals (e.g. every year or every other year) you can evaluate government progress towards realising the rights of street-connected children in a given country. The indicators also support measuring progress at a global level, as it allows comparison across countries and regions.

2. To hold national governments to account and inform advocacy

The indicators allow you to measure what your government is already doing for street-connected children, and where further action is required. This evidence can be used to promote and monitor a government’s compliance with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, informing your advocacy action and supporting you in holding government accountable.

3. Streamline reporting processes to human rights mechanisms

These indicators can be used both by governments and by civil society to streamline reporting processes to national, regional and international human rights mechanisms, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The indicators are a useful tool for governments or civil

⁴ Manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators, UNODC/UNICEF, 2006
https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Manual_for_the_Measurement_of_Juvenile_Justice_Indicators.pdf

⁵ Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation, UN OHCHR, 2012
https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf

society to determine the extent to which government's obligations towards street children are being met, and report this to the Committee (or other mechanisms).

1.4 Who can use the indicators?

The indicators are designed in such a way that it allows anyone working with street-connected children to collect data using these indicators. You don't have to be an academic researcher or a monitoring and evaluation expert to apply the indicators. Guidance notes are provided for each indicator to support you in identifying sources of data, disaggregating data and formulating your responses.

1.5 Structure of this manual

Chapter 2 sets out the structure of the indicators, based on the 4 Steps to Equality, developed by the Consortium for Street Children. It provides a list of all the indicators, as well as guidance notes for each indicator to support data collection, disaggregating data and developing your response.

Chapter 3 details the data collection process further, emphasising the importance of defining street children, sampling and data disaggregation.

CHAPTER 2: THE INDICATORS

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter provides the indicators framework. The indicators have been developed based on the rights set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the standards in the General Comment No. 21 on Children in Street Situations.

2.2 Structure of the indicators

The indicators have been organised around the 4 Steps to Equality for street-connected children. The 4 Steps to Equality have been developed by the Consortium for Street Children and break down the General Comment's standards into four clear, actionable steps:

Step 1: Commit to equality

Discrimination, marginalisation and stigmatisation remain at the heart of the challenges faced by street-connected children globally, and is one of the prime causes of children ending up in street situations. Step 1 makes it clear that it is imperative governments recognise street-connected children have the same rights as everyone else and that this gets reflected in law and policy.

This means that governments should:

- End all forms of direct and indirect discrimination
- Put in place proactive measures and laws for child protection
- Address misconceptions and transform attitudes of the public towards street-connected children
- Protect street-connected children from harassment and discrimination by authorities
- Apply a child rights approach in all government policy.

Step 2: Protect every child

Violence in all its forms – emotional, physical or sexual – is both a fundamental cause and a consequence of children being in street situations. Violence within households may push children onto the streets, and once on the streets they become more vulnerable to violence and exploitation. Step 2 sets out targets and indicators to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation, protecting their right to life, survival and development and provide them access to justice when they do get harmed or are in conflict with the law.

This means that governments should:

- Protect the lives and dignity of street-connected children
- Guarantee the legal identity of street-connected children through access to legal identity documents
- Protect street-connected children from all forms of violence, abuse, trafficking and exploitation
- Put in place and/or strengthen comprehensive child protection systems

- Guarantee access to justice and remedies for all street-connected children

Step 3: Provide access to services

Street-connected children often face additional barriers in accessing basic services, such as socio-economic safety nets, housing, education and health care. The aim of Step 3 is to ensure children can access to the same essential services as every other child to reach their full potential.

This means that governments should:

- Support parents and caregivers
- Establish comprehensive economic and social safety nets accessible by vulnerable families and children
- Ensure street-connected children can access free basic health care services
- Ensure street-connected children can access free, safe, relevant and quality education

Step 4: Create specialised solutions

To tune into the unique needs and challenges of life for street-connected children, it is important that governments develop and deliver specialised services and opportunities for them.

This means that governments should:

- Develop and deliver specialised services on the streets
- Provide short-term and long-term alternative care solutions
- Facilitate family re-integration where this is in the best interest of the child
- Develop and implement holistic, long-term strategies including necessary budget allocations concerning street-connected children
- Collect and share disaggregated data on street-connected children periodically

The indicators are set out in a format similar to that adopted by the SDGs, with goals, targets and indicators. Each of the 4 Steps has a number of specific targets which need to be met if the aims of the Step are to be fulfilled – progress towards the target can be measured through the indicators.

2.3 Type of indicators

The indicators can be divided either into quantitative or qualitative indicators, or into structural, process and outcome indicators.

Quantitative and qualitative indicators

Indicators can be quantitative or qualitative, with the former being expressed in numbers or percentages, while the latter covers information articulated as a narrative. Quantitative data could relate to numbers of ratifications of international instruments, number of government initiatives concerning street-connected children or the proportion of street-connected children with knowledge of their rights, for example. Qualitative data is more descriptive, and relates,

for instance to the existence of child protection mechanisms, quality and coverage of health care services, or street-connected children's experiences with services.

Some of the indicators will be purely quantitative and some purely qualitative, but many do not fall exclusively in one category or the other and seek both quantitative and qualitative information. For instance, measuring the proportion of street-connected children who have experienced violence, abuse or exploitation in the past month, will give us a quantitative figure of children who have experienced any such violence, abuse or exploitation in the given timeframe, but qualitative data can provide additional information on the experiences with violence, abuse or exploitation by those children.

Structural, process and outcome indicators

The indicators can also be categorised by what they aim to measure. Human rights indicators typically aim to measure three aspects: the intent or commitment to realising the relevant rights, the efforts that have been made towards realising those rights, and the actual results that have been achieved through those commitments and efforts. As a result, human rights indicators are often categorised as structural, process or outcome indicators.⁶

Structural indicators: help in capturing the acceptance, intent and commitment of the State to undertake measures in fulfilling its human rights obligations. Structural indicators around street children's rights typically include ratification of international child rights treaties and provisions in law and policy aiming to protect the rights of street-connected children.

Process indicators: help in assessing a State's efforts, through its implementation of policy measures and programmes of action, to transform its human rights commitments into the desired results. Examples of process indicators around street children's rights include the establishment and functioning of mechanisms for reporting violence and holding perpetrators to account and child-friendly complaints procedures.

Outcome indicators: help in assessing the results of State efforts in furthering the enjoyment of fundamental rights for street-connected children; these could include for example the number of children who are able to access essential services, such as health care and education.

⁶ Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation, UN OHCHR, 2012
https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf

2.4 The indicator list

INDICATOR MATRIX	
<p style="margin: 0;"><u>Step 1: Commit to Equality</u></p> <p style="margin: 0; font-weight: normal;">Recognise street-connected children have the same rights as every other child – and reflect that in law and policy</p>	
TARGETS	INDICATORS
Target 1.1: End discrimination against street-connected children	1.1.1 Provisions in law and policy that allow or support the round-up or arbitrary removal of children and their families from the streets or public spaces
	1.1.2 Provisions in law and policy that criminalise and disproportionately affect street-connected children, such as breach of curfews, loitering, vagrancy, running away from home, and so-called moral offences, such as sex outside of marriage
	1.1.3 Provisions in law and policy which guarantee the right of association for street-connected children, including labour unions
	1.1.4 Number of government-supported initiatives to counter negative public perceptions regarding street-connected children
	1.1.5 Proportion of street-connected children reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months
Target 1.2: Integrate a child rights approach in government policy and strategy relevant to street-connected children	1.2.1 Ratification and implementation of relevant international and regional conventions / standards and recommendations relevant for street-connected children including the CRC and its three related Optional Protocols
	1.2.2 Number of government-supported initiatives to build the capacity of government agencies and other actors to understand and apply a child rights approach
	1.2.3 Participation rate of street-connected children in public decision-making on issues affecting their lives.
<p style="margin: 0;"><u>Step 2: Protect Every Child</u></p> <p style="margin: 0; font-weight: normal;">Protect street-connected children from violence, abuse and exploitation and ensure they have access to justice when they are harmed or in conflict with the law</p>	
TARGETS	INDICATORS
Target 2.1: Protect the life and dignity of every street-connected child	2.1.1 Provisions in the law that criminalise survival behaviour of street-connected children, such as begging and unlicensed trading
	2.1.2 Provisions in law or policy for procedural and practical funeral arrangements for children who die on the streets
	2.1.3 Mortality rate among street-connected children
Target 2.2: Provide legal identity for all street-connected children, including birth registration	2.2.1 Provisions in law and policy to ensure free, accessible, simple and expeditious birth registration is available to all children at all ages
	2.2.2 Existence of government initiatives to support innovative and flexible solutions, such as informal identity cards linked to civil society personnel or electronic IDs
	2.2.3 Proportion of street-connected children who possess legal identity documents
Target 2.3: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of street-connected children	2.3.1 Provisions in law and policy prohibiting and criminalising all forms of violence against street-connected children, including corporal punishment
	2.3.2 Provisions in law and policy prohibiting and criminalising disability-specific violence and exploitation

	2.3.3 Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards protecting children from economic exploitation and the worst forms of child labour
	2.3.4 Ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
	2.3.5 Proportion of children having experienced violence, abuse or exploitation in the past month
Target 2.4: Put in place comprehensive, accessible child protection mechanisms	2.4.1 Provisions in law or policy on identifying and supporting at risk families and children
	2.4.2 Proportion of government officials (who are working directly with children) who have received guidance, such as Standard Operating Procedures, and training on child safeguarding principles and practices
	2.4.3 Availability of independent child focal point/ombudsperson, including child helplines, to receive and process complaints from street-connected children
	2.4.4 Proportion of children who report having knowledge of and access to child protection mechanisms, including reporting mechanisms
Target 2.5: Justice systems to serve the best interests of street-connected children	2.5.1 Provisions in law and policy to prohibit and criminalise misconduct of law enforcement agencies, such as harassment, corruption, extortion and violence against children.
	2.5.2 Provisions in law and policy to guarantee legal or other appropriate assistance for every child in conflict with the law and for every child whose rights have been violated
	2.5.3 Existence of a juvenile justice system that guarantees all rights to all children and is based on principles of protection/restorative justice and the best interests of the child
	2.5.4 Existence of community policing that is focussed on protection rather than punishment of street-connected children.
	2.5.5 Proportion of street-connected children having been a victim of rights violations who have reported their victimisation to competent authorities in the past 12 months
	2.5.6 Proportion of children who have brought a complaint to police or court and believe they had the chance to make their views known.
Step 3: Provide Access to Services Enable street-connected children's access to the same essential services as every other child so they can reach their full potential	
TARGETS	INDICATORS
Target 3.1: Ensure access to an adequate standard of living and social services for street-connected children	3.1.1 Provisions in law or policy to enhance access to income generation for vulnerable families
	3.1.2 Provisions in law or policy to ensure street-connected children and their families are entitled to, and can easily access, government economic and social safety net schemes
	3.1.3 Proportion of street-connected children who report having knowledge of and access to economic and social safety net schemes either directly or through caregivers
	3.1.4 Existence and accessibility of free day care for disadvantaged children whose caregivers work
	3.1.5 Existence of support mechanisms for vulnerable families to access adequate housing
	3.1.6 Proportion of street-connected children who report having experienced forced evictions where adequate alternative accommodation was not provided prior to eviction
	3.2.1 Quality and coverage of free basic health care services, including vaccinations, sexual and reproductive health care, mental

Target 3.2: Access to health care for all street-connected children	health support and substance abuse treatment, among street-connected children.
	3.2.2 Proportion of street-connected children who report having used illegal substances or alcohol
	3.2.3 Quality and coverage of health education, including on sexual and reproductive health and substance abuse, among street-connected children
Target 3.3: Access to education for all street-connected children	3.3.1 Provisions in law or policy that promote street-connected children's access to free primary and secondary education
	3.3.2 Provisions in law or policy for informal education such as second-chance education, catch-up classes, mobile schools and vocational training for street-connected children
	3.3.3 Extent to which (i) child rights and (ii) child-centred participatory teaching methodologies are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; and (b) teacher education.
	3.3.4 Proportion of street-connected children who report accessing education, including the frequency.
Step 4: Create Specialised Solutions Develop and deliver specialised services and opportunities that tune into the unique needs and challenges of life for street-connected children	
TARGETS	INDICATORS
Target 4.1: Care measures reaching children on the streets	4.1.1 Provisions in law or policy establishing outreach services for those on the street, such as street workers.
	4.1.2 Existence of government initiatives to train street workers on child rights and certify governmental and non-governmental street workers.
	4.1.3 Proportion of street-connected children who report having access to a trusted social worker, including the frequency.
Target 4.2: Child-centred family reunification for street-connected children where appropriate	4.2.1 Existence and quality of comprehensive systems based on a child rights approach to assess on a case-by-case basis whether reunification is appropriate and in the child's best interest
	4.2.2 Availability of government support to families during the reunification process
Target 4.3: Access to quality short- and long-term alternative care measures for street-connected children	4.3.1 Number and quality of government-supported drop-in centres, community centres and night shelters
	4.3.2 Proportion of street-connected children accessing the available short-term care facilities, such as drop-in centres, community centres and night shelters, including frequency
	4.3.3 Existence and quality of foster care, independent living and long-term residential care schemes based on a child rights approach that are available for those children where this is in their best interest.
	4.3.4 Proportion of street-connected children successfully making use of foster care, independent living or long-term residential care schemes
Target 4.4: National government strategy on street-connected children	4.4.1 Existence of a comprehensive, costed national government strategy concerning street-connected children
	4.4.2 Proportion of the national budget allocated to services concerning street-connected children
	4.4.3 Proportion of children who believe the government strategy is representative of their views and needs
Target 4.5: Cross-sector collaborations for street-connected children	4.5.1 Number of cross-sector (civil society and public and private sectors) bodies at national and local levels concerning street-connected children
	4.5.2 Number of current and former street-connected children represented on and roles within cross-sector collaborations

Target 4.6: Systematic and comprehensive data collection on street-connected children	4.6.1 Existence of a robust strategy to conduct systematic, rights-respecting, participatory data collection relating to street-connected children
	4.6.2 Existence of measures to safeguard street-connected children from stigmatisation and harm in data collection processes
	4.6.3 Coverage of children outside traditional household settings, such as street-connected children, in national data collection mechanisms on children

2.5 Guidance notes to the indicators

This section provides guidance notes on each indicator that will help in understanding the meaning of the indicator, the type of indicator, how to collect data and where to find this data, how to formulate your response, and how to disaggregate the data.

Each guidance note is set out according to the following format.

Indicator number and name	
Definition	This box provides a more detailed definition of the indicators, and at times explaining certain terms, aspects or principles related to the indicator in more detail.
Type of indicator	This box indicates whether the indicator is a structural, process or outcome indicator (see page 7 of this manual). This will help you identify the type of information the indicator is aiming to collect – whether it is about the commitment, the efforts, or the results.
Data collection and source	This box explains how you can collect data on the indicator. It describes in brief a process for data collection, but also possible sources for where you could find the necessary data. Further information on data collection using the indicators can be found in Chapter 3 .
Formulation of response	This box explains the format in which you can formulate your answer to the indicator. Most indicators will require a response in either yes/no format, a number, or a percentage, and often will also include a descriptive element, as most of the indicators require a both quantitative and qualitative data collection.
Disaggregation	This box sets out suggested categories of how to disaggregate the data. Disaggregation of information is important as it can reveal information on specific sub-groups of street-connected children – or specific initiatives or localities – that could be missed in the data of the group as a whole – or the country or overall strategy as a whole. Further information on disaggregation can be found in Chapter 3 and suggested values for different categories of disaggregation can be found in Annex 1 .

Step 1: Commit to Equality

Target 1.1: End discrimination against street-connected children

Indicator 1.1.1 Provisions in law and policy that allow or support the round-up or arbitrary removal of children and their families from the streets or public spaces	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations, policies that would allow or support the police and other law enforcement agencies to remove children (and their families) from the street without specific reason that is allowed under international human rights law.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies on arrest and detention power of police, as well as freedoms of association and assembly.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 1.1.2 Provisions in law and policy that criminalise and disproportionately affect street-connected children, such as breach of curfews, loitering, vagrancy, running away from home, and so-called moral offences, such as sex outside of marriage	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that discriminate against street-connected children, looking specifically at criminalisation of behaviour associated with living/working on the streets, such as breach of curfews, loitering, vagrancy, running away from home and moral offences.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to see if any of the listed behaviours are prohibited and criminalised.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of behaviour (including but not limited to breach of curfews, loitering, vagrancy, running away from home and moral offences)

Indicator 1.1.3 Provisions in law and policy which guarantee the right of association for street-connected children, including labour unions	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that guarantee children (including street-connected children) the right to associate together, including the right to form labour unions.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify if these rights are protected.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document /instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 1.1.4 Number of government-supported initiatives to counter negative public perceptions regarding street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify the extent to which a government is undertaking or supporting initiatives to improve public perceptions of street-connected children to see them as rights-holders, the same as any other child, rather than as victims or delinquents.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting with the relevant government ministries, departments and agencies on any campaigns or activities they are undertaking, or civil society activities they are supporting for this purpose. Analysis of the portrayal of street-connected children in the media can further support your data collection.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the number of initiatives that are undertaken by the government or receive government support, with a brief explanation of what the initiatives aim to do, primary beneficiaries and any challenges and successes that have been achieved.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative - Level of initiative

Indicator 1.1.5 Proportion of street-connected children reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children believe they have been discriminated against or have been harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (including but not limited to gender, age, social status, economic status, legal status, political views, race, disability, street-connected status, religion, etc)
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they believe they have been discriminated against or harassed, and by whom, in the last 12 months.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they have felt discriminated against or have been harassed in any way by anyone in the past 12 months.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - type of discrimination / harassment - perpetrator

Target 1.2: Integrate a child rights approach in government policy and strategy relevant to street-connected children

Indicator 1.2.1 Ratification and implementation of relevant international and regional conventions / standards and recommendations relevant for street-connected children including the CRC and its three related Optional Protocols	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether a government has ratified and implements the different international and regional conventions, standards and recommendations that are relevant for street-connected children.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	The main source of data for ratifications is the UN website indicating the status of ratification for all UN treaties, optional protocol and other instruments: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=4&subid=A&clang=_en Implementation records should be available on UN website (CRC Concluding Observations, for example) and also official government sites or through consultations with the ministries on foreign affairs and justice.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no with indication of which key instruments have not yet been ratified, or which concluding observations / recommendations have not yet been implemented.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument

Indicator 1.2.2 Number of government-supported initiatives to build the capacity of government agencies and other actors to understand and apply a child rights approach	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure the extent to which a government is undertaking or supporting initiatives that are aimed at building the capacity of key government agencies and other actors working directly or indirectly with children, to understand and apply child rights approaches in their strategies and programmes, including a component on the rights of street-connected children.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting with the relevant government ministries, departments and agencies on any campaigns or activities they are undertaking, or civil society activities they are supporting for this purpose. This can be verified through consultations with relevant civil society partners.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the number of initiatives that are undertaken by the government or receive government support, with a brief explanation of what the initiatives aim to do, primary beneficiaries and any challenges and successes that have been achieved.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative - Level of initiative - Region (if initiative is local)

Indicator 1.2.3 Participation rate of street-connected children in public decision-making on issues affecting their lives	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure the extent to which street-connected children believe they are able to participate in public decision-making on issues that affect their lives. Effective participation means that children should feel comfortable to freely express their views, and those views should be listened to and taken into account in the decision-making process.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have been able to effectively participate in public decision-making.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they believe they were able to effectively participate in public-decision making in the past 12 months.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative

Step 2 : Protect Every Child

Target 2.1 : Protect the life and dignity of every street-connected child

Indicator 2.1.1 Provisions in the law that criminalise survival behaviour of street-connected children, such as begging and unlicensed trading	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws that criminalise survival behaviour of street-connected children such as begging and unlicensed trading, among others.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws to see if any of the listed survival behaviours (or others) are prohibited and criminalised.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - type of behaviour (including but not limited to begging and unlicensed trading).

Indicator 2.1.2 Provisions in law or policy for procedural and practical funeral arrangements for children who die on the streets	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that guarantee that the state will make appropriate funeral arrangements for children who die on the streets where the families are unable to or they do not have a family.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether there is any provision that guarantees appropriate funeral arrangements for children who die on the streets.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 2.1.3 Mortality rate among street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure the number of deaths among street-connected children in a country in the past 12 months, as compared to other children of similar age.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing official death registers to count the number of children without an address or no next of kin who have died in the past 12 months, and comparing this with other children who have died in the past 12 months of similar age who do have an address and next of kin.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the ratio of street-connected children's death compared to deaths of other children of similar age in the past 12 months.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender - Age - Ethnicity - Region - Cause of death

Target 2.2 : Provide legal identity for all street-connected children, including birth registration

Indicator 2.2.1 Provisions in law and policy to ensure free, accessible, simple and expeditious birth registration is available to all children at all ages	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that enable children at all ages to obtain free birth registration or other legal identity documents through mechanisms that street-connected children can access without legal guardians or a requirement to independently fill in forms.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether such mechanisms are established, free of charge and easily accessible by children at all ages.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions, whether it is free of charge, whether it can be accessed without a legal guardian, and whether it is accessible for children who cannot read or write.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 2.2.2 Existence of government initiatives to support innovative and flexible solutions, such as informal identity cards linked to civil society personnel or electronic IDs	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure the extent to which a government is undertaking or supporting initiatives that are aimed at providing innovative and flexible solutions to providing all street-connected children with legal identity documents, including informal identity cards that are linked to civil society personnel working with these children or through the introduction of electronic IDs.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting with the relevant government ministries, departments and agencies on any initiatives they are undertaking, or civil society activities they are supporting for this purpose. This can be verified through consultations with relevant civil society partners.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of what the initiatives aim to do, primary beneficiaries and any challenges and successes that have been achieved.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative - Level of initiative - Region (if initiative is local)

Indicator 2.2.3 Proportion of street-connected children who possess legal identity documents	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report having legal identity documents in their possession.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they possess legal identity documents.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they possess legal identity documents, and % of these children who can show the document.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - migration status - Type of document / instrument

Target 2.3 : End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of street-connected children

Indicator 2.3.1 Provisions in law and policy prohibiting and criminalising all forms of violence against street-connected children, including corporal punishment	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that prohibit and criminalise physical, sexual and emotional violence against street-connected children, including corporal punishment.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether any or all types of violence against street-connected children (or children in general) are prohibited and / or criminalised
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document / instrument - Level of document / instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 2.3.2 Provisions in law and policy prohibiting and criminalising disability-specific violence and exploitation	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that prohibit and criminalise explicitly any form of violence against, or abuse or exploitation of children with disabilities (e.g. as aggravating factor or standalone crime)
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether disability-specific violence or exploitation is prohibited and / or criminalised.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument) - Type of violence, abuse or exploitation

Indicator 2.3.3 Ratification and implementation of international human rights standards protecting children from economic exploitation and the worst forms of child labour	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether a government has ratified and implements the key international and regional conventions aimed at protecting children from economic exploitation and the worst forms of child labour, including International Labour Organization (ILO) Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (ILO Convention No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (ILO Convention No. 182).
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	The main source of data for ratification of ILO Conventions is: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12001::NO:: Implementation records are available on the country profile page: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11003::NO:: or through consultations with the relevant ministries (e.g. foreign affairs, justice or labour).
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no with indication of which key instruments have not yet been ratified, or which concluding observations / recommendations have not yet been implemented.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument

Indicator 2.3.4 Ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether a government has ratified and implements the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Status of ratification of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography can be found here: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11-c&chapter=4&clang=en Implementation records should be available on UN website (CRC Concluding Observations, for example) and also official government sites or through consultations with the ministries on foreign affairs and justice.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no with explanation of actions the government has taken to implement the optional protocol
Disaggregation	N/A

Indicator 2.3.5 Proportion of children having experienced violence, abuse or exploitation in the past month	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report having experienced any form of violence (e.g. physical, sexual or emotional), abuse or exploitation in the past month.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have experienced any form of violence, abuse or exploitation in the past month.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they have experienced some form of violence, abuse or exploitation in the past month.
Disaggregation	Disaggregate of the percentage by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - type of violence, abuse or exploitation - perpetrator

Target 2.4 : Put in place comprehensive, accessible child protection mechanisms

Indicator 2.4.1 Provisions in law or policy on identifying and supporting at risk families and children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that create mechanisms for the identification and support of families and children at risk of becoming street-connected.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether any mechanisms are created for this purpose. It is also important to analyse whether the policies penalise or take punitive measures against at risk families.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions, and whether the law or policy imposes punitive measures.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 2.4.2 Proportion of government officials (who are working directly with children) who have received guidance, such as Standard Operating Procedures, and training on child safeguarding principles and practices	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure the extent to which government officials - especially those working directly with children - have access to guidance and are trained in child safeguarding principles and practices.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant government stakeholders and other key stakeholders on the existence of guidance on child safeguarding and training initiatives on child safeguarding that are in place, and in addition interviewing a representative group of government officials - especially those working directly with street-connected children - (preferably from different departments, levels (national or local), ranks and gender) whether they have received guidance and/or training on child safeguarding principles and practices.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of government officials who say they have received guidance and/or training on child safeguarding, with an explanation of what type of guidance and training is available to them.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - government ministry, department or agency responsible

Indicator 2.4.3 Availability of independent child focal point/ombudsperson, including child helplines, to receive and process complaints from street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to establish whether a child focal point / ombudsperson is available and accessible to children that can receive and process complaints from street-connected children in confidence.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by accessing government websites and strategies to determine whether such a child focal point / ombudsperson (and related services) are established. In addition, consultations can be held with the relevant mechanisms that have been established to gather further information on the services provided.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the type of services provided by the respective mechanisms, primary beneficiaries and any challenges and successes achieved.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative - Level of initiative

Indicator 2.4.4 Proportion of children who report having knowledge of and access to child protection mechanisms, including reporting mechanisms	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report having knowledge of the available child protection mechanisms, including reporting mechanisms, and also how many children are able to access these same mechanisms.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have (1) knowledge of child protection mechanisms; and (2) access to these mechanisms.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they have (1) knowledge of child protection mechanisms; and (2) access to these mechanisms.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation of the percentage by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status - type of mechanism

Target 2.5 : Justice systems to serve the best interests of street-connected children

Indicator 2.5.1 Provisions in law and policy to prohibit and criminalise misconduct of law enforcement agencies, such as harassment, corruption, extortion and violence against children.	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that prohibit and criminalise misconduct by law enforcement agencies, such as harassment, corruption, extortion and violence against children.)
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether misconduct by law enforcement agencies is prohibited and / or criminalised.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument) - Type of police misconduct

Indicator 2.5.2 Provisions in law and policy to guarantee legal or other appropriate assistance for every child in conflict with the law and for every child whose rights have been violated	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that guarantee access to assistance which is not necessarily under all circumstances legal representation but it must be appropriate and free of charge. This must be available and accessible for every child in conflict with the law (suspects) and for every child whose rights have been violated and want to make a complaint.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether free legal or other appropriate assistance for all children both as suspects and human rights victims is guaranteed.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 2.5.3 Existence of a juvenile justice system that guarantees all rights to all children and is based on principles of protection/restorative justice and the best interests of the child	
Definition	<p>This indicator seeks to identify whether a country has a juvenile justice system that guarantees all rights to all children, including street-connected children. It is important this this juvenile justice system has an emphasis on restorative justice rather than punitive justice, and that is based on the principle of the best interests of the child.</p> <p>Important principles/rights to keep in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Death penalty and life sentences without parole are never permitted - deprivation of liberty should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time - The right of the child to express his/her views freely in all matters affecting the child - all professionals involved in the administration of juvenile justice be knowledgeable about child development and well-being, and the pervasive forms of violence against children - Information and court procedures should be in a language and format he/she understands - Time limits for the period between commission of the offence and the decision by the relevant judicial body should be as short as possible - Privacy of the child should be respected

Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	<p>Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level laws, regulations and policies regarding the administration of juvenile justice at national and local levels to assess whether they guarantee all rights of children in juvenile justice procedures.</p> <p>Consultations with professionals involved in the administration of juvenile justice can provide further information on the implementation of laws and policies regarding juvenile justice.</p>
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of guarantees of the different rights/principles underlying a child friendly juvenile justice system.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: type of court / judicial body

Indicator 2.5.4 Existence of community policing that is focussed on protection rather than punishment of street-connected children.

Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether a country has established a community policing system, and if it has, whether this community policing system is focussed on protecting street-connected children rather than punishing them (including removing them from the streets)
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by assessing policing policies and strategies and consulting relevant government stakeholders (e.g. ministry of internal affairs and the police). If community policing systems are in place it is key to also consult community members and street-connected children to understand their experiences with community policing and whether it is primarily aimed at protection.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the primary aim of community policing and further anecdotal information on the effectiveness.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: region

Indicator 2.5.5 Proportion of street-connected children having been a victim of rights violations who have reported their victimisation to competent authorities in the past 12 months	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure how many children who have personally experience a violation of their human rights who indicate that they have reported the violation of their rights to a competent authority in the past 12 months.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children who have experienced a human rights violation (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have reported this incidence to a competent authority in the past 12 months.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they have reported a human rights violation to a competent authority in the past 12 months.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status - type of authority reported to

Indicator 2.5.6 Proportion of children who have brought a complaint to police or court and believe they had the chance to make their views known	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure how many children who have made a complaint about a human rights violation to police or a court who indicate that they believe they were given a chance to make their views known.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children who have made human rights complaints to police/court (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they believe they were given a chance to make their views known.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they had the chance to make their views known
Disaggregation	Disaggregation of the percentage by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status - type of court / judicial body (where the complaint was submitted)

Step 3: provide access to services

Target 3.1: Ensure access to an adequate standard of living and social services for street-connected children

Indicator 3.1.1 Provisions in law or policy to enhance access to income generation for vulnerable families	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that provide support for vulnerable families (e.g. those living in poverty, one parent households, etc) to income generation (e.g. employment, vocational training, financial management education, etc)
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether provision is made to support vulnerable families with income generation.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 3.1.2 Provisions in law or policy to ensure street-connected children and their families are entitled to, and can easily access, government economic and social safety net schemes	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that establish economic and social safety net schemes for vulnerable families and children, and the extent to which they allow children to access these schemes either directly or through organisations where families are absent or abusive.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether provision is made for economic and social safety nets for vulnerable families and children.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions. Important to note is whether children can access these schemes either directly or through organisations where families are absent or abusive.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 3.1.3 Proportion of street-connected children who report having knowledge of and access to economic and social safety net schemes either directly or through caregivers	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report having accessed social services (e.g. economic and social safety nets) either directly or through caregivers (including parents, guardians, social workers) in the past 12 months.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have (1) knowledge of economic and social safety net schemes; and (2) accessed these schemes in the past 12 months.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they have (1) knowledge of economic and social safety net schemes; and (2) accessed these schemes in the past 12 months.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation of percentage by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status - type of scheme

Indicator 3.1.4 Existence and accessibility of free day care for disadvantaged children whose caregivers work	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether free day care is available to those caregivers who work and cannot afford to pay for day care to ensure their children can be in a safe and caring environment while their caregivers are at work.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant government and non-government stakeholders to determine whether such day care services are established. In addition, consultations can be held with the day care centres that have been established and users of these day care centres to gather further information on the services provided.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the services provided, costs (if any), primary target audience and strengths and weaknesses.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative - Source of financial support - Region

Indicator 3.1.5 Existence of support mechanisms for vulnerable families to access adequate housing	
Definition	<p>This indicator seeks to identify whether mechanisms have been put in place to ensure vulnerable / disadvantaged families are able to access adequate housing.</p> <p>Housing and shelter should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not be taken away unless another house or shelter is provided - Have basic needs such as safe drinking water, energy for cooking, space for storing food and space for bathing - Have lighting and heating - Protect from weather and disease - Not be too expensive
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by assessing relevant government policies and strategies and consulting relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders to determine whether such mechanisms have been put in place. In addition, consultations can be held with vulnerable / disadvantaged families to assess whether they are able to access such mechanisms where they exist.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the mechanisms put in place, costs (if any), primary target audience and strengths and weaknesses.
Disaggregation	<p>Disaggregation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative - Source of financial support - region

Indicator 3.1.6 Proportion of street-connected children who report having experienced forced evictions where adequate alternative accommodation was not provided prior to eviction	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure how many children face forced evictions in the past 12 months where adequate alternative accommodation (see for principles on adequate housing/shelter the definition of indicator 3.1.5) was not provided prior to eviction
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have faced such evictions in the past 12 months.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who have faced such forced evictions.
Disaggregation	<p>Disaggregation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status

Target 3.2: Access to health care for all street-connected children

Indicator 3.2.1 Quality and coverage of free basic health care services, including vaccinations, sexual and reproductive health care, mental health support and substance abuse treatment, among street-connected children.	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify the extent to which street-connected children in need of health care actually receive the necessary health care services. This should include doctor's consultations and essential medication, but also vaccinations, sexual and reproductive health care, mental health support and substance abuse treatment.
Type of indicator	Process / outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have (1) needed any health care services in the past 12 months; and (2) whether they were able to satisfactorily access these services.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who needed health care services in the past 12 months and indicate they have received the necessary services. Further anecdotal information on the quality of care received can add to the response. For vaccinations that all children should receive, you can simply take the % of children who indicate they have received the necessary services.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status - type of health care service

Indicator 3.2.2 Proportion of street-connected children who report having used illegal substances or alcohol	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure how many street-connected children report having used illegal substances or alcohol in the past month.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have used illegal substances or alcohol in the past month.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they have used illegal substances or alcohol in the past month.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - region - disability status - migration status - type of substance / alcohol used

Indicator 3.2.3 Quality and coverage of health education, including on sexual and reproductive health and substance abuse, among street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify the extent to which street-connected children receive health education, including education on sexual and reproductive health and substance abuse.
Type of indicator	Process / outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have received health education, and whether this included education on sexual and reproductive health and substance abuse.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who have received health education. Further anecdotal information on the quality of education received can add to the response.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - region - disability status - migration status - type of health education

Target 3.3 Access to education for all street-connected children

Indicator 3.3.1 Provisions in law or policy that promote street-connected children's access to free primary and secondary education	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that guarantee free primary and secondary education for all children, including street-connected children
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether provision is made to guarantee free primary and secondary education. To assess whether street-connected children can access free primary and secondary education identify whether having (1) a permanent address and (2) a legal guardian are requirements for enrolling in a school.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions, and explanation of whether a permanent address and a legal guardian are required for school enrolment
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 3.3.2 Provisions in law or policy for informal education such as second-chance education, catch-up classes, mobile schools and vocational training for street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that establish informal education opportunities for street-connected children, such as second-chance education, catch-up classes, mobile schools and vocational training.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether provision is made for informal education.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 3.3.3 Extent to which (i) child rights and (ii) child-centred participatory teaching methodologies are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; and (b) teacher education.	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether national education policies and / or teacher education include and mainstream both child rights and teaching methodologies that put the child at the centre and ensure effective child participation.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government policies and teacher education curricula to identify whether child rights and child-centred participatory teaching methodologies are mainstreamed. Consultations with relevant stakeholders, including ministry of education, teacher training schools, teachers and students/pupils can provide further information.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant policy / curriculum provisions, as well as anecdotal information.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument) - Type of content (whether it includes (i) child rights or (ii) child-centred participatory teaching methodologies, or both)

Indicator 3.3.4 Proportion of street-connected children who report accessing education, including the frequency.									
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report having accessed educational services (both formal and informal education) in the past month. If they have, the indicator also seeks to measure how often they have accessed education in the past month.								
Type of indicator	Outcome								
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they tried to access educational services, whether they were successful, and if so, how often they have accessed educational services in the past month.								
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tried to access and successfully accessed educational services in the past month, with an explanation of how often they have accessed education. 2. tried to access educational services but were unsuccessful, with an explanation of the reason why 3. did not try to access educational services, with an explanation of the reason why 								
Disaggregation	Disaggregation of the percentage by: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">- gender</td> <td style="width: 50%;">- disability status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- age</td> <td>- migration status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- ethnicity</td> <td>- type of education</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- region</td> <td>- frequency</td> </tr> </table>	- gender	- disability status	- age	- migration status	- ethnicity	- type of education	- region	- frequency
- gender	- disability status								
- age	- migration status								
- ethnicity	- type of education								
- region	- frequency								

Step 4: Create specialised solutions

Target 4.1 Care measures reaching children on the streets

Indicator 4.1.1 Provisions in law or policy establishing outreach services for those on the street, such as street workers.	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify provisions in national and local laws, regulations or policies that establish outreach services for street-connected children, such as street workers.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing national and local-level government laws, regulations and policies to identify whether provision is made for street outreach services.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with identification and text of the relevant legal/policy provisions.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of document/instrument - Level of document/instrument - Region (if local document/instrument)

Indicator 4.1.2 Existence of government initiatives to train street workers on child rights and certify governmental and non-governmental street workers.	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure the quality of care and services provided by governmental and non-governmental street workers by identifying initiatives to train street workers on child rights and initiatives to certify both governmental and non-governmental street workers.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing government strategies or policies regarding the training and certification of street workers. Consultations with relevant government stakeholders can provide further information on this. Consultations with street workers can shed further light whether they are trained on child rights, and whether and how they are certified.
Formulation of response	Responses on this indicator will be either yes or no for both training and certification, with an explanation of their training on child rights the process of certification.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region (where the street workers work) - level of training - status of certification

Indicator 4.1.3 Proportion of street-connected children who report having access to a trusted social worker, including the frequency.	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report having access to a trusted social worker. If they have, the indicator also seeks to measure how often they have accessed a trusted social worker in the past month.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they currently have access to a trusted social worker and how often they have accessed a trusted social worker in the past month.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they currently have access to a trusted social worker, with an explanation of how often they have accessed a trusted social worker in the past month
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - region - disability status - migration status - type of social worker - frequency

Target 4.2: Child-centred family reunification for street-connected children without families where appropriate

Indicator 4.2.1 Existence and quality of comprehensive systems based on a child rights approach to assess on a case-by-case basis whether reunification is appropriate and in the child's best interest	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether comprehensive systems have been established to assess on a case-by-case basis whether family reunification is appropriate for that specific child and in the child's best interest. It is important that these systems are based on a child rights approach, and include the child in the decision-making process of whether family reunification is appropriate and in the best interest of the child.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant government and non-government stakeholders to determine whether such systems have been established. In addition, consultations can be held with the social workers involved in family reunification and children who have gone through family reunification to assess whether the process follows a child rights approach.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the strengths and weaknesses of the systems.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: Stakeholder responsible for the mechanism

Indicator 4.2.2 Availability of government support to families during the reunification process	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether mechanisms have been put in place to ensure families receive support prior, during and immediately after reunification with children.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by assessing government policies and strategies on family reunification, and consulting relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders involved in family reunification. In addition, consultations with families and children can further support evidence on support provided to them during the family reunification process.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the type of support provided prior, during and immediately after the reunification, primary beneficiaries and strengths and weaknesses.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative - Source of financial support

Target 4.3: Access to quality short- and long-term alternative care measures for street-connected children

Indicator 4.3.1 Number and quality of government-supported drop-in centres, community centres and night shelters	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many drop-in centres, community centres and night shelters exist, and how many of those are supported and/or run by the government, as well as the quality of services in these centres and shelters.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant government and non-government stakeholders who are involved in providing / establishing such centres and shelters to identify the number and quality of services. Further consultations can be held with social workers at the shelters, as well as children to collect anecdotal information on the extent of government support and quality of services/care.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the number of shelters/centres that exist and the number that are supported or run by the government, with anecdotal information on the extent of government support, primary beneficiaries, quality of services/care at the shelters/centres including successes and challenges.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source of financial support - Region

Indicator 4.3.2 Proportion of street-connected children accessing the available short-term care facilities, such as drop-in centres, community centres and night shelters, including frequency	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report having accessed the available short-term care facilities, such as drop-in centres, community centres and night shelters in the past month. If they have, the indicator also seeks to measure how often they have accessed those facilities in the past month.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have accessed any available short-term care facilities in the past month, and how often.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they have accessed any short-term care facilities in the past month, with an explanation of how often they have accessed these facilities in the past month.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status - type of care facility - frequency - time of year

Indicator 4.3.3 Existence and quality of foster care, independent living and long-term residential care schemes based on a child rights approach that are available for those children where this is in their best interest.	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether foster care, independent living and long-term residential care schemes exist where this is in the best interest of the child. It also seeks to assess whether these schemes are based on a child rights approach, and include the child in the decision-making process.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant government and non-government stakeholders to determine whether such schemes have been established. In addition, consultations can be held with the social workers and children involved in these schemes to assess whether the process follows a child rights approach.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the primary beneficiaries and successes and challenges within the systems.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source of financial support - Region (if relevant)

Indicator 4.3.4 Proportion of street-connected children successfully making use of foster care, independent living or long-term residential care schemes	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report having made use of foster care, independent living or long-term residential care schemes in the past 12 months, and whether they believe this has improved their living situation.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they have made use of these care schemes in the past 12 months, and whether they believe this has improved their living situation.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tried accessing these care schemes in the past 12 months but were unsuccessful and why 2. tried accessing these care schemes in the past 12 months, were successful and believe it has improved their living situation and why 3. tried accessing these care schemes in the past 12 months, were successful but believe it has not improved their living situation, and why 4. have not tried to access these care schemes in the past 12 months and the reason why
Disaggregation	Disaggregation of the percentage by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status - type of care facility

Target 4.4: National government strategy on street-connected children

Indicator 4.4.1 Existence of a comprehensive, costed national government strategy concerning street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether a comprehensive, costed national government strategy concerning street-connected children has been developed.
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant government and non-government stakeholders to determine whether such a strategy has been developed, and the process underlying the development (and implementation where relevant) of this intervention (e.g. child participation).
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the process underlying the development (and implementation where relevant) of the strategy.
Disaggregation	N/A

Indicator 4.4.2 Proportion of the national budget allocated to services concerning street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to measure how much of the total national government budget is allocated to services concerning street-connected children.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by analysing the national budget, as well as government strategy concerning street-connected children if in place. Consultations with relevant government stakeholders (e.g. ministry of finance, line ministries, development planning authority) can help further assess which budget lines concern services for street-connected children.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of the national budget that is allocated to services concerning street-connected children
Disaggregation	Disaggregation of the percentage by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of services - Government ministry, department or agency responsible

Indicator 4.4.3 Proportion of children who believe the government strategy is representative of their views and needs	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children report believing the government strategy adequately represents their views and needs.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by interviewing a representative group of street-connected children (preferably from different ages, gender and regions throughout the country) whether they believe that the government strategy adequately represents their views and needs.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the % of children interviewed who say they believe that the government strategy adequately represents their views and needs.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation of the percentage by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status

Target 4.5: Cross-sector collaborations for street-connected children

Indicator 4.5.1 Number of cross-sector (civil society and public and private sectors) bodies at national and local levels concerning street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many bodies (e.g. committees, networks, commissions) exist that include members from different sectors (e.g. government stakeholders, non-governmental stakeholders and businesses) at the national and/or local level that address issues concerning street-connected children
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant national and local government and non-governmental stakeholders to identify whether such bodies exist and who participate in these bodies.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of who leads the body, the main objective of the body, who participates in it, and whether it has a national- or local-level focus.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of initiative - Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative

Indicator 4.5.2 Number of current and former street-connected children represented on and roles within cross-sector collaborations	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify how many children effectively participate in the bodies identified under indicator 4.5.1
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant stakeholders on these bodies, and the children participating in these bodies, if any.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be the number of children represented on each body, with an explanation of their role within the body and the extent to which these children believe they can effectively participate.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gender - age - ethnicity - region - disability status - migration status - type of body

Target 4.6: Systematic and comprehensive data collection on street-connected children

Indicator 4.6.1 Existence of a robust strategy to conduct systematic, rights-respecting, participatory data collection relating to street-connected children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether a robust data collection strategy has been put in place by the government to conduct systematic, rights-respecting and participatory data collection relating to street-connected children
Type of indicator	Structural
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by consulting relevant government stakeholders to identify whether such strategy has been put in place. If a strategy has been put in place, analysing the strategy can help identify whether the strategy takes a child rights approach and includes children throughout the data collection.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the strategy, including whether it takes a child rights approach and includes children throughout the data collection.
Disaggregation	N/A

Indicator 4.6.2 Existence of measures to safeguard street-connected children from stigmatisation and harm in data collection processes	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether processes put in place to collect data on street-connected children integrate measures to safeguard street-connected children from stigmatisation and harm that could result from the data collection exercise. Measures could include, but are not limited to, ethical considerations, confidentiality, anonymity and consent.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by assessing whether data collection strategy documents include measures to safeguard children during the data collection process. Consultations with relevant stakeholders can provide further information on the safeguarding measures being taken. This can be corroborated with children who have participated in data collection exercises.
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the different measures that have been put in place.
Disaggregation	Disaggregation by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of safeguarding measure - Type of document / instrument (in which the measures are secured)

Indicator 4.6.3 Coverage of children outside traditional household settings, such as street-connected children, in national data collection mechanisms on children	
Definition	This indicator seeks to identify whether methodologies to collect data on street-connected children have been integrated into national data collection mechanisms on children.
Type of indicator	Process
Data collection and source	Data can be collected by reviewing national data collection mechanisms on children to assess whether special provisions are made to collect data on children outside traditional households, such as street-connected children. Consultations with government stakeholder responsible for national data collection on children can provide further information on measures taken to include street-connected children in national data collection mechanisms
Formulation of response	Responses to this indicator will be either yes or no, with an explanation of the specific provisions made for collecting data on street-connected children.
Disaggregation	N/A

CHAPTER 3: DATA COLLECTION USING THE INDICATORS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides further guidance on the data collection process. It emphasises the importance of defining street-connected children – who do you want to include in the data collection process, which should correspond to who you want to be included in strategies and policies concerning street-connected children. It further provides guidance on ethical considerations and child protection mechanisms, describes the different steps in the data collection process, and details data disaggregation further.

3.2 Who should be included?

To make sure you collect data on the group of children you want to include in your strategies, and government officials to include in their policy-making processes, it is important to develop a clear definition before you start your data collection.

This section sets out a definition of street-connected children that can be used when collecting data on the indicators. Using this definition – or an adapted version of this definition – will ensure that certain groups of street-connected children are not ‘left out’ and strengthen comparability between countries.

Definition of street children

This manual follows the definition provided by UN General Comment No. 21 on Children in Street Situations. The General Comment defines street children⁷ as:

- Children who depend on the streets to live and/or work, whether alone, with peers or with family; and
- Children who have formed strong connections with public spaces⁸ and for whom the street plays a vital role in their everyday lives and identities.

This definition, therefore, is not restricted to homeless children, or to children who work or live on the street all or even most of the time. It includes a broader category of children who periodically, but not always, live and/or work on the streets, and it also includes children who do not live or work on the streets but who have strong connections to the streets, often because of relationships with peers or families in the streets.

The definition of street-connected children and the categories you include may depend on your local / country context. As such, it may be necessary to adapt the definition of street children. Ensure you capture the definition you use, as well as the categories you are including before you start data collection. Capturing and sharing the definition in your findings will help replicate the study in the future, compare your findings to those of others, and inform policy-making and strategy-setting processes.

⁷ General Comment No. 21 (2017) on Children in Street Situations uses the term ‘children in street situations’. The terms ‘street-connected children’, ‘children in street situations’ and ‘street children’ are used interchangeably throughout this document. The Consortium for Street Children typically uses the term ‘street-connected children’. Many organisations use the term ‘street children’ as it is easily understood and often translates into other languages better. What is most important is how these terms are defined.

⁸ Public spaces include streets, markets, public parks, public community spaces, squares, and bus and train stations. It does not include public buildings, such as schools, hospitals or other comparable institutions. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 21 (2017) on Children in Street Situations, para. 4.

Some categories of children may not always be considered as 'street-connected children', but are important to keep in mind, and consider including them where possible:

- Children in detention (a large percentage of children in detention have connections to the street)
- Children in institutions and in temporary accommodation (many have a history with street connections, still have strong connections to the street, or are vulnerable to becoming street-connected)
- Child refugees, internally displaced or migrant children who are on the move (if not already street-connected, these children are highly vulnerable to becoming street-connected)
- Children affiliated to gangs (often spend a lot of time on the streets)

Age

In accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, this indicator manual defines children as persons who are under the age of 18 years. This should be the primary age group to include in data collection. However, to ensure that and assess whether services and support for street-connected children are not abruptly terminated when a child turns 18, it may be valuable to include street-connected young people in your data collection as well.

States should commit to fulfilling human rights beyond childhood. Particularly, States should ensure follow-up mechanisms for children in alternative care settings and in street situations as they transition into adulthood at the age of 18, to avoid an abrupt termination of support and services.

General Comment No. 21 (2017) on Children in Street Situations

This emphasises the importance to disaggregate your data and responses to the indicators to assess the extent to which rights are realised for street-connected children and young people in different age groups. This will allow assessment on progress towards the rights of children strictly under the age of 18, and compare this to the situation of young people – as well as comparisons within these groups.

Where you are relying on existing data, how you disaggregate the data by age may in part depend on how data is collected by institutions in your country. For instance, you may be bound by the age breakdown that is provided by the institution if the raw data is not available. When you are conducting your own data collection with street-connected children, we suggest using the following age break down where possible:

- 0 – 4 years
- 5 – 11 years
- 12 – 17 years
- 18 – 24 years

3.3 ethical and safeguarding principles regarding data collection with children

When collecting data from and/or with children, it is necessary to take precautionary measures to ensure you do not directly or indirectly cause them harm, and ensure data collection processes and procedures are in the best interest of the child. For this purpose, it is important to have comprehensive ethical and child protection processes in place.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children's (NSPCC) [research ethics policy](#) sets out 5 key principles for conducting ethical research:

1. Children's participation should be voluntary and based on valid informed consent (find example consent form in Annex 2);
2. Participation should be facilitated where possible (e.g. through translation tools and supporting documents) and the systematic exclusion of particular sections of society should be avoided;
3. Personal and social harm to participants and researchers must be avoided;
4. Researchers should ensure the non-disclosure of identity and personal information by maintaining confidentiality⁹ and upholding data security;
5. Researchers must apply research methods ethically and be accountable for doing so, including by having a robust complaints procedure.

The Inter-Agency Working Group on Children's Participation's [Minimum Standards for Consulting with Children](#) provide practical steps and criteria to bear in mind when preparing, carrying out and following up on child participatory consultations.

Key safeguarding measures to put in place include (but are not limited to):

- Having a **child protection policy** in place, and ensuring all staff and volunteers know what it contains and are aware of their duty to comply with it
- Giving **child protection inductions** to new staff and **training** existing staff on child protection best practice
- **Monitoring and reviewing staff practices** to ensure child protection is being carried out in day-to-day activities
- Having a strong **reporting and complaints procedure**
- Putting in place additional **context-specific safeguards** where direct contact with children is planned in your advocacy activities

The following resources provide further information on child protection and research ethics regarding research with children. It is also advisable to consult an ethics committee in your country – they will be able to tell you more about ethical research processes and the process for obtaining ethical approval.

- [UNICEF evaluation office, Children participating in research, monitoring and evaluation \(M&E\) ethics and your responsibilities as a manager](#) (2002)
- [Economic, Social and Research Council, Research with Children and young people](#)

⁹ Confidentiality protocols should be established so that researchers are alert to any responsibilities they may have to break confidentiality in order to report child protection concerns to relevant authorities upon receiving a disclosure. Mandatory reporting of child abuse is a legal requirement in some States.

- [The Research Ethics Guidebook, Research with children](#)
- [Keeping Children Safe, Child Safeguarding Standards and how to implement them](#) (2014)
- [CHS Alliance, PSEA \(Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse\) Implementation Quick Reference Handbook](#) (2017)
- [Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Minimum Operating Standards on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by own Personnel \(MOS-PSEA\)](#)
- [ChildHope, Child Protection Resources](#)
- [Save the Children, Guidelines for Children's Participation in Humanitarian Programming](#) (2013)

3.4 Data collection methods and sources

Structural indicators: generally require an analysis of the laws and/or policies applicable in your country – this can be international or regional instruments, or national or local laws and policies. Analysing laws can be complex, especially where provisions in different laws contradict each other. It may therefore be valuable to collaborate with legal experts in your country, such as lawyers or paralegals.

Process indicators: seek information on government initiatives, mechanisms or services, and will therefore require access to information from your government. See if your country has policies or processes in place how you can access information from government – you have the right to access government information (as far as this is not confidential, e.g. in the interest of national security). It may be necessary to consult government officials directly involved in developing and/or implementing the initiatives, mechanisms and services, as well as individuals benefitting from these systems.

Outcome indicators: seek to assess the extent to which children are benefitting from the laws and policies, as well as government initiatives, mechanisms and services that have been put in place. This will, therefore, generally, require you to consult with children directly.

When you are consulting children ensure you follow ethical and child protection principles and processes as described above. It is key to get informed consent from children before collecting any information from them (see example consent form in Annex 2). Keep in mind that children have the right to privacy, like everyone else, allowing them to determine and to be aware of exactly what information is collected and stored, what information is made publicly available and request access to that information, and for that information to be deleted or rectified, at any time. Good practice dictates that you make any information about children anonymous before publishing, including using aliases rather than real names.

Data collection process

Common steps in a data collection process include the following:

1. Identifying data sources

Your data collection process will typically include both secondary and primary data collection. Secondary data collection is where you use data that has already been collected by someone else, for instance information from surveys or population registers. Primary data collection is where you collect original information yourself, e.g. by consulting government stakeholders, service providers and children. This is necessary where secondary data sources do not exist or are of insufficient quality or rigour – or were not inclusive of street-connected children. As a

first step in your data collection process, it is therefore important to identify where secondary data collection is possible, and where primary data collection is necessary.

2. Developing a data collection strategy

Once you have identified for which indicators secondary data is available, and for which indicators you will need to collect primary data, you can identify the different individuals you need to include in your data collection process.

Sampling

As it is impossible to consult every street child in the country, it is necessary to select a group (a sample) of street-connected children that represent the street child population in your country as defined (see p. 43). This process is called sampling. Information about the sample group is used to make inferences about the population as a whole. It is, therefore, important to ensure your sample is representative of the whole population (think of, for instance, age, gender, ethnicity, disability, geographical location, etc.). Where possible, it may be valuable to seek the advice of a qualified local statistician on sampling techniques.

You can also find more information on sampling in these guides:

- [A Manual for Selecting Sampling Techniques in Research](#)
- [Sampling elusive populations: Applications of child labour - ILO](#)

Data collection methods

The next step is to determine and capture how you are going to collect the data from your sample group. What techniques will you use for your consultations? Two commonly used techniques include self-administered questionnaires and one-one-one interviews. Self-administered questionnaires are generally a cheaper option and less time-consuming to administer, but the risk is that they may not be completed in full and it is not possible to provide further explanation of questions. Interviews are more expensive and time-consuming but will likely ensure more complete and relevant answers.¹⁰

Focus group discussions may be less appropriate, as it may be difficult to capture individual responses and disaggregate data that is not collected at the individual level.

Make sure you capture your data collection methodology in as much detail as possible in order to replicate the process over time, which will allow you to compare results over time and identify trends, patterns and measure progress towards the realisation of street children's rights. It will also help compare your findings to that of others, and inform policy-making and strategy-setting processes.

3. Build capacity of monitoring stakeholders

Before starting the actual data collection, it is important to ensure that all monitoring stakeholders have the necessary knowledge, capacity and skills to conduct the data collection based on the developed methodology. Hold a session with all monitoring stakeholders to go through the data collection methodology and identify any knowledge, skills or capacity gaps. Reach out to experts in your country or CSC to provide further technical support or training where necessary.

It is also important that all monitoring stakeholders are well-versed with the ethical and child protection mechanisms that are in place for this exercise (see section 3.3), what they need to

¹⁰ Manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators, UNODC/UNICEF, 2006
https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Manual_for_the_Measurement_of_Juvenile_Justice_Indicators.pdf

do in case concerns arise, and that they know how to inform participants in the study (e.g. those who are being consulted) of the processes.

4. Conducting data collection

When the methodology is in place and the monitoring stakeholders are equipped with all necessary knowledge, capacity and skills, the actual data collection process can start. Data should be collected at the local level as much as possible, to ensure a comprehensive picture of the situation in the country as a whole.

5. Developing responses to the indicators

After the monitoring stakeholders have collected all the necessary data, it is now time to collate this information to develop the responses to the indicators. It can be helpful for all monitoring stakeholders in the different localities to have a template to record findings to facilitate the collation process at the national level afterwards.

6. Reporting and sharing your findings

By bringing together all the data gathered using the indicators, it should be possible to demonstrate those areas where progress is being made and also areas where gaps remain and which need to be addressed. Sharing these findings, and the areas for improvement can inform strategy-setting and policy-making concerning street-connected children. It is, therefore, important to develop a dissemination strategy to share your findings with relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international levels.

At local and national levels your findings can inform your own strategy-setting as well as that of other organisations working with street-connected children, policy-making by local and national government, and processes at the National Human Rights Institution.

It is also important to provide feedback to the children who were consulted; share the findings with them in a child-friendly format, explain how these findings will be used, and include them in the processes on informing policy-makers where possible.

At the international or regional level you may want to share your findings with different human rights mechanisms that may be interested in your findings. It can for instance feed into reporting mechanisms of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child or the Universal Periodic Review, when your country is under review. For more information on how to engage with regional and international human rights mechanisms, as well as your local and national government, read CSC's Advocacy and Action Guide published in November 2018.

Make sure to share your findings with the Consortium for Street Children at research@streetchildren.org. The Consortium for Street Children compiles findings from across the world on an annual basis to track progress towards street-connected children's rights in the world, and share this with key decision-makers.

Capturing your methodology

It may be helpful to develop a template through which you capture how you collected data for each indicator. Below you can find an example of how you can capture your methodology.

Definition of street-connected children used:

<i>(Including specific categories and age categories)</i>				
Ethical guidance and ethical approval process used:				
Child protection policy and processes used:				
Method of sampling:				
	Data source (e.g. law, government document, consultations with street children)	Primary or secondary? (Categorise data source accordingly)	Data collection technique	Risk of bias due to technique/source used
Indicator X	<i>Birth and death register</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Birth and death register obtained from [relevant ministry/institution]</i>	<i>Children more likely not to be included in the official birth and death register than other children – may affect findings.</i>
Indicator Y	<i>Consultations with sample group</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Self-administered questionnaires</i>	<i>Children may not fill questionnaire in full.</i>

3.5 Disaggregation of data

It is important to keep in mind that street-connected children are not a homogenous group. Street-connected children differ, for instance, in age, sex, ethnicity, indigenous identity, nationality, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity/expression. This results in different experiences, risks and needs for different street-connected children.

These differences should be taken into account and assessed when collecting data on their lives and realisation of their rights. You may find that school enrolment rates of street-connected boys is higher or lower than that of street-connected girls, thereby allowing for comparison between population groups and identifying who are most at risk of being left out or marginalised. This can inform your advocacy action towards policy makers, as well as your own strategy for working with street-connected children.

Disaggregating data helps identify or reveal patterns on cross-cutting human rights norms and principles, such as non-discrimination and equality.

Disaggregation by sex, age, region (geographical or urban v rural), socio-economic status or educational attainment may be easier than disaggregation by ethnicity, as the criteria for identification of ethnic groups (e.g. language or self-identification) may evolve over time. Disaggregation of data by religion or ethnicity may also be culturally or politically sensitive. On the other hand, disaggregated data can be used in order to ensure minorities are made more visible to support policy makers to help their integration.¹¹

¹¹ Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation, UN OHCHR, 2012
https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf

It is important that disaggregation on ethnicity and religion is based on the principle of self-identification. Rather than establishing a child's ethnicity or religion based on, for instance, birth registration documents, this should be established through self-declaration.

Specific values for the different disaggregation categories that can be found in the guidance notes to the indicators (pp. 12-41), can be found in [Annex 1](#).

3.6 Need help?

Do you want to collect data using the indicators set out in this manual, but you need further technical support or guidance? Contact the Consortium for Street Children at research@streetchildren.org.

ANNEX 1: DISAGGREGATION CATEGORIES

In this annex you can find an overview of the main disaggregation categories used in the guidance notes for the indicators. Not all disaggregation categories are included here, as some categories' values will depend on the specific indicator.

These values are suggestions, and may need to be amended based on your country context.

- Type of document/instrument
 - o Law
 - o Policy
 - o Regulation
 - o Strategy
 - o etc.
- Level of document/instrument
 - o International
 - o Regional
 - o National
 - o Local
- Type of stakeholder undertaking the initiative
 - o Government
 - o Non-governmental
 - o Combination of both
- Level of initiative
 - o National
 - o Provincial/regional
 - o Local
- gender
 - o Female
 - o Male
 - o Other
- age¹²
 - o 0 – 4 years
 - o 5 – 11 years
 - o 12 – 17 years
 - o 18 – 24 years
- ethnicity
 - o Categories to be determined based on country context
- region
 - o Dependent on the different regions within your country
- migration status¹³
 - o Citizen

¹² See for further explanation p. 44

¹³ May depend on categories typically used within your country and relevant to your country context.

- Internally displaced person
 - Refugee
 - Asylum seeker
 - Undocumented migrant
 - etc
- Type of violence, abuse or exploitation
 - Physical violence
 - Sexual violence
 - Psychological violence
 - Neglect
 - Exploitation for commercial sex work
 - Trafficking
 - etc.
- Government ministry, department or agency responsible
 - Dependent on your country
- disability status
 - Physical disability
 - Intellectual disability
 - Mental health condition
 - No disability
- Type of police misconduct
 - stealing children's money / possessions
 - Rounding children up / arresting them arbitrarily
 - corruption
 - extortion
 - violence
 - etc.
- Type of court / judicial body
 - To be determined based on your country context
- Type of education
 - Formal primary
 - Formal secondary
 - Formal tertiary (e.g. university)
 - Vocational training
 - Informal (can be further split up dependent on your country context)
- Frequency
 - Every day
 - More than once a week (not every day)
 - More than once a month (but less than once a week)
 - Less than once a month
- Level of training
 - Comprehensively trained
 - Trained but lacking key knowledge/skills
 - Not trained
- Status of certification

- Certified
 - Not certified
- Type of social worker
 - To be determined based on your country context
- Source of financial support
 - Government
 - Non-governmental
 - Combination of both
- Type of care facility
 - To be determined based on your country context, but examples include:
 - drop-in centre
 - night shelter
 - community centre
 - foster care
 - independent living
 - children's home / institution
- Time of year
 - January
 - February
 - March
 - April
 - May
 - June
 - July
 - August
 - September
 - October
 - November
 - December
- Type of safeguarding measure
 - ethical considerations
 - confidentiality
 - anonymity
 - consent
 - etc.

ANNEX 2: EXAMPLE CONSENT FORM

Consent Form – Use of Children’s Information and Images^{14,15}

[ORGANISATION] exists to make street-connected children’s rights a reality around the world. The images and information collected in accordance with the below conditions of use are intended to be used to promote the work carried out by [ORGANISATION].

As an organisation, we prioritise the welfare and safety of all children and young people. In accordance with our child protection policy we will not permit the information, photographs, video or other images of children and young people to be taken without their consent and the consent of their parent/caregiver.

We will take all steps to keep the images secure and ensure they are used solely for the purposes they are intended for. If you become aware that these images are being used inappropriately you should inform us immediately.

Conditions of use by [ORGANISATION]

1. This form is valid for **five years** from the date you sign it. After five years, **unless we ask you if we can continue to use your data and you agree**, we will delete the personal data from our records (including images/video etc.).
2. We, [ORGANISATION], will not use your personal details or full name (which means first name **and** surname) in a photographic image or video, on our website, or in any of our printed publications.
3. We will not include personal e-mail addresses, postal addresses, telephone or fax numbers, or any other identifying information that may disclose your specific location on our website or our printed publications.
4. If we use your individual photograph (meaning a photo of you on your own, not in a group), we will not use your name in the text or caption next to the photograph unless we have your agreement.
5. If we write your first name in the text of a publication or webpage, we will not use your photograph alongside the text.
6. We may use group photographs or footage with very general labels, such as “an awareness-raising campaign” or “outreach in schools”.
7. We will only use your image if you are suitably dressed, to reduce the risk of such images being used inappropriately.
8. We will ensure that the information we publish about you is accurate and does not put you at risk of harm. We will only collect information about you with your full informed consent and the consent of your parent or caregiver.
9. You are entitled to ask us what personal information about you we are keeping on our records; request that any description of you is changed, corrected or deleted; and you can tell us to delete any information about you that we hold on our records. You do not

¹⁴ Adapted from the consent form of Mercy Corps.

¹⁵ Where children and/or adults are unable to read this form, its contents should be used as the basis for a careful explanation of the consents and permissions it contains. Where a child does not have a parent/ guardian or carer to provide consent, a judgement should be made regarding their capacity to provide informed consent for use of their images/stories.

have to give a reason for why you are asking us to do this.

10. Your consent to our use of your information can be changed or withdrawn at any time by contacting us at [CONTACT INFORMATION].

Permissions granted:

Please circle your answer

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. May we use your information (unidentified <u>or</u> use of first name only) in printed publications that we produce for promotional purposes? | Yes / No |
| 2. May we use your photograph (unidentified) in printed publications that we produce for promotional purposes? | Yes / No |
| 3. May we use your story (unidentified <u>or</u> use of first name only) on our website? | Yes / No |
| 4. May we use your photograph (unidentified) on our website? | Yes / No |
| 5. May we record your image (unidentified) on video or webcam? | Yes / No |
| 6. Do you consent to being photographed or filmed at events organised by [ORGANISATION]? | Yes / No |

I _____ (child's name) have read and/or had the above conditions explained to me, I understand the conditions and I consent to [ORGANISATION] obtaining my information or image in line with these conditions.

I, _____ (parent/caregiver), confirm that I understand how [ORGANISATION] intend to use this child's information or image and can confirm that I also consent to their information being obtained and used in this way.

Signed (child):
Date:
Signed (parent/caregiver):
Date:
Signed ([ORGANISATION]):
Date: