tool 63   Indicators and Means of Verification for MRM-Related Activities

Matrix

Identifying adequate indicators for MRM-related activities depends on the context (security, availability of response services), the type of participation the NGO has chosen to have in the MRM and its objectives. Below are some suggested indicators and corresponding means of verification for the various types of engagement and objectives outlined elsewhere in this Resource Pack. Some of these indicators are relevant for internal planning purposes (e.g., work plans), while others can be useful for project proposals as action or outcome indicators (results frameworks, logframes).

Objective	Type of activities	Possible indicators	Means of verification
Decision-makers and the humanitarian community get accurate and credible information about violations perpetrated by armed actors against children in XX country/region	Monitoring Reporting	☐ Number of individuals trained in data collection methods (including ethical considerations). ☐ 100% of children/parents have given informed consent prior to interviews. ☐ XX% of cases documented by our organization include information from multiple sources. ☐ Our organization is able to retain access/presence in area/region xxx and monitor violations continuously. ☐ XX% of cases monitored by our organization are reported to the UN MRM focal point. ☐ XX% of cases monitored by our organization are reported by the MRM focal point to the CTFMR. ☐ The main concerns identified through our MRM-related monitoring is accurately reflected in annual or country-specific reports to the Security Council. ☐ Data analysis on grave violations identified by our organization is included in humanitarian public communication tools.	☐ Activity reports. ☐ Incident report/interview notes/informed consent forms. ☐ Incident reports. ☐ Case database. ☐ Security assessments. ☐ Case database. ☐ Feedback or interview with MRM focal point and/or CTFMR members. ☐ Annual and country-specific reports. ☐ Situation reports, appeals.

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Objective	Type of activities	Possible indicators	Means of verification
To ensure a response to the needs of children victims of conflict-related violations	Referrals Advocacy (funding) Coordination Planning	☐ Referral pathways are in place for medical, mental health, psycho-social and legal assistance. ☐ Referral gaps are addressed through the establishment of new response programs for victims of grave violations. ☐ XX% of victims of grave violations identified through our MRM-related monitoring and in need of assistance are referred to service providers. ☐ XX% of survivors of sexual violence identified through MRM monitoring receive medical assistance within 72h from the incident. ☐ Needs assessments include information on prevalence and risk of grave violations (security permitting). ☐ MRM data is used as baseline information in joint or unilateral program planning documents. ☐ Number of child protection programs in which adjustments have been made in response to information on grave violations collected by our organization.	☐ Mapping of service providers. ☐ Case database or incident reports. ☐ Case database; minutes of case conferences. ☐ Case database. ☐ Needs assessment questionnaires and reports. ☐ Proposals, appeals, organization or cluster work plans. ☐ Project proposals; work plans.
To protect children and hold perpetrators accountable for violations	Awareness-raising (prevention) Monitoring Reporting Local advocacy International advocacy	☐ XX% of children and adults in a given community who are able to identify risks and concerns in relation to the grave violations. ☐ Number of armed actors who participated in awareness-raising initiatives. ☐ Number of children and adults who participated in awareness-raising initiatives. ☐ XX% of children and adults in a given community who know who to report risks or instances of grave violations. ☐ XX% of children and adults in a given community who actually report risks or instances of grave violations. ☐ XX% of reports show a time gap of less than XX days between incident and report. ☐ XX% of children at imminent risk of abuse by armed actors are safely relocated for their protection. ☐ XX% of children and adults in a given community note an improvement in attitudes and practices linked to the protection of children and prevention of grave violations, in particular sexual violence and child recruitment.	☐ Project monitoring interview/ questionnaire. ☐ Meeting notes; activity reports; attendance sheets. ☐ Activity reports; attendance sheets. ☐ Project monitoring interview/questionnaire. ☐ Case database; project monitoring interview/questionnaire. ☐ Case database. ☐ Case database. ☐ Project monitoring interview/questionnaire.

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Objective	Type of activities	Possible indicators	Means of verification
To protect children and hold perpetrators accountable for violations (cont'd)	Awareness-raising (prevention) Monitoring Reporting Local advocacy International advocacy	☐ XX% of children identified through our monitoring that were separated from armed forces or groups are reintegrated in their family, community or alternative space. ☐ XX% of children identified through our monitoring that were separated from armed forces or groups and reintegrated in their family, community or alternative space re-join armed forces or groups. ☐ XX% of follow-up advocacy actions lead to a tangible result (e.g., a school is vacated by an armed actor, denial of access to humanitarian assistance is lifted, demining/marking of a mine field, end of a threat/harassment). ☐ XX% of children victims of grave violations who are in contact with the police or courts are dealt with using child-friendly procedures in accordance with juvenile justice standards. ☐ Criminal investigations are initiated for XX% of cases of grave violations referred to legal assistance providers by our organization. ☐ The main concerns identified through our MRM-related monitoring are accurately reflected in annual or country-specific reports to the Security Council.	☐ Case database; case follow-up reports; project monitoring interviews/questionnaires. ☐ Case database. ☐ Case database; case follow-up reports. ☐ Case database; case follow-up reports. ☐ Annual or country-specific reports to the Security Council.

related tools

🔗 tool 17 – Guiding questions 'Clarifying goals and expectations before engaging in the MRM'

🔗 tool 14 – Factsheet 'Why do NGOs choose to participate in the MRM?'

🔗 tool 51 – Factsheet 'Linking monitoring, prevention and response to grave violations'

🔗 tool 52 – Factsheet 'The MRM and the cluster system'

🔗 tool 53 – Guiding questions 'Mapping service providers and identifying referral pathways'

other resources

● *Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action,* Global Child Protection Working Group, 2012 (in particular indicators for Standard 4 – project cycle management; Standard 5 – Information management; Standard 6 – Child protection monitoring; Standard 11 – Children associated with armed forces or armed groups; Standard 14 – Justice for children; Standard 15 – Case management).

● *Child Protection Outcome Indicators,* Save the Children Child Protection Initiative, December 2012.