



African Union Commission

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK TO
ASSESS PROGRESS TOWARDS AFRICA FIT FOR
CHILDREN**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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CHILDREN**

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ACPF	The African Child Policy Forum
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ART	Adherence to Antiretroviral Treatment
AU	African Union
CR	Completion Rate
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HAPC	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UMR	Under-five Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children
USD	United States Dollar

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1. BACKGROUND

African Heads of State and Governments are increasingly being committed to, and prioritising, issues of children's rights and wellbeing in their national development endeavours. It is with such a spirit that, in 1990, they adopted the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). In so doing, the Heads of State and Governments committed themselves individually and collectively to take all necessary steps and measures (legislative, policy, administrative and others), to ensure the protection, survival and development of the child in conformity with the provisions of the Charter and other international child rights treaties.

Pursuant to the decision taken by the UN General Assembly to hold a Special Session on Children in 2001, the 72nd Session of the OAU Council of Ministers mandated the then Organization of African Unity (OAU) to develop an African Common Position on Children to be tabled to the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children (UNGASS).

Consequently, the "First Pan-African Forum on the Future on Children" was held in 2001 in Cairo to consider the draft African Common Position – Africa Fit for Children – which was finally endorsed by the 37th Session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of States and Governments in July 2001. The Africa Fit for Children, which constitutes a Declaration and Plan of Action, was well received by the UNGASS which was held in 2002.

In the Plan of Action, the AU Commission was called upon to carry out a *mid-term review* to assess progress made in implementing the goals set out in the document. It is in this regard that the Second Pan-African Forum on Children: *Mid-Term Review* was held in Cairo, Egypt, from 29 October to 2 November 2007 under the theme: "**Review of Progress and Call for Accelerated Action towards Achieving the African Common Position on Action on Children.**"

The Plan of Action provides the necessary guidelines for achieving the commitments made in the African Common Position. In particular, it focuses on the following key components that have a bearing on the achievement of the goals and, ultimately, to improving the wellbeing of children: overall legal, policy and administrative framework; enhancing life chance; overcoming AIDS; realising the right to education; realising the right to protection; and participation of youth and children. It also provides the framework for actions to be undertaken at all levels, including international partnership and follow-up actions and monitoring.

The African Union Commission has put children as a priority on its agenda, and because of the need to closely monitor the progress Member States have made in implementing the provisions of the Call for Accelerated Action, the AU was commissioned at the 2nd Pan African Forum in 2007 in Cairo to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that Member States can apply to report back to the AU on progress made in the implementation process.

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The aim of this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is to provide common sets of indicators for tracking progress made by member States in implementing the agreed priority areas of the Plan of Action for Africa Fit for Children and the provisions of the Call for Accelerated Action.

The key objectives of this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework are to:

1. Set benchmarks/standards, evaluate progress, identify obstacles, share good practices and generate inputs to further enhance implementation and achieve the goals set in the Call for Accelerated Action
2. Serve as a guideline to enhance national monitoring and evaluation efforts and expedite coordination and implementation
3. To facilitate reporting to relevant African Union organs such as the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare the Child

3. KEY COMPONENTS OF THE CALL FOR ACCERELATED ACTION TOWARDS AFRICA FIT FOR CHILDREN

The Call for Accelerated Action Towards Africa Fit for Children was agreed on in recognition that States should hold themselves accountable to ensure that no child dies of avoidable diseases, that all children grow healthy, that they all get a decent education, that they are protected against abuse and exploitation and that they have a solid ground for a better future. States should aim at putting in place child-friendly policies and programmes and remain committed to their political and moral obligation to create an Africa safe and secure for all its children.

In this regard the following key components were identified:

1. Legislative and Policy Framework
2. Institutional Framework
3. Resource Mobilisation
4. Enhancing Life Chances
5. Over-coming HIV and AIDS
6. Right to Education
7. Right to Protection
8. Right to Child Participation

1) Legislative and Policy Framework

Whereas a number of legal and policy instruments have been put in place and while some harmonisation and domestication of laws have been accomplished, but still, more remains to be done. For example only 45 African countries have ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

In response to this African countries committed themselves to ensure that all AU Member States ratify the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; to domesticate the Charter and enact appropriate laws or amend laws to bring them in line with the Charter and other international child rights instruments; accelerate legal reform to ensure all children are protected; and to develop an appropriate policy framework within all Ministries dealing with children in order to achieve concrete results as noted in the Call for Accelerated Action.

2) Institutional Framework

In order to ensure effective implementation of the Call for Action, an appropriate institutional framework needs to be put in place. Member States committed themselves to establish well resourced and mandated structures such as national child rights observatories and Ombudspersons for children. Member States are also obliged to establish appropriate structures that provide leadership and oversight and are accountable for the implementation of national laws, policies and programmes for children. These bodies will also work towards strengthening the work of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

3) Resource Mobilisation

The implementation of the Africa Fit for Children and the full realisation of its goals would require resources. African countries therefore prioritised the mobilising and leveraging resources and allocating them to implementing various components of the Plan of Action of Africa Fit for Children with a focus on the marginalised, vulnerable, poor, children who are orphaned and children with disabilities.

Resources will also be allocated to strengthen social protection and structures created to address children's issues. It was also agreed that cooperation between stakeholders for learning lessons from good practices around resource mobilisation should be supported.

4) Enhancing Life Chances

The life chances of Africa's children are amongst the lowest in the world. In an effort to increase the life chances of Africa's children, member States have recognised the need to strengthening health systems in order to provide good and quality maternal and child health services; scale up essential interventions to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality; scale up a minimum package of proven childhood interventions based on strategies such as Accelerated Child Survival and Development and Integrated Management of Childhood and Neonatal Illnesses; and support to family and community based actions that enhance children's health, nutrition and wellbeing.

5) Overcoming HIV and AIDS

One of the unanticipated consequences of the AIDS pandemic for Africa has been the emergence of a virtual nation of children who are orphaned, growing faster than the worst fears predicted. By 2010, it is estimated that the number of children without one of the parents will total 53 million. It is such staggering projections that led member States to commit to scaling up universal access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support with an emphasis on young people, women, children living with HIV and AIDS, and the most vulnerable segments of society.

In addition, member States have also committed themselves to scaling up programmes for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV and AIDS (PMTCT services); to institute measures that will assure primary prevention and protection, and support initiatives to foster positive attitudes towards those affected, and address stigma and discrimination.

6) Realising the Right to Education

Educational challenges continue to be a major issue in Africa. An evaluation of the first Decade of Education for Africa (1997-2006) revealed that "most of the goals" were not achieved. It was in the

face of these realities that member States reaffirmed their commitment to implement the goals of the Second Decade of Education in Africa, 2006-2015; to ensure safety of boys and girls in schools; to ensure universal access to comprehensive quality basic education; to strengthening the Education Management Information Systems; and to develop sports infrastructure and promote extra-curricular activities for children.

7) Realising the Right to Protection

The Declaration and Plan of Action of Africa Fit for Children commits member States to protect children from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. There is inadequate data on most issues of child protection. This includes children affected by armed conflict, sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, forced marriage and child marriage, child labour including worst forms of labour. While the seriousness of these many injustices are widely recognised and while certain halting steps forward have been taken, the gap between policy and practice remains very considerable.

In an effort to address these issues, member States have committed themselves to ensure universal birth registration; put in place a comprehensive juvenile justice system; promote zero-tolerance to harmful traditional practices and early marriage; to implement multi-sectoral programmes on ending violence against children; to implement measures to prevent conflict and to protect children from the impact of armed conflict.

8) Participation of Children and Youth

The Declaration and Plan of Action on Africa Fit for Children affirms "the right of youth and children to participate". However, despite the promises made, the reality is that meaningful participation of children in affairs of state, society, community and family is extremely rare. Member States have, therefore, committed themselves to promote the right to participation of all children especially the marginalised, poor, vulnerable, orphaned and children with disabilities. This would involve creating a safe and enabling environment for children's participation; documenting good practices; and promoting children's participation in sports and cultural activities.

4. THE FRAMEWORK: APPROACH AND INDICATORS

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is anchored to the main components of Call for Accelerated Action towards Africa Fit for Children and the indicators are derived from its provisions. Attempt has been made to identify sufficient number of indicators within each of the components in order to be able to monitor progress made in each of the areas and identify aspects that need improvement.

In this exercise, monitoring refers to the regular collection of information to assess progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa Fit for Children, while evaluation involves periodic collection of information and analysis in terms of achievement of objective outcomes in wellbeing of children and impact measured against the priority components of Africa Fit for Children.

Monitoring and evaluation capture the life of the various interventions and programmes targeting children as resources are transformed into outcomes and impacts reflected on their wellbeing. Therefore the generic flow is that member States would mobilise resources as inputs (human and financial resources, equipment, etc.) which are allocated to implement and realise the provisions and key areas of various components of Africa Fit for Children to generate outputs. These outputs in turn will translate into outcomes at the beneficiary level and spread out to children as impact. Thus this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework reflects this sequence closely using verifiable indicators.

Therefore, this framework is constituted by the following components:

1. Clear statements of measurable objectives for Africa Fit for Children for which indicators can be defined.

2. A set of indicators, covering outcomes and outputs resulting from the implementation of programmes and member States' interventions targeting at achieving the goals of the Plan of Action (see Annex-1: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix)
3. Key monitoring and evaluation activities and timeline
4. Institutional arrangements for gathering, analysing, and reporting data and information
5. Utilisation of the findings of the monitoring and evaluation exercise to review policies and programmes targeting children. As well as promote extra efforts and call for more resources to expedite implementation of the provisions of the Call for Accelerated Action.
6. Structured questionnaire (see Annex 3) and definition of key terms used in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (see Annex-5)

4.1 Types of data and information:

Both qualitative and quantitative indicators are included in the framework. There may be no readily available national data for some of the indicators. However, in view of their importance in measuring progress, they have been included in this framework both to emphasise the need to include them as part of the key national statistics and urge member States to begin collecting national data on these specific indicators (see the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix attached).

4.2 Frequency of data collection:

Frequency of data collection depends on several factors including the nature of the indicator, method of data collection and availability of funds to cover the costs. There are encouraging developments in terms of generating socio-economic data in order to track the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Data can readily be available for a number of indicators identified in the framework. Some of it can be compiled from records of relevant ministries or agencies.

In this framework, it is proposed that data collection be carried out on a biennial basis. Even so, given the volume of data and information proposed for collection and compilation, it is important that member States pay due attention to the undertaking and invest the required human and financial resources to coordinate the collection of and compilation of data (see Annex-2: Key Monitoring and Evaluation activities and timeline).

4.3 Organisational body responsible for data collection and compilation

The framework has identified a variety of indicators ranging from legal matters to health service utilisation, from budget allocation to the various sectors benefiting children to child participation initiatives. Therefore, the collection and compilation of data and information involves several stakeholders and may be time consuming. As the experiences from similar initiatives indicate, the government body mandated to lead and coordinate children's affairs would have to be responsible for the collection and compilation of the data and information.

A feasible approach is to appoint a responsible officer from the government body responsible for children's affairs who would liaise with different ministries and agencies to collect and compile the data and information. The filled-in forms could also be accompanied with a status report that provides other relevant information to contextualise the situation. The documents would have to be signed and released by a responsible official to legitimatise the information.

4.4 Data analysis and reporting

The AU Commission will analyse the data compiled from member states using relevant computer software (SPSS, Microsoft excel ...) and prepare a “State of Africa’s Children Report”. The information in the report will assist in reviewing the progress made by each member state towards the implementation of the Plan of Action so as to pave the way forward. The AU Commission will disseminate/share the report through various means (workshops, seminars, WebPages, etc) to all major stakeholders such as ACERWC, other AU organs (pan-African Parliament, Peace and Security Council...), Regional Economic Communities, civil societies and children groups.

Annex-1: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix
PROGRESS TOWARDS AFRICA FIT FOR CHILDREN

Sr. No.	Key Component Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Target
1	Outcome 1: Member states have put in place a comprehensive legal and policy framework for the protection of the rights and wellbeing of the child				
	Output 1.1: Member states have ratified the ACRWC and other international instruments related to children issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Number of member states ratified the ACRWC ii) Number of member states ratified ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (Convention 182) iii) Number of member states ratified ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (Convention 138) iv) International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities v) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography vi) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AU administrative records, - Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Legislations and regulations - United Nations Treaty Collections- Status of treaties - International NGOs, Local NGOs, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 member states ratified ACRWC - 50 member states ratified ILO convention 182 - 47 member states ratified ILO convention 138 - 18 member states ratified UN Convention on disabled persons - 33 member states ratified the optional protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography - 29 member states ratified the optional protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each member state that has ratified the ACRWC - Each member state that has ratified the ILO Convention 182 - Each member state that has ratified the ILO Convention 138 - Each member state that has ratified the UN Convention on disabled persons - Each member state that has ratified the optional protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography - Each member state that has ratified the optional protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts

Sr. No.	Key Component Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Target
	Output 1.2: The ACRWC and other international instruments are domesticated and inconsistent provisions in domestic laws amended by member states	i) Number of member states that have domesticated ACRWC ii) Number of member states that have enacted appropriate laws protection of children’s rights iii) Number of member states that have amended existing laws for protection of children’s rights	- Legislations, - Regulations, - Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Ministry of Justice and other Law enforcement offices	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Each member state puts in place appropriate laws for the protection of children’s rights
	Output 1.3: Member states submitted report on the implementation of the ACRWC	i) Number of member states that have submitted country reports on the implementation of ACRWC	- Country reports to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Each member state submitted country reports within the agreed timeline
	Output 1.4: Relevant policies are formulated and implemented	i) Number of formulated policies for protection of children’s rights ii) Number of member states that implemented policies to protect the rights of children	- Policies - Country reports to treaty bodies to the AU - Relevant government offices (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, etc)	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Each member state formulated and implemented child friendly policies
2	Outcome 2: Appropriate institutions are set up/strengthened and policies formulated to effectively implement the “Call for Accelerated Action towards Africa Fit for Children”				
	Output 2.1: Appropriate institutions for children are established	i) Existence of an institution to lead and coordinate children issues ii) Existence of a National Child Observatory iii) Existence of an Ombudsperson for children	- Country reports to the treaty bodies to the AU - Legislations - Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs,	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Each member state has an institution to lead children affairs - Each member state established National Child

			etc		Observatory - Each member state established Ombudsperson for children
	Output 2.2: National Plan of Action for Children developed	i) Presence of a National Plan of Action for Children	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Relevant government offices (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, etc)	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Each member state has developed National Plan of Action for Children

Sr. No.	Key Component Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Target
	Output 2.3: Vital registration system at national level established	i) Existence of a national vital registration system ii) Number of births iii) Number of deaths iv) Number of marriages	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Relevant government offices (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, etc - Statistical reports - Relevant government offices	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Each member state has an effective vital registration system - Increased registration of births, deaths and marriages
3	Outcome 3: Member states increased resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action of Africa Fit for Children with focus on marginalised children, consisting of those from poor families, orphans and children with disabilities				
	Output 3.1: Sufficient amount of resources allocated for the government structure established to coordinate children issues	✓ Percentage of national budget allocated for government structure that coordinates children issues	- Budget statements - Country reports to the AU - Responsible government office (Ministry of Women	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Increased budget to address children's issues

			and Children Affairs, etc)		
	Output 3.2: Adequate resources allocated to strengthen social protection measures targeting children especially the most vulnerable ones	i) Percentage of national budget allocated for social protection measures for children	- Statistical reports - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Social Affairs))	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Increased percentage of national budget for social protection
4	Outcome 4: Health system is strengthened and interventions programmes are enhanced to reduce mortality rates and accelerate child survival				
	Output 4.1: Sufficient budget for the health sector allocated	i) Percentage of national budget allocated for the health sector	- Statistical reports - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- Few member states have met the Abuja target	- Each member state met the Abuja Target- 15 per cent of the national budget
		ii) Percentage of national budget allocated for Maternal and Child Health (MCH) iii) Percentage of national budget allocated for HIV/AIDS prevention and control		- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Increased percentage of national budget for MCH - Increased percentage of national budget for HIV/AIDS prevention and control

Sr. No.	Key Component Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Target
	Output 4.2: Additional health personnel trained	i) Number of health personnel trained	- Statistical reports - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- To be assessed	- Increase number of trained health personnel

	Output 4.3: Reduction in infant and child mortality rates	i) Infant Mortality rate (Number of deaths per 1000 live births) ii) Under five mortality rate (Number of deaths per 1000 live births)	- Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- Infant and child mortality rates are still high in most member states (to be set on the basis of the first round assessment) -	- Each member state achieved the MDG targets set for (Reduce under-five mortality rate by two-thirds by 2015)
	Output 4.4: Reduction in maternal mortality ratio	i) Maternal mortality ratio	- Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- Maternal mortality is still high in most member states (to be set on the basis of the first round assessment)	- Each member state achieved the MDG target set for (Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters by 2015)
	Output 4.5: Improvement in access to safe drinking water	i) Per cent of the population that have access to safe drinking water	- Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- Quite significant portion of the population has no access to safe drinking water (to be set on the basis of the first round assessment)	- MDG target achieved (halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015)
	Output 4.6: Increased access to improved sanitation facilities	i) Per cent of the population that have access adequate sanitation facilities	- Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- Quite significant portion of the population has no access to improved sanitation facilities (to be set on the basis of the first round assessment) -	- MDG target achieved (halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation services by 2015)

Sr. No.	Key Component Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Target
	Output 4.7: Improved access to antenatal care (ANC) services	i) Percentage of pregnant women attending ANC services	- Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- Considerable portion of pregnant women has no access to antenatal care (to be set on the basis of the first round assessment)	- Increased percentage of pregnant women attending ANC services
	Output 4.8: Increased immunisation coverage	i) Percentage of children under one year immunised against measles	- Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- Immunisation coverage is low in some member states(to be set on the basis of the first round assessment)	- Full coverage (100 per cent)
	Output 4.9: Decline in prevalence of malaria	i) Proportion of the population who had a case of malaria (incidences of malaria)	- Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- The MDG target achieved (have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria)
5	Outcome 5: Programmes for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS are enhanced, with an emphasis young people and children living with HIV/AIDS				
	Output 5.1: Awareness and knowledge of HIV improved	i) Percentage of the population aged 15-24 years (young persons) with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS ii) Proportion of the population trained about ways of transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS	- Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health)	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Increased proportion of the population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS - Increased number

					of people trained
	Output 5.2: Increased access to ART	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Proportion of HIV patients getting ART ii) Number of HIV care and treatment centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health) 	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased proportion of patients getting HIV treatment - Increased number of HIV care and treatment centres

Sr. No.	Key Component Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Target
	Output 5.3: Incidence of HIV (rate of infection) declined	i) Number of people living with HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical reports - Demographic and health surveys - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Health) 	- HIV prevalence is high in most African countries (to be set on the basis of the first round assessment)	- The MDG target achieved (have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS)
6	Outcome 6: Access to comprehensive quality basic education enhanced, with special attention to reducing disparities and addressing the rights of the marginalised children				
	Output 6.1: Increase in pre-primary school enrolment	i) Proportion of pre-school age population attending pre-primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Statistical reports - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Education) 	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	Increased pre-primary attendance ratio

	Output 6.2: Increase in enrolment and completion rates of primary school for both boys and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Primary school net enrolment rate (boys and girls in urban and rural areas) ii) Primary school completion rate (boys and girls in urban and rural areas) iii) Proportion of primary school children who reach grade 5 iv) Proportion of primary school dropouts (boys and girls in urban and rural areas) v) OVC enrolment ratio at primary school (boys and girls in urban and rural areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Statistical reports - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Education) 	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- MDG target achieved (children everywhere, boys and girls alike, including marginalised ones will complete a full course of primary schooling)
	Output 6.3: Increase in enrolment and completion rates of secondary school for both boys and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Secondary school net enrolment ratio (boys and girls in urban and rural areas) ii) Secondary school completion rate (boys and girls in urban and rural areas) iii) Secondary school repetition rate (boys and girls in urban and rural areas) iv) Proportion of secondary school dropouts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical reports - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Education) 	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased secondary school completion rate - Increased secondary net enrolment ratio

Sr. No.	Key Component Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Target
	Output 6.4: Teacher-pupil ratio improved	i) Teacher- pupil ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical reports - Responsible government offices (Ministry of 	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- 1 to 40 pupil per classroom

			Education)		
	Output 6.5: Enactment of free primary education policy	ii) Existence of free primary education policy	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and th AU - Policy documents - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Education)	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Policy of free primary education realised
	Output 6.6: The safety and comfort of boys and girls in schools is improved	i) Proportion/number of schools that have separate toilet facilities for boys and girls ii) Proportion/number of schools that have school clinics iii) Proportion/number of schools that have guidance and counselling services iv) Proportion/number of schools that have provision of safe drinking water v) Existence of school feeding programmes	- Country reports to the AU - Statistical reports - Project evaluation documents - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Education)	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Improved safety and comfort of boys and girls in schools
	Output 6.7: Increase in the number of sports and recreation facilities in schools	i) Proportion/number of schools that have sport facilities	- Country reports to the AU - Statistical reports - programme documents - Responsible government offices (Ministry of Education)	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Increased schools with access to sport facilities
7	Outcome 7: The protection of children from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence enhanced				
	Output 7.1: Establishment of functional Juvenile justice systems	i) Existence of juvenile justice systems	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- An effective and comprehensive juvenile justice

			- Responsible government offices (Ministry of Justice)		system is in place
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Sr. No.	Key Component Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Target
	Output 7.2: Strengthened capacity to fight violence against children and exploitation	i) Number of programmes that focused on fighting violence against children and exploitation (child trafficking, corporal punishment, harmful traditional practices, sexual exploitation, neglect and abuse)	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and AU - Programme documents - Responsible government offices	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment)	- Increased capacity and commitment in combating violence against children and exploitation
	Output 7.3: Comprehensive legal and policy framework relating to violence	i) Number of amendments made in the criminal code to stop harmful traditional practices (FGM, early marriage...) ii) Number of legislations passed and implanted for the protection of children from abuse	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Programme documents - Responsible government offices	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Revised and improved child protection legislations
8 Outcome 8: Child participation in decision makings is improved					
	Output 8.1: National programmes developed and implemented to improve child participation	i) Number of national programmes developed and developed to enhance child participation	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Programme documents - Responsible government offices		- Increased capacity and commitment in enhancing child participation
	Output 8.2: Children's Parliament established	i) Existence of Children's Parliament	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Space and opportunity for children to

			- Responsible government offices		voice/reflect their opinions and interests
	Output 8.3: Student councils/similar bodies created at all levels of education to enhance their participation in the education sector (to influence decision-makings)	i) Proportion of schools that have student council	- Country reports to the treaty bodies and the AU - Responsible government offices	- To be set on the basis of the first round assessment	- Meaningful participation of children / Improved child participation in decision-makings - Increased number of schools that have student councils

Annex-2: Key Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and Timeline

Sr. No.	Key Activities	Responsible Agencies	Year																							
			2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015			
			1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q
1	Conduct initial consultation with partner/s	AU																								
2	Develop the Monitoring and Evaluation framework to assess progress towards Africa Fit for Children	ACPF																								
3	Send the M & E framework developed to AU staff and partners for review and comment	ACPF																								
4	Revise the M & E framework based on the feedback from the staff and partners	ACPF																								
5	Conduct pilot testing of the M & E instrument	AU																								
6	Finalise the M & E framework based on the feedback from the pilot testing	AU																								
7	Establish contact with relevant government offices in the member	AU																								

	states and send the M & E instrument to these offices																											
8	Data collection and analysis by member states	AU																										
9	Mid-Term Evaluation of progress towards Africa Fit for Children	AU																										
10	Dissemination of the Mid-Term Evaluation	AU																										
11	Final Evaluation	AU																										
12	Dissemination of the Final Evaluation	AU																										

AU – African Union

ACPF – The African Child Policy Forum

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Questionnaire

African Union Commission
Department of Social Affairs

Addis Ababa

Monitoring and Evaluation Tool to Assess Progress towards the AU Plan of Action for 'Africa Fit for Children'

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

No.	Name
ID 1.	Name of the Member State: _____ REPUBLIC OF RWANDA _____
ID 2.	Name of the organisation in charge of children's affairs: MIGEPROF/NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN Postal address: 969 KIGALI Name of focal person: NYIRAMATAMA ZAINA Email of focal person: jmunyana@yahoo.fr Telephone: (+250)786375119 Fax: _____
ID 3.	Reporting Official: Name: Hon. INYUMBA Aloisea Title: Minister
	Signature: _____
ID 4.	Reporting Period: 2011

Note: A detail instruction on how to fill this questionnaire is given in Annex - 4

1. Legislative and policy framework

No.	Question	Answer/ Codes	Skips																					
1.1	<p><u>Ratification of relevant child rights instruments (with reference to end of 2011)</u></p> <p>Has the member State ratified the following child rights instruments?</p> <p><u>Circle code '1' for the instruments ratified and '2' for those that have not yet been ratified</u></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Ratified</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Did not ratify</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (ILO Convention 182)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (ILO Convention No. 138)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Ratified	Did not ratify	The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)	1	2	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	1	2	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts	1	2	ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (ILO Convention 182)	1	2	ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (ILO Convention No. 138)	1	2	International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	1	2	
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International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	1	2																						
1.2	<p>Has the member State domesticated the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes=1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No = 2 → 1.4</p>																						
1.3	<p>What concrete measures were taken to domesticate the ACRWC?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Enactment of a comprehensive Children's Act = 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Amendment of relevant national laws that refer to children = 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Enactment of juvenile justice law = 4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Enactment of laws on specific areas (such Child Protection Act, Education Act) = 5</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Specify the specific law enacted)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">✓ Law No 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the rights and protection of the child</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Other legal measures = 6</p> <p><i>(Specify the legal measures taken to domesticate ACRWC)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Amendment of Law n° 22/99 of 12 November 1999 to supplement book one of the civil code and to institute part five regarding matrimonial regimes, liberalities and successions ✓ Law No 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the rights and protection of the child ✓ Amendment of Law n° 42/1988 of 27 October 1988 governing the Preliminary Title and Civil Code Book One 																						

1.4	Are there provisions in the domestic legal framework that are inconsistent with the ACRWC, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) or other international child rights instruments?	Yes = 1 No=2	→ 1.6
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No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips									
1.5	What are the specific legal provisions that need to be amended to make them consistent with the ACRWC or the UNCRC? 1. _____ None _____											
1.6	Has the member State submitted its report on the implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Under preparation</td> <td style="width: 20%;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1. Initial Report</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">• Periodic Report</p>	Yes	Under preparation	No	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Yes	Under preparation	No										
1	2	3										
1	2	3										
1.7	Has the member State submitted its report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Under preparation</td> <td style="width: 20%;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1. Initial Report</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">2. Periodic Report</p>	Yes	Under preparation	No	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Yes	Under preparation	No										
1	2	3										
1	2	3										
1.8	Has the member State enacted a legislation that provides for free and compulsory basic education?	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes=1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A draft bill prepared = 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A plan approved to draft a bill/legislate = 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No = 4</p>										
1.9	Has the member State enacted a legislation that provides for children to have access to healthcare services free of charge?	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes = 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A draft bill prepared = 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A plan approved to draft a bill/legislate = 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Non=4</p>										

No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips																					
1.10	What policy framework is put in place within the government bodies dealing with children to enhance coordination and expedite the implementation of children's rights? ✓ The government put in place the Integrated Child Rights Policy (ICRP), and it is now being used by all stakeholders																							
1.11	Has the member State have a national policy on the following key areas?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Children?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information and Communication?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Childhood Development (ECD)?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Children?	1	2	Health?	1	2	Education?	1	2	HIV/AIDS?	1	2	Information and Communication?	1	2	Early Childhood Development (ECD)?	1	2	
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Information and Communication?	1	2																						
Early Childhood Development (ECD)?	1	2																						

2. Institutional framework

No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips
2.1	Is there a government body mandated to provide leadership and follow-up the implementation of the laws, policies and national programmes for children?	<p>Yes= 1</p> <p>No = 2 → 2.3</p>	
2.2	At what level is this body organised under the government structure?	<p>Under the President's/Prime Minister's office = 1</p> <p>Ministry = 2</p> <p>Commission = 3</p> <p>Agency = 4</p> <p>Office = 5</p> <p>Department = 6</p> <p>Unit = 7</p> <p>Other = 8</p>	

No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips
2.3	Are there mechanisms set up to facilitate coordination among relevant stakeholders to implement inter-sectoral programmes for children?	<p>Yes = 1</p> <p>No = 2 → 2.6</p>	

2.4	<p>What mechanisms are put in place to enhance coordination among stakeholders involved in the implementation of children’s rights? (Please specify)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government of Rwanda established a National Commission for Children (July 2011) 2. The Government of Rwanda put in place the Integrated Child Rights policy and its M&E Framework (September 2011) 3. The Government of Rwanda put in place the ministerial instructions on the functioning of orphanages and other vulnerable children (May, 2006) 4. The guide on the minimum package of services offered to OVC are in place (June 2009) 5. A special unit for street children was put in place by the cabinet since 2007 6. An annual regular coordination meeting with all stakeholders working for Children Wellbeing 7. There is a child health technical working group under the Ministry of Health and it meets on monthly basis 8. Establishment of Gender Based Violence and Child Protection Committees and guidelines from local level to National Level (June 2009) 9. The Government of Rwanda organize an annual children summit and an annual paediatric conference
2.5	<p>Do the mechanisms ensure the involvement of children as one of the key stakeholders?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes = 1 No = 2</p>
2.6	<p>What mechanisms are put in place to ensure involvement of civil society, non-governmental, faith-based and community-based organisations?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All stakeholder’s annual action plans are aligned to the National Policies and Strategies and approved by the Ministry in charge of children’s rights 2. An annual coordination meeting for all stakeholders is organized by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion 3. Each District has a Joint Development Action Forum (JDAF) to coordinate activities done at the decentralized-level by all stakeholders 4. Establishment of ministerial guidelines on the functioning of orphanages
2.7	<p>Is there a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework/system that is being used to track progress in the implementation of children’s rights and wellbeing?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes=1 Under preparation = 2 Not yet = 3 → 2.9</p>

No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips
2.8	<p>What are the main constraints for putting in place a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework/system to monitor progress?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>		
2.9	<p>Is there a national observatory on child rights?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes=1 No = 2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">→ 2.11</p>

2.10	What are the main constraints for establishing a child rights observatory?
2.11	Is there an Ombudsperson for children? <div style="text-align: right;"> Yes = 1 No = 2 → 2.13 </div>
2.12	How many of the members are children under 18 years of age? <div style="text-align: right;"> None=0 One child member = 1 Two child members = 2 Three or more children = 3 </div>
2.13	Has the member State prepared a National Plan of Action specifically for realising the rights and wellbeing of children and to accelerate the achievement of the goals in the Plan of Action of the 'Africa Fit for Children'? <div style="text-align: right;"> Yes = 1 Under preparation = 2 → No = 3 → </div>

No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips
2.14	<i>Please specify the targets and timeframe set in the National Plan of Action for Children to achieve the goals</i>		
	Indicator (s)	Targets set (value)	Timeframe for achieving the
	% of children registered to ensure the identity of every child in Rwanda	100%	2015
	3153 children living in 33 orphanages reintegrated into families	100%	2014
	% of children accessing health care	100%	2015
	# of poor and vulnerable children enrolled in pre-primary, primary and lower secondary schools	100%	2015
	A Juvenile justice established in the whole county system is established	A juvenile justice established in all Districts	2012
	# and frequency of children's consultations at each level (Village, Cell, Sector, District and national) to ensure their participation in decision making	4 annual consultations at District level and one annual national children summit	2012

2.15	<p>How does the member State follow up the impact of its policies and interventions on children?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The logical framework that help to track the progress of all indicators of the national plan of action is put in place ✓ Semi annual coordination meeting held ✓ The reporting sytem is in place for the local authorities and each institution with appropriate guidelines and formats ✓ Quarterly Supervision visit are held for all institutions and in the community to follow up the impact 			
2.16	<p>Has the member State established a vital registration system at national level?</p>			<p style="text-align: right;">Yes = 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No = 2 → 2.18</p>
2.17	<p>What is the level of coverage (in per cent) of the registration of vital events at national, urban and rural areas? (Birth registration)</p>	<p>Coverage at national level =</p>	<p>63 %</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reference Year</p> <p>DHS 2010</p>
		<p>Coverage in urban areas =</p>	<p>64%</p>	<p>DHS 2010</p>
		<p>Coverage in rural areas =</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>DHS 2010</p>
2.18	<p>Has the member State established a separate structure mandated to coordinate, enhance and follow-up child protection in order to expedite the implementation of relevant policies and laws?</p>			<p style="text-align: right;">Yes = 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No = 2 → 2.21</p>

No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips
2.19	<p>Specify the mission of this structure? (Use separate paper and attach if the space provided below is not sufficient)</p> <p>1° To promote and ensure child education that enables the child to be a worthy and patriotic citizen;</p> <p>2° To develop a national partnership and coordination framework aimed at promoting a child's rights;</p> <p>3° To serve as a Central Authority in charge of implementing the Hague Convention on the protection of Children and cooperation in respect of intercountry adoption;</p> <p>4° To participate in the development of child protection policy and follow up to ensure "child" dimension is mainstreamed in national policies, planning and budgeting at all levels;</p> <p>5° To establish a common monitoring and evaluation framework for all interventions in favor of the child especially children with special protection needs, based on a data collection and</p>		

	<p>reporting system by all stakeholders at all levels;</p> <p>6° To integrate an ill-treated child in a family or any place where he/she can receive good education;</p> <p>7° to collect, analyze, disseminate information relating to promotion of best practices and research in the field of the child's rights;</p> <p>8° To identify gaps in different laws and propose amendments thereto with the view to ensure protection and promotion of the child;</p> <p>9° To collect and analyze children's views and suggestions made at all levels and ensure that they are mainstreamed in the development and implementation of policies and programs in favor of the child;</p> <p>10° To prepare and provide suggestions to the reports on the implementation of international instruments related to children ratified by Rwanda;</p> <p>11° To develop any tools that can be used for social mobilization campaign on the welfare and rights of the child;</p> <p>12° To mobilize resources and monitor their utilization;</p> <p>13° Collaborate with other regional or international bodies with similar mission;</p> <p>14° To perform any other necessary activities and any other assignments in order to achieve its mission.</p>
2.20	<p>Specify the mandate and major tasks of this structure? (Use separate paper and attach if the space provided below is not sufficient)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that children know and apply national values, enjoy their rights and are aware of their responsibilities as Rwandan citizens. 2. Ensure participation of relevant national partners (including families and communities) in promotion of Child rights and national values 3. Ensure the implementation of the Hague convention on protection of children and cooperation in the interest of the Child 4. Ensure that all children including children with special needs enjoy the right to a family and are protected against all forms of violence with special attention to sexual violence and abuse 5. Ensure mainstreaming of Child issues in the national Policy, plans and programmes 6. Ensure availability of relevant information on the situation of the rights of the child and on the implementation of national laws and international conventions ratified by Rwanda 7. Ensure NCC institutional, technical and financial capacity to achieve its assigned mission

2.21	Is there a toll free child helpline service within the member State?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> Yes = 1 </div> No = 2
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3. Mobilisation of resources¹

No.	Question	Answer Codes		Reference Year
3.1	Has the member State prepared a Medium Term Expenditure Framework	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> Yes=1 </div> Under No = 3		2011/
3.2	What percentage of the national budget is allocated to for social protection measures for children?	Percentage =	14.98	2011/ 2012
3.3	How much is budgeted for the main government body mandated to provide leadership and coordinate the implementation of children's rights at national level?	Budget in local currency =	9,264,178,672 RWF	2011/ 2012
		Budget in USD =	15,440,297 USD	2011/ 2012
		Percentage from the total national budget =	0.78	2011/ 2012

4. Enhancing life chances

No.	Question	Answer		Reference Year
4.1	What percentage of the national budget is allocated to health?	Percentage =	15%	2011
4.2	What percentage of the national budget is allocated specifically to: - Maternal and Child Health (MCH) - HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control (HAPC)	MCH	Percentage = 10.3%	2011 ²
		HIV/AIDS	Percentage = 1.4%	2011 ³
4.3	The percentage of pregnant women who have access to antenatal care services?	ANC coverage =	98%	DHS 2010
4.4	The percentage of births delivered with the assistance of health professionals?	Per cent =	69%	DHS 2010
4.5	The percentage of women who gave birth and received postpartum care and consultation	Per cent =	69%	DHS 2010
4.6	The percentage of children below five years of age who are immunised against measles	Per cent =	90%	DHS 2010

¹ MINECOFIN, detailed expenditure by EDPRS priorities 2011/2012 (The percentage given for point 3.2 includes budget allocated to educational services for children, and social protection)and PRIMATURE ,Government Action plan 2011/2012, September 2011

² Ministry of Health approved midterm expenditure frame work

³ MINECOFIN, Detailed expenditure by budget 2011/2012

4.7	The percentage of children below five years of age who are underweight for their age?	Per cent =	11%	DHS 2010												
4.8	The percentage of children under 18 years of age who have access to safe drinking water?	Per cent =	80.5%	DHS 2010												
4.9	The percentage of children under 18 years of age who have access to adequate sanitation facilities?	Per cent =	76%	DHS 2010												
4.10	National estimate for Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the member State?	MMR = (Per 100,000 births)	487	DHS 2010												
4.11	National estimate for Under-five Mortality Rate (UMR)	UMR = (Per 1000 live births)	76‰	DHS 2010												
4.12	National estimate for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	IMR = (Per 1000 live births)	50‰	DHS 2010												
4.13	National estimate for Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	NMR = (Per 1000 live births)	27‰	DHS 2010												
4.14	Is there a national programme on early childhood development (ECD)?	<div style="text-align: right;"> Yes = 1 No = 2 → 4.16 </div>														
4.15	What proportion of pre-school age children are benefiting from the programme? <u>Give the percentages for urban, rural and the total at national level</u> {Gross enrolment rate}	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Referen ce Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. In urban areas =</td> <td>Data not disaggregated by area</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. In rural areas =</td> <td>Data not disaggregated by area</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. At national</td> <td>11.6%</td> <td>2011</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Referen ce Year	1. In urban areas =	Data not disaggregated by area		2. In rural areas =	Data not disaggregated by area		3. At national	11.6%	2011
		Referen ce Year														
1. In urban areas =	Data not disaggregated by area															
2. In rural areas =	Data not disaggregated by area															
3. At national	11.6%	2011														
4.16	What percentage of the population had a case of malaria within the last one year (what is the incidence of malaria in member State)?	<div style="text-align: right;"> Less than 40% = 1 40% or more = 2 → 5.1 </div>														
4.17	Is there a national programme sponsored by the government to prevent and control malaria?	<div style="text-align: right;"> Yes = 1 No = 2 </div>														

5. Overcoming HIV and AIDS

No.	Question	Answer		Reference Year
5.1	What is the proportion of young persons (aged 15-24 years) with a comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS and ways of transmission?	Per cent =	99.9	DHS2010
5.2	Please provide the number of persons living with HIV: 1. Children under 18 years of age 2. Adults above 18 years of age	11,410		TRAC NET 2010
		176,960		TRAC NET 2010
5.3	Please provide the number of children under 18 years of age orphaned (those who lost one or both of their parents) due to AIDS	Number =	24,867	DHS 2010
5.4	What is the percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received anti-retroviral to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission?	Per cent =	82.2	TRAC NET 2010
5.5	Please provide the number of registered children infected by mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number =	262	TRAC NET 2010

6. Realising the rights to education ⁴

N°	Question	answer		Reference year
6.1a	The proportion of pre-school age population (children under 6 years) who are attending pre-primary education In <u>rural areas</u>	Girls=	Data not disaggregated by area	
		Boys=	Data not disaggregated by area	
6.1b	The proportion of pre-school age population (children under 6 years) who are attending pre-primary education in <u>urban areas</u>	Girls=	Data not disaggregated by area	
		Boys=	Data not disaggregated by area	
6.2	The proportion of pre-school age population (children under 6 years) who are attending pre-primary education at <u>national level (Net enrolment rate)</u>	Girls=	10.4%	2011
		Boys=	9.7%	2011
6.3	Is there a national school feeding programme that is currently going on to provide nutritional support to needy children?	Yes=1	Yes	
		No=2		
6.4	Net enrolment rates (NERs) for			
	-Girls at primary level of education	NER in primary(girls)=	97.5%	2011
	-Boys at primary level of education	NER in primary(boys)=	94.3%	2011
	-Girls at Secondary level of education	NER in secondary(girls)=	27.2%	2011
	-Boys at secondary level of education	NER in secondary(boys)=	24.2%	2011
6.5	What are the levels of Completion Rates (CR) at primary and secondary school levels			
	- Completion rate for girls in primary schools	CR in primary(girls)=	81.8%	2011
	- Completion rate for boys in primary schools	CR in primary(boys)=	75.1%	2011
	- Completion rate for girls in secondary schools (Transition rate)	CR in secondary(girls)=	94.7%	2010
	- Completion rate for boys in secondary schools (Ordinary Secondary boys passed in 2010)	CR in secondary(boys)=	92.8%	2010
6.6	Proportion of primary schools with:			
	-Separate toilet facilities for boys and girls	Per cent=	94%	2011
	-Health services	Per cent=	66%	2011
	-School counselors	Per cent=	Data not yet collected	

⁴ MINEDUC report, Rwanda Education statistics, January 2012

	-Guidance and counseling services	Per cent=	Data not yet collected	
	-Sport facilities	Per cent=	74%	2011

7. Realising the rights to protection

No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips
7.1	The proportion of children below five years of age whose birth has been registered in official registers?	1. Urban =	63 %
		2. Rural =	64%
		3. National =	60%
	Reference Year		DHS 2010
			DHS 2010
			DHS 2010
7.2	Has the member State put in place a juvenile justice system at national level?	Yes=1 No = 2	→ 7.4
7.3	Does the juvenile justice system include a regulated diversion programme?	Yes=1 No = 2	
7.4	Is there a separate structure at national level, which is responsible for child protection?	Yes=1 No = 2	
7.5	Has the member state developed programme/action plan to protect children from the impact of armed conflict and include children in post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation activities?	Yes = 1 No = 2	→ 7.7
7.6	What were the measures taken in the programme/action plan to protect the impact of armed conflict? Through the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission different programs were set up and are going on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Economic Reintegration Program for Child ex-Combatant through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Formal Education reintegration program for child ex-combatant (primary vocational, and secondary school) ✓ Development of Income generation activities for child ex-combatant ✓ Apprenticeships and on-the-job training ✓ Civic Education program ✓ Psychosocial and mental health care program ✓ Health services program 		
7.7	Is there a national programme sponsored by the member State that aims at ending	Yes = 1	

	violence against and exploitation of children?	No = 2 → 8.1
7.8	Which areas of violence and exploitation does the programme focus on? Mark 'X'	
	Child trafficking	X
	Corporal punishment	X
	Harmful traditional practices	-
	Child labour	X
	Sexual exploitation	X
	Neglect and abuse	X
	Other forms of violence	

8. Realising the right to participation

No.	Question	Answer Codes	Skips
8.1	Is there a national programme aimed at enhancing child and youth participation?	Yes=1 No = 2	
8.2	What mechanisms are set up to support children in decision making on issues affecting their lives? 1. Establishment of the children forum at village level, cell, sector and District level 2. Organization of National children summit each year 3. Establishment of student representative committee at Primary and secondary schools 4. Establishment of National Youth Council where children between 14 and 18 years old participate 5. Establishment of family performance contract book where children participate in family social and economic planning		
8.3	Are there children's parliaments in the member State?	Yes = 1 No = 2	
8.4	The proportion of primary schools (out of the total primary schools in member State) with a student council or a similar body	Proportion = 100%	
8.5	Do secondary schools in member State have a student council or similar body allowing children to participate in school or educational matters?	Yes = 1 No = 2 → 8.7	
8.6	The proportion of secondary schools (out of the total secondary schools in member State) with a student council or a similar body	Proportion = 100%	

8.7	<p>What concrete measures have been taken by the member State to create a safe and enabling environment for children’s participation in national endeavours?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of the children forum at village level, cell, sector and District level 2. Organization of National children summit each year 3. Establishment of student representatives at Primary and secondary schools 4. Establishment of National Youth Council where children between 14 and 18 years old participate 5. Establishment of family performance contract book where children participate in family social and economic planning
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9. Basic information

No.	Question	Answer		Reference Year	
9.1	Total population including children in the member State	Male =	5,183,505	2011 ⁵	
		Female =	5,534,874		
9.2	Child population under 18 years of age in the member State	Girls =	2,612,228		
		Boys =	2,609,363		
9.3	Please provide the number of children under 18 years of age with disabilities by type of disability				
		Type of disability	Male	Female	Reference Year
		These are numbers of children with different kind of disability (Numbers disaggregated by type of disability are not available).	35,006	26,148	2010⁶
9.4	Please provide the number of children under 18 years of age that have difficulties in the following				
		Type of difficulties	Male	Female	Reference Year
		Moving =	Data not yet collected	Data not yet collected	
		Seeing =	Data not yet collected	Data not yet collected	
		Hearing =	Data not yet collected	Data not yet collected	
		Speaking =	Data not yet collected	Data not yet collected	
		Fits =	Data not yet collected	Data not yet collected	
		Learning =	Data not yet collected	Data not yet collected	

⁵ National Institute of Statistic of Rwanda

⁶ MINALOC, Census of people with disabilities in Rwanda, 2010

	Mentally slower than others =	Data not yet collected	Data not yet collected	
9.5	Please provide the number of other vulnerable children	Male	Female	Reference Year
	Children living in households below the national poverty line =	OVC ⁷ database under development	OVC database under development	
	Homeless children living in the streets =	OVC database under development	OVC database under development	
	Double orphans =	OVC database under development	OVC database under development	
	Child heads of household =	OVC database under development	OVC database under development	
9.6	Public revenue	Most Recent Fiscal year		
		Tax revenue =	519 702 914 868	2011 ⁸
		Non-tax revenue =	26 250 686 305	
		Grants =	463 438 159 099	
		Revenue from other sources =	137 568 334 388	

⁷ OVC: Orphan and other Vulnerable Children

⁸ MINECOFIN website

Annex-4: Instructions to fill the questionnaire

1. Questions with pre-coded responses

Some of the questions in the form have predictable answers, in which case, the responses are listed along with the corresponding codes. Answers will be recorded simply by circling the code (number) that corresponds to the reply that best describes the question. However, not all responses can be predicted and the answers may not have been included in the list of options. In such cases, please write the responses/answers in the open space provided.

There are also questions that require numeric responses (such as questions referring to the number of children with disabilities or percentages/proportions of the national budget allocated for health). In these types of questions, the correct number will be recorded in the boxes provided.

Questions with pre-coded responses described above may have either only one answer or could possibly have multiple answers (they are demonstrated, below, in Boxes 1 and 2, respectively). In questions that require only one answer, the code for the most appropriate option (only one answer) will be circled (see Box 1).

Box 1: An example of a pre-coded questions with only one answer

Has the member State enacted a legislation that provides for free and compulsory basic education?

<u>Options</u>	<u>Code</u>
Yes =	1
Under consideration =	2
No =	3

For questions with multiple answers, the questionnaire is designed to accommodate multiple recoding (see Box 2). All the answers for such types of questions will be recorded by circling code ‘1’ parallel to each of the options mentioned. For example, when recording status of ratification of the various child rights treaties, code ‘1’ under the category “**Ratified**” will be circled for the treaties that the member State has ratified and code ‘2’ will be circled for those treaties or conventions that the member State has not yet ratified, so as to differentiate them from those mentioned.

Box 2: Pre-coded question with multiple answers: An example

Has the member State ratified the following child rights instruments?

	<u>Ratified</u>	<u>Did not ratify</u>
The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)	1	2
International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	1	2

2. Recording responses that are not pre-coded/Open-ended

In the questionnaire, you will also find questions without any option for an answer (not pre-coded/open-ended type). These types of questions require that you write the answers in the space provided. If the space provided is not sufficient, you are kindly requested to use additional paper and fasten it with the questionnaire. Please write the question number on the additional paper so that we know to which question the text is referring to.

3. Skip instructions

Depending on the answer given to previous questions, some of the subsequent questions may be irrelevant. It is, therefore, prudent to avoid asking the irrelevant questions by introducing skip instructions. As demonstrated below, skip instructions are arrows followed by a question number that indicates where to jump to.

When arrows are not placed to a code, it means “ask the following question”. For example: if the answer for question number 2.9 is ‘Yes’ (or code ‘1’ is circled), the skip instruction demands a jump to question 2.11, implying that question 2.10 is irrelevant in this respect and should not be asked. But, if the answer is ‘No’ (or code ‘2’ is circled), the next question or 2.10 should be asked.

2.9	<p>Is there a national observatory on child rights?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes = 1 → 2.11 No = 2</p>
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Annex-5: Definitions of key terms used in the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Child Labour: is defined as work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work. Such work is considered harmful to the child and includes at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week for ages 5 to 11, at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week for ages 12 to 14 as well as at least 43 hours of economic or domestic work per week for ages 15-17.

Child Trafficking: is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receiving of children for the purpose of exploitation such as forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, the removal of organs, illicit international adoption, trafficking for early marriage, recruitment as child soldiers and using in begging.

Civil Registration (Vital Events Registration): refers to a universal, continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of vital events such as births, deaths and marriage. The coverage of the registration of vital events refers to the level of completeness of recoding all events that occurred in the country or at sub-national levels such as major towns and districts.

Corporal Punishment: is the intentional infliction of physical pain as a method of changing behaviour. It includes hitting, shaking or slapping, either with the hand or with an object, such as a paddle or a belt.

Harmful Traditional Practices: are practices that adversely affect the health of women and children and these include female circumcision/genital mutilation, facial scarring, the force-feeding of women, early or forced marriage, nutritional taboos, traditional practices associated with childbirth, dowry-related crimes, honour crimes, and the consequences of son preference.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Juvenile Justice System: is the structure of the criminal legal system that deals with crimes committed by minors or juveniles. The minimum age of criminal responsibility is determined by the juvenile law of each member state, which obviously varies. However, the recommended minimum age at which children are subject to penal law is 12 years.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).

Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF): The MTEF consists of a top-down resource envelope, a bottom-up estimation of the current and medium-term costs of existing policy and, ultimately, the matching of these costs with available resources in the context of the annual budget process. The "top-down resource

envelope" is fundamentally a macroeconomic model that indicates fiscal targets and estimates revenues and expenditures, including government financial obligations and high cost government-wide programs such as civil service reform. MTEF is a rolling process repeated every year and aims at reducing the imbalance between what is affordable and what is demanded.

National Child Right Observatory: is a knowledge portal that manages and disseminates statistics and research on the economic and social situation of children of the member state to help promote child-friendly policies and programmes

National Plan of Action for Children: is a commitment made by member states in the United Nations General Assembly during the Special Session for Children Declaration entitled "A World Fit for Children" as well as in the Declaration and Plan of Action on Africa Fit for Children. The purpose of the National Plan of Action is to promote healthy lives (including good nutrition and control of infectious diseases), promote quality education, protection against abuse, exploitation and violence, as well as combating HIV/AIDS.

Neonatal Mortality Rate: The number of children dying under 28 days of age divided by the number of live births of that year.

Net Enrolment Ratio: is the ratio of total enrolment of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the given level of education (Primary, secondary).

Ombudsperson for Children: is an individual who acts as a "children defender", dealing with complaints from children about injustice and maladministration by government agencies. More specifically, the role of an ombudsperson for children is to: promote and protect the rights and interests of children, improve access to the existing rights and promote acknowledgment of human rights not yet incorporated in national legislations.

Primary Completion Rate: is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is computed by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, less the number of repeaters in that grade and divided by the total number of children of official completing age.

Sexual Exploitation: means the participation by a person in prostitution, sexual servitude, or the production of pornographic materials as a result of being subjected to a threat, deception, coercion, abduction, force, abuse of authority, debt bondage or fraud. Even in the absence of any of these factors, sexual exploitation shall be deemed to exist when the person is participating in prostitution, sexual servitude or in the production of pornographic materials in under the age of 18.

Under-five Mortality Rate (UMR): is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Note:

The above definitions are widely used by many international and regional organisations; these would need to be adopted by the AU for purposes of this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

***THIS FRAMEWORK WAS PREPARED WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE AFRICAN CHILD POLICY FORUM**