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Child Youth Family and Social Development

15th April 2008 Johannesburg



Overview

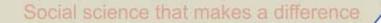
- The 3 R's
 - > Reasoning, Relationships and Reality
- Conceptual Frameworks
 - > Filters, Information and Action
- Child Wellbeing Indicators
 - Organizing 'helping' with evidence
- The Information and Action Tool
 - What it looks like, how it works, why is it important
- Reflections
 - > The power of the dataset



Starting Thoughts

- If you don't change your direction you will end up where you are headed
- Not everything that counts can be counted and not everything that can be counted counts.
- Practice Door
- Policy Door
- Research Door





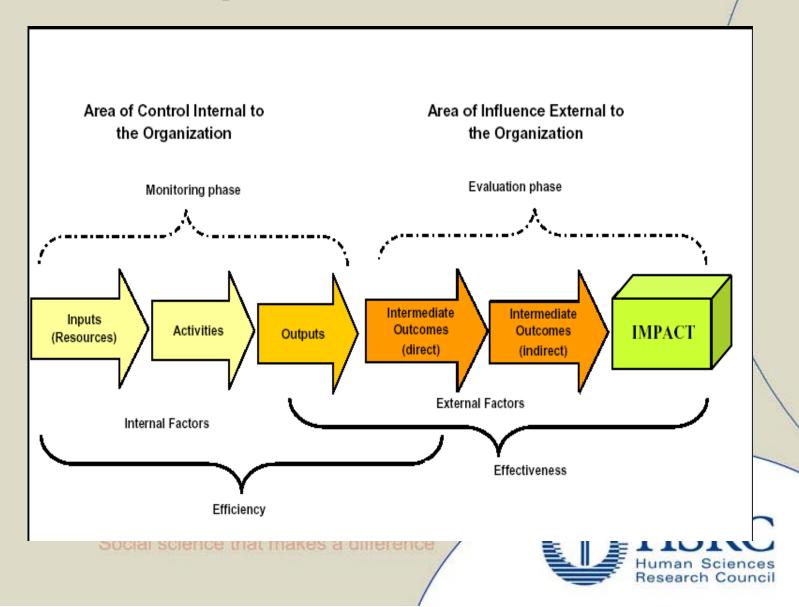


The 3 R's

Reasoning	Relationships	Reality
For Whom? What? Why?	With whom? Together with? To what end?	Responding? Practice? Checking?
Hypothesis Building Empirical Research	Monitoring Evaluation Impact	Reflection Research Policy Implementation



Conceptual Frameworks



Demystification of Research

- Theoretical frameworks Research as a way of knowing, theory as a way of thinking
- Methodology How do we do this, research is a way of doing, evidence is everywhere
- Sampling who's evidence, experience, ideas and why
- Identifying the "big bad wolf" the flight or fight syndrome



Framing our Actions

- How we look at children in need
 How we see and think about children will determine how we go about helping them.
- Detours in our efforts to help children
 Orphans, Children indirectly affected, Children in
 households fostering, Children with chronically ill
 parents, Children living with AIDS
- Identifiable Risk Groups

Orphans versus vulnerable children versus all children In reality all children in Africa face many complex challenges to survival, health and well being

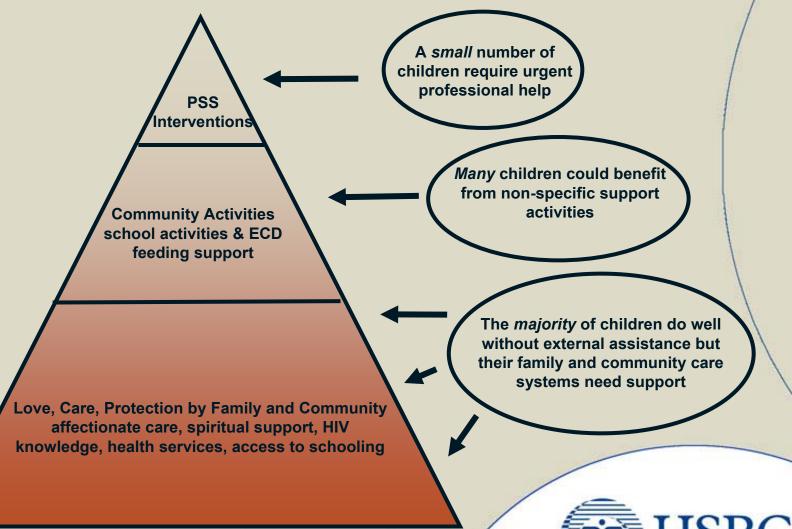


Appropriate Responses

- Everyday lives and systems of care
 Best systems of care are embedded in collective community and program responses which support and strengthen family and community care
- Improving Integration
 Stand alone material or psychosocial versus the value of integrated programs and the mainstreaming of psychosocial well being and support programs
- Balancing health, protection, psychosocial and other needs
 Ensuring that emphasis on one does not crowd out other needs. Remaining cost effective.



Interventions: Who needs what?





Focusing the compass

Mental Illness → Mental Health

- Children living with HIV/AIDS
- Orphans

Individual
Therapeutic
Emergency

- Children living with sick caregivers
- Children taken into family fostering
- Children in households that foster in children
- All children in communities affected by HIV/AIDS
- All children & families in extremely poor communities

Family
Community
Developmental



Child Wellbeing Indicators

An alternative to doing what we "think" "feel" or "believe" will help...

Is to find ways to "know" what help is needed...

To do this need and wellbeing measurement must be...

Child Centered Bottom up Action orientated



The Development Partnership

 HSRC and REPSSI undertook a process aimed at developing a monitoring and evaluation tool for communitybased organizations which was:

CLEAR	Simple and reliable	
RELEVANT	Useful to those who collect and use information	
ECONOMIC	Not cost to much and be affordable at scale	
ADEQUATE	To the job and information needs	
MONITORABLE	Based on valid and reliable measures	



Framework for Indicators

CHILD RIGHTS AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO CHILD PROTECTION

EVIDENCE AND ACTIONS THAT PROMOTE CHILD PROTECTION AND WELLBEING

POLICIES, GOALS AND SERVICE STANDARDS

Inform the development of

1 CHILD OUTCOME/STATUS INDICATORS

ENABLING INPUT OR RISK INDICATORS

2 Family / Household Environment 3 Surrounding Environment / Neighbourhood

4 Service Access

5 Service Quality

Dawes, 2005

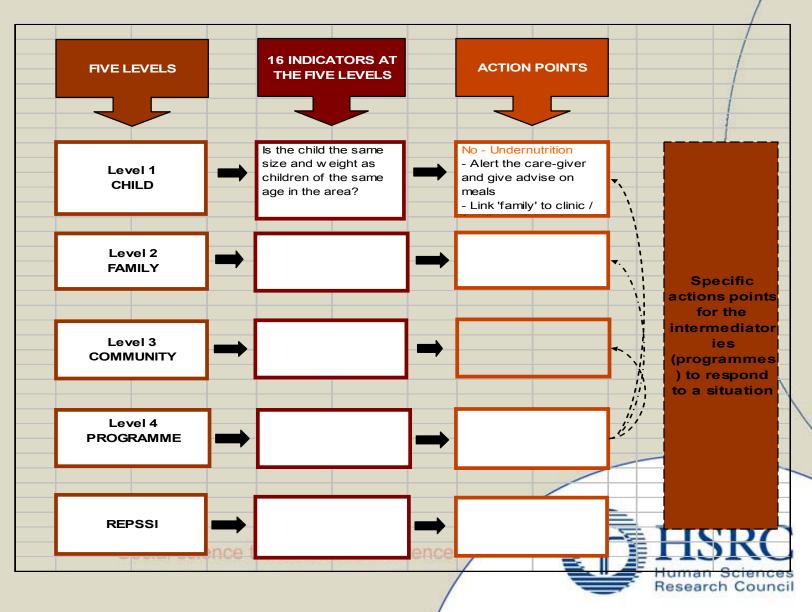
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Levels – Indicators - Actions

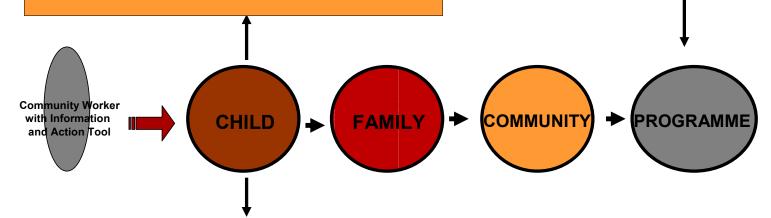


Framework for Action

If a child is doing well:

Remark on the child's behaviour
Tell the caregiver why the behaviour is important
Tell them that it is their care that makes a difference to the child
Encourage them to keep providing loving care
Ask them if they need any information or help
Assure them that they can call on you if they do

Networks, community resources, other organizations in the area



If a child is not doing well:

Be sensitive and kind
Remark on the child's development
Sympathise with the difficulties they face
Tell the caregiver why the child's behaviour is important
Tell them that their care can make a difference to the child
Help them to solve practical problems
Link them with groups/organizations that can help them
Encourage them and make a time to come back

Families support children

Communities support families

Programs support communities



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Child, Youth, Family and

HOW MANY	OF THE CHILD'S	BROTHERS	AND 8	SISTERS ARE	NOTLIV	ING IN	THIS	HOUSE	HOLD?										
WHOISTH	E CHILD'S PRIMA	RY CAREGIVE	R?	MOTHER FATE		THER AUNT		п	GRANDMOTHER	C	LDER BRO SIST	THER OR ER							
IS THE	MOTHER	DECEASED	OR	ALIVE	IF ALIVE			IF ALIVE		IF ALIVE, WHERE		N HOUSEHOLD	ľ	OT MWCM	LIVE ELSE	VE ELSEWHERE		DOM	KNOW
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HEALTH ST	HEALTH STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS																		
	MEMBER OF THE H ONICALLY ILL IN			PARENT	PARENT		GRANDPARENT OTHER PRIMARY O		CAF	CARE GIVER BROTHER C					NONE/ NOBODY				
IS ANY MEI DISABLED	MBER OF THE HO ?	USEHOLD		PARENT		GRAN	IDPARE	ENT OTHER PRIMAR		CARE GIVER		BROTHER OR SISTER		OTHER		NONE/ NOBODY			
	MEMBER OF THIS NG THE LAST TW			YES I	NO	HOW MANY MEMBERS OF DIED IN THE LAST TWO YE						OLD HAVE							
IF YES, WH THIS CHILD	AT WAS THE REL)?	ATIONSHIPT	9	PARENT		GRANDPARENT OTHER PRIMAR		OTHER PRIMARY	MARY CARE GIVER		ARE GIVER BROTHER OR SISTER		от	HER					
INCOME A	AND EMPLOY	MENT																	
EMPLOYED				RECE REMIT		PE	RECEI		E APPLE TO APPLE				CTIVITIES? (FOR CASH OR KIND) E ACTIVITIES			R KIND)			
IS AT LEA	ST ONE ADULT	YES	NO	YES	NO		YES	NO											
	IS THIS CHILD	YES	NO	YES	NO	٦	YES	NO											
IF THIS CHIL	IF THIS CHILD IS EMPLOYED OR DOING OTHER LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES, HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY ARE SPENT HRS PER DAY																		

	GHLD			FAMLY	COMMUNITY				
NUTBITION	CHLD UNDER S: SMALLER THAN AVERAGE?	Υ	N	CHILD UNDER 5: FEED/SUPERVISE AT LEAST TWO MEALS A DAY?	Υ	N	FEEDING SCHEME IN COMMUNITY?	Υ	N
NUTRITION & GROWTH	CHLD OVER 5: LOOKS VERY THIN?	Υ	N	CHILD OVER 5: AT LEAST ONE MEAL A DAY?		N	FEEDING SCHEME AT SCHOOL?	Υ	N
	ACTION PLAN:	N PLAH:							
	CHLD UNDER 5: PERSON CHECKS CHILD EATS/ ASSISTS WITH MEALS	Υ	N	CAN HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY RESOURCES FOR	Y	N	HELP HOUSEHOLD SECURE	v	N
SELF RELIANCE	CHLD OVER 5: SEES TO OWN FOOD?	Υ	N	CHILDREN'S BASIC NEEDS?			BASIC NEEDS?	ı.	
	ACTION PLAN:								
	CHILD UNDER & NOT COMPLETELY IMMUNISED?	Υ	N	AREST HEALTH FACILITY ACCESSIBLE BY MILY?		N	OUTREACH/ HOME BASED CARE/	γ	N
HEALTH	CHLD OVER 5: OBMOUS HEALTH PROBLEM?	Υ	N	LOT 10 G.TH PHYSICE MY	'	"	COMMUNITY HEALTH BERVICE?	Ľ	IN
	ACTION PLAN:								
	CHLD UNDER & SLOW DEVELOPMENT?	Υ	N	CHILD UNDER 5: SOMEONE SHOWS INTEREST/PROVIDES STIMULATION?	Υ	N	FACILITIES FOR AFTER SCHOOL CLASSES/ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR FEES OR		
EDUCATION	CHLD OVER 5: ATTEND SCHOOL REGULARLY?	Υ	N	CHLD OVER 5: SOMEONE SHOWS INTEREST IN CHILD'S ACTIVITIES/SCHOOLWORK/HOBBIES?	Υ	N	DISABLED STUDENTS SPECIAL NEEDS7	Υ	N
	ACTION PLAN:								
CAREGIVER	CHILD IDENTIFY PERSON AS CAREGIVER?	Υ	N	ONE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFIES SELF AS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD'S CARE?	Υ	N	CAREGIVER ASSOCIATED TO DOMMUNITY GROUP?	Υ	N
	ACTION PLAN:								
AFFECTIONATE CARE	AFFECTIONATE TOWARDS IDENTIFIED CAREGIVER?	Υ	N	CAREGIVER AFFECTIONATE TO CHILD?	Υ	N	CAREGIVER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES?	Υ	N
OAKE	ACTION PLAN:								
EMOTIONAL SUPPORT	ANY ADULT/CHILD TO RELY ON IN DISTRESS?	Υ	N	ANYONE SUPPORT/COMFORT CHILD IN DISTRESS?	Υ	N	SUPPORTS FOR CHILDREN IN DISTRESS?	Υ	И
SUPPORT	ACTION PLAN:								

	CHID			FAMILY			COMMUNITY						
			_	The second secon									
	CHLD UNDER 5: PLAY WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Υ	N	FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS VISIT?	v	N	COMMUNITY OUTREACH FOR	v	N				
FRIENDS	CHILD OVER 5: CHILD HAS ONE GOOD FRIEND?	YN		PRIENDSINEIGHBOURS VISITY		•	ISOLATED HOUSEHOLDS?		"				
	ACTION PLAN:												
	OPPORTUNITY TO PLAY? (TIME/TOYS/			CHILD UNDER 5: SOMEONE PLAYS WITH CHILD?	Y	N	COMMUNITY RECREATIONAL	v	N				
PLAY	RESOURCES)	ı.	И	CHILD OVER 5: ENDOURAGED TO PLAY?			FACILITIES AVAILABLE?	ļ .	"				
	ACTION PLAN:												
STRENGTHS	CHILD OVER 3: ABLE TO IDENTIFY OWN STRENGTHS/TALENTS?	Υ	N	SOMEONE IN HOUSEHOLD APPRECIATES CHILD'S STRENGTHS/TALENTS?	Υ	N	ACTIVITIES THAT VALUE OWN BELIEFS/CULTURE/LANGUAGE?	Υ	N				
	ACTION PLAN:												
FUTURE OR ENTATION	CHILD OVER 3: EXPRESS FUTURE HOPES (CREAMS ?	Υ	N	PLANS FOR CHILD'S CARE/EDUCATION AND FUTURE?	Υ	N	FAMILY'S TENURE/FUTURE SECURE IN COMMUNITY?	Υ	N				
CREMIATION	ACTION PLAN:												
SPIRITUAL SUPPORT	CHLD OVER 3: SPIRITUAL BELIEFS/ PRACTICES HELP THEM?	Υ	N	REGULAR HOUSEHOLD SPIRITUAL BELIEFS/PRACTICES?	Υ	N	FAMILY/CHILD ATTEND COMM. FAITH SERVICES OR EVENTS?	Υ	N				
SUPPORT	ACTION PLAN:												
work	CHLD OVER 3: MORE WORK OR RESPONSIBILITY THAN AVERAGE?	Υ	N	AT LEAST ONE HEALTHY STRONG ADULT AT HOME?	Υ	N	ASSISTANCE WITH ARDUOUS LABOUR?	Υ	N				
	ACTION PLAN:			•									
HIV/AIDS	CHILD OVER S KNOW AGE APPROPRIATE HWAIDS	Υ	N	CAREGIVER/TEACHER OPENLY COMMUNICATES ABOUT HIWAIDS?	Υ	N	PREVENTION/TREATMENT/CARE SUPPORT SERVICES?	Υ	N				
KNOWLEDGE	ACTION PLAN:												
DISCRIMINATION/	CHLD OVER 3: FEEL STIGMATISED/DISCRIMINATED?	Υ	N	FAMILY STIGNATISED/DISCRIMINATED?	Υ	N	MECHANISMS TO COMBAT STIGNATISATION?	Υ	N				
STIGMA	ACTION PLAN:												
	ANY INDICATION OF ABUSE?	Υ	N	ANY INDICATION FROM FAMILY OF CHILD	Υ	N	RECOURSE/PROTECTION FOR	Υ	N				
ABUSE	ACTION PLAN:		Γ	THE STATE OF STREET ST. SHILLS	Г.		The second secon	<u> </u>	Ц				
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Field Test

- HSRC Research Ethics
- REPPSI partner site (Sinosiso HBC-PSS)
- Training Program
 - One day training with two groups
 - First language translator
 - Quality assurance week
- Field work @ 5 sites (urban and rural)
 - Replaced organizational forms (1/12)
 - Validation interviews (15 families)
 - Weekly coordination meetings
- REPSSI participation throughout HSRC

 Research Councillation

Data Forms Collected

Site	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Etete	66	11.7	11.7	11.7
Groutville	210	37.2	37.2	48.9
Lamontville	131	23.2	23.2	72.2
Siyanda	59	10.5	10.5	82.6
Sundwini	98	17.4	17.4	100.0
Total	564	100.0	100.0	

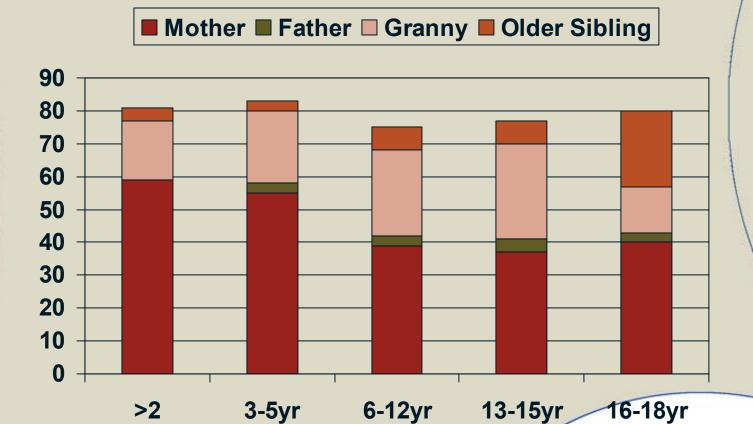
IAT administered in respect of 564 children in 329 families = 40% of all families in organizations per files Research Council Research Council

General socio-demographics

Age	<2	<2 3-5 6-12 <i>'</i>			17-18
group	years				
Male	13	34	99	69	14
Female	9	31	131	70	21
Total	22	65	230	139	35
	(4%)	(13%)	(47%)	(28%)	(7%)
Removed 73	cases with u	ınknown age	(n=24) and	older than	491
18 (n=49)					



Care giving





Indicators: Protective factors

Age	<2	3-5	6-12	13-16	17-18
Child ID Care Giver	86%	89%	96%	99%	94%
Care Giver ID self	91%	88%	93%	98%	86%
Adult distress	91%	92%	97%	99%	86%
Strengths	-	58%	79%	87%	91%
Hopes	-	51%	79%	92%	89%
Play	77%	88%	92%	98%	89%
Spiritual	-	71%	78%	87%	94%



Indicators: Risk factors

Age	<2	3-5	6-12	13-16	17- 18
Too much work	-	15%	28%	25%	28%
HIV knowledge	-	-	71%	87%	91%
HIV stigma	-	-	6%	8%	0%
Family ID abuse	9%	11%	11%	4%	3%

Community worker observed or child reported abuse in 7 additional cases <2%



Indicators for ACTION

Children under five (site)

Risk factors for <5's = high risk + low resources Lack of assess to health facilities (40%) Absence to Documentation (MC 38%) Community and NGO programming

Child Abuse (network)
 Generally to high (10%) NGO to develop network
 REPPSI to develop support programming

Immunization (community)
 Site specific finding requires community level intervention
 NGO and REPSSI can support activities



Volunteer Experiences

Usability

Volunteers liked the form, found it easy to use, structure was valuable, less writing

Intervention alert

Felt it alerted them to issues they weren't previously aware of, and captured more information

Dialogue

Identified strengths and weakness Feedback gave them confidence



Comments: Volunteers

"The question about HIV/AIDS that we ask the child showed me what they know about HIV. Before I thought they were to small to know, and I was shocked that they know a lot. And if you ask them they are not shy to tell you. This I think was a very good thing for me to find out"

"Some caregivers, you can see on their faces, they never thought about the child's strong points. So you help them to see the positive things, and there is lots of smiling and talking when we ask about these. This is good"

"Using these forms makes it easier for me to see the relationship between the child and caregivers. Because when you start asking, you can see straight away, you can see what type of a relationship this is"



Feedback loops across levels

Volunteer

Catchments profiles: ages/gender of children, closeness, types of problems, bring families together when appropriate

Supervisor

Management of caseloads, case planning and guidance, types of problems, actions needed

Organization

Evaluate reach, appropriateness of targeting, problems to be addressed, Gaps in community resources, training needs

REPSSI

Training and support, Program development



The way forward

- Discussion and Feedback
- Development of follow up form
- Tracking over time
- Development of Action Intervention Plans which are culture and community sensitive
- Getting to scale (multi country testing)



Researchers Reflections

- The Power of the Dataset
- Research tools and research tasks
- Platforms for epidemlogical research
- Levels of talking and responsibility
- Approaches
 Scientist (Research Partners)
 Scientist Practitioners (Collective)
 Practitioner (Programme Partners)

