



What is good Monitoring and Evaluation: Applications in ISIBINDI – South Africa

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Children in South Africa



- In 2014, SA's child population was at **18.5 million**.
 - Children accounted for **34.5%** of SA population.
- About **15%** of all children were orphans.
- An estimated **84,000 children** were reported to be living in child-headed households.
- 12.2% of the SA population (6.4 million) are HIV positive - **410,000 children** (0 - 14) were living with HIV.

National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCCW)



- NACCCW has since **2000** been implementing the Isibindi programme.
- The name 'Isibindi' means '**courage**' in IsiZulu.
- The programme provides for employment of **child and youth care workers** (CYCWs) who deliver community and home-based services to at risk, orphaned and vulnerable children.
- Currently, **348** Sites, **6 000** CYCWs and **300 000** Children and Youth

Elements of the Isibindi Programme



Non-profit social franchise model

Model of community-based child and youth care services

“Children's Hours”

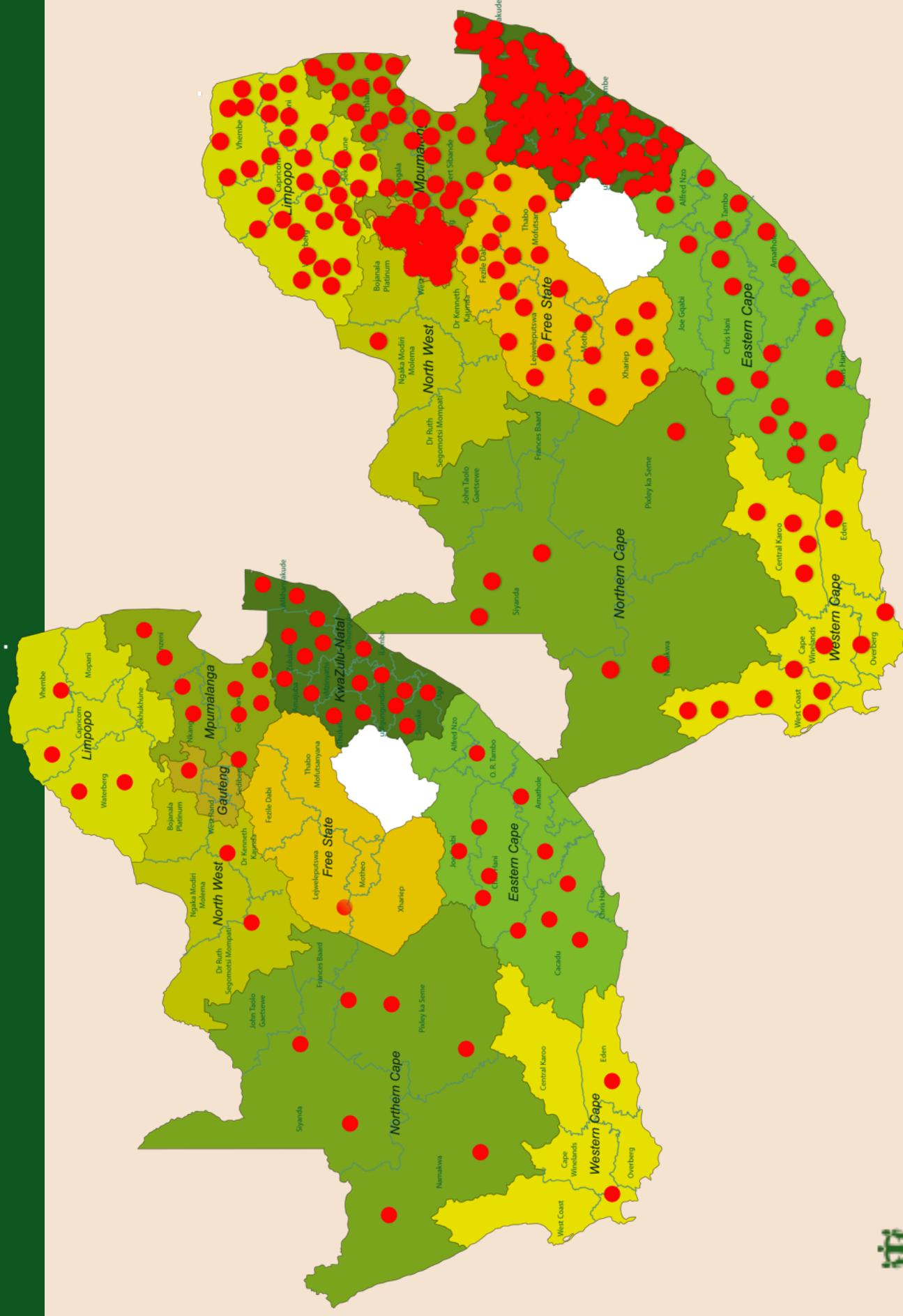
Rural focus

Family strengthening approach

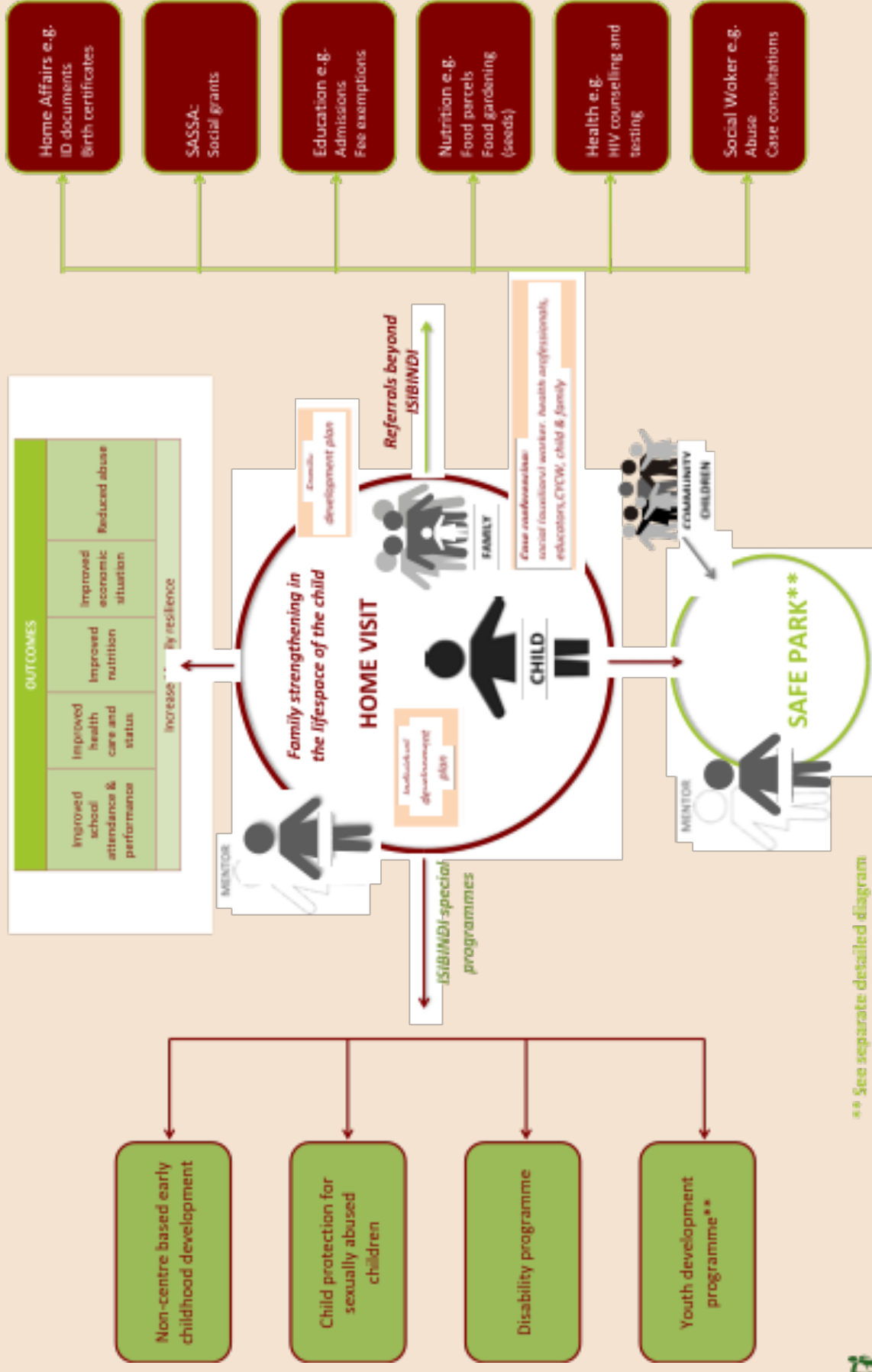
Lifespace Work

Partnership model

Expansion of services to children: 50 000  300 000



THE ISIBINDI MODEL

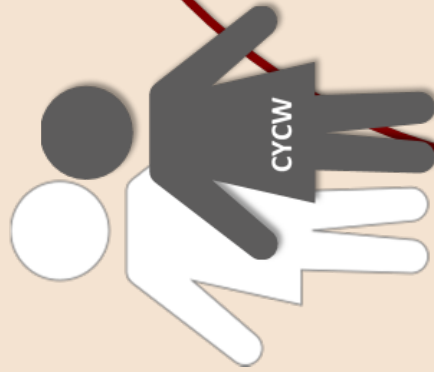


** See separate detailed diagram

THE ISIBINDI PROGRAMME



MENTOR



CYCW

*Family strengthening in the
lifespace of the child*

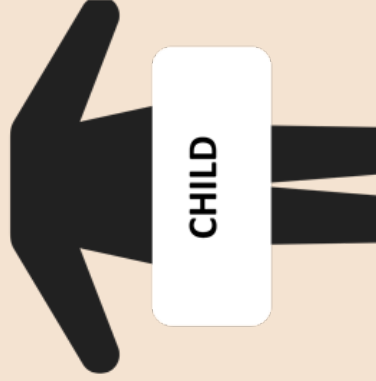
HOME VISIT

*Individual development
plan*



FAMILY

CHILD



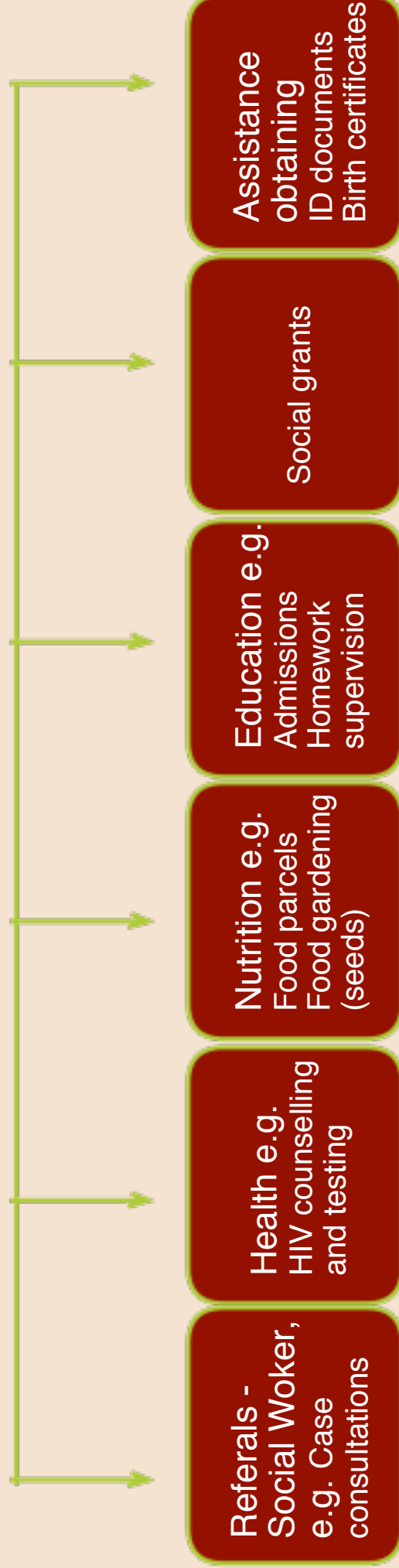
Family development plan

Case conferencing:
social (auxiliary) worker, health professionals,
educators, CYCW, child & family

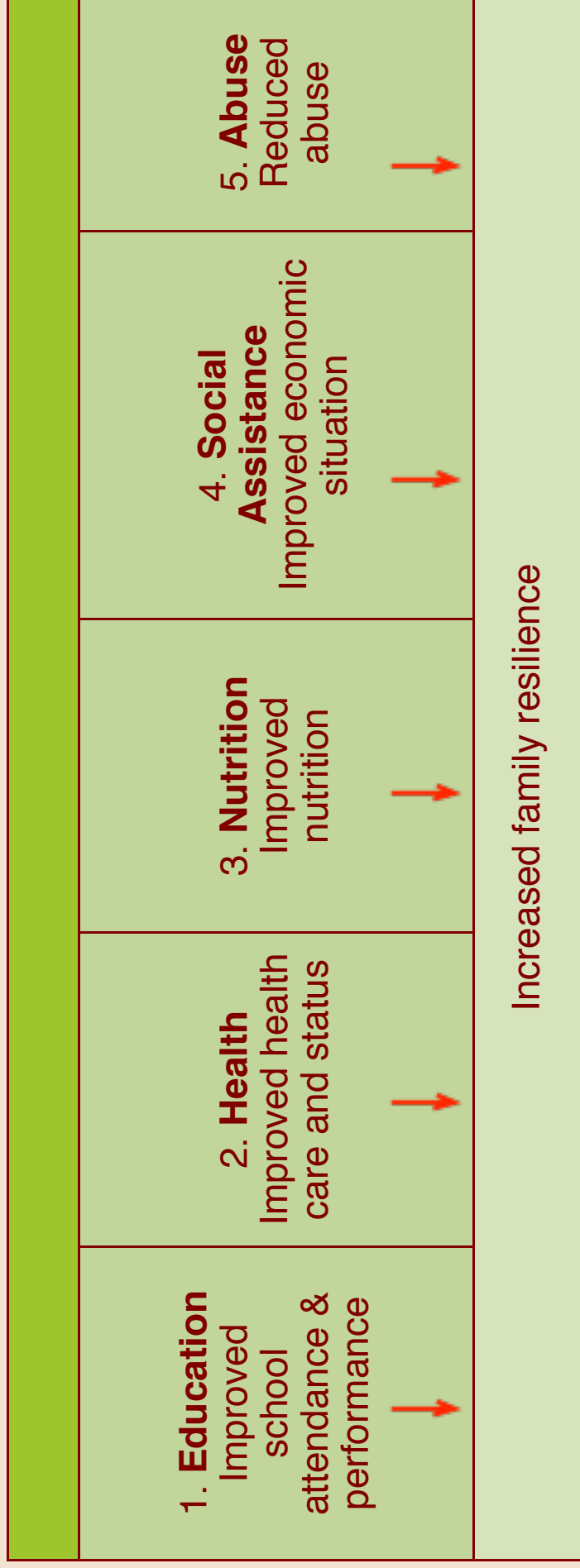
THE ISIBINDI MODEL



ISIBINDI Services



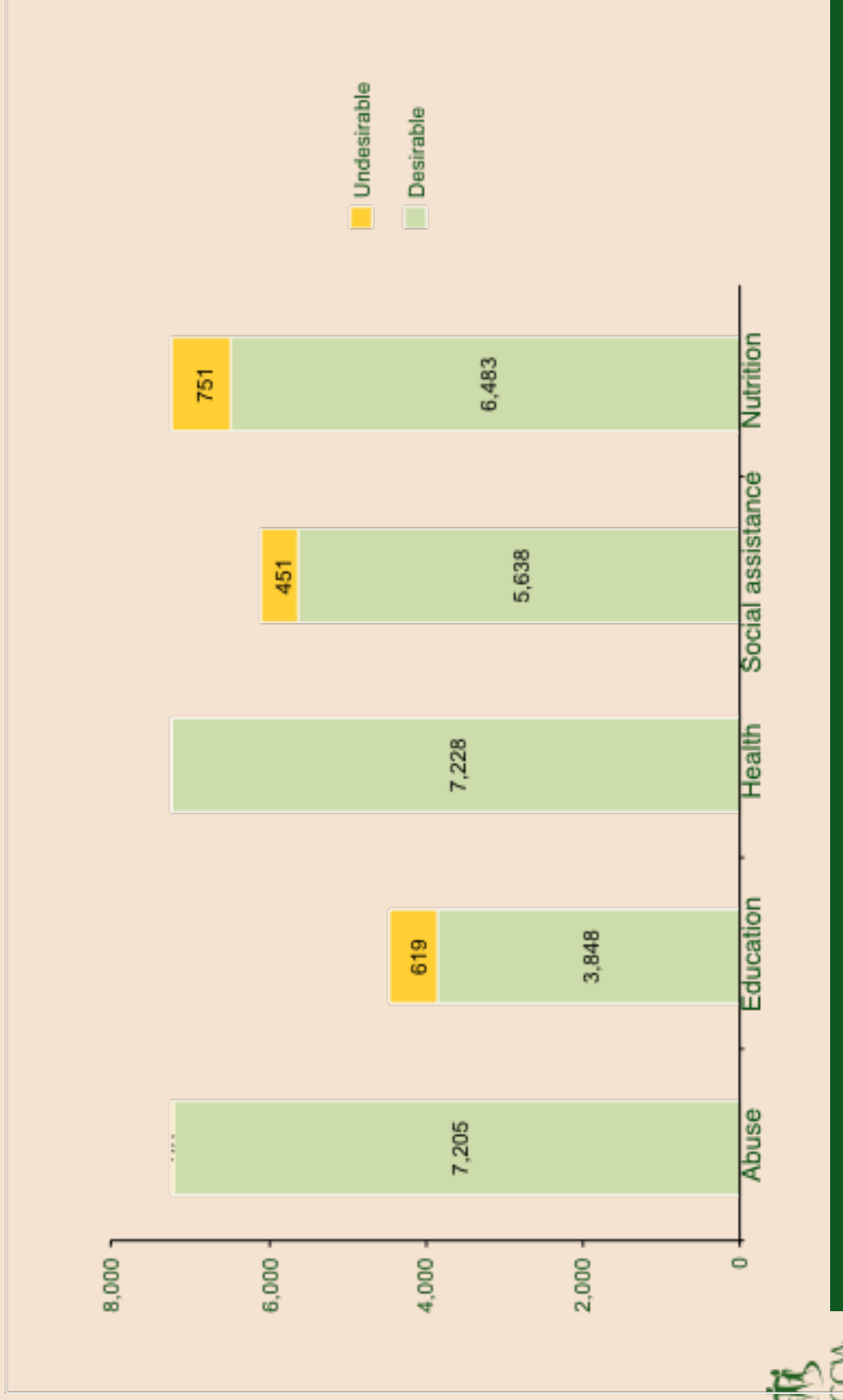
ISIBINDI Outcomes – What do we want to monitor for change?



Child Wellbeing – Snapshot



In respect of child well-being, for each of the 5 domains, the reports show during any given month the status of child according to the child wellbeing indicators.



Child Wellbeing – Measuring Change



Change is monitored by comparing the status of a child at baseline and end of year to measure change.

Undesirable – Undesirable (unchanged)

Desirable – Desirable (unchanged)

Undesirable – Desirable

Desirable – Undesirable

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 social development
 Quality Education
 Skill Development
 Higher Education
 Government of India

SAID NUMBER:

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Signature: _____ Date: _____ Form 4

How is the assessment of the child recorded?



Nutrition

Number of food parcels received (any source) ☐ yes ☐ no

Child eats 3 meals a day every day ☐ yes ☐ no

Child Protection

Child needs immediate protection ☐ yes ☐ no

Rape ☐ yes ☐ no

Sexual abuse ☐ yes ☐ no

Other abuse ☐ yes ☐ no

Form 22 completed ☐ yes ☐ no

Child using drugs ☐ yes ☐ no

Child drinking alcohol ☐ yes ☐ no

Child pregnant ☐ yes ☐ no

Child gave birth ☐ yes ☐ no

HIV compliance Support

1. Child on ARVs ☐ yes ☐ no

2. Child does not need ARV's ☐ yes ☐ no

3. Child needs ARVs but not receiving treatment ☐ yes ☐ no

4. Provided compliance support for ARV ☐ yes ☐ no

Education

Child enrolled in education ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Creche/Educare Centre ☐ yes ☐ no

2. Current Grade (R - 12)

3. University ☐ yes ☐ no

4. FET/TVET College ☐ yes ☐ no

5. Resource school ☐ yes ☐ no

Child missed more than 10 days school this month ☐ yes ☐ no

Homework supervision/assistance ☐ yes ☐ no

Economic

Applications submitted this month ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Child support grant ☐ yes ☐ no

2. Foster child grant ☐ yes ☐ no

3. Care dependency grant ☐ yes ☐ no

4. Birth certificate ☐ yes ☐ no

5. SA ID ☐ yes ☐ no

Tick grant received this month:

1. Child support grant ☐ yes ☐ no

2. Foster child grant ☐ yes ☐ no

3. Care dependency grant ☐ yes ☐ no

Child Wellbeing – Status Change



Measuring Change - Some Positives



Nutrition

87% of all Isibindi children remained food secure during Year 3
7% of children were not eating three meals a day at the start of intervention by CYCWs but shifted to a desirable state by the last CYCW visit

Education

- **80%** of school-age children were attending school throughout the year;
- **8%** of school-age children (7-17) were not schooling at the start of the CYCW intervention but were in school at the time of the last visit;
- **77%** of children aged 7-17 progressed to the next grade between 2015 and 2016.
- 2 802 young people wrote matric and **1 833** passed showing a **66%** pass rate. The Isibindi pass rate, at **66%**, is higher than the **64%** pass rate achieved by the poorest 60% of schools in the country.

Measuring Change - Some Positives



Abuse

- **1 018** children who were suffering abuse are recorded as shifting to a desirable state

Health

- **Almost all** Isibindi children have their HIV status remained negative or are their required treatments

Social Assistance

- **64%** of Isibindi children under 18 years of age remained beneficiaries of a grant during the period
- **11%** of children were not beneficiaries of a grant at the start but ended the year with a grant

Measuring Change - Still more work to do



- **15%** children started and ended the year without access to a grant;
- **10%** of children after previously receiving a grant are recorded as not receiving their grant at the time of their last service;
- **7%** of school-age children stopped attending school;
- **3%** of children who were food secure stopped eating three meals a day;
- **689** children at the last visit were indicated as still suffering one or more forms of abuse;
- **72** children who are in need of ARVs were not accessing treatment at the last visit.

Services compared to outcomes



Psychosocial

Home visits

Health

Compliance support for ARVs

Education

Homework supervision/assistance

Referral

Child removed

Court case opened

Treatment provided

Other Referrals

Economic

Assisted with SA ID received or
Birth certificate received

Assisted with Social Grants

Comparisons due to service delivery



- Change in abuse status compared with receipt of **home visits and referral services**.
- Change in health status compared with **compliance** support.
- Change in social assistance status compared with access to **citizenship documentation**.
- Change in nutrition status compared with **psychosocial services or food parcels**.
- Comparison of school attendance with **educational support**.
- Have the children that experienced abuse been referred to social services?
- Have the children that went back to school received assistance in school admissions?
- Have children who are not on ARV treatment received compliance support?

Reporting and Using Data Reports



1.

Monthly Partner Reports to inform tailored and focused Service delivery

- Hotspots - Target high burden areas and advocate for resources and/or programmes
- Follow up on the child - Site and Mentorship
- Engage with other stakeholders

2.

Use as a management tool

- Strengthening CYCW performance
- Assist partners (other CBOs/NGOs)

Thank you!



Website: www.naccw.org.za

Twitter: [@naccwisibindi](https://twitter.com/naccwisibindi)

Facebook: [National Association of Child and Youth Care Workers](https://www.facebook.com/NationalAssociationofChildandYouthCareWorkers)

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