

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



Ministry of Social Affairs,
Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation

CAMBODIA CHILD PROTECTION MONITORING FRAMEWORK

CORE INDICATORS AND METADATA

A working document to guide
the establishment of
the Child Protection Information
Management System (CPIMS)
in Cambodia

July 2020



Ministry of Social Affairs,
Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation



Ministry of Interior



Ministry of Justice



Ministry of Women's Affairs



Cambodia National Council
for Children



Ministry of Economic
and Finance



Ministry of Education,
Youth and Sports



Cambodian Mine Action and
Victim Assistance Authority



Ministry of Labour
and Vocational Training



Ministry of Cult and Religion



Ministry of Health



National Institute of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning



National Committee
for Sub-National Democratic
Development



Together, building stronger child
protection systems



FOREWORD

Under the wise leadership of **Samdech Akak Moha Seina Padei Techo HUN SEN**, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the country is developing in all areas. The Royal Government of Cambodia has pledged to turn Cambodia into a middle-income country by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050. The main policy priority of the Royal Government is to maintain peace, political stability, security and order, while responding to the needs of people of all ages and social classes, the necessary preconditions to achieving economic growth and reducing poverty and vulnerability.

To contribute to achieving the long-term vision of the Royal Government and prevent all forms of abuse and exploitation against victims and vulnerable people, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation has established a Child Protection Monitoring Framework. This is important because children are the bamboo shoots who will succeed the current bamboo, the ones with the potential to create the future. The purpose of this framework is to assess the current child protection system in Cambodia, and determine the roles and responsibilities of ministries, institutions and relevant stakeholders in the development of appropriate laws, policies and plans for the protection and delivery of services.

The Child Protection Monitoring Framework has been led and facilitated by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation following extensive consultations with relevant ministries, institutions and partners. On behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, I am honoured and proud to have led and facilitated the development of this framework and I wish to express my highest compliments and appreciation to His Excellency, Her Excellency, and ladies and gentlemen representing relevant ministries, institutions and partner organizations for the tireless physical and spiritual efforts, and great knowledge invested in the preparation of this paper. The ministry would like to thank UNICEF and USAID for technical and financial support and ongoing commitment to supporting the establishment of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) in Cambodia.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, together with relevant ministries, institutions and partner organizations, are firmly committed to working closely with development partners to address various challenges, aiming at the protection of the best interests of the child and the promotion of their rights.

I firmly believe and hope that this framework will positively contribute to improve child protection and quality of life, for all Cambodian children.

Phnom Penh,/...../.....

Minister

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ACRONYMS

CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CMAA	Cambodia Mine Action Authority
CNCC	Cambodia National Council for Children
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
DoSVY	Department of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FCF	Family Care First
ILO	International Labour Organization
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
OSVY	Office of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

INTRODUCTION

This document, the Cambodia Child Protection Monitoring Framework, contains 50 core indicators considered important in assessing the child protection system in Cambodia. The draft of the document was reviewed in two workshops, the workshop in September 2018 on the establishment of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) in Cambodia and a technical level workshop in June 2019, and further validated at technical level and political level meetings to endorse the monitoring framework with inputs from stakeholders.

The purpose of this framework is to¹:

- Provide a working guide to enable establishment of the child protection information management system, especially as no other sectoral frameworks on either child protection plans or monitoring indicators exist for the overall child protection sector in Cambodia.
- Provide a framework of data reporting responsibilities, especially clear guidance for relevant ministries and institutions on what information should be collected and reported for national collation and analysis
- Provide a clear framework for overall analysis of reports to be prepared from the CPIMS
- Provide a list of core indicators to represent the child protection sector; it is not an exhaustive list. This monitoring framework should be supplemented by operational monitoring frameworks that are needed for more detailed programming at the operational level.

The document provides a robust national tool that can track the country's progress on child protection, importantly by bringing multi-sectoral stakeholders together under one umbrella. It will enable the following two main questions to be answered:

- Are CHILD PROTECTION programmes being operated as intended, efficiently and effectively?
- Is the CHILD PROTECTION programme achieving its desired outcomes and longer-term objectives?

It should be noted that the framework does not include targets. As such the data that will come through this framework should be used for sectoral planning to devise targets and timeframes. Hence, this monitoring framework should be considered as one (central) component of a broader monitoring and evaluation strategy for the child protection sector that should be developed in future. The purpose of the broader Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy would be to:

- Provide accurate and reliable evidence that enables decision makers to continually adapt child protection service delivery, its activities, outputs, strategies and processes in attaining the desired results, and to maximize the extent to which Cambodia strives towards universal child protection outcomes and facilitates changes in behaviour, attitudes and the beliefs of critical actors.
- Enable the Cambodian Government to lead different participating actors and sectors to learn which activities, outputs, outcomes, strategies and processes are most likely to influence improved performance and equity (regardless of gender, income, location and disability) in the attainment of child protection objectives throughout Cambodia.
- Provide accountability for implementation of action plan and budget plan.

1 Shoobridge J. and Khadka S., 2019, CPIMS Cambodia: Mapping and way forward. UNICEF, Cambodia.

PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK²

It is important to note that due to the absence of child protection sector strategic plans and results frameworks, the indicators framework was developed based on existing national specific documents, such as the Violence Against Children Plan, the Action Plan for Improving Child Care, and internationally relevant documents such as the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Framework and INSPIRE. When a child protection sector plan is developed for Cambodia, the indicator framework will also be refined to align with the sector plan and strategies.

The Child Protection Monitoring Framework was informed by international guidelines, frameworks and manuals for the development of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for child protection. The Child Protection Indicator Framework was reviewed by child protection stakeholders at a workshop in September 2018 on the establishment of the CPIMS. It was revised and validated by relevant stakeholders during a workshop in Phnom Penh in June 2019. It was endorsed at a high-level meeting organized by Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) and chaired by **His Excellency Vong Sauth, Minister, Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation** with participants from core CPIMS ministries and agencies, the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Planning, Labour and Vocational Training, Education, Youth and Sport, Economy and Finance, Women's Affairs and Cults and Religions, as well as UNICEF, Family Care First (FCF) I React (Save the Children) and 3PC/Friends-International. Participants from ministries/institutions, NGOs and UNICEF took part in the validation workshop. This final version has been formally endorsed by the major stakeholders.

The following documents were reviewed:

1. Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017-2021 (MoSVY, 2017)
2. Action Plan for improving child care with the target of safely returning 30 per cent of children in residential care to their families 2016-2018
3. A Statistical Profile of Child Protection in Cambodia (UNICEF, 2018)
4. INSPIRE Handbook and Indicators Guidance
5. SDG indicators relevant to child protection
6. Child Rights Indicators Summary Report and Monitoring Framework (Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC), 2012)
7. Child protection resource pack: How to plan, monitor and evaluate child protection programmes (UNICEF, 2015 / revised in 2018)
8. UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021: Goal Area 3 'Every Child is protected from violence and exploitation'. Indicator manual (UNICEF, 2018)
9. Child protection information management mapping: Towards a data surveillance system in Indonesia
10. East Asian and Pacific Standards (UNICEF, 2012)

2 Shoobridge J. and Khadka S., 2019, CPIMS Cambodia: Mapping and way forward. UNICEF, Cambodia.

CORE PRINCIPLES OF THE CAMBODIA CHILD PROTECTION MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Core principles of the Cambodia Child Protection Monitoring Framework include:

- **Shared responsibility:** Monitoring and evaluation of child protection is a multi-sectoral undertaking and involves multiple partners. It is a shared responsibility between MoSVY (lead actor) and responsible ministries, institutions and partners.
- **Harmonization:** The monitoring framework should align with each sector's and partner's monitoring framework. Where feasible, the Child Protection Monitoring Framework will use partner and agency monitoring and evaluation structures, processes, indicators and information. Where possible and feasible, it will align with international indicators such as the SDGs and INSPIRE. Cambodia supports the SDG 2015-2030 Agenda and associated monitoring indicators.
- **Standards:** The Child Protection Monitoring Framework will reflect the standards of each of the sectors responsible for delivering child protection services (both mandated and supporting) and for monitoring the delivery of those services.
- **Knowledge sharing:** Monitoring and evaluation information supports continuous learning by providing accurate, reliable and timely information to decision-makers and stakeholders. The Child Protection Monitoring Framework supports the provision of knowledge to various stakeholders concerning child protection results, and supports evidence-based decision-making related to current and future developments that will influence child protection throughout Cambodia. This knowledge includes evidence concerning outcomes / impacts attributable to the Child protection sector, the efficiency with which outcomes / impacts are achieved, and the extent to which outcomes / impacts align with national priorities.
- **Support for evidence-based decisions:** Monitoring and evaluation must measure the degree to which progress has been made in accomplishing the desired outcomes (the 'what' as defined by the framework logic) and the degree to which the strategies and processes being utilized are effective and efficient in supporting the attainment of the outcomes (the 'how' as defined by the individual programme delivery strategies of each agency).
- **Ensuring programme improvement:** The Child Protection Monitoring Framework promotes the provision of feedback and learning that can help improve current and future programming to project / programme managers and other stakeholders.

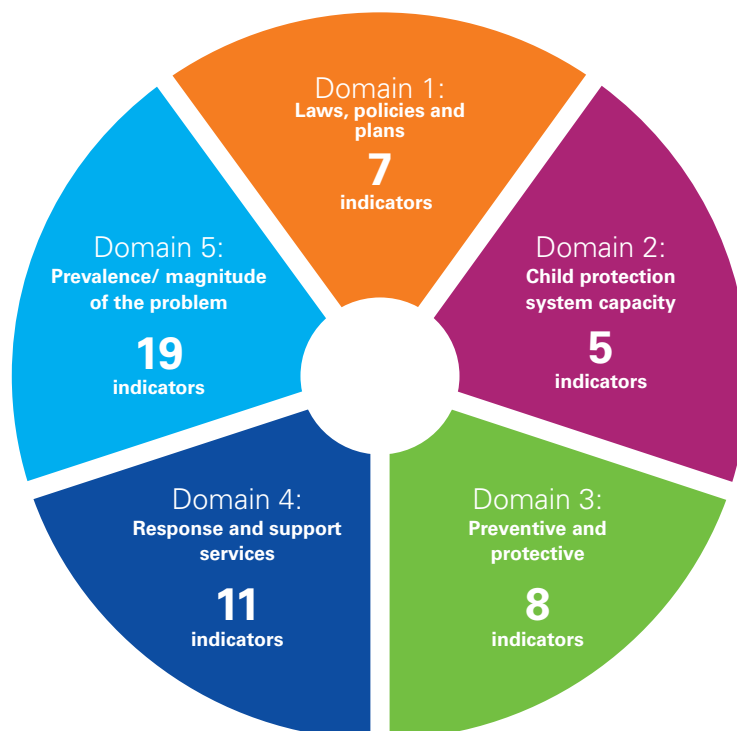
- **Ensuring accountability:** The Child Protection Monitoring Framework enables the provision of evidence-based findings, both positive and negative, regarding government projects and programmes to all stakeholders, donors and other interested parties.
- **Clarifying roles and responsibilities:** The Child Protection Monitoring Framework clarifies the roles and responsibilities for monitoring child protection for all concerned ministries and institutions.
- **Ensuring evaluation:** All projects / programmes implemented by the above-mentioned entities supported by local and foreign funds are evaluated as often as necessary. This includes projects / programmes executed by civil society organizations and other third parties under contract to a government implementing agency institution.
- **Collaboration:** The Child Protection Monitoring Framework should encourage collaboration and dialogue between core actors and key stakeholders, and the use of monitoring and evaluation information and analysis to collectively inform iterative planning and implementation.

METADATA OF INDICATORS AND LIMITATIONS

This section provides metadata for core indicators identified to be tracked at the central level through CPIMS. The collection of data for these indicators is complex, as different institutions have independent information systems that must be coordinated to help form a complete picture of child protection in Cambodia. Much of the data is highly sensitive in nature and thus confidential. This metadata is developed to provide a platform for harmonization of certain parameters. As the process evolves, this should be further refined and additional parameters should be added to ensure issues encountered during the first phase of data collection are addressed. As part of the data collection process, specific formats for data capture and for the transfer of data should be developed, as well as protocols and verification methods. Data completeness and quality should be identified. Currently, the following parameters are considered:

1. Name of the indicator
2. Definition
3. Intended result
4. Method of computation
5. Data source
6. Frequency
7. Level of estimation/disaggregation
8. Reporting institution
9. Reference (if any)
10. Notes (if any)
11. Links to relevant data (if any)

The 50 indicators are structured around the following five core domains considered important in child protection:



Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
DOMAIN 1: LAWS, POLICIES AND PLANS			
Objective: To ensure relevant laws, policies and plans are available to ensure children are protected from all forms of violence and have support when needed Ensure the implementation and enforcement of laws to prevent violence behaviours, reduce excessive alcohol use and limit youth access to firearms and other weapons (INSPIRE Strategy 1: Implementation and enforcement and laws)			
Laws, policies and standard operating procedures (SOPs) regarding institutional and duty bearer responses to child protection	1.1 Child protection law is formulated	CNCC	Child Protection Law and reports
	1.2 Laws protecting children from physical punishment and domestic violence are reviewed and amended to ban corporal punishment in all settings for any purpose, including by parents and guardians, to fully comply with international standards	Ministry of Justice (MoJ) - Civil code (Department of Administration) Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) - domestic violence (Department of Legal Protection) Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) - Education related (Department of Policy)	Relevant laws and reports from MoJ, MoWA and MoEYS
	1.3 Standard Operating procedures (SOPs) for the delivery of child protection services are developed	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	National guidelines, protocols and SOPs
	1.4 Quality assurance system is in place for social service work	MoSVY (Social Welfare Department)	Relevant documents
	1.5 Alternative care policies are in line with the 2009 UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	Relevant policies
	1.6 Legislative and policy frameworks on child labour, including to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, are fully compliant with international standards	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (Department of Child Labour)	Relevant policy frameworks
	1.7 Existence of sector and sub-sector plans on child protection	MoSVY, Mol, MoJ, MoEYS, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, Ministry of Cults and Religion, CNCC, Cambodia Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA), MoWA	Plans
Plans and strategies			

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
DOMAIN 2: CAPACITY OF THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM			
Objective: To mobilize necessary human and financial resources to operationalize the child protection system (INSPIRE: Cross-cutting strategy/ monitoring and evaluation)			
Institutional capacity	2.1 Number of social service workforce (working with government and NGOs providing social services and child protection services)	MoSVY (Social Welfare Department)	Administrative records
	2.2 Number of residential care facilities	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	Digital Inspection system
	2.3 Number of formal family-based alternative care providers in the country (foster carers and formal kinship carers)	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	Administrative records
	2.4 Percentage of government budget allocated to child protection (national level budget and sub-national level budget)	National level and sub-national level budget Ministry of Economy and Finance (Department of Budgeting of General Department of Budget, General Department of Financial Administration for sub-national level, Department of Budget Expenditure of General Department of Treasury) Sub-national budget Mol/ National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD)	Budgets and reports -national iSAF database of NCDD
	2.5 Percentage of external funds for child protection (development partners and NGOs)	Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) (Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board)	Cambodia official development assistance database
Financial capacity			

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
DOMAIN 3: PREVENTIVE AND PROTECTIVE (including addressing risk factors)			
Objective: To enhance household and community economic capacity, norms and values to look after children in a nurturing and safe environment (INSPIRE Strategy 2: Norms and values; INSPIRE Strategy 3: Safe environments, i.e. other than home and schools; INSPIRE Strategy 4: Parent and caregiver support; INSPIRE Strategy 5: Income and economic strengthening; INSPIRE Strategy 7: Education and life-skills)			
Birth registration	3.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with commune/sangkat administration	MoI (Department of Civil Registration) MoP/NIS	Administrative records CDHS
Norms and values	3.2 Percentage of caregivers agreeing with the necessity of physical punishment for child rearing	MoP/NIS	Specific surveys and PROTECT survey
Parent and caregiver support	3.3 Percentage of girls and boys aged 1–17 years who experienced any non-violent method of discipline by a caretaker in the past month	MoP/NIS, UNICEF	Specific surveys and reports, PROTECT survey
	3.4 Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers/guardians reached through parenting programmes (by Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3)	MoWA	Administrative records and programme reports
Household economic security	3.5 Number of children receiving national social assistance	MoSVY (Social Welfare Department, Department of Welfare for Persons with Disability), MoEYS (Office of Scholarships of Primary Education Department and Office of Scholarships of General Secondary Education Department)	Administrative records
	3.5. a) Number of children with disabilities receiving disability allowance		
	3.5. b) Number of children under 2 years receiving cash assistance from cash transfer programme for pregnant women and children under 2 years		
	3.5. c) Number of children receiving cash scholarship for poor students in primary and secondary schools		
	3.5. d) Number of children receiving school feeding programme support using community agricultural products		

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
Safe streets and other environments	3.6 Number of alternative care providers complying with minimum standards of alternative care for children a) Percentage of residential care facilities inspected that comply with the minimum standards set by MoSVY b) Percentage of family-based carers (kinship formal and foster carers) inspected that comply with the minimum standards set by MoSVY	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	Inspection dashboard, administrative records
Protection in Schools	3.7 Number of school directors and teachers trained on positive discipline and effective classroom management 3.8 Number of schools received messages to implement the operational manual for child protection in schools	MoEYS (Primary Education Department) UNICEF MoEYS (Primary Education Department) UNICEF All DP	Specific survey and reports Specific survey and reports

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
DOMAIN 4: CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSE AND SUPPORT SERVICES (including for reporting of violence and justice)			
Objective: To provide access for reporting/notification, referral when child protection concerns are identified and to provide child protection services to vulnerable children and their families who come in contact with the child protection system (INSPIRE Strategy 6: Response and support services; objective – to improve access to good-quality health, social welfare and criminal justice support services for all children who need them – including for reporting violence – to reduce the long-term impacts of violence)			
Help-seeking for violence in childhood	<p>4.1 Percentage of children aged 13–17 years who sought institutional or professional help for physical or sexual violence (help-seeking for violence in childhood)</p> <p>(CDHS: Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics)</p>	MoP/NIS	Specific survey, CDHS (available for 15- to 49-year-olds experiencing physical or sexual violence)
Services for all children coming into contact with the child protection system	4.2 Percentage of girls and boys below 18 years of age in contact with the justice system and administrative bodies during the past year who received: a) specialized support, and b) are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence	MoJ (Department of Administration)	Administrative data system

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
	4.3 Number of offenders arrested for offences against children and sent to court (includes human trafficking, sexual exploitation, child rape and other serious crimes)	MoJ – General Commission of National Police, Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection	Administrative data of General Commission of National Police and Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department Database Management System
	4.4 Number of individuals sentenced for offences against children	MoJ (Department of Administration)	Administrative records
	4.5 Number of children living in residential care facilities	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	Digital inspection system
	4.6 Number of children living with formal family-based alternative care providers in the country (foster carers and formal kinship carers)	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	Administrative records
	4.7 Percentage of households with children living in all kinds of formal and informal kinship or foster care as found from a survey	MoP/NIS	CDHS
	4.8 Number of children provided with family reunification or kinship, or community-based care placements	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	Primer, OSCaR
	4.9 Number of children in domestic adoption	MoSVY (Child Welfare Department)	Administrative records
	4.10 Number of children in inter-country adoption	MoSVY (Inter-country Adoption Administration)	Administrative records or Data Management Office and records

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
	<p>4.11 Number of children coming into contact with the child protection system provided with child protection and/or social services</p> <p>4.11.a) Number of children receiving case management support (Primero)</p> <p>4.11.b) Number of street children received services (counselling, reintegration)</p> <p>4.11.c) Number of juveniles in conflict with the law receiving services (rehabilitation, reintegration and diversion)</p> <p>4.11.d) Number of child victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation received services (assistance, rehabilitation, reintegration)</p> <p>4.11.e) Number of children received justice services</p> <p>4.11.f) Number of child survivors of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) received assistance (CMAA) (medical care, mental health support and rehabilitation services)</p> <p>4.11.g) Number of child victims of violence provided with health services</p> <p>4.11.h) Number of children received social services from 3PC</p> <p>4.11.i) Number of children reported to Child Helpline provided with services</p> <p>4.11.j) Number of children with disabilities receiving rehabilitation services</p>	<p>MoSVY – all technical departments providing social services, Mol, MoJ, NGOs, Save the Children/FCF I React, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Cults and Religion, MoEYS Disability Foundation</p>	<p>Primero, Administrative records and other reports</p>

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
DOMAIN 5: SCALE/MAGNITUDE OF CHILD PROTECTION PROBLEMS AND RISK FACTORS (PREVALENCE OF CASES)			
Objective: To measure progress against key child protection problems (impact / higher-level outcome)			
Children living with disabilities	5.1.a) Percentage of children living with disabilities	a) MoP/NIS	CDHS, Specific survey MoSVY
	5.1.b) Number of children with disabilities identified, by type and level of disability, in residential care facilities	b) MoSVY (Department of Welfare for Persons with Disability)	
Norms and values	5.2 Percentage of females and males aged 15–49 years who agree that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife (partner) for at least one specified reason	MoP/NIS	CDHS
	5.3 Children living in households below the national poverty line	MoP/NIS/General Department of Planning	
Poverty	5.4 Estimated number of children living in households ranked poor Levels 1 and 2	MoP/General Department of Planning	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey / Child Poverty Profile ID Poor database
	5.5 Number of children trafficked into different forms of exploitation (Relevant SDG indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation)	MoI – Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection	
Child trafficking	5.6 Percentage of children under 18 not living with their biological parents despite having at least one parent alive	MoP/NIS	Administrative records CDHS
	5.7 Number of children living or working on the streets	MoSVY (Social Welfare Department), Friends International	
Children without parental care			Administrative reports, Specific surveys

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
Physical and/or emotional violence	<p>5.8 Physical and/or emotional violence among children by caregiver in the past month (Relevant SDG indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month)</p> <p>(currently not available in CDHS for SDG; only available for percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage of women aged 15–49 who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months)</p> <p>5.9 Physical punishment by teachers in the past year</p>	<p>MoP/NIS, Save the Children/ FCF, UNICEF</p> <p>MoP/NIS, MoEYS</p>	<p>CDHS, Specific surveys, Programme reports</p> <p>(currently not available in CDHS for SDG, available for 15–49 either in the past 12 months or since age 15)</p> <p>Specific survey, Administrative records (not available currently)</p>
Sexual violence against children	<p>5.10 Percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the past 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (SDG indicator 5.2.2)</p> <p>(CDHS available for girls and women aged 15–49 years)</p> <p>5.11 Percentage of young women aged 18–29 years who had experienced sexual violence by age 18</p> <p>(Relevant SDG indicator: 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18)</p> <p>(CDHS available for Women aged 18–29 years)</p>	<p>MoP/NIS</p> <p>MoP/NIS</p>	<p>CDHS (available for girls and women aged 15–49 years in the past 12 months and ever)</p> <p>CDHS (available for women aged 18–29)</p>

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
Intimate partner violence – physical violence, emotional and sexual violence	5.12 Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months (SDG indicator 5.2.1) (CDHS available for: Ever-married girls and women aged 15–49 years for physical, sexual and emotional violence – ever and in the last 12 months)	MoP/NIS	CDHS (available for ever-married girls and women aged 15–49)
Child marriage	5.13 Child marriage rate a) Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in a union by age 18 b) Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in a union by age 15	MoP/NIS	CDHS/census
Child labour	5.14 Percentage of children aged 5–17 years working as child labourers, including in hazardous forms of labour (SDG indicator 8.7.1)	MoP/NIS	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
Children in conflict with the law	5.15 Number of children in detention per 100,000 child population, including those in pre-sentence detention	Mol – Department of Prisons	Department of Prisons database
	5.16 Children growing up in prison because they are with their parents/caregivers	Mol – Department of Prisons	Department of Prisons database
Injuries and deaths	5.17 Number of children injured, amputated or killed from mines/ERWs	CMAA	Cambodian Mine and ERW Victim Information System database

Dimension	Indicator	Responsible institution	Data source
	<p>5.18 Number of child victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 child population (homicide rate)</p> <p>(Relevant SDG indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, available for: Children and adolescents aged 0–19 years, WHO, 2016/ Child Protection Profile)</p>	<p>Mol – Department of Criminal Affairs</p>	<p>Database of General Commission of National Police</p>
<p>Adolescent sexual and reproductive health behaviour</p>	<p>5.19 Early child-bearing rate</p> <p>a) Percentage of women and girls aged 15–19 years who gave birth</p> <p>b) Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who gave birth before 18 years of age</p>	<p>MoP/NIS</p>	<p>CDHS</p>

DOMAIN 1: LAWS, POLICIES AND PLANS

Indicator name	1.1 Child protection law is formulated
Definition	Child protection law refers to law to respond to all forms of child protection issues
Intended result (output)	Legal framework responds to any child protection concern
Method of computation	Review of the legal documents to assess: country does or does not have a comprehensive child protection law that includes all key legal aspects to protect a child, classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available • In process of development • No plans for development • When available, review the quality of the law
Data source	Child Protection Law and reports
Frequency	Five years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By stage of law formulation
Reporting agency	CNCC MoSVY
Reference	Drafting of the Law on Child Protection
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	1.2 Laws protecting children from physical punishment and domestic violence are reviewed and amended to ban corporal punishment in all settings for any purpose, including by parents and guardians, to fully comply with international standards
Definition	<p>Law should ban corporal punishment in all settings, including penalties for the use of violence or for corporal punishment in schools; law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims should consider domestic violence against children illegal (article 8 says violence or violent acts used in the family to discipline for educational purposes is not considered violence)</p> <p>The following have been identified by the Violence Against Children (VAC) Action Plan</p> <p>Article 1045 (parent) and Article 1079 (guardian) of the Civil Code need to be amended to make corporal punishment of children illegal (these articles say punishment committed by parents is permissible to the extent possible)</p> <p>Corporal punishment in schools is banned but there are no penalties for teachers using it. The Education Act (article 35) gives rights to students in class, the right to be respected and cared for, especially in relation to human rights, dignity, and the right not to be physically and emotionally punished or tortured.</p>
Intended result (output)	Protection from corporal punishment and domestic violence
Method of computation	Review of the civil code. Education Act and the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims
Data source	Civil Code, Education Act and the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims, and reports from MoJ, MoWA and MoEYS
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By stage of development
Reporting agency	MoJ – Civil Code (Department of Administration) MoWA – Domestic violence (Department of Legal Protection) MoEYS – Education related (Department of Policy)
Reference	VAC Action Plan Strategic Area IV: Formulating laws and policies, outcome indicator; INSPIRE
Notes	The need to amend these laws is also mentioned in the CRC committee conclusion report, so CNCC should also be acting on this
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	1.3 Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for the delivery of child protection services are developed
Definition	SOPs refer to the availability of formal protocols for when a child protection situation arises, regarding who is notified and the referral and response process that should follow. Referral mechanisms should be clearly delineated between different agencies – especially child welfare/ protection, health and justice. Statutory role should be assigned.
Intended result (output)	Reviewed and strengthened implementation and enforcement of laws and policies that protect children
Method of computation	<p>A review/content analysis of legal codes, policies, national guidelines, protocols or SOPs. The following UNICEF 2018 guideline can be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They address referral of cases between sectors, i.e. between social services and health, social services and justice, and health and justice • The referral process is standardized between the three sectors – social work, health and justice (even if the process is detailed in separate SOPs/documents) • They have been formally adopted by each sector • Referrals are made in accordance with them
Data source	National guidelines, protocols and SOPs
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By number and type of criteria (described above) that laws do or do not meet (if applicable); by province or state, if legislation varies sub-nationally
Reporting agency	MoSVY
Reference	VAC Action Plan and INSPIRE indicator 3.4. Laws and policies regarding institutional and duty bearer responses to violence against children INSPIRE Indicators Guide (indicator 8.12 for health sector guidelines on sexual violence and indicator 8.11 on child maltreatment)
Notes	
Links to relevant data	Some information for this indicator can be found in periodic State Parties' reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child (www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIntro.aspx).

Indicator name	1.4 Quality assurance system is in place for social service work																																																		
Definition	<p>A country has such a system in place if the following four criteria are fulfilled:</p> <p>Criteria 1: Availability of a normative framework on outlining/defining functions (roles and responsibilities) for social service workers and work procedures at the national and/or sub-national level</p> <p>Criteria 2: Availability of a formal system of supervision and support to the social service workforce</p> <p>Criteria 3: Availability of a system for licensing or accreditation of social work</p> <p>Criteria 4: Availability of a nationwide data collection system for social service workforce human resource information system</p>																																																		
Intended result (output)	Countries have strengthened normative and operational frameworks on the social service workforce																																																		
Method of computation	<p>Review for each criteria between 1 and 4, with 4 being fully in place and 1 being no work has started in this particular area. Based on this, calculate the composite score. See below (UNICEF, 2018):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="485 815 1437 1740"> <tr> <td colspan="2">i) Normative frameworks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 4:</td> <td>Framework is finalized and in use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 3:</td> <td>Framework is in the final drafting stages</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 2:</td> <td>Framework is in early drafting stages</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 1:</td> <td>There is no normative framework</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Criteria ii) System of supervision and support</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 4:</td> <td>System is finalized and in broad use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 3:</td> <td>System is in the late draft stage or early final roll-out</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 2:</td> <td>System is in early development stages, including piloting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 1:</td> <td>Work has not started to define a system</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Criteria iii) System for licensing/accreditation of social work</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 4:</td> <td>System is finalized and in use nationwide</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 3:</td> <td>System is in late development stage, including early roll-out</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 2:</td> <td>System is in the early drafting stages including piloting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 1:</td> <td>There is no system</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Criteria iv) Data collection systems</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 4:</td> <td>System is being used nationwide</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 3:</td> <td>System is in late development stage or early roll-out</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 2:</td> <td>System is being devised, including piloting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score 1:</td> <td>There is no system</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">After the scoring for each of the four criteria, calculate the final score</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score of 13-16:</td> <td>Well developed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score of 9-12:</td> <td>Mid-level development</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score of 5-8:</td> <td>Early development</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Score of 4:</td> <td>No development</td> </tr> </table>	i) Normative frameworks		Score 4:	Framework is finalized and in use	Score 3:	Framework is in the final drafting stages	Score 2:	Framework is in early drafting stages	Score 1:	There is no normative framework	Criteria ii) System of supervision and support		Score 4:	System is finalized and in broad use	Score 3:	System is in the late draft stage or early final roll-out	Score 2:	System is in early development stages, including piloting	Score 1:	Work has not started to define a system	Criteria iii) System for licensing/accreditation of social work		Score 4:	System is finalized and in use nationwide	Score 3:	System is in late development stage, including early roll-out	Score 2:	System is in the early drafting stages including piloting	Score 1:	There is no system	Criteria iv) Data collection systems		Score 4:	System is being used nationwide	Score 3:	System is in late development stage or early roll-out	Score 2:	System is being devised, including piloting	Score 1:	There is no system	After the scoring for each of the four criteria, calculate the final score		Score of 13-16:	Well developed	Score of 9-12:	Mid-level development	Score of 5-8:	Early development	Score of 4:	No development
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Score of 4:	No development																																																		
Data source	Relevant documents																																																		
Frequency	Annual																																																		
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By the level of completion as defined in the method of computation: no development, early development, mid-level development and well developed																																																		
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Social Welfare Department																																																		
Reference	UNICEF 2018 Strategic Plan Goal Area 3 Indicator Manual (Child Protection)																																																		
Notes																																																			
Links to relevant data																																																			

Indicator name	1.5 Alternative care policies are in line with the 2009 UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children
Definition	<p>Refer to Alternative Care Policies in line with the 2009 UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children with following elements in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of services that prevent separation from the family is available • A review mechanism (that takes into account children’s views) that ensures children are only separated from their family if necessary • A range of alternative care options (e.g. family-based care, family-like care, small group homes, residential care, supervised independent living arrangements, etc.) to meet the needs of the individual child • A review mechanism to ensure that the needs of children living in alternative care continue to be met and more sustainable solutions sought as appropriate • A monitoring and inspection mechanism for alternative care providers and facilities
Intended result (output)	Countries have strengthened implementation and enforcement of laws and policies that protect children. Such responses are part of improving the implementation of laws that protect children from harm.
Method of computation	Review using assessment criteria for elements
Data source	Relevant policies
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By elements provided in the definition
Reporting agency	MoSVY
Reference	UNICEF Child Protection Indicator Manual 2018
Notes	<p>The Guidelines are designed to provide further guidance on the definition of the relationship between parental care and the child’s family environment, goals for alternative care, and the criteria for decisions on alternative care placements. The Guidelines target both policy and practice with specific regard to the protection and wellbeing of children deprived of parental care, or who are at risk of being deprived. The Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children were welcomed by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 2009 relating to the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	1.6 Legislative and policy frameworks on child labour, including to eliminate the worst forms of child labour are fully compliant with international standards
Definition	<p>The indicator tracks the extent to which countries have a well-developed legislative and policy framework using five criteria based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 182 on prohibition and immediate actions for the elimination of the the worst forms of child labour, Convention No. 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment and Convention No. 29 on forced or compulsory labour.</p> <p>Worst forms of child labour Based on ILO Convention No. 182, , on prohibition and immediate actions for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labour, including the forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict • the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances [sexual exploitation of children] • the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties • work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children [hazardous child labour] <p>These forms must be prohibited for all children under 18 years.</p> <p>‘Legislative and policy framework’ A full-fledged legislative and policy framework to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of the CRC, ILO C138, ILO C182 without reservations • Compliance of the country’s legal minimum age for employment with minimum age standards (ILO C138) • Explicit prohibition in national legislation of slavery and forced labour, trafficking of children and sexual exploitation • Explicit prohibition in national legislation of hazardous work for children and young workers • Targeted government programmes (including national and/or sub-national action plans) to prevent the worst forms of child labour. <p>There should be no reservations to the ratification of ILO 138 or 182, e.g. excluding agricultural work from the ambit of the Convention.</p>
Intended result (output)	Countries have strengthened implementation and enforcement of laws and policies that protect children. Such responses are part of improving the implementation of laws that protect children from harm.

Method of computation	Use the following criteria for assessment:			
				Score
	The country has ratified the CRC	Yes No	Year of ratification	
	The country has ratified ILO C138 without any reservations, e.g. for agricultural work	Yes No	Year of ratification	
	The country has ratified ILO C182 without any reservations, e.g. for agricultural work	Yes No	Year of ratification	
	The country has ratified the CRC, ILO C138 and ILO C182	Yes No		If yes: Score 1
	Which other conventions related to the Worst Forms of Child Labour has the country ratified?			
	Is the country's legal minimum age for employment compliant with minimum age standards (ILO C138)?	Yes No	Evidence	If yes: Score 1
	Does the national legislation explicitly prohibit slavery and forced labour, trafficking of children and sexual exploitation?	Yes No	Evidence	If yes: Score 1
	Does the national legislation explicitly prohibit hazardous work for children and young workers?	Yes No	Evidence	If yes: Score 1
Does the country have targeted government programmes, including national action plans, to prevent the worst forms of child labour?	Yes No	Evidence	If yes: Score 1	
<p>Total points: 5 points: good quality legislative and policy framework 3-4 points: legislative and policy framework needs improvement 0-2 points: legislative and policy framework lacks quality Alignment with international standard and is being implemented Assessment based on audit report on the implementation of law</p>				
Data source	Relevant policy frameworks			
Frequency	Annual			
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	As per assessment criteria			
Reporting agency	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (Department of Child Labour)			
Reference	UNICEF Child Protection Indicator Manual 2018			
Notes				
Links to relevant data				

Indicator name	1.7 Existence of sector and sub-sector plans on child protection
Definition	Sector plan refers to a macro strategic plan under which all other specific sub-sector plans (such as on violence, alternative care, juvenile justice, etc.) would come, thereby enabling the main ministry to take a leadership role.
Intended result (output)	Countries have strengthened multi-sector, multi-stakeholder actions and coordination to prevent and respond to child protection issues
Method of computation	Plan(s) or strategy(ies) do or do not exist that meet the key elements listed in the notes. Status of plan is categorized as being in development, adopted, costed, funded or implemented.
Data source	Plans
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By core programmes that do not have plans and criteria
Reporting agency	MoSVY
Reference	VAC Action Plan and INSPIRE Indicator Guide; UNICEF Child Protection Indicator Guide
Relevant indicators	INSPIRE Core Indicator 10.1
Notes	<p>Cambodia has several plans on specific aspects of child protection, or ministerial and agency-specific plans that include child protection as part of broader activities. However, it lacks a coherent sector analysis, a plan and a framework to fund and monitor its progress, a significant gap considering the violence and abuse Cambodian children face. This makes it very difficult for any agency to take a lead on child protection. A sector strategic plan does not replace specific plans on different areas of child protection, as these are still important. However, it adds value by including all the key priorities in one place, including incorporating key elements of other specific plans, and strengthening sector performance by increasing coherence and complementarity of interventions in support of a common framework.</p> <p>Countries may have multiple plans or strategies if, together, they comprise a comprehensive approach.</p> <p>Key criteria for quality are met when the plan(s) address: (1) baseline evidence from population-based prevalence studies with targets; (2) data from administrative sources; (3) key types of violence against children and adolescents (violent discipline, sexual violence against children and adolescents, violence in and around school, such as bullying and fighting, and intimate partner violence against adolescents); (4) prevention and response; (5) gender equity/equality; (6) needs of vulnerable populations; (7) strategies for coordination across sectors (service delivery and data sharing); (8) comprehensiveness of service responses; (9) multi-sectoral approaches (at minimum: justice, health, social services and education); (10) multi-stakeholder participation, including civil society; (11) child and adolescent participation; and (12) evidence-based strategies, including INSPIRE strategies (INSPIRE indicator 10.1).</p>
Links to relevant data	

DOMAIN 2: CAPACITY OF THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM

Indicator name	2.1 Number of social service workforce (working with government and NGOs providing social services and child protection services)
Definition	<p>The Global Social Service Workforce Alliance defines the social service workforce as workers, paid and unpaid, governmental and non-governmental, who staff the social service system and contribute to the care, support, promotion of rights and empowerment of vulnerable populations served by the social service system.</p> <p>The social work profession is part of the broader social service workforce.</p>
Intended result (output)	Strengthened professional capacity to respond to child protection needs
Method of computation	Count of all social service workforce personnel working for the government and NGOs providing social services and the workforce providing child protection services
Data source	Administrative records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By type of training, by ministry/agency, national or sub-national level; sex
Reporting agency	MoSVY (Social Welfare Department)
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	2.2 Number of residential care facilities
Definition	<p>There are two types of residential care facilities: residential care and community-based care (care in a pagoda, group home, transit home, boarding school) (reference the Alternative Care for Children Policy 2006).</p> <p>In the context of Cambodia, residential care facilities refer to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential care institutions: A type of residential care facility that provides services to all types of children who have been abandoned or cannot stay with their biological families or relatives in communities, and that fits the standard definition of a residential care institution as defined in the Minimum Standards on Alternative Care for Children. These generally provide care in a non-family and structured environment for a large number of children. • Pagodas and other religious institutions providing residential care: Care provided to children by monks, nuns, lay clergy and religious bodies who attend to children’s basic needs in the pagoda and other faith facilities. • Group homes: Care provided to a limited number of children in a family-like environment under the supervision of a small group of caregivers who are not related to the children. Typically, there is at least one trained, employed caregiver providing non-medical care and supervision 24 hours a day to children in a structured environment. • Transit homes: A form of residential care with limited duration of stay for children in the process of family permanency planning or whose families are experiencing acute crisis and require temporary housing for their children to achieve a stable family environment. While transit home and temporary emergency accommodation can also be further distinguished, this report uses them as a collective term. • Boarding schools: A housing arrangement for children to stay for a term or multiple terms of their studies to access education far from home. Boarding schools were included in the mapping as there was concern that some schools might be operating as residential care institutions.
Intended result (output)	Strengthened services for children without parental care
Method of computation	Physical inspection and reference to minimum standards of alternative care for children
Data source	Inspection system, administrative records
Frequency	Annual/once per year
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Type of provider, residential care and community-based care
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Child Welfare Department
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	2.3 Number of formal family-based alternative carer providers in the country (foster carer and formal kinship care)
Definition	<p>Kinship care: family-based care within the child’s extended family or with close friends of the family known to the child – formal in nature</p> <p>Foster care: situation where children are placed by a competent authority for the purpose of alternative care in the domestic environment of a family other than the children’s own family, that has been selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing such care</p>
Intended result (outcome)	Strengthened services for children without parental care
Method of computation	Total number
Data source	Administrative data system
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Type of provider, size, province, age, sex
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Child Welfare Department
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	2.4 Percentage of government budget allocated to child protection (national level and sub-national level budget)
Definition	<p>Child protection related budgets across ministries and institutions at both national and sub-national level as a percentage of the national budget for the previous financial year. This includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All child protection related activities under MoSVY (all of the Child Welfare Department and related activities of other departments) • Child labour related activities under the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training • Juvenile justice related activities under MoJ • Child related activities under Mol • Commune/sangkat social service budget implemented by Commune Committee for Women and Children • Other relevant budget <p>Amount of annual budget that administration of capital, provinces, municipalities, districts, khans, communes and sangkats allocated to implement social services (including child protection services) out of total budget of administration of capital, provinces, municipalities, districts, khans, communes and sangkats budget</p>
Intended result (output)	Strengthened financial capacity to respond to child protection needs
Method of computation	Total budget to child protection/Total budget; Multiplier 100 (national) Total commune/sangkat annual budget on social services/Total commune/sangkat budget; Multiplier 100 (sub-national)
Data source	Government budget iSAF Database of NCDD
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By ministry/institution, national/sub-national, type of child protection area;
Reporting agency	<p>National and sub-national Ministry of Economy and Finance (Department of Budgeting of General Department of Budget, General Department of Financial Administration for sub-national level, Department of Budget Expenditure of General Department of Treasury)</p> <p>Sub-national Mol/NCDD</p>
Reference	<p>Commune/Sangkat social service implementation manual (General Department of Administration of Ministry of Interior)</p> <p>Community pre-school management guidebook (General Department of Administration of Ministry of Interior)</p> <p>Child protection guidebook for commune/sangkat (General Department of Administration of Ministry of Interior)</p>
Notes	
Links to relevant data	Link to commune/sangkat budget for social services iSAF Database of NCDD http://mis.ncdd.gov.kh/isaf

Indicator name	2.5 Percentage of external funds for child protection (development partners and NGOs)
Definition	Percentage of child protection funding that is provided by development partners out of total budget of development partners Percentage of child protection funding that is provided by NGOs out of total NGO budget
Intended result (output)	Increased external financial support for child protection
Method of computation	Total resource on child protection from development partners/Total resource of development partners; Multiplier 100 Total budget on child protection from NGOs/Total resource of NGOs; Multiplier 100
Data source	CDC database/ Administrative records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By type of activity, development partner
Reporting agency	Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CRDB/CDC)
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	http://odacambodia.com/ngo/report/listing_by_sector.asp#none

DOMAIN 3: PREVENTIVE AND PROTECTIVE

Indicator name	3.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with commune/sangkat administration
Definition	<p>Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with commune/sangkat administration. This refers to the percentage of children under age 5 (0 to 59 months) with a birth certificate or whose birth was reported as registered with commune/sangkat administration by primary caregivers at the time of the survey.</p> <p>Birth registration is the continuous, permanent and universal recording, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country.</p>
Intended result	<p>Registering birth of children is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. To ensure all children have necessary documents to access services (health care, education and protection services), calculating infant mortality rates.</p>
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Children reported as registered with civil authorities at the time of survey Denominator: All children under 5 years Multiplier: 100</p>
Data source	Administrative records
Frequency	<p>Every five years - CDHS Annual - MoI</p>
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Capital, province, municipality, district, khan, commune, sangkat, sex, age, wealth quintile, urban or -rural
Reporting agency	<p>MoI (Department of Civil Registration of the General Department of Identification) MoP/NIS NCDD-Commune Database (CDB)</p>
Reference	<p>SDG indicator 16.9.1 UNICEF Child Protection Indicator Manual, indicator 3.7</p>
Notes	<p>Get background information on whether there is in place a free and universal birth registration service within the civil registration, in accordance with national legal requirements (UNICEF Child Protection Indicator Manual)</p>
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	3.2 Percentage of caregivers agreeing with the necessity for physical punishment for child rearing
Definition	<p>Proportion of caregivers who report they disagree that physical punishment is necessary to raise a child, at the time of the survey</p> <p>Number of adult or adolescent respondents who agree that to bring up (raise, educate) a child properly, a parent or caregiver needs to physically punish him/her, expressed as a percentage of all adults or adolescents asked about their agreement with the necessity of physical punishment. Age range of respondents will depend on what is relevant, ethical and feasible/available for the country.</p>
Intended result (outcome)	<p>Norms and values of key groups support non-violent, respectful, nurturing and gender-equitable relationships for all children and adolescents. Reducing the proportion of adults and adolescents who believe that physical punishment is necessary for child-rearing is an intended result of at least two INSPIRE strategies: Norms and values, and Parent and caregiver support (INSPIRE).</p>
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Number of female and male adolescents or adults who agree that physical punishment is necessary for raising/educating a child properly</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of female and male adolescents or adults asked about agreement with the necessity of physical punishment</p> <p>Multiplier: 100</p>
Data source	Specific surveys/PROTECT survey, programme reports
Frequency	Every three to five years (specific surveys/PROTECT survey)
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex and age range of respondents; residence (rural/urban); household wealth, education
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS, UNICEF
Reference	INSPIRE indicator 4.1 UNICEF Child Protection indicator 3.2
Notes	The inspire indicator asks about 'agreement'. The indicator here is about 'disagreeing'. Because it is a simple percentage, both can be calculated easily if required.
Links to relevant data	National estimates for almost all countries with a MICS survey are available from MICS (http://mics.unicef.org/surveys). Data from 75 countries are available from a 2017 UNICEF analysis in: A Familiar Face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents.

Indicator name	3.3 Percentage of girls and boys aged 1–17 years who experienced any non-violent method of discipline by a caretaker in the past month
Definition	<p>Proportion of caregivers who report they used a non-violent method of punishment in the past month</p> <p>Number of girls and boys aged 1–17 years who experienced a non-violent method of discipline in the past month by a caregiver in the home, expressed as a percentage of all girls and boys aged 1–17 years. Age range will depend on what is relevant, ethical and feasible/available for the country. MICS surveys ask mothers or primary caregivers whether one randomly selected girl or boy aged 1–14 years in the household experienced a behaviourally specific list of acts in the past month. This indicator can also be measured by asking adolescent respondents whether they experienced a non-violent act of discipline by a caregiver during the past month or year. Non-violent discipline includes acts of discipline free of physical or verbal aggression, such as explaining to a child why a behaviour is wrong, taking away privileges, not allowing the child to leave the house, or giving him/her something else to do (INSPIRE).</p> <p>Save the Children can report on: number and percentage of parents/caregivers and parent group members in targeted communes using violence-free positive parenting with their children. However, Save the Children defines ‘non-violent discipline’ differently, i.e. taking away privileges, time-out, etc., are not considered non-violent by Save the Children.</p>
Intended result (outcome)	Parents and caregivers strengthen positive parenting practices and create more nurturing, supportive parent-child relationships
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Number of girls and boys aged 1–17 years who experienced non-violent discipline, past month</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of girls and boys aged 1–17 years</p> <p>Multiplier: 100</p>
Data source	Specific surveys, programme reports
Frequency	Every three to five years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex of child; age range of children; household wealth; residence (rural/urban); disability if data are available; and any other socio-demographic characteristics relevant to the setting
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS, UNICEF
Reference	INSPIRE indicator 6.1: Parent and caregiver support
Notes	
Links to relevant data	<p>National estimates for 100+ countries with a published MICS survey report are available from UNICEF (http://mics.unicef.org/surveys)</p> <p>Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) data are available from CDC: (www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/index.html)</p>

Indicator name	3.4 Number of mothers, fathers and guardians/caregivers reached through parenting programmes (Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3)
Definition	<p>Mothers, fathers and caregivers trained in parenting training designed by Cambodian Government – Parenting Level 1, 2 or 3 programmes, or other parenting programmes that are similar to these. For reference to other programmes see description below.</p> <p>Parenting education programmes aiming to prevent physical, emotional and sexual violence and improve communication between parents and children. The programmes can be delivered in a wide variety of settings and are designed to develop positive discipline approaches, increase knowledge of child development and promote positive parent-child interactions and communication between parents and children. These programmes are often implemented at the community level and can either target the whole community or a targeted population (UNICEF Child Protection Indicator Manual 2018).</p> <p>‘Parenting’: There are five domains to parenting: a) caregiving (health, hygiene and nutrition related practices), b) stimulation (interaction, learning activities, modelling), c) support and responsiveness (trust, attachment, sense of security), d) structure (routine, discipline, supervision, protection from harm), and e) socialization. Taken together, these parenting domains promote nurturing care, which is necessary for children’s health, growth, development, learning, protection and wellbeing (UNICEF Child Protection Indicator Manual 2018).</p> <p>‘Parenting programmes’: Parenting programmes may help prevent physical, emotional and sexual violence. They target parents of children aged 0–18 years. Parenting programmes should involve all parents and caregivers that exert the function of parenting, so that messaging and the function of parenting are cohesive and coherent within the household. Typical activities include: social worker training, bottleneck monitoring and action planning at the district levels, sub-national implementation research to improve programmes, and strengthening of supervision mechanisms or other direct interventions through government organizations or civil society organizations (UNICEF Child Protection Indicator Manual 2018).</p>
Intended result (output/ outcome)	Nurturing home environment for all children
Method of computation	Count all the people trained
Data source	Administrative records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Province; sex, by mother, father or caregiver; by mother, father and caregiver with children under 5 years
Reporting agency	MoWA
Reference	UNICEF Child Protection indicator 3.3a VAC Action Plan, MoWA Parenting Toolkits
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	3.5 Number of children receiving national social assistance
Definition	Refers to poor children receiving national social assistance, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor children with disability in community receiving disability allowance (ID Poor 1 and 2) • Children receiving cash scholarship for poor students in primary and secondary schools from MoEYS • Children aged under 2 years receiving cash assistance under cash transfer programme for pregnant mothers and children under 2 years • Children receiving school feeding programme support using community agricultural products
Intended result (outcome)	To improve household economic security to prevent protection issues
Method of computation	Count number of girls and boys aged 0-17 years who received national social assistance in the past year
Data source	Administrative records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Sex, age, residence (urban/rural), sub-national geographic region
Reporting agency	MoSVY (Social Welfare Department), MoEYS (Office of Scholarships of Primary Education Department and Office of Scholarships of General Secondary Education Department)
Reference	<p>1. Sub-decree 137 អនក្រឹត្យ ប័ណ្ណ ចេញថ្ងៃទី ២៧ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១១, Assistance Policy for People with Disability in the Community Sub-decree 209 ស.អ.យ. ប្រ.ក ចេញថ្ងៃទី ១៦ ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩, on the guideline on the implementation of the Assistance Policy for People with Disability in the Community</p> <p>2. Sub-decree 245 អនក្រឹត្យ ចេញថ្ងៃទី ៣១ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩, on the implementation of the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under 2 years. Handbook on the Cash Transfer Programme for Pregnant Women and Children under 2 years.</p>
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	3.6 Number of alternative care providers complies with minimum standards of alternative care for children a) Percentage of residential care facilities inspected that comply with the minimum standards set by MoSVY b) Percentage of family-based carers (kinship, formal and foster carers) inspected that comply with the minimum standards set by MoSVY
Definition	Alternative care for children is any type of care that is not given by biological parents. There are two types of alternative care facilities: residential care and family and community-based care (please see definition of residential care and community-based care in the Alternative Care for Children Policy 2006)
Intended result	Safe environment for children growing up in alternative care facilities
Method of computation	Residential care: score 180-202 meets standard, 160-179 does not meet standard, score 0-159 critical situation Community-based care: score by type of community-based care (reference inspection questionnaires)
Data source	Inspection dashboard, administrative records
Frequency	Annual/once a year
Level of estimation/disaggregation	Province, type of service provider, minimum standards, other compliance criteria – has an active memorandum of understanding with at least one government agency, has authorization letter from MoSVY
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Child Welfare Department
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	Public link is being developed

Indicator name	3.7 Number of school directors and teachers trained on positive discipline and effective classroom management
Definition	<p>Positive parenting and effective classroom management programmes are developed for school directors and teachers by describing everyday issues occurring in schools and with the aim of managing the schools and classrooms to prevent violence against children in schools and promote positive, non-violent and child-friendly relationship between teachers and students.</p> <p>Positive parenting and effective classroom management programmes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the violence against children and physical and mental punishment and consequences • What kind of schools that are safe • Protect children in schools • Creating positive relationship between teachers and students • Anger management • Positive discipline • Effective classroom management • Creating policy in schools and classrooms <p>(Guidebook for school directors, teachers and facilitators and manual for supporting the implementation of child friendly school programme, component 3)</p>
Intended result	Safe environment for children learning in schools and strengthened student performance.
Method of computation	Number of people trained
Data source	Administrative records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Province, district, school, number of school director and teacher by sex
Reporting agency	MoEYS – Primary Education Department
Reference	Indicator 3.3a UNICEF's child protection MoEYS Annual operational plan
Notes	Some development partners also use these documents as reference in supporting schools
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	3.8 Number of schools received messages to implement the operational manual for child protection in schools
Definition	<p>Operational manual for child protection in schools aims to provide all children with a learning environment that promotes the development of physical, emotional, intellectual, mental without violence and all forms of exploitation in schools to become human capital for sustainable development of the country. To achieve the goal, the guidelines aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the effective implementation of school child protection policy and action plan and other relevant action plans. • Develop systems, mechanisms, roles and responsibilities in child protection and child welfare of staff, teachers, students, parents and stakeholders to ensure schools are safe for children from all forms of violence and exploitation, particularly children with disability, orphans and children from poor households, etc. • Guide schools to effectively implement cooperation and capacity building on prevention, response and referral of children affected by all forms of violence and exploitation to access appropriate support services from existing child protection mechanism in the community. • Build connection and effective collaboration between child protection mechanism in schools and child protection mechanism in community. <p>Operational manual for child protection in schools focus mainly on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to prevent violence and exploitation of children in schools • How to respond and refer cases of violence and exploitation, including mechanism for reporting, response and referral for services • How to respond to child protection during emergency and infectious disease situation • Mechanism to support and monitor the implementation <p>(Operational manual for child protection in schools)</p>
Intended result	Safe school environment for children and learning environment without all forms of violence and exploitation
Method of computation	Number of school and people received the messages
Data source	Administrative records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Númer of school, school director, teacher, school management committee by sex, province, district.
Reporting agency	MoEYS – Primary Education Department
Reference	Indicator 3.3a UNICEF’s child protection MoEYS Annual operational plan
Notes	The draft operational manual for child protection developed in 2020, pilot in 2021 and start implementation in 2022.
Links to relevant data	

DOMAIN 4: CHILD PROTECTION RESPONSE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Indicator name	4.1. Percentage of children aged 13–17 years who sought institutional or professional help for physical or sexual violence (help seeking for violence in childhood) (CDHS: Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics)
Definition	Types of institutions or professionals should be adapted to the country context, but may include: (1) police; (2) medical professional; (3) lawyer or legal aid service; (4) counselling or other social service; (5) religious leader; (6) helpline; and (7) other (INSPIRE)
Intended result (outcome)	Strengthened quality and coverage of reporting mechanisms, response services and prevention of violence against children in all sectors. Increasing help-seeking is one step in the effort to improve access to services for violence, and a proxy for confidence in quality and responsiveness of services, an intended result of the INSPIRE package.
Method of computation	Numerator: Number of female and male adolescents aged 13–17 years who sought help from an institution or professional for physical or sexual violence Denominator: Total number of female and male adolescents aged 13–17 years who report ever experiencing physical or sexual violence Multiplier: 100
Data source	Specific survey, CDHS
Frequency	Three to five years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Sex and age
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	INSPIRE indicator 8.4: Help-seeking for lifetime physical violence in childhood
Notes	CDHS available for: Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics
Links to relevant data	Data on help-seeking for sexual violence by girls and boys from 40+ countries are available from UNICEF (https://data.unicef.org). VACS data on help-seeking for physical and sexual violence are available from 8+ countries (www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/index.html).

Indicator name	4.2 Percentage of girls and boys below 18 years of age in contact with the justice system and administrative bodies during the past year who received: a) specialized support, and b) are subject to a diversion order or alternative measure as opposed to a custodial sentence
Definition	<p>Number of girls and boys under 18 years of age in contact with the justice system during the past calendar year who received specialized support, expressed as a percentage of all children under 18 years of age in contact with the justice system during that same year</p> <p>Children in contact with the justice system include girls and boys aged 0–17 years who are victims of crime, witnesses to a crime and/or in conflict with the law</p> <p>Specialized support services may include legal aid, psychological and social support, as outlined by the United Nations Model Strategies + diversion service</p> <p>Child-friendly investigation, trial and sentencing procedures by police, prosecutors, defence counsel and judges, including the use of specialized courts and special protection measures for child victims and witnesses</p>
Intended result (outcome)	<p>Strengthened quality and coverage of reporting mechanisms, response services and prevention of violence against children in all sectors.</p> <p>Increasing children’s access to support services in all circumstances.</p>
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Number of children who received specialized support in the past calendar year (use of diversion, legal aid and other child-friendly procedures and social support)</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of children in contact with the justice system in the past calendar year (victims of crime+ witness to a crime+ children who were alleged to have, accused of, or recognized as having committed a criminal offence during the year)</p> <p>Multiplier: 100</p> <p>May also be presented as the number of children who received specialized support (rather than as a percentage)</p>
Data source	Administrative records, court database records of girls and boys under 18
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex; age; type of contact with law (victims, witnesses, in conflict with the law); type of specialized service (legal aid, psychological support, etc.).
Reporting agency	MoJ (Department of Administration)
Reference	INSPIRE indicator 8.8 UNICEF Child Protection Indicator 3.6a/b
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	4.3 Number of offenders arrested on offences against children and sent to court
Definition	Offences include human trafficking, sexual exploitation, child rape and other serious crimes such as murder, attempted murder, attempted rape, manslaughter, serious assault and pornography
Intended result (outcome)	Strengthened accountability
Method of computation	Total number
Data source	Administrative data of General Commission of National Police, Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex, age, type of offender
Reporting agency	MoI – General Commission of National Police and Department of Anti-Human Trafficking, Juvenile Protection Department Database Management System
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	Limited

Indicator name	4.4 Number of individuals sentenced on offences against children
Definition	The following types of offences are documented by MoJ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human trafficking • Illegal recruitment for exploitation • Unlawful removal • Child pornography • Sexual abuse (rape) • Domestic violence • Injury • Murder • Indecent assault
Intended result (outcome)	Strengthened accountability
Method of computation	Total number
Data source	Administrative data/database of MoJ
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex, age, type of offence
Reporting agency	MoJ (Department of Administration)
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	Limited

Indicator name	4.5 Number of children living in residential care facilities
Definition	Number of children living in the following residential care facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential care institution • Pagoda and faith-based institution • Group home • Transit home • Boarding school
Intended result (outcome)	Strengthened services for children living in alternative care
Method of computation	Total number
Data source	Inspection database
Frequency	Annual/once a year
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Type of provider, sex, disability, HIV/AIDS, age, province, parenthood; Number of children with a case plan, newly entered in the previous year, children who were reintegrated back to family/community-based care, children who left residential care by themselves, children not enrolled in school or vocational training
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Child Welfare Department
Reference	Inspection report
Notes	
Links to relevant data	Under development

Indicator name	4.6 Number of children living with formal family-based alternative care providers in the country (foster carers and formal kinship carers)
Definition	Kinship care: Family-based care within the child’s extended family formally Foster care: Situation where children are placed by a competent authority, for the purposes of alternative care, in the domestic environment of a family other than the child’s own family, that has been selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing such care
Intended result (outcome)	Strengthened services for children without parental care
Method of computation	Total number
Data source	Administrative report
Frequency	Three-monthly, six-monthly, annually
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Type of provider, size of the provider, sex, disability; number of children with a case plan, duration of stay
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Child Welfare Department
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	4.7 Percentage of children living in all kinds of formal and informal kinship or foster care as found from a survey
Definition	<p>Kinship: Family-based care within the child's extended family or with close friends of the family known to the child informally (i.e. with or without authority's formal permission)</p> <p>Foster care: situations where children are placed by a competent authority for the purpose of alternative care in the domestic environment of a family other than the children's own family, that has been selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing such care. In the context of Cambodia, this may include children living in non-kinship type care without the approval of authorities.</p>
Intended result (outcome)	Strengthened services for children without parental care
Method of computation	Numerator: Total number of children in all kinship and formal care Denominator: Total children Multiplier: 100
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	Five years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Age, sex, province
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	
Notes	The definition of foster care in DHS is not aligned to international definitions of foster care
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	4.8 Number of children provided with family reunification or kinship or community-based care placements
Definition	<p>Number of children living in institutional care (residential care institutions, group homes, pagodas and other religious institutions providing residential care and transit homes) who were provided with family reunification or other types of alternative care placements, such as kinship care, foster care, independent living arrangements</p> <p>Family reunification: The physical reuniting of a child and his or her family or previous caregiver with the objective of this placement becoming permanent</p>
Intended result (outcome)	Children reunified with biological family or kin
Method of computation	Total number
Data source	Primero, OSCaR
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Sex, age, type of placement, province, disability
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Child Welfare Department, Save the Children/FCF I React
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	4.9 Number of children placed in domestic adoption
Definition	Count of all children placed in adoption Adoption is generally understood as the permanent and legal or customary transfer of parental rights and responsibilities to the adopters (IAG UASC, 2004)
Intended result (outcome)	Permanent family-based care for those for whom other forms of family-based care have been exhausted
Method of computation	Total count of number of children placed in adoption
Data source	Administrative records or data management office and records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex, age, type of children (have family and abandoned), healthy or special-needs child, by case closed (either when child turns 18 or in the event of death)
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Child Welfare Department
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	4.10 Number of children placed in inter-country adoption
Definition	Number of children who are permanently placed for adoption in another country, as recognized by the law of that other country, via inter-country adoption
Intended result (outcome)	Permanent family-based care abroad for those for whom all domestic procedures for family-based care, including adoption, have been exhausted
Method of computation	Total count of number of children placed in inter-country adoption
Data source	Administrative records or data management office and records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex, age, type of children (have family and abandoned), types of adoption (general, kinship, special needs), status of children (social, legal, health) by country, by case closed (either when child turns 18 or in the event of death)
Reporting agency	MoSVY (Inter-country Adoption Administration)
Reference	Inter-country Adoption Law, Alternative Care Policy
Notes	List of number of children for whom all domestic adoption has been exhausted
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	4.11 Number of children coming into contact with the child protection system provided with child protection and/or social services
Definition	<p>This refers to children with child protection concerns who received services from government agencies and NGOs</p> <p>Number of children receiving case management support (Primerio)</p> <p>Number of street children who received services (counselling, reintegration)</p> <p>Number of juveniles in conflict with the law receiving services (rehabilitation reintegration diversion)</p> <p>Number of children who are victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation who received services (assistance, rehabilitation, reintegration)</p> <p>Number of children who received justice services</p> <p>Number of children who are survivors of landmines and ERW who received assistance (CMAA)</p> <p>Number of child victims of violence who were provided with health services</p> <p>Number of children who received social services from 3PC</p> <p>Number of children who reported to the Child Helpline who were provided with referral services for immediate intervention, psychosocial services support, and counselling</p> <p>Number of children with disabilities receiving rehabilitation services</p> <p>Services may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation of cases and intervention or referrals • Case management: The process of helping individual children and families through direct social-work type support and information management. Case management is a way of organizing and carrying out work to address an individual child’s (and their family’s) needs in an appropriate, systematic and timely manner, through direct support and/or referrals, and in accordance with a project or programme’s objectives. It should focus on the needs of an individual child and their family, ensuring that concerns are addressed systematically in consideration of the best interests of the child and building upon the child’s and family’s natural resilience. It should be provided in accordance with the established case management process with each case, through a series of steps involving children’s meaningful participation and family empowerment throughout. Case management services are provided by one key worker (referred to as a caseworker or case manager) who is responsible for ensuring that decisions are taken in the best interests of the child, the case is managed in accordance with the established process, and who takes responsibility for coordinating the actions of all actors (Inter-Agency Guidelines for Case Management and Child Protection 2014).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health services: Basic health services, such as emergency medical care for violence-related injuries and clinical care for victims of sexual violence, including post-exposure prophylaxis against HIV in case of rape when indicated, must be in place before contemplating the provision of the more specialized counselling and social services described here. • Rehabilitation services for persons with disability • Social work (social welfare sector): The social service workforce in child protection is defined as a variety of workers — formal and informal, paid and unpaid, professional and para-professional, governmental and non-governmental — who make the social service system function, and contribute to the care, support and protection of children. At the micro level, members of the social service workforce, e.g. child and youth care workers or social workers, provide direct support to vulnerable children. This work encompasses identifying and supporting individuals who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation, and includes identification, case management, counselling, referral and coordination of a range of critical services in follow-up to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation. • Justice/law enforcement services (justice sector): Justice sector/law enforcement professionals adhere to protocols, policies and codes of conduct related to violence against children to provide care and support to child victims, use child-friendly procedures for dealing with justice for children in accordance with international norms, and use referral networks in collaboration with other sectors, including social welfare, health and education
Intended result (outcome)	Appropriate services for all children needing prevention or response services
Method of computation	Total number
Data source	Programme reports, child tracking tool, OSCaR, Primero (to be established)
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Sex, age, type of reason for opening the case, type of services provided, disability, province
Reporting agency	MoSVY/DoSVY/OSVY, MoI, MoJ, NGOs, Save the Children/FCF I React, Disability Foundation
Reference	Commune/Sangkat social service implementation manual (General Department of Administration of Ministry of Interior) Community pre-school management guidebook (General Department of Administration of Ministry of Interior) Child protection guidebook for commune/sangkat (General Department of Administration of Ministry of Interior)
Notes	At least one service may be difficult to count without a database. This means children may be double counted. To address this it is possible to use an 'adjustment factor' for double counting. An adjustment factor can be estimated based on a sample or prior experience.
Links to relevant data	

DOMAIN 5: SCALE OF THE PROBLEM AND RISK FACTORS

Indicator name	5.1 a) Percentage of children living with disabilities
Definition	Percentage of the household population aged 5–14 reporting having difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or could not perform any functions in at least one of the following areas: seeing, hearing, walking, concentrating, self-care or communication, during the time of the survey (CDHS) MoSVY specific survey in selected provinces counts people with disabilities, including children
Intended result	Include children at higher risk of harm in child protection services
Method of computation	Numerator: Number of children reported as having any of the difficulties as specified in the definition Denominator: 5- to 14-year-old population Multiplier: 100
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	Three to five years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Sex, province, rural-urban, wealth quintile, type of disability, severity/ level of disability
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	
Notes	Explore possibility of data for 5- to 17-year-olds and for under-5s
Links to relevant data	For CDHS data - STATcompiler is a tool that allows users to build custom tables, charts and maps from thousands of indicators across 90 countries. STATcompiler is meant to help users compare DHS data across countries and across time. https://www.statcompiler.com/en/

Indicator name	5.1 b) Number of children with disabilities identified by type and level of disability in residential care facilities
Definition	Refers to the identification of children aged 1–17 years with all types of disabilities living in state and NGO residential care institutions
Intended result	Reintegration services to the community Provide management and services (education, training, business)
Method of computation	Count all children with all types of disabilities living in state and NGO residential care institutions
Data source	Report from state and NGO residential care institutions
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Sex, age and disability type
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Department of Welfare for Persons with Disability
Reference	Disability identification tool
Notes	Explore possibility of data for 5- to 17-year-olds and for under-5s
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	5.2 Percentage of females and males aged 15–49 years who agree that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife (partner) for at least one specified reason
Definition	Number of female or male adolescent or adult respondents who agree that wife-beating is justified for at least one specified reason at the time of the survey, expressed as a percentage of respondents asked whether wife-beating was justified under specific circumstances. Age range of respondents will depend on what is relevant, ethical and feasible/ available for the country. DHS, MICS, VACS and WHO MCS surveys have harmonized their measures to ask respondents about the acceptability of wife-beating in five circumstances (listed below), though surveys sometimes include additional country-specific items. RESPONDENTS AGED 15+ YEARS ARE ASKED: In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him; b) If she neglects the children; c) If she argues with him; d) If she refuses to have sex with him; e) If she burns the food?
Intended result	Norms and values of key groups support non-violent, respectful, nurturing and gender-equitable relationships for all children and adolescents (INSPIRE)
Method of computation	Numerator: Number of female and male respondents who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the specified circumstances Denominator: Total number of female and male respondents asked whether wife-beating is justified Multiplier: 100
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	Five years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex of respondent; age range; residence (rural/urban); household wealth; circumstance in which the respondent believes wife-beating is justified
Reporting agency	MoP
Reference	INSPIRE (Norms and values) INSPIRE indicator 4.3: Acceptability of wife-beating (percentage of females and males aged 13–49 years who agree that a husband (man) is justified in hitting or beating his wife (partner) for at least one specified reason, by sex and age)
Notes	
Links to relevant data	For CDHS data – STATcompiler is a tool that allows users to build custom tables, charts and maps from thousands of indicators across 90 countries. STATcompiler is meant to help users compare DHS data across countries and across time. https://www.statcompiler.com/en/ UNICEF global databases monitor DHS and MICS data for this indicator for women and girls aged 15–49 years in 100+ countries, and for boys and men aged 15–49 years in 70+ countries (https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/attitudes-and-social-norms-on-violence). VACS data are available from eight+ countries from CDC (www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/index.html).

Indicator name	5.3 Children living in households below the national poverty line
Definition	<p>Percentage of girls and boys aged 0–17 years living in households below the national poverty line</p> <p>Number of girls and boys living in households with consumption below the national poverty line, expressed as a percentage of the total population of children. The official <i>national poverty line</i> is the amount of annual household consumption, divided by the number of adults and children in the household, below which the household is considered poor, based on thresholds determined by the government. Some countries have separate urban and rural poverty lines to account for differences in purchasing power. Household consumption generally includes expenditures on food and essential goods, as well as food consumed from households' own production. Wealthier countries tend to adopt higher standards than poorer countries. Some countries measure poverty based on income only; others include both income and consumption. Some use an <i>absolute line</i> based on minimum income or expenditure needed for basic calorie intake and essential goods; others use a benchmark <i>relative</i> to income and consumption in that country (INSPIRE).</p>
Intended result	To measure changes in the proportion of children living in poverty (defined nationally), given evidence that extreme poverty has been identified as a risk factor for certain types of violence against children (INSPIRE)
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Girls and boys 0–17 years living in households identified as below the poverty line</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of children 0–17 years old</p> <p>Multiplier: 100</p> <p>Poverty line: National poverty line as defined by MoP at the time of survey</p>
Data source	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey / Child Poverty Profile
Frequency	Two years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Sex, age, province, rural-urban
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS/General Department of Planning
Reference	SDG indicator 1.2.1: Children below the national poverty line INSPIRE 7.1: Income and economic strengthening
Notes	
Links to relevant data	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) family database tracks national child poverty rates in 35 OECD countries and seven+ other countries (www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm). The World Bank Global Micro Database includes raw datasets on child poverty for 89+ countries (INSPIRE)

Indicator name	5.4 Estimated number of children living in households ranked poor Levels 1 and 2
Definition	<p>The Ministry of Planning has been implementing the identification procedures for poor households since 2006. The identification of poor households is part of Government of Cambodia on-going efforts to reduce poverty and support socio-economic development. According to the sub-decree 291 issued on 27 December, 2011 on the identification of poor households, it aims to ensure the effectiveness and transparency of management of implementation process of poor household identification and use of poor households data. The data on poor households is widely used by relevant ministries, institutions, development partners and NGOs to provide effective services and assistance to poor households. "Identification of poor households" or "IDPOOR" uses a questionnaire that combines the practical aspects of the proxy means test with accuracy, community involvement and practice by people in each village.</p> <p>Poverty classification is divided into two levels: poor level 1 (the poorest) and poor level 2 (poor). The classification is based on the score from the questionnaire and takes into account the special circumstances of the households.</p>
Intended result	For planning household economic strengthening programmes and child protection risk monitoring
Method of computation	Total sum of children reported
Data source	ID Poor database
Frequency	Three years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	Sex, age, province, rural-urban, poor level 1 vs poor level 2, round/year
Reporting agency	MoP/General Department of Planning
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	IDPoor data is available on website www.idpoor.gov.kh

Indicator name	5.5 Number of children trafficked into different forms of exploitation (Relevant SDG indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation)
Definition	Child trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2000)
Intended result	For child protection response services
Method of computation	Girls and boys 0–17 years reported to be trafficked in the past year
Data source	Administrative records
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex, age and form of exploitation, inside and outside the country
Reporting agency	MoI – Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection
Reference	SDG indicator: 16.2.2
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	5.6 Percentage of children under 18 not living with their biological parents despite having at least one parent alive
Definition	This refers to children 0–17 who are not living with their biological parents despite having at least one parent alive
Intended result	For planning family-based care for all children without parental care
Method of computation	Numerator: Girls and boys 0–17 years reported to have at least one parent alive but not staying with them Denominator: Total girls and boys 0- to 17-years-old Multiplier: 100
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	Five years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex, age, province
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	For CDHS data – STATcompiler is a tool that allows users to build custom tables, charts and maps from thousands of indicators across 90 countries. STATcompiler is meant to help users compare DHS data across countries and across time. https://www.statcompiler.com/en/

Indicator name	5.7 Number of children living or working on the streets
Definition	Children living or working on the streets are defined under three categories: 1) 'Street living children' (children who have cut ties with their families and live alone on the streets) 2) 'Street working children' (children who spend all or most of their time working on the streets to provide an income for their families and/or for themselves, but who return to a caregiver's home at night) 3) 'Children of street living families' (children who live with their family on the streets)
Intended result	For planning family-based care for all children without parental care
Method of computation	Total number of children counted as per above definition
Data source	Administrative records, specific surveys
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex, age, province
Reporting agency	MoSVY – Social Welfare Department / Friends International (NGO-led alliance on street children)
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	5.8 Physical and/or emotional violence against children by caregiver in the past month (Relevant SDG indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month)
Definition	<p>Percentage of girls and boys aged 13–17 years who experienced physical and/or emotional violence by caregivers in the past month</p> <p>Physical violence is defined as any of the following: 1) Slapped or pushed, 2) Punched, kicked, whipped, beaten with an object, 3) Choked, smothered, tried to drown or burned intentionally, 4) Using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon (as defined in the NIS regular VAC survey conducted in 2017)</p> <p>Emotional violence is defined as any of the following: 1) Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, 2) Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you, 3) Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself (as defined in the NIS regular VAC survey conducted in 2017)</p>
Intended result (impact/goal)	To measure changes in the prevalence of physical and emotional violence by caregivers
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Number of children aged 13–17 years who reported experiencing physical/emotional violence by caregivers in the past month</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of children aged 13–17 years</p> <p>Multiplier: 100</p>
Data source	<p>CDHS, specific surveys</p> <p>Programme reports of Save the Children/FCF I React</p>
Frequency	<p>CDHS: Every five years</p> <p>NIS: Annual</p> <p>(note: INSPIRE recommendation is to do this every three to five years)</p>
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex and age of children; household wealth; residence (rural/urban); disability (if available); type of violent discipline (physical/psychological); severity (any/severe violent discipline); and by type of perpetrator
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS, UNICEF, Save the Children/FCF
Reference	INSPIRE indicator 1.1 and SDG 16.2.1
Notes	<p>INSPIRE and SDG frame it slightly differently:</p> <p>Percentage of girls and boys aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, by sex and age (SDG indicator 16.2.1)</p> <p>INSPIRE: Violent discipline by caregivers in the past month – Percentage of girls and boys aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, by sex and age (INSPIRE 1.1)</p> <p>Note: Currently, the NIS regular survey asks this question but only for 13- to 17-year-olds and only in five provinces. CDHS also has questions on physical violence, but for the past 12 months, not the past month. Also check regarding who is the respondent.</p> <p>(Currently not available in CDHS for SDG; only available for percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage of women aged 15–49 who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months)</p>

Indicator name	5.9 Physical punishment by teachers in the past year
Definition	<p>Percentage of female and male children and/or adolescents currently attending school who reported being physically punished by a teacher in the past 12 months</p> <p>Number of girls and boys who report having experienced physical punishment (corporal punishment) by a teacher in the past 12 months, expressed as a percentage of children and/or adolescents currently attending school. Physical punishment is defined as any physical act intended to cause pain or discomfort, however light. This indicator can also be measured for the past month or week. Age range and timeframe of violence will depend on what is relevant, ethical and feasible/available for the country. Surveys often use diverse operational definitions of violence by teachers that vary in terms of number and type of act measured, timeframes, perpetrators and question wording. Both the Global School-Based Student Health Survey (see below) and VACS (see page 31) use a single item to measure violence by teachers in the past 12 months. The ICAST (a child abuse screening tool) asks a detailed list of acts by teachers or other school staff during the past week and the past school year. For Cambodia, the definition below should be used: Physical violence is defined as any of the following: 1) Slapped or pushed, 2) Punched, kicked, whipped, beaten with an object, 3) Choked, smothered, tried to drown or burned intentionally, 4) Using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon (as defined in the NIS Regular VAC Survey conducted in 2017)</p>
Intended result (impact/goal)	<p>All children, including adolescents, grow up with greater freedom from all forms of violence</p> <p>To measure changes in the prevalence of physical punishment by teachers</p>
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Number of children or adolescents who report physical punishment by a teacher, past 12 months</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of children or adolescents asked about physical punishment by a teacher or administrator</p> <p>Multiplier: 100</p>
Data source	Specific survey, administrative records
Frequency	<p>Education Management Information System data (to be included in the future)</p> <p>(note: INSPIRE recommendation is to do this every three to five years)</p>
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex; grade level (or age); type of school; and other socio-demographic characteristics relevant to the setting, such as household wealth, residence (urban/rural), ethnicity, etc.
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS, MoEYS
Reference	INSPIRE Indicators 1.2
Notes	See notes above on physical violence
Links to relevant data	<p>Global School-Based Student Health Survey data are available online from WHO (www.who.int/chp/gshs/en). VACS data from eight+ countries are available from CDC (www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/index.html). Young Lives Study data from four countries are available from Innocenti (www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/CORPORAL%20PUNISHMENT%20IDP2finalrev.pdf).</p>

Indicator name	5.10 Percentage of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the past 12 months, by age and place of occurrence (SDG indicator 5.2.2) (CDHS available for girls and women aged 15–49 years)
Definition	Percentage of female and male adolescents aged 13–17 years who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months For purposes of disaggregation, suggested categories of types of sexual violence (which are not necessarily mutually exclusive) may include: (1) Forced (completed) sex, (2) Pressured or coerced (completed) sex, (3) Attempted (but not completed) forced, coerced or pressured sex, (4) Unwanted, non-consensual sexual touch, (5) Non-contact, in-person acts such as verbal sexual harassment, forced to undress, exposure, etc., (6) Online sexual abuse, and (7) Sexual exploitation (the definition is still being finalized as part of the SDG indicator)
Intended result (impact/goal)	All children, including adolescents, grow up with greater freedom from all forms of violence
Method of computation	Numerator: Number of females and males aged 13–17 years who report experiencing any act of sexual violence in the past 12 months Denominator: Total number of respondents aged 13–17 years asked about sexual violence Multiplier: 100
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	CDHS: Every five years
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex and age of children, household wealth, category, perpetrator
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	INSPIRE Indicators 1.4
Notes	CDHS available for girls and women aged 15–49 years in the past 12 months and ever See more on definition in INSPIRE (indicator 1.4)
Links to relevant data	For CDHS data – STATcompiler is a tool that allows users to build custom tables, charts and maps from thousands of indicators across 90 countries. STATcompiler is meant to help users compare DHS data across countries and across time. https://www.statcompiler.com/en/DHS and other similar survey data from 40+ countries for females and seven+ countries for males are available from UNICEF global databases (https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/sexual-violence). National estimates are available from the SDG database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database). VACS data from eight+ countries are available from CDC (www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/index.html).

Indicator name	5.11 Percentage of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (Relevant SDG indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18)
Definition	Percentage of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence before 18 years of age For purposes of disaggregation, suggested categories of types of sexual violence (which are not necessarily mutually exclusive) may include: (1) Forced (completed) sex, (2) Pressured or coerced (completed) sex, (3) Attempted (but not completed) forced, coerced or pressured sex, (4) Unwanted, non-consensual sexual touch, (5) Non-contact, in-person acts such as verbal sexual harassment, forced to undress, exposure, etc., (6) Online sexual abuse, and (7) Sexual exploitation (the definition is still being finalized as part of the SDG indicator)
Intended result (impact/goal)	All children, including adolescents, grow up with greater freedom from all forms of violence
Method of computation	Numerator: Number of females aged 18–29 years who report experiencing any act of sexual violence in childhood by age 18 Denominator: Total number of respondents aged 18–29 years asked about sexual violence Multiplier: 100
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	CDHS: Every five years
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex and age; wealth quintile; category
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (SDG indicator: 16.2.3) INSPIRE core indicator 1.3: Lifetime sexual violence in childhood
Notes	CDHS available for: Women aged 18–29 years
Links to relevant data	For CDHS data – STATcompiler is a tool that allows users to build custom tables, charts and maps from thousands of indicators across 90 countries. STATcompiler is meant to help users compare DHS data across countries and across time. https://www.statcompiler.com/en/DHS and other similar survey data from 40+ countries for females and seven+ countries for males are available from UNICEF global databases (https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/sexual-violence). National estimates are available from the SDG database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database). VACS data from eight+ countries are available from CDC (www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/index.html).

Indicator name	5.12 Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months (SDG indicator 5.2.1) (CDHS available for: Ever-married girls and women aged 15–49 years for physical, sexual and emotional violence – ever and in the last 12 months)
Definition	Percentage of ever-partnered adolescent girls aged 15–19 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months Number of ever-partnered female adolescents aged 15–19 years who report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months, expressed as a percentage of all ever-partnered female adolescents aged 15–19 years asked about partner violence. Age range will depend on what is relevant, ethical and feasible/available for the country. SDG operational definitions had not been finalized as of early 2018, but are likely to follow those used by DHS and WHO MCS surveys. Those surveys define an intimate partner as a husband or cohabiting partner, except in settings where ‘stable’, long-term, non-cohabiting sexual partners are common and culturally relevant. Ever-partnered adolescent girls are those who ever had such a partner. DHS and WHO MCS measure partner violence using questions that are both (partner) perpetrator and behaviourally specific, including acts of physical violence adapted from the Conflicts Tactics Scale, and acts of sexual violence such as forced and coerced sexual intercourse and other sex acts, but not attempted (non-completed) sex acts or unwanted sexual touch. This indicator is limited to physical and/or sexual violence (sub-indicator 4) due to a lack of internationally comparable measures and definitions of psychological violence by intimate partners (INSPIRE).
Intended result (impact/goal)	All children, including adolescents, grow up with greater freedom from all forms of violence
Method of computation	Numerator: Number of ever-partnered female adolescents aged 15–19 years who report experiencing physical or sexual intimate partner violence in the past 12 months Denominator: Total number of ever-partnered adolescents aged 15–19 years asked about intimate partner violence Multiplier: 100
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	CDHS: Every five years
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex and age; wealth quintile; category; perpetrator
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	SDG indicator 5.2.1 (for age 15 years and older); INSPIRE core indicator 1.5
Notes	CDHS available for: Ever-married girls and women aged 15–49 years for physical, sexual and emotional violence, ever and in the last 12 months
Links to relevant data	For CDHS data – STATcompiler is a tool that allows users to build custom tables, charts and maps from thousands of indicators across 90 countries. STATcompiler is meant to help users compare DHS data across countries and across time. https://www.statcompiler.com/en/ Nationally representative estimates are available for 54+ countries from UNICEF global databases (https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/violence/violent-unions/#)

Indicator name	<p>5.13 Child marriage rate</p> <p>a) Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in a union by age 18</p> <p>b) Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in a union by age 15</p>
Definition	<p>Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in a union by age 18 and by age 15</p> <p>Number of women aged 20–24 years who began living in a union with their first husband or cohabiting partner before 15 years of age and before 18 years of age, expressed as a percentage of all women aged 20–24 years. In accordance with SDG indicator definitions, marriage (also referred to as ‘in union’) is defined as including both formal marriages as well as informal (cohabiting) unions in which a couple lives together in an intimate partnership for some time and intends to have a lasting relationship, but has not had a formal civil or religious ceremony. More information about the SDG operational definition is available from the SDG Metadata repository. (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata).</p>
Intended result (impact/goal)	Children and adolescents increase school attendance and achievement; postpone child marriage and early childbearing; build more gender-equitable, non-violent relationships; and reduce risk behaviours such as substance abuse. There is evidence that they are linked to early pregnancy, social isolation, interrupted schooling, limited employment opportunities and increased risk of intimate partner violence (INSPIRE).
Method of computation	<p>Marriage before 15 years of age</p> <p>Numerator: Number of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in union before 15 years of age</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of women aged 20–24 years</p> <p>Multiplier: 100</p> <p>Marriage before 18 years of age</p> <p>Numerator: Number of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in union before 18 years of age</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of women aged 20–24 years</p> <p>Multiplier: 100</p>
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	CDHS: Every five years
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex and age
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	INSPIRE core indicator 9.5
Notes	
Links to relevant data	<p>UNICEF global databases track data for this indicator for 120+ low- and middle-income countries (https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage)</p> <p>For CDHS data – STATcompiler is a tool that allows users to build custom tables, charts and maps from thousands of indicators across 90 countries. STATcompiler is meant to help users compare DHS data across countries and across time. https://www.statcompiler.com/en/</p>

Indicator name	5.14 Percentage of children aged 5–17 years working as child labourers, including in hazardous forms of labour (SDG indicator 8.7.1)
Definition	<p>Child labour is defined broadly as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their development. Not all work done by children is classified as child labour.</p> <p>The Cambodia Labour Law (1997) Article 177 paragraph 4 allows children 12- to 15-years-old to work in light and non-hazardous employment that does not affect their health. The minimum legal age for general employment in the country is 15 years, and 18 years for hazardous work. Convention 138 states the minimum age for employment, and paragraph 3 states the types and conditions of work. However, a priority is to eliminate without delay the worst forms of child labour as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 18: “Labour that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out (also known as ‘hazardous work’).”</p>
Intended result (impact/ goal)	<p>Children and adolescents received basic rights Children develop potential for the future and are provided with suitable employment opportunities</p>
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Number of children aged 5–17 years reported as child labourers Denominator: Total number of children 5–17 years Multiplier: 100</p>
Data source	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, Administrative records
Frequency	Every two years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex and age; form of labour; province
Reporting agency	MoP/NIS
Reference	SDG indicator 8.7.1
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	5.15 Number of children in detention per 100,000 child population, including those in pre-sentence detention
Definition	<p>Number of girls and boys under 18 years of age in detention per 100,000 child population</p> <p>This indicator provides information on the number of children in detention in relation to the overall child population. This includes children detained pre-trial, pre-sentence and post-sentencing in any type of facility (including police custody) (UNODC). The primary information source is likely to be places of detention. A place of detention should keep records of all children deprived of liberty in that institution. This should apply to all institutions, including police stations with holding cells, remand homes, prisons and secure rehabilitation facilities (UNODC).</p> <p>The competent authority is the part of the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice system that is responsible for making procedural or disposition decisions regarding a child's case (UNODC).</p>
Intended result (impact/goal)	<p>To measure changes in the number of children in detention. International standards clearly state that detention of children shall only be used as a measure of last resort, and evidence suggests that children in detention are at elevated vulnerability to abuse. Reducing the numbers of children in detention is, therefore, an intended result of INSPIRE strategies.</p>
Method of computation	<p>Numerator: Number of girls and boys under 18 years of age in detention on a specified date</p> <p>Denominator: Total population of girls and boys under 18 years of age, on a specified date</p> <p>Multiplier: 100,000</p>
Data source	<p>Administrative records/database of General Department of Prisons (UNODC recommends this data be collected from information sources, such as places of detention, at the level of the individual child). Other sources are competent authorities and the public prosecutor.</p>
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex; age group; pre-and post-sentence; category of offence; type of detention institution
Reporting agency	MoI – General Department of Prisons
Reference	<p>INSPIRE indicator 8.9</p> <p>United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/United-Nations-Surveys-on-Crime-Trends-and-the-Operations-of-Criminal-Justice-Systems.html)</p> <p>UNODC collects national data on the numbers of children held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions, by sex</p>
Notes	
Links to relevant data	<p>UNODC monitors the numbers of children in detention, by sex, from 130+ countries (https://data.unodc.org). UNICEF is also compiling these data into a global database.</p>

Indicator name	5.16 Children growing up in prison because they are with their parents/caregivers
Definition	Children who follow their parents, mostly mothers, into prison because their parents are sentenced and there is no one to look after them
Intended result (impact/goal)	To track children growing up in an environment that is not conducive to their growth, and to provide services
Method of computation	Count of all children who are in prison due to the status of their parents/caregivers
Data source	Administrative records/database of General Department of Prisons
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex; age group;
Reporting agency	Mol – General Department of Prisons; province
Reference	
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	5.17 Number of children injured, amputated or killed from mines and explosive remnants of war
Definition	Number of children injured or killed from mines and ERW
Intended result	To track the impact of ERWs and to develop programmes to prevent casualties
Method of computation	Total number of children injured or killed
Data source	Cambodian Mine and ERW Victim Information System database
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/disaggregation	By sex; age; province; disability; cause of accident
Reporting agency	CMAA
Reference	UNICEF Child Protection Indicators 2018
Notes	
Links to relevant data	

Indicator name	5.18 Number of child victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 child population (Relevant SDG indicator: 16.1.1 – Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age)
Definition	Number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given calendar year, per 100,000 population in the same year. The criminal justice definition of an intentional homicide is an “unlawful death inflicted upon a person [by a perpetrator] with the intent to cause death or serious injury.” Cases in which the perpetrator was merely reckless or negligent are excluded, as are cases of self-defense. Homicides also include cases identified within public health or civil registration systems as ‘death by assault’ as defined by the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). For more information, see SDG metadata (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata) (INSPIRE indicator 5.2).
Intended result	Safe space for children
Method of computation	Number of child victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given year, divided by the total child population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000
Data source	Police database
Frequency	Annual
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By sex of the victim; by age group; by type of perpetrator-victim relationship
Reporting agency	MoI – Department of Criminal Affairs
Reference	SDG indicator 16.1.1; INSPIRE indicator 5.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Notes	Available for: Children and adolescents aged 0–19 years, WHO 2016/ Child Protection Profile Currently, Child Protection Unit has some data on this
Links to relevant data	Data on causes of death by sex and age are available from the WHO Mortality Database (www.who.int/healthinfo/mortality_data/en). National homicide estimates (all ages) for 170+ countries are available from UNODC (https://data.unodc.org/?lf=1&lng=en) and from the SDG global database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database).

Indicator name	5.19 Early childbearing rate a) Percentage of women and girls aged 15–19 years who gave birth b) Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who gave birth before 18 years of age
Definition	Number of adolescent girls aged 15–19 years who have had a live birth expressed as a percentage of all adolescent girls aged 15–19 years Number of women aged 20–24 years who had a live birth before 18 years of age, expressed as a percentage of all women aged 20–24 years
Intended result (intermediate outcome)	Children and adolescents increase school attendance and achievement; postpone child marriage and early childbearing; build more gender-equitable, non-violent relationships; and reduce risk behaviours such as substance abuse (INSPIRE).
Method of computation	Numerator: Number of adolescent girls aged 15–19 years who have had a live birth Denominator: Total number of adolescent girls aged 15–19 years Multiplier: 100 Birth before 18 years of age Numerator: Number of women aged 20–24 years who have had a live birth Denominator: Total number of women aged 20–24 years Multiplier: 100
Data source	CDHS
Frequency	Five years
Level of estimation/ disaggregation	By residence (rural/urban); household wealth; education; ethnicity (if relevant); and other socio-demographic characteristics relevant to the setting
Reporting agency	MoP
Reference	INSPIRE indicator 9.4
Notes	
Links to relevant data	For CDHS data - STATcompiler is a tool that allows users to build custom tables, charts and maps from thousands of indicators across 90 countries. STATcompiler is meant to help users compare DHS data across countries and across time. https://www.statcompiler.com/en/ UNICEF global databases monitor the percentage of young women who gave birth before 18 years of age in 100+ countries (https://data.unicef.org/topic/maternal-health/adolescent-health). Data on the percentage of adolescent girls who gave birth before 15 years of age are available from DHS and MICS surveys in 90+ countries (INSPIRE).



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