Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI Benchmarks for National Committees

This matrix offers 12 suggested benchmarks for National Committees to support the investment in establishing a CFCI. They are largely process benchmarks. As indicated above, there is no single route for National Committees in introducing and sustaining CFCIs. At one end of the spectrum, the goal might be to support a small network of cities and communities with which they maintain a high level of involvement. At the other, it might be to promote the establishment of multiple CFCIs throughout the country with a more hands-off approach to monitoring and engagement. Clearly, therefore measures of effectiveness and success will vary significantly, and National Committee may want to add or amend the benchmarks to reflect your own priorities.

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
1. A commitment to the development of a CFCI has been made	*The National Committee has made a formal public commitment to invest in a CFCI and has agreed how it will assess and award or certificate the status of a CFCI*	• The National Committee has made a formal public commitment to develop a CFCI • A process for awarding or certifying the CFCI has been agreed.	• A formal commitment to has been undertaken to promote a CFCI.	• A formal commitment to has been undertaken to promote a CFCI but no progress on its actual implementation has yet been made.	• No formal commitment has been undertaken and therefore no progress on actual implementation has yet been made.	Documentation of framework
2. A child rights based assessment framework has been established and is operational	*The National Committee has developed a framework for assessment, monitoring and awarding CFCI status*	• A comprehensive child rights framework has been developed, with clear criteria for awarding certification.	• Resources have been allocated to developing a child rights assessment framework and work has begun.	• The National Committee has agreed to develop a child rights assessment framework but work has not yet started.	• No child rights framework has been developed.	Documentation of relevant materials
3. A public call for applications to become a CFCI has been made	*The design of the initiative, the media campaign, and associated materials have been produced and placed in the public domain to underpin a call for applications to become a child friendly city or community*	• The National Committee has put out a call for applications to become a CFCI • The call has been backed by the development of information packs, including requirements that a city needs to fulfil before applying and publicity materials.	• The National Committee is in the process of preparing the information and publicity materials in preparation for a call for applications.	• The National Committee is planning to make a public call but it has not yet been made. No publicity or information materials have been developed.	• No public call for applications has yet been planned.	Documentation of relevant materials

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI Benchmarks for National Committees

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
4. Training on CRC and CFCI has been provided to municipalities committed to the introduction of CFCI	*The National Committee (or a partner on behalf of the National Committee) has developed a training programme for interested applicants to the CFCI and delivered the training to those municipalities engaged in the process of becoming a CFCI or already engaged in the initiative*	• A training programme on the CRC and the CFCI has been developed • The training has been rolled out to all applicant municipalities and positively received.	• A training programme on the CRC and the CFCI has been developed but no workshops or courses have yet been provided.	• A commitment to developing a training programme has been made and resources allocated but work has not yet started.	• No training has been developed or planned.	Documentation of the course materials Evidence of numbers of courses run and number of participants taking part Evaluations forms from course participants
5. Target number of cities/communities committed to becoming a CFC has been achieved	*The National Committee sets itself a target number of cities or municipalities that it seeks to engage and from which it establishes a formal commitment to take action to become a CFCI*	• The National Committee has reached its target number of municipalities committed to becoming a CFC.	• The National Committee has reached 50% of its target number of municipalities becoming a CFC.	• The National Committee has reached 25% of its target number of municipalities becoming a CFC.	• No municipality has yet committed to become a CFC.	Documentation of commitments from the agreed number of cities/communities, their scope and time frames
6. Target number of cities/communities have developed an action plan for becoming a CFC	*The action plans have been produced in an agreed number of municipalities and agreed with the National Committee (where this is required). The municipalities are ready to begin the process of implementation*	• The National Committee has reached its target number of municipalities with agreed action plans and ready to proceed with implementation.	• The National Committee has reached 50% of its target number of municipalities with agreed action plans and ready to proceed with implementation.	• The National Committee has reached 25% of its target number of municipalities with agreed action plans and ready to proceed with implementation.	• No municipalities have yet produced an action plan.	Documentation of action plans and evidence of commitment and resources to implement – council records, decisions, commitments from local partners, etc
7. Target number of cities/communities achieved the status of CFC	*Using whatever certification process has been agreed, the targeted number of cities/communities have achieved the standard necessary for endorsement*	• The target number of cities/communities have achieved the status of CFC.	• 50% of the target number of cities/communities have achieved the status of CFC.	• 25% of the target number of cities/communities have achieved the status of CFC.	• No cities/communities have yet achieved CFCI status.	Documentation of certification process, outcomes and numbers of certificates awarded

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI Benchmarks for National Committees

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
8. Partnerships have been established with all key sectors and stakeholders	*The National Committee has identified which partners need to be engaged eg national government and key government departments, business sector, NGOs, print and broadcast media, professional bodies, trades unions and enlisted their support*	• The National Committee has identified and gained the active support of key government departments • Multiple other partners have expressed commitment to active engagement in the CFCI.	• The National Committee has identified the key partners it is seeking to engage and prepared information brochures to share with them • Additional investment is still needed to engage the commitment of a number of potential partners.	• The National Committee is in the process of identifying which organisations and departments it needs to engage in the CFCI.	• No partners have yet been identified.	Documentation of commitments of a given number of partners plus evidence of the role they will play in the CFCI process
9. A lead partner has been agreed and is supported to take the CFCI forward	*Some National Committees appoint an external partner to lead on the process, working in collaboration with them. Where this process takes place, the partner has agreed the terms and conditions on which to move the CFCI forward and a funding arrangement is in place.*	• The National Committee has agreed who will lead the CFCI • The lead partner is fully engaged, agreements on the process to be undertaken have been made, budgets and time frames have been determined.	• The National Committee is engaged in dialogue with a potential lead partner but no decisions have yet been made.	• The National Committee is considering the options for how to lead the CFCI but no decisions have been made.	• No decision has been made on who will lead the CFCI.	Written evidence of nature and role of partners, protocols established and scope of their commitment
10. An annual report on overall CFCI implementation and its impact is produced	*The National Committee produces an annual report on the CFCI implementation and impact, which is widely disseminated and promoted to all sectors of society including children and young people*	• The National Committee has produced an annual report which is widely disseminated • A child friendly version is produced • The media provide coverage of the report and its findings.	• The National Committee is working on the production of a report but it is incomplete.	• The National Committee has plans to produce an annual report but no work has yet been undertaken.	• No annual report produced.	The availability of the annual report Analysis of press coverage of the report

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI Benchmarks for National Committees

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
11. Evidence of the positive outcomes of CFCI on the rights of children is available to influence government at a national level	*The CFCI is producing demonstrably positive impact on the lives of children in a range of areas (eg more inclusion, improved school environments, reduced levels of cyberbullying, reduction in obesity, more healthy eating). The evidence on this impact is being used to advocate with governments to strengthen legislation and policy to promote and protect children's rights at a national level*	• The National Committee has identified a number of areas where the CFCI is producing positive evidence of benefits for the realisation of children' rights • It has produced reports on the findings and is using that evidence to advocate with the government for changes to legislation and policy.	• The National Committee has begun an process of analysing evidence from CFCs on positive impact but has not yet published the findings or shared it with the government.	• The National Committee has initiated a process for collecting evidence (e.g. evaluation, requests from CFCs) on the positive impact of the CFC on the realisation of children's rights.	• No evidence is available on improved outcomes for children.	Compilations of evidence complied from CFCI reports, examples of government references to CFCI evidence in press releases, reports, policy proposals, legislation etc
12. CFCI has connected and strengthened platform initiatives including baby friendly and child rights education and other key initiatives	*The National Committee is using the CFCI to connect and strengthen its platform initiatives by demonstrating the integrated nature of the work and building an underpinning child rights-based framework to promote coherence and effectiveness*	• The CFCI has been developed by building on work already established in other platform initiatives • The CFCI reinforces and strengthens other initiatives through a commitment to child rights • An integrated approach has been developed by the National Committee whereby all platform initiatives come together under one umbrella.	• The National Committee is currently exploring how to make stronger connections between the platform initiatives.	• The National Committee has developed the initiatives separately but plans to build greater synergy between them.	• No links have been made between the CFCI and other platform initiatives.	Reports on the different platform initiatives Evidence of how they are inter-linked

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI benchmarks for municipalities

The following benchmarks provide a general framework through which to address potential goals for any individual CFCI, and standards against which to measure progress in attaining them. They are necessarily very broad and follow the structure of the nine core components outlined in the Toolkit. The matrix focuses on the key processes, structures, systems and resources that need to be in place to establish an effective and sustainable CFCI. As such they provide a starting point for any CFCI in a process of monitoring and evaluating progress in implementation. Each CFCI can adapt these as appropriate to their own circumstances.

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
Foundations						
1. A child rights based legal and policy framework has been introduced within the municipality	*The municipality has made a commitment to the introduction of a child rights framework to inform its regulations, policies and services;* *A Child Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) framework has been developed to ensure appropriate review of all relevant actions within the municipality.*	• A child rights based legal and policy framework has been adopted and introduced into the overall policies of the municipality and is supported by a CRIA • A process of scrutiny of all municipal policies from a child rights perspective has been initiated.	• The municipality has adopted a child rights based legal and policy framework but no measures have yet been developed to promote its implementation.	Municipality has discussed the introduction of a child rights policy framework but it is not yet been adopted.	No action has been taken.	Documentation of framework
2. A child rights strategy has been introduced	*The municipality has developed a comprehensive and integrated child rights strategy through which to build a CFC. It has been widely consulted on with key stakeholders, including children, and is fully supported by a budget*	• A child rights strategy has been developed • All key stakeholders have been engaged in the process, including children • An action plan for implementation of the strategy has been produced and is fully supported by a budget • All departments have developed an action plan for implementation within their mandate.	• A child rights strategy has been developed through consultation with key stakeholders • An action plan and budget are not yet in place.	A child rights strategy has been developed but with minimum consultation and does not yet have a budget to support implementation.	No child rights strategy in place.	Documentation of the strategy

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI benchmarks for municipalities

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
Foundations						
3. The CRC is known and understood widely across the local community as well as among municipal staff and politicians	*The municipality has developed a comprehensive and integrated child rights strategy through which to build a CFC. It has been widely consulted on with key stakeholders, including children, and is fully supported by a budget*	• Baseline assessment of awareness undertaken • Information packs for schools on the CRC have been produced • Every child in primary and secondary school has received an information pack • Public information has been distributed through leaflets, social media, local press articles or other • Training for municipal staff on the CRC has been developed and provided.	• No baseline assessment undertaken • A publicity campaign has been developed to target the public and raise awareness of children's rights • Leaflets for children have been produced.	Information has been provided to municipal staff on the CRC.	No investment has been made in promoting awareness of the CRC.	Evidence of measures introduced Surveys of awareness and attitudes taken before and after campaigns, or training
Bricks and mortar						
4. A communications strategy has been developed to promote knowledge across the community of the CFCI	*A communications strategy for CFCI has been developed and widely disseminated. It provides information for all stakeholders on the goal and rationale for the CFCI, how it will be implemented, and the key policies it will address*	• A media campaign has been run through local radio& TV, newspapers and social media • An interactive website is established through which children can monitor progress in the CFCI, share views, find out about current developments, access services and communicate with other young people.	• A media campaign has been run through local radio& TV, newspapers and social media.	• Plans are in place to develop a media campaign to promote awareness of the CFCI.	• No communications strategy has been developed.	Documentary evidence of the strategy Surveys of awareness of the CFCI and its proposed measures

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI benchmarks for municipalities

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
Bricks and mortar						
5. The CFCI has strong leadership within the municipality	*The CFCI is endorsed at the highest political level and an active commitment has been made to ensure that it is provided with the time, resources and profile necessary to ensure its success*	• The CFCI has been actively endorsed by the municipal leadership • A CFCI focal point has been agreed • A steering group to co-ordinate and manage the CFCI has been established • The steering group gathers all sectors within the municipality, who contribute on an equal basis • An agreed programme of action has been consulted on and agreed • Regular well attended meetings have taken place.	• The CFCI has been actively endorsed by the municipal leadership, a CFCI focal point agreed and a steering group is in place to co-ordinate the CFCI • The work of the focal point and steering group is not yet functioning.	• The CFCI has been actively endorsed by the municipal leadership and a CFCI focal point agreed • No progress has been made on the establishment of a steering group.	• The leadership within the municipality has not yet endorsed or taken ownership of the CFCI.	Documentary evidence of the commitments of key personnel – minutes, public statements, press releases etc Documentary evidence of active participation by the focal point and Steering Group – minutes, action plans, evidence of action taken
6. Commitment has been given by a broad range of partners from multiple sectors	*The CFCI involves all key stakeholders within the local community including political leaders, NGOs, community groups, business leaders, parents groups, organisations of children and young people, trades unions, media*	• A wide range of partners have been approached from different agencies and are committed to the CFCI • A forum for regular engagement both on and offline has been established • The partners have all made specific commitments to contribute to the CFCI • Children and young people are actively involved in the stakeholder forums.	• A wide range of partners have been approached from different agencies and are committed to the CFCI • A forum for regular engagement has not yet been established.	• The process of reaching out to a wide range of partners is currently being undertaken but is not yet complete.	• Multiple partners have not yet been engaged.	Documentary evidence of partners engagement, personal statements, minutes, press releases

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI benchmarks for municipalities

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
Bricks and mortar						
7. The CFCI is explicitly informed by the views of children and young people	*Children and young people are involved in the design and development of the CFCI as well as playing an on-going role in its implementation and providing regular feedback on progress and developments*	• Children were consulted in the development of the CFC Action Plan or preparatory phase • A youth council has been established to inform and advise • The youth council meets monthly • Children have developed their own constitution and programme • The youth council is representative of a wide range of children from across the community • A commitment to ensuring that every school has an active school council has been made • Children are represented on the Steering Group which is committed to regular feedback on the views and experiences of children from all sections of the community • Surveys of children's views are regularly undertaken.	• A youth council has been established to inform and advise • The youth council meets monthly or on a regular basis • Children have developed their own constitution and programme • Other child participation projects are taking place • Some schools have established school councils • The Steering Group meets with children periodically to get input from their views and experiences • No feedback is provided to children as to how their inputs have been used.	• The CFCI is planning to support the process of establishing or building links with youth council • The CFCI is planning other ways of engaging with children, such as through ad hoc projects • Some schools have school councils.	• No child participation mechanisms are in place.	Documentary evidence of the inclusion of participation throughout the CFC strategy and action plan Evidence of the youth council's work, consideration of its recommendations etc in the work of the Steering Group, or Council meetings Evidence of the number of school councils established and their impact on schools Surveys of children to assess whether they feel their views are being taken seriously

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI benchmarks for municipalities

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
Rooms						
8. Active measures have been introduced and implemented to support the right of individual children to be heard in decisions affecting their lives at all levels	*Participation in formal arenas is important but not sufficient. The CFCI contains specific measures to promote the right of individual children to be heard, for example, in early years settings, schools, health care, the care system, child protection, the justice system, youth services*	• The CFCI recognizes the need for active measures to strengthen children's right to be heard in individual decisions affecting their lives • A training programme is developed to build awareness and capacity among key professionals to engage children more actively • Child friendly leaflets have been produced and disseminated explaining children's rights to be heard in decisions affecting their own health care, in the public care system and in schools.	• The CFCI recognizes the need for active measures to strengthen children's right to be heard in individual decisions affecting their lives • A proposal to develop training for professionals has been agreed.	• The CFCI does not give explicit recognition to the need to take action to promote the rights of individual children to be listened to when decisions affecting them are being made • However ad hoc measures are being introduced by some local organizations and professional groups.	• The CFCI does not address the rights of individual children to be listened to when decisions affecting them are being made.	Documentary evidence of the inclusion of a commitment to individual children's participation in the CR strategy and action plan Numbers of training courses run for professionals
9. The CFCI is underpinned by a commitment to inclusion and non-discrimination and introduces measures to overcome barriers at all levels that serve to exclude certain groups of children	*The CFCI explicitly addresses the need to create a child friendly environment for all children including ethnic minorities, children with disabilities, poor children, children in institutional care, refugee and asylum seekers, and other marginalized groups depending on the local context.*	• Inclusion and non-discrimination constitute a core principle of the CFCI • An assessment for the identification of marginalized groups has been conducted • A baseline assessment of barriers to inclusion has been undertaken, including through consultations and engagement of children and young people • Analysis of policies to review potential for indirect discrimination has been undertaken • Measures have been introduced to address discrimination in at least 3 key areas of municipal responsibility.	• Inclusion and non-discrimination constitute a core principle of the CFCI • No comprehensive assessment of barriers or analysis of indirect discrimination has been undertaken but a range of ad hoc measures has been introduced to tackle discrimination.	• Inclusion and non-discrimination constitute a core principle of the CFCI • No action has yet been undertaken.	• The CFCI does not make an explicit commitment to inclusion.	Documentary evidence from the CR strategy and action of the importance afforded to inclusion and non-discrimination Evidence of findings from baseline assessment and analysis Evidence of measures introduced to address inclusion and non-discrimination Focus groups or surveys with different marginalized groups to identify if any improvements have been made

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI benchmarks for municipalities

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
Roof						
10. A comprehensive system for monitoring and evaluation has been introduced, with explicit targets, indicators and a process for gathering, analysing and disseminating the findings	*The CFC comprises an explicit commitment to monitoring and evaluating its progress through a transparent and collaborative approach and comprises a commitment to the following steps:* • *A baseline assessment* • *Agreed objectives and indicators* • *Data gathering* • *Evaluation of findings* • *Reporting, dissemination and action*	• A system for monitoring and evaluation is built into the CFC from the outset • A baseline assessment has been undertaken involving all key sectors of the local community, including children • Data is gathered on a regular basis against agreed indicators • The findings are developed in collaboration with children and widely disseminated and shared • The CFC is reviewed and revised in light of the findings.	• A system for monitoring and evaluation is built into the CFC from the outset • No baseline assessment has been undertaken • A process of data gathering is in place based on agreed indicators • There is involvement of children on the process.	• The CFC includes a recognition of the importance of monitoring and evaluation. A commitment to developing a framework has been made but is not yet in place.	• No system for monitoring and evaluation is in place.	
11. Mechanisms have been introduced to provide children and young people with the means through which to hold the municipality to account on the commitments it has made in the CFCI	*The municipality is committed to ensuring its accountability to children and other stakeholders and puts in place a series of measures to support that commitment including a local children's rights commissioner, supported by regular contact with children, as well as mechanisms through which children themselves can scrutinise and assess progress in implementation of the CFC.*	• Local children's rights commissioner post has been established and post holder in place • Budget allocated to support Commissioner • A children's advisory committee has been established and meets monthly with the Commissioner • In addition, a children's audit committee has been set up with a remit to investigate how far public services are meeting the commitments made in the Child rights strategy and action plan • Annual public meetings are held between children and local politicians where feedback on policies and decisions can be shared and discussed.	• Consideration is being given to appointing a local children's rights commissioner • Discussions have been held with children to explore what systems they would like to see introduced to hold the municipality to account.	• The municipality is undertaking discussions to explore how to introduce greater accountability to children.	• No accountability mechanisms have been put in place.	

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - CFCI benchmarks for municipalities

Benchmarks	Definition	Full attainment = 3	Substantial progress = 2	Some progress = 1	No progress = 0	Suggested data sources
Roof						
12. Safe and accessible mechanisms are in place for children to make complaints and seek redress when their rights are violated	*All municipal departments that provide services that directly or indirectly impact on children's lives have introduced complaints mechanisms that allow children to challenge decisions or actions that violate their rights*	• Complaints mechanisms have been introduced into at least four areas of local services to children (eg health, education, child protection, play) • Children have been consulted on how these mechanisms can be made accessible and safe in order that children feel confident in using them • A system for monitoring complaints and making relevant policy change accordingly is in place • The complaints mechanism is widely known and used by children.	• Complaints mechanisms have been introduced to at least two areas of local services for children • The complaints mechanism has been progressively used by a higher number of children.	• Consultations are taking place on how to develop complaints mechanisms for children.	• No complaints mechanisms are in place.	Documentary evidence of complaints procedures Surveys or focus groups with children who have experienced problems with services to assess whether the complaints mechanisms were accessible, safe and effective

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework -
Output, outcome and impact indicators for CFC programmatic interventions

The following matrix provides some illustrative examples of indicators that could be used to help measure the impact of a CFCI programme on the lives of children and the realization of their rights. Clearly, the indicators that are selected by any individual CFC will be determined by it particular action plan and the goals elaborated within it. For example, the priority might be % reduction in children who are overweight, % increase in numbers of young children able to access early years services, % reduction in numbers of children experiencing cyberbullying, and indicators would need to be established accordingly.

This matrix focuses on the 8 core objectives outlined on Page 9 of the Toolkit that describe child friendly city or community as being a place where children can:

- express their opinions on the city/community;
- participate in family, cultural, city/community and social life;
- experience quality, inclusive and participatory education;
- be safe and protected from exploitation, violence and abuse;
- meet friends and have places and spaces to play and enjoy themselves;
- have green spaces for plants and animals;
- live in a clean, unpolluted environment;
- be an equal citizen, with access to every service regardless of their ethnic origin, religion, income, gender or ability.

The aim is to provide suggested ways of approaching a system for monitoring and evaluating progress and can be adapted, amended, added to as appropriate. The findings from individual CFCs can be used by National Committees to build the evidence base of the impact they have on the lives of children, both to inform their advocacy for legislative and policy reform but also to make the case for greater investment in CFCI across the country.

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - Output, outcome and impact indicators for CFC programmatic interventions

Possible key priority in Action Plan	Output indicator	Outcome indicator	Impact indicator	Sources of data
1. Opportunities for children to influence decisions within the municipal council	1.1 A children's council has been established to inform and advise the municipality 1.2 Children have developed their own constitution and programme	1.1 The Children's Council meets monthly 1.2 The Municipal Council commits to meet representatives from the Children's Council on a regular basis	1.1 % children within the children's council expressing satisfaction with their participation in municipal decisions 1.2 % increase in budget for sports and recreation in response to recommendations from children's council	Documentation of the children's council Documentation/minutes of children's meetings with municipal council Survey of children's view on their participation at the municipal level
2. Opportunities for children to express their views within the community	2.1 Local children's rights commissioner post established with supporting budget 2.2 Children's advisory committee established to support the Commissioner	2.1 Ten member children's advisory committee meets regularly with the Commissioner 2.2 Children's audit committee set up to review health, education, police and youth justice services 2.3 Regular meetings set up between police and local young people to discuss improvements in local policing	2.1 % reduction in incidences of stop and search of young minority ethnic boys on the streets 2.2 % of recommendations issued by the Commissioner implemented	Documentation of municipal decisions regarding children's commissioner and subsequent establishment and working of children's advisory committee Documentation of work of audit committees Documentation of meetings with police
3. Opportunity to experience quality inclusive participatory education	3.1 Local education authority approves a decision to promote a programme of rights respecting schools (RRS) 3.2 National Committee invited to provide induction training on RRS to interested schools	3.1 X schools participate in the induction programme on RRS 3.2 X schools engage in a process of becoming a RRS 3.3 X Schools accredited as RRS	3.1 % drop in absenteeism/exclusion rates in participating schools 3.2 % of teachers and children describing school as a safe and positive place to learn	Documentation on RRS decision and training programme undertaken Documentation of participating schools and subsequent accreditation School records on attendance Attitude survey on experience of learning environment in RRS
4. Feeling safe and protected from exploitation, violence and abuse	4.1 Consultation undertaken with children to find out about their experience of safety and violence across the community with findings and recommendations disseminated 4.2 End hate speech campaign launched in collaboration with children	4.1 Introduction of improved policing and street lighting in X locations identified by girls as unsafe at night 4.2 % children who are aware of the end hate campaign and its messages	4.1 % reduction in number of reported assaults against girls in locations where measures introduced 4.2 % drop in incidences of bullying and cyberbullying in the community including in schools	Consultation findings and analysis Materials and documentation of campaign Documentation of decisions and action to improve street lighting School and police records on incidence of violence and bullying

Tool No. 18: Illustrative M&E indicator framework - Output, outcome and impact indicators for CFC programmatic interventions

Possible key priority in Action Plan	Output indicator	Outcome indicator	Impact indicator	Sources of data
5. Having spaces and places to meet friends, play and enjoy themselves	5.1 Municipality allocates an increased budget for the development of X additional playgrounds 5.2 Decision made to introduce priority zones for pedestrians in x number of residential roads	5.1 X new playgrounds designed and developed in collaboration with children 5.2 X pedestrianized priority zones introduced	5.1 Increased % of time spent by children playing outdoors 5.2 Reduced % of children involved in traffic accidents	Municipal budgets Documentation and evidence of new playgrounds and pedestrianised zones Focus groups with parents on children's play patterns Police and hospital records on accidents and injuries
6. Enjoying green spaces for plants and animals	6.1 Adoption and implementation of a policy to develop a local city farm 6.2 Introduction of tree planting programme throughout municipality	6.1 X numbers of children visiting the city farm each year 6.2 X number of trees planted	6.1 Increased numbers of children knowledgeable about farming and the countryside 6.2 % increase in parental and child satisfaction with their local environment	Documentation on municipal policy Budget allocation for tree planting Visitor numbers to city farm Findings from attitude survey on satisfaction levels
7. Living in a clean, unpolluted environment	7.1 Adoption of policy to impose a levy on cars entering city centre during working hours 7.2 Imposition of a reduced maximum speed limit throughout the municipality 7.3 Policies on pollution from factories/economic activities implemented	7.1 % reduction in numbers of cars entering the city during the working week 7.2 % reduction in averages speeds of motorists throughout the municipality 7.3 % reduction in toxic emissions	7.1 % reduction of children with asthma and other related conditions 7.2 % reduction in traffic accidents and associated injuries	Documentation of policy adoption and implementation on car levy Recorded data on patterns of traffic within the city Hospital, medical and police records
8. Experiencing a sense of inclusion and equity with access to every service regardless of ethnic origin, religion, income, gender or ability.	8.1 A baseline assessment of barriers to inclusion has been undertaken 8.2 Analysis of policies to review potential for indirect discrimination undertaken	8.1 X number of refugees and migrants have attended local language classes 8.2 Increase of X in numbers of children with disabilities included in mainstream schools	8.1 % increase in number of parents of child refugees and migrants confident to be involved in activities within local schools 8.2 % reduction in incidence of reported bullying by children with disabilities	Documentation of baseline assessment and subsequent analysis of policies Education data on class attendance Education data on school enrolments Survey of head teachers on patterns of parental involvement Survey of parents and children with disabilities on levels of bullying experienced