

REPORT

FINAL CONVERGENCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES

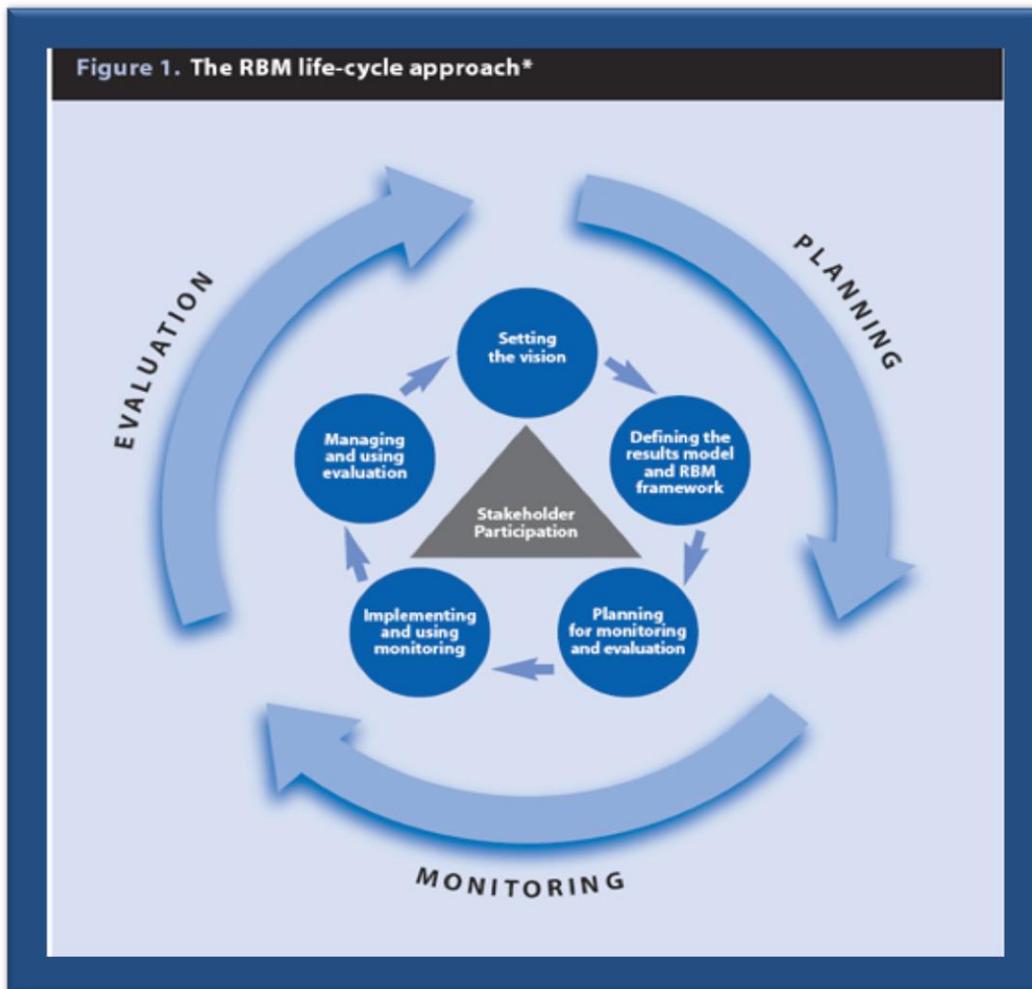


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ACRONYMS

CBO	Community-based organisation
CCH III	Caribbean Cooperation in Health Phase III (CCH III) Regional Health Framework
CCSS	The CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy, 2013
CSDCP	CARICOM Social Development and Crime Prevention Action Plan
CSP	Citizen Security Programme
CYDAP	CARICOM Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012-2017
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEET	A NEET or neet is a young person who is "Not in Education, Employment, or Training"
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PYD	Positive Youth Development
RAPC	UNFPA/CARICOM Integrated Strategic Framework for The Reduction Of Adolescent Pregnancy In The Caribbean
RSDDR	Regional Strategy For Drug Demand Reduction
RBM	Results-based Management
RFAC	Regional Framework of Action for Children, 2002-2015

REPORT

FINAL CONVERGENCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE FRAMEWORK

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Report is submitted in fulfilment of a short-term assignment geared towards building synergy across programmes focusing on human and social development in youth and vulnerable populations and youth crime and violence prevention through the identification of a convergence M&E framework.

The Report discusses the context and rationale for the development of the Convergence M&E Framework by referencing main CARICOM and other documents that have been reviewed in developing the framework. It also provides guidelines on how the framework may be useful as a reference tool to stakeholders responsible for fleshing out social development programmes for youth with crime and violence prevention outcomes using the logic model approach.

2.0 CONTEXT

Crime and violence are a development issue. The high rates of youth crime and violence in the region have both direct effects on human welfare in the short-run and longer run effects on economic growth and social development. The main cause of the relatively high rates of crime and violence rates in the region is recorded as narcotics trafficking, the control of which is effectively outside of the management of governments in the Region. Regional gang activities with gun crimes continue to saturate the regional crime landscape, evidenced in violent clashes, retaliations, contract killings, fight for control and protection of drug routes and other related criminal activities. These combine continue to undermine public order and faith in state security structures, while also increasing public distrust and condemnation of the region's youth who are perceived to be the main perpetrators of violence and insecurity.

Addressing issues of youth violence and crime, in the short to medium turn is within the scope and remit of most administrations. CARICOM policy frameworks as well as national policies on youth development, security and crime prevention and on social development serve severally and jointly to provide an overlapping and comprehensive framework of social protection and security.

A comparative analysis (2007 and 2014) of globally recommended strategies on addressing youth violence show recurring actions. Recommendations on limiting access to drugs and alcohol, providing skills training for specific at risk populations; and taking early action to reduce risk factors are among other areas of complementary focus as illustrated at *Table 1*.

Table1: UN Reporting on Actions to reduce Youth Crime at Violence

Priority and medium -term actions on youth violence- <i>Crime, Violence, and Development: Caribbean UNODC Report, 2007</i>	Strategies to reduce multiple types of violence as perpetrator or victim - <i>Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, 2014</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance programs with proven track record of success with youth violence prevention • Invest in early childhood development programs and programs targeting children aged 4-10 • Target specific youth-at-risk populations • Reduce emphasis on ineffective “mano dura” programmes • Apply existing laws separating incarcerated youth from adults • Restrict availability of alcohol and other drugs • Undertake impact evaluations that systematically document what works in youth violence prevention in the Caribbean • Provide skills training and internships for at-risk youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents/care givers. • Develop life skills in children and adolescents; • Reduce the availability and harmful use of alcohol; • Reduce access to guns and knives; • Change cultural and social norms that support violence • Promote gender equality to prevent violence against women • Victim identification, care and support programmes

3.0 CARIBBEAN POLICY CONTEXT

Currently there are many regional interventions that fall within the scope of these actions that are implemented by Governments, civil society, the private sector, development agencies and other hybrid arrangements. Among them are the tried and proven public health approaches, which focus on modifying immediate and proximal risk factors for violent conduct. There are also justice and prison reform programmes for offenders and their reintegration for positive contributions to communities and society.

3.1 National

Across the Caribbean, national youth policies have elaborated specific categories of at risk youth as well as detailed distinct and integrated actions to provide young people with the means and supports to live decent, healthy and productive lives, to build skills to cope with challenges, as well as to access second-chance or rehabilitation opportunities.

There are also specific provisions in national youth policies on crime and violence prevention. From a cursory examination, these tend to be broad in scope and, with few exceptions, do not ostensibly reflect crime prevention principles, nor explicitly recommend actions and strategies to address the risk factors or criminogenic needs that are known to produce negative health and injury outcomes for young people. Moreover, the strategies are not known to be measured or managed in any specific by Youth Departments but reflect mainly recommended actions to other agencies and sectors. **Table 2** shows an overview of such provisions in a sampling of Youth Policy Documents in the Region.

Table 2: Excerpt Of Provisions On Drugs, Crime And Violence / Youth Protection In Select Caribbean Youth Policies (Compiled In 2011. Policies Cited May Have Been Updated Since That Time.)

Antigua and Barbuda	Belize
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family support systems and parent education • Reform the education system to cater for all students • Advocate for positive images of youth in the media • Skills and entrepreneurship programmes for youths • Youth Ambassadors attached to the Police • Mentoring Programs / Counselors in schools • Create more employment opportunities • Early intervention programmes/initiatives • Legislative reform (crimes against youth) • Comprehensive rehabilitation programmes for young offenders / Integrated social services • Youth mobilization at community levels • Community Centers • Comprehensive sports programmes in communities 	<p>The enactment of legal frameworks and policies for protection from exploitation, violence and abuse, social exclusion, harmful traditional practices, juvenile justice abuses, discrimination (e.g., based on race, gender, culture, disabled status).</p> <p>Protections in place for young people in emergencies such as war, civil conflict, and natural disasters.</p> <p>Education and information provided to the public with respect to legal protections and sanctions regarding abuse</p> <p>Increased awareness among young people and all others about the protective frameworks and policies, and their enforcement.</p> <p>Health risk behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of tobacco use. Reduction in drug/alcohol use Reduction in HIV/AIDS and STI risk behavior. Reduction of involvement in intentional violence, interpersonal violence and gang
Dominica	Jamaica
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement programmes in conflict management and resolution to assist the young at school and other community based institutions. • Develop and implement drug prevention initiatives and programmes to reduce the malaise of drug trafficking and use. • Make efforts to establish rehabilitation facilities and to consider alternative sentences for young offenders, drug users, traffickers and the like. • Develop and adopt appropriate response mechanisms to deal with crime and violence at schools and other institutions serving young people. • Recognise and reward successful youth initiatives and achievements • Collaborate with regional governments in the fight against drugs. 	<p>Prevent those at risk from needing care and protection</p> <p>Advocate for the provision of the highest quality services for those that are in need of care and protection</p> <p>Facilitate the successful reintegration of all youth who are in regulated services with their family and the society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By promoting the development of programmes to regulate provision and termination of care, and; ➤ By promoting the strengthening of programmes that equip wards of the state with skills to allow them to re-enter society and the capacity of families, communities and institutions to receive wards of the state on termination of care. <p>Advocate for full implementation of the provisions of the National Plan of Action for Juvenile Justice in Jamaica.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ By advocating for the continued training of law enforcement professionals in order to effectively address the needs of youth in juvenile facilities.
St Lucia	Trinidad and Tobago
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a program of community service for minor offenders as a means of punishment. • Use rehabilitated young men and women to change their community. • Integrate conflict management into the school curriculum and other programs of youth groups as a major life skill for peaceful resolutions to confrontation. • Upgrade the existing rehabilitation centers for young men and women who are socially deviant. • Review laws governing the sale of liquor and tobacco to minors • Introduce new methods of educating youth on the effect of drug use on a community level. • Greater advocacy of a drug free lifestyle. • Form drug free clubs in every school with the full endorsement and support of relevant local bodies. • Review the Drug and Resistance Education (D.A.R.E) program to be more suitable to the socio-cultural influences of young men and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, revise and harmonise legislation and policies relating to children and youth. • Draft and enforce laws to ensure that children and young people enjoy the protection and care of their parents, adults, civil society and the state. • Ensure that policemen, prison officers, other members of the protective services and judicial officers are sensitive to the needs and rights of the children, youth and young offenders. • Remodel services to ensure that their processes are flexible to meet the needs of children and youth with respect to public assistance and other grants, and to further provide for their enhanced rehabilitation and socio – economic development. • Develop decentralised services for children and youth at the level of the village and the local community. • Develop projects to increase the social and economic care- giving capacity and standards of care- giving institutions in the society serving children and youth in need of care and protection. • Improve training of professionals in the social care sector. • Improve monitoring & management of children and youth institutions.

In the main, most of these youth policies favour public health approaches for addressing risk factors for crime and violence. They concentrate on developing coping skills and positive behaviours in youth and vulnerable populations. As such, the main thematic clusters common to policy documents were “life skills and social development programmes” consistent with approaches most widely reported¹ to deal with youth violence prevention. The predominant youth policy clusters observed, are as follows:-

- Employment generation/Entrepreneurship development
- Education and Skills Building
- Health and Wellbeing (Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health)
- Youth Participation and Governance
- Care and Protection

3.2 Regional

Against this background of priority focus in national programming, the specific development outcomes for adolescents, youth and vulnerable populations in applicable CARICOM policy frameworks were mapped. The treatment of recurring theme and key areas of focus were then identified as a basis for benchmarking and measuring performance in order to consolidate parity or equivalency in intent and outcomes for human and social development integrated within a framework of crime and violence prevention.

The main CARICOM policy frameworks reviewed within the scope of this assignment were as follows:-

1. The **CARICOM Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP)**, which aims to promote, through a regional partnership agenda, an enabling environment for adolescent and youth wellbeing, empowerment and participation in national and regional development. The CYDAP is anchored in CARICOM Youth Development Goals (CYDGs) which outline five main policy areas and actions relating to (i) Education and Economic Empowerment, (ii) Protection, Safety and Security, (iii) Health and Wellbeing, (iv) Culture, Identity and Citizenship; and (v) Leadership, Participation and Governance. The goals propose minimum acceptable standards in wellbeing, empowerment and continuous engagement for young people between the ages of ten to twenty-nine (10 to 29).
2. The **Caribbean Community Action Plan for Social Development and Crime Prevention 2009-2013 (CSDP)** Action Plan whose main objective is to prevent and reduce levels of violence and crime in Member States. It underscores the need for the integration of crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social

¹ Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, 2014

marginalization and exclusion with particular emphasis placed on communities, families, children and youth at risk. It also proposes a cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary approach focused on:

- Groups at risk of engaging in violent behaviour and criminal activities, already exposed to high levels of violence and victimization, and groups in conflict with the law, in particular children and youth, and
 - Institutional responses to crime and violence from a prevention perspective.
3. The **CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy (CCSS)**, 2013 is the CARICOM policy framework that establishes the overarching basis for citizen and national security and crime and violence prevention and reduction. The goal of the CCSS is to significantly improve citizen security by creating a safe, just and free Community, while simultaneously improving the economic viability of the Region. The Strategy identifies and prioritizes the common security risks and threats which CARICOM is currently facing, and is likely to face in the future.
 4. The **Regional Framework of Action for Children (RFAC)** 2002-2015 is the official guiding framework for the development of the legal, education, health and other social services infrastructure to provide more effective services and support for the development of children 0-18, and for regional monitoring of the implementation of commitments in the areas of early childhood development, child protection, health and HIV/AIDS.
 5. The **Regional Strategy For Drug Demand Reduction (RSDDR)** - this provides the context for mainstreaming prevention/harm reduction interventions into all related social intervention programmes and services that are intended try to alleviate the problems of vulnerable, marginalized people or at risk populations.
 6. The **Caribbean Cooperation in Health Phase III (CCH III) Regional Health Framework** - The CCH III represents a mechanism to unite Caribbean Territories in a common goal to improve health and wellbeing, develop the productive potential of the people, and, by definition, the competitive advantage of the region.
 7. The **UNFPA/CARICOM Integrated Strategic Framework for The Reduction Of Adolescent Pregnancy In The Caribbean (RAPC)**. RAPC aims to reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies in each country of the Caribbean.

3.3 Areas of Parity

Out of this assessment, key areas of intent in transformational outcomes for “at-risk²” young people were summarised as follows:-

- Reducing risk factors and vulnerabilities associated with poverty and joblessness, and enhancing opportunities for economic participation and livelihoods
- Providing learning and development, and transition to employment opportunities
- Building resilience, knowledge and awareness to address risk as the basis for sound decision making for positive outcomes
- Providing age and stage appropriate health and wellbeing services and opportunities to produce positive outcomes
- Networked supports and services to prevent and reduce youth violence and crime and build a supportive culture and capacity for violence and crime prevention.
- Supports and services for rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders including capacity building of family, communities and networks.
- Quality educational school-based services to meet the development needs of young women according to life stages and life-styles
- Managing knowledge gaps and risk factors relating to gender-based violence
- Managing substance and drug-related risk factors of youth crime and violence and networking capacity and awareness programmes to reinforce/sustain positive outcomes/ life-style choices
- Building resilience and social capital through youth-appropriate programming methodologies

4.0 THE CONVERGENCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The two main CARICOM policy frameworks which together contribute the encompassing and integrated agenda on social and human development of vulnerable and at risk populations, especially youth, and on crime and violence prevention are the CARICOM Social and Development Crime Prevention (CSDCP) Action Plan and the CARICOM Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP).

The provisions on crime and violence prevention in these policy frameworks also speak to building protective factors among vulnerable populations. There are also specific actions that promote alternatives to gang membership; to juvenile justice, to address drug-taking and reliance on drug-related livelihood opportunities; that speak

² For these purposes vulnerable or at risk youth are those who face *economic, environmental, social, and family conditions that hinder their personal development and their successful integration into society as healthy and productive citizens-* (USAID definition of at risk youth. USAID State of the Field Report: Examining the Evidence in Youth Education in Crisis and Conflict.)

to youth and gun violence; and which also address the circumstances and rehabilitation of victims and perpetrators of violence.

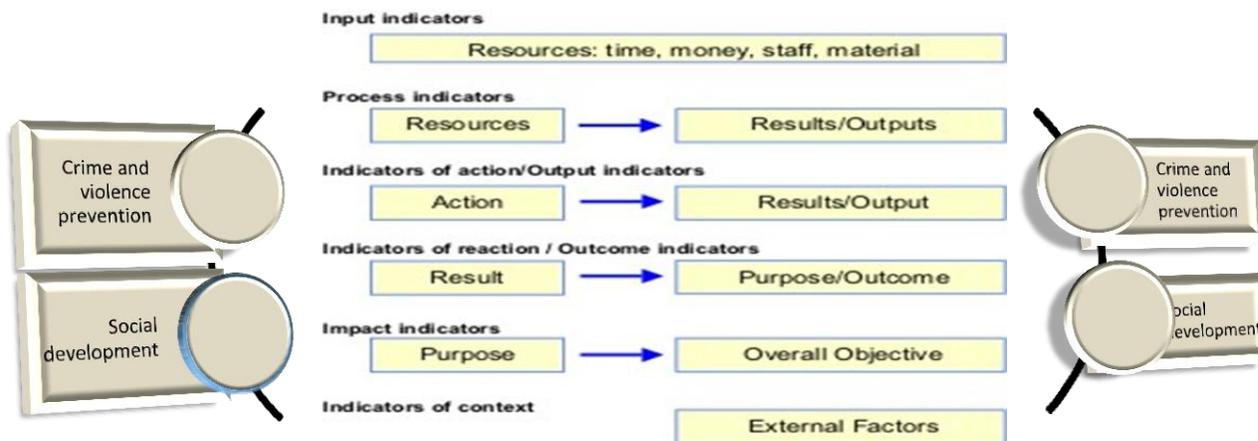
4.1 Scope for convergence

Assuming the relevance of a convergence framework for a broad base of stakeholders workers in youth and social development and security and crime preventions at the uni-sectoral as well as partnership levels, main considerations in contemplating a convergence rationale for monitoring and evaluating social development impacts on youth and vulnerable populations were:-

1. Whether youth development programming makes direct and informed references to crime prevention outcomes, or otherwise factor in long-term violence and crime prevention impacts directly attributable to dedicated youth poverty alleviation or social transformation interventions.
2. Whether crime prevention, reduction or recidivism programming adequately integrates social development, inclusion and youth development principles for at risk youth, explicitly or otherwise, in order to achieve success outcomes for youth.

In both cases, indicators would have to be developed to support a mutually inclusive approach on citizen security and development and wellbeing of youth and vulnerable populations in the Region.

Figure 1: Indicators for inclusive / convergence outcomes.



Youth development and monitoring of progress in youth work in the Region is still a relatively uncharted course. Measuring mid to long -term - impacts of what works in youth violence prevention is an equally or even more uncharted area of professional functioning. What is required is a framework and scope that removes the guesswork

and provides the basis for systematically documenting progress and impacts of programmes.

For this reason, the Convergence Framework provides a conceptual context for designing a comprehensive monitoring tool for development programming for vulnerable groups to achieve crime and violence prevention and reduction. There is also inherent scope for mainstreaming citizen security and development. There are two clear benefits to this approach for administrations:

- a. A deeper understanding of how national strategies and actions in youth and other social and human development policies and programming can be deliberately managed to produce outcomes to reduce /prevent youth participation in crime and violence and or mitigate their associated risk factors with at risk youth populations;
- b. Enhanced scope for implementing a national agenda of cooperation and cross-functionality by offering a better grasp on parity and equivalency in treatment of themes, domains and intents (expected outcomes) across a range of sectoral policies social and economic development for vulnerable populations and crime and violence prevention among the same targeted populations.

4.2 Articulation with CARICOM Monitoring Tool

As a follow-up to the decisions of the Seventh Meeting of CARICOM's Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD), a Regional Framework for Action for Children (RFAFC) was developed to guide the programming of regional activities to enhance the legal, education, health and other social services infrastructure to provide more effective services and support for the development of children. In 2014, the CARICOM Secretariat with the assistance of UNICEF commissioned the development of an online Monitoring Tool to support monitoring of individual member states' and overall regional progress in achieving the responsibilities under the RFAFC on protection, health, justice and social/care for the most vulnerable children with special needs, climate change and other cross cutting issues.

The monitoring tool contains five (5) domains:

- a) Child Protection and Child Rights;
- b) Child Health and Well Being,
- c) Education and Development of Young People.
- d) Early Childhood Development; and
- e) Children Affected By Climate Change and Disasters.

The benchmark types for reporting on progress in the thematic areas are:

- a) Programmes: Programmes and Interventions
- b) Monitoring: Data, Research and Monitoring Systems
- c) Capacity: Institutional Mechanisms and Capacity
- d) Legislations: Legislations, Regulations and Standards
- e) Policies: Policies, Frameworks and Plans

With the first 3 thematic areas of the RFAC, (listed at (a) to (c) above) the intersecting in age ranges of targeted populations,³ and the main benchmark areas of the Tool as sources of indicators, there is obvious articulation and relevance for monitoring and evaluation of key thematic priorities in NYPs and CYDAP, and key outcomes in social development programming identified through the parity review.

Aligning the youth/crime and violence framework with this Tool further enables national and regional for life cycle and life-stage programming for children, youth and vulnerable populations, so that over time national and regional human development planning becomes fully integrated within a system and culture of results-based management.

4.3 Structure of the convergence framework

The areas of parity culled from programming outcomes were clustered into seven (7) domains for the M&E convergence framework, namely:-

- 1) Health And Wellbeing
- 2) Safety, Security And Protection
- 3) Building Resilience And Transforming Behaviours To Address Risk Factors
- 4) Learning And Development, And Transition To Employment
- 5) Employment, Entrepreneurship and Income Generation
- 6) Family, Community And Supportive Factors
- 7) Institutional Performance.

The framework references:

- a) Column 1- The core recurring domains/outcome areas identified in the Parity Table,
- b) Column 2- Common goals areas and strategic objectives consolidated for the domain from CARICOM Policy frameworks
- c) Column 3 - Suggested indicators (qualitative and quantitative indicators) for the respective thematic area as proposed in the CARICOM policy documents, where applicable.

³ CYDAP: 10 – 29 years. RFAC: 0- 18 years.

- d) Column 4- Possible data sources for the collection and use of empirical data which are likely to be common to all countries and whose management can be sustained.
- e) Column 5- Other global or trend indicators that may apply to the domain
- f) Column 5- Key contributing service delivery agencies at national levels to inform the establishment of a sustainable institutional arrangement cum co-opting expertise as required.

While all domains are self-explanatory, the final domain 7 in the area of “Institutional Performance” merits careful attention. It relates back to the need for a permanent and sustainable national institutional arrangement to be established on crime prevention and social development. This is in recognition of:

- the importance of the area to national development;
- the imperative for a high-level multi-agency and multi-stakeholder partnership agenda to achieve the delivery of quality services and supports; and
- the need to establish clear goals on agency performance, targets and comparative advantage in order to optimize overall success outcomes.

The framework is fully detailed at *Appendix 1*.

5.0 GUIDELINES

The goal of this framework approach is to enable evidence-based national and regional policy making and programme implementation, in such a way that vital social and economic supports and services are planned and delivered based upon the evidence of needs and positive outcomes at discrete stages of the life cycle. As such the convergence framework should provide the basis for the design, monitoring and evaluation of social and economic youth-oriented crime and violence prevention and risk reduction programming, with the aim of optimizing resources, impacts and opportunities within and across the human and social development spectrum.

The Convergence M&E framework offers the context for country-wide and CARICOM wide Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes and development outcomes for social/ youth development and youth crime and violence prevention.

5.1 Why M&E

M&E are processes that involve asking questions, collecting and analyzing data to make judgments about programmes and services, and making necessary adjustments to improve benefits and impacts as well as inform all planning decisions. They make up a continuous cycle. When well applied, M&E strengthen the basis for managing for results and building knowledge and expertise on good practice. They can impact development goals and accountability to citizens on social development.

Monitoring and evaluation are used to improve the overall performance and quality of results of ongoing and future projects, programmes and strategies.

The key role of monitoring and evaluation is making RBM and evidence-based development a living cultural reality in Caribbean development policy and programming.

Monitoring is a continuous function that uses the systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. Monitoring:-

- Clarifies programme
- Links activities and their resources to objectives
- Translates objectives into performance *indicators* and sets targets
- Routinely collects data on these indicators, compares actual results with targets
- Reports progress to managers and alerts them to problems

Evaluation is the systematic collection of information about the activities, characteristics, and results of programmes to make judgments about the programme, improve or further develop programme effectiveness, inform decisions about future programming, and/or increase understanding⁴. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors⁵. Evaluation

- Analyzes why intended objectives results were or were not achieved
- Assesses specific causal contributions of activities to results
- Examines implementation
- Explores unintended results
- Provides lessons, highlights significant accomplishment or programme potential, and offers recommendations for improvement

An **indicator** is a “quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor”⁶, (OECD) or a quantitative or qualitative variable that provides reliable means to measure a particular phenomenon or attribute”. (USAID)

⁴ Michael Patton 2008. Utilization-Focused Evaluation.

⁵ Source: Ten steps to a results-based monitoring and evaluation system: A Handbook for Development Practitioners / Jody Zall Kusek and Ray C. Rist. © 2004 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank

⁶ OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management, May 2002

5.2 How we routinely use M&E

The basis for monitoring programmes is usually

- The Logical Framework
- Implementation schedule,
- Activity schedules,
- Budget

Most programme officers, development workers or persons working on social programmes routinely carry out monitoring and evaluation activities as part of essential functions. Examples of these that are commonly used may include:-

Monitoring activities:

1. Checking that the resource allocation is as intended a programme design
2. Observing the performance of trainers in skills training programmes
3. Observing behaviour / learned behaviour of beneficiaries
4. Identifying where performance gaps is impeding programme operations
5. Identifying the reasons for unintended outcomes
6. Collecting contextual information / user surveys to guide the revision of programme goals and outcomes
7. Assessing the progress (at intervals of less than six months) made towards achieving the targets identified in the programme indicators

Evaluation activities:

1. Assessing the achievement of programme goals at the end of the programme
2. Assessing the progress made towards the achievement of programme indicators yearly or at fixed intervals.
3. Assessing the impact of a programme on intended recipients
4. Utilizing the results of a tracer study evaluation to revise the programme goals in an upcoming year
5. Utilizing evidence (data) to continue, revise or stop a programme
6. Assessing why a programme was successful or a failure after its completion

5.3 Practical application of the framework

The relevance of the Convergence M&E framework (evaluation of performance) will be the application of indicators to discrete programme design and evaluation to assess process and outcomes. **Table 3** provides a basic step about how the framework can be used for social and crime prevention programming:

Table 3- How M&E helps generate knowledge for all stages of project/ programmes.

ORIENTATION -	Data about the intended recipients would assist in setting more realistic targets.
PREPARATION -	Most appropriate indicators (according to programme objectives) can be chosen to demonstrate programme success.
ROUTINE -	Qualitative data can help to explain the operating context of the programme and the life circumstances of the recipients.
INTEGRATION-	Know data sources (crime records, Ministry of Education, Labour Trends, Health statistics, crime victimization surveys) can be used to ensure youth capture / target is realistic.
RENEWAL -	Evaluation data helps to intended or unintended results - e.g. why the number of persons completing skills training decreased; why more young women completed entrepreneurship start-up than young men.

In addition to the indicators derived from applicable CARICOM frameworks, other indicators are provided in respective domains based on their usage in global and other extra-regional country trends.

5.4 Collecting and managing data

Baseline data would need to be accumulated for all indicators to establish the current positioning and the mean gap that needs to be filled. From this baseline, ambitious but realistic targets can be agreed for the proposed indicator sets. Baseline estimates of population sub-groups in each CARICOM country of most at risk youth should also be a key step in the initial data collection process. For all programming, the intended at-risk population(s) should be clarified to the best extent possible. Where targets are not accurately ascribed, the consistency and accurate interpretation of results especially in terms of impacts may be lost.

Some useful steps to accompany the use of this tool are provided below.

1. Define populations and subpopulations of young people at risk for violence and crime
 Each country should conduct a mapping exercise if information is not readily available of the characteristics, size and location of vulnerable populations and the subpopulations of youth most at risk to accurately assess intervention programmes, and whether they are reaching the populations with need.

2. Determine coverage to establish a comparator
 Define the national number of young people accessing intervention and support services, and cross align these with the at-risk populations in need. This will support identifying targets for gaps that must be closed. The gap analysis is a method to estimate the number of people in need of supports and services that are not yet covered by existing programmes.

3. Assess the quality and relevance of the services currently delivered to youth, particularly those identified as at-risk

Determine whether these services are appropriate, and whether adjustments are needed to the types of programmes, services and interventions being offered. Countries should over time map and consolidate a national inventory of services and supports available to youth by thematic area.

4. Project delivery

There are several barriers to minimizing youth crime and violence at a country and community level that must be simultaneously addressed where convergence of intervention is established. These should be mapped and considered in determining appropriate recommended intervention.

5. Set annual targets

Targets for interventions and services must be set. Activities aimed at reducing the impact of the barriers, constraints and obstacles elaborated should also have targets. The “reach” to general categories of marginalized youth is catered for in most indicators where it is necessary to disaggregate the data by, at minimum, sex and geography.

6. Set annual priorities for interventions and services

Activities should be designed which encompass multiple indicators. Development interventions should be clustered based on common pressing needs and priorities, which allows for simultaneous intervention activities addressing multi-protective factors for different youth/ vulnerable populations to be implemented.

In addition to the targets themselves, the benchmarks agreed by Member States in each thematic area will establish consistency in collecting data for each indicator, in reporting on performance and on supporting the extrapolation of lessons learned and good practice in regional programming.

Data collection will take note of:-

- Common Mean/Average baseline (accompanied by maximum difference in the year of country-data that should be allowed)
- Consistent data sources at country level, and regionally. In the case where country statistics are not available, or where specific CARICOM/other frameworks do not have an accompanying survey or data collection tool which gathers the exact same data needed for measurement of an indicator, one would need to be designed.
- Established period when targets will be achieved regionally, i.e. by when the planned activity (output) meant to achieve target (outcome) will take place.

- Established timeline for reporting frequency (reporting cycles should be aligned with in-country reporting cycles. The recommendation for this is by calendar year)
- Type of target accumulation (cumulative annually or noncumulative)
- Whether baselines are to be included or excluded from the targets

6.0 CONCLUSION

Countries are expected to use this regional framework within the context of relevant and applicable **national logical frameworks on crime prevention and social/ youth development**, mindful of availability and ease of access of data with which to build the CARICOM tool that will be the end result of this exercise.

These country preparatory and response questions are vital and must be well resolved. In addition, the perennial and burdensome question of the accountability mechanism will have to be resolved in each country, especially given peculiar sensitive in relation to managing a convergence agenda of national youth/vulnerable population development and crime and violence prevention. This means determining main institutional responsibility at country levels and selection of focal points for reporting and populating regional data bases.

The other main issue will be agreeing the establishment of commonly acceptable benchmarks or minimum acceptable areas of performance for each domain area of the framework in order to determine the final consensus-based CARICOM monitoring tool on youth and crime and violence prevention.

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YOUTH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION
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Thematic Area/Domain 1	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
1. HEALTH AND WELL-BEING					
Providing age and stage appropriate health and wellbeing services and opportunities to produce positive outcomes	<p>CYADP Young men and women display / promote health seeking behaviour. Awareness campaigns and peer to peer strategies educate young pregnant girls, women and boys and their families about sexual and reproductive health and healthy lifestyles. Young people and their parents/ caregivers educated about mental health and chronic non-communicable diseases. Rights –based services and systems educate and protect adolescents and youth from incest, trafficking in persons, rape, gender based violence and other forms of abuse and exploitation Mentoring peer support and intergenerational programmes build the five Cs of positive youth development (competence, confidence, caring, character, connection) in young people.</p> <p>Young people accessing safe and healthy social and economic options.</p>	<p>Teenage pregnancy birth rate Youth suicide rate Youth homicide rate Percentage of youth (disaggregated by age and sex) who report increased satisfaction with: self; life in general ; society; others (regardless of gender, culture, ability); and willingness to contribute to society-building Number of injuries caused by accidents among youth (by type of accident) Number of incidents of violence against youth Prevalence of tobacco consumption among youth Prevalence (and Standard Deviation) of binge drinking among youth disaggregated by sex Drug use among youth Percentage of youth who report engaging in risky sexual behaviours (HIV/STI) Percentage of youth accessing health / social services / drug prevention/ etc. Percentage of young people reporting satisfaction with youth friendly services Prevalence of and attitude towards</p>	<p>Access: # of youth reported accessing community/national health services at least once in the previous 12 months (by sex) Quality: % of youth indicating that health services are “youth friendly, non-judgmental and responsive. Appropriate Information: % of awareness initiatives promoting health seeking behaviours and educating young women and men about responsible sexual/reproductive health decision-making Building Responsive Communities: # of training intervention programmes implemented to target health care providers, parents/caregivers, teachers and other community members on positive approaches in providing health services, correct information and supportive environments to young people Coping Skills: # support services accessible to young people encouraging positive coping mechanisms (including positive conflict and stress management)</p>	<p>Positive Youth Development Surveys WHO STEPS Census Health data Crime Statistics Population Surveys Police /crime statistics Country Programmes Youth Policy Crime Policy</p>	<p>Ministry of Health National AIDS Programme National Drugs Council Ministry of National Security Ministry of Youth Ministry of Social Services Ministry of Community Development Ministry of Planning</p>
	<p>CSDCP Pillar I – Alcohol and Substance Abuse Pillar II – Foster Social Inclusion: Guns/Drug trade-related risk factors</p>				

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Thematic Area/Domain 1	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
<p>Providing age and stage appropriate health and wellbeing services and opportunities to produce positive outcomes</p>		<p>alcohol and substance use among youth involved in the programmes; Rate of alcohol related injuries based on Police and hospital records; Average alcohol consumption and population age distribution statistics; Drug use incidence statistics. Prevalence of and attitude towards drug use and drug trafficking among youth involved in the programmes</p>			
	<p>RAPC: Outcome 1: Access to age appropriate and accurate information and services; Output 2.4: Increased capacity of key stakeholders in countries to deliver life skills education tout of school youth Output 2.1: Adolescent Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) Output 2.2: Enhanced capacity of educators Output 3.1: Intervention to at risk girls</p>				
	<p>CCH3: Improved health and quality of life</p>				
	<p>RFAC: Member States have health policies that include: Halting the spread of HIV and AIDS; (4) Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs); (5) Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services Member States have national plans for scaling up: Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Member States have evidence based health promotion programmes in place that address: 1) Healthy and responsible sexual behaviour, attitudes and practice (including HFLE in Schools and through peer education); 3) NCD risk factor, prevention and control services; 3) Prevention and control of NCDs Member states have training programmes for health professionals in Halting the spread of HIV and AIDS; (4) Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs); (5) Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services Member states have legislation in place to address NCD risk factors for children in schools and community organizations, specifically as regards tobacco use, unhealthy diets, alcohol abuse and physical inactivity.</p>				

Thematic Area/Domain 2	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
2. SAFETY, SECURITY AND PROTECTION					
Providing age and stage appropriate health and wellbeing services and opportunities to produce positive outcomes	<p><u>Goal 2 Protection, Safety And Security</u> Skills training, social safety nets, scholarships, mentoring, nurturing and creative expression provided reduce the vulnerabilities of the indigenous, differently able, disadvantaged, marginalized and psycho-socially maladjusted and other special youth populations.</p>	<p>Youth suicide rate Youth homicide rate among youth Number of injuries caused by accidents among youth (by type of accident) Number of incidents of violence against youth youth involved in intentional violence, interpersonal violence and gangs</p>	<p>Youth Mortality: % of youth mortality rate due to violence crimes (by sex) Incidence of Youth Crime: # of youth held in custody by civil authorities in connection with a crime (drug-related, violent or other) (annual, by sex) Institutionalized Youth: % of youth population in criminal detention as juveniles (by sex) Provisions for minimizing repeat offenders: % of established community Intervention programmes implemented to provide alternatives to a life of crime</p>	<p>Crime Statistics STEPS Victimisation Surveys Police records Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Services Ministry of National Security Crime Victim Surveys Ministry of Youth National programmes on crime and violence prevention Youth Policy Crime Policy</p>	<p>Ministry of National Security Ministry of Health National Drugs Council Ministry of Youth Ministry of Social Services Ministry of Community Development Ministry of Planning Correctional institutions/ state homes Youth councils and networks</p>
	<p><u>Goal 3: Health And Well Being</u> - Young men and women display / promote health seeking behaviour. - Mentoring peer support and intergenerational programmes build the five Cs of positive youth development (competence, confidence, caring, character, connection) in young people.</p>	<p>Percentage of youth (disaggregated by age and sex) reporting increased satisfaction with: self; life in general ; society; others (regardless of gender, culture, ability); and willingness to contribute to society-building</p>			
	<p><u>Goal 6: Leadership, Participation And Governance:</u> - Adolescents and youth display enhanced skills and competencies in a range of responsibilities in informed leadership. (partnership, democracy, good governance, human rights, project management, peace building, participatory development, etc.</p>	<p>Youth-led / peer training and development initiatives (at national and community levels) User friendly training syllabus on sustainable youth crime prevention. Supervised afterschool programmes Percentage of persons not completing secondary school who are enrolled in educational equivalency programmes Percentage of at risk youth by sex completing second chance programmes/ secondary school Community violence prevention mentoring models Victimisation surveys No of community crime prevention programmes established and operational.</p>			
	<p><u>CSDCP</u> - “Hands on” and user friendly publication(s) / interactive training provide skills on sustainable youth crime prevention. - Community leaders, parents, teachers and youth trained to lead social and situational crime prevention in schools and communities; - Trained community leaders linked at-risk youth with information on alternatives and</p>				

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Thematic Area/Domain 2	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
<p>Providing age and stage appropriate health and wellbeing services and opportunities to produce positive outcomes</p>	<p>development according to their needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities including youth trained and mobilized as crime prevention activists and respondents. - School curricula and school-based activities aimed at addressing violence. drug-use and criminogenic needs - Incentives for at risk youth, in particularly boys, completing secondary school - Supportive networks trained to lead violence prevention and reduction interventions for youth. - School campaigns and programmes promote a culture of non –violence, rights, inclusiveness, respect for diversity <p>Cyber-violence, gender violence, sexual exploitation and other violence against youth and children reduced within school and community settings</p> <p>Citizens security campaigns promote national ownership and accountability to prevent violence</p> <p>Training and capacity building on gender equality and women’s rights;</p> <p>Measures address sexual harassment/ GBV violence in schools</p> <hr/> <p><u>CCSS:</u></p> <p>Strategic Goal 11 Modernize and enhance correctional services and institutions management</p> <p>Strategic Goal2 Crime Prevention – Addressing the Causes of Crime and Insecurity and Increase Awareness of the Key Risks</p>	<p>Alternative conflict resolution methods employed at school settings.</p> <p>Children and youth-led violence prevention initiatives in school and community settings;</p> <p>Teachers, parents/care givers leading positive, non-violent conflict resolution programmes</p> <p>Legislation protect children from cyber-violence, sexual exploitation, solicitation</p> <p>Change in prevalence, incidence and persecution of GBV by type</p> <p>Number of violence-related injures (with the use of guns)</p> <p>Number of gun related injuries reported</p> <p>Gun related homicide rate.</p> <p>Youth recidivism</p>			

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Thematic Area/Domain 2	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
<p>Providing age and stage appropriate health and wellbeing services and opportunities to produce positive outcomes</p>	<p>CCH3: Improved health and quality of life</p>				
	<p><u>RFAC</u> Protection/5 Member States adopt legislation prohibiting all forms of violence against children, including corporal punishment and prohibiting sexual abuse of children. Protection/6 Member States revise/amend/repeal legislation on juvenile justice to ensure compliance with international and regional instruments. Protection/8 Member States develop and implement national plans of action on all forms of Violence Against Children. Protection/9 Member States have interventions in place to ensure the use of diversion and alternative measures for children in contact with the law. Protection/10 Member States collect and report data on all forms of violence against children, ensuring ethical standards.</p>				

Thematic Area/Domain 3	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
3. BUILDING RESILIENCE AND TRANSFORMING BEHAVIOURS TO ADDRESS RISK FACTORS					
Managing substance and drug-related risk factors of youth crime and violence and reinforcing /sustaining positive outcomes/ life-style choices	<p><u>Goal 3: Health And Well Being</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young men and women display / promote health seeking behaviour. - Mentoring peer support and intergenerational programmes build the five Cs of positive youth development (competence, confidence, and caring, character, connection) in young people. <p><u>Goal 6: Leadership, Participation And Governance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adolescents and youth display enhanced skills and competencies in a range of responsibilities in informed leadership. (partnership, democracy, good governance, human rights, project management, peace building, participatory development, etc. 	<p>Positive Youth Development measurements in programming</p> <p>Percentage of youth (disaggregated by age and sex) reporting increased satisfaction with: self; life in general ; society; others (regardless of gender, culture, ability); and willingness to contribute to society-building</p> <p>Youth-led / peer training and development initiatives (at national and community levels)</p> <p>Prevalence (and Standard Deviation) of tobacco consumption among youth</p> <p>Prevalence (and Standard Deviation) of binge drinking among youth disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Drug use among youth</p> <p>Percentage of youth who report engaging in risky sexual behaviours (HIV/STI)</p>	<p>Coping Strategy - Alcohol Abuse: % of youth who have “binged” on alcohol one or more times during their life (by sex)</p> <p>Coping Strategy – Cigarette Use): % of youth who report cigarette use at least once in the previous 30 days (by sex)</p> <p>Coping Strategy – Illicit Drug Use: Annual prevalence of illicit drug use and drug dependence among youth by drug type (by sex, and disaggregated by illicit drug type)</p> <p>Coping Strategy – Violent: % of youth who have admitted to resorting to violent coping strategies (self-inflicted injuries, bullying, peer-to-peer violence)</p> <p>Correct Knowledge – Substances: % of youth with comprehensive correct knowledge of drugs, alcohol and other substances</p> <p>Protection from Influences: Policy provisions for the protection of children and youth from harmful societal influences (censorship of aspects of media and culture that promote unhealthy, violent or criminal acts particularly overly sexual and violent music, pornography, etc.)</p>	<p>Health Surveys</p> <p>Crime Surveys</p> <p>Positive Youth Development Surveys</p> <p>Victimisation Surveys</p> <p>Drug Use Surveys</p> <p>Youth Policy</p> <p>Crime Policy</p>	<p>Ministry of Youth</p> <p>Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>National Drugs Council</p> <p>Ministry of Community Development</p> <p>Ministry of Planning</p> <p>Correctional institutions/ state homes</p> <p>Youth councils and networks</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>FBOs</p>
	<p><u>CSDCP</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth /Community leaders and other kinship[networks trained to build protective factors in youth; - Trained community leaders linking at-risk youth with information on alternatives and development according to their needs. <p>Counseling and coping services available nationally</p> <p>Evidence-based and sustainable programming according to youth life cycle needs and circumstances weaken risk factors /build protective factors of youth and communities</p> <p>Structured and supervised leisure time activities in communities</p>	<p>Youth participation in extracurricular activities</p> <p>Youth volunteerism/ community engagement</p> <p>Supervised afterschool programmes</p> <p>Sports/ cultural and interactive development programmes for youth by type</p> <p>Psycho therapeutic interventions</p> <p>Youth friendly spaces</p> <p>Percentage of at risk youth by sex completing second chance programmes</p> <p>Big brother/ big sister and mentoring models</p> <p>No of community crime prevention programmes established and operational.</p> <p>Remedial learning programmes</p> <p>Income generation programmes for at risk youth</p>			
	<p><u>CCSS</u></p> <p>Strategic Goal2 - Crime Prevention – Addressing the Causes of Crime and Insecurity and Increase</p>	<p>Children and youth-led peer development initiatives</p>			

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Thematic Area/Domain 3	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
	Awareness of the Key Risks CCH3: Thematic Priority: Prevention and Education				
	RFAC Member States collect and report data on: 1) Dropouts and reintegration of boys and girls in the education system; 2) Schools offering skills for productive livelihoods (e.g. TVET); 3) Schools offering Creative arts, physical education and sports; 4) Schools offering Health and Family Life Education				

Thematic Area/Domain 4	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
4. LEARNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND TRANSITION TO EMPLOYMENT					
Learning and development, and transition to employment opportunities	CYDAP Goal 1 Education And Economic Empowerment Net enrolment rates for primary, secondary, technical/vocational and tertiary levels disaggregated by sex and geographic location (including urban/rural and hinterland) Number of school places provided relative to the size of school age cohort at primary and secondary levels Completion rate for primary, secondary, and post-secondary disaggregated by sex and geographic location unconventional fields of employment	Positive Youth Development measurements in programming Training and development initiatives (at national and community levels) Percentage of at risk youth by sex completing second chance programmes Net enrollment rates for primary, secondary, technical/vocational and tertiary levels disaggregated by sex and geographic location (including urban/rural and hinterland) Completion rate for primary, secondary, and post-secondary disaggregated by sex and geographic location Percentage of youth receiving certification for secondary, tertiary and technical-vocational education disaggregated by sex and geographic location Percentage of youth aged 10-29 with high levels of national and regional identity disaggregated by country and sex Apprenticeships programmes per country Career guidance programme per annum Job fairs per annum Education curricula integrating entrepreneurial education.	Education Attainment: Mean Years of Schooling (by sex) (YDI Indicator under the Education Domain) Transition to Employment: Transition rate from institutionalized youth to employment (whether reform or educational institution) (by sex and institution type) Reintegration Support: Number of programmes offered in reform institutions which provide adequate and relevant support to the reintegration of juvenile offenders into mainstream society and employment Curricular Expansion: Institutional curricula expansions to include skills training, creative arts, physical education/sports, agriculture, other non-traditional subject areas	ILO Statistics Labour Force Surveys Census CXC Reports SME Programme Reports Tech Voc Programme Reports Universities Positive Youth Development Surveys Education Policy Education Surveys Employment surveys Survey of labour market opportunities and forecast of labour markets needs Youth Policy Crime Policy	Ministry of Education Ministry of Labour Ministry of Youth
	CSDP Pillar II: Education Capacity building of teachers and other school staff; Increased levels of retention in primary and secondary school, in particular of boys;	Secondary school completion rates Expenditure in the education sector, including continuous capacity building of serving education personnel Parents' perception of quality of tuition; Enrolment and retention rates in			

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Thematic Area/Domain 4	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
<p>Learning and development, and transition to employment opportunities</p>	<p>Secondary education caters to CSME expectations and broad range of quality vocational options Programmes for low income families; Programmes to reengage in formal education;</p> <p>Institutional violence: Life skills training, self-esteem, conflict resolution, and related syllabus in the primary school curricula;</p> <p>Pillar II (Foster Social Inclusion Employment and Livelihood Opportunities)</p> <p>Pillar V (Protect Environmental and Economic Resources-Agricultural Diversification)</p>	<p>secondary school Percentage of persons (including teen mothers) not completing secondary school who are enrolled in educational equivalency programmes</p> <p>Retention rates in life skills programme</p> <p>Retention rates in vocational skills programming</p> <p>Quality technical skills training by type and access</p>			
	<p>CCSS Strategic Goal2: Crime Prevention – Addressing the Causes of Crime and Insecurity and Increase Awareness of the Key Risks</p>				
	<p>RAPC Outcome 2 : Gender equitable access to comprehensive sexuality education</p>				
	<p>RFAC Member states have a National Education Policy that outlines the following provisions: 1) Retaining and re-integrating boys and girls in the education system; 2) Skills for productive livelihoods; 3) Creative arts, physical education and sports; 4) Health and Family Life Education Member States have national programmes to retain boys and girls and re-integrate those who have dropped out Member States have interventions in place for reducing violence in schools, including bullying. Member States have interventions in place for mainstreaming children with special needs Member States have provisions for professional development of teachers in active learning, positive discipline and gender socialization Member States have skills training for productive livelihoods offered in the curriculum in</p>				

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Thematic Area/Domain 4	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
<p>Learning and development, and transition to employment opportunities</p>	<p>>70% schools Member States have creative arts, physical education and sports offered in the curriculum in >70% schools Member States have structured programmes on Information and Communication Technology offered in the curriculum in >70% schools Member States have the necessary capacity for school inspection and maintenance of quality support services Member States collect and report data on: 1) Dropouts and reintegration of boys and girls in the education system; 2) Schools offering skills for productive livelihoods (e.g. TVET); 3) Schools offering Creative arts, physical education and sports; 4) Schools offering Health and Family Life Education Member States have Social protection mechanisms for assistance to children in poor/vulnerable families to attend school/education services Member States have mechanisms to promote participation in school governance</p>				

Thematic Area/Domain 5	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
5. EMPLOYMENT, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INCOME GENERATION					
Reducing risk factors and vulnerabilities associated with poverty and joblessness, and enhancing opportunities for economic participation and livelihoods	<p>CYDAP: Goal 1 (Education and Economic Empowerment) Number of youth receiving certification for secondary, tertiary and technical-vocational education disaggregated by sex and geographic location Number of countries with education policies that establish minimum levels of participation at the primary, secondary, tertiary and technical/vocational levels Number of adolescents and youth (disaggregated by sex and age) accessing: Apprenticeships employment training Vocational/business skills training Entrepreneurship training Number of youth accessing entrepreneurship training under the following programmes: CEBO A GANAR National Youth Business Trust Other multi-country training initiative</p>	<p>Number of youth receiving certification for secondary, tertiary and technical-vocational education disaggregated by sex and geographic location Number of countries with education policies that establish minimum levels of participation at the primary, secondary, tertiary and technical/vocational levels Number of adolescents and youth (disaggregated by sex and age) accessing: Apprenticeships employment training Vocational/business skills training Entrepreneurship training Number of youth accessing entrepreneurship training National Youth Business Trust s Other multi-country training initiative Training for development of employment in non-traditional agricultural areas developed and for use in and out of schools</p>	<p>Youth Unemployment: Youth Unemployment Ratio (<i>YDI Indicator under Domain 3 – Employment</i>) Youth Poverty: % of youth living in poverty Innovative Job Creation % of employment and economic initiatives that focus on modernized approaches to job creation and income generation in non-traditional and high demand markets (by sex) Entrepreneurship Access: Entrepreneurship training and micro-credit facilities reaching at-risk youth Intended Target Audience: Disaggregation of target audience for programmes and policies (by socio-economic situation, academic level/attainment, NEET Status, physical/mental ability, gender, geographic location & ethnicity),</p>	<p>Records from SMEs Ministry of Labour programme documents ILO Statistics Labour Force Surveys Census SME Programme Reports Tech Voc Programme Reports Universities Positive Youth Development Surveys Education Policy Education Surveys Employment surveys Survey of labour market opportunities and forecast of labour markets needs Hiring Trends Youth Policy Crime Policy</p>	<p>Ministries of Youth, Labour, Planning, Education, Social Development; Central Statistical Offices Employers' Associations Bankers Associations Credit Union and Cooperatives National Private Sector Associations</p>
	<p>CSDP: Pillar I (Prevent and Reduce Violence and Crime: Guns), Pillar I: Prevent and Reduce Violence and Crime (School Settings) Pillar 1- Institutional violence: Include life skills training, self-esteem, conflict resolution, and related syllabus in the primary school curricula; Pillar 1- Institutional violence: Include life skills training, self-esteem, conflict resolution, and related syllabus in the primary school curricula; Pillar II (Foster Social Inclusion Employment and</p>	<p>Internships created Mentorship programmes Life skills curricula Expenditure with education equivalency, life and professional skills training for at-risk youth; and Employment rates by age, sex and economic class. Retention rates in vocational skills programming Number of at-risk youth completing</p>			

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Thematic Area/Domain 5	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
<p>Reducing risk factors and vulnerabilities associated with poverty and joblessness, and enhancing opportunities for economic participation and livelihoods</p>	<p>Livelihood Opportunities), Art and Culture Pillar V (Protect Environmental and Economic Resources-Agricultural Diversification)</p>	<p>culture or sports based programmes; Number of at-risk youth being employed in the culture and sports industries after completion of successful training</p>			
	<p>CCSS Strategic Goal2: Crime Prevention – Addressing the Causes of Crime and Insecurity and Increase Awareness of the Key Risks</p>				
	<p>RAPC Outcome 2 : Gender equitable access to comprehensive sexuality education</p>				
	<p>RFAC 44a. Package of interventions for keeping boys in the education system 44d. Expanded curriculum (in skills training, creative arts, physical education and sports) 46. Structured programmes in Information Technology</p>				

Thematic Area/Domain 6	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
6. FAMILY, COMMUNITY AND SUPPORTIVE FACTORS					
“Adequate and appropriate” access to supports and services in family, kinship and community networks address the needs of at-risk / marginalized populations/communities	<p>CYDAP Goal 2: Protection Safety and Security Member States Having coordinated plans between crime and social protection institutions targeting vulnerable youth in order to provide skills training, social safety nets, scholarships, mentoring, nurturing and creative expression developing capacities of community and faith based organisations in the area of protection, safety and security having mechanisms in place to ensure that sporting and recreational facilities provide a safe, secure and protective environment to youth</p> <p>Goal 6: Leadership, Participation And Governance Member States having financial and technical provisions to support local level youth NGOs/CBOs/ Networks structured programmes that promote volunteerism for youth</p>	<p>Positive Youth Development Indicators Human rights (rights-based) Indicators Community Organisations leading development interventions HFLE trainers trained by community % of youth reporting adequate access to quality services % of youth recidivism Youth friendly spaces Green spaces in communities % of community members accessing utilities and services (electricity, water, ICTs etc.) 5 of youth accessing housing Youth unemployment ratio Parenting programmes per high needs communities Income generation programmes accessed by youth from high needs communities Number of at-risk youth completing culture or sports based programmes; and</p>	<p>Intended Target Audience: Disaggregation of target audience for programmes and policies (by socio-economic situation, academic level/attainment, NEET Status, physical/mental ability, gender, geographic location & ethnicity),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen Security - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) - Community Policing - Youth friendly spaces 	<p>Human Development Report Global Violence Reports Victimization Surveys Crime Statistics Census Householder Surveys Gender Surveys Youth Surveys Community Wellness Surveys Youth Indices Youth Policy Crime Policy</p>	<p>Citizen Security Programme Ministry of National Security Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Community Development Ministry of Housing Ministry of Youth Community and youth serving agencies</p>
	<p>CSDCP Pillar II - Foster Social Inclusion- Employment; <u>Arts and Culture</u>; Agricultural Diversification Increased access of youth at-risk to community culture and sport activities Increased access of youth at-risk to income generation through culture and sport industries; Community environment and agriculture</p>	<p>Number of at-risk youth being employed after completion of community development training Increase in the proportion of offenders receiving support and benefiting from programmes pre- and post-release; and Reduction of the level of recidivism. No. of community-based cooperatives No. of community based sustainable programmes</p>			

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Thematic Area/Domain 6	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
<p><i>“Adequate and appropriate” access to supports and services in family, kinship and community networks address the needs of at-risk / marginalized populations/communities</i></p>	<p>interventions for food security and community security Public spaces in community established as youth, sports, culture and social and economic development havens.</p>	<p>Community renewal/urban planning Quantity and quality of social services and alternatives available to at-risk youth Number of programmes targeting at risk males under 25 years of age/enrolment in life skills programmes targeting youth under 25 years of age Participants’ perception of quality of service received for specific programmes</p>			

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Thematic Area / Domain 7	CARICOM Indicator Alignment	Indicators	Possible Cross Cutting indicators	Data Sources	Agency responsible
7. INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE					
<p><i>Institutional and human resource capacity to monitor and evaluate development impacts</i></p>	<p>Member States have established national accountability mechanisms on youth development and crime prevention Member States have institutional arrangements for mainstreaming children and youth development Member States have institutional arrangements for mainstreaming crime and violence prevention into social development programming Member States have structured programmes in place to support RBM Member States collect and report data on social development programmes for children and youth Member States collect and report data on youth crime and violence as victims and perpetrators</p>	<p>Positive Youth Development Indicators Right-based indicators M&E Certified officers in youth and social development Scholarships available in M&E; Planning and Development</p>	<p>Intended Target Audience: Disaggregation of target audience for programmes and policies (by socio-economic situation, academic level/attainment, NEET Status, physical/mental ability, gender, geographic location & ethnicity).</p>	<p>Youth development Index Global youth policies National Development / Sector Plans National Strategy Documents Country papers from development partners Training Plans M&E Plan CARICOM Monitoring Tool National development Programmes Human Development Report Youth Policy Crime Policy</p>	<p>CARICOM Ministry of Planning Ministry of Youth Ministry of Social Development National Councils on Crime Prevention and Youth Development</p>