

The CRIA Framework in Ex-post Evaluation

1. To what extent has the initiative affected incomes and livelihoods for poor households?

- The programme example
- The indicators

With an increase in the cost of electricity as a result of privatisation of utilities, poor households may cope by reducing spending on certain essential items (nutritious food, school fees, health care). They may also aim to increase family revenue by increasing parental work hours or by sending children to work, violating child rights to education, rest and leisure, while increasing risks for child neglect, exploitation and abuse.

- changes in family revenue
- changes in expenditure/consumption patterns
- changes in use of basic services
- changes in family time use
- # of working children
- changes in child supervision
- changes in family migration
- all data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic circumstance

2. to what extent has the initiative affected access to and quality of social services used by children and their families?

- The programme example
- The indicators

With increased utilities costs, basic social service agencies may increase service fees or reduce opening hours, reduce the number of services offered or reduce personnel costs by cutting staff or hiring less qualified staff. All of these measures can have implications for children's access to quality social services.

- changes in nature of services
- changes in access and quality of services (service hours, wait times, # and type of personnel)
- changes in informal/formal service fees
- rates of service use by gender/age
- stakeholder perceptions on access and quality of service

3. To what extent has the initiative affected social capital and cohesion for children, their families and communities?

- The programme example
- The indicators

Increased financial stress with decreased time for rest and leisure within the family or community may lead to increased domestic violence, increased crime, family break-up, decreased involvement in community networks and inter-household solidarity, and the possibility of placement of children in non-familial care. There is also increased risk of child neglect, exploitation and abuse with weakened community and family cohesion.

- changes in time available for family rest and leisure
- changes in frequency, quality of inter-household, community connections
- # of single-parent headed households
- # of children living with peers
- # of reported incidences of domestic abuse,
- # of institutionalized children
- # of working children
- changes in crime rates
- # of operational CBOs/CSOs focused on child well-being