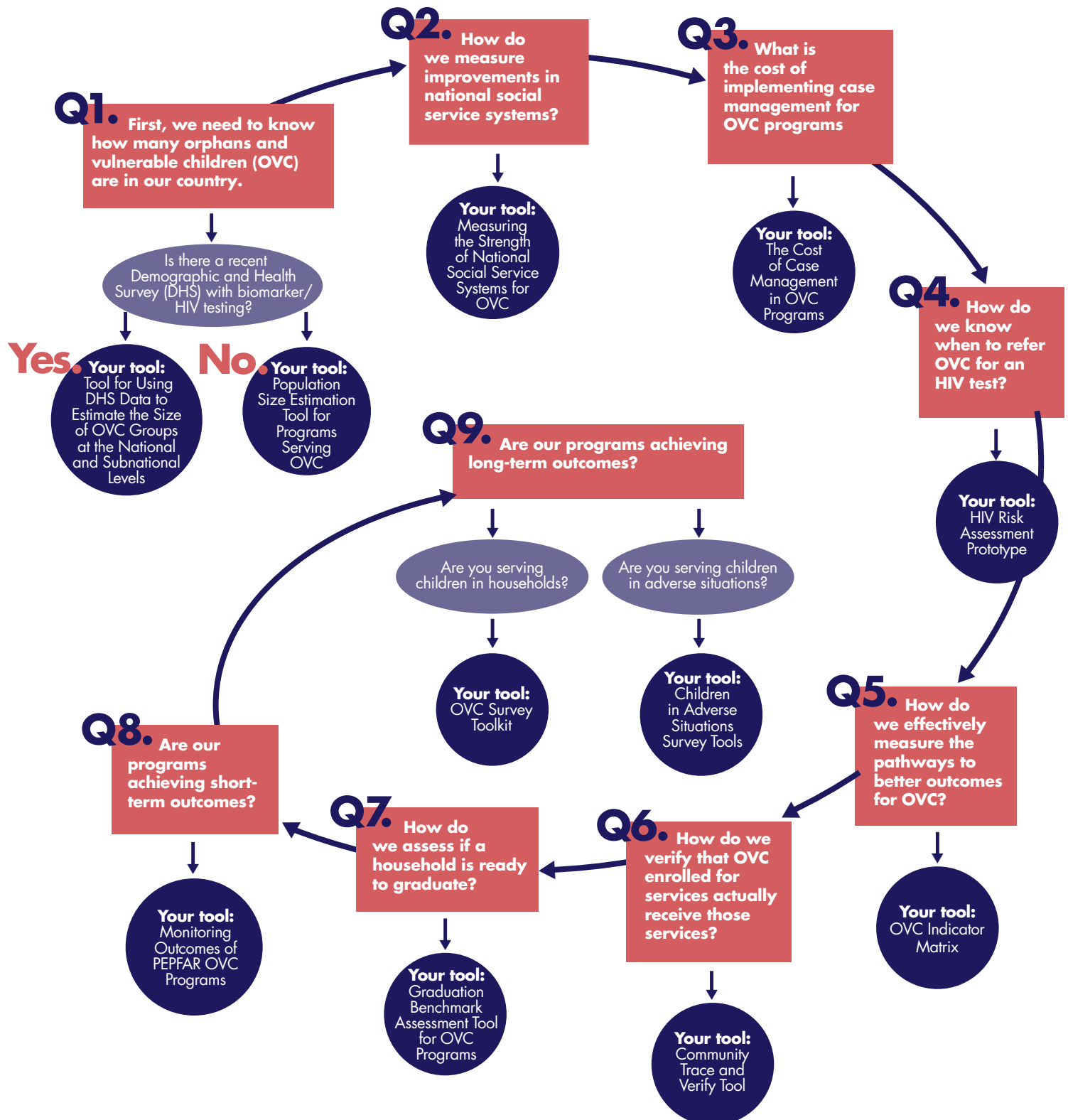# Are you going to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate a program to address the needs of orphans and vulnerable children?

Q1. First, we need to know how many orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) are in our country.

Is there a recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) with biomarker/HIV testing?

Yes. **Your tool:** Tool for Using DHS Data to Estimate the Size of OVC Groups at the National and Subnational Levels

No. **Your tool:** Population Size Estimation Tool for Programs Serving OVC

Q2. How do we measure improvements in national social service systems?

Your tool: Measuring the Strength of National Social Service Systems for OVC

Q3. What is the cost of implementing case management for OVC programs

Your tool: The Cost of Case Management in OVC Programs

Q4. How do we know when to refer OVC for an HIV test?

Your tool: HIV Risk Assessment Prototype

Q9. Are our programs achieving long-term outcomes?

Are you serving children in households?

Your tool: OVC Survey Toolkit

Are you serving children in adverse situations?

Your tool: Children in Adverse Situations Survey Tools

Q5. How do we effectively measure the pathways to better outcomes for OVC?

Your tool: OVC Indicator Matrix

Q8. Are our programs achieving short-term outcomes?

Your tool: Monitoring Outcomes of PEPFAR OVC Programs

Q7. How do we assess if a household is ready to graduate?

Your tool: Graduation Benchmark Assessment Tool for OVC Programs

Q6. How do we verify that OVC enrolled for services actually receive those services?

Your tool: Community Trace and Verify Tool

Are you going to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate a program to address the needs of orphans and vulnerable children?

Q1. **Do you have a recent Demographic and Health Survey with biomarker/HIV testing for your country?**

Yes. Your tool: Tool for Using DHS Data to Estimate the Size of OVC Groups at the National and Subnational Levels
https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tl-18-08/

Intended users: Managers of OVC programs supported by the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

What: This workbook assists PEPFAR OVC country programs to estimate the size of four groups of potentially vulnerable children ages 0–17. The workbook is for use in PEPFAR countries that have a recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) with biomarker/HIV testing. Each PEPFAR country has its own worksheet. The percentages of potentially vulnerable children are derived from DHS data sets.

Investment: Need to enter the number of children 0–17 years of age living in the country and/or in the subnational area of interest

Tool output: The tool provides national- and subnational-level estimates for the number of children in four priority groups. The workbook provides three percentages for each group: the DHS estimate, the lower bound of the estimate, and the upper bound of the estimate. The lower and upper bounds are the 95 percent confidence interval around the DHS estimate.

No. Your tool: Population Size Estimation Tool for Programs Serving Orphans and Vulnerable Children
https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tl-18-07

Intended users: Managers of PEPFAR OVC programs in Botswana, Nigeria, South Africa, and South Sudan, or other countries that do not have a recent AIDS indicator survey or DHS with biomarker/HIV testing

What: A workbook calculator to help in estimating the population size of children ages 0–17 years living in a household with at least one adult who is HIV-positive or orphans and children ages 0–17 years living in such a household. The calculator is for use in countries that do not have a recent AIDS indicator survey or DHS with biomarker/HIV testing.

Investment: Time to complete a form and availability of the number of children ages 0–17 years in the country and an estimate of HIV prevalence among people ages 15 years and older

Tool output: The tool provides only national-level estimates, based on adult HIV prevalence. It estimates the proportion of all children and the number of children in each group, with lower and upper range estimates with a 99 percent confidence level.

Q2. **Are we going to try to improve national social service systems?**

Your tool: Measuring the Strength of National Social Service Systems for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
https://www.measureevaluation.org/our-work/ovc/measuring-the-strength-of-national-social-service-systems

Intended users: Donors, governments, and stakeholders investing in strengthening social service systems for OVC

What: A framework with indicators and guidance to measure performance and address gaps in strengthening national social service systems for OVC; this can be used as a one-time diagnostic tool or for monitoring purposes

Investment: A workshop with key stakeholders to conduct a self-assessment and an assessment team comprising government and nongovernmental partners

Tool output: Indicators that measure the outcomes of system-strengthening interventions in five core areas, defined by PEPFAR as the components of social-service system strengthening: (1) leadership and governance structures; (2) the social service workforce; (3) financing; (4) information management and accountability systems; and (5) coordination and networking mechanisms

Q3. How much does it cost to implement case management for OVC programs?

Your tool: The Cost of Case Management in Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programs
https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-19-327

Intended users: Donors (including PEPFAR agencies and missions), managers at local government agencies, implementing partners, and other stakeholders

What: A mixed-methods approach for measuring the cost of case management per beneficiary in OVC programs and for understanding the distribution of case management expenditures by cost categories (supervision, training, transportation, case worker support, personnel, office costs, and monitoring and evaluation)

Investment: Parallel data collection to obtain retrospective financial and beneficiary data, while simultaneously conducting qualitative interviews with project staff and volunteer case workers. This requires staff time to implement the data collection, conduct analysis, and report on findings.

Tool output: Cost per beneficiary of case management for OVC programs and distribution of case management expenditures by cost categories

Q4. How do we know when to refer OVC for an HIV test?

Your tool: HIV Risk Assessment Prototype
https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tl-18-19

Intended users: Government or implementing partner

What: This tool ensures that data collection tools for assessing HIV risk have a clear logic and structure. A project or country can add specific risk assessment questions and adapt this template to their context. It is designed for use during home visits to assess HIV risk at enrollment or when a change in risk profile is suspected. The tool also includes an overlay for data entry in the Data for Transparency and Impact (DATIM) system of PEPFAR.

Investment: The tool requires time for governments or implementing partners (IPs) to add their own HIV risk assessment questions and to implement the tool to assess beneficiaries.

Tool output: This tool can improve the quality of data collected when a child's HIV status is unknown. The tool can help governments or projects target those most at risk for an HIV infection.

Q5. How do we effectively measure the pathways to better outcomes for OVC?

Your tool: OVC Indicator Matrix
https://www.measureevaluation.org/our-work/ovc/indicator-matrix-and-guidance-for-monitoring-and-evaluating-programs-serving-orphans-and-vulnerable-children

Intended users: PEPFAR agencies and missions; IPs

What: An indicator matrix and accompanying guidelines to develop and support identification and use of supplemental indicators to better measure the pathway toward improved outcomes for children affected by HIV

Investment: United States Government and IP staff time to meet, discuss, and select appropriate indicators; IP commitment to collecting, reporting, and using supplementary indicators

Tool output: Supplementary process and output indicators for monitoring that program implementation occurs as intended and beneficiaries are sufficiently exposed to program interventions; indicators provide actionable data for course corrections

Q6. How do we verify that OVC enrolled for services actually receive those services?

Your tool: Community Trace and Verify Tool
https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-13-63

Intended users: IPs and local government staff

What: A questionnaire, tabulation plan, and implementation protocol

Investment: Staff time or consultant to implement the questionnaire and conduct the analysis

Tool output: The CTV questionnaire does not inventory all services received, but surveys selected services that can indicate if a program is reaching target beneficiaries. It is based on lot quality assurance sampling (LQAS), so a community/village either passes or fails based on a threshold. If a community/village fails, it means that, based on the threshold level, not enough households receive the services that a program was to deliver.

Q7. How do we assess if a household is ready to graduate?

Your tool: Graduation Benchmark Assessment Tool for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programs
https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tl-18-21

Intended users: Implementing partners

What: The tool describes the eight benchmarks required for a household to graduate from PEPFAR-funded OVC projects. It provides guidance on which benchmarks should be assessed for which households or for which members of the household; provides questions for the assessing caseworker to answer regarding each benchmark; and contains instructions for scoring and determining whether the household is ready for graduation.

Investment: Staff time and commitment to train caseworkers to implement the tool and use the results

Tool output: The tool enables a program to determine which households are ready for graduation and—if a household is not ready for graduation—to determine which program areas need investment.

Q8. Are our programs achieving short-term outcomes?

Your tool: Monitoring Outcomes of PEPFAR Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programs
https://www.measureevaluation.org/our-work/ovc/monitoring-outcomes-of-pepfar-orphans-and-vulnerable-children-programs

Intended users: Stakeholders involved in the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (MER) OVC Essential Survey Indicators—for example, USAID mission staff, PEPFAR IP staff, and the organizations responsible for designing and conducting MER surveys

What: A set of resources to support the collection of the PEPFAR MER OVC Essential Survey Indicators, comprising frequently asked questions (FAQs), a supplement to explain the indicators, a manual to support training for collecting the indicators, a protocol template, a supervisor's manual, and an enumerator manual

Investment: Staff, consultant, or subcontractor time and resources to design and implement the survey and analyze, report, and disseminate the results

Tool output: Contributes to a snapshot of project outcomes at a point in time and to assess changes in outcomes among OVC project beneficiaries over a two-year period

Q9. Are our programs achieving long-term outcomes?

Your Tool: Children in Adverse Situations Survey Tools
https://www.measureevaluation.org/our-work/ovc/children-in-adverse-situations-survey-tools/children-in-adverse-situations-survey-tools

Intended users: Program designers and administrators

What: These survey tools standardize data for OVC projects supporting street children, children working in mines, and children of female sex workers. They help to produce actionable data to inform programs and enable program course corrections. An accompanying manual describes the tools and gives guidance for using them.

Investment: Staff, consultant, or subcontractor time and resources to design and implement the survey and to analyze, report, and disseminate the results

Tool output: The survey tools provide data fundamental to planning and evaluating programs for children living in adverse situations worldwide.

Your tool: OVC Survey Toolkit
https://www.measureevaluation.org/our-work/ovc/ovc-program-evaluation-tool-kit

Intended users: Program designers and administrators

What: This PEPFAR-supported tool simplifies and standardizes data needed to set measurable goals for an OVC project. It contains a manual describing the tools and guidance for using them; questionnaires for implementation; core indicators of program impact; a protocol; a data analysis guide; data collector training content; a data management guide; a pilot test report containing lessons learned in Zambia and Nigeria; and a resource on measures of psychosocial well-being of children and caregivers.

Investment: Staff, consultant, or subcontractor time and resources to design and implement the survey and analyze, report, and disseminate the results

Tool output: The tool answers questions fundamental to planning and evaluating OVC programs worldwide. Existing surveys collect internationally comparable data on children—DHS, for example—but don't capture information at the OVC program level, nor do they capture all of the core indicators of an OVC program's success.