

Measuring Outcomes Among Children of Female Sex Workers Supported by PEPFAR Programs

Indicator List

Eligibility: Program beneficiaries who meet the following criteria can be assessed using these data collection tools:

- **Female sex worker (FSW) caregivers:** Female sex workers¹ who are residing with at least one child or adolescent ages 0 to 17 who they look after.²
- **Children of FSW caregivers²:** Children ages 0 to 9 of female sex worker¹ caregivers.² Conduct the interview with the female sex worker caregiver about her child(ren).³
- **Adolescents of FSW caregivers²:** Adolescents ages 10 to 17 of female sex worker¹ caregivers. Conduct the interview with the adolescents of the FSW caregiver following receipt of consent from the FSW caregiver and assent from the adolescent.⁴

Demographics:

FSW caregivers (FSW) and their children (C) and adolescents (A)

- Name
- Age
- Date of birth
- Sex
- Most frequent location of sleep

FSW caregivers

- Marital status
- Total number of dependents under their care
- Education level
- Duration in current residence
- Migration (away from residence for more than one month)
- Location of operation (brothel-based, home-based, street-based)

Children and adolescents

- Sex
- Disability (physical or mental impairment)

Adolescents

- Marital status

¹ **Female sex workers** include female adults, 18 years of age and above, who receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally. Sex work is consensual sex between adults, can take many forms, and varies between and within countries and communities. Sex work also varies in the degree to which it is more or less "formal" or organized. As defined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children and adolescents under the age of 18 who exchange sex for money, goods, or favors are "sexually exploited" and are not defined as sex workers.

² **Female sex worker caregivers** are defined here as having at least one biological or adopted child ages 0 to 17 or at least one child ages 0 to 17 who they look after on an ongoing or indefinite basis. They should be permanently engaged in the child's lifelong well-being. Only female sex workers who are project beneficiaries and are residing with their child(ren) are eligible for interview.

³ **Children of female sex workers** are defined here as between the ages of 0 to 9 who are currently residing in the same locale as their female sex worker caregiver, whether that be on the street or in a brothel, residence, hotel, hostel, or other locale. Children of female sex workers who are living in an alternative residence are not eligible for inclusion.

⁴ **Adolescents of female sex workers** are defined here as between the ages of 10 to 17 who are currently residing in the same locale as their female sex worker caregiver, whether that be on the street or in a brothel, residence, hotel, hostel, or other locale. Adolescents of female sex workers who are living in an alternative residence are not eligible for inclusion.

Healthy Domain – Female Sex Worker Caregivers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
HIV/Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention, status, and treatment							
1.	% of FSW who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV	Age, marital status	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV	X			National Institute of Health (INS), United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), Pathfinder, & International Training and Education Center for Health (I-TECH). (2013). <i>Final report: The integrated biological and behavioral survey among female sex workers, Mozambique 2011–2012</i> . San Francisco, CA, USA: UCSF. Retrieved from https://globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/sites/globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/files/pub/ibbs-fsw-final-report.pdf .
2.	% of FSW who are living with HIV	Age, marital status	HIV status	X			Wheeler, T., Dallabetta, G., Ranebennur, V., Bhattacharjee, P., Isac, S., & Immanuel, F. (2016). <i>Monitoring guide and toolkit for key populations HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs</i> . Durham, NC, USA: FHI360/Linkages. Retrieved from https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource-linkages-monitoring-tools.pdf .
3.	% of FSW tested for HIV who received their test results in the past year	Age, marital status	HIV testing and received results	X			Wheeler, T., Dallabetta, G., Ranebennur, V., Bhattacharjee, P., Isac, S., & Immanuel, F. (2016). <i>Monitoring guide and toolkit for key populations HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs</i> . Durham, NC, USA: FHI360/Linkages. Retrieved from https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource-linkages-monitoring-tools.pdf .

Healthy Domain – Female Sex Worker Caregivers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
4.	% of FSW living with HIV who are currently on antiretroviral therapy (ART)	Age, marital status	Currently on ART	X			Wheeler, T., Dallabetta, G., Ranebennur, V., Bhattacharjee, P., Isac, S., & Immanuel, F. (2016). <i>Monitoring guide and toolkit for key populations HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs</i> . Durham, NC, USA: FHI360/Linkages. Retrieved from https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource-linkages-monitoring-tools.pdf .
5.	% of FSW living with HIV who are adherent to ART over the past six months	Age, marital status	ART adherence	X			Chapman, J. L., Brugh, K., Mujaya, S., Kahwa, A., Hickmann, M., & Charyeva, Z. (2018). <i>Monitoring well-being outcomes among Kizazi Kipya project beneficiaries: Key findings from the baseline evaluation (tr-18-296)</i> . Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MEASURE Evaluation–Tanzania. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-296 .
6.	% of FSW known to be retained in HIV care six months after enrollment	Age, marital status	Retention in HIV care	X			Chapman, J. L., Brugh, K., Mujaya, S., Kahwa, A., Hickmann, M., & Charyeva, Z. (2018). <i>Monitoring well-being outcomes among Kizazi Kipya project beneficiaries: Key findings from the baseline evaluation (tr-18-296)</i> . Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MEASURE Evaluation–Tanzania. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-296 .
7.	% of FSW who described their current viral load as being suppressed	Age, marital status	Self-report of suppressed viral load	X			Balampama, M., Rutaiwa, M., Bowsky, S., Chitty, J., Nganga, L., Githu, C., Cantelmo, C., Kahabuka, C. (2018). <i>Pediatric HIV: A mixed-methods study exploring factors that influence transitions in care and viral load suppression</i> . Unpublished study protocol.

Healthy Domain – Female Sex Worker Caregivers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
8.	% of FSW who experienced STI symptoms in the past six months	Age, marital status	Shows signs and symptoms of STIs	X			Fehrenbacher, A.E., Chowdhury, D., Ghose, T., & Swendeman, D. (2016). Consistent condom use by female sex workers in Kolkata, India: Testing theories of economic insecurity, behavior change, life course vulnerability and empowerment. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> , 20(10): 2332–2345. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27170035 .
9.	% of FSW screened for STIs during the past six months	Age, marital status	STI screening	X			Wheeler, T., Dallabetta, G., Ranebennur, V., Bhattacharjee, P., Isac, S., & Immanuel, F. (2016). <i>Monitoring guide and toolkit for key populations HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs</i> . Durham, NC, USA: FHI360/Linkages. Retrieved from https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/medi_a/documents/resource-linkages-monitoring-tools.pdf .
10.	% of FSW who received STI treatment for STI symptoms in the past six months	Age, marital status	STI treatment	X			Fehrenbacher, A., Chowdhury, D., Ghose, T., & Swendeman, D. (2016). Consistent condom use by female sex workers in Kolkata, India: Testing theories of economic insecurity, behavior change, life course vulnerability and empowerment. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> , 20(10): 2332–2345. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27170035 .

Healthy Domain – Female Sex Worker Caregivers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
11.	% of HIV-negative FSW who received pre-exposure prophylaxis ⁵	Age, marital status	Pre-exposure prophylaxis	X			Kurth, A.E., Celum, C., Baeten, J.M., Vermund, S.H., & Wasserheit, J.N. (2011). Combination HIV prevention: Significance, challenges, and opportunities. <i>Current HIV/AIDS Reports</i> , 8(1): 62–72. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20941553 .
Sexual behavior and reproductive health							
12.	Mean number of sexual partners in the past week	Type of partner (paying client, non-paying partner), marital status, age	Mean number of sexual encounters per week	X			INS, CDC, UCSF, Pathfinder, & I-TECH. (2013). <i>Final report: The integrated biological and behavioral survey among female sex workers, Mozambique 2011–2012</i> . San Francisco, CA, USA: UCSF. Retrieved from https://globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/sites/globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/files/pub/ibbs-fsw-final-report.pdf .
13.	% of FSW who reported condom use at last sex	Type of partner (paying client, non-paying partner), marital status, age	Condom use at last sex	X			Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). (2017). <i>Global AIDS monitoring: 2018 indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS</i> . Geneva, Switzerland: UNAIDS. Retrieved from http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf .
14.	% of FSW who reported consistent condom use in the past week	Age, marital status	Consistent condom use in the past week	X			Duff, P., Shoveller, J., Feng, C., Ogilvie, G., Montaner, J., & Shannon, K. (2015). Pregnancy intentions among female sex workers: Recognizing their right and wants as mothers.

⁵This indicator is not an outcome indicator.

Healthy Domain – Female Sex Worker Caregivers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
			during sexual intercourse				<p><i>Journal of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Care</i>, 41 (2): 102–108. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4711362/.</p> <p>Kerrigan, D.L., Fonner, V.A., Stromdahl, S., & Kennedy, C.E. (2013). Community empowerment among female sex workers is an effective HIV prevention intervention: A systematic review of the peer-reviewed evidence from low- and middle-income countries. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i>, 17(6): 1926–1940. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23539185.</p>
Drug or alcohol use							
15.	% of FSW currently using drugs or alcohol	Type of drug (intravenous, non-intravenous), marital status, age	Current use of drugs or alcohol (type of drug use)	X			<p>INS, CDC, UCSF, Pathfinder, & I-TECH. (2013). <i>Final report: The integrated biological and behavioral survey among female sex workers, Mozambique 2011–2012</i>. San Francisco, CA, USA: UCSF. Retrieved from https://globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/sites/globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/files/pub/ibbs-fsw-final-report.pdf.</p>
Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) program services							
16.	Number of FSW served by PEPFAR OVC programs in the past three months ³	Age, marital status	Services accessed or received in past three months	X			<p>United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). (2018). <i>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting indicator reference guide. MER 2.0, Version 2.3</i>. Washington, DC: PEPFAR. Retrieved from</p>

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#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
							https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf . See indicator OVC_SERV.
Depression							
17.	% of FSW with depressive symptoms	Age, marital status	Depressive symptoms (Shona Symptom Questionnaire)	X			Patel, V., Simunyu, F., Lewis, G., & Mann, A. (1997). The Shona Symptom Questionnaire: The development of an indigenous measure of common mental disorders in Harare. <i>Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica</i> , 95(6): 469–475. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9242841 .

Healthy Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
HIV/Sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention, status, and treatment							
18.	% of children and adolescents ⁶ who are living with HIV	Age, sex	HIV status		X	X	Wheeler, T., Dallabetta, G., Ranebennur, V., Bhattacharjee, P., Isac, S., & Immanuel, F. (2016). <i>Monitoring guide and toolkit for key populations HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs</i> . Durham, NC, USA: FHI360/Linkages. Retrieved from https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/resource-linkages-monitoring-tools.pdf .
19.	% of children and adolescents who received HIV testing services and received their results	Age, sex	HIV testing and received results		X	X	PEPFAR. (2018). <i>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting indicator reference guide. MER 2.0, Version 2.3</i> . Washington, DC: PEPFAR. Retrieved from https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf . See Indicator HTS_TST. Ministry of Health, Uganda, CDC, & ICAP at Columbia University. (2017). <i>Uganda population-based HIV impact assessment (UPHIA) 2016-2017</i> . Kampala, Uganda, Atlanta, Georgia, and New York, New York, USA: Ministry of Health, CDC, and ICAP. Unpublished questionnaires.

⁶ All references to children include children ages 0 to 17 unless otherwise specified.

Healthy Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
20.	% of HIV-exposed infants of HIV-positive FSW who had a first virologic HIV test (dried blood sample collected) by 18 months of age	Infant age (0–2 months, 2–18 months), sex	Early infant diagnosis			X	PEPFAR. (2018). <i>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting indicator reference guide. MER 2.0, Version 2.3</i> . Washington, DC: PEPFAR. Retrieved from https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf . See Indicator PMTCT_EID. Ministry of Health, Uganda, CDC, & ICAP at Columbia University. (2017). <i>UPHIA 2016-2017</i> . Kampala, Uganda, Atlanta, Georgia, and New York, New York, USA: Ministry of Health, CDC, and ICAP. Unpublished questionnaires.
21.	% of HIV-positive children and adolescents who are currently on ART	Age, sex	Currently on ART		X	X	PEPFAR. (2018). <i>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting indicator reference guide. MER 2.0, Version 2.3</i> . Washington, DC: PEPFAR. Retrieved from https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf . See Indicator TX_CURR. Ministry of Health, Uganda, CDC, & ICAP at Columbia University. (2017). <i>UPHIA 2016-2017</i> . Kampala, Uganda, Atlanta, Georgia, and New York, New York, USA: Ministry of Health, CDC, and ICAP. Unpublished questionnaires.
22.	% of HIV-positive children and adolescents who are adherent to ART	Age, sex	ART adherence		X	X	Chapman, J. L., Brugh, K., Mujaya, S., Kahwa, A., Hickmann, M., & Charyeva, Z. (2018). <i>Monitoring well-being outcomes among Kizazi Kipya project beneficiaries: Key findings from the baseline evaluation (tr-18-296)</i> . Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MEASURE Evaluation–Tanzania. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-296 .

Healthy Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
23.	% of HIV-positive children and adolescents known to be retained in HIV care six months after enrollment	Age, sex	Retention in HIV care		X	X	Chapman, J. L., Brugh, K., Mujaya, S., Kahwa, A., Hickmann, M., & Charyeva, Z. (2018). <i>Monitoring well-being outcomes among Kizazi Kipya project beneficiaries: Key findings from the baseline evaluation (tr-18-296)</i> . Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: MEASURE Evaluation–Tanzania. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tr-18-296 .
24.	% of adolescents who experienced STI symptoms in the past six months	Age, sex	Shows signs and symptoms of STIs		X		World Health Organization (WHO), CDC, UNAIDS, & FHI 360. (2017). <i>Biobehavioral survey guidelines for populations at risk for HIV</i> . Geneva, Switzerland: WHO. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/biobehavioral-hiv-survey/en/ .
General health							
25.	% of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who were sick in the past 30 days and unable to work, attend school, study, or do chores	Age, sex	Sick in the past 30 days (unable to do work, attend school, study, do chores)		X	X	Stark, L., Rubenstein, B.L., Pak, K., Taing, R., Yu, G., Kosal, S., & Roberts, L. (2017). Estimating the size of the homeless adolescent population across seven cities in Cambodia. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 17(10):13. Retrieved from https://bmcmedresmethodol.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12874-017-0293-9 .

Healthy Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
Drugs and alcohol use							
26.	% of adolescents who are currently using drugs or alcohol	Type, age, sex, subpopulation type	Current use of drugs or alcohol (type of drug use)		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.
27.	% of adolescents who are currently injecting drugs	Age, sex, subpopulation type	Current intravenous drug use		X		WHO, CDC, UNAIDS, & FHI 360. (2017). <i>Biobehavioral survey guidelines for populations at risk for HIV</i> . Geneva, Switzerland: WHO. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/biobehavioral-hiv-survey/en/ .
28.	% of adolescents who report feelings of dependence on alcohol or drugs	Sex, age	Alcohol/drug dependence		X		Koler, A. (2018). <i>Pact children living or working on the streets and youth living or working on the streets intake registration form</i> . Tanzania unpublished questionnaire.
Child mental well-being							
29.	% of children and adolescents ages 2 to 17 with emotional and behavioral difficulties	Age, sex	Emotional and behavioral difficulties		X	X	Hoosen, N., Davids, E.L., de Vries, P.J., & Shung-King, M. (2018). The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) in Africa: A scoping review of its application and validation. <i>Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health</i> , 12: 6. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29344084 .

Healthy Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
Sexual behavior and reproduction							
30.	Median age at sexual debut among adolescents ³	Age, sex	Age at sexual debut		X		Bletzer, K.V. (2005). Sex workers in agricultural areas: Their drugs, their children. <i>Culture, Health, & Sexuality</i> , 7(6): 543–55. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16864221 .
31.	% of adolescents who have ever had sex	Age, sex	Ever sex		X		Silverman, J.G. (2011). Adolescent female sex workers: Invisibility, violence and HIV. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood</i> , 96(5): 478–81. Retrieved from https://adc.bmj.com/content/96/5/478.long .
32.	% of adolescents reporting forced sex during their first sex	Age, sex	Forced sex at first sex		X		Betancourt, T.S., Zuilkowski, S.S., Ravichandran, A., Einhorn, H., Arora, N., Bhattacharya Chakravarty, A., & Brennan, R.T. (2015). Development of the SAFE checklist tool for assessing site-level threats to child protection: Use of Delphia methods and application to two sites in India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 10 (11): e0141222. Retrieved from https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141222 .
33.	Mean number of sexual partners in the past year among adolescents	Age, sex	Mean number of sexual encounters in past year		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.
34.	% of adolescents who reported the use of a condom at last sex	Age, sex	Condom use at last sex		X		Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable</i>

Healthy Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
							<i>children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 .
35.	% of adolescents who have engaged in transactional sex in the past six months	Age, sex	Transactional sex in the past six months		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.
36.	Median age at first pregnancy among adolescents		Age at first pregnancy		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.
OVC program services							
37.	Number of children and adolescents served by PEPFAR OVC programs in the past three months ³	Age, sex	Services received or accessed in the past three months		X	X	PEPFAR. (2018). <i>Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting indicator reference guide. MER 2.0, Version 2.3</i> . Washington, DC: PEPFAR. Retrieved from https://ovcsupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/MER-Indicator-Reference-Guide-Version-2.3-FY19.pdf . See indicator OVC_SERV.

Safe Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
Child care							
38.	% of children and adolescents younger than 10 years of age left alone or in the care of another child for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Age, sex	Inadequate adult care			X	UNICEF. (2019). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Questionnaire for children age 5-17. Retrieved from http://mics.unicef.org/tools .
Violence and discrimination							
39.	% of adolescents who have witnessed their mother/caregiver experiencing physical violence in the past six months	Age, sex	Witnessing physical violence of mother/caregiver		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF.
40.	% of adolescents who have experienced emotional violence in the past six months	Age, sex	Emotional violence		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda..</i> Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.
41.	% of adolescents who have experienced physical violence in the past six months	Age, sex	Physical violence		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.

Safe Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
42.	% of adolescents who have been sexually abused in the past six months	Age, sex	Sexual abuse		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.
43.	% of adolescents who have been sexually assaulted or raped in the past six months	Age, sex	Sexual assault or rape		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.
44.	% of adolescents who have received help for any type of violence in the past six months	Age, sex, type of help (post-exposure prophylaxis, medical exam, counseling by a professional, session with police or local child protection authority, placement in emergency shelter care/facility, legal assistance, other)	Receipt of post-violence help		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.
45.	% of adolescents who received post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) post sexual violence	Age, sex	Post-violence PEP uptake		X		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2015). <i>Violence against children in Uganda</i> . Kampala, Uganda: UNICEF. Unpublished surveys.

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
Child labor							
46.	% of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who are involved in child labor ⁷	Age, sex, type of work	Child labor: Worked in the last week (type). Hours worked in the last week. Required to carry heavy loads. Required to work with dangerous tools. Work environment. Fetched water (hours spent). Collected firewood (hours spent). Chores in the last week (type, hours spent).		X	X	UNICEF. (2019). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Questionnaire for children age 5-17. Retrieved from http://mics.unicef.org/tools .

⁷Percentage of children ages 5 to 17 involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children ages 5 to 11 who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores; (b) children ages 12 to 14 who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores; (c) children ages 15 to 17 who, during the reference week, did at least 43 hours of economic activity or household chores; and (d) children ages 5 to 17 in hazardous working conditions.

Safe Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
47.	% of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who earn money for the family	Age, sex, type of work	Earn money for family		X	X	Betancourt, T.S., Zuilkowski, S.S., Ravichandran, A., Einhorn, H., Arora, N., Bhattacharya Chakravarty, A., & Brennan, R.T. (2015). Development of the SAFE checklist tool for assessing site-level threats to child protection: Use of Delphia methods and application to two sites in India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 10(11): e0141222. Retrieved from https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141222 .
48.	% of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who report that work or chores interfere with school or sleep	Age, sex, type of work	Work/chores interfere with school or sleep		X	X	Stark, L., Rubenstein, B., Pak, K., Taing, R., Yu, G., Kosal, S., & Roberts, L. (2017). Estimating the size of the homeless adolescent population across seven cities in Cambodia. <i>BMC Medical Research Methodology</i> , 17(10): 13. Retrieved from https://bmcmedresmethodol.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12874-017-0293-9 .

Stable Domain – Female Sex Worker Caregivers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
Food security							
49.	% of FSW reporting food insecurity in the past four weeks	HIV positive/negative, age	Food insecurity	X			Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household wellbeing survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 .
Economic stability							
50.	% of FSW who keep and manage their own income independently	Work independently/work mediated by gatekeepers, age, marital status	Contractual arrangement	X			Fehrenbacher, A., Chowdhury, D., Ghose, T., & Swendeman, D. (2016). Consistent condom use by female sex workers in Kolkata, India: Testing theories of economic insecurity, behavior change, life course vulnerability and empowerment. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> , 20(10): 2332–2345. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27170035 .
51.	% of FSW who were able to pay for all school fees and medical costs for their children in the past year	Age, marital status	Ability to pay school fees and medical costs in the past year	X			MEASURE Evaluation. (2019). <i>Graduation benchmark assessment tool for orphan and vulnerable children programs (tl-18-21)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/tl-18-21 .

Stable Domain – Female Sex Worker Caregivers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
52.	% of FSW who have other income outside of sex work	Age, marital status, type of work	Supplemental income to sex work	X			Fehrenbacher, A., Chowdhury, D., Ghose, T., & Swendeman, D. (2016). Consistent condom use by female sex workers in Kolkata, India: Testing theories of economic insecurity, behavior change, life course vulnerability and empowerment. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> , 20(10): 2332–2345. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27170035 .
53.	% of FSW who reportedly saved money in the past year	Age, marital status	Self-reported savings in the past year	X			FHI 360. (2017). <i>Accelerating Strategies for Practical Innovation and Research in Economic Strengthening (ASPIRES) household economic vulnerability tool indicator guide</i> . Durham, NC, USA: FHI 360. Retrieved from https://www.marketlinks.org/library/household-economic-vulnerability-tool-indicator-guide .

Stable Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
Social support							
54.	% of adolescents who have someone to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with a personal problem	Age, sex	Someone to turn to for suggestions about how to deal with a personal problem		X		Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 .
55.	% of adolescents who have someone to show them love and affection	Age, sex	Someone to show them love and affection		X		Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 .
56.	% of children and adolescents who have regular contact with a social worker, community volunteer, or other kind of community worker	Age, sex	Regular contact with a social worker, community volunteer, or other kind of community worker		X	X	Newly suggested indicator by USAID

Stable Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
Caregiver-child relationship							
57.	% of adolescents who reported positive parenting	Age, sex	Positive parental involvement and monitoring and supervision		X		<p>Frick, P. (1991). Alabama parenting questionnaire (APQ). Retrieved from http://fs.uno.edu/pfrick/APQ.html. See positive involvement and monitoring and supervision dimensions.</p> <p>Questionnaire adapted from:</p> <p>Catholic Relief Services 4Children. (2019). <i>Keeping Children in Healthy and Protective Families (KCHPF)/Uganda 6-month questionnaire: 8+ child</i>. Unpublished questionnaire.</p>
Birth registration							
58.	% of children and adolescents who have a birth certificate or other valid form of identification	Age, sex	Birth certificate		X	X	<p>Chapman, J. (2013). <i>Core OVC program impact indicators (ms-13-61)</i>. Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-13-61.</p>

Stable Domain – Children and Adolescents of Female Sex Workers

#	Indicator	Disaggregation	Data element	Populations			Source
				FSW	A	C	
Education							
59.	% of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who are enrolled in school	Age, sex	Enrolled in school (if no, why not)		X	X	Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 .
60.	% of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 regularly attending school	Age, sex	Regular school attendance (did not miss more than four days of school in the past month for any reason)		X	X	Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 .
61.	% of children and adolescents ages 5 to 17 who progressed in school during the past year	Age, sex	School progression in the past year		X	X	Chapman, J., Foreit, K., Hickmann, M., & Parker, L. (2015). <i>Child, caregiver & household well-being survey tools for orphans & vulnerable children programs (ms-14-89)</i> . Chapel Hill, NC, USA: MEASURE Evaluation, University of North Carolina. Retrieved from https://www.measureevaluation.org/resources/publications/ms-14-89 .

Guidance on Scales and Measures

Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

This data element was sourced from the NIH, CDC, UCSF, Pathfinder, and I-TECH Integrated biological and behavioral survey among female sex workers conducted in Mozambique in 2011–2012, which uses five questions to evaluate comprehensive knowledge about HIV among FSW. A respondent who answers them all correctly is categorized as having comprehensive knowledge.

Current Use of Alcohol

The current use of alcohol questions used to measure this data element were sourced from AUDIT-C—a modified version of the AUDIT instrument developed by the World Health Organization.¹ The answer to each question has a possible score of 0 to 4 points, so the sum can range from 0 to 12 points. The recommended positive screening threshold for alcohol abuse or dependence among women (and the one used in the *Integrated biological and behavioral survey among female sex workers*) was 3 points.² If all points are sourced from the first question, it is advised to review alcohol intake over the past few months to confirm accuracy. Generally, higher scores are indicative that drinking is affecting the respondent’s safety.

1. How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?
— Never (0 points), Monthly or less (1 point), Two to four times a month (2 points), Two to three times a week (3 points), Four or more times a week (4 points)
2. How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?
— 1 or 2 (0 points), 3 or 4 (1 point), 5 or 6 (2 points), 7 to 9 (3 points), 10 or more (4 points)
3. How often do you have five or more drinks on one occasion?
— Never (0 points), Less than monthly (1 point), Monthly (2 points), Weekly (3 points), Daily or almost daily (4 points)

Services Received or Accessed in the Past Three Months

The ‘Program services received’ sections of the questionnaires used to measure this data element were developed using the illustrative list of eligible services for active OVC beneficiaries (children and caregivers) presented in Appendix D of the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief’s *Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Indicator Reference Guide: MER 2.0, Version 2.3*. The list of eligible services was further elucidated to ensure participant/enumerator understanding. MEASURE Evaluation listed those services in the questionnaires for children and adolescents as if each questionnaire were a stand-alone tool. The survey team should revise the list based on which questionnaires are administered to each FSW caregiver household. Enumerators should avoid asking whether services were received again during administration of the Questionnaire for Children of FSW, Ages 0-9 if those questions were already asked to the child’s caregiver during administration of the Questionnaire for FSW Caregivers. Services on adherence support were elucidated using the following sources:

FHI 360. (2007). Adherence Support Worker Training Facilitator’s Guide. Arlington, VA, USA: FHI 360. Retrieved from <https://www.fhi360.org/resource/adherence-support-worker-training-materials>

Weiser, J., Beer, L., Brooks, J.T., Irwin, K., West, B.T., Duke, C.C., Skarbinski, J. (2017). Delivery of HIV Antiretroviral Therapy Adherence Support Services by HIV Care Providers in the United States, 2013 to 2014. *Journal of the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care*, 16(6):624–631. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28899259>

Depressive Symptoms

This data element uses measures obtained from the “Shona Symptoms Questionnaire” (SSQ), which has a cutoff point of eight or more positive responses out of 14 questions to indicate whether a respondent has depressive symptoms. This cutoff point was reported to yield a sensitivity of 67 percent, a specificity of 83 percent, and a misclassification rate of 22 percent among a sample of 302 patients ages 16–62.³

¹ The WHO AUDIT test is available here: <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/alcohol-use/do-you-drink-too-much-test-your-own-alcohol-consumption-with-the-audit-test/take-the-audit-test-now>. The AUDIT-C overview and questionnaire are available here: https://www.integration.samhsa.gov/images/res/tool_auditc.pdf.

² Frank, D., DeBenedetti, A.F., Volk, R.J., Williams, E.C., Kivlahan, D.R., & Bradley, K.A. (2008). Effectiveness of the AUDIT-C as a screening test for alcohol misuse in three race/ethnic groups. *Journal of general internal medicine*, 23(6):781–787. doi:10.1007/s11606-008-0594-0

³ Patel, V., Simunyu, E., Gwanzura, F., Lewis, G., & Mann, A. (1997). The Shona Symptom Questionnaire: The development of an indigenous measure of common mental disorders in Harare. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 95(6):469–475. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9242841>.

Emotional and behavioral difficulties

This data element uses measures obtained from the “Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire” (SDQ) for children and adolescents developed by the British psychiatrist Robert N. Goodman and disseminated by youth*im*mind—an international collective of psychologists, educators, and specialists in information technology.⁴ Enumerators should refer to youth*im*mind’s guidance to analyze the data gleaned from responses to the SDQ questions in accord with age requirements.⁵ See instructions for scoring by hand the SDQ for 2- to 4-year-olds and the instructions for scoring by hand the SDQ for 4- to 17-year-olds on the youthinmind website: <https://www.sdqinfo.com/py/sdqinfo/c0.py>.

Child Labor

To capture results for this data element, it is advisable to follow UNICEF’s guidance on the definition of child labor, as follows:

*A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5–11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, (b) children 12–14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, (c) children 15–17 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 43 hours of economic activity or household chores, and (d) children aged 5–17 years old in hazardous working conditions.*⁶

Positive parental involvement and monitoring and supervision

This data element includes measures sourced from the “Alabama Parenting Questionnaire (APQ),” which measures five dimensions of parenting.⁷ This data element measures two dimensions from the APQ that are relevant to the cause and treatment of the externalization of problems by a child: the extent to which a caregiver has positive involvement with a child and the extent to which a caregiver practices supervision and monitoring of a child. MEASURE Evaluation adapted measures sourced from a survey tool to assess a child’s mental well-being developed by 4Children for administration among 8 to 14 year old’s in Uganda.⁸ The Questionnaire for Adolescents of FSW, ages 10-17, draws its measures only from the “child” form, adapted to refer to one caregiver rather than to the child’s mother and father, as the APQ does. The parent form from the APQ was excluded from these questionnaires. The average reliability across APQ scales has been shown to be 68 percent. Researchers have reported a validity⁹ across the five scales of 24 percent for predicting child symptoms of oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder.¹⁰ No training is required to administer this questionnaire. Positive parental involvement and monitoring and supervision is rated on a five-point frequency scale (1=Never to 5=Always). The answers are summed and used as a total scale score. The sum of the ratings (1=Never to 5=Always) demonstrates the typical frequency with which the parenting behavior is exhibited by the caregiver.¹¹

Additional materials are available here: <http://fs.uno.edu/pfrick/APQ.html>.

⁴ Youthinmind. (2014). Downloadable SDQs and related items. Retrieved from <https://www.sdqinfo.com/py/sdqinfo/b0.py>.

⁵ Youthinmind. (2016). Scoring the SDQ. Retrieved from <http://www.sdqinfo.com/py/sdqinfo/c0.py>.

⁶ UNICEF. (2019). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Questionnaire for children age 5–17. Retrieved from <http://mics.unicef.org/tools>.

⁷ Frick, P.J. (1991). Alabama Parenting Questionnaire (APQ). Retrieved from <http://fs.uno.edu/pfrick/APQ.html>.

⁸ Catholic Relief Services 4Children. (2019). Keeping Children in Healthy and Protective Families (KCHPF)/Uganda 6-month questionnaire: 8+ child. Unpublished questionnaire.

⁹ The extent to which a measure captures what it is intended to measure.

¹⁰ Essau, C.A., Sasagawa, S., & Frick, P.J. (2006). Psychometric properties of the Alabama parenting questionnaire. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 15(5):595-614.

¹¹ Frick, P.J., Christian, R.E., & Wootton, J.M. (1999). Age Trends in the Association Between Parenting Practices and Conduct Problems. *Behavior Modification*, 23(1):106-128. Retrieved from <http://fs.uno.edu/pfrick/APQ/agetrends1.pdf>.