SMS Surveillance and Response System for Child Protection in Indonesia

CPC – CPWG Learning

Geneva

June
Assessment Findings

Data is inadequate

- Lack of co-ordination within and across ministries in regards to data collection, analysis and dissemination
- Issues of access to data
- No comprehensive portrait of prevalence of child protection concerns
- At key moments, lack information critical to programming and policy action
- Do not know if situation is getting better or worse
- The lack of data about risk factors means that we do not know how to protect children
- The lack of evaluation data means the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of government child protection programs are unknown.
Disclosure Patterns of Protection Problems

- Social Welfare Programs
- Service Providers
- Undetected
- Family and Community Information (unreported but known)
- Community Governance

Formal Data
Informal Data
Pilot a SMS-based reporting system as a key component of community surveillance.

Mobile technology is a potential method for collecting data at the community level that has been successfully used in other countries in contexts such as health surveillance.

Three possible types of mobile reporting:

- Prevention/Early Detection SMS
- Incident SMS
- Alert SMS
Registration

• Sub-village representatives register by sending an SMS to the designated reporting number indicating their name and village name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\textit{r rname v vname}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

\textit{r iwan koswara v duduk atas}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{r} = reporter
  \item \textit{r name} = reporter’s name
  \item \textit{v} = village
  \item \textit{v name} = village name
\end{itemize}
Incidence Reporting

• Sample scenario:

A sub-village head learns of a local child who has been working long days on local farm with very little rest or pay. Since there have been no previous incidents with this child or family, the sub-village head speaks with the parents about the national child labor laws and tells them that they must stop asking their child to work. Although the incident is successfully resolved by the sub-village head, he sends an SMS to the designated reporting number indicating the type of incident, the age and sex of the child and the type of perpetrator.

Format

*i type cage csex ptype*

Example

i 4 12 m 1

*i = incident*

*i type* = incident type (1=physical abuse, 2=sexual abuse, 3=trafficking, child labor=4)

*cage* = child’s age

*csex* = child’s sex

*ptype* = perpetrator type (1=family, 2=neighbor, 3=stranger)
Alert Reporting

• Sample scenario:

A sub-village head receives a report that a family member has physically abused a child. After confirming that the child has been physically abused, the community leader reports the abuse as a case requiring immediate attention. The sub-village head then sends an SMS to the designated reporting number indicating an alert, the kind of incident, the age and sex of the victim and the type of perpetrator. Upon receiving the SMS, the system logs the information as a case and immediately alerts the sub-district level official representing the village.

Format

\[ a \text{ itype cage csex ptype} \]

Example

\[ a \text{ 1 16 m 1} \]

\[ a = \text{alert / severe case} \]

\[ \text{itype = incident type (1=physical abuse, 2=sexual abuse, 3=trafficking)} \]

\[ \text{cage = child’s age} \]

\[ \text{csex = child’s sex} \]

\[ \text{ptype = perpetrator type (1=family, 2=neighbor, 3=stranger)} \]
Prevention and Early Detection Reporting

- Sample scenario:

A sub-village head finds out that a single mother has decided to travel to Malaysia to work. The mother has arranged to leave her daughter with the daughter’s grandparents. Although the daughter is currently enrolled in school, there is a risk that she may be pulled out of school to help support her grandparents. The sub-village head sends an SMS to the designated reporting number with the type of case and the child’s name, age and sex. Upon receiving the SMS, the system logs the information as a case and creates a reminder that is sent out once a week to the sub-district level official representing the village to request follow up.

Format

```
p rtype cname cage csex
```

Example

```
p 2 saskia susanto 12 f
```

- p = prevention / early detection reminder
- rtype = risk type (1=school dropout, 2=absent parents)
- cname = child’s name
- cage = child’s age
- csex = child’s sex
DATA SNAPSHOT

Data collected by an SMS based reporting system would allow government officials with access to the web based interface to review data and create reports. The data could also be filtered to create snapshots of a combination of data sets such as report type by village or incident type by child’s age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT TYPE</th>
<th>INCIDENT TYPE</th>
<th>CHILD’S AGE</th>
<th>CHILD’S SEX</th>
<th>REPORTER</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alert</td>
<td>physical abuse</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>iwan koswara</td>
<td>duduk atas</td>
<td>6/5/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incident</td>
<td>physical abuse</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>erwin gusti</td>
<td>kadilanggo</td>
<td>8/7/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incident</td>
<td>child labor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>iwan koswara</td>
<td>duduk atas</td>
<td>11/7/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevention</td>
<td>school dropout</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>iwan koswara</td>
<td>duduk atas</td>
<td>28/7/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alert</td>
<td>sexual abuse</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>hari ngurah</td>
<td>pacing</td>
<td>14/8/09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>