2017 ANNUAL REPORT

ACCELERATING AND AMPLIFYING CHANGE

UNFPA-UNICEF GLOBAL PROGRAMME TO ACCELERATE ACTION TO END CHILD MARRIAGE

Canada

European Commission

Government of the Netherlands

UKaid
from the British people

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFHS	Adolescent-Friendly Health Service		**MHM**	Menstrual Hygiene Management
APRO	UNFPA Asia Pacific Regional Office		**MICS**	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health		**MOE**	Ministry of Education
ASRO	UNFPA Arab States Regional Office		**MOGCSP**	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
AU	African Union		**MOH**	Ministry of Health
BBBP	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao		**MOU**	Memorandum of Understanding
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee		**MOWCA**	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
C4D	Communication for Development		**MSNP**	Multisectoral Nutrition Plan
CAD	Canadian dollars		**MWCD**	Ministry of Women and Child Development
CMRA	Child Marriage Restraint Act		**NAP**	National Action Plan
CO	Country Office		**NCERT**	National Council for Education Research and Training
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education		**NGO**	non-governmental organization
CSO	civil society organization		**ODI**	Overseas Development Institute
CWC	Child Welfare Committee		**RAF**	Regional Accountability Framework
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)		**RKSK**	Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
DHS	Demographic Household Surveys		**RO**	Regional Office
DSA	daily subsistence allowance		**ROSA**	UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development		**SADC**	Southern African Development Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States		**SAIEVAC**	South Asian Initiative to End Violence Against Children
ELA	Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents		**SDG**	Sustainable Development Goal
ESARO	East and Southern Africa Regional Office		**SNNP**	State of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (Ethiopia)
EU	European Union		**SRH**	sexual and reproductive health
EUR	Euro		**SRHR**	sexual and reproductive health and rights
FGM	female genital mutilation		**TOC**	Theory of Change
GAGE	Gender and Adolescence Global Evidence (ODI)		**TOR**	Terms of Reference
GATE	Girls' Access to Education		**UDS**	University of Development Studies
GBP	Great British pounds		**UN DESA**	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
GBV	gender-based violence		**UN WOMEN**	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit		**UNESCO**	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GNB	Girls Not Brides		**UNFPA**	United Nations Population Fund
GPECM	UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage		**UNGEI**	United Nations Girls' Education Initiative
GPSU	Global Programme Support Unit		**UNICEF**	United Nations Children's Fund
GRF	Global Results Framework		**US$**	United States dollars
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus		**VAC**	Violence Against Children
HQ	Headquarters		**VFM**	value for money
ICRW	International Centre for Research on Women		**WASH**	water, sanitation and hygiene
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency		**WCARO**	West and Central Africa Regional Office
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation		**WHO**	World Health Organization
MENARO	UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office		**YWCA**	Young Women's Christian Association
MGCAS	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action			

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage
DONORS	Government of the Netherlands, Government of the United Kingdom, European Commission
PROGRAMME BUDGET ALLOCATION (PBA) REFERENCE	**UNICEF:** SC140940 (Netherlands), SC160258 (UK), SC160614 (European Union) **UNFPA:** UCJ18 (UK and European Union through UNICEF), UKA90 (UK)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL PROGRAMME TO DATE	**UNICEF and UNFPA:** GBP16 million (US$21,194,348.82) received from the United Kingdom EUR2 million (US$2,173,913.04) received from the European Union **UNICEF:** EUR20 million (US$22,780,853.82) received from the Netherlands **UNFPA:** GBP2.5 million (US$3,727,406) received in 2015 from the United Kingdom for the inception phase of the Global Programme CAD20 million (US$14,598,540) received in 2015 from Canada for a separate programme aligned with the Global Programme (reporting carried out separately)
GLOBAL PROGRAMME FUNDS USED TO DATE	**UNICEF:** US$19,164,901.46 **UNFPA:** US$8,455, 231.48
UNSPENT BALANCE	**UNICEF:** US$14,979,750.75 **UNFPA:** US$2,511,736.21 (UCJ18)
DURATION OF GRANT	**UNICEF:** SC140940: December 2014 – December 2018 SC160258: March 2016 – December 2019 SC160614: November 2016 – November 2019 **UNFPA:** UKA90: March 2015 – March 2016 UCJ18: March 2016 – December 2019
REPORT TYPE	Progress – Headquarters Regional Offices of Eastern and Southern Africa, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia and West and Central Africa Country Offices: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia
REPORTING PERIOD	January – December 2017
REPORT DUE DATE	31 May 2018
REPORT PREPARED ON	31 May 2018
RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) TARGETS AND UNICEF STRATEGIC PLAN PRIORITIES	SDGs 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation **UNICEF Strategic Plan:** Outcome P6: Increased national capacity to provide access to child protection systems that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect Output P6.b.4 Countries (of those with child marriage prevalence of 25 per cent or higher) with national strategies or plans on child marriage with a budget **UNFPA Strategic Plan:** Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health Output 8: Increased capacity of partners to design and implement comprehensive programmes to reach marginalized adolescent girls including those at risk of child marriage
FOCUS POPULATION	Adolescent girls (aged 10–19) reached by direct interventions (primarily life skills programmes) Household or community members and leaders (e.g. through regular and repeated participation in community dialogues) Adolescent girls reached through quality services (health, education, social protection, child protection, etc.) as a direct result of investments in system strengthening
PROGRAMME PARTNERS	In the 12 focus countries, the Global Programme works with governments at both the national and sub-national levels, regional bodies engaged in relevant initiatives, academic institutions, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, religious communities, faith-based organizations (FBOs), the private sector and the media.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trends in child marriage

Over the past decade, child marriage has continued to decline. Globally, the proportion of young women who were married as children decreased by 15 per cent, from 1 in 4 to about 1 in 5. It is now estimated that a total of 650 million girls and women alive today were married as children. However, the current rate of decline in child marriage is not sufficient to meet the SDG target of ending child marriage by 2030; to meet this target, progress would need to be 12 times faster than the rate observed over the past decade. The reduction in child marriage has been uneven. While South Asia has led the way on reducing child marriage, the global burden is shifting to sub-Saharan Africa, where rates of progress need to be accelerated dramatically to reduce the prevalence and offset population growth.

Global programme approach

To achieve lasting change at significant scale, the Global Programme continued to build government ownership and commitment towards ending child marriage. The Global Programme promoted multisectoral approaches, with five out of 12 countries increasing the number of geographic areas where United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) are working together. All countries diversified their efforts to leverage capacities and resources of other sectors, institutions, platforms and systems. The Global Programme currently works with 276 implementing partners and 92 other partners.

Headline results

Overall, the programme is on track and most output targets were achieved or exceeded.

EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS: Country offices (COs) have improved the designing and planning of life skills interventions. The Indicator Index and Programme Guidance are contributing to a better formulation of life skills interventions. Countries are increasingly leveraging opportunities for life skills interventions in the school system. Countries are tracking knowledge, skills and attitudes toward agency and decision-making outcomes.

COMMUNITY DIALOGUE AND MOBILIZATION FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE: COs have been making better distinctions between mass media, campaign activities and community dialogue. Media activities continue to be a key strategy for behaviour change communication, with improvements in tracking coverage and monitoring audience response. At least seven countries are gathering data on gender-equitable attitudes and on attitudes of families to child marriage such as gender roles, gender-based violence (GBV), empowerment and mobility.

SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING: COs have improved their efforts to formulate systems strengthening activities in health, education and child protection sectors through direct support or through complementary linkages with programmes supported by other funds. Tracking of complementary programmes and resources has improved since 2016.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND INVESTMENTS: Nine governments have developed child marriage national action plans (NAPs), while five countries have costed and budgeted NAPs. The Global Programme Support Unit (GPSU) is providing guidance and support on assessing the impact

OUTPUT INDICATORS	2017 TARGET	2017 RESULT	PER CENT (%) ACHIEVED
1.1 Life skills: Adolescent girls are actively participating in a targeted programme	978,977	944,058	96
1.2 Education: Adolescent girls are supported to enrol and remain in formal and non-formal education	65,137	67,216	103
2.1 Community dialogue: Households are increasingly aware of the benefits of investing in adolescent girls and ending child marriage	4,051,121	4,780,912	118
3.1 Health and protection systems supported to implement guidelines, protocols and standards for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services	3,858	4,452	115
3.2 Education system: Non-formal, primary and secondary schools supported to improve quality of education for adolescent girls	2,897	2,799	97
4.1 National Plan of Action: The country has a costed national action plan or development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry	11	9	82
5.1 Evidence on scale models: Country-specific, high-quality data and evidence are generated and shared on what works at scale to accelerate ending child marriage	10	10	100

of NAPs in addition to tracking budgeting and allocation processes for ending child marriage. Regional offices (ROs) are supporting country programmes in the analysis of public budget allocations and expenditures for country strategies to ensure government accountability and to avoid duplication in the development methodologies to analyse public finances.

EVIDENCE GENERATION TO INFORM PROGRAMMING: COs and ROs completed 42 studies, ranging from hotspot analysis, baseline and situation analysis to mappings of activities and compilation of lessons learned. Countries are carrying out more detailed studies on the drivers of child marriage in specific areas and are mapping effective platforms and large-scale programmes for the prevention of child marriage to inform programming. At the global level, notable initiatives included the completion of the evaluability assessment, the strengthening of monitoring capacities through the recruitment of a full-time monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist, and the organization of the global child marriage meeting with an emphasis on learning and exchange of knowledge. The UNICEF Data & Analytics Section also supported tailored analysis for countries and regions on levels, trends and projections of child marriage prevalence. These have been produced to provide detailed situation analyses, highlight progress and remaining areas of need, and assist countries in target-setting.

Next steps

As the Global Programme continues into 2018, UNFPA and UNICEF are expanding and improving programmes to reach more girls, strengthen systems, increase country ownership, better monitor and evaluate progress, and work more effectively with partners.

PROGRAMME PLANS: The Global Programme will further emphasize prioritizing multisectoral initiatives that are the most catalytic. The Global Programme will continue to: provide technical assistance for the efficient delivery of scalable life skills packages; develop or adapt tools to harmonize the tracking of changes in attitudes and behaviours; and facilitate the learning and sharing of Communication for Development (C4D) tools. To improve programme outcomes, the Global Programme will develop a set of good practices for systems strengthening that can be supported through partnerships or through non-Global Programme funding. The Global Programme will use the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Regional Accountability Framework as an entry point to augment support in this area.

LEVERAGING OF RESOURCES: Since Global Programme funding for the first phase is declining, COs are broadening partnerships and increasing efforts to leverage resources and capacities of other units and agencies. In order to fill the shortfall in funding, the Global Programme is implementing its Resource Mobilization Strategy. Improvements in the programme's governance will result in better planning, reporting, finances, resource mobilization and donor environment. Continuity of programme results and progress in scalable models is dependent on continued funding.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP: Countries are evolving from developing National Action Plans to costing, budget allocations and implementation. In-depth tracking of budget allocation processes and outcomes will follow. By 2018–2019, 11 countries are expected to have launched their National Action Plans, and eight countries to cost and budget these plans.

EVIDENCE AND KNOWLEDGE: Country programmes will make better use of available research and implementation knowledge to develop evidence-based strategies that are designed for achieving results at scale. ROs and headquarters (HQ) will invest more in documenting and sharing evidence, good practices and lessons learned, which includes opportunities for cross-country and cross-regional learning, capitalizing on the differences and opportunities across the 12 countries involved in the Global Programme. The GPSU will continue to provide guidance and support on assessing the quality of evidence.

PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION: In line with the recommendations of the evaluability assessment, the Global Programme will: strengthen the programme design and refine the Global Theory of Change (ToC) and results framework; ensure that appropriate M&E systems are in place to measure and report on the revised Global Results Framework (GRF); revise the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage (GPECM) reporting approach, tools and guidance; and undertake an evaluation. Further investments will be made to: improve the measurement of social and gender norms; establish minimum standards for measuring life skills outcomes; and track improvements in service quality and the utilisation of services. The Programme will also support the analysis of district-level costing and resource allocation. Country-level M&E systems will be strengthened to generate data and analysis for scalable interventions and standards. A total of 71 studies are planned in 2018–2019 (including studies carried over from 2017). Driver studies will focus more on specific local contexts, humanitarian situations and on themes such as school drop-out and consensual child marriage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1

RECENT TRENDS IN CHILD MARRIAGE

The information in this section is based on recent analyses, including: Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era (UNICEF 2018), new child marriage analysis from UNICEF Data and Analytics Section and UNICEF's Gender Action Plan.
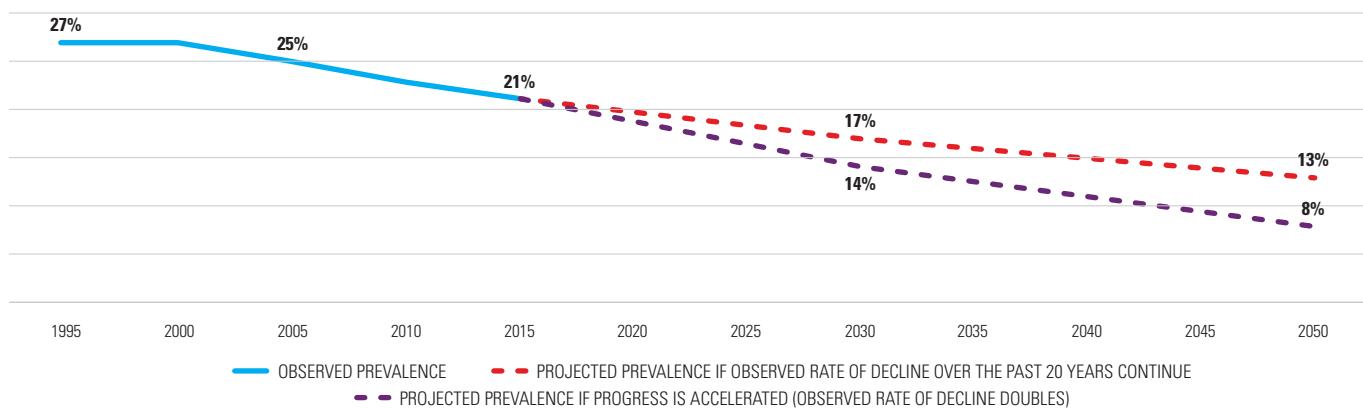
Global estimates of child marriage

New data confirm that child marriage has continued to decline around the world. Globally, the proportion of young women who were married as children decreased by 15 per cent in the last decade, from 1 in 4 to about 1 in 5. An estimated 25 million child marriages have been prevented due to progress during the past decade.
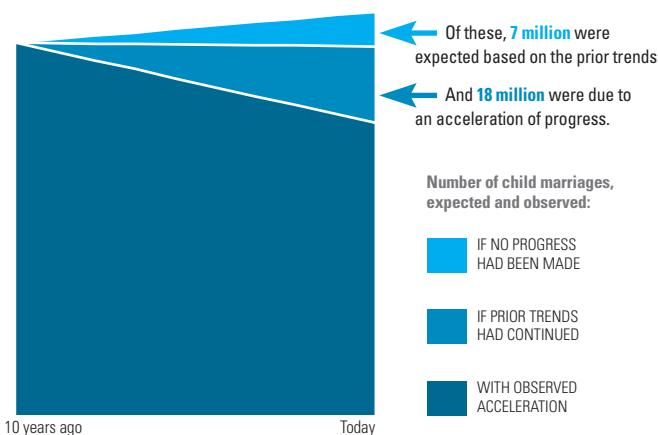
Today, an estimated 12 million girls are married in childhood each year. The global number of child brides is now estimated at 650 million girls and women alive today who were married as children.

FIGURE 1: Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18, observed and projected
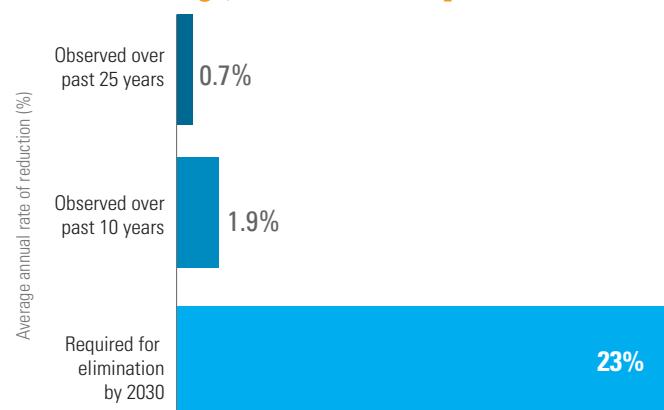
FIGURE 2: 25 million child marriages have been averted in the past decade

Of these, **7 million** were expected based on the prior trends

And **18 million** were due to an acceleration of progress.

Number of child marriages, expected and observed:

- IF NO PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE
- IF PRIOR TRENDS HAD CONTINUED
- WITH OBSERVED ACCELERATION

FIGURE 3: Rate of reduction in the prevalence of child marriage, observed and required

Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 106 countries with available data covering 63 per cent of the global population of women aged 20–24. For statistical purposes, elimination is defined as a prevalence of one per cent or lower.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 5.3 sets a goal to end child marriage by 2030. Delivering on this promise is fundamental not only to protect children, but also to advance gender equality. While child marriage occurs among both boys and girls, the prevalence worldwide is around five times higher among girls, reflecting societal values that hold girls in low esteem and deprive them of the agency to chart their own course in life.

However, the current rate of decline in child marriage is insufficient to meet the ambitious SDG target. Without further acceleration in the reduction of child marriage, more than 150 million additional girls under 18 will marry by 2030. In order to meet the target of elimination by 2030, global progress would need to be 12 times faster than the rate observed over the past decade.
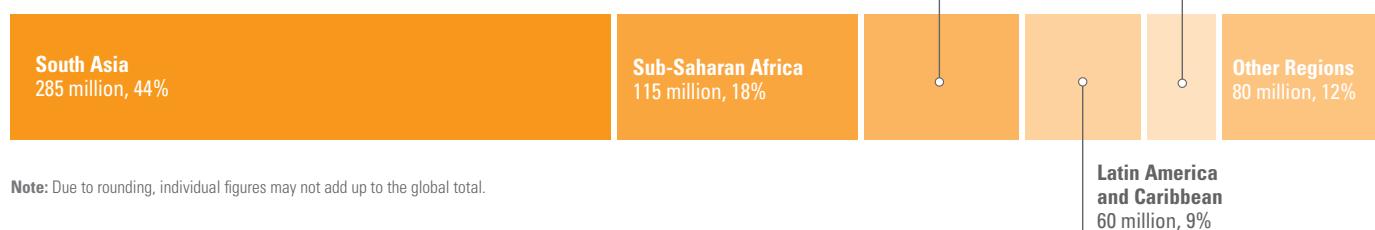
Regional trends

Several countries have seen significant reductions in child marriage, but the decline has been uneven. South Asia has witnessed the largest decline in child marriage worldwide in the last 10 years: a girl's risk of marrying before her 18th birthday has dropped by more than a third, from nearly 50

per cent to 30 per cent, in large part due to progress in India, where child marriage rates have declined in parallel with teenage pregnancy rates. Potential reasons for the shift include, inter alia: increasing rates of girls' education; economic growth and poverty reduction; proactive government investments in adolescent girls; the promotion of family planning; and strong public messaging on the illegality of child marriage and the harm it causes. Despite these achievements, India remains the country with the largest number of child brides due to the overall size of its population and the legacy of how common child marriage was among older generations. Major obstacles to ending child marriage remain in the parts of India with the highest rates of child marriage. These obstacles include gender and social norms, caste endogamy, as well as dowry payments and other economic reasons.
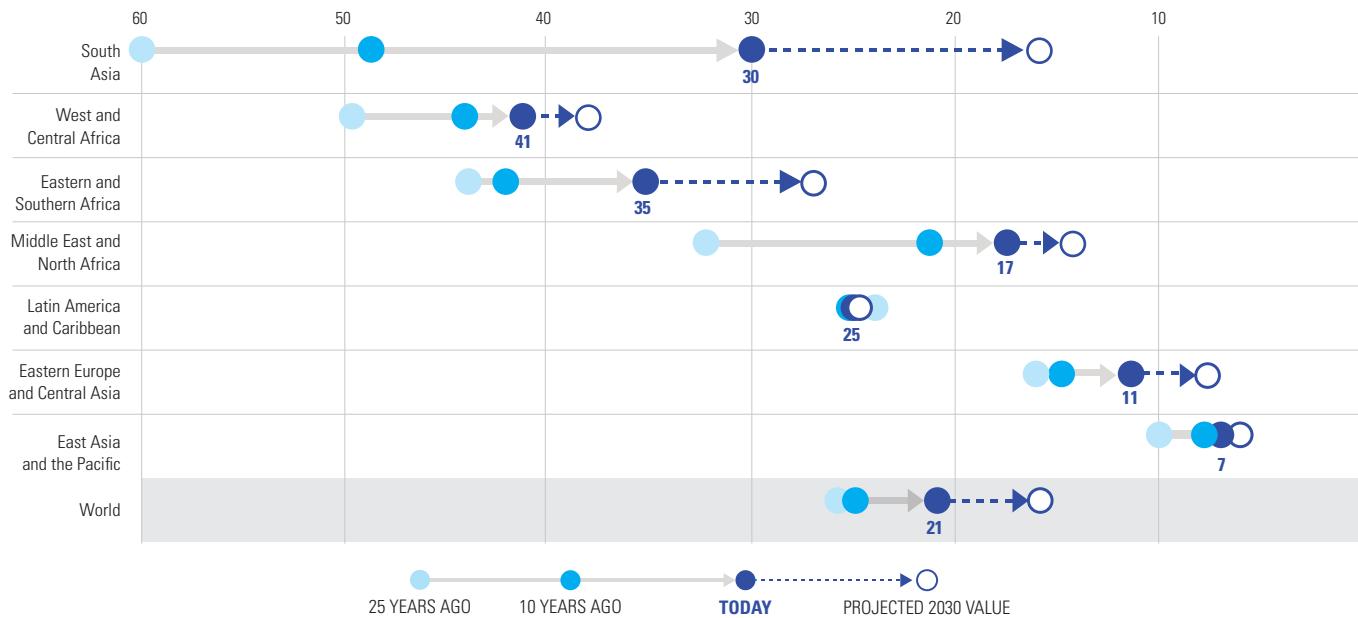
While South Asia has led the way on reducing child marriage over the last decade, the global burden of child marriage is shifting to sub-Saharan Africa. Of the most recently married child brides, close to one in three are now in sub-Saharan Africa, compared to one in seven a decade ago. Sub-Saharan Africa is now home to the highest prevalence of child marriage,

FIGURE 4: Global distribution of the number of women first married or in union before age 18, by region

East Asia and Pacific
75 million, 12%

Middle East and North Africa
35 million, 5%

South Asia
285 million, 44%

Sub-Saharan Africa
115 million, 18%

Other Regions
80 million, 12%

Latin America and Caribbean
60 million, 9%

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not add up to the global total.

FIGURE 5: **Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by region**

Note: Projected values are calculated on the basis of observed trends over the past ten years.

and over the past decade has seen only modest declines. In addition to the slow progress, due to the sharply increasing population, with each passing year, the number of child brides could grow. However, new data also point to the possibility of progress in Africa. In Ethiopia – once among the top five countries for child marriage on the continent – child marriage prevalence has dropped by a third in the last 10 years.

The prevalence of child marriage in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is near the global average, with approximately one in five young women married before they turn 18. This marks progress in the last 25 years, though the rate of decline appears to have stalled within the past decade (UNICEF, 2018, A Profile of Child Marriage in the Middle East and North Africa).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, there is no evidence of progress, with levels of child marriage as high as they were 25 years ago. Levels of child marriage remain low in East Asia and the Pacific and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, though girls from disadvantaged populations are still at risk.
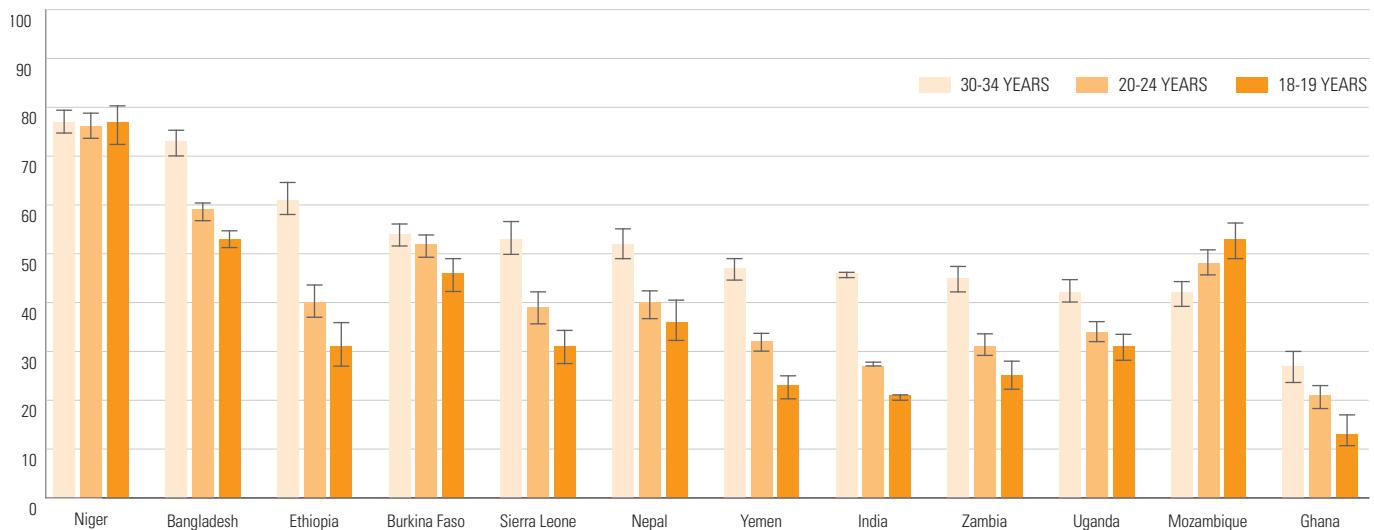
Child marriage trends in the Global Programme countries

There is evidence that all Global Programme countries, except Niger, Burkina Faso and Mozambique, have made

progress in reducing child marriage over the past decade for which data is available.

A closer look at the relative change in child marriage prevalence shows some important patterns and trends. While India leads with the greatest relative decline, other South Asian countries have also made significant progress. This indicates that there might be common drivers which are pushing down child marriage rates across India, Nepal and Bangladesh, such as girls' education and economic change. Among the African countries in the Global Programme, Ethiopia has been most successful in reducing child marriage prevalence. Investments in girls' education, economic growth and stronger governance might be contributing factors to the accelerated decline in child marriage.

In contrast, there has been virtually no change in child marriage prevalence in Burkina Faso and Niger. This resistance to change in Sahelian areas might be associated with persistent poverty, high fertility rates and deeply entrenched social, gender and religious norms. These commonalities across areas with a similar ecology and culture highlight the need to look beyond national boundaries to identify significant trends and patterns in child marriage, with the aim to identify common solutions across sub-regions. For Mozambique, while there is some inconsistency in the results over time, levels look relatively
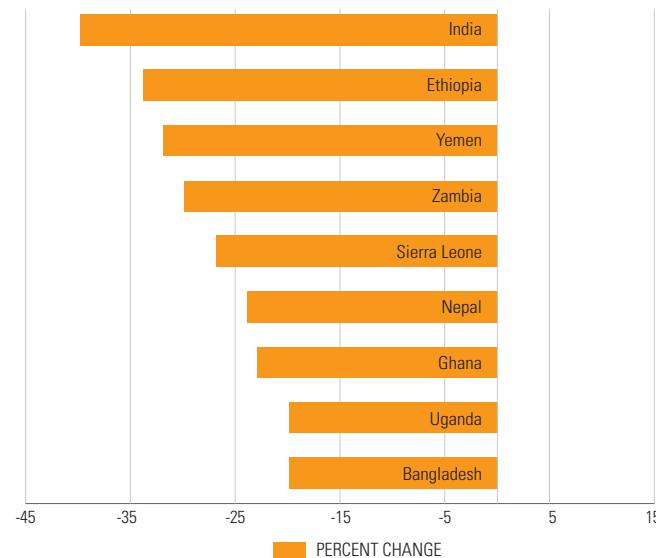
FIGURE 6: **Percentage of women first married or in union before age 18, by age cohort**

Note: Trends in the prevalence of child marriage are assessed on the basis of an age cohort analysis using the latest available source of nationally representative prevalence data. Errors bars represent 95% confidence intervals. For detailed source information by country, please see www.data.unicef.org.
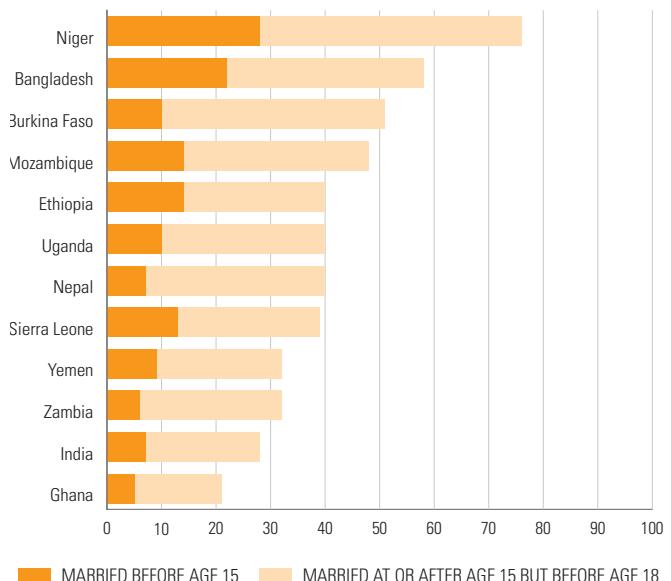
steady for the last four decades, with no strong indication of change. Further research is needed to better understand the drivers and dynamics in these three countries.

Another significant aspect of declining child marriage prevalence across countries and regions that requires closer analysis is the age of marriage. In some countries, such as India and Nepal, the decline in child marriage has been most rapid among girls below

the age of 15, giving evidence of postponement of marriage (though for these girls marriage may still occur in childhood at ages 15–17). In other countries, the decline has been mainly among girls aged 15–17, suggesting that marriages are being postponed until age 18 or older. Strategies to reduce child marriage have to take account of these differences and tailor interventions to the specific factors and vulnerabilities affecting the marriage of girls at specific ages.

FIGURE 7: **Relative change in percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18, in the last decade**

Note: The chart includes countries for which the change in the past ten years is statistically significant.

FIGURE 8: **Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18**

2

THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME APPROACH

BACKGROUND

UNICEF and UNFPA have been implementing a Global Programme to bring about significant reductions in the rate of child marriage in 12 programme countries through programming, policy development, advocacy and research since 2016. (For a detailed description of the strategy, see the 2015 Inception Report and the Annual Report for 2016). The Programme supports five evidence-based strategies to bring about large-scale change in the empowerment of adolescent girls and in gender transformation, with the ultimate aim to prevent and reduce child marriage:

1. Build the skills and knowledge of girls at risk of child marriage, and married girls.
2. Support households in demonstrating positive attitudes towards adolescent girls.
3. Strengthen the systems that deliver services to adolescent girls.
4. Ensure that laws and policies protect and promote adolescent girls' rights.
5. Generate and use robust data to inform programmes and policies relating to adolescent girls.

The Global Programme has been designed as a 15-year initiative with three phases of about five years each. Phase I focuses on learning and implementation, developing models for strengthening systems and identifying platforms for delivering large-scale results, building partnerships and political will, and mobilizing financial resources. Phase II builds on the groundwork laid during phase I and aims to support the implementation of scalable models in a growing number of locations, with governments taking increasing charge and allocating public resources. Phase III aims to achieve national coverage of models that are largely owned and financed by national governments.

Building on their collaboration to end female genital mutilation (FGM), UNICEF and UNFPA have developed a global programming approach to end child marriage. The joint approach has helped both agencies to leverage technical expertise and resources, cover larger geographic areas, prevent duplication of interventions, reach out to communities, learn jointly from interventions, and advocate with national and state governments for the prevention of child marriage. In order to achieve lasting change at significant scale, the Global Programme builds government ownership and commitment, and leverages capacities and resources of other sectors, institutions, platforms and systems.

WHAT THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME DOES NOT DO: The Programme, in general, does not generate further micro-level evidence of successful approaches to empower adolescent girls, for which there is already extensive evidence. The Programme focuses on intervention areas where UNFPA and UNICEF can contribute the greatest added value, leverage investments from others, act as a catalyst for change, and build government buy-in and investments. The Global Programme does not see laws and law enforcement as starting points, but rather as part of an enabling framework that needs to be advanced simultaneously with what is known to be effective in reducing child marriage in the short and medium term. Laws against child marriage alone might not be effective, and aggressive enforcement of anti-child marriage laws risks pushing the practice underground. Punishing individual parents for marrying their daughters is also incompatible with a human rights-based approach.

GLOBAL CONTEXT OF EFFORTS TO END CHILD MARRIAGE: The Global Programme is part of greater research, programming and advocacy efforts to end child marriage. Specialized research agencies, such as Population Council, International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW), Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and others are continuing to make significant contributions to the understanding of child marriage and ways to prevent it. UNICEF, as the designated custodian agency for SDG indicator 5.3.1 and the responsible agency for global monitoring, and UNFPA are also analysing child marriage trends using Demographic Household Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster

THROUGH THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME, UNFPA AND UNICEF ARE DEMONSTRATING HOW THE UNITED NATIONS CAN EFFECTIVELY WORK TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE RESULTS IN LINE WITH THE UNITED NATION'S SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REFORM AGENDA.

Surveys (MICS), other nationally representative surveys and Census data, providing an increasingly in-depth and fine-grained understanding of trends and patterns of child marriage. Girls not Brides (GnB) is recognized as a key global advocacy platform for mobilizing civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for ending child marriage. An increasing number of organizations are supporting programmes to prevent child marriage and to promote the empowerment of adolescent girls. UNICEF and UNFPA are supporting many more projects in more countries than are funded through the Global Programme. The Global Programme fills a critical niche in building expertise and models for upscaling successful interventions. The evidence from this programme has far-reaching implications for the work of many other agencies and departments.

GEOGRAPHIC CONVERGENCE

Joint programming in common geographic areas is increasing. A mapping of geographic convergence between UNICEF and UNFPA at the country level shows that from 2016 to 2017, five countries increased the number of areas where UNICEF and UNFPA are working jointly. The heat map in Figure 9 indicates the degree of geographic convergence by country. For a comprehensive list of programme areas, see Annex 5 and the maps included in the 2017 country profiles of the Global Programme.
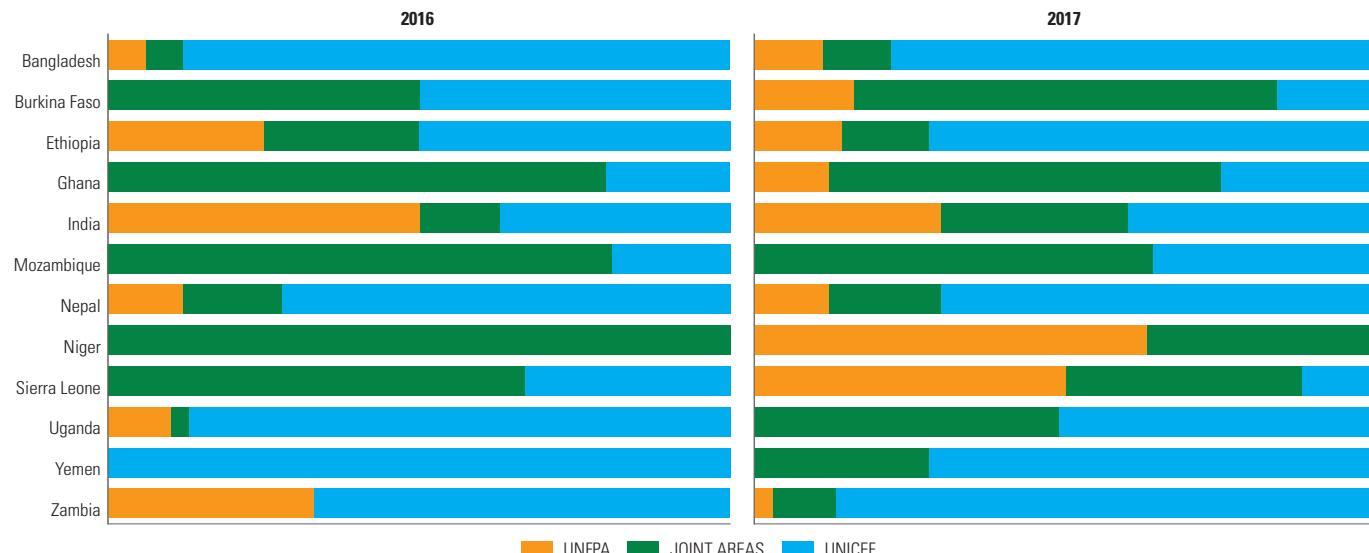
Country programmes are reflecting a growing degree of joint programming. For example, in the Gambella and Amhara regions of Ethiopia, the agencies agreed on a broad division of roles: UNICEF focuses on social mobilization and law enforcement, while UNFPA concentrates on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and safe space services in areas where there is geographic overlap between the two agencies. In Mozambique, UNFPA and UNICEF deliver different elements of a single package to girls in the 14 districts covered by the programme. This is being carried out in conjunction with the Rapariga BIZ initiative being implemented by both agencies together with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) (Joint United Nations initiative "Action for Girls and Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mozambique"). In Burkina Faso, the community multisector coordination platform for the elimination of child marriage in the East Region is providing girls with life skills training and family planning counselling and services through UNFPA, while the UNICEF water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme is upgrading school toilet facilities and is providing girls with menstrual management counselling and services. Additional country and regional specific examples of joint programming are highlighted in the sections below.

LEVERAGING FOR INCREASED RESULTS

Country programmes are mobilizing other sectors, partnering with other institutions and leveraging additional donor funding

FIGURE 9: **Global Programme implementation areas (2016–2017)**

to invest in child marriage and adolescent empowerment interventions to achieve greater results. The following paragraphs present some notable examples of the diverse leveraging opportunities country programmes have pursued.

SECTORAL CONVERGENCE AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNICEF and UNFPA complement each other technically and in terms of their capacities and areas of expertise. Together, the two organizations cover the entire spectrum of childhood and adolescence; child protection, adolescent health, education, gender, social protection, social policy and communication for social and behaviour change. The agencies are part of broader communities of practice related to adolescent empowerment, violence against children (VAC), and public health evidence. They also have influence on large-scale implementation capacity and play significant roles in generating national data on health, education and child protection. To amplify the reach of programmes and increase sectoral convergence of services, the two organizations developed the capacities of multisectoral actors across different institutions, including education, health, child and social protection; and established multisector partnerships and coordination platforms.

In the MENA regional offices, UNICEF and UNFPA strengthened internal cross-sectoral links by mobilizing regional advisers from various sectors – health, SRH, communications, population and development, education, social policy, gender and human rights, partnerships, M&E, adolescence and youth, and the humanitarian sector. The aim is to develop and implement the Regional Accountability Framework on Child Marriage. The UNICEF regional C4D adviser and UNICEF and UNFPA regional gender advisers form part of the technical support and coordination team that supports the Global Programme at the regional and country levels.

COUNTRY EXAMPLES:

- **Uganda** has established a multisector child marriage national coordination committee to develop its national action plan and coordinate child marriage interventions.
- Five districts in **Nepal** have strengthened linkages between health facilities, legal aid services and schools for comprehensive GBV services.
- In **Yemen**, UNFPA enjoys good working relations with and access to health facilities, while UNICEF has strong community outreach and relationships with the Ministry of Education. Both organizations have worked to

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provide multi-level services and to address the needs of adolescent girls through case management and referral.
- In **India**, UNICEF and UNFPA have used state-specific models to integrate and institutionalize elements of the child marriage programme in existing systems and services for scalability and sustainability.

INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

In East and Southern Africa, a division of labour has been established based on the two organizations' comparative advantage and partnership opportunities to leverage other sectors. UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) has established a strong partnership with SADC and the East African Community (EAC) in support of the African Union (AU) Campaign to End Child Marriage and to establish the SADC Model Law and develop the Sexual and Reproductive Health Bill. Both agencies have promoted regional and country-level multisectoral collaboration through the East Africa informal partners' forum on child marriage and with GnB for the regional mapping of child marriage programmes and partners.

In West Africa, UNFPA and UNICEF partnered with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to develop the "Strategic Framework for Strengthening National Child Protection Systems to prevent and respond to Violence, Abuse and Exploitation against Children in West

Africa". The framework defines the building blocks of national child protection systems and identifies five SDG priorities: VAC, child marriage, child labour, children on the move, and civil registration. The strategy formalizes the child protection accountabilities of ECOWAS member states. The Strategic Framework was finalized with inputs on VAC from the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (UNSRSG) on Violence against Children, and approved by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers in charge of Social Welfare and Child Protection.

In **Ghana**, UNFPA established partnerships with the Food Research Institute of the Centres of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to train 200 marginalized adolescent girls in root and tuber processing, cereal mix and confectionaries. In partnership with the Ghana Cooperative Society and the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI), the girls enrolled in cooperatives and received technical support in financial and business management.

In **Nepal**, UNICEF partnered with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) supported Zero Tolerance: GBV Free School Project to provide training, information and advice for girls included in the Global Programme cohort. The same cohort of girls benefited from support for home learning and life skills sessions through a partnership with the Sambhav volunteer project. Nepal also partnered with the Girls Access to Education (GATE) programme to return 2,368 out-of-school girls to school.

CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERSHIPS

The framework of the Global Programme recognizes the role and contributions of all partners including CSOs, academia and the private sector, and aims to build a platform with shared objectives, shared accountability and shared credit for achievements. It seeks to create a strong enabling social, political and legal environment to support the process of social change, under the leadership of governments, and with the participation of the girls themselves. The Global Programme partners with CSOs as part of a global network of stakeholders working towards ending child marriage. Together with CSOs, governments and donors, the United Nations agencies work towards more coordinated advocacy efforts at the global level through the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and Human Rights Council (HRC) resolutions.

TABLE 1: Global Programme partnerships

TYPE OF PARTNERS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	OTHER PARTNERS
Civil society organization	103	42
Government	133	34
Media, the private sector, academia, United Nations	40	16
Total	**276**	**92**

The programme works to **amplify civil society participation and ownership within national and regional mechanisms**, usually government-led and focused on adolescent girls, child marriage and adolescent pregnancy. The inclusion of civil society in these mechanisms tends to enhance government accountability and is essential for the success of these mechanisms.

- In **Uganda**, UNFPA is collaborating with Joy for Children, a GnB member and current secretariat of the GnB Uganda National Partnership, as part of the implementation of the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy. UNICEF is partnering with TPO (a local national NGO targeting the most vulnerable communities and delivering, *inter alia,* child protection services), and REACH (a non-profit youth-led organization) using the Grandmother and peer-to-peer approaches.

- In **Ethiopia**, UNFPA and UNICEF, through its membership in the National Alliance to End Child Marriage and FGM, is partnering with Pathfinder and the Organization for the Development of Women and Children.

- In **Zambia**, UNFPA and UNICEF collaborate closely with the national NGO coalition on Ending Child Marriage on the development of the National Strategy to End Child Marriage and a costed National Plan of Action with a comprehensive M&E framework.

- At the regional level in **Africa**, UNFPA and UNICEF are partnering with GnB, World Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), and other CSOs in support of activities implemented under the AU Campaign to End Child Marriage. Activities include regional capacity-building training for ministries of health and gender, the commemoration of the Day of the African Child with the theme "25 Years after the Adoption of the African Children's Charter: Accelerating our Collective Efforts to End Child Marriage in Africa" in South Africa, and the first African Girls' Summit in Zambia, which was attended by more than 1,000 participants.

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- In **Southern Africa**, the UNFPA Regional Office is working closely with the SADC Parliamentary Forum for the development of a Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage. With support from the Global Programme and in partnership with Plan International's 18+ Programme, GnB and World YWCA, UNFPA co-hosted a consultative meeting on the Model Law for CSOs in March 2016 prior to the expected adoption of the SADC Model Law at the 39th SADC Parliamentary Forum General Assembly in Swaziland in June.

- At the regional level in **South Asia**, UNFPA and UNICEF partner with CSOs such as the Centre for Reproductive Rights in support of the intergovernmental body, the South Asian Initiative to End Violence Against Children.

The Global Programme **supports the building of alliances and networks of CSOs** in order to improve their coherence and effectiveness in programming as well as advocacy.

- In **Mozambique**, UNFPA and UNICEF provided technical support to the National Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP), comprised of 40 CSOs, and now a member of GnB.

- In **Sierra Leone**, UNFPA and UNICEF partner with and provide financial support to the Salone Adolescent Girls Network, a network of local and international adolescent-girl serving NGOs. UNICEF and UNFPA are partnering with Restless Development, a youth-led development organization working on SRHR, livelihoods and civic participation.

- In **Burkina Faso**, UNICEF is working with several faith-based organizations (FBOs) (Union Nationale des Religieux et Croyants du Burkina, Association Belwende Tiga, Association SONGNAAM, Association Femmes Environnement et Développement du Burkina Faso (AFEDEB), Association pour le Développement de KYEMBARA) on advocacy and in organizing training sessions on the negative impact of child marriage.

The Global Programme **works with CSOs as implementing partners** to reach girls, families and communities. Many of these CSOs are members of coalitions such as GnB.

- In **Bangladesh**, UNICEF partners with Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) and Plan International on a range of interventions. UNICEF Bangladesh also forges

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- In **Ghana**, UNFPA partners with four CSOs to provide a variety of complementary services to adolescent girls. Livelihood skills training is organized in partnership with Society for Women and Aids in Africa (SWAA) to empower and improve the economic status of female head porters of three urban market centres. The training also provides the girls with Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) information. Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) coordinated the 'Sistas programme'; training teachers, social workers, health workers, traditional leaders and PPAG staff to run regular club meetings. Stratcomm Africa carries out consultations with key stakeholders in communities to identify drivers of child marriage and alternative solutions adopted to address them.

- In **Mozambique**, UNFPA and UNICEF build on the strong and longstanding relationship with Coalizão and National Coalition to End Child Marriage (CECAP) in order to empower girls, mobilize community support for the rights of girls, and strengthen national legislation to end the practice of child marriage.

- In **Sierra Leone**, UNFPA and UNICEF work with Restless Development, Marie Stopes, Population Council and Planned Parenthood Association of Sierra Leone (PPASL), aiming to bring a holistic solution to child marriage with a combination of improving policies, access to SRH services, education, young people's empowerment and increased leadership and generating reliable data.

- In **Uganda**, UNFPA works with BRAC to support the Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) programme to build socio-economic assets of adolescent girls and to organize community outreach dialogue, and with Reach a Hand Uganda to strengthen health service systems.

- In **Zambia**, UNFPA and UNICEF work with YWCA, Planned Parenthood of Zambia (PPAZ) and the Zambia Health Education and Communication Trust. UNFPA and UNICEF support the community-based distribution of adolescent-friendly SRH services including contraceptives and condoms in collaboration with PPAZ and Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS). SAfAIDS is a regional non-profit organization that promotes effective and ethical development responses to sexual reproductive health and rights, HIV and tuberculosis through advocacy, communication and social mobilization.

important partnerships with women's groups to bring them on board on the issue of child rights and gender equality, particularly in relation to child marriage prevention.

- In **Burkina Faso**, UNFPA and UNICEF partner with the Population Council and Mwangaza to develop training manuals and a curriculum for girls' clubs on themes including early marriage, FGM, legal rights, reproductive health (sexually transmitted infections, HIV, family planning) and group facilitation techniques. Their collaboration with Mwangaza also includes support for the capacity building of service providers for adolescents and youth through training on SRH. Other CSOs include Maia and Tin Tua. The agencies also work with FBOs such as Union des Religieux et Coutumiers du Burkina (URCB) and Union des Confessions du Burkina (UCB).

The Global Programme also **includes CSOs as part of its formal structure**. A limited number of CSO representatives are included in the Partners Advisory Group of the Global Programme, which is the more technical and less formal counterpart to the Steering Committee. The members of this group provide guidance on partnership strategies at the

country level. A complete mapping of partnerships drawing on the 2017 annual reports of COs and ROs is available upon request.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

- In **Sierra Leone**, the Programme collaborates with the Inter-Religious Council to support 15,000 families and communities to understand religious perceptions on harmful practices and their impact on families.

- In **Niger**, the Programme partners with the Association of Traditional Chiefs of Niger and the Islamic Association of Niger to implement the model village concept in 337 villages. A model village is a village where at least 45 per cent of girls are enrolled in school, 90 per cent of children under the age of two are vaccinated, and 80 per cent of children under two are registered in the civil registry.

- In **Mozambique**, the Programme partners with the Interfaith Council of Religions (COREM) and the NGO PIRCOM to train 252 religious leaders in five provinces in a multisectoral training package developed with the Ministry of Health (MoH), with sessions dedicated to child marriage prevention.

SCALABLE PROGRAMMES AND PLATFORMS FOR SYSTEMS-LEVEL CHANGE

Going beyond sectoral convergence and institutional partnerships, the Global Programme aims to identify and mobilize catalytic models and scalable platforms for systems-level change. Country programmes are beginning to identify programmes that have been successful at achieving large-scale results and that can be used to scale up interventions to end child marriage and to empower adolescent girls.

The **Bangladesh** programme institutionalized life skills in the national education systems. The programme was able to influence skills-based education and alternative learning programmes for out-of-school adolescents in the education sector-wide approach (SWAp). The country programme aims to integrate health, nutrition, WASH and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) interventions in schools for adolescents, with prospects for government scale-up, in collaboration with the World Bank.

The **India** programme influenced national social protection schemes in support of girls' education in a number of states. West Bengal's state action plan for children supports 'Kanyashree Prakalpa', a fully-budgeted scheme that reaches 4.3 million girls through conditional cash transfers. In Madhya Pradesh, the state government is scaling up the Global Programme's pilot programme in life skills education in schools across all upper primary and secondary schools, reaching four million adolescent girls and boys. In Odisha, life skills education is being expanded across all tribal residential schools to reach over 80,000 girls from tribal communities.

MEDIA AND TECHNOLOGY PLATFORMS

Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Uganda used the U-Report platform to reach over 200,000 adolescents with adolescent-friendly health information and to dialogue on child marriage. In Niger, the Global Programme collaborated with radio 'Voix du Sahel' and nine private radio stations to broadcast a child marriage soap opera, 'Haské Maganin Duhu' ('The light chases the darkness').

LEVERAGING FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Several countries mobilized additional grants for child marriage programming: the Uganda programme leveraged resources from the Irish and Korean Governments, and the Ghana programme mobilized funds from the Korean and Canadian Governments.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP, POLITICAL WILL AND INVESTMENTS

Mobilizing government buy-in is a critical component of the Global Programme strategy to ensure sustainable, long-term investments in ending child marriage and promoting adolescent empowerment. The programme aims to; link with national or subnational strategies; ensure that government plans are budgeted; and mobilize public financial resources. The Programme supports the development of multisectoral national strategies, frameworks and action plans. The following paragraphs provide some examples of the Global Programme's efforts to harness political will and tap into public resources. For additional examples, see the section on Outcome 4 results below.

Several regions and countries used the Global Programme for joint advocacy, a stronger voice and greater influence. For the High-Level Meeting on Child Marriage in **West and Central Africa**, UNICEF and UNFPA worked together to secure participation of First Ladies, Ministers and Technical Directors from across the region and to organize a side event (together with HQ) between Global Programme donors and government representatives of the five Global Programme countries in

the region (including Nigeria, where UNFPA implements the programme within the Global Programme framework).

In **Bangladesh**, UNFPA and UNICEF's joint national advocacy efforts presented 'One UN Voice' to the Government, which resulted in the development of the final draft of the NAP to end child marriage. UNFPA and UNICEF also advocated together for the finalization of the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 2017. Although the Child Marriage Restraint Act maintains a special clause allowing for the marriage of girls under 18 under special circumstances, UNICEF and UNFPA's work with donors, NGOs and parliamentarians managed to limit the scope of the special clause by requiring court consent as a criterion and limiting its use in accordance with the Rules of the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

In **India**, UNICEF and UNFPA developed one narrative and leveraged government programmes to enable scaling up, convergence and sustainability. The joint narrative ensures strategic links to sector-specific work for and with adolescents. The agencies also brought adolescent voices into the public domain to influence policies and programmes. The state of Rajasthan is among the top five states with the highest prevalence of child marriage in India. The state government launched a multisectoral state action plan and a large-scale advocacy campaign on ending child marriage in collaboration with the programme. The initiative has reached over 430 *panchayats*[1] across four districts, with an estimated outreach to 100,000 adolescent girls and boys, 150,850 community members, and 200 district and block officials. The state of Bihar launched the first-ever large-scale multi-agency initiative to end child marriage, reaching over 600,000 government officials and workers. The initial phase reached 24 million people through sustained media and community mobilization. The Government, with Global Programme support, developed a costed and resourced action plan to address multiple deprivations experienced by adolescent girls. Uttar Pradesh launched a large-scale community platform to end child marriage and VAC. The Chief Minister launched the Value of Girls initiative, and the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) released a strategy document for girls, including adolescent girls' empowerment and ending child marriage. With the programme's support, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), in collaboration

with Mahila Samakhya, rolled out a convergent initiative to end child marriage in 1,119 gram *panchayats* of seven districts. To create greater momentum to end child marriage, the initiative involved other government programmes on girls' and adolescent empowerment, such as the Asha Jyoti Kendra, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK).

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY EXAMPLES:

- **Sierra Leone** finalized a joint strategy on the reduction of adolescent pregnancy and child marriage.
- The **Niger** Government, as a result of the Global Programme's advocacy and engagement efforts, committed to develop a multisector national action plan to end child marriage.
- **Uganda** developed a multisectoral framework for adolescent girls and a comprehensive C4D strategy to guide girls' empowerment interventions and address negative social norms and parental care practices towards girls.
- **Nepal** aligned the Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) for 2018–2022 with the child marriage strategy.
- **Mozambique** developed an action plan and a costed strategy on child marriage.
- **Ghana** developed the first National Strategic Framework on ending child marriage (2017–2026) and an Operational Plan and M&E Framework (2017–2018).

LEARNING AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

COMMON GUIDELINES AND MATERIALS

In Ethiopia, UNICEF and UNFPA are using working manuals that are endorsed by both agencies, conduct joint monitoring and reviews of the programme, and collaborate on improving the management of the programme. Ethiopia also supported and strengthened the District Education Gender Focal Points by developing operational guidelines for suggestion boxes in schools. Bangladesh developed and implemented national guidelines for training on gender-responsive, adolescent-friendly health services for service providers, while India provided technical and programmatic support towards the development and implementation of the Kanyashree scheme (a conditional cash transfer scheme) together with its guidelines, communication strategy and monitoring framework.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND OVERSIGHT

Wherever feasible, the two regional offices for South Asia have

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1   In India, the *Panchayati Raj* functions as a system of governance in which *gram panchayats* are the basic units of local administration. The system has three levels: *Gram Panchayat* (village level), *Mandal Parishad, Block Samiti* or *Panchayat Samiti* (block level), and *Zila Parishad* (district level).

provided joint technical advice and support to COs, missions, communication with COs and HQ, knowledge management initiatives, webinars and studies. Two joint country missions were conducted in 2017 and two webinars were jointly delivered with CO engagement on life skills and sectoral budget analysis. This level of collaboration strengthens the technical quality and the positioning of the Global Programme. The Cairo technical meeting on Yemen was an example of joint work and coordination between UNFPA Arab States Regional Office

(ASRO) and UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO). The meeting produced a strategic note and a set of key agreed actions on the implementation of the child marriage programme in Yemen. The two regional offices for West and Central Africa implemented and monitored their joint work plan and provided joint regional support to COs for planning and reporting. They also provided strong joint regional support for the Global Steering Committee meeting in Ghana and the Uganda Global Consultation.

TABLE 2: The impact of the Global Programme has begun to spread beyond the 12 programme countries

COUNTRY	TYPE OF ENGAGEMENT	PRODUCT
Cambodia	Technical support provided by the Global Programme Support Unit (GPSU).	Technical review of Provincial Action Plan to Prevent Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy in Ratanakiri (2017–2021).
Guatemala	Technical support provided by GPSU and Regional colleagues.	The Action for Adolescent Girls initiative funded by Canada.
Haiti	Technical support provided by GPSU and Regional colleagues.	The Action for Adolescent Girls initiative funded by Canada.
Indonesia	South-South Exchange: Technical consultation and exchange provided by GPSU to adopt and implement the Global Programme approach and strategies to end child marriage.	A funding proposal to end child marriage was developed with support from GPSU.
LACRO (RO team, Guatemala, Haiti)	South-South Exchange: GPSU organized a technical consultation and an exchange of experiences with the aim of encouraging countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to adopt and implement the GP's approach and strategies to end child marriage.	The joint inter-agency initiative of UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, under the auspices of the Ford Foundation and the Summit Foundation, held a regional event, 'Accelerate Actions to End Child Marriage and Early Unions in Latin America and the Caribbean', from 9 to 11 October 2017. A joint interagency programme (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women) was launched for a Region Free of Child Marriage and Early Unions in Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing initially on five countries: Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and the Dominican Republic.
MENA	Technical support provided by GPSU to develop a multi-year Regional Accountability Framework of Action.	A Joint UNFPA-UNICEF Regional Accountability Framework of Action to End Child Marriage in the Middle East and North Africa developed that seeks to strengthen, guide and accelerate programming, advocacy and results for girls and women on ending child marriage.
Nigeria	Technical support provided by GPSU and Regional colleagues.	Action for Adolescent Girls initiative funded by Canada.
Serbia	Technical support provided by the GPSU towards programme design and M&E approach.	Serbia developed a programme approach to child marriage, identified indicators, and developed a baseline assessment approach and questionnaire.
South Sudan	Technical support provided by the GP Regional Support Unit to develop the National Action Plan.	National Action Plan development was informed by regional and global level evidence on what works and what does not to end child marriage. Specifically, the plan draws on the Global Programme Theory of Change and uses the Global Results Framework in the development of the M&E framework for the Action Plan. The Global Programme has shared the Indicator Index to support programme M&E.
Vietnam	Technical support provided by GPSU.	Technical review of national situational study on child marriage.

3

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME RESULTS AND COUNTRY PERFORMANCE

This section provides an overview of quantitative results across output indicators and highlights of country-level performance. Overall, most 2017 output targets were either achieved or exceeded. Table 3 provides a comprehensive overview of targets and results for the seven quantitative output indicators. For further details and explanations, see section 4. (For a detailed description of the Global Programme results framework, see the 2015 Inception Report and the Annual Report for 2016).

TABLE 3: Output indicator data: baselines, targets and results 2015–2019

OUTPUT INDICATORS	2015 BASELINE	2016 TARGET	2016 RESULT	2017 TARGET	2017 RESULT	PER CENT ACHIEVED (%)	2018 TARGET	2019 TARGET
1.1 Life skills: Adolescent girls are actively participating in a targeted programme	211,156	411,121	535,540	1,122,495	1,050,193	93	1,120,159	1,234,861
1.2 Education: Adolescent girls are supported to enrol and remain in formal and non-formal education	33,355	199,249	218,565	65,137	67,216	103	52,165	46,171
2.1 Community dialogue: Households are increasingly aware of the benefits of investing in adolescent girls and ending child marriage	1,026,268	1,641,623	4,120,434	4,051,121	4,780,912	118	2,418,448	2,559,281
3.1 Health and protection systems supported to implement guidelines, protocols and standards for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services	968	1,414	5,329	3,858	4,452	115	5,363	5,627
3.2 Education system: Non-formal/primary/secondary schools supported to improve quality of education for adolescent girls	782	1,910	4,940	2,897	2,799	97	4,437	3,737
4.1 National Plan of Action: The country has a costed national action plan or development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry	2	7	3	11	9	82	11	11
5.1 Evidence on scale models: Country-specific, high-quality data and evidence are generated and shared on what works at scale to accelerate ending child marriage	9	10	8	8	8	100	7	8

IN 2017, MOST
OUTPUT TARGETS OF THE
GLOBAL PROGRAMME WERE
EITHER ACHIEVED OR EXCEEDED.

TABLE 4: **Overview of country performance against output indicators**

	OUTPUT INDICATORS					
Countries	**1.1**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**4.1**
Bangladesh	80-95%	NA	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	60-80%
Burkina Faso	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%
Ethiopia	Below 60%	60-80%	Above 95%	Above 95%	60-80%	Above 95%
Ghana	Below 60%	NA	Above 95%	Above 95%	NA	Above 95%
India[2]	Above 95%	NA	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	60-80%
Mozambique	80-95%	Above 95%	Below 60%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%
Nepal	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	60-80%	Above 95%	80-95%
Niger	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	NA	Below 60%
Sierra Leone	Above 95%	60-80%	Above 95%	80-95%	NA	Below 60%
Uganda	Above 95%	Below 60%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Below 60%	Above 95%
Yemen	Above 95%	NA	Below 60%	NA	NA	Below 60%
Zambia	Above 95%	NA	Below 60%	80-95%	Above 95%	Above 95%
Overall score	80-95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	Above 95%	

■ **ABOVE 95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED - NAP BUDGETED**　　■ **80-95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED - NAP COSTED**
■ **60-80% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED - NAP DEVELOPED**　　■ **BELOW 60% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED - NO NAP**　　☐ **NOT APPLICABLE**

Output 1.1 Number of adolescent girls (aged 10–19) in programme areas actively participating in at least one targeted intervention

Output 1.2 Number of adolescent girls in programme areas supported to access and remain in primary or lower secondary school or non-formal education

Output 2.1 Number of individuals in programme areas who regularly participate in dialogues promoting gender-equitable norms including delaying child marriage

Output 3.1 Number and proportion of service delivery points in programme areas implementing guidelines for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services

Output 3.2 Number of non-formal/primary/secondary schools implementing interventions to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls

Output 4.1 Whether country has developed a costed national action plan/development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry

With the richness of quantitative results and the detailed narrative presented in this report it is not always easy to see the bigger picture. Table 4 is an imperfect attempt to provide a snapshot of country performance against planned target outputs. The table focuses on just six output indicators, excluding the binary indicator 5.1, and does not provide a nuanced view of all aspects of country programme performance.

Country performance highlights

In **Bangladesh**, the scale-up of community and system strengthening interventions was hampered by delays in government approvals of the Technical Proposal Project (TPP), and the Rohingya humanitarian crisis, which resulted in

capacity gaps of the nodal ministry (the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, or MoWCA) to coordinate other ministerial efforts towards ending child marriage. However, the programme has been successful in supporting the strengthening of national education systems. The programme supported the integration of skills-based education as well as alternative learning programmes for out-of-school adolescents in the education sector-wide approach (SWAp). Efforts are being made to complement health, nutrition, WASH and MHM interventions in schools for adolescents, with prospects for government scale-up, in collaboration with the World Bank. After nearly two years of UNFPA and UNICEF technical engagement and support, progress has been made towards reducing child marriage in Bangladesh through the adoption of the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 2017 and the development of the final draft of the National Plan of Action to End Child

2　Given the size of the country, the India programme supports the development of action plans at the state, rather than at the national level.

Marriage. The programme also contributed towards evidence generation by producing a study, 'Context of Child Marriage and its Implications in Bangladesh', which provides in-depth insight into the causes and consequences of child marriage in Bangladesh and makes concrete recommendations for ending it. The findings were shared and discussed with locally elected representatives to create community awareness and to encourage key influencers to speak out about the consequences of child marriage.

The **Burkina Faso** country programme continues to leverage commitments at the highest levels of Government and civil society, the First Lady, the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly, NGO leaders and members of women and girls' associations. The 2017 results show progress in activities and in meeting of annual targets, with efforts being made towards the implementation of multisectoral interventions. For example, the multisector community coordination platform for the elimination of child marriage in the East Region is providing girls with life skills training and family planning counselling and services through UNFPA, while the UNICEF WASH programme is upgrading toilet facilities in schools and providing girls with menstrual management counselling and services. Both agencies are jointly providing training and equipment to girls to start income-generating activities. Regarding systems strengthening, the programme has supported the Ministry of Education in the training of primary school teachers on the Quality Child-Friendly School (QCFS) approach, and the development and introduction of three teacher training modules on reproductive health, child marriage and FGM as a part of the curriculum reform. The programme has supported the strengthening of community protection structures through technical skills training of child protection actors as trainers on social norms and human rights. The programme also collaborated with Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the National Democratic Institute to provide capacity strengthening of parliamentarians and heads of institutions on gender and child rights-based budgeting. This synergy of action between the Government and the Global Programme resulted in the adoption and enforcement of a draft Code of Child Protection and a Code of Persons and Family, both of which contribute to raising the official legal age of marriage for girls from age 17 to 18. Programme outcomes are undermined by an insufficiently enabling environment and by weak systems: 16,886 girls aged 10–19 who are not in school remain at high risk of child marriage. Girls who have been

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victims of sexual abuse in schools, including by teachers, are being forced to marry due to the lack of law enforcement and of effective prevention of GBV and to traditional contracts based on family honour.

In **Ethiopia**, amidst challenges of political instability in programme areas, the country embarked on instituting a comprehensive community case management and referral mechanism: 8,778 cases of child marriage were processed by law enforcement bodies, with 2,776 cases of arranged child marriages cancelled, and 6,002 reported cases approved after performing an age examination that is based on the discretion of the judges. The programme supported system strengthening of education through teachers' training of trainers on gender-responsive pedagogy and analysis of learning outcomes using a gender perspective and strengthening school-related GBV systems in programme areas. Child protection service delivery in programme areas was supported through the development and implementation of guidelines and provision of equipment on adolescent girl-friendly services. The programme supported

the development of a costed national roadmap to end child marriage. This initiative is expected to serve as a baseline for tracking the Government of Ethiopia's commitment to increase budget allocations on ending child marriage by 10 per cent in relevant sectors. To guide the development of the costed national roadmap, the programme commissioned and supported an evidence review of what works to end child marriage (and FGM), which contributed to identifying a core package of interventions.

Among the key highlights of the **Ghana** programme was the successful development and launch of the first National Strategic Framework (2017–2026), operational plan (2017–2018) and M&E framework on ending child marriage. The programme, in collaboration with the cross-sectoral technical committee that includes youth groups and the Ghana Federation of the Disabled, supported the development of the five-year Adolescent and Pregnancy Strategy that provides a strategic plan with an implementation framework and recommendations to address adolescent pregnancy and reproductive health issues. The enhanced coordination and strategic definition of areas of synergies and complementarity between UNFPA and UNICEF is contributing to multisectoral services that are responsive to adolescent girls. UNFPA and UNICEF mobilized an additional US$11 million for joint programming on adolescent girls' health and rights from the Government of Canada (2018–2020), and US$5.2 million for UNICEF's programming on adolescent girls' development and protection from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) (2017–2020). In addition, the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit of the Ghana Police Service was supported to set up a centralized sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) database system that gathers, analyses and manages data across the country. The system is currently in operation in 11 regional and eight divisional and district offices.

The **India** programme strengthened coordinated action to address child marriage in the focus states. This led to significant results that included the support to the state government of Rajasthan in developing and launching the state action plan and Saajha Abhiyan's large-scale advocacy campaign on ending child marriage. Rajasthan's multisectoral action plan on ending child marriage puts in place strong convergence and review mechanisms to ensure that relevant sectors – including health, education, social empowerment, Panchayat raj and rural development – commit to short-,

medium- and long-term efforts to address child marriage. Following its launch, the initiative has reached over 430 *panchayats* across four districts, with an estimated outreach to 100,000 adolescent girls and boys, 150,850 community members, and 200 district and block officials. Similarly, the country programme supported the state of Bihar to launch the first-ever, large-scale and multi-agency initiative to end child marriage, reaching over 600,000 government officials and targeting an estimated population of 10.4 million adolescents. Partnerships have been successfully established with national and state government departments, other United Nations agencies and local communities, including *panchayats*, NGOs and youth groups. The programme influenced and leveraged national and sub-national efforts to prevent child marriage, as well as national social protection schemes in support of girls' education in a number of states. For example, West Bengal's state action plan for children supports 'Kanyashree Prakalpa', a fully-budgeted scheme that reaches 4.3 million girls through conditional cash transfers. The 'Kanyashree Prakalpa' cash transfer scheme model, including implementation guidelines, a communication strategy and a monitoring framework, were developed with support from the Global Programme. The school dropout rate among girls and boys in secondary schooling remains high, and there is a lack of good quality education alternatives to formal schooling. Together with the UNICEF Education Section, alternative education and transition tracking to secondary school are being explored as options to address this constraint.

In Madhya Pradesh, the state government is scaling up the Global Programme's pilot in life skills education in schools across all upper primary and secondary schools, targeting four million adolescent girls and boys. In Odisha, life skills education will now be expanded across all tribal residential schools to reach over 80,000 girls from tribal communities. The state of Bihar launched the Adolescent Cell housed in the offices of the Women Development Corporation (WDC), which will work towards adolescent development and empowerment in the state, and build convergent approaches towards addressing adolescent issues. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, the country programme collaborated with Mahila Samakhya to roll out a convergent initiative to end child marriage. This initiative was linked with other government programmes for adolescent girl empowerment, such as Asha Jyoti Kendra, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), National Service Scheme

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(NSS), and Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK). Mahila Samakhya's strong grassroots cadre of 200,000 women reached out to around two million people and trained 1,300 key stakeholders on adolescent issues, the value of girls and ending child marriage. About 1,200 key influencers were identified for taking action to end child marriage in 20 districts.

The **Mozambique** programme continued to pursue ways of engaging adolescent girls and their mentors using technological innovations. The Rapariga BIZ initiative trained 1,380 mentors and is being implemented with support from the country programme in partnership with UNESCO and UN Women in the regions of Zambezi and Nampula. The SMS BIZ (U-Report) equipped mentors with mobile access to an SMS-based peer counselling service that supports continuous training and answers their most pressing questions and concerns. As an additional follow-up, SMS BIZ tests the knowledge of Rapariga mentors on previous training topics through polls with the goal of reinforcing learning and

identifying knowledge gaps to focus on in future training sessions. The mentors used their newly acquired knowledge and skills to implement the mentorship programme, undertaking 23,823 mentorship sessions with girls, mentoring a total of 74,564 adolescent girls. In Zambezi region, of the 18,200 girls who completed the entire mentorship cycle, 9,539 girls were referred by the mentors to youth-friendly services, 424 girls accessed modern family planning methods, and only 14 girls out of all those who graduated became pregnant during the year. The initiative also contributed towards the enrolment and retention in education of 2,358 mentored adolescent girls and supported girls to demand their civic rights: 579 of the mentored girls accessed birth registration services, 122 obtained an identity document and 37 joined youth groups. The programme strengthened protection services for girls by supporting the government in expanding the network of child protection community committees (CPCCs), develop case management capacity and by creating linkages to statutory child protection services.

The **Nepal** programme established a national framework and coordination mechanism for addressing child marriage. With the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage in place, advocacy has been strengthened for integrating actions to respond to child marriage through sectoral programmes. Resource allocation has also increased. The programme has developed models for scaling up the 'Rupantaran' life skills package (i.e. the comprehensive, girl-focused life skills programme that fosters linkages with community-level support and referrals to sexual reproductive health services). Starting in 2018, efforts will be made to integrate life skills into delivery platforms to reach large numbers of girls and community members. The change in government structures to a federal system caused some delays, increased costs, and required additional partners to implement some activities. However, this did not have major implications on implementation. The programme continued to provide technical support for operationalizing the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage, launched in 2016. Successful advocacy led to child marriage interventions being integrated in and resourced by the Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) for 2018–2022. The programme strengthened mechanisms to monitor the Rupantaran outcomes. Five districts in Nepal strengthened linkages between health facilities, legal aid services and schools for comprehensive GBV services. The programme leveraged results through the

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Girls' Access to Education (GATE) programme, which reaches a minimum of 2,368 out-of-school girls.

The **Niger** programme continued to reinforce community-based child protection mechanisms that are effective in addressing social norms. The programme supported the Government in expanding the network of Village Child Protection Committees to promote positive practices in communities targeted by the programme. Education sessions by the Village Child Protection Committees were able to prevent 229 cases of child marriage through direct mediation with parents and assisted 490 girls to return to school. The programme's engagement and advocacy resulted in a Government commitment to develop a national action plan to end child marriage. A multi-stakeholder, multisector Child Marriage Coordination National Committee was established to support the Government in developing the National Action Plan to end child marriage. In addition, the programme, in partnership with 15 national organizations, created a platform, 'Towards the end of child marriage in Niger', which meets every month to share information about ongoing actions, harmonizes key messages and collectively advocates for better legislation that protects the rights of adolescents. The collective advocacy led to the adoption by the Government of a decree for the protection of girls in schools to guarantee access and retention until age 16. The programme established a partnership with the national radio 'Voix du Sahel', which led to financial savings in the production and broadcast of media campaigns on ending child marriage. The partnership included the re-broadcasting of the radio soap opera 'Haské Maganin Duhu' (The Light Chases the Darkness) by nine private radio stations at reduced broadcast fees.

The **Sierra Leone** programme supported the Law Reform Commission to validate laws in force. A set of recommendations were developed to harmonize the 2007 Child Rights Act and the Registration of Customary Marriage Act and Divorce Act, which conflict with other laws in terms of the minimum legal age of marriage. The programme's continuous engagement and advocacy finally resulted in the final review of the draft national strategy for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy and child marriage. The draft strategy was developed with support from the programme and was submitted for presidential approval and endorsement. The programme also intensified efforts to engage paramount chiefs and local chiefs in the 120 communities in the six programme districts to commit to ending child marriage. Six memoranda of understanding on ending child marriage were signed with the programme and the paramount chiefs and local

chiefs, and resulted in the development and implementation of community action plans in all the communities targeted by the programme. Since the development of community action plans, awareness on violence in the targeted communities have increased, cases of abuse been identified and referred to services providers, and cases have been followed up and monitored for timely redress. Village Development Committees have been empowered to coordinate the work of all community structures that include the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Mothers' Clubs, Mother-to-Mother Support Groups and Paramount Chiefs. The programme has also collaborated with the Inter-Religious Council to support families and communities to understand religious perceptions and harmful practices and their impact on families. The Inter-Religious Council has a constituency reaching over 15,000 families with the essential family practices programme.

A key strength of the **Uganda** programme are the linkages between girl-focused interventions, SRH services and efforts to prevent and mitigate GBV. The programme supported the roll-out of the Reporting, Tracking, Referral and Response Guidelines for cross-sectoral case management. Preliminary evidence shows improved reporting and response to cases of VAC. The Uganda country programme prioritizes outcome one because it reaches adolescent girls at scale and increases their access to services including integrated SRH (family planning, antenatal care, skilled birth attendance, HIV/AIDS and treatment of STIs) and protection services. In a related intervention under outcome two, the programme has focused on parents as a key group of interest and continues to strengthen Government capacity to prioritize implementation of the national parenting guidelines. The programme supported the development and validation of the Multisectoral Framework for Adolescent Girls. It also leveraged funds for girls' education from the Irish government and the Global Partnership for Education.

The **Yemen** programme operates in a humanitarian context and focuses on reaching unmarried and married adolescent girls by integrating child marriage in the emergency response and by providing referral through the case management system. A key achievement of the programme was to forge partnerships with the education sector to ensure that adolescent girls have access to education. However, this initiative has not yet been implemented and is not reflected in the output data. A referral mechanism with the social affairs and education sectors was developed to ensure systematic identification and referral of girls who are dropping out

of school. Given the lack of legislative structures in Yemen, the programme has not made any progress regarding legal reforms or national policies in favour of the reduction of child marriage.

The impact of the economic crisis on Yemeni people and their negative coping mechanisms due to the ongoing conflict in most of the governorates resulted in an increase of reported cases of child marriage. Child marriage interventions are currently limited to four governorates. There have been large increases in child marriage trends in many other governorates across Yemen that are not covered by the programme. Work at the national level remains difficult given that the programme is currently dealing with two authorities, the de facto government and the internationally recognized government.

Due to the ongoing conflict, there is a lack of safe access to secure safe spaces to implement activities. At the community level, there is resistance by community members and households to participate in awareness-raising and behaviour change activities because of more pressing needs of providing for the family. Parents may prevent their children from leaving their homes out of fear for their lives – especially when they must travel some distance to reach the service points because many cannot afford transportation. With respect to outreach, United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations work through local CSOs since they are the only ones currently able to reach vulnerable populations through localized community work. Case management efforts are being undertaken at the community level; however, the coordination between agencies, the government and other organizations needs strengthening, including coordination between UNICEF and UNFPA. There is a lack of legal enforcement, and the protection system in the country has collapsed. Protection activities, especially those related to child marriage, need to be accompanied by other economic empowerment activities and other key sectors, particularly in the hard-to-reach governorates and where child marriage is deeply rooted.

Programme implementation in **Zambia** was delayed due to the need to ensure ownership by district and national partners, and alignment with national strategic priorities. The programme focused on finalizing the NAP and on building commitment in the two pilot districts to implement the NAP. In 2018 the programme will focus on rigorous implementation and monitoring in the two 'model districts' to reach adolescent girls at scale and ensure their access to education.

4

RESULTS IN 2017

OVERALL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To accelerate action to address child marriage by enhancing investments in and support for married and unmarried girls, and by making visible the corresponding benefits of this support; engaging key actors, including young people as agents of change, in catalysing shifts towards positive gender norms; increasing political support, resources, policies and frameworks promoting positive change; and improving the data and evidence base.

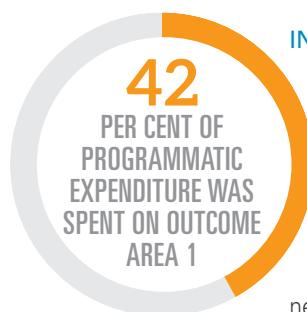## Progress made towards the empowerment of adolescent girls

LIFE SKILLS INTERVENTIONS ARE STREAMLINED AROUND SCALABLE PLATFORMS AND FOCUSED CONTENT:

- Countries are showing improvements in the design and planning for life skills interventions and are achieving greater clarity regarding content, platforms, targets and intensity of interventions.

- The Indicator Index and Programme Guidance are contributing to a better formulation of life skills interventions. Countries are making clear distinctions between school-based and community-based platforms, and are increasingly leveraging opportunities for life skills interventions in the school system, e.g. in Bangladesh, Nepal and Ethiopia.

- Countries are also broadening linkages with the education sector using complementary funds. For example in Sierra Leone and in Nepal where education support is provided through the GATE funding.

- Countries are beginning to track adolescent girls reached with life skills through the school system.

TABLE 5:

Outcome 1: Empowering adolescent girls

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS
Outcome 1: Adolescent girls at risk of and affected by child marriage are better able to express and exercise their choices.	• Proportion of adolescent girls in programme areas demonstrating increased knowledge and skills • Girls' retention rate at primary or lower-secondary school or girls' transition rate from primary to lower-secondary school in programme areas.
Output 1.1: Adolescent girls (aged 10–19) are actively participating in a targeted programme (life skills, health information, economic empowerment, social protection).	• Number of adolescent girls (aged 10–19) in programme areas actively participating in at least one targeted intervention.
Output 1.2: Adolescent girls are supported to enrol and remain in formal and non-formal education, including through the transition from primary to secondary education.	• Number of adolescent girls in programme areas supported to access and remain in primary or lower secondary school or non-formal education.

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PER CENT OF PROGRAMMATIC EXPENDITURE WAS SPENT ON OUTCOME AREA 1

INCREASED TRACKING OF DATA ON GIRLS' KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND ATTITUDES:

- Countries are capturing data on measures to track knowledge, skills, and attitudes toward agency and decision-making outcomes. Nine countries have gathered a wide range of data related to adolescent girls' personal and inter-personal skills, aspirations, social assets and networks, and knowledge (SRH, legal, child marriage, financial and rights). Harmonization of the measurement of life skills across the Global Programme countries is still a challenge; however, the GPSU is working on developing a common measurement framework to support countries.

COUNTRIES ARE SHOWING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DESIGN AND PLANNING OF LIFE SKILLS INTERVENTIONS AND ARE ACHIEVING GREATER CLARITY REGARDING CONTENT, PLATFORMS, TARGETS AND INTENSITY OF INTERVENTIONS.

TABLE 6: Output Indicator 1.1

NUMBER OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS (AGED 10–19) IN PROGRAMME AREAS ACTIVELY
PARTICIPATING IN AT LEAST ONE TARGETED INTERVENTION

| COUNTRIES | BASELINE | MILESTONES | | | | SCORE |
| | | 2016 | | 2017 | | |
	2015	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	
Bangladesh	16,169	100,000	93,166	101,500	87,024	🟧
Burkina Faso	7,637	11,250	14,977	35,080	34,907	🟩
Ethiopia	82,400	18,124	51,239	187,660	75,733	🟥
Ghana	27,479	39,650	85,990	28,560	16,931	🟥
India	15,000	155,900	161,789	570,000	628,902	🟩
Mozambique	7,318	2,682	16,200	150,000	127,714	🟧
Nepal	6,047	5,050	7,566	3,840	9,666	🟩
Niger	11,642	23,702	21,885	13,500	17,000	🟩
Sierra Leone	23,331	3,000	4,398	4,200	12,381	🟩
Uganda	2,516	28,733	71,892	16,865	24,515	🟩
Yemen	NA	19,350	3,660	5,500	5,569	🟩
Zambia	4,299	3,680	2,778	5,790	9,851	🟩
Total	**203,838**	**411,121**	**535,540**	**1,122,495**	**1,050,193**	🟧

🟩 ABOVE 95%   🟨 90-95%   🟧 60-80%   🟥 BELOW 60%   ⬜ NOT APPLICABLE

ANALYSIS OF OUTPUTS:

- In Bangladesh in general, and in Bhola District in particular, where adolescent girls are not allowed to sit together with adolescent boys at the community level due to religious practices, the Global Programme has contributed to a gender-transformative agenda by facilitating the interactive sharing of ideas between boys and girls through mixed adolescent safe spaces that provide life skills to both sexes. The country programme provided life skills training to 21,756 boys (20 per cent) during the programme period.

- The programme released an Indicator Index as guidance for output indicators in February 2017, when countries had finalized setting their targets. Based on the recommendation from the Global Partnership for Youth Employment supported by the World Bank and the review

of recommendations from impact evaluations of similar interventions in some of the Global Programme countries, the Indicator Index recommended the provision of life skills for a minimum exposure of 31 hours. Countries had to re-programme their activities to comply with the minimum exposure of 31 hours of life skills sessions. Ethiopia and Ghana had set targets based on a three-month life skills programme that did not comply with the minimum exposure of 31 hours. The COs had to extend the duration of the programme, which resulted in the enrolment of a lower-than-expected number of new girls to the programme.

- To improve programming, the Global Programme Support Unit is providing technical assistance to COs in setting targets and tracking results.

TABLE 7: Output Indicator 1.2

NUMBER OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN PROGRAMME AREAS SUPPORTED TO ACCESS AND
REMAIN IN PRIMARY OR LOWER-SECONDARY SCHOOL OR NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

COUNTRIES	BASELINE	MILESTONES				
		2016		2017		
	2015	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	SCORE
Bangladesh	16,169	9,000	37,371	NA	NA	NA
Burkina Faso	937	1,100	1,105	12,297	12,124	🟩
Ethiopia	4,460	5,684	5,415	4,010	3,112	🟨
Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
India	3,800	3,800	125,000	NA	NA	NA
Mozambique	264	264	NA	2,350	2,358	🟩
Nepal	NA	NA	9,804	1,500	2,621	🟩
Niger	714	45,465	19,088	38,300	43,245	🟩
Sierra Leone	7,011	4,000	7,608	1,500	1,188	🟨
Uganda	NA	8,100	6,286	5,180	2,568	🟥
Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	NA	900	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**33,355**	**78,313**	**211,677**	**65,137**	**67,216**	🟩

🟩 ABOVE 95%   🟨 90-95%   🟧 60-80%   🟥 BELOW 60%   ⬜ NOT APPLICABLE

ANALYSIS OF OUTPUTS:

- With the implementation of the convergence approach (i.e. in which support from UNICEF's and UNFPA's programme components are meant to be provided to the same geographical areas) across the Global Programme and the integration of complementary funds, there was a shift in programming where some interventions initially planned for the Global Programme were funded through complementary funding. In Ghana, for example, the Better Life for Girls programme funded by KOICA provided education support to girls in the Global Programme areas.

- Ethiopia and Sierra Leone had initially planned to provide more girls in remote areas with education support through scholarships. However, due to challenges of keeping girls in schools, the programmes provided incentives to their families in the form of direct material support to girls, thus reducing the programme's education support. Ethiopia is making progress in leveraging national social protection schemes to reach marginalized adolescent girls and their families, suggesting a possible shift in strategy.

- In Niger and Nepal, more girls were reached through the out-of-school programme that includes the provision of numeracy and literacy skills to girls in informal schools.

Examples of services provided to adolescent girls through linkage to services

INITIATIVES SUPPORTED BY THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

- The development and implementation of multisectoral district and community action plans.
- The development and implementation of multisector identification and referral mechanisms for adolescents at the community level.

COUNTRY EXAMPLES

- **Sierra Leone:** 293 community action plans raised awareness on violence; identified and referred cases of abuse to health and protection service providers; and monitored and followed up cases for timely redress. Girls' Access to Education (GATE), funded nation-wide by the Department for International Development (DFID) UK supported the retention of 34,408 vulnerable adolescent girls in 924 junior secondary schools and 282 community learning centres.

- **Niger:** 17,000 adolescents attended life skills sessions; 3,672 adolescents were referred to health services by their mentors, of which 2,144 for family planning.

- **Uganda:** community-based referral system referred 3,574 girls to SRH services, 644 girls for family planning and 382 girls for antenatal care. Referrals to the police included 524 adolescent cases of domestic violence, 15 cases of forced marriage, 25 cases of rape and 354 cases of child torture and neglect.

- **Nepal:** partnership with GATE reached 2,368 out-of-school girls. Life skills programmes were linked to schools that organize regular visits to certified, adolescent-friendly health centres.

- **Mozambique:** The Global Programme promotes joint planning and strategizing to make optimal use of different perspectives and experiences. The Programme reaches girls and strengthens their skills through mentorships, supporting their health by providing adolescent SRH services (UNFPA) and promoting girls' behavioural change through communication (UNICEF). 9,539 girls accessed youth-friendly services, of whom 424 began using a modern family planning method and only 14 became pregnant during the year. In addition, 579 girls accessed birth registration services, 122 obtained an identity document, and 37 joined a youth movement through youth or sport groups.

West and Central Africa

Burkina Faso

- 34,907 adolescents participated in life skills programmes through adolescent clubs in the Sahel and Plateau-Central regions. Life skills sessions were provided to adolescent girls on child marriage, FGM, SRH and MHM themes over a period of four months. Adolescent boys developed their knowledge on male engagement against FGM and child marriage and on responsible masculinity.

- As part of fostering linkages with the education sector, the programme supported the Ministry of Education with the establishment of 20 accelerated learning centres for 620 out-of-school children aged 9–12 years (347 girls) in the Sahel region, of whom 484 children will be integrated in the formal education system, while the others will continue with pre-professional training courses.

- Over 12,000 girls were reached with cash and in-kind transfers, provided with educational fees or bicycles in order to support their continued education through the Global Programme.

Ghana

- The Ghana programme reached 16,931 in- and out-of-school girls aged 10–19 years with life skills, with the aim of meeting the minimum standard of 31 contact hours. Mixed strategies were used by different implementing partners, for example SRH information and life planning skills and information on GBV and child marriage through safe spaces. Vulnerable girls, such as those out-of-school, received tailored sessions including on legal literacy, livelihood skills, financial literacy and SRH and rights themes. Three business and SRH centres were set up to serve as centres for enterprise development, where girls can produce and market their products, while the centres also offer SRH services to the visiting adolescent girls.

- Boys were reached indirectly with SRH information and services during outreach programmes. It is important for them to support the rights of girls and to address SGBV in market centres, where many vulnerable out-of-school girls have become victims of SGBV.

Niger

- The programme supported 420 safe spaces and provided training to adolescent girls on life skills, SRH, personal hygiene, GBV and financial literacy. Life skills interventions support girls' school attendance and alternative choices, and create referral linkages to SRH services. For example, 3,672 adolescent girls were referred to health services by

their mentors, of whom 2,144 (58 per cent) received family planning services.

- The programme provided support to 315 Local School Action Plans aimed at supporting girls' education. An analysis of the supported actions for girls' education in Niger is currently underway to guide further planning to identify the most effective approach to support girls' education in the programme.

Sierra Leone

- The programme established and maintained 160 safe spaces and trained 340 mentors as part of the provision of life skills, leadership, decision-making, SRH, livelihood and economic empowerment training.

- The programme supported the development and maintenance of a real-time mobile platform, U-Report, where 90,379 adolescents aged 10–19 years (of which 32 per cent are female) were provided with an opportunity to voice their opinions on issues affecting adolescents. The platform was used by the programme to deliver information on issues related to SRH, justice and social protection.

- Through the community mapping of vulnerable girls (girls at risk of being married, already married, living with one parent, orphaned or out-of-school), the programme provided financial and material support to at risk girls to stay in school and to those that had already dropped out to return to school.

East and Southern Africa

Ethiopia

- 75,733 adolescent girls and boys were reached through life skills interventions. Boys were supported through legal awareness sessions and life skills training in schools to change their attitudes to support and defend adolescent girls. Unmarried and married adolescent girls were reached through safe spaces with weekly life skills sessions, which included literacy, communication and SRH skills. As a result, adolescent girls are influencing family decisions in cancelling marriage arrangements and securing family support for their education.

- 2,769 unmarried and 348 married girls, at risk of dropping out of school, were provided with education materials and dignity kits[3] to ensure that they complete their education. The girls participated alongside their peers in school-based

gender clubs, where students received information on child marriage and GBV. Girls involved in the gender clubs were also referred to health facilities for information on SRH and available services.

Mozambique

- Within the Rapariga BIZ framework, 91,288 adolescent girls were mentored in safe spaces in their communities by 2,229 trained mentors; 38,636 of these girls completed the entire mentorship cycle, while the remaining 52,642 who entered the mentorship towards the end of the year will continue their mentorship cycle in 2018. The mentorship approach provides adolescent girls with information on their rights and on SRH. It also contributes to building their social and human assets so that they can reduce their vulnerabilities and expand their opportunities, and have a social network of peers.

- The girls were also supported by their mentors with referrals to youth-friendly services. As a result, 9,539 girls attended these services, 424 of whom started using a family planning method. Additionally, only 14 out of all adolescent girls in the mentorship programme got pregnant during the year. The programme also contributed towards the enrolment and retention in education of 2,358 mentored adolescent girls and supported girls to demand their civic rights: 579 of the mentored girls accessed birth registration services, 122 obtained an identity document and 37 of joined a youth movement through youth or sport groups.

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3   Dignity kits contain hygiene and sanitary items, as well as other items explicitly tailored towards the local needs of women and girls of reproductive age in particular communities.

- In 2017, the SMS BIZ/U-Report initiative reached 133,000 young people aged 10–24 (44 per cent girls), as a peer-support and information dissemination platform for those who have access to mobile phones. The programme also supports peer-to-peer sessions in schools through peer educators. During the year, 455 adolescents were trained as peer counsellors, who mobilized 86,618 adolescents (49 per cent girls) with awareness sessions on SRH, HIV, VAC and child marriage. Further, the programme provided financial support to girls for school fees for secondary school (primary education is free), school uniforms and school materials at the beginning of the school year. Adolescent out-of-school girls participating in the mentorship programme were registered and targeted to support their reenrolment in education in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

Uganda

- The country programme, through life skills and financial literacy training, provided 24,515 adolescent girls with the necessary skills, competencies and information to enhance their capacity to express their opinions and engage duty bearers and decision makers to provide them with the necessities to thrive and live to their full potential.

- The programme graduated the first cohort of girls who had been registered in the Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) programme since the Global Programme's inception, a programme that provides opportunities to girls through mentorship, life skills training and microfinance.

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- The programme scaled up the reach of girls with services through Go-Back-to-School campaigns, school and peer clubs, and door-to-door services in communities, aimed at reaching child mothers and pregnant girls at risk of child marriage. The programme rescued girls from child marriage, which enabled their return to school.

Zambia

- The country programme directly supported 9,851 adolescent girls to attend safe spaces with life skills interventions, among whom 6,761 were from urban areas and 3,090 from rural areas.

- In addition to life skills training, adolescent girls with babies attending safe spaces were linked and reached with parenting education messages through the Early Childhood Development education project to enable them to adequately support their children's development in the early years.

- The country programme partnered with the Office of the First Lady and the private sector to enhance mechanisms of support for girls to complete their secondary education and others to join tertiary education.

Middle East and North Africa

Yemen

- The programme reached 5,569 adolescent girls with life skills training, information and services for psychosocial support. In addition to the life skills training, adolescent girls were also provided with medical, legal, safe shelter and cash support including dignity kits.

- In addition to referring adolescent girls to access education support through linkages with other partners that were established by the programme, the country programme directly provided some of the adolescent girls with business start-up packages as an alternative to resorting to child marriage as a negative coping mechanism when being out-of-school.

South Asia

Bangladesh

- The programme supported the MoWCA with its plan to establish adolescent clubs throughout the country and continued to implement life skills education to 87,024 girls and 21,756 boys aged 10–18 engaged in 1,991 clubs. The sessions cover empowerment training, menstrual hygiene promotion and knowledge on reproductive health.

- In Bhola, 12,000 girls and 12,000 boys were engaged in 400 adolescent clubs to positively change their mind-sets regarding VAC and child marriage. It is important to engage boys in a conservative society such as Bhola in order to create an enabling environment for girls' empowerment.

India

- The programme supported pilot demonstrations of life skills education in upper primary and secondary schools in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Based on the results from these pilot demonstrations, the state government planned to scale up life skills education across all upper primary and secondary schools under the State Board of Education. This will increase outreach of the life skills education to over four million adolescent girls and boys enrolled in schools.

- In Odisha, the programme continued to provide technical support to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Department to expand life skills education across all tribal residential schools, which reached over 80,000 girls from tribal communities.

- UNICEF and UNFPA together reached over 1.1 million adolescent girls and boys, both married and unmarried, with life skills interventions. Most of them belong to marginalized, underserved communities, e.g. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and religious minorities. The interventions include: supporting girls' collectives and clubs, which offer girls a peer network and a safe space; supporting peer groups that bring together boys and girls for monthly discussions on various issues; forming Child Rights Clubs in schools; providing residential hostels for girls and providing them with life skills training; and building the capacities of adolescent girls and boys on life skills, gender, children rights, health and nutrition. The life skills education includes sessions on the recognition of self and others, having a positive self-image, communicating effectively, establishing and maintaining positive and responsible relationships, understanding and challenging discrimination, violence and harmful practices such as child marriage, SRHR and financial literacy.

- The programme supports girls' enrolment and retention in schools and in education support programmes through the open school system in West Bengal and Telangana, and supports girls' enrolment and continuation in primary or lower secondary school by encouraging solutions that improve access, for example to transportation such as bicycle schemes, and providing escorts for girls. Further, the programme is working with Village Child Protection Committees and School Management Committees to prevent drop-outs and is working with awareness raising in

communities and through home visits to identify girls at risk of dropping out to ensure their continuance or reenrolment. The programme is also supporting families with girls at risk of marriage or of dropping out of education by referring them to governmental social protection schemes.

Nepal

- Adolescent girls who are at risk of marriage, such as those out-of-school and those in disadvantaged districts, are the targets of the six- to nine-month Rupantaran Adolescent Empowerment Programme, a social and financial skills training programme. In order to promote greater access to adolescent SRH, Rupantaran links with local schools and organizes regular visits to health centres that have been certified as adolescent-friendly. The visits allow girls to meet with doctors and nurses in a friendly environment and to receive an orientation on available services.

- The use of the same training and orientation tools by UNICEF and UNFPA, in particular the jointly developed Rupantaran package, is cost-effective and has ensured that messaging on child marriage is consistent across implementation areas.

- Through the GATE programme, 2,368 out-of-school girls received training on numeracy and literacy skills. The out-of-school programme is aimed at mainstreaming the girls back into the formal education system. For female students, various kinds of afterschool activities such as peer-led homework groups, learning camps, life skills camps, quiz-contests and other sports activities that promote their inclusion and participation as well as boost their learning are organized. A weekly two-hour session on various life skills related to adolescence, reproductive and sexual health, nutrition and income-generating alternatives is also delivered by trained young champions.

- The programme provides in-kind support to girls from poor families and marginalized girls who are at risk of dropping out of school. Girls from some districts receive cash bursaries or support for education materials and school uniforms to enable them to enrol or re-enrol, or to remain in school.

- A standardized questionnaire is being administered on the first day of the life skills session and is re-administered after completion of the Rupantaran sessions to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding issues covered through the life skills curriculum. Among the girls who attended the life skills sessions, overall knowledge and attitudes improved by 10.5 per cent and the knowledge and attitudes on gender and social norms improved by 13.5 per cent.

TABLE 8:

Outcome 2: Social and behaviour change communication to influence gender and social norms

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS
Outcome 2: Households demonstrate positive attitudes and behaviours towards investing in and supporting adolescent girls.	Number and proportion of individuals in programme areas that hold gender-equitable attitudes.
Output 2.1: Households are increasingly aware of the benefits of investing in adolescent girls and ending child marriage.	Number of individuals in programme areas who regularly participate in dialogues promoting gender-equitable norms, including delaying child marriage.

Progress made in community dialogue and mobilization for social and behaviour change

COUNTRIES ARE DIVERSIFYING INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND OUTREACH, AND IMPROVING MEASUREMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND AUDIENCE RESPONSES:

- Countries are making better distinctions between mass media, campaign activities and community dialogue, with clearer formulation of community-focused dialogue methodologies and objectives. This is an improvement from previous approaches that did not sufficiently differentiate between different communication approaches targeted at the community level.
- Niger, Ethiopia, Ghana, Burkina Faso and Mozambique are supporting community-focused dialogues. Community dialogues vary from ongoing quarterly sessions to dialogues conducted over a nine-month period.

TABLE 9: Output Indicator 2.1

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN PROGRAMME AREAS WHO REGULARLY PARTICIPATE IN DIALOGUES PROMOTING GENDER-EQUITABLE NORMS INCLUDING DELAYING CHILD MARRIAGE

COUNTRIES	BASELINE	MILESTONES				SCORE
		2016		2017		
	2015	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	
Bangladesh	722,491	1,003,000	1,013,419	165,400	429,420	🟩
Burkina Faso	19,600	28,000	28,400	760,900	822337	🟩
Ethiopia	14,400	104,800	31,400	140,889	600,586	🟩
Ghana	72,569	151,270	2,401,120	51,049	51,329	🟩
India	87,000	140,000	140,000	200,000	1,466,077	🟩
Mozambique	21,945	80,000	73,759	2,292,000	822,522	🟥
Nepal	12,955	20,520	20,032	8,787	208,083	🟩
Niger	52,250	75,645	95,623	127,840	193,020	🟩
Sierra Leone	18,000	12,000	13,485	5,000	15,963	🟩
Uganda	2,250	8,435	24,206	20,180	104,797	🟩
Yemen	NA	15,500	278,080	276,000	65,804	🟥
Zambia	2,454	2,453	910	3,076	974	🟥
Total	**1,025,914**	**1,641,623**	**4,120,434**	**4,051,121**	**4,780,912**	🟩

🟩 ABOVE 95%　🟨 90-95%　🟧 60-80%　🟥 BELOW 60%　⬜ NOT APPLICABLE

- Media activities continue to be a key strategy for behaviour change communication, with improvements in tracking coverage and monitoring audience response.

- At least seven countries are gathering data on gender-equitable attitudes and on attitudes of families to child marriage, e.g. gender roles, GBV, empowerment and mobility.

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PER CENT OF PROGRAMMATIC EXPENDITURE WAS SPENT ON OUTCOME AREA 2

- The Zambia, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger programmes supported high-level policy dialogues with religious and traditional leaders at national level.

Given the centrality of the media in promoting awareness and supporting behaviour change communications strategies, key media activities implemented in 2017 have been reported in section 5 on visibility and communication.

West and Central Africa

Burkina Faso

- Community dialogue, media campaigns and empowerment activities targeted 1.6 million people and led to public declarations for the abandonment of child marriage in 600 villages. The programme also supported 101 villages to establish 51 functional committees to sustain declarations through continued social dialogues with families. In a related intervention, 3,751 men and boys, and 4,087 women and girls from the East and Sahel regions received information through innovative education talks on child marriage and the practice of FGM to enable behavioural change in favour of women's rights.

- The partnership built with the National Coalition for the Abandonment of Child Marriage (CONAMEB) also led to the training of 30 national journalists on child marriage and an advocacy event with the new president of the National Assembly led by the First Lady.

ANALYSIS OF OUTPUTS:

- Countries such as Nepal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Mozambique and Zambia used the cost-effective U-Report digital platform to provide health information to adolescent girls and boys. The U-Report health information campaign was adapted to include a comprehensive set of sexuality education topics. Adolescent girls exposed to prolonged health information campaigns through U-Report were included as part of the reported results. While U-Report uses international guidance to craft accurate messages, it can never be a replacement for a comprehensive sexuality education programme in or out-of-school that is designed to lead to changes in behaviour, attitudes and values.

- Initially, the number of young people engaged through the U-Report digital platform had not been included in the targets set for indicator 2.1. However, following the release of the indicator index, India, Mozambique, Uganda, Nepal and Sierra Leone included the U-Report results in their reports, leading to significant increases in reported results in four out of five countries; Mozambique's targets were by far the highest, but actual reach was lower than expected.

- During the implementation period, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Niger and Uganda shifted to more cost-effective methods that included media campaigns through radio, TV and multimedia plays to reach larger numbers of community members with social behaviour change messages.

- Countries supporting media campaigns improved methods for estimating audience sizes. Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Niger and Uganda received technical support from the Global Programme Support Unit for methods to measure media audiences that take into account media reach (as estimated from official sources), frequency of exposure and targeted audience estimates.

- Delays by implementing partners resulted in underperformance in some country programmes. For example, in Yemen, late design of programme interventions delayed the implementation of media campaigns, and in Zambia, the late development of multisectoral district action plans delayed the implementation of community activities.

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Ghana

- The programme supported different avenues for undertaking participatory and structured dialogues in community *durbars* (courts of native rules), household gatherings, mosques, churches and school clubs. The purpose of community engagement is to share information and knowledge on the negative consequences of child marriage and teenage pregnancy. The dialogues increased awareness on legal provisions against child marriage and other GBV issues, stimulated community engagement and inter-generational dialogue on child protection, gender-equitable norms, investments in adolescent girls, and supporting girls' education.

- At least 90 public declarations were issued by religious and traditional leaders, condemning child marriage and teenage pregnancy and supporting girls' education and development.

- Some communities formed committees to oversee the prevention of child marriage and SGBV and to support reporting and referral of cases. The strategies and tools developed for community engagements provide an opportunity for participants to reflect and discuss in a non-judgmental and non-prescriptive manner some of the deeply-rooted social and gender norms, practices and stereotypes prevalent in their contexts.

- In a related public advocacy event, the Ghana National Association of Teachers in the Central and Volta Regions issued statements to work with their male members to prevent incidents where teachers impregnate their students, as well as to collaborate with the Ghana Education Service (GES) to ensure appropriate sanctions for cases of violations.

- The programme collaborated with 40 member organizations from the Media, Communication and Advocacy Network (MCAN) to report on and elevate issues affecting adolescent girls, including child marriage, with the aim of highlighting the need to invest in adolescent girls to reap the demographic dividend. The national media continues to show enhanced coverage on issues of child marriage, teen pregnancy and other SGBV-related issues, including sexual abuse, sexual violence and rape. This coverage is helping to facilitate public advocacy and engagement with prosecution of some cases currently ongoing. The social media campaign Ghanaians Against Child Abuse (GACA) was launched by the Government of Ghana in November 2017 with support from UNICEF. A range of communication tools and channels including social media (#iamgaca), TV and radio were used to engage people and communities and encourage them to stand up against child abuse in Ghana. In 2017, more than 15,733 followers were mobilized on Facebook and 48 billboards with key child protection messages placed in various locations across seven regions in the country. Mobile theatres on child protection including adolescent and gender equality issues were initiated in two districts in each of the seven planned regions. More than 180 people pledged to protect girls and boys in Ghana through the www.iamgaca.org website.

Niger

- The programme established a partnership with the national radio 'Voix du Sahel', which led to financial savings in the production and broadcast of media campaigns on ending child marriage. The partnership included the re-broadcasting of the radio soap opera, 'Haské Maganin Duhu' (The Light Chases the Darkness) by nine private radio stations at reduced broadcast fees.

- The programme partnered with the Association of Traditional Chiefs of Niger and the Islamic Association of Niger to implement the model village concept. A model village is one where at least 45 per cent of the girls are enrolled in school, 90 per cent of children under two are vaccinated and 80 per cent of children under two years are registered in the civil registry. The partnership reached 337 villages during the reporting period with interventions designed to promote favourable attitudes and behaviours for the realization of child's rights.

- The programme supported training of 1,030 community dialogue facilitators and 1,030 religious leaders to mobilize communities twice a month on girls' education, prevention of child marriage, immunization, peacebuilding and social cohesion. This programme allowed a greater participation of women and young girls during village assemblies and community dialogues, and complements girl-focused interventions supported by the Global Programme under the Illimin programme.

- Through community dialogue and engagement, 150 villages made public declarations for the abandonment of the child marriage practice. These villages are located in three regions (Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder) with a high prevalence of child marriage. Some villages planted a white flag on the trees at the entrance of their villages while others posted signs to demonstrate their abandonment of the practice.

- The programme supported the establishment of a multi-stakeholder collaboration platform, 'Towards the End of Child Marriage in Niger', which convenes every month. The platform is used to compile information about ongoing actions, harmonize key messages and rally stakeholders to advocate for better legislation in favour of the rights of adolescents. This platform has succeeded in galvanizing the national committee to coordinate their messages for the campaign of the International Girls' Day on the central theme of child marriage.

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- The programme supported 30,581 home visits organized by mentors. These mentor-led visits provide a guarantee for the participation of adolescent girls in the programme and serve as a framework for addressing adolescent issues with their families, including issues of early marriage and violence. This experience shows that communities are open to change social norm-based practices once they have access to information on children's needs, development stages and rights, and on the detrimental consequences of child marriage on girls and their children; and are given an opportunity to participate in open inter-generational and inter-gender discussions.

Sierra Leone

- The programme worked with the Village Development Committees (VDCs) to coordinate all community structures that include Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Mothers' clubs, Mother-to-Mother support groups and Paramount Chiefs. In addition, 149 Paramount Chiefs and their communities developed and implemented 293 community action plans, which resulted in increased awareness on violence, identification and referral of cases of abuse to service providers, and monitoring and follow-up of incidences for timely redress.

- The programme facilitated the signing of six Memoranda

of Understanding on ending child marriage with the Paramount Chiefs and local chiefs in the six operational districts comprising 120 communities.

- The programme collaborated with the Inter-Religious Council to support families and communities in understanding religious perceptions and harmful practices and their impact on families. The Inter-Religious Council has a constituency reaching over 15,000 families with an essential family practices programme.

- The programme supported the Office of the First Lady to develop a five-minute documentary video that highlights the country's efforts in ending child marriage and gained political and regional commitment during the High-Level Meeting in Dakar, co-hosted by the First Ladies of Sierra Leone and Senegal. The video showcased the achievements of the programme through the eyes of a survivor. A human interest story was developed and shared widely. Twenty radio phone-in programmes on child marriage and adolescent pregnancy were produced to give the public the opportunity to listen to local authorities and experts talk about child marriage, prevention, and service availability, as well as allowing community members to express their concerns and challenges around the issues. U-Report has been a forum to project adolescent voices and a conduit to assess perceptions on topical issues. Two polls were conducted in 2017, on 8 March and 16 June, on violence against women and children, and on child marriage.

East and Southern Africa

Ethiopia

- During the reporting period, 8,778 cases of child marriage were identified in four regions (Afar, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP). These cases of planned child marriages were reported to law enforcement bodies by those targeted by the programme, including girls, community-level bodies and the school community. Since 2016, the number of cases of child marriage identified and reported has significantly increased. This can be partly attributed to the Global Programme's social mobilization, legal literacy and school-based interventions.

- 96,024 community members, including boys, girls, men, women, gatekeepers and influencers such as religious, clan and traditional leaders participated in bi-weekly community dialogues over the course of the year, facilitated by trained facilitators. The participatory dialogues assessed and reflected on the situation for women and girls as an entry point to discuss harmful practices. The sessions covered how gender inequalities and harmful traditional practices reinforce each other, and the consequences for girls, families and society at large.

- A 17-week media campaign in six regions reached more than 3.2 million community members with messages on the harms and legal implications of child marriage, as well as information on available preventive and response services. The campaign media was implemented by Fanna Broadcasting and MoWC in collaboration with UNICEF's communication section. It highlighted the key roles of different actors, such as religious and other community leaders, service providers, policymakers and community members, including girls. The interactive campaign organized panel discussions, conveyed short messages, aired discussions with experts and influencers, and arranged call-in services for feedback from the community. The aim of the campaign was to raise public awareness through interactive and participatory approaches on the devastating consequences and legal implications of child marriage, as well as to publicize available preventive and response services. The campaign also highlighted the key role of different actors such as religious and community leaders, service providers, policymakers and community members, including the girls themselves. The campaign ran from mid-October 2017 to mid-February 2018.

Mozambique

- The entertainment-education (EE) radio drama Ouro Negro became a transmedia (technique of telling a single story across multiple platforms) initiative, comprising a long-running EE radio drama, weekly live radio shows in local languages, stories adapted for community theatre performances and social media presence. The radio drama primarily targets adolescents and evolves around thematic areas such as sexuality, nutrition and antenatal care. Seventy radio stations broadcast 84 new episodes free of charge. Since March 2017, Ouro Negro live programmes have been produced weekly by all 12 provincial and local broadcasters and by 20 community radios in Zambezia and Nampula. During the weekly, 30-minute show, community members can share their personal behaviour change and positive deviance stories related to the issues covered by the Ouro Negro radio drama on air. Ouro Negro reached an estimated 1–1.5 million listeners, of whom 32 per cent were regular listeners.

- In a related intervention, the programme supported the engagement of around 1,600 children and adolescents through adolescent media programmes and debates on issues of concern to them. In addition, outreach and media campaigns to register adolescents in the SMS-based counselling platform SMS BIZ/U-Report reached 129,000 adolescents and young people who were engaged and counselled on SRH, HIV and child marriage.

- In the same communities where the mentorship programme is taking place, community dialogue were held with community gatekeepers, for example religious leaders

and *madrinhas* (godmothers) of initiation rites. Some people organized their own community dialogue, thereby reaching an additional 10,000 individuals. These dialogues create support platforms for the participation of girls in the mentorship programme.

- As part of the programme's support to the NGO Youth Parliament, 216 community debates were organized in 15 districts in the provinces of Maputo city, Tete, Zambezia and Nampula, with 25,574 participants (including 11,854 girls and women). In addition, 265 community leaders, teachers and religious leaders were also engaged as key influencers to support community-based activities.

- Based on the formative research, the programme contextualized the global Child Marriage ToC to inform Mozambique's annual planning process and developed a convergence strategy for UNICEF and UNFPA. The research underscored the importance of poverty and initiation rites as drivers of early marriages. Additionally, findings are being used to develop a customized community dialogue methodology to promote social change to be implemented in four selected convergence districts.

- Through the partnership with the Interfaith Council of Religions and the NGO Inter-Religious Program against Malaria (PIRCOM), 252 religious leaders were trained in five provinces in the use of a multisectoral training package developed with the MoH, including sessions dedicated to child marriage prevention.

Uganda

- With support from the programme, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development led relevant line ministries (i.e. Ministries of Health, Education, Justice) through the process of developing and validating the Multisectoral Framework for Adolescent Girls. The Framework is a key advocacy and accountability instrument aligned to the Government of Uganda's Vision 2040, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the SDGs. The Framework covers nine key Outcome Areas: HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy and maternal health, VAC, alcohol and substance abuse, education enrolment and retention, education achievement, child marriage, child participation and economic empowerment. The Framework allows to focus and coordinate ongoing interventions for adolescents implemented through various sectors at the district level and to improve measurement of results. It is accompanied by a comprehensive C4D strategy to guide girl empowerment interventions and to address negative social norms and parental care practices towards girls.

- The programme leveraged resources with other partners to engage boys and men in the communities in interventions aimed at changing norms. Community male champions were identified and equipped with knowledge and key skills needed to engage communities in ending child marriage. Their training focused on key life skills, building of self-esteem, communication skills, gender understanding, GBV and on the development action plans.

At the end of the training, participants recommended to also include family planning, financial management, drug abuse, human rights and sports in future training.

- The programme was bolstered by support from the reigning ruler of the Busoga Kingdom, a region with some of the highest rates of child marriage in the country, who issued a directive banning all marriages involving children in the Busoga region. A total of 7,894 parents, community, political and traditional leaders made these declarations. As a result, cases of child marriage are instead being reported and parents are being arrested and prosecuted. This is a sensitive issue, since when efforts to prevent child marriage are gaining traction, some child marriages are being conducted in secret.

- In Uganda, the issue of child marriage has been increasingly newsworthy, signifying change in attitudes and practices among many different audiences including the media, religious, cultural and traditional leaders, political leaders and the public. There were at least 16,000 mentions of child marriage on the radio and TV programmes and in the social and print media during the year. Child marriage is now a standing agenda item for discussion in child protection coordination mechanisms in the 40 districts supported by UNICEF. Over 8,848 district-level coordination mechanisms have child marriage as an agenda item for discussion.

Zambia

- The programme supported the development and implementation of the national communication and advocacy strategy on ending child marriage. The strategy provides nationwide guidance for all stakeholders on strategic communications and advocacy interventions to address child marriage. The strategy development process helped the programme, in partnership with UNESCO, the Ministry of Gender, and the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs and the media to engage traditional healers to draft and deliver a communiqué to the Government, during the NAP launch, which calls for building more boarding facilities for girls and making SRH services easily accessible for young people.

- The programme conducted a workshop with the House of Chiefs to share best practices of community engagement and community dialogue as the approach to use rather than the punitive one used by traditional leaders to gain their commitment and support on various child marriage related topics, such as GBV, teenage pregnancy and keeping children in school. Action plans for following up the interventions in their provinces were developed at the end of the workshop.

- A roundtable meeting was organized for government ministers representing the 15 ministries on the Ending Child Marriage Consortium of Ministries. This was an advocacy meeting aimed at having a shared narrative of child marriage informed by evidence from each ministry on how they address child marriage.

- The programme provided technical and financial resources towards the development of multisectoral action plans to address drivers of child marriage in two of the six districts that had been targeted as pilot districts in the NAP. The district multisectoral action plans were developed to provide access to adolescent girls to quality education, adolescent-friendly SRH services, social and child protection services, recreation activities, vocational training and employment opportunities. The linkages between these sectors are critical to ensure all adolescent girls have access to all the services they need.

Middle East and North Africa

Yemen

- The programme developed and disseminated culturally sensitive messages. It engaged key stakeholders who can play significant roles in the prevention of and response to child marriage, including targeting women and girls, men and boys, community and religious leaders, host governments and the private sector. Many of these programmes already cultivate broad partnerships, mobilize communities to shift norms, and address the unique needs of married children.

- The programme scaled up the use of interactive shows in 26 districts in four governorates. The shows provide opportunities for the communities to interact and participate in solutions on issues of child marriage and GBV. Feedback surveys with the audiences indicate a significant shift in behaviours after attending the interactive theatre shows.

- Awareness- and knowledge-raising sessions were organized for different groups, including community leaders and imams. Over 100,000 individuals received information on early and child marriage as well as on the benefits of delaying marriage and of keeping girls in school during adolescence.

South Asia

Bangladesh

- About 429,420 people in high prevalence child marriage areas, including parents (106,062 fathers and 138,133 mothers) and adolescents (86,839 boys and 98,386 girls), were engaged at least six times throughout the year in different forms of community dialogue and media platform-based discussions to build knowledge and awareness on child marriage.

- Participatory dialogue with local elected members on issues related to child marriage were conducted weekly in Jamalpur and Bogra districts. These dialogues were held in Union Parishad offices (the lowest administrative level) with key community influencers who can play an important role in changing community perceptions.

- The programme supported the launch of the government's multi media campaign on ending child marriage with the theme, 'Raise the Beat for Ending Child Marriage'. The campaign package included five public service announcements (PSAs) for television and radio, posters, outdoor media, an entertainment education (EE) docudrama and a drama serial. The PSAs alone engaged more than 15 million people, most of them adolescents, through the programme's social media platforms that were aired by 13 TV stations, 18 radio stations, local satellite channels and information centres. The social media campaign was launched on 18 July 2017 through UNICEF's Facebook page and the Bengali language daily newspaper Prothom Alo, resulting in the posting of 20 messages on ending child marriage and 40 messages in Bangla, together with two PSAs and three videos on child marriage. The social media campaign targeted a total of 46.68 million people around the issue of child marriage between 18 July and 15 November 2017.

India

- The programme reached 1,466,077 parents and community members with wide-ranging communication and advocacy packages, including interactive audio-visuals, tools and media campaigns, to build knowledge and skills and to promote intergenerational dialogues between parents and adolescents. Additionally, activities such as community rallies and pledges facilitated engagement with religious and caste leaders to influence social and gender norms that enhance the value of girls. The programme also organized events to facilitate role models to motivate individuals and households to support school enrolment and the transition of girls to secondary school and to ensure girls' safety and security, and access to transport services. The programme also engaged families and community members, including men and boys, frontline workers' representatives from the Panchayat, school teachers and hostel wardens in community-based dialogue; it also included film screenings and street theatre performances with local folk songs.

- The programme generated political will and administrative commitment by three state governments to scale up multisectoral interventions to end child marriage. Each state had to explore the current scope and opportunities to effectively leverage the communication framework for achieving the state goals. With support from UNICEF,

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the state of Bihar launched the first-ever large-scale and multi-agency initiative to end child marriage, reaching over 600,000 government officials. The initial phase targeted 24 million people and another two million through sustained media and community mobilization.

Nepal

- Community dialogue on child marriage and gender-equitable norms were conducted with parents and guardians of girls enrolled in the life skills programme. To overcome resistance against the life skills programme, sessions were held to explain the purpose and scope of the life skills package to the adults. This strategy was effective in improving access of girls in the life skills sessions.

- The programme conducted training with religious leaders on child rights, child marriage and gender. The trained religious leaders then mobilized their communities by delivering messages on child marriage during religious services in order to convince the communities to denounce child marriage.

- The programme developed PSAs on child marriage for radio in local languages, which were broadcasted in five implementation districts, reaching an estimated 210,000 people.

- In coordination with the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, on the International Girls' Day, a web series with four episodes was designed, produced and aired weekly in October. The series was based on the theme of the International Girls' Day 2017, 'The Power of the Adolescent Girl: Vision for 2030'. The short videos depicted typical scenarios around child marriage in Nepal – often with a dramatic twist – and aimed to show different resolutions to the challenges faced by young people.

TABLE 10:

Outcome 3: Strengthening prevention and protection systems

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS
Outcome 3: Relevant sectoral systems deliver quality and cost-effective services to meet the needs of adolescent girls	• Number and proportion of adolescent girls in programme areas that have utilized health or protection services • Percentage point difference in exam-pass rates between boys and girls in programme areas
Output 3.1: Health and protection systems supported to implement guidelines, protocols, and standards for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services	• Number and proportion of service delivery points in programme areas implementing guidelines for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services
Output 3.2: Non-formal/primary/secondary schools supported to improve quality of education for adolescent girls	• Number and proportion of non-formal/primary/secondary schools in programme areas implementing interventions to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls

Progress made in systems strengthening

INCREASED FOCUS ON SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING IN EDUCATION, HEALTH, JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION:

- COs have improved their efforts to formulate systems strengthening activities through direct support or through complementary linkages with programmes supported by other funds. Tracking of complementary programmes and resources has progressed since 2016.

- Countries are making strategic linkages with non-Global Programme-funded programmes to deliver multisectoral responses, for example, by supporting transitions to school through in-kind support in Sierra Leone and Nepal. Ghana is making efforts to complement SRH services in common catchment areas, where girls are reached through comprehensive life skills interventions.

- Ethiopia, Niger and Burkina Faso are supporting legal and justice systems related to GBV through a case management approach. There is room for improving the tracking of results of GBV legal and justice systems strengthening.

TABLE 11: Output Indicator 3.1

NUMBER OF SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS IN PROGRAMME AREAS IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES FOR ADOLESCENT GIRL-FRIENDLY HEALTH AND PROTECTION SERVICES

COUNTRIES	BASELINE	MILESTONES				
		2016		2017		
	2015	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	SCORE
Bangladesh	NA	100	89	50	134	
Burkina Faso	47	54	54	54	54	
Ethiopia	242	877	885	962	1,021	
Ghana	NA	30	45	200	322	
India	NA	5	3,673	750	785	
Mozambique	655	NA	102	610	705	
Nepal	4	6	317	127	89	
Niger	NA	222	116	278	324	
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	21	12	11	
Uganda	15	40	NA	741	943	
Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	5	80	27	74	64	
Total	**968**	**1,414**	**5,329**	**3,858**	**4,452**	

🟩 ABOVE 95%   🟧 90-95%   🟧 60-80%   🟥 BELOW 60%   ⬜ NOT APPLICABLE

The systems component includes child protection, adolescent SRH, education and social protection. Life skills programmes and community dialogue are usually implemented together in the same localities and delivered directly through implementing partners. Systems strengthening interventions, in contrast, are directed at different levels (national, district and community) and through a range of partnerships (government, NGOs, etc.) and are not limited to the direct delivery of services in communities where life skills and community dialogue programmes are being implemented.

ANALYSIS OF OUTPUTS:

- Following a field supervision visit, the Sierra Leone programme shifted planned activities to include training of health service providers in addition to the planned renovation and upgrading of community health centres and posts to provide adolescent-friendly services.

- In Zambia, the delayed start of activities due to the late development of multisectoral district action plans resulted in delays in upgrading some service delivery points.

18
PER CENT OF PROGRAMMATIC EXPENDITURE WAS SPENT ON OUTCOME AREA 3

HEALTH AND PROTECTION SERVICE PROVIDERS TRAINING OF TRAINERS: Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Bangladesh and Niger focused on the training of trainers to build the capacity of service providers to provide adolescent-friendly services. The strategy is to scale up the implementation of guidelines for adolescent girl-friendly health or protection services at targeted service delivery points. Table 12 shows the number of trained trainers per country.

TABLE 12: Training of service providers

COUNTRY	TRAINED TRAINERS
Mozambique	12,302
India	1,537
Ethiopia	1,009
Ghana	272
Bangladesh	220
Sierra Leone	50
Niger	26

TABLE 12: Output Indicator 3.2

NUMBER OF NON-FORMAL, PRIMARY OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IMPLEMENTING
INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS

COUNTRIES	BASELINE	MILESTONES				
		2016		2017		
	2015	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	SCORE
Bangladesh	7	47	620	70	72	
Burkina Faso	151	300	301	370	386	
Ethiopia	200	713	455	725	460	
Ghana	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA
India	NA	NA	1,627	750	1,185	
Mozambique	NA	100	100	117	191	
Nepal	NA	NA	257	140	360	
Niger	NA	148	148	NA	NA	NA
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uganda	NA	100	687	625	32	
Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	424	500	714	100	133	
Total	**782**	**1,910**	**4,940**	**2,897**	**2,799**	

■ ABOVE 95%   ■ 90-95%   ■ 60-80%   ■ BELOW 60%   □ NOT APPLICABLE

ANALYSIS OF OUTPUTS:

• In addition to the 32 schools targeted by the Global Programme in Uganda, 306 schools were supported through complementary funds from Irish Aid to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls. A further 219 schools were supported through the Global Partnership for Education.

• In Mozambique, related to the ongoing work on Decree 39 on regulating teacher misconduct in relation to gender-based violence against students, UNICEF organized a multi-sector monitoring review (education, protection, police, and civil society) to follow up on how the complaint mechanism worked in primary schools. While children have used this mechanism to voice their complaints, the review highlighted the need to strengthen the complaint tracking, analysis and follow up by setting a comprehensive referral system able to respond to reported abuse. The review efforts led to the collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Police Department to scale up the implementation of adolescent-friendly guidelines

in schools. In addition, the programme supported the integration of gender issues into provincial plans and disseminate the gender strategy.

• In Nepal, the programme supported the strengthening of gender focal points at district education offices that subsequently leveraged support and engaged schools in implementing adolescent-friendly environments. In addition to the implementation of the guidelines and GBV referral and response mechanisms, schools were mobilized to set up complaints and suggestion boxes to address GBV and bullying.

West and Central Africa

Burkina Faso

• The Burkina Faso programme continued policy and advocacy dialogue with the highest decision makers, including the First Lady, ministers and parliamentarians, to promote the scaling up of teaching modules on child marriage, SRH and FGM in primary and secondary schools.

- The programme supported technical skills strengthening of 57 child protection actors as trainers on social norms and human rights as well as 345 frontline social workers on ending child marriage and community empowerment, and 1,200 mentors (600 women) on education and support for adolescents. Together with GIZ and the National Democratic Institute, the programme contributed to the capacity strengthening of 49 parliamentarians and 49 institutional decision-makers (including 26 women) on gender- and child rights-based budgeting.

- The Ministry of Education (MoE) decided to train all 43,000 primary school teachers of the country, through the state budget, on the Quality Child-Friendly School (QCFS) approach originally piloted by UNICEF. With the support of the programme, the MoE, in order to promote girls' education in the school curriculum, also introduced three teacher training modules on reproductive health, child marriage and FGM as part of the curriculum reform.

- 6,600 posters, 400 image boxes and 3,000 booklets (five volumes) were distributed to service delivery points, primarily 37 care supply structures (including 26 health facilities, three youth centres, six medical-school infirmaries and two infirmaries of vocational training centres) and teenage clubs in the health districts of Diapaga, Nouna and Dori. The picture boxes and posters allow service providers to efficiently carry out awareness sessions on themes related to reproductive health, including adolescent-friendly health.

Ghana

- The national coordination capacity of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection under the new strategic framework implementation was enhanced, contributing to increased coherence, visibility and accountability of efforts by cross-sectoral partners. In addition, the capacity of staff and structures of relevant departments and agencies that work on adolescent girls' issues were strengthened, including the health and education services as well as the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Police Service.

- The country programme developed the 'Guidelines for Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Health Services' through consultations with stakeholders in order to standardize adolescent and youth-friendly health services in the country. During the year, 84 healthcare facilities were provided training on Adolescent-Friendly Health Service (AFHS) services. An e-learning module was developed and is currently being tested, which will enable more service providers to access the training remotely.

- In partnership with the Department of Community Development of the Ministry of Local Government and

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Rural Development (MoLGRD) and the University of Development Studies (UDS), the programme supported the development of content on gender, SGBV and adolescent protection to be included in the National Child Protection Certificate Course (to be offered by UDS starting in 2018). It also supported content development of the Child Protection Community engagement toolkit, which is currently scaled up as the main community engagement

tool used by community development, social welfare officers and CSO frontline workers on child protection community engagements, including on child marriage.

- In the education sector, and as part of institutionalizing child marriage issues in the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), a child marriage leaflet was produced and included as an addendum to facilitate child marriage discussions and teaching in the Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes' (YLSTIs) CSE manual.

Niger

- The programme supported training and expansion of the Village Child Protection Committees on child marriage. This has reinforced the community-based child protection mechanisms that have proved efficient in addressing social norms. The Village Child Protection Committees' educational sessions were able to prevent 229 cases of child marriage

through direct mediation with parents and assisted 614 children (about 80 per cent girls) to go back to school.

- The programme supported the development and implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the prevention and response to GBV. The SOPs detail the minimum procedures to be followed both for the prevention and the response to GBV, specifying in particular the organizations and/or community groups that will be responsible for the actions carried out in the four main sectors of intervention: health, psychosocial support, legal/justice and security.

Sierra Leone

- The programme supported training of 50 health care workers in Adolescent Youth-Friendly Services in two districts. A total of 11 Community Health Centres and Community Health Posts in intervention areas were renovated to include separate and confidential spaces to provide services to adolescents and youth, each with a separate waiting room for adolescents.

East and Southern Africa

Ethiopia

- The programme strengthened capacities in more than 460 schools (363 primary, five lower secondary, 60 secondary and 32 Alternative Basic Education), reaching more than 100,000 adolescent girls, with system strengthening interventions, such as training of teachers on gender-responsive pedagogy and analysis of learning outcomes from a gender perspective, and the strengthening of school-related GBV systems in the targeted regions of Afar, Amhara, Oromia and Somali.

- The programme supported 1,009 child protection service delivery points at different levels with the development and implementation of guidelines and training. Thus, 133,952 girls received legal literacy and 8,778 cases of child marriage were processed by law enforcement bodies.

- The programme provided six health centres in Gambella and Tigray with equipment and materials as well as with training and capacity building on adolescent girl-friendly, qualitative health services through government guidelines and protocols. In addition, gender clubs were linked to the health centres to increase demand for the services.

Mozambique

- The programme supported provincial health systems through the Provincial Directorates of Health, with capacity strengthening of health facilities at the community and school levels through mobile brigades.

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- The country programme supported the establishment and strengthening of Child Protection Community Committees (CPCCs) to respond to children's need for protection services and to enhance knowledge on legislation around child marriage. In 2017, 296 CPCC members in 11 provinces were trained to conduct community-based case management, to refer cases to statutory services where needed, and to provide basic psychosocial support. As a result, the CPCCs identified, assessed and referred 71,133 children. During the year, the programme also trained and provided operational support to 73 *Serviços Distritais de Saúde, Mulher e Acçao Social* (District Health Service Women and Social Action) staff and 97 district social workers on case management and social welfare to conduct monitoring visits.

- In 2017, the programme trained 190 police, 260 persons within the judiciary, 40 prosecutors and 30 legal aid providers. Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust (WLSA) developed a child marriage manual, which is being used by various partners. In a related area, a Justice Caravan, led by legal aid lawyers to expand legal aid service availability to the most disadvantaged people, reached almost 60,000 people in 14 districts in the Central and Northern regions.

- In the education sector, the programme conducted teacher training, supported integration of gender issues in provincial plans, disseminated a gender strategy, and advocated for the review of Decree 39 on the protection of girls against violence in schools.

Uganda

- The programme supported the development and implementation of community-based referral system that facilitate girls at risk of child marriage and teenage pregnancy, married girls and child mothers' access to preventive care, treatment, and support services. These referral services cover family planning, antenatal care, postnatal care, facility-based delivery, screening on sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, legal and protection services. During the implementation period, a total of 3,574 girls from Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs were referred to various SRH and protection services. The SRH referrals included cases for sexually transmitted infection services, cases for family planning services and cases for antenatal care services. Referrals to the police included domestic violence cases, forced marriage cases and rape cases. Cases of child torture and child neglect were also referred to probation officers and the child and family protection unit of the police.

South Asia

Bangladesh

- 67 Adolescent-Friendly Health Service (AFHS) corners were established in government health facilities in the Bhola and Nilphamari districts, and approximately 68,000 adolescent girls and boys received counselling and gender-responsive adolescent-friendly health services. A total of 220 service providers from Health and Family Planning departments were trained on adolescent health service provision.

- Adolescent girls were supported to remain in secondary education in three districts with high rates of child marriage and in six sub-districts. An additional 24 districts and 50 sub-districts received support through UNICEF's regular education programme. The main strategies include curriculum development for both in school and out-of-school adolescents, teacher training and capacity building of relevant stakeholders.

- The education support is combined with the provision of gender-friendly WASH facilities, including: MHM provision; hygiene promotion sessions in schools; training of teachers, members of School Management Committees and of School Brigades on hygiene promotion; operation and maintenance of school WASH facilities; and sensitization of government partners on the need to provide financial resources for operation and maintenance of school WASH facilities.

India

- The programme also supported an assessment of the adolescent education programme, implemented by the National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT), covering 100 schools and over 5,700 students, as part of the regional assessment of school-based sexuality education programmes jointly commissioned by UNFPA, UNICEF and UNESCO.

- On behalf of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the programme undertook an appraisal of selected adolescent-friendly health clinics and uptake of services under the National Adolescent Health Programme (Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram) across four states. The assessment contributed to the design of the next phase of the programme with increased focus on establishing dedicated counsellors for adolescents and investing in their capacity building.

- In 2017, 237 Child Protection Committees (CPCs), who were trained on child protection and child rights in Gujarat, met on a monthly basis to resolve child protection issues in the villages; 185 CPCs were used as service delivery points in the Wanaparthy district for delivering adolescent girl-friendly

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- To support adolescent girls' access to quality education in Telangana, adolescent girls' and boys' collectives are emerging as local child monitoring groups on issues of dropouts and school attendance, and on the enhancement of school facilities for children. School Management Committees were also strengthened to effectively monitor the implementation of mid-day meals in schools, teacher regularity and functioning of school toilets and water facilities. Teachers were trained to ensure that school dropouts are reduced and that child marriages are prevented.

- To improve the quality of education in West Bengal, teachers were trained, curricula developed and monitored, girls acquired knowledge about MHM, and adolescent clubs were created and strengthened in schools.

Nepal

- The programme's continued advocacy efforts and technical assistance resulted in the incorporation of a dedicated module on ending child marriage as a harmful practice into the revised national training curriculum for government personnel and the integration of initiatives on ending child marriage into the annual work plan of the Government's GBV-prevention and response programme (Department of Women and Children).

- The programme provided technical support to the Central Child Welfare Board in developing a resource book (a programming guide) on child protection at local levels in line with the legal mandate on child protection, pursuant to the Local Government Operation Act 2017. The resource book highlights key interventions to address child marriage at the local government level within the framework of the National Strategy to End Child Marriage.

- The programme gave financial support to the National Health Training Centre to conduct a five-day, competency-based training on adolescent health to service providers, which improved their capacity to deliver adolescent health and counselling services. Technical support was provided to health facilities to establish and offer adolescent-friendly services (AFS).

- In the child protection sector the programme supported training and capacity building of Women and Children Office staff on legal awareness and early interventions on child marriage through the mobilization of Women's Cooperatives and Gender-Based Violence Watch Groups, and strengthened the capacity of law enforcement bodies through training of police personnel from Women and Children Service Directorates and Centres on Gender-Based Violence including child marriage, so that they can provide child-friendly, gender-sensitive services.

health services. New CPCs were formed in 320 villages in Bihar in addition to strengthening of 17 existing CPCs.

- The programme provided national and state-level technical and programmatic support to the implementation of the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) adolescent health scheme by providing technical inputs to the revised RKSK initiative focusing on strengthening the operational guidelines as well as the communication strategy. Targeted support to the implementation of the adolescent health programme was provided by UNICEF health teams and UNFPA in all programme-supported states. UNFPA also undertook an assessment of adolescent-friendly health clinics in selected states. The assessment contributed to the design of the next phase of the RKSK programme.

- The programme supported 275 primary and upper primary schools and 95 secondary and higher secondary schools in Gujarat, 304 secondary and senior secondary schools in Rajasthan, 180 schools in West Bengal, 204 primary schools, 53 upper primary schools and 74 high schools in Telangana, and 185,400 primary and secondary schools in Bihar to provide quality education for adolescent girls.

TABLE 14:
Outcome 4: Strengthening the legislative and policy frameworks

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS
Outcome 4: National laws, policy frameworks and mechanisms to protect and promote adolescent girls' rights are in line with international standards and are properly resourced.	Whether country has resources allocated to decreasing child marriage in at least two ministries within a national action plan or another clearly defined policy/planning mechanism.
Output 4.1: The country has a costed national action plan or development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry.	Whether country has developed a costed national action plan/development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry.

Table 15 shows the level of development and implementation of National Action Plans (NAP) on ending child marriage in Global Programme countries. The Global Programme is on track in supporting countries in developing and implementing NAPs.

8
PER CENT OF PROGRAMMATIC EXPENDITURE WAS SPENT ON OUTCOME AREA 4

TABLE 15: Status of National Action Plans

	DEVELOPED AND APPROVED	COSTED	BUDGETED AND IMPLEMENTED
Bangladesh	Yes	No	No
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethiopia	Yes	No	2018
Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes
India[4]	Yes		
Mozambique	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nepal	Yes	Yes	2018
Niger	Draft		
Sierra Leone	Draft		
Uganda	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yemen	No		
Zambia	Yes	Yes	Yes

4   In India, the plans are at the state level rather than the national level. Different states are at various stages of costing and implementing their action plans, e.g. Bihar state, Gujarat state and Uttar Pradesh state have drafts; Rajasthan state has an approved plan but no budget; West Bengal state is implementing a budgeted plan; and Telangana state has not developed a plan.

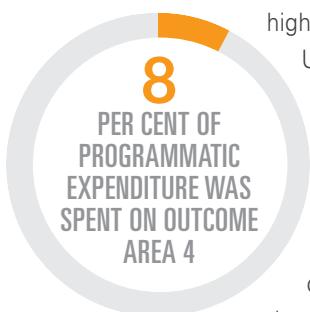## West and Central Africa

Regional office

A High-Level Meeting on Child Marriage for West and Central Africa was held in Dakar, on 23–25 October 2017, with the aim to capitalize on the momentum in the region in ending child marriage and to build consensus on what it will take to translate existing and future commitments into tangible, measurable actions aimed at ending child marriage in the region. The first gathering of its kind to address child marriage in the region, it brought together around 350 participants from 24 countries in the region including: the First Ladies of Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone; Ministers; the AU Director of Social Affairs; ECOWAS and Economic Commission for Central Africa (ECCAS) Commissioners; high-level donor representatives from all four UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme for Child Marriage donors (Canada, DFID, EU, Netherlands); and several other high-level delegates. It was organized jointly by the regional United Nations and CSO partners. UNFPA and UNICEF West and Central Africa ROs (WCAROs) played a central role in the development and successful launch of this Meeting, securing the participation of Ministers and technical directors from 24 countries and co-hosting a high-level side meeting with donors and government representatives from the Global Programme countries. The UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme was consistently cited throughout the event by governments, development partners and other stakeholders, which is reflected in the Call to Action that cites the programme as an example of government collaboration with United Nations agencies and development partners to accelerate actions to end child marriage.

The High-Level Meeting outcome document was developed in collaboration with the coalition partners including UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, Save the Children, World Vision, Plan International, GnB and the Forum for African Women Educationalists. The document recognizes the need to: move from drafting or launching national action plans to end child marriage to costing, budgeting and implementing the plans considering some of the humanitarian and security challenges faced by the region; scale up, integrate and monitor the implementation of these plans and the activities contributing to ending child marriage; ensure that married and girls at risk

can access, re-enter and complete primary and secondary education, and receive SRH education and services; implement and strengthen birth and marriage registration policies and services. The High-Level Meeting and the outcome document contribute to the continued momentum in ending child marriage in the region driven by key initiatives such as the AU Campaign to End Child Marriage in Africa and are paving the way to the 2018 Second African Girls Summit. UNFPA and UNICEF will continue to work closely with governments, the AU, ECOWAS and ECCAS to ensure that these actions are taken forward at the continental and national levels, including at the second African Girls Summit.

The UNFPA and UNICEF ROs led the support to the continental AU Campaign to End Child Marriage, including through support to national launches of the AU Campaign on Child Marriage. (UNFPA covers engagement in WCA and continental events, while UNICEF covers AU engagement on child marriage for all of Africa.)

Burkina Faso

- The synergy of action between the Government, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Children's Parliament has strengthened the commitment of the highest authorities of the country to eliminate child marriage in Burkina Faso. The programme advocated for the adoption and enforcement of a draft Code of Child Protection and a Code of Persons and Family, both of which will contribute to raising the official legal marriage age for girls from age 17 to 18. The codes were finalized in 2017 with technical and financial support from UNICEF and are under the review by Parliament.

Ghana

- The following policy initiatives contributed to strengthening an enabling policy environment for the implementation of the GPECM: the launch by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) of the first National Strategic Framework on Ending Child Marriage (2017–2026) in May 2017; an Operational Plan and M&E framework (2017–2018) that prioritizes key areas of intervention and activities across relevant ministries and implementation partners; the finalization of the National Five-Year Adolescent Pregnancy Strategy in 2017; and the launch of the Government's 'Free Senior High School Policy'.

- Child marriage and adolescent girl development continued to feature as top political priorities of the new Government of Ghana. The President, who is currently also the

AU Gender Champion, expressed his Government's commitment to address child marriage and support girls' education in line with the SDGs in various national and international fora.

- The national media continued to show enhanced coverage on issues of child marriage, teen pregnancy and other SGBV-related issues, including sexual abuse, sexual violence and rape. This public advocacy and engagement helped the speedup of prosecution of ongoing cases.

- The programme supported the MoGCSP in the first national cross-sectoral meeting to review the implementation of the Strategic Framework's Operational Plan and to update key intervention areas for 2018.

Niger

- The programme supported a roundtable meeting on girls' education which resulted in the signing of 10 Commitments by the Government, cooperating partners, civil society and traditional, religious and community leaders. This led to the adoption by the Government of a decree for the protection of girls in school to guarantee access and retention until the age of 16.

- The programme provided technical resources through the recruitment of consultants to support the Government in the development of the National Action Plan on Ending Child Marriage.

- The programme also provided technical support towards the finalization and dissemination of the National Strategic Plan on Adolescent and Youth Health 2017–2021, and the National Gender Policy and Action Plan.

Sierra Leone

- Through the programme's continued advocacy and engagement with the Government, the draft national strategy for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy and child marriage was submitted for presidential approval and endorsement before its launch and implementation.

- The programme supported the Law Reform Commission to conduct a validation exercise of the existing laws. A set of recommendations were developed, aimed at the harmonization of the 2007 Child Rights Act and Registration of Customary Marriage Act and Divorce Act, which conflict with other laws in terms of the minimum legal age of marriage.

- Garnering the full support of government counterparts has been a challenge in terms of ensuring government ownership of the process. This is partially because child marriage is an issue that cuts across ministries, many of which are not allocating resources to tackle the problem.

In 2016, the Government developed a costed national strategy to reduce teenage pregnancy and to end child marriage. However, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) demanded two separate national strategies instead. This led to a plan for developing a new strategy for ending child marriage in 2018, which only changed in December 2017 following the dismissal of the Minister, thus allowing the two strategies to be combined once again.

East and Southern Africa

Regional Office

- UNFPA and UNICEF partner closely with the AU on the Campaign to End Child Marriage in Africa. In 2017, this included technical and financial support to the preparation of the 2nd African Girls Summit planned for 2018 and a media workshop for journalists and staff from Southern Africa (28–30 March 2017).

- The Global Programme provided technical and financial support to the drafting process and regional and national public hearings for the East African Community/East African Legislative Assembly (EAC/EALA) Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights Bill. The Bill was finalized and will be submitted for final adoption by the newly elected Legislative Assembly in 2018.

- In support of the domestication of the SADC Model Law to Eliminate Child Marriage and Protect Children Already in Marriage, the Global Programme, in partnership with GnB and the SADC Parliamentary Forum, drafted a guide to promote the understanding of the Model Law, make the content more accessible to non-legal experts, and provide practical, action-specific guidance and tools on how to use it for advocacy for legal report and monitoring for strengthened social accountability in countries. The final guide will be launched at the 2nd African Girls' Summit in 2018.

- UNICEF ESARO signed a partnership agreement with Child Helpline International to increase the quality and scale of the response from the helplines, especially which related to VAC, child marriage and FGM, including the development of a regional platform for upgrade of the electronic case management system jointly with the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) section. The partnership is expected to yield results in 2018 related to a standardized way of reporting quality services provided to adolescent girls across the region and in referral pathways to service providers at the country level. The partnership has also leveraged resources outside of the Global Programme.

Ethiopia

- The development of a costed roadmap to end child marriage progressed significantly in 2017, as the core package of interventions to be included and costed was developed and endorsed after a review carried out by UNICEF. The initiative is expected to serve as a baseline for tracking the Government's commitment to increase budget allocations by 10 per cent in relevant sectors.

- Building on the Government's priority to end child marriage and FGM by 2025, the Kola Temben District in Tigray has shown a strong commitment to eliminate these two harmful traditional practices. Kola Temben is one of the initially selected districts for implementation of the Global Programme and the woreda has not recorded any case of child marriage reported over the last three years. Furthermore, the dropout rate among female students has been reduced to almost zero. Building on these successes, the Kola Temben District is ready to scale up the successes of the three districts to the remaining 25 districts to completely end child marriage.

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Mozambique

- A national strategy and a costed action plan have been approved by the Council of Ministers. An operational plan has been developed by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS), with support from UNICEF, as an annual working document. A coordination mechanism has been set up, which is to be operational in 2018.

- With the support of the programme, adolescents are increasingly aware of their right to participation, as demonstrated by the sixth National Child Parliament, supported in August 2017. The platform engaged over 180 children and adolescents in different sessions. Additionally, the Mozambican Children's Parliament from the 11 provinces, representing children across the country, called on Mozambican authorities for urgent action against child marriage at the end of the High-Level National Seminar to Prevent and Address Child Marriage and Adolescent Pregnancy, organized by the Office of the First Lady of the Republic of Mozambique.

- Some internal tensions remained in certain zones in Zambezia, especially during the first semester, which negatively affected programme implementation and monitoring in these areas. The financial and economic crisis that hit the country in 2016 has continued to affect public budgets, with negative effects on basic health, education and social services for the target group.

Uganda

- The programme supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to initiate the revision process of the adolescent health strategy. A draft strategy is in place and will be finalized during 2018. The programme also supported the Ministry of Education and Sports to develop the National Sexuality Education Framework. The framework has been validated and approved, and will guide school based and non-school-based sexuality education in the country.

Zambia

- The costed NAP was finalized and launched by the Minister of Gender in December 2017. The NAP is multisectoral and will guide the comprehensive and integrated response to child marriage. The NAP is the implementation plan of the National Strategy to End Child Marriage, which was launched in 2016.

- The NAP launch was bolstered with the launch of the Adolescent Health Strategy 2017–2021 by the MoH, which provides policy guidelines on how the Government and partners should work together towards securing the health status of adolescents.

- In support of the implementation of the NAP, the country programme developed three policy briefs: Adolescent Pregnancy in Zambia; Child Marriage in Zambia; and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights in Zambia.

Middle East and North Africa

Regional Office

- A Regional Accountability Framework (RAF) of Action to End child marriage in the Arab States/MENA was developed in 2017. The RAF builds on evidence, findings and recommendations from the UNICEF Regional Study on Child Marriage and aims to support COs to accelerate and scale up their work on child marriage. The Framework includes considerations on countries in humanitarian situations using Yemen as a model. Through the RAF, UNICEF and UNFPA ROs aimed at strengthening coordination and leveraging all available resources to support COs and partners to prevent, address and mitigate the impact of fragility and humanitarian crises on the prevalence of child marriage in the region.

- The RAF was developed and adopted by UNICEF/UNFPA ROs in consultation with affected COs in the region, HQ and a wide consortium of partners and actors working on ending child marriage in this region including UNRWA, UNHCR, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Save the Children, CARE, Terre des Hommes (TDH), UN Women, GnB and World Vision, as well as some key donors such as the European Commission and the Department for International Development (United Kingdom) (DFID). This regional reference group will be instrumental in sharing good practices, fostering dialogue, avoiding duplications and ensuring synergies in the work on child marriage across the region. This diverse and expanded partnership implements and applies the aims of the current United Nations reform process by bringing together and working more closely with other United Nations agencies towards the achievement of a joint set of results.

South Asia

Regional Office

- UNFPA Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and UNICEF Regional Office South Asia (ROSA) continued to engage with regional institutions in support of regional efforts to address child marriage in South Asia, in particular the South Asian Coordination Group to end Violence Against Children (SACG) and the South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC), an apex body of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

- UNFPA and UNICEF jointly supported SAIEVAC, including by supporting the development of a monitoring framework for its five-year work plan and the regional action plan on child marriage. This also entails updating the indicator framework and baselines for the SAIEVAC monitoring framework and child marriage Regional Action Plan.

- A meeting of the national human rights institutions in South Asia on child marriage, together with a review of the child marriage five-year Regional Action Plan was planned for December 2017 in Kathmandu, but was postponed to early 2018 given security concerns related to the Nepali elections.

- UNICEF ROSA identified six headline results areas, including one result on child marriage, with the target, '750,000 child marriages will be averted' between 2014 and 2017. This target recognizes the critical concerns of the high rate of child marriage across the region and how this may impact on other headline result areas, such as the target to save 250,000 additional new-born lives (neonatal mortality) and the target to ensure that 12 million currently out-of-school children enjoy quality education (education). ROSA also set the target for the next Regional Programme (2018–2021) as '500,000 child marriages will be averted' during this period.

Bangladesh

- UNFPA and UNICEF, together with other development partners and civil society, advocated together with the Government of Bangladesh to finalize the Child Marriage Restraint Act (CMRA) of 2017 and to exclude the Special Provision that allows for marriage of children below the age of 18 years under specific circumstances. While this Special Provision is included in the Act, in all other aspects, the revised Act is more robust than the Act of 1929. The programme continued to support MoWCA to develop the rules of the CMRA, so that the Special Provision can only be used under exceptional circumstances, subsequent to a rigorous process of vetting by local officials and the court.

- The final draft of the National Plan of Action to End Child Marriage was drafted and submitted to Ministry of Women

and Children's Affairs (MoWCA). The Ministry circulated the draft NAP to other Ministries for their comments and input before finalization, and the final draft of the NAP is under review by the Inter-Ministerial Committee. As soon as the NAP is endorsed by MoWCA and the M&E framework is developed with support from UNICEF, UNFPA will conduct the costing exercise of the NAP.

- A costed National Adolescent Health Strategy was launched in 2017 with support from the programme.

- A joint budget scoping analysis was undertaken with the Ministry of Finance and the MoWCA on ending child marriage in Bangladesh. The study used FY2010/11–2015 budget allocation and expenditure data of development programmes for all Ministries, Departments and Agencies, as well as non-development operations for seven key ministries to identify child marriage relevant expenditures. This scoping study is a first step towards a full baseline assessment of Government expenditures related to ending child marriage and will assist line Ministries and other stakeholders to ascertain the relevance of budget commitments and releases, and to discuss ways to improve their programme and policies to contribute to overall child marriage objectives.

- Significant delays in government approval resulted in UNFPA not being able to implement district-level interventions in 2017. These bureaucratic delays also affected national-level interventions, especially the finalization of the NAP. The lengthy approval process for the Technical Assistance for Project Proforma (TAPP), a mandatory step for UNICEF to initiate any programme partnership, caused significant delays.

India

- Rajasthan is among the top five states with the highest prevalence of child marriage in India. The state government launched a multisectoral state action plan and a wide-scale advocacy campaign on ending child marriage in collaboration with the programme. The initiative has reached over 430 *panchayats* across four districts, with an estimated outreach to 100,000 adolescent girls and boys, 150,850 community members, and 200 district and block officials.

- The state of Bihar launched the first-ever, large-scale multi-agency initiative to end child marriage, reaching over 600,000 government officials. The initial phase reached 24 million people and another 2 million through sustained media and community mobilization. The Government also developed a costed and resourced action plan to address multiple deprivations experienced by adolescent girls, with the programme's support.

- In the state of Uttar Pradesh, an action plan is being drafted. In 2017, the state launched a large-scale community platform linked to local governance to end child marriage and VAC. The Chief Minister launched the Value of Girls initiative, and the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) released a strategy document for girls, including adolescent girls' empowerment and ending child marriage. With the programme's support, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), in collaboration with Mahila Samakhya rolled out a convergent initiative to end child marriage directly in 1,119 Gram *Panchayats* of seven districts. The initiative has linked up with other government programmes on girls' and adolescent empowerment, such as the Asha Jyoti Kendra, BBBP, RKSK, National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK), to create a mass momentum to end child marriage.

- West Bengal has a state plan of action for children, which includes child marriage, and the Government implements and fully budgets a scheme on preventing child marriage, 'Kanyashree Prakalpa', which has reached 4.3 million girls to date through conditional cash transfers.

- In Gujarat, a drafted state plan of action, which is currently being reviewed, includes a component on child marriage.

- In Telangana, discussions on a state action plan for ending child marriage has started and the process of drafting will be initiated in 2018.

Nepal

- With the active participation of CSOs from the GnB network in Nepal, the programme supported the development of the M&E framework and costing of the national action plan on ending child marriage.

- The programme, in coordination with District Development Committees (DDCs) in the programme areas, supported the development of district action plans to end child marriage.

- The programme provided support towards the development of the Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) for 2018–2022, which emphasizes the need to address child marriage to improve the nutrition status of women and children in Nepal.

- Nepal is moving to a federal structure. Thus, a great deal of resources and time have been invested in orienting newly-elected policymakers on how to end child marriage. Decentralization also requires greater efforts at the provincial levels, which has cost implication. With limited funding, both UNFPA and UNICEF are looking for opportunities to leverage resources to intensify the engagement at various administrative levels.

TABLE 16:

Outcome 5: Strengthening data and the evidence base

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	INDICATORS
Outcome 5: Government(s) and partners within and across countries support the generation and use of robust data and evidence to inform policy and programming, track progress and document lessons	Whether country uses robust data and evidence on child marriage to inform policy and programming
Output 5.1: Country-specific, high-quality data and evidence generated and shared on what works at scale to accelerate ending child marriage	Whether country collects and shares high-quality data and evidence on what works at scale to accelerate ending child marriage

Progress on evidence generation

COUNTRIES EMPHASIZE RESEARCH TO INFORM PROGRAMMING:

- Outcome 5 investments have made significant contributions to supporting national governments in drafting child marriage national action plans through data generation and evidence reviews.

11
PER CENT OF PROGRAMMATIC EXPENDITURE WAS SPENT ON OUTCOME AREA 5

- Number of studies: 29 completed in 2016, 45 completed in 2017, 69 planned in 2018–2019 (including studies carried over from 2017). Countries are shifting from prevalence, baseline and situational analysis studies to mid-line, end-line, real-time analysis and mid-term reviews.

- Countries show continued interest in carrying out studies on the drivers of child marriage and on mapping effective approaches to preventing child marriage. Driver studies planned for 2018–2019 focus more on specific local contexts, humanitarian situations and on themes such as school drop-out and consensual child marriage. Mapping studies are being undertaken for improved programming, e.g. review of evidence on strategies that work.

- Examples of studies informing programming include: Mozambique's formative research to identify barriers and enablers related to the prevention and elimination of child marriage. New evidence helped to contextualize the Global ToC and customize the methodology of community dialogues to promote social change. Niger's evaluation of the Illimin programme served as a basis for informing programme cycle 2 and 3 in 2017. The MENA ICRW study informed the regional accountability framework, the basis for planning regional interventions for six countries including Yemen. The Ethiopia ODI studies on 'what works in child marriage' and on 'hotspots and drivers' informed programming decisions.

- There are good prospects for Gender and Adolescence Global Evidence (GAGE) partnerships in Nepal, Bangladesh and Ethiopia for evidence-based programming through a UNICEF MoU.

- Four countries did not report results under Outcome Area 5: Burkina Faso, Niger, Zambia and Yemen. Only Sierra Leone did not publish any studies in 2017, but supported national-level coordination through the National Strategy for the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancy (NSRTP), as well as joint field monitoring and data collection and support to the high-level meeting in Dakar.

Evaluability assessment

An independent evaluability assessment was undertaken to review the extent to which progress towards phase I of the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage objectives can be readily and reliably measured, monitored and evaluated. Overall, the evaluability assessment provided assurance that the programme logic and strategies are being implemented by all countries according to the Global Programme design. The assessment provided insights into the complex realities of implementing a Global Programme at scale within country programmes that are considerably larger than the Global Programme interventions.

Recommendations from the evaluability assessment are being implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF, and will inform the formative evaluation of the Global Programme as well as the next phase of the Global Programme (2020–2023). Some of the recommendations were implemented during feedback from the evaluability assessment. Examples of the implemented actions include: completion of recruitment of a dedicated M&E specialist to strengthen the Global Programme support unit; roll-out of the output indicator index; strengthening of regional resource capacities in M&E (ESAR and WCAR regions); provision of predictable funding for longer-term programming by allocating two-year funding envelopes to the countries; revision of the GRF to include cross-cutting and programme management indicators; and finalization of the evaluation terms of reference based on the evaluability assessment findings and recommendations.

Formative evaluation

The evaluability assessment recommended to carry out a formative evaluation of the Global Programme and made the following suggestions:

- Base the formative evaluation on the evaluation plan and on recommendations of the evaluability assessment.
- Conduct the evaluation jointly by the Evaluation Offices of UNICEF and UNFPA.
- Undertake the evaluation between Q2 2018 and Q1 2019.
- Ensure that the evaluation is outward-focused for accountability to stakeholders, and inward-focused to provide learning for global, regional and country-level management of the GPECM.
- Ensure that an Evaluation Reference Group supports the exercise at key moments of the process.

EVALUATION OBJECTIVES:

- Assess progress towards and results achieved against objectives of the Global Programme and the extent to which sustainability considerations have been built-in.
- Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the Global Programme.
- Assess the effectiveness of the joint management modalities at the global, regional and national levels.
- Assess the extent of coordination with partners at the various levels of the Global Programme (global, regional and HQ).
- Identify lessons and distil good practices from the implementation of Global Programme.
- Assess the extent to which issues of human rights, cultural sensitivity and gender equality have been taken into consideration in programme implementation.

Proof of concept

In addition to the formative evaluation, there is a need to establish a proof of concept. The purpose of a proof of concept is to provide a scientific basis for the interventions and identify those approaches or combination of approaches that are most effective in ending child marriage in a given context. A proof of concept allows to improve the programme design and measure impact over the long term. The Proof of Concept exercise should be undertaken by the UNICEF Evaluation Office from Q2 2018 to the end of Q1 2019.

There are currently no proven and evaluated models for national scale programmes to end child marriage. The GPECM provides the opportunity to test what combinations of strategies work over the medium to long term to reduce the national, regional and global incidence of child marriage.

TABLE 17: Evaluability assessment recommendations, management response and follow-up actions

RECOMMENDATION	MANAGEMENT RESPONSE	ACTION PLANNED	ACTION TAKEN
1. Recast Phase I as a hybrid learning and implementation phase.	Agree.	Continue to learn from Phase I of the Global Programme (GP) to inform the design of Phase II through a Final Programme Evaluation.	Terms of Reference (ToR) developed.
		Develop and implement GP knowledge management strategy.	Consultant on board.
2. Further strengthen the GPECM Global Theory of Change.	The recommendation to refine the Global Theory of Change is relevant; however, proposing to make these changes based on the Evaluation of Phase I. The Programme Support Unit will use the opportunity of the upcoming Final Evaluation of Phase I of the Programme to adjust the TOC which will be implemented in Phase II of the GP.	Finalize the outcome results measures.	Review of country monitoring systems ongoing to determine measures.
		Detailed revision of the Global Results Framework for Phase II of the GP following the final evaluation of Phase I.	Not started.
3. Refine the GPECM Global Results Framework, and as necessary, augment the Global Results Framework with country-level indicators for programming and programme management.	Finalization of outcome results measures done now, but full Global Results Framework to be completed in the design of Phase II of the Programme.	Revise the Global Results Framework.	Not started.
		Undertake a systematic review of GPECM evidence in preparation for Phase II.	Not started.
4. Ensure that appropriate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems are in place to measure and report on the revised GRF and related country results frameworks. M&E systems should include regular impact assessments, using a model developed and agreed between the GPSU and programme countries.	Given the funding gaps and limited implementation period, regular impact assessments may not be feasible during Phase I of the GP. However, the GP will support countries to design impact evaluation studies for testing where funding has been secured.	Develop and roll out the M&E guidance document.	Not started.
		Provide M&E technical assistance via remote and country visits.	Underway.
5. Revise the GCPM reporting approach, tools and guidance.	Agree.	Revise the Annual Results reporting format.	Completed.
		Document stories of change.	Not started.
		Support C4D audits and response plans.	Underway. ToR developed.
6. Clarify levels and predictability of GPECM resources.	Agree	Recruit an M&E Specialist.	Completed.
		Develop and implement GP Resource Mobilization Strategy.	Completed. Strategy is in place. The next steps are to implement it.
		Allocate two-year funding commitments to GP country programmes.	Completed.
		Develop and implement the GP knowledge management strategy.	Underway. Consultant on board.
7. Implement the Formative Evaluation/ Mid-Term Review with an external team in Q3/Q4 2018 and delay the outcome evaluation.	Agree	Complete the Final Evaluation.	ToR developed.

Various studies, reviews and evaluations are being planned by COs. A more sophisticated approach to assessments at the outcome level, including the inclusion of ongoing impact assessments, will be developed to provide the data to support the planned formative evaluation and any subsequent outcome evaluation. Due to the innovative nature of the GPECM and the range of programming across diverse contexts, rich material for the proof of concept can be captured. This will be a key contribution of the GPECM to partners working on reducing child marriage.

Monitoring

Significant achievements during 2017 included: bringing on board a full-time M&E expert; the development of a framework for outcome indicators; and baseline data tracking. The Global Programme is gathering large amounts of output data. Qualitative information and quantitative baseline

data are available in relation to phase I aims to identify and develop catalytic models for delivering large-scale results; leveraging; and mobilizing government commitments and investments for ending child marriage. The monitoring of outcomes is also beginning at this stage of the programme. The formative evaluation will generate considerable outcome data. As highlighted by the evaluability assessment, the Global Programme's monitoring systems are geared towards output monitoring. Outcomes have been measured in relation to Outcome Area 4, but the programme's monitoring systems need to be further strengthened to adequately monitor outcome indicators for Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

Some country programmes have invested in additional monitoring systems that go beyond what had been put in place by the Global Programme. UNICEF India established an M&E system for several districts (including those funded by the GPECM) to generate more detailed output data, to track progress over time, annually review experiences and lessons learned, and measure outcomes through an impact evaluation. UNFPA's programmes in Niger and Mozambique have also developed more ambitious monitoring systems. Mozambique has an electronic monitoring system using PalmPilots and a midpoint assessment. UNICEF Bangladesh piloted a module within its real-time monitoring system to track changes in the normative dimensions of child marriage practices over time.

Country programmes have also faced some challenges in monitoring the programme:

- **Zambia** faced difficulties leveraging projects to implement elements of the Global Programme due to differences in timing, duration and planning cycles. Reporting was also challenging where projects have different objectives and beneficiaries from to the GPECM but are expected to feed into the GPECM reporting templates.

- The demand for relatively quick results and a programmatic focus on the number of girls reached make it difficult for countries in **East and Southern Africa** to invest in both interventions and monitoring/research that would showcase to what extent certain interventions or a combination of interventions are efficient and effective in reducing child marriage.

- **Ghana** faced difficulties tracking outcome-level data on the numbers of girls using services, where programme interventions focused on the longer-term strengthening of systems. Hence, systems that are not yet fully functional have limited capacities to deliver services to adolescent girls,

as well as to track results. Moreover, few of the Outcome Area 3 systems indicators focus on the ultimate number of girls reached through systems strengthening interventions.

- **Niger** faced the challenge that the aggregated figure for one indicator per outcome may not provide a clear picture of the results obtained because the activities of several sectors and two agencies may be very different and therefore the figures reflect different realities.

- In Uttar Pradesh, **India**, implementing partner Mahila Samakhya has excellent grassroots cadres to deliver life skills education, but their M&E, documentation and reporting capacities are weak. The programme management team in Uttar Pradesh is relatively new and needs ongoing support to ensure budget and programme management. The principal partner, Department of Women and Child Development, lacks human resources and technical experts. This is an impediment to the effective scale-up of the programme.

West and Central Africa

Regional Office

- UNICEF WCARO Education section in collaboration with the Child Protection and Gender teams initiated a review, 'Education Sector Response to Early Pregnancy and to Child Marriage: A review of country policies and programmes in West and Central Africa'. This review aims to fill a gap in understanding of the education sector's response to early pregnancy and to child marriage in West and Central Africa and will focus particularly on the response side, i.e. the opportunities for pregnant teenage girls and married girls to continue their education or access alternative education programmes. The review is ongoing, and a comparative report is planned for 2018.

- A review of adolescent and youth policies, strategies and laws covered laws and policies related to child marriage, adolescent pregnancy, ASRH, as well as education and youth employment policies. It found that while there were examples of enabling and supportive policies and laws, most countries had a complex, and often contradictory, set of laws, policies and strategies pertaining to adolescents and youth that may act as significant barriers to adolescents' access and uptake of health services, education and employment, and could increase their vulnerability to child marriage.

- UNFPA developed a policy brief on Child Marriage, Adolescent Pregnancy and the Demographic Dividend which shows that West and Central Africa has the highest population growth rates in the world. Demographic projections indicate that even if the current rate of

decline in child marriage doubles, this would not be sufficient to offset population growth, and the absolute number of child brides would continue to grow. Ending child marriage would significantly speed up the transition to lower fertility rates in many countries. Five countries in the region (Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Ghana and Rwanda) have achieved 40 to 60 per cent reductions in child marriage over the past 25 years. Key recommendations of the study include: create an enabling legal and policy environment; provide quality education for girls, especially secondary education; expand access to SRH services and comprehensive sexuality education; and empower girls by building their skills and social assets. The policy brief was widely disseminated at the High-Level Meeting on Child Marriage.

- UNICEF WCARO, in collaboration with the UNICEF Data and Analytics section in New York, published a report card, 'Achieving a future without child marriage: Focus on West and Central Africa' in October 2017, which was released and widely disseminated during the High-Level Meeting on Ending Child Marriage, held in Dakar.

Ghana

- The programme supported an external formative assessment of strategies and approaches being used in Ghana to address child marriage. The findings from the external assessment have critically highlighted lessons learned, successful approaches, current gaps and recommendations for programme improvement, which have been included in the programme work plans for 2018 and 2019.

- An analysis of over 200 stories collected from communities targeted with the Child Marriage Advocacy Toolkit was completed in 2017. These stories were collected using the Most Significant Change technique and covered various child protection topics. The results indicate an increase in community knowledge on child protection issues, teenage pregnancy and child marriage. Attitudes and practices have, however, not seen the same degree of change.

- A case study on girls who dropped out of school due to pregnancy was done to provide inputs for the development of an education sector response to address pregnancy and schooling. The major findings include the fact that most girls who get pregnant and do not return to school end up in marriage. Child marriage, especially among school girls in Ghana, is often a direct consequence of pregnancy. These findings would suggest that, in the context of Ghana, it is important to prevent teen pregnancy and to prevent pregnant adolescent girls and adolescent mothers from dropping out of school.

Sierra Leone

- U-Report has been a forum to project adolescent voices and a conduit to assess perceptions on topical issues. Two polls were conducted in 2017, on 8 March and 16 June, on violence against women and children, and specifically on child marriage, and these data were used to initiate television and radio panel discussions.

- The programme supported a secondary analysis of the 2015 census data on child marriage. The analysis was conducted to support and provide much needed data to monitor progress towards attaining ending of child marriage in Sierra Leone. This report assessed child marriage in Sierra Leone using the 2015 census data and the 2008 and 2013 Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Surveys to assess trends over a five-year period in order to examine the prevalence of child marriage and its associated proxy factors. The study will provide much needed data to monitor progress towards attaining ending child marriage in Sierra Leone and also to document and better understand the proximal and distal determinants of child marriage.

- The programme provided support for convening workshops to prepare Sierra Leone's SDGs adaptation report. The SDGs were integrated into the 2016 National Budget and have been aligned to the Eight Pillars of Sierra Leone's third-generation poverty reduction strategy paper. A draft set of SDG indicators specific to Sierra Leone have been formulated. The SDGs will be implemented within the framework of implementing the national development plan, i.e. the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-III) or the Agenda for Prosperity (A4P).

East and Southern Africa

Regional Office

- UNFPA ESARO commissioned a literature review of published and unpublished literature to strengthen knowledge sharing and evidence-based programming for a multisectoral response to Menstrual Health and Management for Adolescent Girls in East and Southern Africa. The report was finalized in December 2017 and is being used to inform the planning of the first Regional Symposium on Menstrual Health and Management, which will take place on 28–29 May 2018.

- The two ROs mapped programmes and partners in the four programme countries and in eight other high-prevalence countries in the region. The aim is to generate and share evidence about the drivers and consequences of child marriage to inform programme design at CO level in programme countries and beyond.

Ethiopia

- An evidence review on what works to end child marriage (and FGM) was conducted, which contributed to identifying the core package of interventions to guide the development of the costed national roadmap.

- Analysis by the UNICEF HQ Data and Analytics team of the EDHS 2016 data is underway. The analysis will help the programme to understand the changes that have taken place within the last 10 years across regions to inform future decisions for programme and policy investment. Initial findings of the secondary data analysis of DHS data have shown that Ethiopia has managed to significantly reduce both child marriage and FGM among the younger cohort over the last decade.

Mozambique

- The programme conducted formative research on child marriage in Mozambique. The research facilitated the revision of the country's ToC and gave opportunities for fine-tuning existing and adding new interventions, mainly at the community level. It also helped to develop and finalize the C4D strategy to prevent and reduce child marriage in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS). According to the research, in addition to poverty, deeply-rooted discriminatory gender norms that dictate that girls and young women must be submissive towards boys, men and the elders are a main driver of child marriage. In regions with high incidence of child marriage, traditional ideas of the role of women are influenced by family values, teaching provided during initiation rites, and other socio-cultural aspects. There are social norms about the appropriate time (not necessarily age) to marry, which pressures young girls to undergo initiation rites to prepare them for marriage. These persistent norms and traditions leave the girls with little agency over their own life choices.

- The programme also conducted qualitative research to identify factors that contribute to regular listening habits of the radio drama Ouro Negro.

Uganda

- The programme, in collaboration with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, undertook an analysis of the 2014 Census on the status of young people in Uganda. The monograph provides data on factors associated with child marriage and teenage pregnancy. The data have already informed the development of a policy supported by the programme on Uganda's young people, 'Young People: The One Investment the Country Cannot Afford to Ignore'. The monograph brought to attention the urgent need to invest in Uganda's adolescent girls and ensure their access to education, health and

employment opportunities. The secondary analysis also gave basis for a second monograph on "Education: A Means for Population Transformation".

- The CO also conducted an additional study on Adolescent Health Risk Behaviours in Uganda: A National Cross-Sectional Study.

Middle East and North Africa

Regional Office

- The Regional Study on Child Marriage carried out with the International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) was finalized. It included Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan and Yemen, and aimed to take stock of the work on child marriage at the country level and to inform the acceleration of programming to end child marriage in the six countries. The outcomes of the study were used to inform the adoption of a joint UNFPA-UNICEF Regional Accountability Framework of Action to End Child Marriage in the Middle East and North Africa, which will seek to strengthen, guide and accelerate programming, advocacy and results for girls and women on ending child marriage in this region. Furthermore, the study includes country briefs with specific recommendations and actions for each country on how to accelerate results on child marriage based on the evidence generated from the study.

- The study on child marriage in humanitarian settings helped the countries in MENA to focus on this global agenda, including through a strengthened regional partnership between UNFPA and UNICEF. It was also one of the first studies globally with a dedicated focus on gender, previously identified as a gap in child marriage programming at the global consultation in 2017 and critical for this region, given that gender inequality underpins many social norms and practices in MENA/ASRO but is also seen as a solution to ending child marriage.

- After the completion of the Regional Study and in direct response to requests from countries for technical support on their child marriage work, the UNICEF and UNFPA ROs organized consultations to operationalize the recommendations of the Study and develop a Joint Regional Accountability Framework of Action to end Child Marriage for 2018–2021. The focus on this RAF is primarily but not exclusively to mitigate the impact of conflict and humanitarian crisis on the increasing prevalence of child marriage.

Yemen

- Yemen conducted an impact evaluation of interactive community theatre activities.

South Asia

Regional Office

- UNICEF and UNFPA undertook a study, led by UNICEF, to examine drivers of child marriage in South Asia. The hypothesis for this study is that the programmatic interventions undertaken to date by the United Nations and other agencies are not at sufficient scale to account for the reduction in rates of child marriage in South Asia. The study therefore examines other possible drivers of change at the micro and macro levels, and the intersections between them. The study shows that a growing macro-economic environment only seemed to have a positive effect on reducing child marriage where the social norms had already begun to reject the practice. In regions where child marriage is less prevalent, increased economic activity was associated with a decrease in the phenomenon. This is especially visible in Pakistan, a country with comparatively lower rates of child marriage. In Bangladesh and Nepal, countries with higher prevalence rates of child marriage, the increased economic activity had a modest impact on reducing child marriage. The study shows that drivers of child marriage are complex, interrelated and, at times, context specific. Although child marriage is on the decline, ending the practice must entail efforts at both micro- and macro-levels. The study provides a basis to profile locations where rates of child marriage have declined or where they remain high, and tailor interventions accordingly. The findings from the study were shared and discussed with a technical advisory group including HQ and COs in a webinar conducted in August 2017.

- To improve child protection systems in better protecting children including from child marriage, UNICEF ROSA conducted a review on developments in child protection systems in the region, which is at a final stage. The review will inform efforts to strengthen systems in the area of child protection. It will directly contribute to programming directions and the approach to systems strengthening in countries in the region and global directions in terms of how UNICEF engages in systems development. The review of child protection systems change in four countries (Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan) acknowledged the value of child protection system mapping and the development of the child protection systems. Furthermore, it recognized the effect of broader environmental factors, such as the earthquake in Nepal and the political situation in Maldives that influenced a more proactive approach of the system. The review considered child marriage and is in the final stages of publishing.

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- In a context where there has been a focus on interpersonal violence, there is a need for a synthesis of knowledge and good practices regarding structural violence to inform programming responses, clearly understand any unintentional assumptions, and consider the intentions of other actors that may influence the ending of VAC including child marriage. ROSA Child Protection in collaboration with ROSA Gender Section conducted a literature review on the nature of structural VAC, including adolescent girls and boys, in South Asia. The study looked at country and cultural contexts in order to understand the way age, gender, caste (in countries where relevant) and class (including poverty), among other social constructs, intersect and further influence the response of institutions and their reactions to violence against boys and girls. In the study, child marriage was analysed through all these aspects. Sexism, adultism and poverty in which caste-based inequalities are reflected were identified as strong influencers on the practice of child marriage. The review is at the final stage of publishing.

- UNICEF ROSA has begun a review of the social service workforce in South Asia. This review will inform further programming to strengthen the capacity of these professionals to prevent and respond effectively to child protection risks, including child marriage.

- A desk review of cash incentive programmes in South Asia designed to support ending of child marriage showed mixed success with cash incentives. The study argues that while the age of marriage may show an increase through cash transfers, the interventions did not profoundly shift parents or communities' attitudes about delaying age of marriage nor did it translate into wider social change, including change in the agency of the girl herself. The findings are informing country office engagement in these initiatives.

- Research on child marriage in humanitarian settings was identified as a priority during an expert group meeting on ending child marriage in South Asia conducted by UNFPA APRO and UNICEF ROSA in 2016. In 2017 APRO undertook a mapping of relevant studies and developed an annotated bibliography, which helped to inform the Terms of Reference (ToR) for this study, to be conducted in 2018.

Bangladesh

- The programme, together with the Population Council, completed a baseline survey and a detailed community assessment in the programme target areas. The baseline study generated data for a set of indicators from the GPECM results framework, against which change can be measured. Two policy briefs were produced from the findings, which will be used to advocate for eliminating child marriage with parliamentarians in the Bangladesh National Parliament through the sub-committee on 'Eliminating Child Marriage'. The similarities in findings between the baseline survey and the national study on child marriage corroborate the importance of working with adolescent girls and engaging the community to change social norms and perceptions on what constitutes a child.

- The programme supported baseline research with the BRAC University among adolescents and their parents to assess the impact of the media campaign 'Raise the Beat to End Child Marriage' in changing social norms and behaviour on child marriage and linked adolescent issues over the period of the campaign. The baseline study was conducted in three selected districts, based on child marriage prevalence.

India

- The India programme, together with J-PAL, conducted an analysis of global social protection programmes to learn and identify interventions that contribute to reducing child marriage and enable the transition to post-primary education and work; and refine cash transfer programmes for adolescents at the state level for a greater equity focus.

- Additional studies included: 'Measuring Child Marriage from Census and Large-Scale Data Systems in India' and an evaluation of 'UNFPA's Support to the Prevention, Response to and Elimination of Gender-Based Violence, and Harmful Practices (2012–2017)'.

Nepal

- A baseline study, 'Situation Assessment of Child Marriage in Selected Five Intervention Districts of Nepal' was completed. The study aims to examine the status of child marriage in the programme districts, establish baseline values of output, outcome and impact measurements, understand the knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of stakeholders in ending child marriage, and prepare a profile of the target population.

- With the objective of documenting evidence, lessons learned and good practices, the programme conducted a knowledge management exercise to assess the effectiveness of selected interventions to improve adolescents' lives, well-being and self-empowerment.

- 'A Profile of Adolescent Girls in Nepal', an analysis of MICS 2014 data, showed for example that over 90 percent of adolescents surveyed were able to read and write. However, the percentage of adolescents currently attending school drops dramatically after the age of 16. This was especially true in regard to adolescent girls who were significantly less likely to complete secondary education than boys.

5

PROGRAMME GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Visibility and communication

Communication and visibility are key elements of the Global Programme's approach to ending child marriage. UNFPA and UNICEF developed a communication and visibility strategy that offers a structure for a more effective, multi-layered outreach to and engagement with the Global Programme stakeholders and constituencies, namely donors, governments, the general public, the media, CSOs, NGOs, the private sector and academia. The joint communication strategy aims to make the Global Programme visible at all levels, raise awareness and promote the change of social norms, and to disseminate evidence and results of the programme. The Programme aims to ensure that donors and other partners have timely, quality materials to communicate the impact of the Programme to their constituencies in a transparent manner via the media or other channels. UNICEF and UNFPA are also ensuring the visibility of donor logos and acknowledging donor support in communication products (print, online, video, etc.). This section highlights the communication and media work carried out by COs and ROs. A full list of media coverage of Global Programme activities is provided in Annex 2.

A priority for 2017 was to create products to better establish the identity of the Global Programme. The Global Consultation for the Global Programme included a session on communication and advocacy, highlighting the use of consistent messaging and ideas for effective storytelling. A global brochure was developed in English and French, showcasing progress made within the programme since its inception. The RO for South Asia developed country profiles for Bangladesh, India and Nepal. Brochures were also produced in Mozambique and Ghana. In addition, more regular communication was established between communication officers in UNICEF, UNFPA and donor agencies as a way to share information and amplify the reach of common materials and messaging.

EVENTS AND LAUNCHES

At the global level, a high-level side event, 'Accelerating Efforts to Eliminate Child Marriage in Africa by 2030', took place during the United Nations General Assembly. Heads of State from Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, dignitaries from the AU, and Governments of Netherlands and Canada – together with United Nations, civil society and donor organizations – reaffirmed their commitment to accelerate the implementation of the Common African Position (CAP) on ending child marriage, including providing financial and technical support.

UNFPA and UNICEF in West and Central Africa jointly implemented communication and media activities on the High-level Meeting on Child Marriage that took place in Dakar, on 23–25 October 2017. Key media products included social media posts and engagement on several platforms, including a video message by Angelique Kidjo to government leaders broadcast at the opening of the conference, a media field visit by Angelique Kidjo to communities affected by child marriage in Benin, development of a UNICEF report card covering the 24 countries represented at the high-level meeting (including Rwanda, Burundi and Angola) and a press release shared on the websites of all meeting partners.

In West and Central Africa, both UNICEF and UNFPA ROs supported activities for AU's training on communication and the media in West Africa, held in Accra in February 2017. Similarly, the UNICEF and UNFPA East and Southern Africa offices partnered closely with the AU on the Campaign to End Child Marriage, and provided technical and financial support to a media workshop for journalists and staff from Southern Africa in March.

Knowledge management and exchange

Knowledge management is an important part of the Global Programme and aims to produce and disseminate knowledge across the 32 offices involved in the Global Programme,

THE JOINT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AIMS TO MAKE THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME VISIBLE AT ALL LEVELS, RAISE AWARENESS AND PROMOTE CHANGE OF SOCIAL NORMS, AND TO DISSEMINATE EVIDENCE AND RESULTS OF THE PROGRAMME.

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among partner agencies and governments, as well as to UNICEF and UNFPA offices outside of the Global Programme.

Global

Notable knowledge management initiatives during 2017 included:

- The annual global consultation of the Global Programme was organized in Uganda with all countries and ROs involved in the programme to exchange experiences and further learning. The objectives of the meeting were to: review progress towards results and identify course correction interventions; expose countries to areas of commonality for enhanced programming; and to take part in inter-country exchanges for learning, sharing experiences and identifying joint solutions (for more information see the meeting report).

- The Evaluability Assessment was a major knowledge product completed during the year. The document guides the process of measuring Global Programme outcomes.

- The Global Programme Support Unit (GPSU) convened webinars on: Girls' Life Skills Programming in the UNICEF-UNFPA Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage; Budgeting and Child Marriage; Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE) research team from ODI and partner agencies by ROSA; and the Results Framework for the Global Programme.

- GPSU served as a helpdesk to share information with countries on what works and does not work. The GPSU developed and launched an internal team site on SharePoint to facilitate knowledge exchange across the programme.

- Several COs shared research reports, thus helping to build a shared understanding of the evidence base to end child marriage.

- The UNICEF Data & Analytics Section supported tailored analysis for countries and regions on levels, trends and projections of child marriage prevalence. These were produced to provide detailed situation analyses, highlight progress and remaining areas of need, and assist countries in target-setting.

East and Southern Africa

- To increase knowledge management, UNICEF ESARO organized a webinar on lessons learned from the Zambian research on the drivers of child marriage. Participants from UNICEF, GnB, UNFPA and World Vision took part in the event.

- UNFPA ESARO convened a technical meeting on evidence-based programming for adolescent girls for UNFPA youth focal points engaged in child marriage/adolescent girls programming from 15 countries in the region. The meeting provided an opportunity for the four GPECM countries to share good practices with other high-prevalence child marriage countries in the region and discuss the GPECM ToC and programme guidance, which has since been used to inform programme design of joint programmes in other countries such as Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and South Africa.

Middle East and North Africa

- UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) partnered with UNICEF ESARO to develop a social norms training tailored to each of the regions and thus addressing a much need gap in this area among practitioners. While the training was developed in 2017, its implementation was pushed forward to January 2018 at the request of COs. It will be completed by the end of January 2018 under the consultancy, which commenced in 2017. The training covers eight MENA COs, including the six countries that were part of the Regional Study on Child Marriage (Yemen, Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Lebanon), with a focus on country team projects that are developed during the training to refine and improve social norms interventions. Several of the countries are working on social norms interventions to address child marriage, and thus it is hoped that the training can be a starting point for accelerating social norms work on child marriage.

- The UNICEF MENARO Child Protection Section also partnered with the MENARO C4D Adviser to develop two social norms tools: one on programmatic guidance for COs and one on social norms measurement. These products built on and further developed the WCARO 'Columbia tool'. The tools seek to respond to two specific needs voiced by COs to have more simplified guidance on designing social norms interventions that can easily be operationalized at the CO level and a monitoring tool that can measure social

norms change at the programmatic level. This will enable results to be identified more frequently and between the household surveys such as MICS and DHS. As a result, the monitoring efforts will create a feedback loop that can enable programming and refining of social norms interventions on an ongoing basis.

South Asia

- The two regional offices in South Asia collaborated on joint studies, communications, country missions, development of a common knowledge management strategy, and common communication materials.

- A knowledge management strategy, led by UNICEF, was developed for three key areas: child protection (UNICEF only), disability (UNICEF only) and child marriage (both agencies). For child marriage, the strategy was developed in consultation with UNFPA APRO and the COs of both agencies. A set of priority actions were identified, and implementation will take place in 2018–2019. The initial step builds on knowledge management initiatives including joint communication email lists, the expert group meeting and the 'day after' meeting of the COs held in 2016, as well as webinars conducted by both agencies. The aim is to establish a shared platform for research studies and other documents. The shared platform is currently under construction. In 2018 this will be populated with ToRs and it is expected that a bulletin of key studies will be developed and shared on a bi-monthly basis.

- Within the context of the Global Programme to End Child Marriage, three information/advocacy publications for Bangladesh, India and Nepal were produced. They illustrate a synopsis of the programme and the results that will be achieved with high quality visuals as well as compelling stories on child marriage. Each publication includes an overview of the situation of child marriage in the country (child grooms and child brides), an overview of the Global Programme, a synopsis of what the programme is going to achieve in the country based on the five pathways of the ToC, and human interest stories on how the results are being achieved drawn from both agencies. The publications were tailored primarily for external audiences such as donors, external actors, global organizations and other stakeholders. They are currently on the UNICEF and UNFPA websites and shared with major partners. They will be further distributed by ROs and COs throughout 2018.

Budget and expenditures
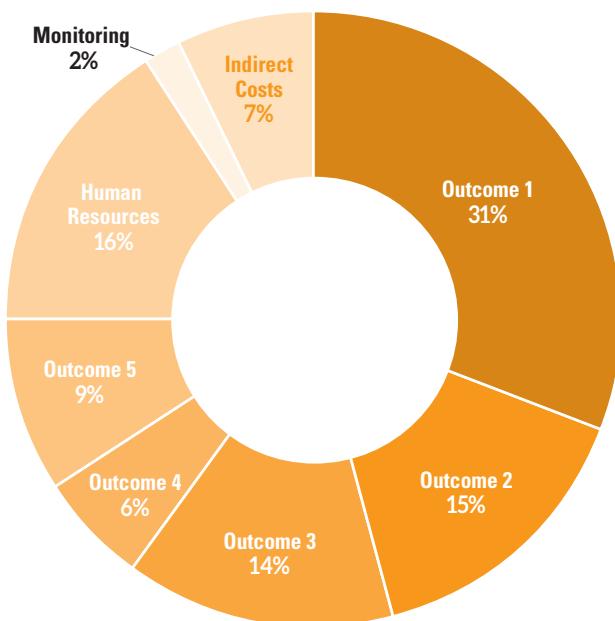
The following figures and table provide an overview of budget allocation and expenditure across the Global Programme. The numbers in the figures complement the output reporting in section 4 and highlight the distribution of expenditures across the five Outcome Areas.

TABLE 18: Global Programme expenditures in 2017
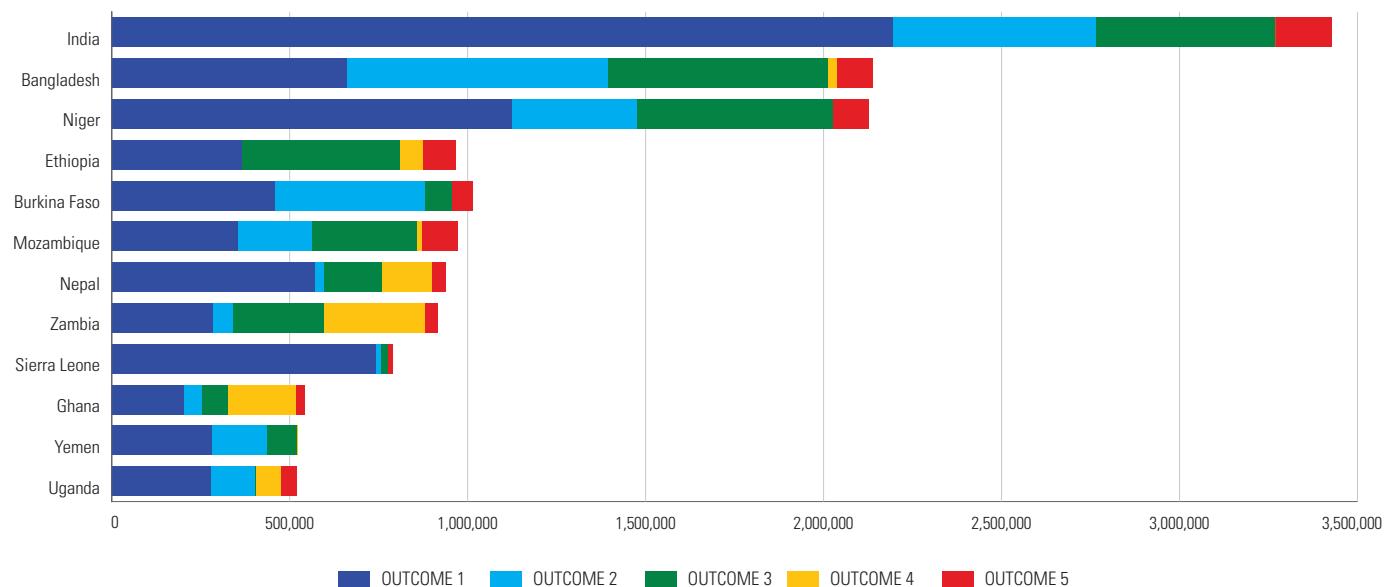
BUDGET LINE	US DOLLARS	PER CENT (%)
Outcome 1	7,729,170	31
Outcome 2	3,680,842	15
Outcome 3	3,321,192	14
Outcome 4	1,466,879	6
Outcome 5	2,091,394	9
Human Resources	4,075,015	16
Monitoring	575,321	2
Indirect costs	1,713,129	7
Total	**24,652,942**	**100**

FIGURE 10: Global Programme expenditures in 2017

Overall, about three-quarters of spending covered programme activities, while the remaining expenditures covered human resources, monitoring and administrative costs. Eighty per cent of programme spending was invested in Outcome Areas 1 (life skills), 2 (community dialogue) and 3 (systems strengthening). Spending on life skills among adolescent girls accounted for a full half of these expenditures, which demonstrates the

FIGURE 11: Programme country expenditures by outcome (US$)

relative importance given to this programme component. Programme spending on evidence generation and government commitment accounted for the remaining 20 per cent of programmatic spending.

Figure 12 on proportional programme expenditure by Outcome Area shows that most country expenditures relate to Outcome Areas 1, 2 and 3. In the case of Yemen, all expenditures are related to these Outcome Areas, which would be expected from a country in the middle of a civil war with virtually no opportunities to influence the government or to carry out major surveys or studies. Other countries with no or minimal expenditure under Outcome 4 (government) include India, where all of the programming work is being carried out at the state and district levels, rather than at the central government level. Sierra Leone spent almost its entire budget on Outcome 1. In contrast, several countries spent a large proportion of their budget on working with the central government, notably Ghana, Zambia, Nepal and Uganda. These differences in the allocation and use of expenditures highlight the importance of a phased approach and reflect differences in country contexts, opportunities and challenges.
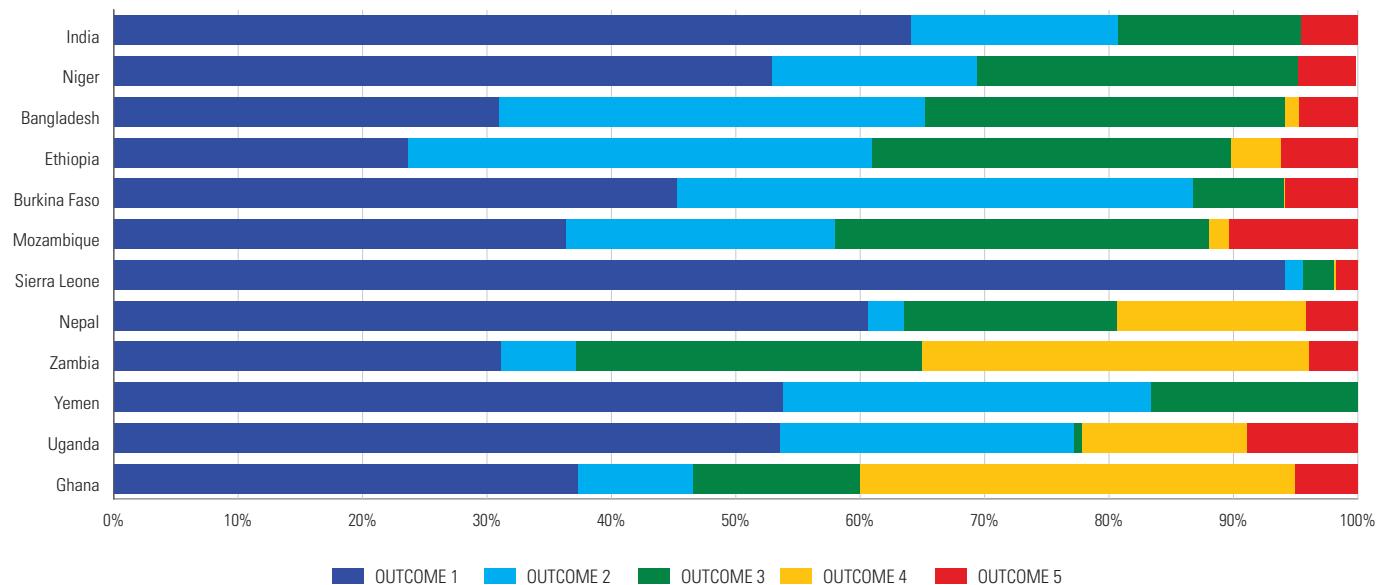
Value for money

Several cross-cutting initiatives were implemented in 2017 to improve value for money (VfM) across the Global Programme

HQ, ROs and COs. The most significant activities relate to integrated programming, leveraging of resources, tracking of outcomes and innovations in reaching all adolescent girls with information. The Global Programme VfM framework is based on the 'four E's' (effectiveness, efficiency, economy and equity) approach. VfM refers to maximizing each of the four E's for maximum effectiveness, efficiency, economy and equity. The following sections explain how the Programme has delivered VfM in 2017.

i. Economy

The Global Programme has relied heavily on negotiating contracts and the use of long-term agreements to deliver savings on procurement of goods and services. The programme has made cost savings to the original budget by leveraging other sectors. Cost sharing by organizing joint UNICEF and UNFPA workshops with the government and other stakeholders has resulted in lower costs in programme implementation. The Global Programme has also lowered the costs of implementation through the use of the same government implementing partners and Programme Cooperation Agreements (PCAs). The country programme child marriage task force, comprised of all COs sectors, has also lowered the management and administration costs of the programme by providing staff who support the implementation of the Global Programme without charging the programme for their time.

FIGURE 12: Proportional programme expenditure by outcome

Below are specific VfM examples from country programmes:

Bangladesh:

- While developing any partnership agreements with CSOs, extensive negotiations are carried out to expand their contribution in terms of infrastructure resource, in-kind contribution, involvement through knowledge products, as well as co-sharing of human resources with other sectoral programmes, thus ensuring value for money.

- Organizing joint monitoring visits, conducting knowledge sharing events, monthly meetings through webinars, and Skype calls also contributes to reducing costs significantly. Maintaining regular contact enhances the quality of the programme.

- Contracting the Population Council as an implementing partner enabled the programme to use previously developed tools and cut costs.

- Use of UNFPA staff funding through other resources (such as Programme Specialists and the Deputy Representative) also contributed to the programme.

- Review of all travel plans to ensure relevance and how they can achieve more results through combining and coordinating assignments.

- Utilisation of long-term agreements ensured economies of scale.

Ethiopia:

- Use of micro-plans and unit prices to enhance budget planning with implementing partners.

- Development of a Programme Implementation Manual endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia and United Nations agencies, which standardized payments for daily subsistence allowance (DSA), resource persons, transportation etc., and is used as guidance for budget planning.

- All staff costs charged to the programme grant are based on the proportion of time the staff dedicated to the project.

- Long-term agreements (to ensure economies of scale) with a recruitment company are used to hire technical assistants for implementing partners and temporary staff.

Ghana:

- Partnership agreements are negotiated to ensure matching contribution from partners for management costs.

- Advocacy for continuous strengthening of existing national structures to be able to reduce total dependence on donor funding.

- Consultants are selected based on competitive bidding process. Consultancy daily rate fee was negotiated by Human Resources to a lower, more cost-effective rate than the ones initially submitted by the consultants.

- DSA for consultant travel are based on standard United Nations rates guidelines in Ghana to ensure alignment and cost-effectiveness.

- Other complementary funds have contributed proportionally for staff engaged on this programme.

- Investments in staff capacity reduced need for additional external technical assistance support.

- Leveraging of resources for other projects for coordinated planning meetings and operations.

Nepal:

- Uses standardized DSA payments and reimbursements to government and NGO resource persons based on NGOs DSA rates. In cases where NGO rates are not available, government DSA rates are applied.

- Staff supported by other programmes also contribute to the programme.

- Use of the same contractor for similar jobs such as printing reduces the unit cost of the material.

Niger:

- UNFPA and UNICEF have the same implementing partner in the field. This has reduced the cost for the girls admitted to the Illimin programme from US$90 to US$65. For the community-based approach to child protection, efforts have been made to reduce the cost per direct village intervention from US$5,200 plus sponsoring two other villages to US$4,600 with three villages to sponsor. The reduction mainly concerned supplies where equipment used for one village is recovered for use in another village with the agreement of the communities.

Sierra Leone:

- The budget planning process for the programme incorporates microplanning input and unit prices from the district levels.

- Programme Implementation Manual is endorsed by the Government of Sierra Leone and United Nations agencies, which standardized payments for DSA, resource persons, transportation etc., and is used as guidance for budget planning.

- While staff costs are charged to the GPECM programme grant, it is based on the proportion of time the staff dedicated to the project.

Uganda:

- UNFPA and UNICEF jointly organizes monitoring visits and workshops including the sharing of vehicle costs. Both agencies ensure that there is competitive bidding of meeting or workshop venues.

- UNFPA and UNICEF jointly identify and collaborate with girls' clubs to save on operation and management costs.

- In districts where more than one programme is supported, UNFPA and UNICEF pool activities and budgets so that one activity tackles multiple issues affecting the people in the community. For example, using the key family care practices manual, multisectoral issues regarding child protection (child marriage, VAC, birth registration), health

and education are handled during one single community dialogue session.

- UNFPA and UNICEF have agreements with the same partner for more than one programme area, which reduces the cost for overhead and increases funds for programme activities.

Zambia:

- UNFPA and UNICEF share the cost of the workshops or meetings, including planning and facilitation efforts.

- UNFPA and UNICEF operate from shared United Nations premises with a greening initiative in place in the premises. The sharing of premises reduces the cost for overhead and increases funds for programme activities.

- Carpooling for United Nations agencies working from the shared United Nations premises is in place and was used for the Senanga joint scoping mission. Consultants contracted under one agency are supporting the work of another agency. For example, the two consultants at the district level are supporting the district-level work and engaging with the UNFPA partner at the district level as part of the district work. Contracting of individual and institutional consultants is a competitive process, which allows the programme to choose the most competent individual/agency at the most reasonable price to deliver the work expected under the ToR.

- Contracting of partnerships with implementing partners requires micro assessments and review of the proposed contract through a review committee. Implementing partners are regularly monitored to ensure quality implementation of programming.

ii. Efficiency

Efficiency within the Global Programme refers to maximizing the outputs for a given level of inputs. In this regard, 2017 has been highly successful year. The Communication for Development (C4D) sector has supported the Global Programme with the implementation of innovative approaches for scaling up the reach of adolescent girls with life skills education and information including case management using the U-Report and SMS BIZ platforms.

The Global Programme prioritized and targeted the strengthening of government systems in health, education and protection through capacity building so as to deliver on interventions to adolescent girls. The Global Programme also leveraged inputs from the government and partners to increase efficiencies in service delivery to adolescent girls, e.g. the Kanyashree Prakalpa cash transfer scheme and other supported initiatives mentioned earlier in the report. The Global Programme's high level of

efficiency was supported by the roll-out of the programme guidance and indicator index, which harmonized the measurement mechanisms and optimized the output indicators. Streamlining of the monitoring systems is an intrinsic VfM benefit of the Global Programme because it stimulates stakeholders to take ownership of and invest in the promising and successful activities.

iii. Effectiveness

Effectiveness within the Global Programme is ensuring that programme outputs lead to real outcomes and impact. Over 1.6 million adolescent girls have accessed and utilized health or protection services in the programme areas as beneficiaries to the programme-supported interventions during 2017. Although it may be too early to give credit, there is a sense of reduction in child marriage prevalence rates, based on recent data, in at least four of the programme countries. The Global Programme country support for the development of national action plans has resulted in the rallying of partners to develop and implement sub-national multisectoral action plans on ending child marriage. Leadership at the sub-national levels has prioritized ending of child marriage as key economic and social development of their communities.

iv. Equity

The Global Programme at the country levels has taken action to enhance its ability to reach all adolescent girls, including the most vulnerable, for whom its activities and services are intended. Through the use of innovative social media approaches, adolescent girls whose mobility within their communities are restricted are able to access life skills education and information via the U-Report and SMS BIZ platforms, and other social media platforms supported by the Global Programme. The multisectoral and convergence approach of the programme, leveraging partnerships with other sectors and stakeholders, has enabled adolescent girls in programme areas to access a comprehensive package of health, education and protection services.
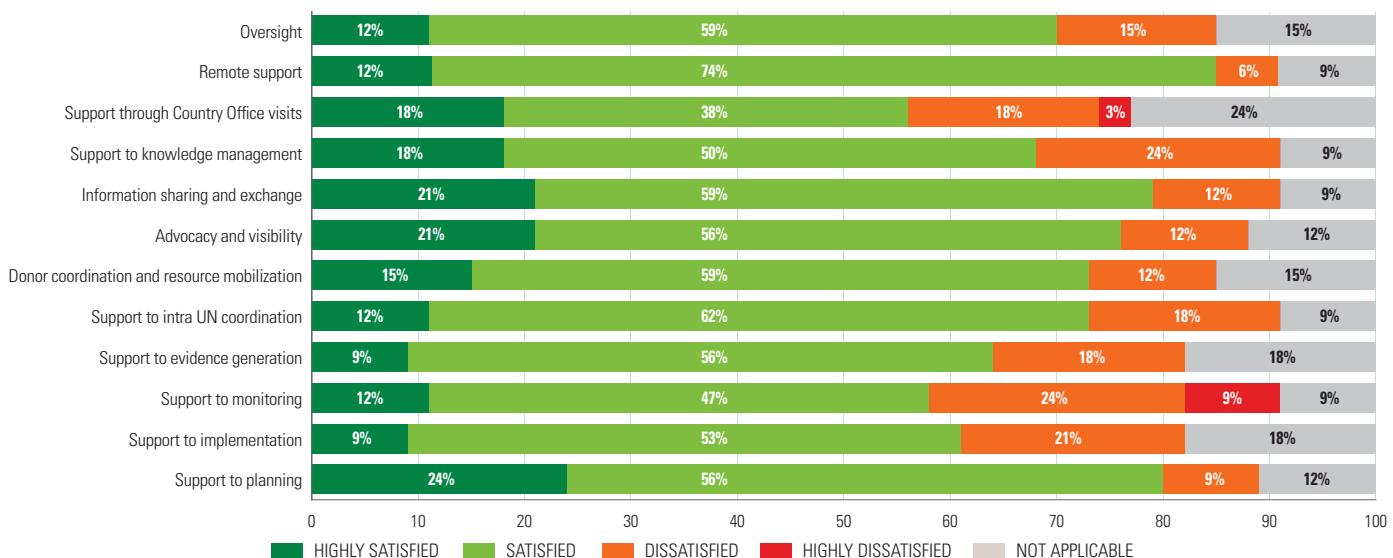
Client satisfaction survey

The Global Programme Support Unit provides support through CO visits and remotely from New York Headquarters. Most of the CO visits that took place during 2017 were provided with support from ROs. The GPSU conducted an annual client satisfaction survey regarding the support received from the GPSU during 2017. The survey provided useful feedback for the 2018 work planning process. Figure 13 provides an overview of client responses.

GPSU has taken a number of steps to improve support to COs that include: development of a knowledge management strategy and knowledge platform to improve access to and sharing of tools, knowledge products and resources across all the 32 offices; and development and organizing of webinars to share best practices and lessons learned related to key child marriage interventions, strategies and topics of interest; including the resourcing of M&E capacity at HQ and RO levels to provide support and respond to technical issues on M&E of the Global Programme.

FIGURE 13: CO and RO satisfaction level of Global Programme support in the last 12 months

Note: Given rounded numbers the total might not add up to 100 per cent.

6

LESSONS LEARNED

The Global Programme has made significant investments in research and in knowledge management, and some offices have been much more active than others. A significant number of lessons can be gleaned from the many studies that have been carried out with Global Programme funding in 2017. Efforts in gathering, synthesizing, packaging and disseminating lessons learned from programming across the 12 countries have been limited. More investments are needed in the Global Programme's learning component, drawing together M&E, research and evidence generation, and knowledge management. It would be useful to review the evidence emerging from studies and from programme implementation in order to draw insights not just for specific countries, but across countries and regions. This would allow to better understand the differences between, for example, India, Niger, Ethiopia and Zambia. Child marriage is not necessarily the same phenomenon in all countries; it may be driven by different forces. Also, efforts to end child marriage may have to be weighted differently based on the context (see examples below). The following paragraphs present some lessons learned over the years.

Causes and drivers of child marriage

Mozambique conducted formative research on child marriage, which underscored the importance of poverty and initiation rites as drivers of early marriages. According to the research, in addition to poverty, a main driver of child marriage is deeply-rooted discriminatory gender norms, which dictate that girls and young women must be submissive towards boys, men and the elders. There are social norms on the appropriate time (not necessarily age) to marry, which pressures young girls to undergo initiation rites to prepare for marriage. These norms and traditions leave the girls with little agency over their own life choices. Based on the formative research, the programme contextualized the global child marriage ToC to inform Mozambique's annual planning process and developed a convergence strategy for UNICEF and UNFPA.

UNICEF and UNFPA undertook a study, led by UNICEF, to examine drivers of child marriage in **South Asia**. The hypothesis for this study is that the programmatic interventions undertaken to date by the United Nations and other agencies are not at sufficient scale to account for the reduction in rates of child marriage in South Asia. The study therefore examines other possible drivers of change at the micro and macro levels, and the intersections between them. The study shows that a growing macro-economic environment only seemed to have a positive effect on reducing child marriage where the social norms had already begun to reject the practice. In regions where child marriage is less prevalent, increased economic activity was associated with a decrease in the phenomenon. This is especially visible in Pakistan, a country with comparatively lower rates of child marriage. In Bangladesh and Nepal, countries with higher prevalence rates of child marriage, the increased economic activity had a modest impact on reducing child marriage. The study shows that drivers of child marriage are complex, interrelated and, at times, context specific. Although child marriage is on the decline, ending the practice must entail efforts at both micro- and macro-levels. The study provides a basis to profile locations where rates of child marriage have declined or where they remain high, and tailor interventions accordingly.

Bangladesh: The community assessments on accelerating action to end child marriage found widespread perceptions that the only work opportunities available to women are low status agricultural work, which may increase the prevalence of child marriage, since girls have no viable alternatives. The baseline survey for accelerating action to end child marriage confirmed that parents are often motivated to marry off their daughters at early ages due to concerns for their sexual safety and security, and the need to conform to traditional societal expectations and in order to avoid higher costs associated with later marriage and rising dowry demands for older girls.

Ghana: The case study on girls who dropped out of school due to pregnancy was conducted to provide inputs for the

CHILD MARRIAGE, ESPECIALLY AMONG SCHOOL GIRLS IN GHANA, IS OFTEN A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF PREGNANCY.

development of an education sector response to address the pregnancy and schooling. The major findings include the fact that most girls who become pregnant and do not return to school end up in marriage. Child marriage, especially among school girls in Ghana, is often a direct consequence of pregnancy. These findings would suggest that, in the context of Ghana, it is important to prevent teen pregnancy and to prevent pregnant adolescent girls and adolescent mothers from dropping out of school.

Country and regional situation

Bangladesh: The baseline study showed that 82 per cent of all marriages among the 15–19-year-old girls interviewed had a registration certificate. Approximately 80 per cent of those with marriage certificates where under 16 years of age. It is likely that these marriages were registered by parents presenting fake birth certificates as proof of age for their daughters. If parents had presented documents showing that the bride was under age, the authorities would have stopped the marriage.

Ethiopia: Initial findings of the secondary data analysis of DHS data have shown that Ethiopia has managed to significantly reduce both child marriage and FGM among the younger cohort over the last decade.

Ghana: In comparison with a baseline survey carried out by UNICEF and the Government in 2013, the rapid assessment of attitudes, beliefs and practices related to child protection showed that fewer adults and children accept child marriage/cohabitation for girls and boys. However, marriage/cohabitation for girls remains more accepted than for boys.

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Mozambique: The study 'Understanding the Nutritional Behaviours of Adolescent Girls in Nampula Province' generated the following findings: adolescent girls have limited agency and decision-making permission within their parents' households, and their decision-making power increases when they are at or close to school. In urban settings, TV soap operas seem to be the best channels for influencing attitudes and behaviours.

Nepal: A Profile of Adolescent Girls in Nepal, an analysis of MICS 2014 data, showed that over 90 per cent of adolescents surveyed were able to read and write. However, the percentage of adolescents currently attending school drops dramatically after the age of 16. This was especially true in regard to adolescent girls, who were significantly less likely to complete secondary education than boys.

Zambia: Secondary analysis on child marriage highlighted that the dual system of legal marriages and customary marriages causes problems. Legislative work is needed to integrate statutory and customary marriage into a single form of marriage contract.

In **West and Central Africa,** a review of Adolescent and Youth Policies, Strategies and Laws covers laws and policies related to child marriage, adolescent pregnancy, adolescent SRH, as well as education and youth employment policies. It found that while there were examples of enabling and supportive policies and laws, most countries had a complex, and often contradictory, set of laws, policies and strategies pertaining to adolescents and youth that may act as significant barriers to adolescents' access and uptake of health services, education and employment, and could increase their vulnerability to child marriage.

Further, the study Child Marriage, Adolescent Pregnancy and the Demographic Dividend shows that **West and Central Africa** has the highest population growth rates in the world. Demographic projections indicate that even if the current rate of decline in child marriage doubles, this would not be sufficient to offset population growth, and the absolute number of child brides would continue to grow. Ending child marriage would significantly speed up the transition to lower fertility rates in many countries. Five countries in the region (Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Ghana and Rwanda) have achieved 40 to 60 per cent reductions in child marriage over the past 25 years. Key recommendations of the study include: create an enabling legal and policy environment; provide quality education for girls,

especially secondary education; expand access to SRH services and comprehensive sexuality education; and empower girls by building their skills and social assets.

Evidence of what works

Bangladesh: The findings of the study on the context of child marriage and its implications show that child marriage is influenced by a multiplicity of causes. For this reason, a multi-dimensional approach is needed to prevent child marriage in Bangladesh and to minimize the negative consequences of the practice. More specifically, concerted efforts are needed from all levels – individual, community, institutional, state and policy – to affect the context of child marriage in the country.

Ghana: The 'Formative Assessment of Strategies and Approaches Supported in 2014–2016 for the Prevention and Response to Child Marriages' recommended multisectoral strategies and contextual approaches to provide girls and boys, and their caregivers with different life options and choices beyond marriage and pregnancy. The assessment called for an integrated design of holistic programmes that address the diversity, interrelated and cross-sectoral nature of the drivers of child marriage through approaches that: combine social and behaviour change with poverty reduction and decreasing households and community economic vulnerability; address adolescent SRH (including for young mothers); improve parental education and parental care to support children's development; challenge gender norms and stereotypes that prevent the protection and development of adolescent girls; improve access to and quality of education ensuring that girls remain in school; and vocational and technical training opportunities, etc.

ROSA/APRO: The desk review of cash incentive programmes in South Asia designed to support ending of child marriage showed mixed success with cash incentives, informing CO engagement in these initiatives.

India: The report 'Supporting Adolescent Transition to Adulthood: What Works and What Doesn't' shows that cash transfers can help compensate for the costs of education and delay marriage by addressing the economic constraints that prevent adolescents and their families from making optimal decisions. It is important that this is based on an in-depth understanding of the local context and the specific needs of adolescent girls. This is an interesting example of cash transfers that have shown to be effective in parts of India in changing aspirations of parents for their daughters and in reducing child marriage, especially when combined with other interventions to change attitudes and promote girls' education. Cash transfers to parents would not be the right strategy where adolescent girls have greater decision-making power; in such contexts, economic interventions should be tailored more towards creating livelihood opportunities for adolescent girls (and boys), rather than to their parents.

Programming

THE GLOBAL MEETING IN UGANDA was an important event to review and share lessons learned. Some of the main messages that emerged from the meeting are as follows:

- Given the complexity of child marriage, there is a need to promote programming and communication approaches that are multisectoral, **catalytic and gender-transformative.** UNICEF and UNFPA do not necessarily have to support every aspect of a multisectoral approach themselves; rather, there is a need to recognize and identify what is catalytic for programme strengthening and acceleration (rather than being comprehensive) to increase reach of more adolescents.

- In order to accelerate the programme, **strategic interventions have to be realigned with outcomes.**

- It is important for programming to **focus specifically on girls and their empowerment** to create an impact.

- **Life skills** programmes should reach school-going as well as **out-of-school adolescents.** An example of this is comprehensive sexuality education in school settings.

- **Systems strengthening** is key to achieving accelerated progress and the numbers of girls reached need to increase for greater impact. There is a tendency, especially in the education sector, to be activity-based rather than systems-based, where interventions that challenge and strengthen systemic structures need to be stronger.

- There is a need to strengthen programmatic interventions, strategic thinking, and the dissemination and **sharing of information**.

- There is a need for clearer and **more efficient standards** in areas of programme intervention and measurement, including capacity building, systems strengthening and advocacy. Effective tools must be collated.

- **M&E systems need strengthening** as do the ways in which evidence can be used to inform programme interventions and advocate policy change.

- **Child marriage programming in conflict situations:** There is need to understand the prevalence of and

reasons for child marriage in conflict-affected countries. It is important to enable an understanding of the various drivers of child marriage among partners and stakeholders, including an understanding of gender, patriarchal structures, GBV and other related issues.

Ghana analysed over 200 stories that had been collected from communities that had been targeted with the Child Marriage Advocacy Toolkit. These stories were collected using the Most Significant Change technique and covered various child protection topics. The results indicate an increase in community knowledge on child protection issues, teenage pregnancy and child marriage. Attitudes and practices have, however, not seen the same degree of change.

Bangladesh: The 'Scoping Analysis of Budget Allocations for Ending Child Marriage' identified seven development programmes and 57 projects that were publicly funded in Bangladesh. Safety net programmes, adolescent health and secondary education for girls are the main focus of these investments. In contrast, very little funding was allocated to community awareness raising and protection from GBV. Given that GBV is a key determinant of child marriage in Bangladesh, it is important to address this gap in public financing. The Bangladesh scoping study looks for opportunities for leveraging and is a good example of systematically assessing platforms for their potential for leverage and scale-up of successful interventions to end child marriage.

Ethiopia: The study on evidence on drivers, recommended strategies and interventions to prevent and respond to child marriage identified the following key drivers that require particular attention in programming: social norms which uphold and perpetuate the practice; limited education and other opportunities for girls; vocational skills training; and enforcement of existing laws. The study recommended the provision of comprehensive skills training and information; community dialogue to change attitudes and practices; capacitating and influencing service providers to provide quality and adolescent-friendly services to girls; strengthening coordination mechanisms and tracking and monitoring mechanisms and the evidence base to inform programming. The study also identified interventions with potential for leveraging, include the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), the adolescent nutrition programme and the WASH in schools programme.

India: The assessment of the adolescent education programme implemented by the National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) found that most principals, teachers and students recommended that life skills education be made mandatory and initiated earlier in upper primary grades (ages 11–13) rather than in secondary schools (ages 14–16). The findings suggest modest programme effects in terms of improving knowledge and attitudes on different thematic areas covered under the programme.

Further, through the evaluation of UNFPA India's 'Support to the Prevention, Response to and Elimination of Gender-Based Violence, and Harmful Practices (2012–2017)', UNFPA learned that successful in-house communication is focused on addressing specific audiences, whereas mass communication is best achieved through supporting partners. Interviews with government workers suggest that the use of new data on child marriage has led to substantial changes at the state level in a relatively short time (although there are economic trends affecting the reduction in child marriage that must be considered).

The findings from these studies and programme experiences demonstrate the value of drawing lessons from across countries and to understand the differences in child marriage and the broader economic, cultural, political and demographic contexts. Some exploratory areas for lessons learned drawn from programme implementation and research in Global Programme countries are as follows:

Life skills and community dialogue: Life skills programmes with adolescent girls and community engagement create the enabling environment for positive changes in attitudes and behaviours. School-based life skills should therefore create opportunities for community engagement.

Parental control and agency of adolescent girls: While there is a correlation between child marriage and poverty in India, there are other factors as influential as poverty. Arranged marriages within castes, dowry payments by the family of the bride, and a fear of pre-marital sex and pregnancy cut across socio-economic groups in states and districts with a high prevalence of child marriage. Girls and boys often have very limited say in when and whom they can marry, although in both India and Nepal, love marriages between peers are

increasing (also in Zambia). In such a context, there may be considerable room for negotiating with parents, caste and community leaders regarding the age of marriage. This, however, is unlikely to have much effect on other marriage norms, such as dowry, caste endogamy and arranged marriage. Recent research from Zambia, Ethiopia and other sub-Saharan African countries indicates that, in some contexts, girls have greater freedom of movement and considerable say in when and whom to marry or live with. In these contexts, poverty and abusive conditions at home may be overriding factors in a girl's decision to leave and marry early, even if only to be abused by her husband or boyfriend. These examples from South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa indicate very different social contexts, where adolescent girls have different levels of agency, and programme and policy interventions have to be tailored to each context.

Cash transfers and livelihood opportunities: In India, where women are expected to stay at home rather than work outside the home, very poor women do not have a choice but to take up work to feed their family. Better-off women in rural areas may have less freedom of movement and less control over family economics than their poorer peers. In India, cash incentives paid to parents to keep their daughters in school have had some success in increasing the respect of girls and in changing parental aspirations for their daughters. In some African contexts, in contrast, it would appear that economic support, social protection and vocational opportunities directly targeting adolescent girls (rather than their parents) would be more effective. These are just some of the programmatic issues on which the Global Programme is accumulating a wealth of programme and research data that requires further analysis.

TABLE 19: The Global Programming approach

AIMS	AMBITIONS	EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED
Higher impact on cause	Strategic funding and priority support to select high burden countries and regions contribute to catalytic impact on the causes of child marriage.	The formative evaluation will provide valuable insights on outcomes. Current programme implementation has laid the foundation for impact. Catalytic impact results dependent on continued funding.
Coherent narrative, aligned metrics of measurement	High-impact interventions founded on evidence-based theory of change contribute to achieving concrete results. Results-based management focused around a global indicator framework enables effective monitoring and increases accountability to deliver results.	Harmonizing diverse programme logic and narratives takes time. Outcome measurement requires additional investments in M&E systems and capacities.
Enhanced ways of working	Healthy accountability framework, reinforced by collaborative relationships.	Accountabilities are clear.
Partner engagement, mutual trust	Participation in the Steering Committee enables enhanced donor engagement.	Donor engagement has been a valuable contribution to the programme.
Continuous results	Multi-year predictable funding benefits implementation for results at scale, allowing for better planning.	Funding levels have declined. Risk that donor priorities shift to other issues before the full results of programme investments have been realized.
Superior visibility and recognition	Recognition by donors, flexible multi-year funding and attribution of high-level results clearly linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	Recognition by donors is strong, and multi-year funding has been relatively flexible. Attribution of high-level results is a challenge, given the complexity of interventions and diversity of actors involved in programming, research and advocacy.
Reduced costs, value for money	Consolidated proposals and reporting, pooled funding and lower management costs allow for a larger proportion of donor contributions to be used for programme delivery and the achievement of results.	Significant cost savings have been achieved.

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CHALLENGES

In addition to the challenges addressed in this section, challenges are included in the programming sections above.

Theory of change and contextualization

A significant amount of research has been carried out by the Global Programme and by other initiatives and agencies to understand the drivers of child marriage, as well as the drivers that reduce child marriage. Research shows that there are significant differences in the types and patterns of child marriage and early union within and across countries and regions. Arranged marriages in India, initiation rites in Mozambique, or girls cohabitating with their boyfriends in Zambia to escape the drudgery of their parental household create very different contexts and call for differentiated strategies to end child marriage. Adolescent girls may have different levels of agency and freedom to make their own decisions. In some areas, they must not leave the home after reaching puberty; in others, they are expected to go out to earn a living. What are the implications of these differences for programming?

While education is regarded as a positive driver in reducing child marriage, there are wide-ranging differences between the 12 programme countries. Compulsory education ranges from 10 years in Burkina Faso to five years in Bangladesh, eight years in India and Ghana, seven years in Zambia and six years in Niger. South Asian countries are pushing for girls to attend and complete secondary education, with the aim for girls to study until they reach age 18, thereby 'escaping' child marriage. In Niger, in contrast, many girls are not even enrolled in primary school, and secondary education remains a distant dream. Education plays various roles in reducing child marriage depending on the context. As mentioned above, again depending on context, cash transfers to parents can be effective, while in others, it makes more sense to provide the adolescent girls themselves with livelihood options.

The ROSA research acknowledges that the recent accelerated reduction in child marriage in South Asia can in part be attributed to improvements in economic development and gains in girls' education. Another factor can be that, at least in India, fertility rates have declined considerably over the past decades, including fertility rates of adolescent girls. There are major differences between parts of South Asia (where child marriage is overwhelmingly arranged by parents, and adolescents are forced to marry within their own caste and religion, even in better-off families) and parts of sub-Saharan Africa (where child marriage is not necessarily arranged by parents and where adolescent girls decide on their own to get married in order to escape poverty and abuse at their parental home). The Global Programme offers opportunities for learning about these differences in fertility rates, poverty and parental authority, and how they affect the agency of adolescent girls in different contexts and how country strategies can better reflect and address these differences.

Geographic coverage, reach and scale

In different countries, the Programme is being implemented to varying degrees in terms of: geographic focus, complementarity of interventions and use of the same M&E tools, strategies, framework and programme guidelines. Not all countries are able to deliver across all outcomes in all implementation areas, or to achieve full convergence and complementary programming. These challenges were discussed with countries during HQ/RO country visits and addressed in the mid-term meetings and in feedback provided on the 2018/2019 annual work plans.

Reaching girls in remote, thinly populated areas is a challenge in some countries. In Ethiopia, for example, the mountainous and remote woredas chosen for implementation in Tigray and Gambella are highly dispersed and are challenging to reach on a regular basis. It has been challenging to identify adequate safe spaces in Tigray where Muslim communities are reluctant to send their girls to life skills sessions and participation of girls has been irregular. In consultation with the communities the programme is identifying options to better reach the girls.

UNDERSTANDING OF THE OPERATING CONTEXT IS KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME — THIS INCLUDES UNDERSTANDING DIFFERENCES IN FERTILITY RATES, POVERTY, PARENTAL AUTHORITY AND HOW THEY AFFECT THE AGENCY OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS.

Including other countries: In the MENA region, child marriage is increasingly emerging as a negative coping mechanism for 'protecting' girls in the context of conflict or to overcome economic challenges. Given the situation of the region with a number of humanitarian crises, including protracted crisis with reports of increase in the prevalence of child marriage, UNFPA and UNICEF highlight the need to broaden the scope of the programme and target other countries in the Arab States and MENA region to be able to support the countries affected by and working on child marriage. The Regional Accountability Framework of Action to End Child Marriage in MENA is intended to harness and leverage partnerships and resources in the region, and strengthen and mobilize further support to accelerate the work on child marriage in the targeted countries. It also brings their work within the framework of the Global Programme by leveraging the Programme to inform, guide and support their work at the country level.

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Coordination and leadership

WCARO: The Global Programme requires strong multisectoral coordination to ensure that a quality, evidence-based programme is delivered. This is a challenge in some countries. While UNFPA and UNICEF COs work closely together, an even stronger collaboration would benefit the Programme in some countries.

India: Programmes for adolescent girls cut across many government departments and community structures. In most states, there is no overarching vision for investing in adolescent girls beyond narrow schemes addressing specific issues. Ending child marriage requires a massive coordination effort of at least 10 departments. Establishing adolescent units under the guidance of the district administration and developing joint plans and review meetings have helped mitigate this constraint. In West Bengal, one of the key challenges is the absence of a nodal co-ordinating government agency to lead adolescent empowerment and child marriage prevention initiatives. This impedes engagement with multiple departments at the state and district levels. There is also a lack of disaggregated data on adolescents and culture-specific reasons for child marriage and capacity deficits of service providers within the system, which impacts the programming.

Human resource capacities

Government and national NGO and CSO capacities:

- **Burkina Faso:** The limited number of NGOs specializing in child marriage limits the possibility of scaling up interventions.

- **Mozambique:** The capacities of local civil society and government partners remain weak and need intensive technical and financial support, not least in monitoring, results-based management and reporting. Reaching girls at scale is a challenge. The Rapariga BIZ Programme's objective is to reach more than one million adolescent girls by 2020 with mentorship. However, implementing partner capacity is not sufficient to take this approach to scale. Intensive support is needed from UNFPA and UNICEF to help implementing partners to reach the current Global Programme targets with quality interventions.

- **Bangladesh:** Community engagement interventions to facilitate knowledge sharing and social mobilization through massive and repetitive interpersonal communication and periodic dialogues are human resource intensive and expensive. Government institutions

lack sufficient skills and human resources to carry out extensive community-level initiatives to address norm-led practices. Rolling out a comprehensive health services package for adolescents to promote young boys' engagement to seek services requires intensive and differentiated engagement on the ground. Low capacity of government agencies for timely delivery of projects in the WASH sector and inadequate funding of schools to support operation and maintenance of WASH facilities are major challenges to the provision of services to girls in schools. There is a weak government lead agency, which has limited capacity, particularly personnel at the field level: MoWCA has officials at the district and upazila levels, but there are no officials at the Union level. As a result, MoWCA has limited engagement in the actual roll out, technical support and monitoring of adolescent programmes at the community and household levels.

- **India:** In Bihar, currently, there is inadequate human resource support at the block and district level for the implementation of the programme. Additional capacity building needs to be undertaken for stakeholders currently involved and/or assigned roles in implementing the programme due to renewed focus on the prohibition of child marriage at the state level. The campaign has also introduced new structures to supplement prior efforts to prohibit child marriage, which need to be strengthened for robust implementation and monitoring. Due to the expansion of the programme from five to 38 districts, there has been a vast increase in the scale and scope of the Programme, requiring additional capacities and Human Resources while also re-thinking the programme design in order to provide adequate and meaningful support to the state.

- **Nepal:** One challenge is the capacity of local government as well as NGOs to gather the necessary monitoring data. Only a few non-government partners were able to collect and capture the profile information of adolescents and parents enrolled in the programme in the web based system. There is a need for continuous technical and financial assistance in this area.

UNFPA and UNICEF capacities:

- **South Asia:** For the two ROs, child marriage is one of multiple programme priorities. With small teams and no dedicated child marriage programme staff, it is not always possible to provide the GPECM with the adequate support.

- **WCARO:** In a few countries, delays in recruitment of key staff or staff transitions impacted implementation of the programme.

- **Sierra Leone:** UNFPA lacks a dedicated M&E staff. A recommendation has been made to recruit an M&E officer.

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- **Zambia:** Significant time is required to coordinate internally within United Nations agencies to ensure buy-in from all sectors and clarifications of roles. Delays were caused by internal human resource recruitment in UNICEF and UNFPA, and subsequently in implementation. Colleagues from other sections are supporting implementation to share the workload.

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NEXT STEPS

As the Global Programme continues into 2018, UNFPA and UNICEF have identified a number of strategic goals and plans to expand and improve the programme to reach more girls, better monitor and evaluate progress, and work more effectively with partners.

Evidence and knowledge

UNICEF and UNFPA will continue efforts to improve their understanding of the context of child marriage and other issues affecting adolescent girls across countries and regions. Country programmes must make better use of available research and implementation knowledge to develop evidence-based strategies that are designed for achieving results at scale. ROs and HQ will invest more in documenting and sharing evidence, good practices and lessons learned, and will ensure that the latest research and programming knowledge and information reaches CO staff for effective programming. This includes opportunities for cross-country and cross-regional learning, capitalizing on the differences and opportunities across the 12 countries involved in the Global Programme.

Data, monitoring and evaluation

The Programme must improve in communicating results, measuring, learning and evaluation, which will contribute effectively to global knowledge and evidence. Minimum standards will be established for measuring life skills outcomes. The measurement of social and gender norms, and of attitudinal and behaviour change must be strengthened. Another area that requires further development is the tracking of capacity building interventions and the utilization of services. The programme will also support the analysis of district-level costing and resource allocation for interventions to prevent child marriage. Country-level M&E systems must be strengthened to generate data and analysis for scalable interventions and standards. Both the formative evaluation and the proof of concept exercise will be initiated during 2018.

Leveraging

Since Global Programme funding is declining, COs are broadening partnerships and increasing efforts to leverage resources and capacities of other agencies and departments. The India programme, for example, is increasingly working on cash transfer plus models, where adolescent girls who are receiving cash grants are linked to life skills and skills development programmes, and to livelihood opportunities. In order to support the transition of millions of adolescents to a healthy and productive adult life, partnerships are being expanded beyond the government and CSOs to also include the World Bank, foundations, the private sector and informal sector organizations. UNFPA and UNICEF India have the convening power to bring these critical stakeholders together around a single platform.

Government ownership

Countries are evolving from developing NAPs to costing, budget allocations and implementation. In-depth tracking of budget allocation processes and outcomes have to follow. In 2018–2019, 11 countries are expected to have launched their national strategies (from the current nine). Further, eight countries are expected to have costed and subsequently allocated budgets to the strategies (from the current five). GPSU is working on tracking budgeting and allocation processes for lessons learning and wider sharing. ROs are supporting country programmes in further analysis of budget allocations and expenditure of the strategies to ensure government accountability and avoid duplication of development of methodologies for such activities. Bangladesh has undertaken a rigorous review of its budgeting systems at the sub-national level to strengthen child marriage outcomes. Lessons will be consolidated from this undertaking.

The state government of Bihar, India, has committed to sustained action to end child marriage by using its own resources to build the capacity of 600,000 frontline workers

COUNTRIES ARE SUPPORTED TO IDENTIFY AND DEVELOP STRATEGIC GOALS AND PLANS TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE NATIONAL RESPONSES TO REACH MORE GIRLS, BETTER MONITOR AND EVALUATE PROGRESS, AND WORK MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH PARTNERS.

and through: state-wide community mobilization; cash transfer plus options for adolescent girls; delivery of quality education and protection services; and linkages to skills training and employment opportunities. Similar initiatives are underway in 12 other Indian states. In Nepal, UNICEF and UNFPA are supporting newly elected local leaders in the formulation of local plans and policies. It is anticipated that these local-level policymakers can become powerful allies and advocates for ending child marriage and empowering adolescents.

Resource mobilization

In order to fill the shortfall in funding for the Global Programme, a number of initiatives are underway: a Resource Mobilization Strategy has been put in place; the European Commission has allocated an additional US$246,735 (December 2017); the programme is considering linkages with Spotlight; The Dutch Government is considering a replenishment in January 2019 and is planning a field visit by the Minister of Development; Global Affairs Canada is also considering a potential replenishment. In addition, the Governments of France, Belgium, Norway and Sweden are considering contributing to the Global Programme. As far as private sector engagement is concerned, Zonta International Foundation has expressed interest in joining. Improvements in the programme's governance will result in better planning, reporting, finances, resource mobilization and donor environment.

Programme plans

Geographic coverage

- In response to demand from countries and donors, ROSA aims to expand support to Pakistan and Afghanistan in 2018–2019. UNFPA APRO will expand support to South and South-East Asia COs working on addressing teenage pregnancy and early union, together with UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO).

- Based on lessons learned, the Ethiopia programme will expand to new woredas, making some changes to improve outreach and access of adolescent girls to safe spaces, without changing the overall strategies.

Multisectoral convergence

- The Global Programme will develop a methodology for prioritizing the inter-sectoral linkages that are the most catalytic.

- To maximize cross-sectoral linkages in convergence areas, Ghana will strengthen synergies between the Global Programme and two adolescent girl programmes funded by KOICA and Canada (ASRH). Where possible, the programme will prioritize the most vulnerable and marginalized adolescent girls, including girls who are out of school, from rural areas, from the poorest households, who are living and working in the streets, and who have disabilities.

- In Niger, UNFPA is planning the following improvements to the Illimin programme: strengthening links with health services, adolescent girls' access to information and modern methods of contraception, multisector coordination and synergies between different components of community-based services.

- In Sierra Leone, UNICEF and UNFPA will expand outreach to new villages in the existing programme chiefdoms in 2018–2019 in order to reach a new cohort of adolescents with knowledge, life skills, and SRH information and services.

- The Mozambique programme is planning to: create new partnerships in the area of economic empowerment (UNICEF); define an approach to address the more harmful aspects of initiation rites; and add psychosocial support for the mentors to ensure that they are supported (UNFPA).

Life skills and community dialogue

- The Global Programme will: provide technical assistance for efficient and scalable packages for life skills; develop tools to harmonize the tracking of life skills outcomes; and facilitate the learning and sharing of tools for C4D.

- Ghana will pilot a more comprehensive package for engaging with adolescent girls. This should include 31 hours of engagement across skills for empowerment, gender, SGBV, ASRHR, legal and financial literacy; linkages with existing economic empowerment and apprenticeship programmes where possible; and provide girls with information and linkages to welfare, justice, health, education and social protection services.

- Nepal will explore potential platforms and partnerships for reaching larger numbers of adolescent girls (in and out of school) to implement life skills programmes.

- UNICEF and UNFPA in Uganda will support the government and partners to prioritize the use of guidelines for Key Family Care Practices and Parenting Guidelines at the community level. The Guidelines were developed by the Ministries of Health and Gender.

- Through UNICEF's past support for the 'Kishori Abhijaan' programme, Bangladesh now has over 2,000 adolescent clubs supported by government and non-government organizations. Since 2016, MoWCA has had a budget for

scaling up such clubs throughout the country. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to scale up adolescent clubs throughout the country and to ensure that a holistic package on life skills can be developed and standardized for all clubs. In addition, UNICEF will focus on engaging men and boys to influence social norms, and promote gender equality and participation in SRHR, nutrition and MHM activities.

Systems strengthening

- The Global Programme will develop a set of good practices for systems strengthening in order to advance programme outcomes.

- Yemen will increase its focus on outreach services through existing services: involving the health sector to build the capacity of health workers to address child marriage; and the education sector to promote increased access to schools among girls. Where girls are unable to return to school, skills-building support will be provided by other programmes.

- UNFPA in Bangladesh will continue training of health service providers of adolescent-friendly health services, using other resources to ensure the availability of quality health services for adolescents. To compensate for the lack of field level work in 2017, interventions will be intensified to reach adolescent girls in the target districts.

Education

- Most countries are supporting the education sector. There is room for improving support for learning quality, e.g. teacher pedagogy and female teachers. Most of the past and existing support has focused on supply-side interventions to keep girls in school, which include improving physical infrastructure, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and MHM. The Global Programme will strengthen the quality of learning outcomes in the education sector through teacher pedagogy and support for the hiring and training of female teachers.

- With UNICEF Bangladesh's support to the MoE, it is expected that the country's first education sector-wide approach (SWAp) for secondary education will invest resources for girls to complete secondary and tertiary education, and also access vocational training.

- India developed a life skills framework and an action plan to support the transition to secondary education that will be integrated in the education curriculum from ages 3 to 19 in all states of the country. UNFPA has worked with NCERT to integrate life skills education across government schools and is working with select state governments to ensure life skills are integrated in state board schools.

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Health

The Global Programme needs to strengthen service delivery in SRH to ensure direct services are reaching unmarried and married adolescent girls. There is a need for complementary services through partnerships or through non-Global Programme funding, e.g. the SRH joint programme in Ghana.

Humanitarian emergencies

In the MENA region, the programme needs to broaden its focus beyond Yemen because child marriage is an issue affecting many other countries, especially since child marriage prevalence appears to be on the rise after decades of slow decline in the region. There will be key programmatic changes:

- shifting to a greater focus on child marriage in humanitarian settings in Iran, Morocco and Egypt;

- shifting from child protection to promoting greater multisectoral engagement and accountability with a focus on health and education and continue to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration with gender and C4D;

- shifting beyond the UNICEF-UNFPA partnership to include a broader range of partners and actors engaged in child marriage work in order to better coordinate and leverage existing resources to support countries in addressing child marriage;

- using the Regional Accountability Framework of Action on Ending Child Marriage as a resource mobilization and strategic action plan to expand funding and resources available to Yemen and other affected countries.

ANNEX 1
RISK MATRIX FOR THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION	MAY 2018 UPDATED
A. Country risks (political and security)				
1. The political will of Member States, including commitment to legal and legislative change and financial investments is lacking, thereby hampering positive changes.	**Low**	**Medium**	The Global Programme has strategically selected countries where there is some momentum regarding the issue of child marriage. Strong working relationships with the authorities and national ministries will be maintained to build a sense of common purpose and enhance national ownership of the process. The programme will also amplify civil society voices, including alliances and external funds, which tend to enhance government accountability.	Risk Rating: Low 1. Joint UNICEF/UNFPA advocacy and country strategies for the launch, implementation and budgeting of National Plans of Action for Child Marriage. 2. Lessons learned from countries that have launched and budgeted plans (Burkina Faso, Mozambique and Uganda) are shared with countries in the programme and beyond. 3. There is continued engagement with Regional Economic Communities such as AU, SADC and ECOWAS through mechanisms such as the AU Campaign on Child Marriage for enhanced 'influence' at the country level. 4. There is continued engagement with Regional and National government entities through mechanisms such as the Commission on the Status of Women and United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) for high-level advocacy. 5. Joint advocacy is conducted through CSO networks such as Girls not Brides at the global level and implemented at the country level to hold the Government accountable.
2. Changes in the political context in countries, such as changes in leadership, and shifts in national priorities (away from child marriage), affect continuation and sustainability of ongoing positive change processes.	**Low to medium**	**Medium**	Country programmes are designed to implement strategic plans, in consultation with national governments and in alignment with national priorities. Both UNFPA and UNICEF have long-standing relationships with the legislative and executive arms of member states, which permits a high degree of continuity in work, with slight changes in direction as needed to align with any new priorities. The multisectoral nature of the Global Programme will permit continuity and sustainability of action through the most promising lead ministries in any given context. Country commitments enshrined in international declarations and conventions will also be utilized as the basis for sustaining action.	Risk Rating: Low 1. There is continued engagement with Regional Economic Communities such as AU, SADC and ECOWAS through mechanisms such as the AU Campaign on Child Marriage for enhanced 'influence' at the country level. 2. Evidence-informed advocacy is carried out with targeted sectors in six countries in the Programme.

RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION	MAY 2018 UPDATED
3. Humanitarian crises (e.g. Ebola Virus Disease in Sierra Leone, the earthquake in Nepal, conflict in Yemen) hamper or completely restrict implementation.	**Medium**	**High**	COs of both agencies prioritize disaster preparedness and temporarily shift to emergency response in affected regions, which tends to usually include children and adolescents at risk of or affected by child marriage. As above, in consultation with the Steering Committee, to the extent possible, programme activities in unaffected regions will continue, and child marriage programme activities will be reactivated in affected regions as early as possible including during the reconstruction phase.	Risk Rating: Low 1. GPSU continuously monitor the emergency situation in programme countries. 2. GPSU and MENARO consistently monitor the emergency situation in Yemen through situation reports.
4. The programme does not reach the most-at-risk/ vulnerable girls.	**Low to medium**	**Low**	In designing the Global Programme UNICEF applied a Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES) approach (Monitoring Results for Equity System), which is an approach to equity-focused planning, programming and monitoring. This tool supports monitoring programmes and policies to ensure that an equity approach to reaching the most marginalized children is evidence-based and of the expected impact. UNFPA uses population data to conduct age, gender and geographically disaggregated analysis to estimate prevalence and burden. At the core of both of these approaches are the identification and targeting of the most vulnerable, holding service providers accountable and creating better access for the most disadvantaged communities, including girls at risk of and affected by child marriage. Furthermore, child marriage being a common phenomenon precludes certain problems observed when targeting for rarer negative outcomes.	Risk Rating: Low 1. The strategic focus of the programme is be reach the most vulnerable girls through MoRES and population data analysis.
5. There is inadequate coordination between development partners working towards ending child marriage in the duplication of efforts.	**Low to medium**	**Low**	The option of working jointly with multiple donors (Canada, European Commission, Italy, Netherlands and United Kingdom) through the Global Programme has already made great progress in mitigating this risk. In addition, the planned inception phase will ensure that programmatic resources are complementary and reach areas of greatest need. At the country level, UNICEF and UNFPA are coordinating with governments to ensure that their child marriage strategy is aligned with national priorities, and supporting a unification of civil society efforts, in order to avoid duplication.	Risk Rating: Low 1. The governance structure of the Programme (such a Steering Committee and Partner Advisory Group) provides a forum for coordination between development partners, CSOs and the Government. 2. There is active engagement in networks such as Girls Not Brides (GnB) including participation in annual meetings.
6. There is inadequate coordination between UNFPA and UNICEF.	**Low**	**Medium**	The UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme will work within a formalized programme structure that both facilitates and mandates various coordination systems including through the Administrative Agent function and the Steering Committee.	Risk Rating: Medium 1. There is enhanced coordination between UNFPA and UNICEF through one programme coordinator, as well as joint communication and joint projects in similar geographic areas.

RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION	MAY 2018 UPDATED
B. Development/ delivery risks				
1. There is inadequate capacity of government partners, civil society or UNFPA/UNICEF staff lowers effectiveness, efficiency and relevance, etc.	**Medium**	**Medium**	The Global Programme is developing a strong M&E framework, as well as independent evaluation in close cooperation with the independent Offices of Evaluation of both agencies. Programme baselines and regular monitoring will be established to track progress. An evaluability assessment, a management-led mid-term review and a final evaluation will be carried out. In addition, the programme's Outcome Area 5 will generate data and evidence that will stand alone, but also critically inform the final evaluation of the Global Programme. Together, these elements will be able to track the programme's effectiveness at the Outcome and Output level which will provide useful benchmarks for assessing progress.	Risk Rating: Medium 1. Agencies carry out continuous programmatic assessments to ascertain the suitability of the implementing partners to ensure that they are working with the best partners who are suitably positioned to achieve results and have the mandate and competitive advantage on the ground.
C. Partner risks				
1. Inadequate capacity of government partners, civil society or UNFPA/UNICEF staff lowers effectiveness, efficiency and relevance, etc.	**Low to medium**	**Low to medium**	One of the key assumptions underlying the Global Programme is the need for capacity building at the country level of a variety of stakeholders. Capacity tends to vary across countries, and financial support dedicated to boosting capacity will be adjusted accordingly. Technical support across the programme (from HQ, from ROs, between countries, and from external technical partners) will also be allocated as per capacity and needs. Where needed, external consultants and partners will be brought on board to bridge the capacity gaps.	Risk Rating: Medium 1. The GPSU and ROs are focused on the provision of technical support to enhance country capacity by sharing information on emails as well as through country visits, annual consultations and the engagement of consultants. 2. The COs provide support and training for implementing partners on financial management, Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) implementation and reporting. 3. COs facilitate the quarterly and annual review of implementation, including budget monitoring.
D. Financial risks				
1. The Global Programme does not attract sufficient funding to deliver results at scale due to changes in partner priorities or other reasons.	**Medium**	**Medium to high**	The option of working jointly with other donors through the Global Programme will go far in mitigating this risk. In addition, the planned inception phase will ensure that programmatic resources are complementary and reach areas of greatest need. Further, the Global Programme has decided to expand country programming gradually, first focusing only on 12 countries.	Risk Rating: Medium 1. GPSU develops a resource mobilization strategy, actively identifying and meeting partners to raise resources. 2. GPSU develops an advocacy strategy starting with an advocacy calendar to enhance visibility and communication. 3. Strategic relationships with donors are fostered through regular meetings to review the country situation and programme progress. 4. Relationships with National Committees are sustained through visits, teleconferences and regular country updates.

RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION	MAY 2018 UPDATED
E. Reputational risks				
1. There is risk of cultural sensitivity of the topic, risk of conservative backlash from within the communities.	**Low**	**Low to medium**	It is crucial that the programme is not perceived as imparting a particular agenda or ideological framework that would not be in the best interests of the community. Hence, careful consideration will be given to how issues are conceptualized and framed in any given country and sub-national context with adherence to basic do-no-harm guidelines. Community leaders, parents and guardians will be involved from the start as per ethics protocols as well as cultural considerations. UNFPA and UNICEF have strong backgrounds in community-level work and are successfully managing child marriage programmes in many countries, already demonstrating that it is indeed possible to avoid any reputational risks to the agencies or development partners.	Risk Rating: Low 1. Agencies are carrying out implementation in a culturally sensitive manner at the country level.
F. Fiduciary risks				
1. There is the risk that funds are not used for the intended purposes, do not achieve value for money, and/or are not properly accounted for.	**Low**	**Medium to high**	UNFPA and UNICEF policies on fraud and procurement are publicly available and strictly applied. Within the Global Programme framework, the Steering Committee is the highest body for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination. The Administrative Agent will be accountable for effective and impartial fiduciary management. Outside the direct Global Programme framework is the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Fiduciary Management Oversight Group, which will serve as the first point of contact in HQ for fiduciary matters. It oversees the implementation of the fiduciary aspects of the UNDG policies on joint funding mechanisms and discusses any required departures from the standard Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Letters of Agreements and Steering Committee Terms of Reference.	Risk Rating: Low 1. COs continuously apply assurance activities through audit firms to support carrying out of spot checks, audits and micro-assessments. 2. Alternative solutions are explored to direct cash transfer to partners in order to avoid delays in disbursement, to the extent possible. 3. Agencies' anti-fraud and whistle-blower protection policies are shared with partners, consultants and contractors as appropriate.

ANNEX 2
GLOBAL PROGRAMME MEDIA LINKS

News media | Bangladesh

AL JAZEERA	
The dangers of the new child marriage law in Bangladesh	www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2017/03/risks-child-marriage-law-bangladesh-170304092243563.html
Child Marriage in Bangladesh|Too Young to Wed	www.youtube.com/watch?v=yPp-p2Rl_jo
ATN BANGLA	
Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017, Bangladesh	www.youtube.com/watch?v=gK6KsMhm9pc
BANGLADESH POST	
Campaign launched to end child marriage	www.thebangladeshpost.com/national/6380
BDNEWS24.COM	
First child marriage under special provision of new law held in Bangladesh [sic]	https://bdnews24.com/bangladesh/2017/03/24/first-child-marriage-under-special-provision-of-new-law-held-in-bangladesh
Child marriage in Bangladesh: Not so sweet 16	https://opinion.bdnews24.com/2017/02/27/child-marriage-in-bangladesh-not-so-sweet-16
Reversing the trend of child marriage	www.banglanews24.com/open-forum/article/51730/Reversing-the-trend-of-child-marriage
BOISHAKHI TV	
Narayangonj Child Marriage Fahria	www.youtube.com/watch?v=oSNHTBoei9w
CHANNEL 71	
Child Marriage in Bangladesh	www.youtube.com/watch?v=_gCQTQP5r8M
CHUMKI	
Sharp decline in child marriage	www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/law-rights/2017/08/01/chumkee-sharp-decline-child-marriage
CNN	
Human rights groups condemn new Bangladesh child marriage law	http://edition.cnn.com/2017/03/02/asia/bangladesh-child-marriage-law/index.html
THE DAILY STAR	
The problem with the Child Marriage Act	www.thedailystar.net/op-ed/the-problem-the-child-marriage-act-1342720
Campaign to end child marriage held	www.thedailystar.net/city/campaign-end-child-marriage-held-1327354
Campaign against child marriage gets global recognition	www.thedailystar.net/city/unicef-campaign-gets-global-recognition-1509901
DAILY SUN	
Declining child marriage and a praiseworthy national campaign	www.daily-sun.com/arcprint/details/247451/Declining-child-marriage-and-a-praiseworthy-national-campaign--/2017-08-13
Social support a must for child marriage-free society	www.daily-sun.com/arcprint/details/200850/%E2%80%98Social-support-a-must-for-child-marriagefree-society%E2%80%99-/2017-01-25

DHAKA TRIBUNE	
Parliament passes law allowing child marriage in 'special cases'	www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/law-rights/2017/02/27/child-marriage-bill-passed
Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017 to practice no restraint	www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/law-rights/2017/02/28/child-marriage-restraint-act
Ending child marriage will benefit Bangladesh economically	www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2017/09/07/ending-child-marriage-will-benefit-bangladesh-economically
Preying on the vulnerable	www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/op-ed/2017/03/30/preying-on-the-vulnerable
National multimedia campaign launched to end child marriage	www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/law-rights/2017/07/31/national-multimedia-campaign-launched
INDEPENDENT	
Bangladesh child marriage: New law will 'reduce minimum marital age to zero'	www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/bangladesh-child-marriage-law-minimum-age-zero-reduce-baby-marital-unicef-un-a7619051.html
Debate on law on child marriage prevention	www.youtube.com/watch?v=1VwesENQD24
THE INDEPENDENT	
Muktagachha upazila declared as early marriage free	www.theindependentbd.com/arcprint/details/78839/2017-02-01
JAMUNA TV	
Child Marriage in Bogra	www.youtube.com/watch?v=shYknTRo12c
THE NEW NATION	
Collective efforts suggested to end child marriage	http://m.thedailynewnation.com/news/142632/collective-efforts-suggested-to-end-child-marriage
THE NEW YORK TIMES	
Bangladesh Weakens Longstanding Law against Underage Marriage	www.nytimes.com/2017/02/27/world/asia/bangladesh-underage-marriage-law.html
NEWS24	
Child Marriage Act-2016 Approved BD Cabinet by Jubaer Al Mahmud	www.youtube.com/watch?v=4fUWZZWp1Xw
NTV	
Young girls raise voice to protest early marriage	www.youtube.com/watch?v=-6xgKso81Zg
UNITED NEWS INTERNATIONAL	
Bangladesh Creates Loophole in Child Marriage Law	www.youtube.com/watch?v=svVEx2v1idE

News media | Burkina Faso

ALLAFRICA	
Burkina Faso: Lutte contre les mariages d'enfants	http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201710230608.html

News media | Ghana

BUSINESS GHANA	
Burkina Faso: Lutte contre les mariages d'enfants	http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201710230608.html
Ministry reviews efforts to curb child marriage	www.businessghana.com/site/news/general/157075/Ministry-reviews-efforts-to-curb-child-marriage
PEACE FM ONLINE	
Child Marriage: A Looming Global Danger, A Problem Too Long Ignored	www.peacefmonline.com/pages/comment/features/201712/339871.php

News media | India

THE INDIAN EXPRESS	
Time for a new vow: A 16-year-old from Bengal spoke up at a wedding. Now, she is the face of a campaign against child marriage	http://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/life-style/time-for-a-new-vow-child-marriage-beauty-khatoon-4566471
TDN BANGLA	
A meeting with the Imam-Moazzazzi on issues of social awareness, including the closure of child marriage	www.tdnbangla.com/state/a-meeting-with-the-imam-moazzeman-on-issues-of-social-awareness-including-the-closure-of-child-marriage
THE TIMES OF INDIA	
In a first, Rajasthan launches action plan for curbing child marriages	https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/in-a-first-raj-launches-action-plan-for-curbing-child-marriages/articleshow/57484134.cms
'Umang' to help school children learn life skills	https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhopal/umang-to-help-school-children-learn-life skills/articleshow/61028305.cms
THE WIRE	
Interventions to Stop Child Marriage Raise Hopes in Odisha	https://thewire.in/127896/interventions-stop-child-marriage-raise-hopes-odisha/

News media | Nepal

GLOCAL KHABAR	
'Unsung Hero Award' winning daughter from Madhesh determined not to stop	https://glocalkhabar.com/featured/unsung-hero-award-winning-daughter-madhesh-determined-not-stop
THE KATHMANDU POST	
Rolpa girls playing volleyball against child marriage	http://kathmandupost.ekantipur.com/news/2017-06-13/rolpa-girls-playing-volleyball-against-child-marriage.html
MYREPÚBLICA	
Girls' education for minimizing child marriage practices in Rolpa	www.myrepublica.com/news/20464
RATOPATI	
Educating parents to stop child marriage	www.english.ratopati.com/story/2335
SAMAKON	
Web Series on Ending Early Child Marriage Part 1	www.youtube.com/watch?v=vOHFyBRkA0w
Web Series on Ending Early Child Marriage Part 2	www.youtube.com/watch?v=K200fTARMOo
Web Series on Ending Early Child Marriage Part 3	www.youtube.com/watch?v=uV_Ktn_Cruk
Web Series on Ending Early Child Marriage Part 4	www.youtube.com/watch?v=7O9UTGINokg

THE TIMES OF NEPAL	
Educating parents to stop child marriage	www.thetimesofnepal.com/educating-parents-to-stop-child-marriage

News media | Uganda

DAILY MONITOR	
Parents, groom arrested as police foil wedding of 15-year-old girl	www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Parents-groom-arrested-foil-wedding-/688334-3504454-sugeuyz/index.html
Where child marriages are the norm	www.monitor.co.ug/Magazines/Full-Woman/-child-marriages--Mayuge--Busoga--norm/689842-3872026-efr1vkz/index.html
NEW VISION	
Cultural, religious leaders vow to end child marriage	https://archives.visiongroup.co.ug/tmp/cache/cacheNV300117pg20-550x500.png
Taking war on teenage pregnancy, early marriage to Busoga	www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1460473/taking-war-teenage-pregnancy-marriage-busoga
UGANDA 7	
Adjumani children appeal to MPs, parents	https://uganda7.com/info/adjumani-children-appeal-to-mps-parents
Trials of 14-year-old mother	www.monitor.co.ug/artsculture/Reviews/Trials-of-14-year-old-mother/691232-4135620-15n69ecz/index.html
ALLAFRICA	
Uganda: Kadaga, Church Team Up in Child-Marriage Fight	http://allafrica.com/stories/201711070060.html

News media | Yemen

OFFICE OF FLAGS IN HODEIDAH GOVERNORATE	
Hodeidah – Women of Yemen in Hodeidah launches awareness programme on the dangers of early marriage	https://youtu.be/UU2W1TVvM-I
Hodeidah – Women of Yemen in Hodeidah concludes a programme of awareness of the dangers of early marriage	https://youtu.be/hnwDynUW3_g
SABA NEWS	
Awareness-raising in the Directorate of Al Makhadir, Ibb [translated from Arabic]	www.sabanews.net/ar/news471501.htm
Launch of the participatory theatre of the project on gender-based violence [translated from Arabic]	www.saba.ye/ar/news471357.htm
Yemen Women's Branch inaugurates joint theatre activities at the Shars and Kahlan Afar Departments [translated from Arabic]	www.saba.ye/ar/news471454.htm
Yemen Women's Branch under the pretext of concluding the activities of the participatory theatre [translated from Arabic]	www.saba.ye/ar/news471503.htm
YEMENI MEDIA CENTER	
The Yemeni Women's Union is aware of the dangers of early marriage with theatre performances [translated from Arabic]	http://yemen-media.info/mobile/news_details.php?sid=30794

News media | Zambia

LUSAKA TIMES	
Zambia has recorded a reduction in early child marriage cases – President Lungu	www.lusakatimes.com/2017/06/09/ zambia-recorded-reduction-early-child-marriage-cases-president-lungu
Zambia's efforts in fighting child marriages recognized	www.lusakatimes.com/2017/09/17/ zambias-efforts-fighting-child-marriages-recognized
QFM RADIO	
President Lungu pledges to end child marriage	www.qfmzambia.com/2018/01/16/ president-lungu-pledges-to-end-child-marriages
Zambia makes achievements in ending child marriage	www.qfmzambia.com/2017/02/16/ zambia-makes-achievements-in-ending-child-marriage
ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL LIMITED	
Traditional leaders commit to fighting GBV, child marriage	www.daily-mail.co.zm/ traditional-leaders-commit-to-fighting-gbv-child-marriage
Chief Chamuka partners with State against early marriages	www.daily-mail.co.zm/ chief-chamuka-partners-with-state-against-early-marriages
Chisamba chiefs outlaw child marriages	www.daily-mail.co.zm/chisamba-chiefs-outlaw-child-marriages
Child marriage action plan on cards	www.daily-mail.co.zm/child-marriage-action-plan-on-cards
ZAMBIA 24	
Curbing child marriage our duty, says chief	https://zambia24.com/curbing-child-marriage-our-duty-says-chief/

Social media | Bangladesh

FACEBOOK	
Divisional Lunching of Launching Multimedia campaign on ending Child Marriage	www.facebook.com/sohanyouthnet/posts/1407628829358681
Interview with Sarmin Akter who received the Women of Courage Award from the United States. She is our pride!	www.facebook.com/sohanyouthnet/videos/1407745822680315/
#endingchildmarriage #raisethebeat4ecm	www.facebook.com/bds.mehedi/posts/1933801083569381
Fresh Look Model Agency	www.facebook.com/freshlookofficialpage/posts/1754304331276440
Fresh Look Model Agency	www.facebook.com/freshlookofficialpage/posts/1754305854609621
Fresh Look Model Agency	www.facebook.com/freshlookofficialpage/posts/1754303411276532
Additional Divisional Commissioner Mr. Nurul Alom sir being with as-usual to stopping Child Marriage. He mentioned our impactful partnership with his office	www.facebook.com/sohanyouthnet/posts/1407647662690131

Social media | Burkina Faso

FACEBOOK	
Mettre fin au mariage des enfants: la Première Dame du Burkina Faso et les épouses des ministres s'engagent	www.facebook.com/Presidence.bf/posts/802839696564969

Social media | Uganda

TWITTER	
Alur King Philip Olarker Rauni III speaking at #heforshe launch; vows to fight against child marriages & teen pregnancy in his kingdom	https://twitter.com/Tourismuganda/status/897467830756667392

Social media | Zambia

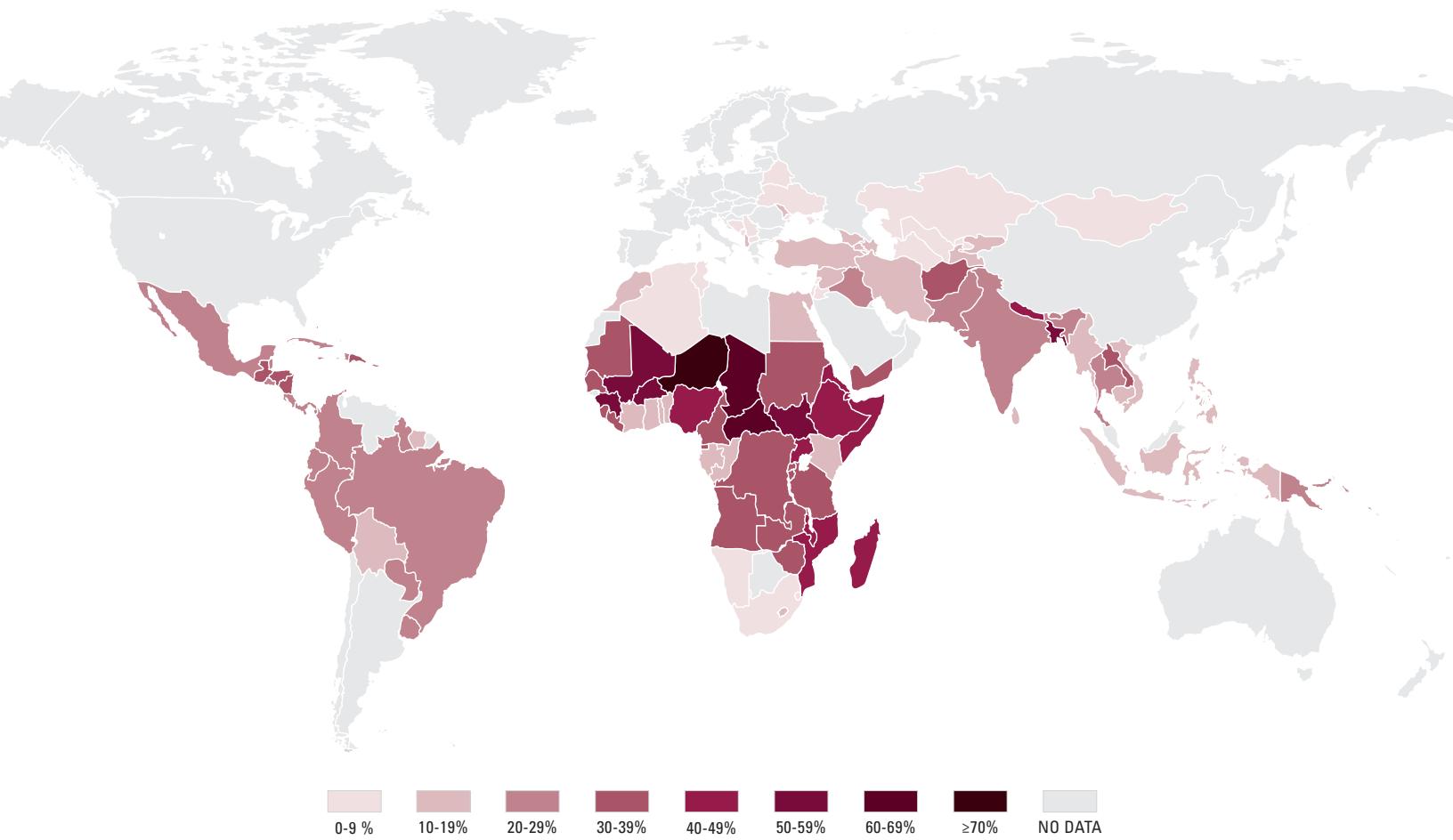| FACEBOOK	
Speech by Mr. Mark Richardson, DFID Zambia Head of Office at the launch of the NAP on ending child marriage	www.facebook.com/pg/dfidzambia/posts/?ref=page_internal

ANNEX 3
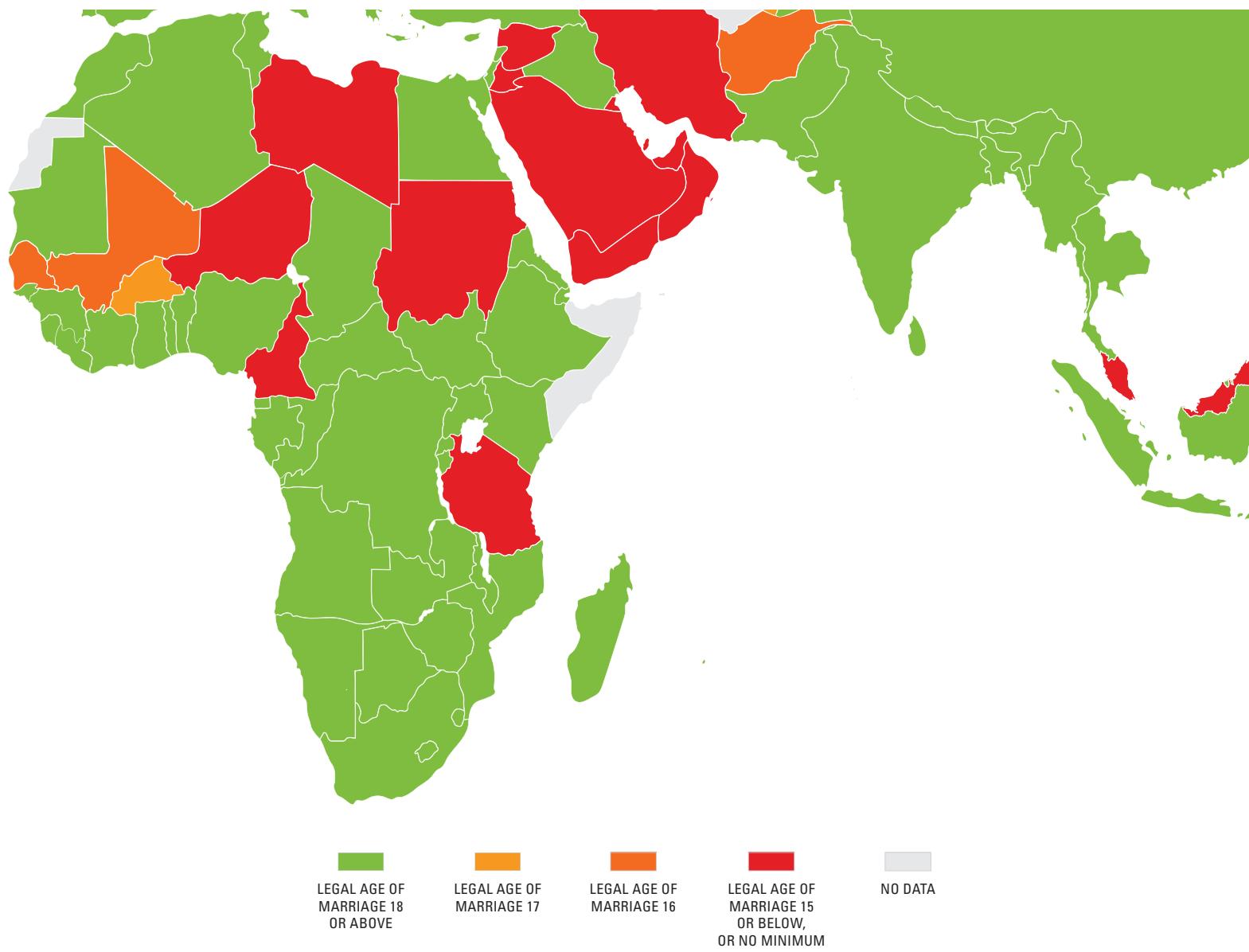# GLOBAL MAP SHOWING CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE ACROSS COUNTRIES

Percentage of women aged 20–24 who were first married or in union before the age of 18[5]

0-9 %   10-19%   20-29%   30-39%   40-49%   50-59%   60-69%   ≥70%   NO DATA

Note: This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF or UNFPA on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers. The line represents approximately the Line of Control agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties. The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

5   Source: UNICEF global databases, 2018, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys.

ANNEX 4
LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE FOR GIRLS IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA[6]

LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE 18 OR ABOVE	LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE 17	LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE 16	LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE 15 OR BELOW, OR NO MINIMUM	NO DATA

Note: The legal age of marriage for boys are either the same age or higher. The map does not show whether countries allow exceptions to the minimum legal age of marriage or not.

This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNICEF or UNFPA on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers. The line represents approximately the Line of Control agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties. The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

6. Source: For sub-Saharan Africa: UNICEF, 2017, A Snapshot of Civil Registration in Sub-Saharan Africa Country Profiles (https://data.unicef.org/resources/snapshot-civil-registration-sub-saharan-africa/)

For other countries: World Bank, 2017 (http://wbl.worldbank.org/en/data/exploretopics/protecting-women-from-violence#a)

ANNEX 5
MAPPING OF PROGRAMME AREAS 2017

Please note that the indicated areas only show implementation through direct Global Programme funding, and that the two agencies cover more areas and have greater level of convergence through complementary funding.

JOINT
UNICEF
UNFPA

SOUTH ASIA			WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA			
BANGLADESH	**INDIA**	**NEPAL**	**BURKINA FASO**	**GHANA**	**NIGER**	**SIERRA LEONE**
District	State	District	Region	Region	Region	District
Jamalpur (not on a sub-district level, UNICEF 2 Upazilas – Dewanganj, Islampur; UNFPA Mymensingh division 5 Upazillas – Jamalpur Sadar, Melandah, Madargonj, Bokshigonj, Shorishabari)	Madhya Pradesh (UNFPA 3 districts – Gwalior, Morena, Indore) Rajasthan (UNICEF 3 districts, UNFPA 6 districts – Udaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Tonk, Karauli) Bihar (UNICEF 5 districts, UNFPA 6 districts – Vaishali, Sheohar, Jamui, West Champaran, Muzffarpur, Rohtas)	Rautahat Bajhang Baitadi	Sahel Plateau Central Boucle du Mouhoun Centre	Upper West Upper East Northern Volta Central	Maradi Tahoua Zinder	Kambia Tonkolili Koinadugu
Bhola (3 Upazilas – Charfession, Lalmohan, Bhola Sadar) Kushtia (2 Upazilas – Daulotpur, Bheramara) Khulna (1 Upazila – Dacope) Netrakona (2 Upazilas – Khaliajhury, Kolmakanda) Nilphamari Chapainawabgonj (2 Upazilas – Shibgonj, Sadar) Sherpur (2 Upazilas – Sreebordi, Nalitabari)	Uttar Pradesh (20 districts) Telangana (1 district) West Bengal (2 districts) Gujarat (2 districts)	Mugu Kalikot Doti Saptari Achham Humla Bajura Mahottari Parsa Jumla Dolpa Dhanusha	North	Brong Ahafo Greater Accra		Kono
Bogra (Rajshahi division 12 Upazillas – Bogra Sadar, Dhupchachiya, Adomdighi, Sherpur, Dhunot, Gaabtoli, Kahalu, Nondigram, Shariakandi, Shajahanpur, Shibgonj, Shonatola)	Odisha (2 districts – Gajapati, Ganjam) Maharashtra (2 districts –Thane, Beed) Haryana (1 district – Mewat)	Rolpa Kapilbastu	East	Ashanti	Agadez Diffa Dosso Niamey Tillabery	Port Loko Pujehun Bonthe Western Area Rural
Total number of areas: 9 **Joint areas: 1**	**Total number of areas: 10** **Joint areas: 3**	**Total number of areas: 17** **Joint areas: 3**	**Total number of areas: 6** **Joint areas: 4**	**Total number of areas: 8** **Joint areas: 5**	**Total number of areas: 8** **Joint areas: 3**	**Total number of areas: 8** **Joint areas: 3**

EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA				MIDDLE EAST-NORTH AFRICA
ETHIOPIA	MOZAMBIQUE	UGANDA	ZAMBIA	YEMEN
District	Province	District	District	Governorate
Anuak (3 joint woredas – Gambella town, Gamebella Zuriya, Gog; UNICEF 1 woreda – Jor)	Nampula (7 districts – Ilha de Mocambique, Moma, Nacala Porto, Nampula City, Rapale, Angoche, Mogovolas) Zambezia (7 districts – Ile, Maganja da Costa, Mocuba, Namacurra, Nicoadala, Pebane, Quelimane) Sofala Inhambane Gaza Maputo City Maputo	Abim Gulu Iganga Kaabong Kapchorwa Kitgum Kotido Lamwo Moroto Nakapiripirit Napak Adjumani Agago Amudat Amuria Amuru Arua Kamuli Katakwi	Senanga Katete Lusaka	Ibb Hajjah Al Hudaydah Amran
Agew Awi (3 woredas - Zigem, Dangela Zuria, Anekash Guagusa) North Gondar (5 woredas – Tachi, Armachiho, Tsegedie, West Armachiho, Alefa, West Belesa) North Shewa (4 woredas – Meda, Berihet, Taremaber, Merhabetie) North Wollo (3 woredas – Habru, Wadila, Lasta) Oromia (2 woredas – Dawa Chefie, Aretuma Fursi) South Gondar (5 woredas – Dera, Andabet, Simada, Farta, Lebokemekem) South Wollo (5 woredas – Borena, Mahil Sayint, Wogidi, Mekedela, Amaha Sayenet) Wagemera (3 woredas – Sekota, Ziquala, Dehena) Afar Administrative Zone 2 (4 woredas – Erabti, Kunaba, Megalle, Dalol) Nogob (2 woredas – Fik, Hamero) Korahe (2 woredas – Sheykosh, Kabridahar) Dollo (2 woredas – Daratole, Warder) Shabelle (2 woredas – Dhanan, Gode) Mejeng (1 woreda – Godore) Nuwer Zone (1 woreda – Jikawo) Hadiay (3 woredas – Duna, Sero, Lemo) Kaffa (5 woredas – Bolso Sore, Bolse Bombe, Decha, Gimbo, Chena) Kanbata (2 woredas – Halab Spe, Tenbarao) Sidama (4 woredas – Gorchie, Cheko, Hula, Daratole) Hawassa City Administration (1 woreda – Tula Kefle Ketema) East Hararghe (4 woredas – Kombolcha, Fedis, Haromaya, Chinaksen) Gujji (2 woredas – Qercha, Girja) Horo Guduru Welega (1 woreda – Abe Dengoro) Illu Ababora Zone (1 woreda – Chewaqa) West Haraghe (1 woreda – Bedessa Town)	Tete (3 districts – Cahora Bassa, Maravia, Chifunde) Manica Niassa Cabo Delgado	Bundibugyo Buyende Isingiro Jinja Kabale Kagadi Kaliro Kakumiro Kasese Kibaale Kween Kyegegwa Kyenjojo Luuka Mayuge Namayingo Rubanda Ntungamo Rubirizi Wakiso	Petauke Luwingo Mansa Chinsali Mpika Serenje Masaiti Mwinilunga Mufulira Shiwang'andu Nakonde Isoka Mwense Nchelenge Milenge Samfya Namwala Choma Sinazongwe Mazabuka Monze Chisamba Kapiri Mposhi Mumbwa Mungwi Mpulungu Mbala	Aden San'a Dhamar Taiz Al Bayda Marib Sa'ada Abyan Al Dhale'e Lahj
Central Tigray (1 woreda – Kola Temben) South Tigray (1 woreda – Raya Azebo) South East Tigray (1 woreda – Hintalo Wajorat)			Solwezi	
Total number of areas: 29 Joint areas: 1	Total number of areas: 11 Joint areas: 7	Total number of areas: 39 Joint areas: 19	Total number of areas: 31 Joint areas: 3	Total number of areas: 14 Joint areas: 4

ANNEX 6
HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

COUNTRY	TITLE AND TOPIC	LINK
Ethiopia	Girls' Club Rescues Girls from Child Marriage in Rural Ethiopia	https://unicefethiopia.org/2017/10/26/girls-club-rescues-girls-from-child-marriage-in-rural-ethiopia/
India	Sanatan	https://twitter.com/UNICEFIndia/status/923438418532724736
India	Sonamoni Ghosh	https://twitter.com/UNICEFIndia/status/923805632209342464
Mozambique	From transactional sex to mentoring girls, a transformative journey for young woman	http://mozambique.unfpa.org/en/news/transactional-sex-mentoring-girls-transformative-journey-young-woman
Mozambique	Radio helped me out of my early marriage	www.unicef.org.mz/a-radio-ajudou-me-a-sair-do-meu-casamento-prematuro/
Mozambique	The story of my early marriage	www.unicef.org.mz/a-historia-do-meu-casamento-prematuro/
Mozambique	UNICEF Facebook posts	www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique/posts/1322875457797387 www.facebook.com/unicef.mozambique/posts/1472191452865786
Nepal	Rolpa girls play volleyball against child marriage	http://nepal.unfpa.org/en/news/rolpa-girls-play-volleyball-against-child-marriage
Nepal	Using cricket as a means to advocate against child marriage and violence against women and girls	http://nepal.unfpa.org/en/news/using-cricket-means-advocate-against-child-marriage-and-violence-against-women-and-girls
Nepal	Trailblazing all-girl cricket tournament calls for bowling out child marriage	www.unfpa.org/news/trailblazing-all-girl-cricket-tournament-calls-bowling-out-child-marriage
Sierra Leone	Ending child marriage and teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone	www.unicef.org/infobycountry/sierraleone_100861.html

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

ACCELERATING AND AMPLIFYING CHANGE

UNFPA-UNICEF GLOBAL PROGRAMME TO ACCELERATE ACTION TO END CHILD MARRIAGE

Canada

European Commission

Government of the Netherlands

UKaid
from the British people

unicef

UNFPA