2018 ANNUAL REPORT

TURNING COMMITMENTS INTO SOLID ACTIONS

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

Belgium
partner in development

Canada

Co-funded by
the European Union

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UKaid
from the British people

ZONTA
INTERNATIONAL
EMPOWERING WOMEN
THROUGH SERVICE & ADVOCACY

UNFPA

unicef
for every child

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INTRODUCING AUGMENTED REALITY

Reading long pages of a report can get a bit monotonous. This is why the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage have introduced the innovation of augmented reality in our 2018 annual report. Augmented reality is a technology that combines virtual reality with the real world in the form of live video imagery that is digitally enhanced with computer-generated graphics. This technology adds digital elements and additional content to a live view, by simply scanning or viewing an image through the camera of a smartphone. Augmented reality enables us to give you more information about the Global Programme and our activities in 2018, to engage your senses with motion and to deliver the data and statistics to you with a story. In this way we hope to make it more exciting to read our annual report, as it becomes an interactive experience where the objects that reside in the real world are "augmented".

This is how to do it:

1 **Download the "HP Reveal" app from App Store or Google Play.**
The first time you open the app you will be asked to enable location and create an account.

2 **Follow our channel.**
Use the search field in the app to find the **GPChildMarriage** channel and choose 'follow'.

3 **Launch the camera in the app.**
Tap the blue button at the bottom of the app to open the camera. When asked, allow HP Reveal to access your camera so you can scan images.

4 **Scan the trigger image.**
Hold your phone over the picture marked with the augmented reality logo. The augmented reality content will appear on your screen in the app above the trigger image.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome		NAP	national action plan
CAD	Canadian dollars		NGO	non-governmental organization
CPIMS	child protection information management system		NOK	Norwegian krone
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys		SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
EUR	Euro		SRH	sexual and reproductive health
GBP	Great British pounds		SRHR	sexual and reproductive health and rights
GBV	gender-based violence		STEM	science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit		UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
GPSU	Global Programme Support Unit		UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus		UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MHM	menstrual hygiene management		USD	United States dollars
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys		WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
M&E	monitoring and evaluation		WHO	World Health Organization

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage (referred to as 'Global Programme')
DONOR	Governments of Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, European Commission, and private sector donor Zonta International.
PROGRAMME BUDGET ALLOCATION (PBA) REFERENCE	**UNICEF:** SC140275 (Canada), SC140940 (Netherlands), SC160258 (Belgium, Norway, United Kingdom), SC160614 (European Commission), SC180803 (Zonta International) **UNFPA:** UCJ18 (United Kingdom, European Commission and Zonta International through UNICEF), UKA90 (United Kingdom), CAA44 (Canada)

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL PROGRAMME TO DATE	**UNFPA and UNICEF:** EUR 5,725,061.50 received from European Union GBP 22,791,600.00 received from United Kingdom USD 1,000,000.00 received from Zonta International EUR 2,000,000.00 received from Belgium NOK 25,000,000.00 received from Norway	**UNICEF:** EUR 25,000,000.00 received from the Netherlands CAD 20,000,000.00 received from Canada **UNFPA:** GBP 2,500,000 (USD 3,727,406) received in 2015 from the United Kingdom for the inception phase of the Global Programme CAD 20,000,000 (USD 14,598,540.15) received in 2015 for a separate programme aligned with the Global Programme

GLOBAL PROGRAMME FUNDS USED	**UNICEF:** USD 48,183,432.51 as at Dec 31, 2018 **UNFPA:** USD 25,153,990 as at Dec 31, 2018
UNSPENT BALANCE	**UNICEF:** USD 14,476,934.82 as at Dec 31, 2018 **UNFPA:** USD 4,362,820.29 as at Dec 31, 2018 (UCJ18) USD 1,063,585.26 as at Dec 31, 2018 (CAA44)
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 2018 – December 2018
RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) TARGETS AND UNFPA AND UNICEF STRATEGIC PLAN PRIORITIES	SDG 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 girl(s) (aged 10–19) reached by direct interventions (primarily life skills programmes) Household or community members/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 national and subnational levels, regional bodies engaged in relevant initiatives, academic institutions, international and national non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, religious communities, faith-based organizations, the private sector and the media.
UNICEF CONTACTS	Cornelius Williams, Associate Director, Child Protection, Programme Division, cowilliams@unicef.org, tel. 1-212-824-6670 Nankali Maksud, Coordinator, UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, Child Protection, Programme Division, nmaksud@unicef.org, tel. 1-917-265-4515
UNFPA CONTACTS	Anneka Knutsson, Chief, Sexual and Reproductive Health Branch, Technical Division, knutsson@unfpa.org, tel. 1-212-297-5001 Satvika Chalasani, Technical Specialist, Adolescents and Youth, Sexual and Reproductive Health Branch, Technical Division, chalasani@unfpa.org, tel. 1-212-297-4931

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trends in child marriage

Over the past decade, the prevalence of child marriage has continued to decline. Globally in that period, the proportion of women who were married as children decreased by 15 per cent, from 1 in 4 to about 1 in 5 women. It is now estimated that a total of 650 million women alive today were married as children. However, the current rate of decline in child marriage is not sufficient to meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of ending child marriage by 2030; at this rate it would take 50 years to eliminate child marriage worldwide. 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 scaled up dramatically to offset population growth.

Global Programme approach

To achieve lasting change at significant scale, the Global Programme continued through 2018 to build government ownership and commitment towards ending child marriage within its 12 focus countries. An emphasis on promoting multisectoral approaches resulted in 3 out of those 12 countries increasing the number of geographic areas where UNFPA and UNICEF are working together; all 12 diversified their efforts to leverage the capacities and resources of other

sectors, institutions, platforms and systems. The Global Programme currently works with 364 implementing partners (up from 236 in 2017).

Outcomes and headline results

Overall, the Global Programme is on track and most output targets were achieved or exceeded, sometimes significantly. The output results show that the programme is beginning to reach larger populations of adolescent girls and community members.

EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS: Countries have reached twice as many adolescent girls than the target figure with life skills and empowerment interventions and school-based education. Countries are improving their monitoring systems to better track changes in the knowledge, skills and attitudes of adolescent girls that have the potential to translate into greater agency and more freedom to make their own decisions. Emerging evidence suggests that these interventions are resulting in significant achievements for the adolescent girls who are benefiting from empowerment interventions.

COMMUNITY DIALOGUE AND MOBILIZATION FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE: Countries have continued to diversify, improve and expand on existing efforts to raise

Output indicators for 2018

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGET	RESULTS	PERCENT ACHIEVED
1.1 Life skills: Adolescent girls are actively participating in a targeted programme	1,398,559	2,972,494	212%
1.2 Education: Adolescent girls are supported to enroll and remain in formal and non-formal education	61,590	121,658	198%
2.1 Community dialogue: Households are increasingly aware of the benefits of investing in adolescent girls and ending child marriage	4,641,463	13,911,913	300%
3.1 Health and protection systems supported to implement guidelines, protocols and standards for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services	4,957	6,121	122%
3.2 Education system: Non-formal/primary/secondary schools supported to improve quality of education for adolescent girls	4,379	6,270	143%
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	11	100%
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	12	12	100%

COMMUNITY-LEVEL INTERVENTIONS INCLUDE CREATIVE APPROACHES TO ENGAGE ALL COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND GATEKEEPERS, INCLUDING WOMEN, MEN, BOYS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS.

public awareness and mobilize communities in the prevention of child marriage and the empowerment of adolescent girls. Community-level interventions include creative approaches to engage all community members and gatekeepers, including women, men, boys and community leaders. Media campaigns are enabling countries to reach large numbers of people at low cost. In areas affected by insecurity, radio broadcasts bring the programme to people who could otherwise not be reached. While the programme continues to invest in the monitoring of social and behaviour change efforts at community level, monitoring the effectiveness of media campaigns and broadcasts remains challenging.

SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING: Country Offices have continued to expand efforts to provide health and education services to adolescent girls. Health interventions focus particularly on adolescent sexual and reproductive health information and services, and on menstrual hygiene management.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND INVESTMENTS: Eleven out of the twelve governments have developed child marriage national action plans (NAPs). Nine of those countries have costed plans and six have allocated budgets for the implementation of the NAPs. In addition, several countries have succeeded in changing legislation and policies that discriminate against married and pregnant girls, especially in respect to their continued access to education.

EVIDENCE GENERATION TO INFORM PROGRAMMING: Country and Regional Offices completed 36 studies, which included analyses of the drivers of child marriage, mapping the implementation of national strategies, and assessments of programme outcomes and evaluations. At the global level, the independent evaluation team completed the joint formative

evaluation of the Global Programme, and the UNICEF Office of Research (Innocenti) conducted a review of the 76 studies which had been supported by the Global Programme in 2016–2017.

Next steps

In 2019, the Global Programme is preparing for Phase II, which will be launched in 2020. The programme is anticipating the following broad-scale shifts during the next phase:

GENDER TRANSFORMATION AS AN OVERARCHING STRATEGY that cuts across all programme areas, from the empowerment of adolescent girls, to community awareness raising and mobilization, to the design and delivery of health, education and social services, and at the policy development and implementation level.

A MORE INCLUSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF CHILD MARRIAGE, which covers all forms of early marriage and early unions and includes early sexual initiation, pregnancy and marriage.

ACKNOWLEDGING GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN ALL ITS FORMS AND LINKAGES TO CHILD MARRIAGE: Phase II takes a broader approach to addressing the manifestations of discriminatory gender norms and related practices that are often linked to child marriage, including: intimate partner violence, gender-based violence and violence against women and girls; female genital mutilation and initiation rites; transactional sex, sexual exploitation, trafficking and marriage-related migration; boy preference and gender-biased sex selection; sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), early pregnancy and early sexual initiation; and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/ acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The programme addresses these issues where they are drivers of child marriage or directly affect child marriages or early unions. Ending each of these manifestations of gender discrimination, however, goes beyond the scope of the Global Programme.

RECOGNIZE THE MULTIFACETED DRIVERS OF CHILD MARRIAGE: Phase II refines the articulation of the drivers of child marriage in different settings. Among the most important drivers of child marriage are gender inequality and discriminatory social norms, poverty, lack of opportunities, teenage pregnancy and the dearth of alternative options for adolescent girls. Phase II thereby embraces the variations in early marriage and early unions in different parts of the world.

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It focuses on transforming structural gender inequalities, including discriminatory social norms and practices, and promotes a wider range of opportunities for adolescent girls.

EXPANDING THE TARGET GROUP: Phase II explicitly includes pregnant, married and divorced adolescent girls and adolescent mothers, rather than focusing just on unmarried adolescent girls at risk of child marriage. A key aim of the Global Programme is to promote the continued education of pregnant and married adolescent girls. Some countries encourage this, while others have rules that prevent pregnant and married girls from attending school.

REACH AND INCLUSION: The Global Programme targets the most disadvantaged and at-risk girls, including those marginalized due to their social status, differing abilities and/or gender orientation, and those who are not in school. However, targeting countries and regions with high rates of child marriage and early unions is no guarantee that girls suffering from multiple deprivations will be reached by the programme. Girls who are not in school will miss out on school-based programmes; they may also be too busy with work to join community groups. Phase II will make greater efforts to include the most marginalized and disadvantaged girls, in order to focus on the biggest gaps and the highest

needs. Policies, services and investments must be inclusive. This means the design, funding, staffing and delivery of education, health and protection services must be appropriate and adequate for reaching the most marginalized and disadvantaged adolescent girls.

WORK WITH BOYS AND MEN: In order to strengthen community and family support for gender equity and to promote the empowerment of adolescent girls, the Global Programme will step up efforts to involve boys and men in social and behaviour change interventions (without seeing boys and men as the fundamental route to achieving gender equality).

CHILD MARRIAGE IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS: Phase II will clarify the challenges and requisite approaches associated with the prevention of and response to child marriage in humanitarian settings, including where there are conflicts and natural disasters.

Acknowledgements

RECENT TRENDS IN CHILD MARRIAGE

All the statistics presented in this chapter are based on Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data. The analysis was done by UNICEF's Data and Analytics section in New York.[1]

Global situation

The practice of child marriage has continued to decline around the world. During the past decade, the proportion of young women who were married as children decreased by 15 per cent, from one in four (25 per cent) to approximately one in five (21 per cent). These new figures amount to an accumulated global reduction of 25 million fewer child marriages over the past decade than would have been anticipated ten years ago (*see Figure 1*).

While 25 million child marriages have been prevented due to progress in the past decade, the current rate of decline in child marriage is insufficient to meet the ambitious SDG target of ending child marriage by 2030. The annual rate of child marriage decline has been 1.9 per cent over the past ten years but would have to be 23 per cent per year to achieve the SDG target (*see Figure 2*). Without further acceleration in the reduction of child marriage, more than 150 million additional

girls will marry by 2030. At the rate of progress observed since 1990, it would take nearly a century to eliminate child marriage worldwide. Even at the faster rate of decline seen in the past decade, it would take fifty years to end child marriage. Progress must be significantly accelerated to eliminate child marriage by 2030.

Several regions have seen significant reductions in child marriage, but the decline has been uneven.

- **South Asia** has led the way over the last decade, resulting in declines in both child marriage and in fertility rates. A South Asian girl's risk of marrying before age 18 years 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 and fertility rates.

- In contrast, child marriage has been declining at much slower rates in **sub-Saharan Africa**, where fertility rates also remain high. Of the most recently married child brides, close to one in three are now in sub-Saharan Africa, compared with one in five a decade ago. Sub-Saharan Africa is now home to the highest prevalence of child marriage, and over the past decade has seen only modest declines. In addition

FIGURE 1: 25 million child marriages have been prevented due to progress in the past decade

25 MILLION

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

And **18 million** were due to an acceleration of progress.
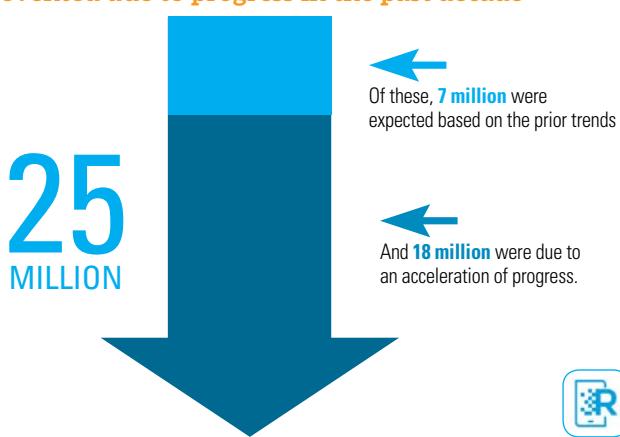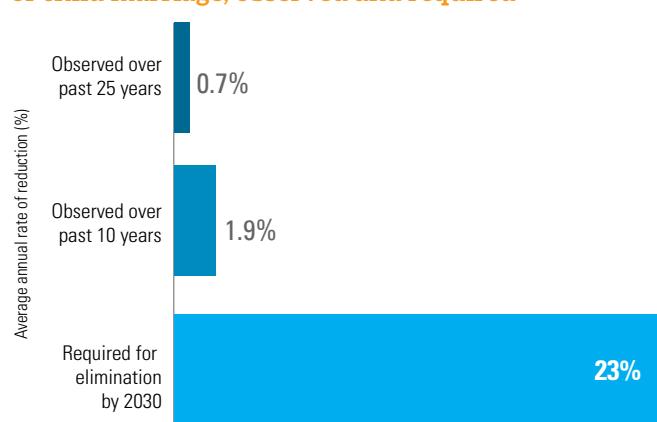
FIGURE 2: Rate of reduction in the prevalence of child marriage, observed and required

Average annual rate of reduction (%)

Observed over past 25 years	0.7%
Observed over past 10 years	1.9%
Required for elimination by 2030	23%
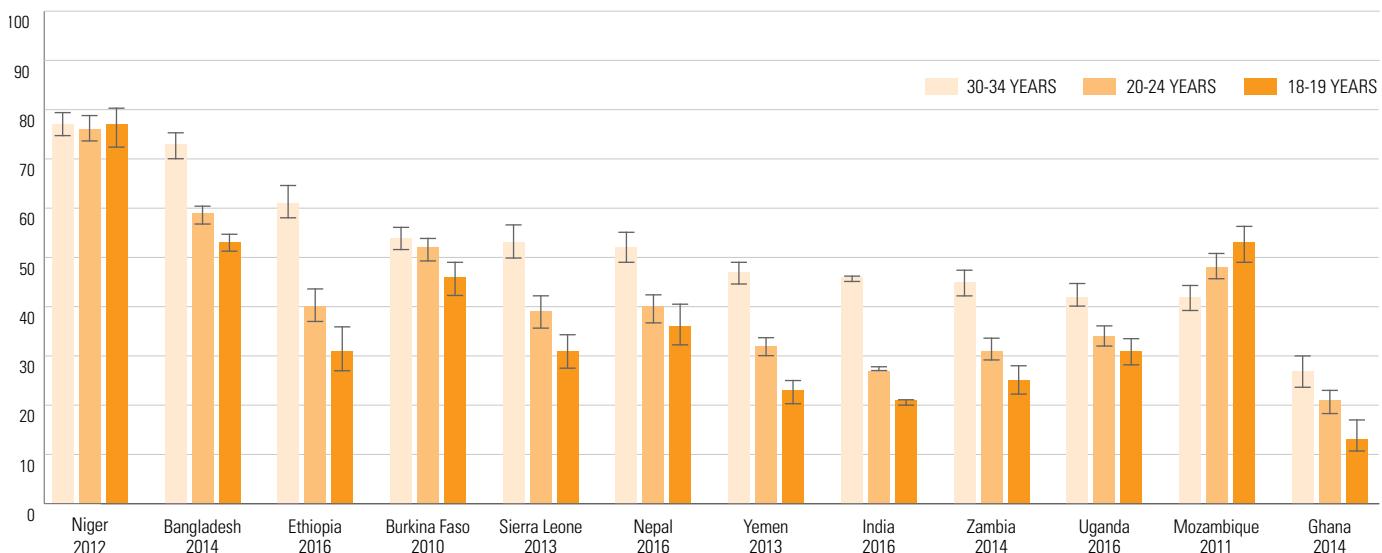
1 UNICEF global databases, accessed August 2019, https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage/

WHILE 25 MILLION CHILD MARRIAGES HAVE BEEN PREVENTED DUE TO PROGRESS IN THE PAST DECADE, THE CURRENT RATE OF DECLINE IN CHILD MARRIAGE IS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET THE AMBITIOUS SDG TARGET OF ENDING CHILD MARRIAGE BY 2030.

FIGURE 3: Percentage of women first married or in union before age 18, by age cohort

Legend: 30-34 YEARS | 20-24 YEARS | 18-19 YEARS

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 (year for each country indicated in the figure). The prevalence among women aged 20–24 years at the time of the survey is considered the current estimate, and the prevalence among women ten years older, or aged 30–34 years, is representative of the levels of child marriage ten years prior to the survey. Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals. For detailed source information by country, please see https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage/.

to this slow progress, the sharply increasing population – specifically the sharply increasing population of youth, which will continue to grow through 2030 – means that 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 ten years.
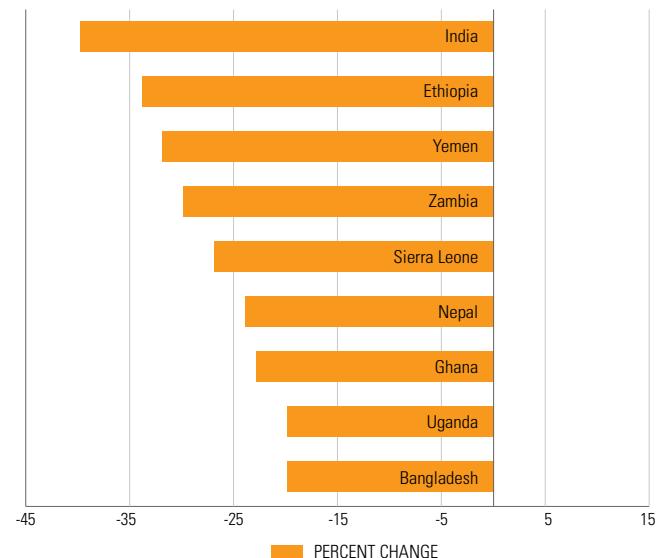
- The prevalence of child marriage in the **Middle East and North Africa** region is near the global average, with approximately one in five young women married before they turn 18. This marks progress in the last 25 years, although the rate of decline appears to have stalled within the past decade.[2] While child marriage prevalence had begun to decline in Yemen, negative coping mechanisms due to the ongoing conflict have resulted in an increase of reported cases of child marriage.

Child marriage trends in 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 are available.

A closer look at the relative change in child marriage rates shows some important patterns and trends. While India leads with the greatest relative decline, other South Asian countries have

2   UNICEF, 2018, 'A Profile of Child Marriage in the Middle East and North Africa', https://www.unicef.org/mena/reports/profile-child-marriage

FIGURE 4: Relative change in child marriage rates over a period of ten years

Legend: PERCENT CHANGE

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

also made significant progress. This indicates that there might be common drivers that are pushing down child marriage rates across India, Nepal and Bangladesh, such as increasing rates of girls' education, proactive government investments in adolescent girls and strong public messaging regarding the illegality of child marriage and the harm it causes. Among the African countries, 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 rates.

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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. While there are common patterns and trends, the triggers are context-specific and need nuanced analysis at country and sub-national levels. For Mozambique, while there is some inconsistency in the results over time, levels look relatively 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 adolescent girls, marriage may still occur in childhood at age 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 must take

FIGURE 5: Women aged 20–24 married before age 18 and 15

MARRIED BEFORE AGE 15   MARRIED AT OR AFTER AGE 15 BUT BEFORE AGE 18

account of these differences and tailor interventions to the specific factors and vulnerabilities affecting the marriage of girls at specific ages.

GLOBAL PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS

a. Advocacy and influencing policy

ADOPTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION ON CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE

The Global Programme provided technical language to the United Nations 73rd Committee Resolution A/C.3/73/L.22/Rev 1, which recognizes child, early and forced marriage as a harmful practice that violates human rights and disproportionately affects girls and women. The resolution, adopted on 12 November 2018, was co-sponsored by seven Global Programme countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Niger, Uganda and Zambia), with Mozambique and Niger joining for the first time. It stresses that the empowerment of women and girls, as well as the assurance of their meaningful participation in all decisions that affect them, are key in breaking the cycles of gender inequality and discrimination, and of violence and poverty, and are therefore critical for sustainable development, peace, security, democracy and inclusive economic growth. The resolution stresses the importance of available and accessible high-quality, gender-responsive, adolescent-friendly education, health services (including sexual and reproductive health services), child protection services and vocational training. The resolution urges Member States to enact, enforce and uphold laws and policies aimed at preventing and ending child, early and forced marriage and to work towards the coherence of laws and policies at a local level. Further, it urges Member States to strengthen efforts to ensure the timely registration of births and marriages.

LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE

The map in Figure 6 shows that child marriage is not just an economic, gender and social norms challenge, but continues also to be a legal issue. Child marriage remains legal not just in some of the 12 Global Programme countries, but also elsewhere around the world. According to the evidence, legislative reforms setting the legal age for marriage at 18 (or higher) and eliminating parental or judicial exceptions must be accompanied by a wide range of additional policies and interventions. Many governments are now adopting national strategies to end child marriage, but

what is even more important is the adoption of action plans with clear interventions to delay marriage and increase investment in the poorest and most marginalized girls.[3] The Global Programme has been supporting legal reforms accompanied by evidence-based interventions in education, health and child protection sectors to address the complexities of child marriage.

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

In April 2018, the Global Programme in partnership with the UNICEF USA National Committee submitted a letter to the New Jersey State Senate Judiciary Committee in support of bill S427, which set the age of marriage in New Jersey at 18 years old. Bill S427, identical to the 2017 bill vetoed by the Governor, was passed with overwhelming bipartisan support, making New Jersey the second US state to ban child marriage before age 18 years. It eliminates current loopholes that allow children age 16 and 17 to marry if they have parental consent, and children of any age to marry with judicial approval. The bill is an important step for the Global Programme towards the curbing of trafficking of girls to developed countries for sexual exploitation and child marriage.

HIGH-LEVEL PARTNERSHIP FORUMS

The programme provided technical inputs to a side event to the **62nd United Nations Commission on the Status of Women**,* entitled 'Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and

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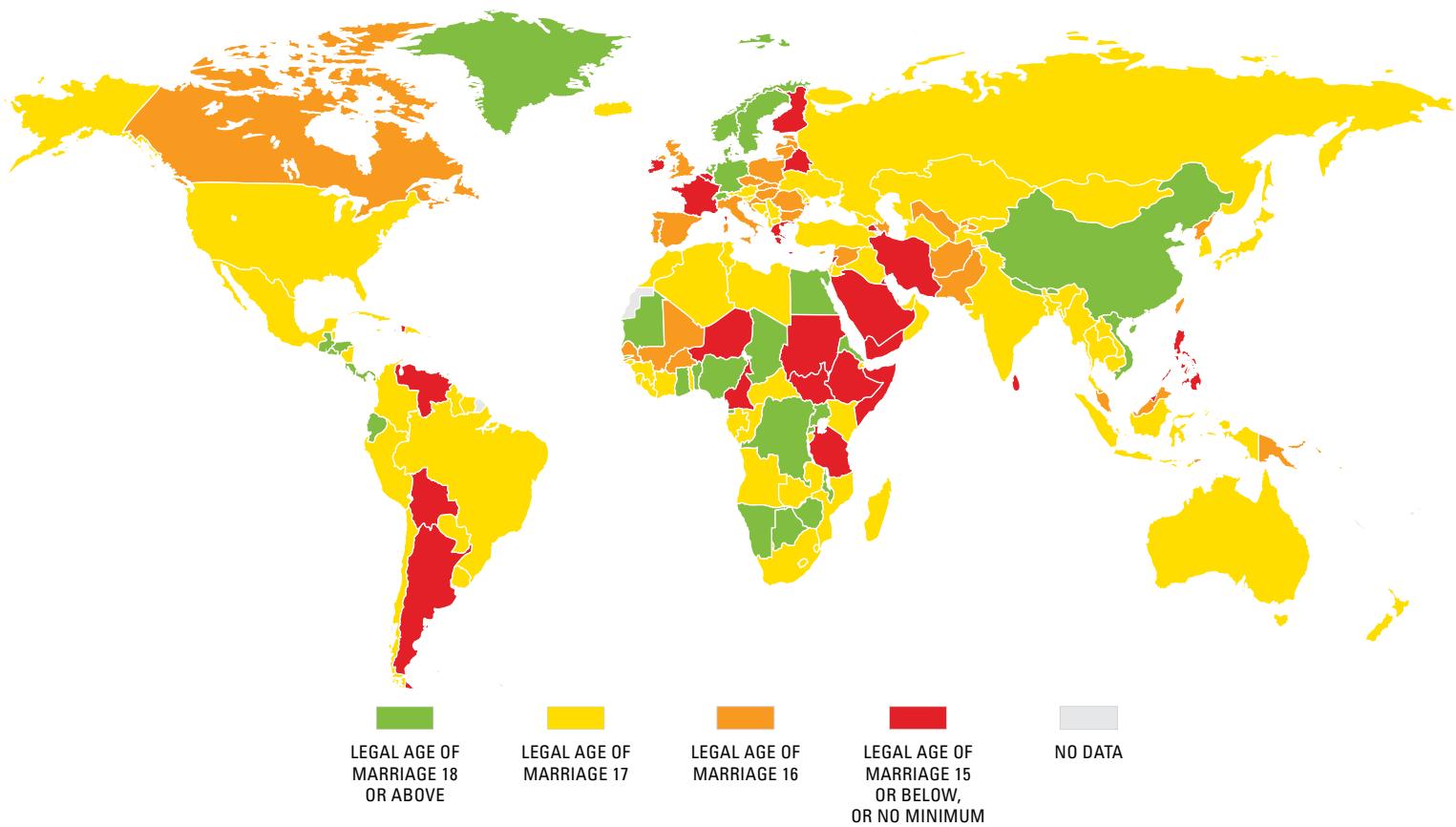
3   Wodon, Q, et al., 2017, Economic Impact of Child Marriage: Global Synthesis Report, International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and World Bank.

*   For the full recording of the side event: webtv.un.org/search/harmful-practices-event-accelerating-efforts-to-eliminate-fgm-and-child-early-and-forced-marriage-by-2030-csw62-side-event/5751322438001/?term=child%20marriage&sort=date&page=28

THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME HAS BEEN SUPPORTING LEGAL REFORMS ACCOMPANIED BY EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN EDUCATION, HEALTH AND CHILD PROTECTION SECTORS TO ADDRESS THE COMPLEXITIES OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

FIGURE 6: **Legal age of marriage**

🟩	🟨	🟧	🟥	⬜
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: This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNFPA or UNICEF 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. The data is based on online available sources, mainly https://data.unicef.org/crvs/, https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/minag?mdq1=theme&mdq2=3509 and http://archive.ipu.org/pdf/publications/child-marriage-en.pdf (all accessed April 2019).

girls'. The event was convened by the governments of Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Italy, Uganda and Zambia, co-hosted with UNFPA, UNICEF and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), with the aim of highlighting progress and renewing commitments towards ending child marriage and female genital mutilation. The government of Ethiopia showcased progress towards the economic empowerment of women and how this enhances their bargaining power to protect their daughters from getting married. The government of Uganda presented key lessons learned from the implementation of a multisectoral approach towards ending child marriage and teenage pregnancy. The governments of Burkina Faso and Zambia highlighted challenges with laws, traditional practices and religious beliefs that constrain the environment for social change.

UNFPA and UNICEF provided input to the African Union's **Second African Girls Summit on Ending Child Marriage**

in Africa, which aimed at renewing the commitments of member states of the African Union to intensify efforts to end child marriage on the continent. Following the summit, the African Union committed to extend and focus the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage to 2023 and to build a stronger accountability framework. UNFPA and UNICEF are fully engaged in designing this accountability framework in partnership with the African Union. The framework includes continental advocacy to end child marriage.

UNFPA co-hosted the first **East and Southern African symposium on menstrual health management** in Johannesburg, South Africa. The symposium was organized by the Department of Women in the Presidency of the Republic of South Africa, in partnership with UNICEF, UN Women, the World Health Organization (WHO) and regional civil society organizations. The symposium reinforced the commitment of the participants to jointly strengthen advocacy for policy making, support evidence-based programming and scale up innovative and sustainable models for empowering and better responding to the menstrual health management needs of girls, women and other people who menstruate, throughout their menstrual lifecycle, in Africa.

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On the margins of the **73rd United Nations General Assembly**, the Head of State of Zambia, and Ministers of Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe called for effective and concrete actions to accelerate efforts to end child marriage in Africa. "Addressing child marriage in Africa will not only change the lives of millions of girls, but will also provide us with a window of opportunity for harnessing Africa's demographic dividend through investments in young people", said Edgar Chagwa Lungu, President of the Republic of Zambia and co-host of the high-level side event along with Canada, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women.*

During the **European Development Days**, which each year bring together around 8,000 people from the global development community, including Heads of State and Government and high-level European Union and United

Nations representatives, UNFPA and UNICEF organized a high-level session entitled 'Free from Violence – Free to Change the World'. The session shone a spotlight on gender-based violence and harmful practices, especially progress and remaining challenges in ending child marriage and female genital mutilation. The session was informed by evidence and lessons learned from the Global Programme as well as the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change.

DATA AND EVIDENCE GENERATION

UNICEF produced and published the latest global, regional and national trends on child marriage. The release of new global data showed a decreasing prevalence of child marriage globally, with several countries seeing significant reductions in recent years. These analyses are used by the Global Programme to enhance advocacy efforts alongside governments for accelerating action to end child marriage. UNFPA and UNICEF published a mapping of programmes and partnerships that seek to prevent and mitigate the effects of child marriage in East and Southern Africa. The findings are intended to serve as a basis for knowledge-sharing and strengthened coordination among governments, development partners, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and youth-led organizations, and include the identification of best practices that can be replicated and taken to scale.

ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS

In implementing the Global Programme Communication and Visibility Strategy, the programme launched social media accounts on Instagram (@gpchildmarriage) and Twitter (@GPChildMarriage), targeted at reaching online users and encouraging them to raise awareness of the programme, advocate for its aims and influence their governments to invest in initiatives to end child marriage. In 2018, since the launch of the accounts, close to 200,000 views were recorded, with on average 1.7 per cent of the views translating into some form of engagement with the post. The number of followers of both accounts have steadily increased; they include international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations offices (including and beyond the offices of the Global Programme), governments and child marriage advocates and activists.

The Global Programme Support Unit (GPSU) developed an advocacy brochure, highlighting the strategies of the Global

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*   For the full recording of the side event: webtv.un.org/search/accelerating-efforts-to-eliminate-child-marriage-in-africa-by-2030-/5840562669001/?term=child%20marriage&sort=date&page=17

Programme and key results from 2017. The brochure was printed in both English and French, and disseminated to all donors, the Global Programme Partner Advisory Group, and all UNICEF National Committees. It was also distributed at events such as the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the United Nations General Assembly and the African Union's Second African Girls Summit.

To strengthen the brand of the Global Programme, the GPSU developed style guidelines for the design of Global Programme products, to increase visibility and make the Global Programme brand easy recognizable.

b. Improving child marriage programming

ENSURING PROGRAMME QUALITY

UNICEF collaborated with the African Union to publish the 'LEADS Approach to Ending Child Marriage'.[4] The approach lays out key steps that the Global Programme and the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage must undertake, and must support the African Union member states in pursuing, in order to achieve SDG 5.3, to eliminate all harmful practices including child marriage, and Agenda 2063, 'the Africa we want'.

The LEADS approach to end child marriage emphasizes:

- **Legislation:** develop and implement national laws that protect girls from harmful practices
- **Engagement:** engage families, communities and leaders to protect girls from harmful practices
- **Adolescents:** empower adolescent girls at risk of child marriage, or already married, to express their views and exercise their choices
- **Data:** generate and use robust data and evidence to inform programmes and policies relating to adolescent girls and harmful practices
- **Services:** strengthen the availability, accessibility, quality and responsiveness of services for adolescent girls.

The **Middle East and North Africa** region developed and rolled-out the 'first generation' tools for programming and measuring social and behavioural drivers of child protection issues including child marriage and female genital mutilation. Through collaboration with the UNICEF Communication for

Development section and the University of Pennsylvania, the tools have been pre-tested and used in four countries.

The **East and Southern Africa** region developed a set of minimum standards for life skills programmes. The standards seek to ensure that life skills programmes are fit for purpose in supporting efforts to end child marriage. These standards are complemented by practical guidance to support Country Offices and their partners to consider how programmes can meet these minimum standards.

The **East and Southern Africa** region launched the cross-regional social norms change initiative on harmful practices. This entails cross-regional collaboration on the development of a rigorous approach to promoting positive social norms and measuring social and behavioural change. The initiative builds on work done in the West and Central Africa and the Middle East and North Africa regions, in which a set of tools was developed that focused on social and behaviour change around child marriage, female genital mutilation and gender-based violence. The draft social norms change package will include a conceptual framework on the drivers of social and behaviour change; a practical guide for social norms programming; and a toolkit for monitoring the social and behavioural drivers behind child protection issues.

The **West and Central Africa** region commissioned documentation on best practices and challenges from the four Global Programme countries in the region. The documentation outlines how to track current trends, and how to identify replicable interventions to inform Phase II of the Global Programme. UNICEF produced a guidance note on reducing child marriage as part as the results monitoring process. The guidance is intended for all countries in the region, and specifically countries that have chosen child marriage as a key priority area i.e., Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone.

JOINT PROGRAMMING

Multisector (e.g. covering sectors of health, education and child protection) and multi-level approaches are central to policy and programming aimed at preventing child marriage and promoting gender-equitable attitudes and behaviours. Single sector interventions have not been effective at ending child marriage. Promoting gender equality and the empowerment of adolescent girls requires multi-pronged approaches, where services and

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4   UNICEF, 2018, 'LEADS Approach to Ending Child Marriage, https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/LEADS_Approach_to_End_Child_Marriage.pdf

interventions converge at the level of adolescent girls at the community level. During the year, the Global Programme used different convergent, multisectoral and multi-level approaches to prevent child marriage and promote gender equitable attitudes and behaviours. For example, in Bangladesh, Niger and Sierra Leone – countries that had costed national action plans approved during 2018 – every ministry had to integrate a focus on child marriage into the design, implementation and monitoring of its policies and programmes to maximize their impact in addressing child marriage.
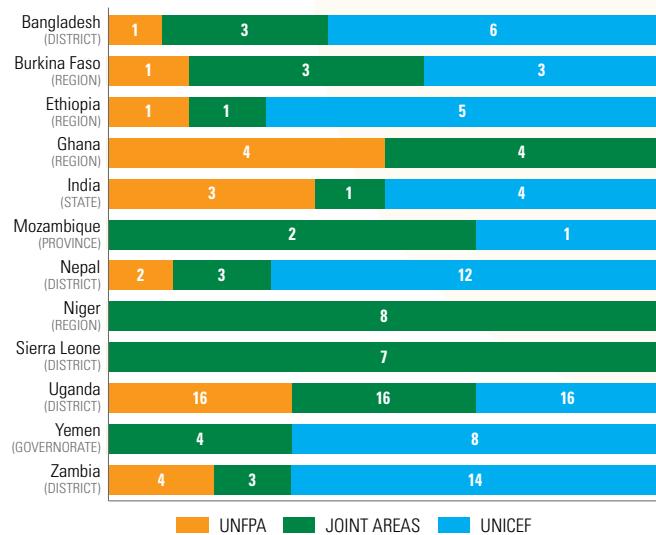
Different approaches to convergent and multisectoral programming:

- **Horizontal sectoral convergence:** coordination and collaboration between different sectors, departments, ministries and agencies

- **Thematic convergence:** links between child marriage and, for example, harmful practices, violence against women and girls, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and the right to education and health

- **Vertical (multi-level) convergence:** between different levels of government at national, provincial, district and community level, and between government and civil society

- **Geographic convergence:** multiple actors work on different aspects of a common issue with the same populations in one geographic area.

The governments of Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Uganda have worked towards thematic convergence and developing effective links between policies concerning child marriage and related issues. This might, for example, entail harmonizing legislation across related sectors such as those addressing access to education, sexual and reproductive health, child protection and gender-based violence, so that they also support reducing the frequency and impacts of child marriage. An example might be making sure that pregnant and married girls are able to continue their schooling.

In Ethiopia, Uganda and Zambia, the funding and implementation of the national action plans on ending child marriage have been progressively decentralized to sub-national levels. In Ghana,

FIGURE 7: Global Programme implementation areas in 2018

UNFPA and UNICEF developed a common methodology for the joint delivery of empowerment interventions; these reached 1,200 adolescent girls in convergence areas.

In other Global Programme countries, joint programming in common geographic areas has been increasing slowly over the past three years and has reached 43 per cent of implementation areas being joint (see *Figure 7*).

The Global Programme must balance trade-offs between reaching the largest number of adolescent girls and reaching the most marginalized or disadvantaged girls with quality, fidelity and efficacy of programming. For example, scaling up life skills through the education system does not reach out-of-school girls, and using media may reach large numbers, but may not go beyond awareness raising. Also, adolescent girls may not have the same level of access to media and mobile phones as their male peers; and may have less time to consume media due to household chores. The Global Programme supports a large variety of interventions – some have very large reach, while others are more targeted. While it may not be possible to reach everyone with the largest interventions, most interventions can be made more inclusive. At the same time, focusing on the most excluded adolescent girls is no excuse for failing to programme at large scale.

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE AGAINST RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The Global Programme is on track to extend its reach and achieve most programme outputs. This has been achieved despite a sharp drop in funding compared with 2017, largely due to the strategic use of funding to leverage additional investments from outside the Global Programme in programming to end child marriage. Output performance and spending varies greatly by country.

a. Empowering adolescent girls

Outcome 1: Adolescent girls at risk of and affected by child marriage are better able to express and exercise their choices
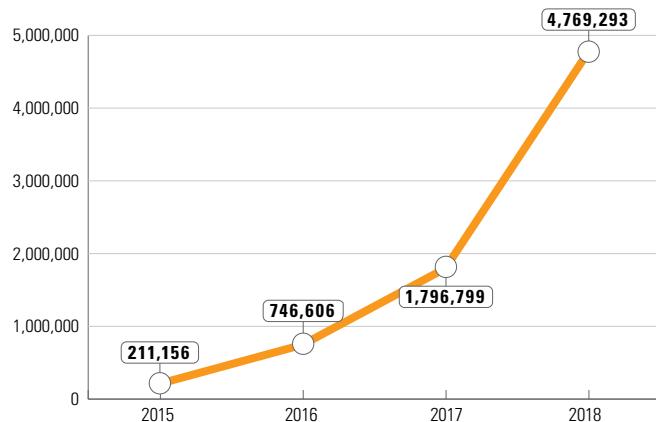
OUTPUT 1.1 Number of adolescent girls (aged 10–19) in programme areas actively participating in at least one targeted intervention

2018 IN REVIEW

- ✓ 2.97 million girls empowered through life skills education and training.
- ✓ 50.6 per cent of girls demonstrated increased knowledge and skills compared with 37.8 per cent in 2017 based on a sample surveyed.
- ✓ High-level advocacy and community mobilization in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Uganda and Yemen led to increased recruitment of girls in safe spaces.
- ✓ Regional Offices led the strengthening of life skills through development and roll-out of guidelines.
- ✓ Instability at a political and security level in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Nepal, Niger and Yemen affected recruitment and service provision in some programme areas.

The Global Programme is increasingly able to reach adolescent girls with activities under Output 1.1 (*see Table 1*). In 2018, the Global Programme reached almost three million adolescent girls, far exceeding the 1.4 million targeted, mainly as a result

FIGURE 8: **Number of girls aged 10–19 empowered by year end**

of working mutually with government schemes (in Bangladesh and India) and with community mentorship approaches that provide incentives for girls to mobilize others who are vulnerable (in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda). Cumulatively, the Global Programme has reached almost five million adolescent girls since 2016. Evidence from country case studies suggests that life skills initiatives are making a positive contribution to Outcome 1.

Virtually all countries have reached or exceeded their targets. Aggregate output figures are disproportionately driven by India. In the implementation areas at country level, the Global Programme has stepped up efforts to reach all adolescent girls, including the most vulnerable. In Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Niger and Yemen, for example, the Global Programme is supporting adolescent girls in increasing their life skills and empowering them to speak up in their communities. This is happening despite conservative attitudes in the targeted communities, which regard close interactions between boys and girls as negative and undesirable. To increase the participation of adolescent girls, the Global Programme and its implementing partners have designed interventions to ensure

CUMULATIVELY, THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME HAS REACHED ALMOST FIVE MILLION ADOLESCENT GIRLS SINCE 2016. EVIDENCE FROM COUNTRY CASE STUDIES SUGGESTS THAT LIFE SKILLS INITIATIVES ARE MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO GIRLS' ATTITUDES, KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOURS.

TABLE 1: Output indicator 1.1; 2018 figures colour coded

COUNTRY	2015 BASELINE	2016 TARGET	2016 RESULTS	2017 TARGET	2017 RESULTS	2018 TARGET	2018 RESULTS	2019 TARGET
Bangladesh	16,169	100,000	93,166	101,500	87,024	84,230	87,024	113,142
Burkina Faso	7,637	11,250	14,977	35,080	34,907	38,000	58,341	80,000
Ethiopia	82,400	18,124	51,239	187,660	75,733	47,200	97,924	140,000
Ghana	27,479	39,650	85,990	28,560	16,931	6,450	9,067	9,650
India	15,000	155,900	161,789	570,000	628,902	1,000,000	2,285,980	2,800,000
Mozambique	14,636	2,682	16,200	150,000	127,714	65,314	221,234	63,000
Nepal	6,047	5,050	7,566	3,840	9,666	8,810	8,297	11,052
Niger	11,642	23,702	21,885	13,500	17,000	64,000	66,688	41,335
Sierra Leone	23,331	3,000	4,398	4,200	12,381	7,000	14,738	8,530
Uganda	2,516	28,733	71,892	16,865	24,515	74,245	114,429	116,246
Yemen	NA	19,350	3,660	5,500	5,569	320	5,197	5,000
Zambia	4,299	3,680	2,778	5,790	9,851	2,990	3,575	3,500
Total	**211,156**	**411,121**	**535,540**	**1,122,495**	**1,050,193**	**1,398,559**	**2,972,494**	**3,391,455**

■ ABOVE 95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ■ 80-95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ■ 60-80% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ■ BELOW 60% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED □ NOT APPLICABLE

flexible hours for adolescents and provide home visits by peer leaders with the aim of motivating parents and in-laws to send married and disabled girls to the life skills sessions.

The community mentorship approach, which takes place in community safe spaces or in adolescent girls' clubs, continues to contribute to the empowerment and knowledge of the most vulnerable adolescent girls (those who are out-of-school, extremely poor, pregnant, young mothers, married or at-risk of marriage, HIV positive, orphans, victims of violence, or suffering from obstetric fistula). The goal is to enhance their capacities to make informed sexual and reproductive health choices and claim their rights. In all Global Programme countries, the mentorship approach highlights the importance of a safe learning and empowerment space for adolescent girls at the community level. The consistent presence of young mentors or role models guides and supports the empowerment process and translates information and knowledge into changes in attitudes and behaviours. Through these interventions, adolescent girls acquired important social, health, human, cognitive and economic assets relating to the prevention of teenage pregnancy and child marriage. Young mentors played important

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roles in championing and challenging existing social and gender norms. Life skills education, including topics such as sexual and reproductive health and HIV, was also delivered through radio programmes, media campaigns, media clubs, and through mobile phone platforms in India and Mozambique.

COUNTRY EXAMPLES OF THE EFFECTS OF LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION ON ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Ghana: A UNICEF study of stories gathered from the Most Significant Change approach to child protection in Ghana revealed positive changes in the lives of children resulting from heightened awareness of and sensitivity to children's rights, family life, and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Table 2 lists the number of stories that reflected the various types of change.

TABLE 2: Number of stories reflecting types of changes experienced by the child in Ghana

TYPE OF CHANGE	NUMBER OF STORIES	% OF TOTAL 325
Enhanced school participation and achievement	300	92.3
Enhanced knowledge and awareness	287	88.3
Attitudinal and behavioural change	274	84.3
Safer environment	115	35.4
Enhanced health	64	19.7
Acquisition of skills	33	10.2
Enhanced self-confidence	28	8.6
Enhanced income	28	8.6
Ability to influence others	21	6.5
Social and cultural change (beliefs and practice)	29	8.9
Negative change	1	0.3

- **Ghana:** *"Awareness creation through drama, durbar and plays has led to a drastic reduction of teenage pregnancy. In 2016, 12 girls were pregnant in this school, but in 2017 only one girl got pregnant in the community. Teenage pregnancy used to be so common in this community and a reduction in it has caused a simultaneous reduction in school dropout and in child marriage."* (Girl in focus group discussion, Ngyiresi, Gomoa West, Central region)

- **Ethiopia:** *"Girls starting from their eighth birthday used to get married. But now such cases are not common. Even some students write and alert us when their parents like their fathers try to get them married. We have managed to stop such marriages. This practice is very rare now. Most families want their children to get an education and live a bigger dream. The community is considering early marriage as inappropriate character. They want their children to go to school."* (Community representative, Amhara Region)

- **Zambia:** *"Through UNICEF support to this programme on ending child marriage, we identified an adolescent girl who dropped out of school in grade 6 due to lack of financial support. We linked the girl to the Community Welfare Assistance Committee within her community which, upon our follow up and advocacy, subsequently linked her to the Social Welfare Support system. The girl is now back in school and has reached Grade 8. Obviously if we keep this girl in school, the risk of marrying early is significantly reduced."* (A lead peer educator from Liangati, Senanga district)

- **Bangladesh:** *"When my daughter was going to school, I pressured her to get married. At that time, the club leader came to my daughter and asked her to join the Adolescent Club. Parents of club members cannot marry their children. Now my daughter regularly assists in the club sessions and learns a lot. We do not talk marriage anymore."* (Taslima, 35, mother of an Adolescent Club female member, Bhola district)

- **Nepal:** *"Earlier, I was not interested in going to school. I tried to go for two or three days but I quit. After joining the 'Rupantaran' programme, I realized the importance of education and now I go to school regularly. I am working hard to have a bright future. Besides studying, I sell green vegetables during my free time and earn money which I save for my studies."* (Puspa Mandal, 12, Saptari district)

- **Nepal:** *"With the skills I learnt through 'Rupantaran' sessions, I was able to support my mother to re-open the vegetable shop that supports our livelihood. In the mornings and evenings, I work in the shop and I go to school during the day. My aim is to complete my education. I am planning to expand my business after completing grade ten."* (Apshana Khatun, 15, Rautahat district, who lost her father before she was born)

Life skills education takes place in girls' clubs in Sierra Leone.
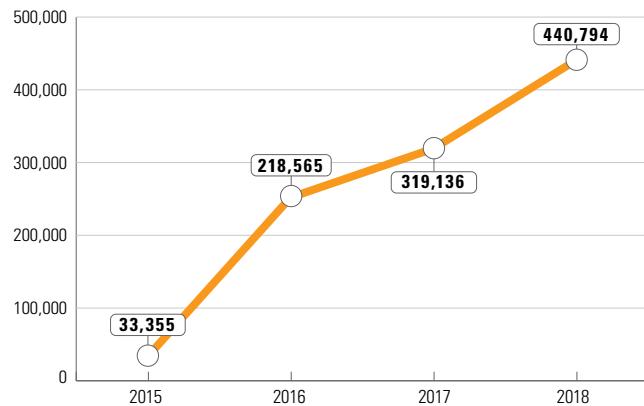
OUTPUT 1.2: Number of adolescent girls in programme areas supported to access and remain in primary or lower secondary or non-formal education

2018 IN REVIEW

✔ 121,658 girls (aged 10–19) supported to access and remain in primary or lower secondary school or non-formal education in 2018.

✔ 77.3 per cent of girls in programme areas transitioned from primary to lower secondary compared to 59.8 per cent in 2017.

✔ Complementary initiatives targeting school-related gender-based violence (e.g. in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Niger and Yemen), menstrual hygiene management and family care practices and parenting (e.g. in Burkina Faso, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Uganda) have supported girls' access to education including by means of advocacy against laws that prohibit teenage pregnant girls from school (e.g. in Mozambique).

✔ Instability at a political and security level delayed school opening in some cases (e.g. in Burkina Faso and Ethiopia).

On aggregate, twice as many girls were supported to attend and remain in school than the target figure for 2018. This is a result of the Global Programme successfully leveraging

FIGURE 9: Number of girls aged 10–19 provided with education support by year end

government investments in education to support interventions that eliminate barriers to enrolling in formal schools (in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Nepal and Uganda). Interventions include, for example, removing mandatory sight of birth certificates, mobilizing parents to consent to and support girls' education, and supporting access to scholastic materials including uniforms. This number was also almost double the number of girls reached with education interventions in 2017. That year had

TABLE 3: Output indicator 1.2; 2018 figures colour coded

COUNTRY	2015 BASELINE	2016 TARGET	2016 RESULTS	2017 TARGET	2017 RESULTS	2018 TARGET	2018 RESULTS	2019 TARGET
Bangladesh	16,169	9,000	37,371	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Burkina Faso	937	1,100	1,105	12,297	12,124	21,000	28,958	35,000
Ethiopia	4,460	5,684	5,415	4,010	3,112	22,550	73,771	60,310
Ghana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000
India	3,800	125,000	131,888	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mozambique	264	NA	NA	2,350	2,358	2,500	2,532	2,532
Nepal	NA	NA	9,804	1,500	2,621	4,325	7,493	3,600
Niger	714	45,465	19,088	38,300	43,245	NA	NA	5,000
Sierra Leone	7,011	4,000	7,608	1,500	1,188	100	160	NA
Uganda	NA	8,100	6,286	5,180	2,568	11,115	8,744	23,108
Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	NR	900	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**33,355**	**199,249**	**218,565**	**65,137**	**67,216**	**61,590**	**121,658**	**130,550**

🟩 ABOVE 95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED   🟨 80-95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED   🟧 60-80% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED   🟥 BELOW 60% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED   ⬜ NOT APPLICABLE

seen a substantial decline, however, and the 2018 achievements are still significantly below the results of 2016. Moreover, only half of the 12 focus countries funded activities to promote girls' school access through the Global Programme. Complementary funding was found and utilized to support girls' access to education, but this has not been included in this report.

ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILLS INTERVENTIONS
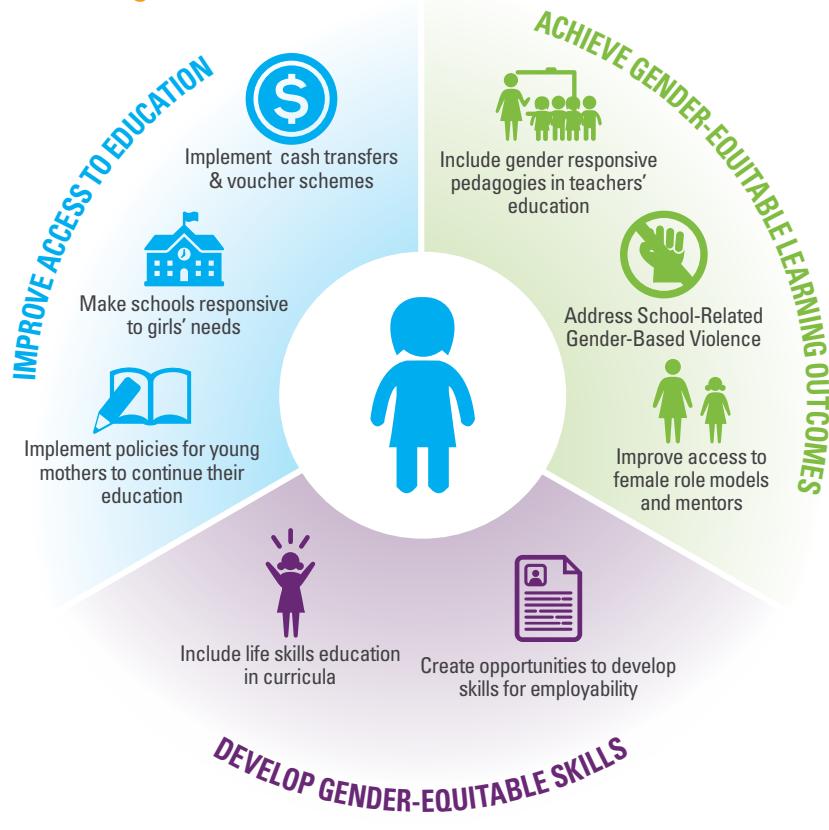
Education interventions undertaken in the Global Programme are summarized below, grouped by the three core strategies of improving access, gender-equitable learning, and developing gender-equitable skills. Many of the interventions target barriers faced by both girls and boys but have a greater impact on girls' access to education and learning.

I) IMPROVING ACCESS TO EDUCATION: One way in which governments can improve girls' education is to reduce the direct costs associated with sending girls to school. This is a quick and effective way to boost the attendance rates of the most disadvantaged girls. Evidence shows that targeted cash transfers, both conditional and unconditional, and voucher schemes and scholarships for the most marginalized girls lead to increased

enrolment and may delay the age at which girls marry. Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger and Uganda provide cash (e.g. conditional cash transfers and scholarships) and/or in-kind items (e.g. school materials, menstrual hygiene kits and bicycles). In Ethiopia, safe spaces for vulnerable out-of-school girls include cash support.

Ensuring that schools are gender-responsive to girls' needs is critical for improving girls' access to education and thereby delaying the age of marriage. One approach that has been proven to increase girls' participation in education is the availability of gender-appropriate water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities in schools, particularly for menstrual hygiene management. The Global Programme is promoting gender-responsive school environments, including rights-based and gender-responsive comprehensive sexuality education programmes. Across schools in Ghana, for example, a menstrual hygiene management education package was implemented in addition to awareness raising activities (*see Box 1*). In Burkina Faso and Ethiopia, the Global Programme supports menstrual hygiene management for adolescent girls.

FIGURE 10: **Evidence-based strategies to improve education for adolescent girls**

Educating community members, head teachers and parents about the benefits of girls' education is also important for maximizing the enrolment and retention of girls in school. In India, Mozambique, Nepal, Uganda and Zambia, parents and community members were trained on issues related to girls' education, through school management committees and parent teacher associations.

Zambia has supported open learning centres for out-of-school girls and in India open schooling and skills development programmes have been implemented for adolescents. In Burkina Faso, educational "fast-track" centres for adolescent girls and boys were implemented.

II) ADOLESCENT-FOCUSED, GENDER-EQUITABLE LEARNING OUTCOMES can be achieved through various strategies aimed at improving girls' learning outcomes; these also contribute to the retention of girls in school, especially the most marginalized who are at the greatest risk for child marriage. Gender-responsive pedagogy, addressing school-related gender-based violence and comprehensive sexuality education are the main strategies supported by the Global Programme. For example, in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia, activities have included training teachers to challenge and change teaching practices that negatively affect girls' education. In Ethiopia, teachers were trained on sexual and reproductive health and on the prevention of child marriage. In Zambia, guidance and counselling teachers were trained in how to support girls to stay in school; and in Ghana, through complementary funding, teachers were appraised of guidelines to prevent adolescent

pregnancies. Delivering appropriate curricula for supporting girls' participation and continuing education is also critical if families are to decide to keep their girls in school. Burkina Faso, India and Mozambique developed curricula that support girls' education.

III) ENSURING SAFE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTS WHERE CHILDREN CAN LEARN WITHOUT RISK OF HARM is critical to parents' decision to send their girls to school. One promising strategy for transforming schools into safe spaces for girls is the elimination of school-related gender-based violence. In Ghana, education officials, teachers and student leaders were trained on the safe-schools programme which includes preventing and addressing bullying, corporal punishment and sexual harassment. In India, technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Education to develop a self-defence manual to empower girls in school. A UNICEF-supported review by the Ministry of Education in Mozambique found large gaps in education sector regulations and policies relating to the prevention of and response to violence against children in schools. The review highlighted the need for the harmonization of laws and the formulation of a strategy to strengthen the reporting and referral mechanisms for violence against children in schools. Uganda launched a costed multisectoral national strategic framework for adolescent girls that aims to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against adolescent girls, including the most marginalized and vulnerable groups, to advance their social and economic participation.

For detailed country results and performance please refer to the country profiles.

BOX 1: Gender-responsive education interventions in Zambia and Ghana

In **Zambia**, second chance education for about 2,255 female students is being provided through 25 Transit Schools and 25 Open Learning Centres. Of these girls, 1,946 have achieved the minimum level of proficiency in numeracy and literacy required for reintegration into regular classes and have been mainstreamed into the formal education system. All schools hosting the transit classes and open learning centres have an established community action group. Community action groups have action plans, weekly outreach activities and meetings with school management and continue to follow up prolonged absenteeism and student drop-out. Through counselling parents and students, the community action groups are actively involved in deterring child marriage and in returning drop-outs to school. The model has been incorporated in the Education Strategic Sector Plan to address inequities. An end-line evaluation is planned for the end of January 2019. The findings from the evaluation will be disseminated among a broad group of stakeholders for potential scale-up and replication through implementation partnerships.

In **Ghana**, in 2018, as part of the menstrual hygiene management campaign (I Am Amazing. Period), UNICEF implemented a menstrual hygiene management (MHM) education package in 252 schools, reaching a total of 22,203 school children. This work informs the development of MHM guidelines for schools in 2019, which will also form part of the national water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in schools guidelines. MHM awareness raising was done during the Menstrual Health Day celebration. A total of 226 schools gained access to MHM services. Through WASH Camps, UNICEF supported life skills education, MHM education and health and hygiene promotion through play and sport, media/advocacy skills and empowerment in five regions (Central, Volta, Northern, Upper East and Upper West). The activity was intended to empower both boys and girls to advocate for better WASH within their communities and schools. A total of 697 adolescent girls were reached in 2018.

CHALLENGES

GENDER TRANSFORMATION AND ENGAGING BOYS:

- The aim of many of the interventions implemented within the Global Programme focus on girls; for example, addressing their access to and retention within school, and enabling girls' empowerment through life skills education and training. While gender inequality and the disproportionate prevalence of child marriage among girls justifies the targeting of girls, it is important to use gender transformative approaches to address gender inequality, and this also requires engaging boys, through targeted interventions that include building life skills that enable dominant and toxic masculinities to be challenged.

INSECURITY:

- Insecurity and politics continue to disrupt the provision and sustainability of life skills and education interventions. For example, insecurity in the Sahel region hindered access to the most vulnerable and marginalized girls in Burkina Faso and Niger. In Nepal, political and administrative restructuring in connection with government decentralization caused major delays in the programme and will potentially adversely affect earlier gains in sustainability for the Rupantaran life skills programme. In Uganda, most of the Global Programme-targeted districts are part of the refugee hosting communities for populations escaping insecurity from South Sudan. This necessitated dynamic programming to address child marriage in the camps that are close to the programme communities. In Yemen, a working model has been agreed upon with the administration that has resulted in an increase in programme delivery of the interventions despite setbacks due to the conflict there.

ACHIEVING RESULTS AT SCALE:

- There is plenty of evidence to confirm what works at a small scale, but not enough knowledge about what will work to achieve results at greater scales. To generate more evidence on what works at scale without compromising the quality of interventions, the Global Programme will focus on analysing the time of exposure, the intensity and the fidelity of large-scale life skills education programmes and/or comprehensive sexuality education programmes and how they reach the most marginalized adolescent girls and mixed groups.

- In some countries, the Global Programme is faced with making trade-offs between reaching the largest number of girls and reaching the most vulnerable and most

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marginalized girls with quality, fidelity and efficacy of programming. For example, scaling up life skills through social schemes and education systems in countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia and India may not be reaching the most vulnerable girls, and using media may reach large numbers, but may not go beyond awareness raising, compromising the quality of the intervention. The optimum balance between scale and reaching the most vulnerable girls needs to be identified.

- In some Global Programme countries, there are limited opportunities for scale because of the lack of large-scale government programmes.

- The costs of failure increase exponentially when scaling up is not based on solid evidence. Measuring outcomes is critical for large-scale programmes. Existing approaches to the measurement of outcomes are inadequate and can be very expensive for large-scale programmes.

- As child marriage declines, it becomes harder to achieve scale because child marriage is fragmenting into geographic pockets and the drivers of child marriage are becoming more diverse, requiring more targeted and more expensive interventions.

- Child marriage programming in humanitarian settings requires constant adaptive solutions and changes to programming modalities that make scale-up a tremendous challenge. On the other hand, localized and community-based solutions are proving very effective.

b. Communicating social behaviour change for influencing gender and social norms
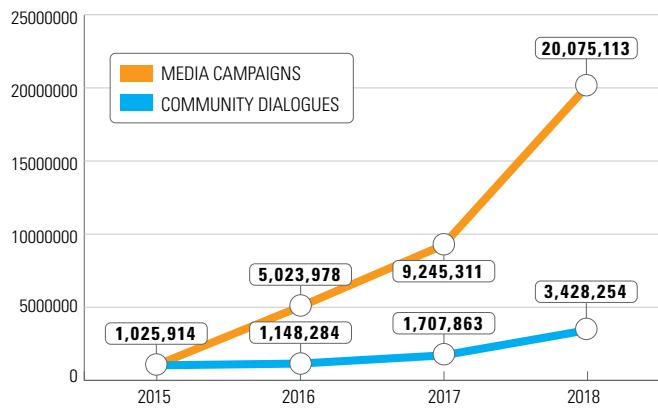
Outcome 2: Households demonstrate positive attitudes and behaviours toward investing in and supporting adolescent girls

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

2018 IN REVIEW

✓ 1.73 million individuals regularly participated in community dialogues promoting gender equitable norms including delaying child marriage.

✓ 10.8 million individuals regularly participated in media campaigns promoting gender equitable norms including delaying child marriage.

✓ 41.5 per cent of individuals in households surveyed demonstrated positive attitudes and behaviour toward investing in and supporting adolescent girls compared with 25.2 per cent in 2017.

✓ Shifts in norms were monitored through family pledges to support adolescent girls and public declarations to end child marriage in countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia.

FIGURE 11: Number of individuals reached through community dialogue and media campaigns by year end

To create an enabling environment for the empowerment of adolescent girls, the Global Programme is supporting a wide variety of interventions to promote a shift in gender norms in the targeted communities. These interventions include women, men and boys as agents of change for the promotion of girls' rights and the transformation of gender relations. Women are involved as mothers and gatekeepers, while men are involved as fathers, gatekeepers and leaders in community dialogues. These dialogues have been initiated to help catalyse a supportive environment in which adolescent

TABLE 4: Output indicator 2.1; 2018 figures colour coded

COUNTRY	2015 BASELINE	2016 TARGET	2016 RESULTS	2017 TARGET	2017 RESULTS	2018 TARGET	2018 RESULTS	2019 TARGET
Bangladesh	722,491	1,003,000	1,013,419	165,400	429,420	880,600	817,952	1,351,100
Burkina Faso	19,600	28,000	28,400	760,900	822,337	1,072,337	1,236,880	1,200,000
Ethiopia	14,400	104,800	31,400	140,889	600,586	499,262	570,548	507,250
Ghana	72,569	151,270	2,401,120	51,049	51,329	661,070	753,810	960,500
India	87,000	140,000	140,000	200,000	1,466,077	750,000	3,508,271	4,500,000
Mozambique	21,945	80,000	73,759	2,292,000	822,522	254,800	5,856,978	3,508,600
Nepal	12,955	20,520	20,032	8,787	208,083	91,400	210,144	1,091,400
Niger	52,250	75,645	95,623	127,840	193,020	183,836	449,511	407,180
Sierra Leone	18,000	12,000	13,485	5,000	15,963	5,500	29,508	35,000
Uganda	2,250	8,435	24,206	20,180	104,797	219,658	375,611	405,928
Yemen	NA	15,500	278,080	276,000	65,804	21,000	71,343	80,000
Zambia	2,454	2,453	910	3,076	974	2,000	31,357	40,000
Total	**1,025,914**	**1,641,623**	**4,120,434**	**4,051,121**	**4,780,912**	**4,641,463**	**13,911,913**	**14,086,958**

◼ ABOVE 95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ◼ 80-95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ◼ 60-80% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ◼ BELOW 60% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ◻ NOT APPLICABLE

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girls feel free to exercise their rights and to challenge gender norms and stereotypes. While adolescent boys have been involved in community level activities in several countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Nepal, Niger and Uganda), their participation has not been systemic across the Global Programme intervention areas.

Capacity-building exercises focusing on traditional and religious leaders enabled them to understand that they are part of the solution and can use their positions in the community to bring about a positive shift in attitudes towards child marriage. Many of them have risen to this challenge and become advocates for social change.

Country Offices have significantly expanded their community outreach activities, reaching almost 14 million individuals with information related to ending child marriage in 2018, significantly more than 2016 and 2017 combined. Virtually all countries reached or exceeded targets for output 2.1 in 2018. Among the highest achievers were Mozambique, Zambia, Sierra Leone, India and Yemen in terms of per cent of targets achieved. The significant increase in the number of individuals reached by the Global Programme over the past three years is testament to the strategy of using a variety of communication channels to reach large numbers of people. The over-achievement of targets by sometimes hundreds of percentage points demonstrates the need for better measures to track outputs and, in turn, the need for more realistic setting of annual targets.

COMMUNITY-LEVEL ACTIVITIES: All countries continued to support sensitization activities at the community level, using a variety of methods that included community dialogue, participatory drama, story-telling and mobile multimedia. In Mozambique alone, approximately two million people were reached through community platforms. In Ethiopia, as a result of community-level activities, 77 kebeles (neighbourhoods) in Amhara region and one kebele in Gambella region declared themselves free from child marriage. Uganda and Zambia were among the country programmes that developed packages for community-level social and behaviour change interventions. A formative assessment in Ghana revealed that discussions successfully brought communities together to talk about difficult topics such as teenage pregnancy, sex and sexuality. In India, partnerships were established with six academic institutions to inform programming on gender-based social norms and social behaviour change communication capacity-building.

BOYS AND MEN: In Burkina Faso, 128,592 males (60 per cent of the total reached) and in Uganda 166,585 males (44 per cent of the total) participated in regular community dialogue sessions. To address social norms related to gender discrimination and gender-based violence (GBV), UNICEF in Nepal supported the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens in finalizing the 'Men Engagement Strategy for Ending Violence against Women and Girls'. The strategy was used to orientate state assemblies and local government representatives in all seven states during the international 16 Days of Activism campaign against GBV. Approximately 2,000 provincial and local government representatives were alerted and encouraged to promote positive roles for men in ending violence against women and girls and changing harmful norms and stereotypes about masculinities.

RELIGIOUS, TRADITIONAL AND COMMUNITY LEADERS: Burkina Faso, Niger and Zambia were among the countries that engaged religious and traditional leaders in dialogues and supported them to take on roles as change agents in community meetings, through media campaigns and social media. In Yemen, as a result of 23 interactive theatre performances of UNFPA's "The Tragedy of Farah" play, representatives of local councils, elders and community leaders from six districts agreed to support advocacy efforts to end child marriage through community meetings and mosque sermons. The Global Programme supported the Inter-Religious Council of Sierra Leone to make a symbolic pledge not to solemnize marriages of minors. The Council is an umbrella organization of Muslim and Christian groups and includes 500 religious leaders across the country.

MEDIA: Ethiopia, Mozambique, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso were among the countries supporting mass media campaigns in support of social norm change. In Burkina Faso, the use of mass media was a necessity due to the inaccessibility of communities affected by the insurgency. UNFPA and UNICEF provided technical support to radio stations to help them develop programmes related to child

protection, development and gender awareness. Mozambique continued to broadcast the weekly live radio programme "Ouro Negro" through 42 radio stations; launched the new radio drama "Os inTXunáveis" with a focus on adolescents; and a national mass media campaign "Aqui para Ti" on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, which reached more than 8 million people. Most young people reached by the programme are living in rural areas with very limited mobile phone use. In Bangladesh, independent media monitoring estimated that 500,000 people were reached in targeted programme areas with media messages on social and gender norms transformation (75 per cent of target). The analysis, however, did not take into consideration the millions of young people reached through social media, since data were not available by geographic location.

For additional country examples please refer to the country profiles.

CHALLENGES

- SOCIAL CHANGE TAKES TIME: Pressure to deliver outcome-level results for interventions that have only been implemented for a short time are challenging the Global Programme's ability to allow interventions to grow organically and to nurture effective context-specific solutions. Deeply rooted social, gender and cultural norms and practices in some countries (e.g. India, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger and Yemen), such as initiation rites and the marrying of children as payment for debt, negatively impact the well-being of adolescent girls and put them at risk of child and forced marriages. Yet, the pace and scale of the necessary programming is limited due to the complexity and sensitivity of the issues. To address the complex behaviours underpinning child marriage, it is necessary to provide sustained and progressive support to programmes that address the underlying drivers of those behaviours at the community level.

- There is a POTENTIAL BACKLASH AGAINST GIRLS WHO BECOME EMPOWERED through the programme because they begin to express unorthodox opinions, question the status quo, and hence become viewed as 'rebels' and 'trouble-makers'. Some of the girls enrolled in Global Programme activities are already reporting this risk in countries such as Bangladesh, India, Mozambique and Nepal. Addressing this is crucial, because it may lead to some parents pressuring girls into ever earlier marriages due to a perception that they have become too liberal and may get into 'trouble'. It is increasingly recognized that involving boys and men in some targeted interventions can help to mitigate this effect, since changing male perceptions and

attitudes will help to bring peers and communities into line with the more equitable, progressive thinking being displayed by the girls.

- Interventions for social and behaviour change are being SCALED UP WITHOUT ENOUGH EVIDENCE on their impact. Phase II will explore the possibilities of undertaking a proof of concept and/or evaluability assessment to address this challenge.

NEXT STEPS

- The programme will engage boys and men, which is critical to gender transformation as it allows dominant and toxic masculinities to be questioned and the inequality and discrimination faced by girls and young women to be challenged.

- The programme will also promote multisectoral programming and communication approaches that address gender norms and the underlying gender determinants for child marriage to catalyse change.

- The programme will develop tools to measure and assess the intermediate effects of interventions designed to change social norms and behaviours.

c. Strengthening prevention and protection services

Outcome 3: Relevant sectoral systems deliver quality and cost-effective services to meet the needs of adolescent girls

TABLE 5: Outcome indicator 3.1:
NUMBER OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN PROGRAMME AREAS THAT HAVE USED HEALTH OR PROTECTION SERVICES
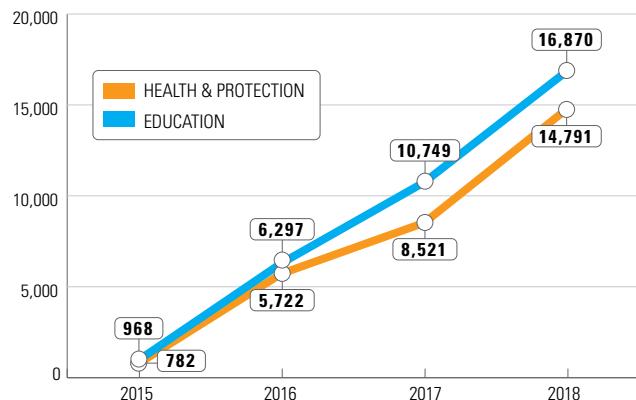
COUNTRY	2017 TARGET	2017 RESULTS	2018 TARGET	2018 RESULTS	2019 TARGET
Bangladesh	NA	68,000	110,000	114,596	120,000
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	10,000	21,120	30,000
Ethiopia	NA	100,000	100,000	83,475	100,000
Ghana	NA	NA	20,000	23,953	40,000
India	701,888	1,140,392	1,350,000	1,420,806	2,000,000
Mozambique	NA	136,300	100,000	60,374	130,000
Nepal	NA	12,287	13,000	21,065	15,000
Niger	NA	20,000	21,600	61,967	31,200
Sierra Leone	NA	10,558	9,981	14,738	8,728
Uganda	NA	149,124	81,546	49,110	78,333
Yemen	NA	2,337	NA	4,123	NA
Zambia	NA	NA	NA	13,707	NA
Total	**701,888**	**1,638,998**	**1,816,127**	**1,889,034**	**2,553,261**

2018 IN REVIEW

✔ 6,121 service delivery points set up in the Global Programme target areas implemented guidelines for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services.

✔ Close to 1.89 million adolescent girls in programme areas utilized health or protection services in 2018 (see Table 5).

✔ 43.3 per cent of girls sampled from household surveys in programme areas had accessed health or protection services compared with 36.6 per cent in 2017.

✔ 6,270 primary, secondary and non-formal schools implemented interventions to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls.

✔ Countries like Bangladesh, Mozambique, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Yemen have rolled out guidelines and training to address gender-based violence in schools.

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

FIGURE 12: Facilities implementing interventions for adolescent girl-friendly health, protection and education services by year end

Country Offices have increased targets for girls' access to health and protection services over each year of the programme, and have collectively exceeded targets each year, suggesting that the Global Programme is accelerating interventions.

TABLE 6: Output indicator 3.1; 2018 figures colour coded

COUNTRY	2015 BASELINE	2016 TARGET	2016 RESULTS	2017 TARGET	2017 RESULTS	2018 TARGET	2018 RESULTS	2019 TARGET
Bangladesh	NA	100	89	50	134	72	119	77
Burkina Faso	47	54	54	54	54	60	89	85
Ethiopia	242	877	885	962	1,021	636	659	458
Ghana	NA	30	45	200	322	275	371	200
India	NA	5	3,673	750	785	2,500	3,428	5,000
Mozambique	655	NA	102	610	705	79	69	68
Nepal	4	6	317	127	89	78	97	20
Niger	NA	222	116	278	324	166	163	438
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	21	12	11	30	95	12
Uganda	15	40	NA	741	943	989	733	1,038
Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	272	30
Zambia	5	80	27	74	64	6	26	6
Total	**968**	**1,414**	**5,329**	**3,858**	**4,452**	**4,957**	**6,121**	**7,432**

■ ABOVE 95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ■ 80-95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ■ 60-80% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ■ BELOW 60% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ■ NOT APPLICABLE

TABLE 7: Output indicator 3.2; 2018 figures colour coded

COUNTRY	2015	2016		2017		2018		2019
	BASELINE	TARGET	RESULTS	TARGET	RESULTS	TARGET	RESULTS	TARGET
Bangladesh	7	47	620	70	72	96	114	96
Burkina Faso	151	300	301	370	386	400	305	400
Ethiopia	200	713	455	725	460	422	987	295
Ghana	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
India	NA	NA	1,627	750	1,185	2,000	3,220	5,000
Mozambique	NA	100	100	117	191	143	55	96
Nepal	NA	NA	257	140	360	360	550	120
Niger	NA	148	148	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150	200	384
Uganda	NA	100	687	625	32	789	759	830
Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	120
Zambia	424	500	744	100	113	19	80	NA
Total	**782**	**1,910**	**4,940**	**2,897**	**2,799**	**4,379**	**6,270**	**7,341**

■ ABOVE 95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED　■ 80-95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED　■ 60-80% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED　■ BELOW 60% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED　■ NOT APPLICABLE

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

The Global Programme was able to scale up its activities around girls' education in 2018, assisting over 6,000 schools to improve the quality of girls' education. Aggregate data under Output 3.2 is dominated by India.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh and Nepal were among the Country Offices supporting adolescent sexual and reproductive health (SRH) initiatives. In Ghana, UNFPA, the Planned Parenthood Association and other partners supported the Sista's Club Initiative to raise awareness and provide access to SRH services including contraceptives and sexually transmitted infections management in the community. In Nepal, the Ministry of Health and Population endorsed a new Adolescent Health and Development Strategy, which includes ending child marriage as one of its goals. UNICEF in Burkina Faso provided technical support to the Ministry of Education in its efforts to harmonize menstrual hygiene management (MHM) communication tools across implementing partners. UNICEF has included MHM in the basic education curricula and finalized a teacher training module on MHM. In partnership with vocational training schools in the Sahel region, adolescents have been trained to manufacturer cost-effective, reusable sanitary pads to meet the growing local demand. These interventions have great potential to improve girls' regular attendance in schools and provide them with a source of income. In Bangladesh, the programme supported the training of trainers on the national guidelines and standard operating procedures for adolescent-friendly health services.

CHILD PROTECTION: The third national child protection forum in Niger recommended the establishment of a national child protection coordination mechanism to strengthen collaboration between education, health, child protection and justice sectors. In India, UNICEF collaborated with 15 state governments to strengthen the child protection workforce with the aim of improving service delivery to vulnerable children.

Education outputs:

TRAINING TEACHERS ON ISSUES RELATED TO SUPPORTING GIRLS' EDUCATION: Eight of the countries trained teachers to address issues that negatively affect girls' education. For example, in Ethiopia, teachers were trained on gender-responsive pedagogy, SRH and child marriage, among other topics. In Zambia, guidance and counselling teachers were trained on how to support girls to stay in school. In Ghana, through complementary funding, teachers were oriented on guidelines to prevent pregnancy in young girls.

CASH AND/OR IN-KIND SUPPORT FOR GIRLS: Eight[5] of the countries provided cash (e.g., conditional cash transfers or scholarships) and/or in-kind resources (e.g., school materials and menstrual kits in Ethiopia, and learning kits, menstrual kits and bicycles[6] in Burkina Faso. In Ethiopia, safe spaces for vulnerable, out-of-school girls included cash support).

TRAINING SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES AND/OR PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS: Six of the countries (India, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger[7], Uganda and Zambia) trained parents and community members on issues related to girls' education.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPED THAT SUPPORTS GIRLS' EDUCATION: Three of the countries (Burkina Faso, India and Mozambique[8]) implemented curriculum development aimed to support girls' education.

OPEN LEARNING CENTRES/OPEN SCHOOLING: Two countries, Zambia and India, implemented forms of open learning centres. Zambia supported open learning centres for out-of-school girls and India implemented open schooling/skill development programmes for adolescents. (Note: the relevant data on these programmes are not disaggregated by sex.)

Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics **(STEM) CAMPS FOR GIRLS:** Two countries, Ghana and Zambia, set up STEM camps for girls. Ghana's programme was enabled by complementary funding.

RADIO PROGRAMMES: In India, a radio programme, "Meena Radio" was created for in-school use on topics related to adolescent empowerment and participation, particularly for girls.

SELF-DEFENCE MANUAL: In India, the programme provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to develop a self-defence manual for in-school girls.

FAST-TRACK LEARNING CENTRES THAT SUPPORT GIRLS (AND BOYS): In Burkina Faso fast-track learning centres were implemented by UNICEF to provide education opportunities for adolescent girls and boys.

SAFE SCHOOLS PROGRAMME: In Ghana, education officials, teachers, and student leaders were trained in the safe schools programme (on matters such as preventing and addressing bullying, corporal punishment and sexual harassment) through complementary funding.

GUIDELINES AND MANUALS: In supporting the strengthening of health, protection and education systems, the Global Programme has facilitated the expansion of quality service delivery to adolescent girls throughout its target countries. By developing guidelines and manuals, and building the capacity of government personnel to use them effectively, the Global Programme has facilitated the institutionalization of effective models and ensured the sustainable delivery of quality services to end child marriage. The most successful approaches have included the integration of training manuals and content into pre-service curricula. For example, in Ghana, standard operating procedures for handling cases where children have been the victims and/or witnesses of violence against children or sexual gender-based violence were developed with Global Programme support in 2018 and these have been integrated into the country's relevant national training academies and standard curricula – for example at police training schools. Manuals for life skills-based education, comprehensive sexuality education, menstrual hygiene management and prevention of school-related gender-based violence have been integrated into government curricula in Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia.

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5   This includes Niger where this intervention was supported through complementary funding.

6   Bicycles and learning kits were provided in 2016.

7   This intervention was supported through complementary funding.

8   This refers to Mozambique's Gender Strategy.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING: In Ethiopia, the Global Programme supported the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth to carry out an assessment of gender mainstreaming in the plans, budgets and implementation capacities of eight sectors. Following the assessment, 47 (26 female) experts from all sectors were trained in Harar region in the use of the gender mainstreaming levelling tool.

For additional country examples please refer to the country profiles.

CHALLENGES:

- SECURITY SITUATION: Armed conflict in Yemen and Burkina Faso negatively affected the programme. The civil war in Yemen caused population displacements, which made it harder for adolescent girls to access services from established service delivery points due to high transportation costs.

- HIV INFECTIONS are increasing among young people and especially among adolescent girls in Uganda.

- WEAKNESSES IN THE DELIVERY OF EDUCATION in terms of quality and relevance, access and coverage are constraining progress in girls' education in Niger, Mozambique and India. In Niger, school environments are not conducive to the protection of girls from violence and abuse. In India, the limited availability of secondary schools contributes to high dropout rates among girls and boys.

- CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES in Ethiopia lack comprehensive and disaggregated data on the referral of children.

- MULTIPLE COORDINATION MECHANISMS and unclear division of responsibilities between government departments remain a challenge in Mozambique at all levels. Programmes addressing child marriage, violence against children and gender-based violence are proliferating and require better coordination.

- HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITIES continue to affect the effective delivery of services. In Uganda, the number of trained para-social workers is insufficient to deliver services and mobilize communities at sub-county level. To counteract the high staff turnover in government departments, the Ghana programme trained new staff. But this approach has not been cost-effective, given the resource constraints.

- CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES suffer from frequent changes of security and justice professionals that have benefited in the programme's capacity-building efforts.

- GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND LEADERSHIP remain weak in Sierra Leone and Bangladesh. The response to the Rohingya crisis response in Bangladesh drained human resources and affected the implementation of Global Programme interventions.

- FUNDING SHORTAGES affected the implementation of reproductive health interventions in Burkina Faso and of health and education services in Zambia.

NEXT STEPS:
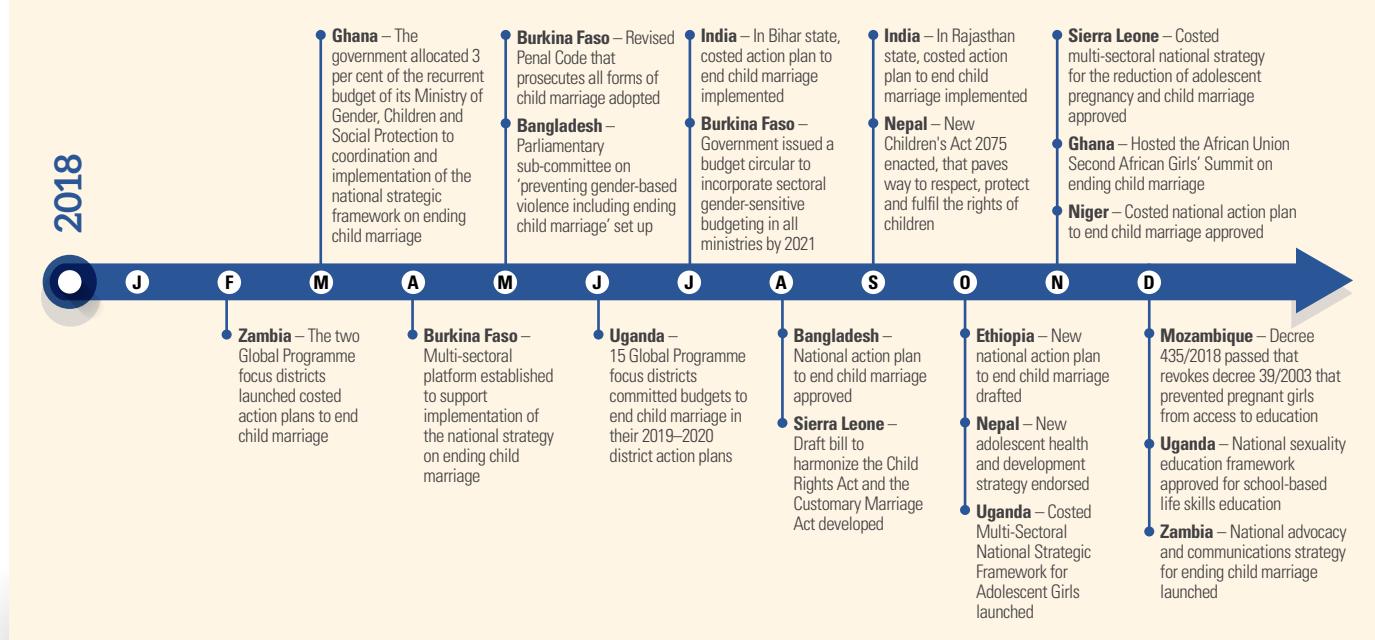
- EDUCATION: UNICEF India plans to scale up the programme in Uttar Pradesh from 20 districts to 35 districts; to complete a learning assessment in Gujarat and to support the government in Banaskantha district in adopting community-based strategies for helping girls transition from elementary to secondary school. The Ethiopia programme will provide training to teachers, students and committee members to improve the quality of education.

- SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone are planning to integrate comprehensive sexuality education in the national curriculum and in non-formal education programmes. Ethiopia will continue to build the capacities of health providers to overcome challenges with staff turnover. Zambia aims to scale up the Adolescent Health Services Platform for vulnerable adolescents.

- CHILD PROTECTION, VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV): Uganda plans to leverage resources from other programmes such as the Spotlight programme in order to: train more para-social workers and provide them with bicycles and office supplies; scale up the GBV Special Court sessions to improve access to justice in rural communities; and target high-risk groups for HIV testing and care. Ethiopia will define and standardize protection services to enhance their effectiveness, adequacy, relevance and friendliness. Ghana is planning to provide in-service training of officers in 153 police stations and Nepal is stepping up efforts to build the capacities of social workers in psychosocial first aid and support. Ghana, Uganda, Yemen and Nepal are among the countries planning to expand their reporting, referral and case management and information management systems for children victims of abuse, child marriage and sexual gender-based violence.

d. Strengthening legislative and policy frameworks

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

2018 IN REVIEW
FIGURE 13: Timeline of key achievements in 2018

2018

Ghana – The government allocated 3 per cent of the recurrent budget of its Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to coordination and implementation of the national strategic framework on ending child marriage

Burkina Faso – Revised Penal Code that prosecutes all forms of child marriage adopted

Bangladesh – Parliamentary sub-committee on 'preventing gender-based violence including ending child marriage' set up

India – In Bihar state, costed action plan to end child marriage implemented

Burkina Faso – Government issued a budget circular to incorporate sectoral gender-sensitive budgeting in all ministries by 2021

India – In Rajasthan state, costed action plan to end child marriage implemented

Nepal – New Children's Act 2075 enacted, that paves way to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of children

Sierra Leone – Costed multi-sectoral national strategy for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy and child marriage approved

Ghana – Hosted the African Union Second African Girls' Summit on ending child marriage

Niger – Costed national action plan to end child marriage approved

J F M A M J J A S O N D

Zambia – The two Global Programme focus districts launched costed action plans to end child marriage

Burkina Faso – Multi-sectoral platform established to support implementation of the national strategy on ending child marriage

Uganda – 15 Global Programme focus districts committed budgets to end child marriage in their 2019–2020 district action plans

Bangladesh – National action plan to end child marriage approved

Sierra Leone – Draft bill to harmonize the Child Rights Act and the Customary Marriage Act developed

Ethiopia – New national action plan to end child marriage drafted

Nepal – New adolescent health and development strategy endorsed

Uganda – Costed Multi-Sectoral National Strategic Framework for Adolescent Girls launched

Mozambique – Decree 435/2018 passed that revokes decree 39/2003 that prevented pregnant girls from access to education

Uganda – National sexuality education framework approved for school-based life skills education

Zambia – National advocacy and communications strategy for ending child marriage launched

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

TABLE 8: Output indicator 4.1

COUNTRY	2015	2016		2017		2018		2019
	BASELINE	TARGET	RESULTS	TARGET	RESULTS	TARGET	RESULTS	TARGET
Bangladesh	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ethiopia	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghana	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
India	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nepal	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Niger	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uganda	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yemen	NA	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Zambia	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total	**2**	**7**	**3**	**11**	**6**	**11**	**11**	**11**

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REFORM: The Global Programme's efforts to reform legislation related to child marriage had a number of successes in 2018. In Mozambique, the government revoked decree 39/2003 that ordered pregnant girls to be transferred from day to night schools. This decree had prevented pregnant girls from enjoying their right of access to education since Mozambique has few night schools, and they are far from villages and not safe for girls. The government of Nepal enacted a new Children's Act 2075, which contains progressive provisions related to child protection and justice and criminalizes child marriage. While Sierra Leone prohibits child marriage, implementation has been weak because rural communities respect customary leadership and local bylaws more than national laws. A draft bill was submitted to the parliament to harmonize the Child Rights Act (2007) and the Customary Marriage and Divorce Act (2009) in 2018. In India, UNICEF engaged with the country's high courts to reinforce their oversight and coordination functions, and with state governments to leverage existing financial resources for the protection of children.

Eleven countries have developed national action plans (NAPs) or strategies to end child marriage, six of which have allocated

TABLE 9: Status of developing, costing and financing national action plans

COUNTRY	NAP OR STRATEGY TO END CHILD MARRIAGE	COSTED NAP	BUDGET ALLOCATED FOR NAP
Bangladesh	✔		
Burkina Faso	✔	✔	✔
Ethiopia[9]	✔		✔
Ghana	✔	✔	✔
India[10]	✔	✔	
Mozambique	✔	✔	✔
Nepal	✔	✔	
Niger	✔	✔	
Sierra Leone	✔	✔	
Uganda	✔	✔	✔
Yemen			
Zambia	✔	✔	✔

government resources to those plans. Advocacy for greater government investment, costing strategies, and tracking of budget allocations is required over the next years along with continued strengthening of legal and policy frameworks to support adolescents' rights. Table 9 provides an overview of the status of developing, costing and financing national action plans (or strategies) in the twelve programme countries.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ACTION PLANS (NAPS): Most of the Global Programme countries already have NAPs or strategies to end child marriage in place. In Bangladesh, the NAP was finally launched in 2018 by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and UNICEF. The plan aims to eliminate marriage for girls below 15 years of age, to reduce the prevalence of marriage for girls below 18 years by one third by 2021, and to eliminate child marriage by 2041. A parliamentary sub-committee was set up during the year on 'preventing gender-based violence including eliminating child marriage'. In 2018, Sierra Leone launched its costed multisectoral national strategy for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy and child marriage.

BUDGET ANALYSIS, BUDGETING AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES: Global Programme advocacy efforts led to the government of Ghana allocating three per cent of its recurrent budget for the coordination and implementation of the national strategic framework on ending child marriage. In Burkina Faso, in collaboration with the German development agency Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and partners from the gender consultation group, UNICEF strengthened the capacity of decision makers in gender-sensitive budgeting, reinforced by advocacy with the Ministry of Social Action and the Ministry of Finance and Development. As a result, the 2018 budget circular recommended six pilot ministries to incorporate gender-sensitive budgeting, and a gradual expansion of this approach to ten additional ministries by 2021. Niger costed its national action plan to end child marriage, aided by the leadership of its National Coordinating Committee and technical and financial support from the Global Programme. In consultation with line ministries and the Ministry of Finance, Ethiopia completed its first child-focused public expenditure measurement report. In collaboration with the United Nations system, the "Costing and Financing of the Child-focused SDGs" study analysed the fiscal space for social

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9   Ethiopia's 2018 NAP is not costed but the government has allocated a budget to fund NAP activities.

10   Three states in India have action plans to end child marriage, but India has no national action plan.

sectors over 15 years and provided key costs for child-related SDGs that are useful for advocacy. Bangladesh benefited from a budget scoping analysis that provided a comprehensive picture of national budget allocations across key sectors that address drivers of child marriage. UNICEF is making efforts to advance the analysis of budget allocations at sub-national levels for increased investments in child marriage.

DECENTRALIZED IMPLEMENTATION: In Uganda, the Global Programme supported the dissemination of its national strategy to end child marriage and teenage pregnancy in 15 target districts and 113 sub-counties. This resulted in funding commitments from all 15 districts to end child marriage in their 2019–2020 district budgets. In Zambia, the two Global Programme priority districts launched district plans of action and developed costed multisectoral operational frameworks to end child marriage. In Ghana, all 254 municipalities and district assemblies reviewed their medium-term plans to reflect child protection interventions. As a result of this review, most districts included child protection interventions in their plans and budgets for 2018. To monitor the implementation of protocols related to child protection at district and municipal levels, indicators related to child protection and gender-based

violence were included in the monitoring of the performance contracts of district and municipal assemblies.

For additional country examples please refer to the country profiles.

CHALLENGES:

- POLITICAL SITUATION: Programme implementation slowed down in Sierra Leone during the presidential elections. However, the formation of a new government generated advocacy opportunities to make ending child marriage a priority for the new government. The continuing civil war in Yemen prevented the planned legislative reviews and legal amendments. In the meantime, UNFPA and UNICEF continued to engage in high-level advocacy with the de-facto authorities to ensure the most vulnerable adolescent girls were reached with quality preventive and protection interventions. The continued transition towards a federal structure is holding back the implementation of the Global Programme in Nepal.

- LEGISLATIVE REFORM: In Burkina Faso, the revised Code for Persons and Family has remained on hold since 2017. The adoption of this code is crucial because it aligns the age of marriage with international standards. Similarly, in

Niger, progress on legal reforms related to child marriage and other harmful practices continues to be very slow, since the government has not prioritized raising the age of marriage to 18 because of fears of a backlash from conservative religious organizations.

- **POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION:** Despite support from the programme, cross-sectoral coordination and monitoring remain a challenge for lead ministries in Ghana, Mozambique and Bangladesh. In order to advance national costed roadmaps on ending child marriage in Ethiopia and in Zambia, comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks are needed to support key departments and agencies at national and regional levels. While Uganda's government is committed to developing national guidance and policy to end child marriage, the government requires support to strengthen the process of turning policy commitments into actions.

- **SCALING UP:** Some large-scale government schemes in India lack dedicated human resources and coordination mechanisms for multisectoral convergence; and prioritize scale at the expense of reaching the most marginalized adolescent girls.

NEXT STEPS:

- **COSTING AND FINANCING:** Ethiopia and Bangladesh are among the countries supporting efforts to cost and finance national action plans to end child marriage. Ethiopia expects to complete the National Costed Roadmap by March 2019, and to support the government's review of baseline expenditures data to align it with the government's budget allocation targets. Burkina Faso plans to strengthen the national capacities in gender-responsive budgeting.

- **MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT:** Burkina Faso, Zambia and Uganda are providing support for monitoring and indicator frameworks to monitor, track and evaluate national plans or strategies to end child marriage.

- **PLANNING:** Sierra Leone is developing a national work plan to implement its national strategy, while India is supporting the development of costed state plans of action in West Bengal, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. Ethiopia is planning to develop and validate a national communication plan for the acceleration of the elimination of child marriage and harmful practices. The Nepal programme will continue to expand its engagement with local policy makers in all municipalities of the ending child marriage districts.

e. Strengthening data and evidence base

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

STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS: Since its inception, the Global Programme has continued to present a rich base of evidence on the prevalence, drivers and consequences of child marriage through targeted statistical analysis of trends from country data, and region and in-country studies. Notable publications during the year include:

- UNFPA and UNICEF West and Central Africa regional brochure, 'Child Marriage in West and Central Africa – At a glance,' which provides current data and analysis of child marriage in the region as well as showing the disparities in levels of child marriage across the region.

- UNFPA West and Central Africa regional position paper on child marriage, adolescent pregnancy and the demographic dividend as a companion piece to the policy brief on child marriage from 2017.

- UNFPA West and Central Africa regional report, 'Adolescents and Youth in West and Central Africa,' which provides a comprehensive overview of child marriage and other key issues including adolescent pregnancy, education and health impacting adolescents and youth in the region.

- UNICEF Ghana report, 'Formative Research on Barriers to Girls' Completion of Junior High School in Two Districts of Ghana'.

- UNFPA and UNICEF Sierra Leone paper, 'Retrospective Study of the Joint Program of Action to End Child Marriage in Sierra Leone'.

- UNICEF Ethiopia statistical analysis, 'Ending Child Marriage: A profile of progress in Ethiopia,' which informed the development of a new costed national action plan on child marriage.

- UNFPA and UNICEF Mozambique, 'Mapping and a Review of the Implementation of the National Child Marriage Strategy (2016–2019)'.

TABLE 10: Number of knowledge products on child marriage developed and disseminated; 2018 figures colour coded

COUNTRY	2015 BASELINE	2016 TARGET	2016 RESULTS	2017 TARGET	2017 RESULTS	2018 TARGET	2018 RESULTS	2019 TARGET
Bangladesh	NA	2	2	1	3	4	9	3
Burkina Faso	NA	1	5	1	3	2	0	2
Ethiopia	NA	3	5	1	2	3	3	2
Ghana	NA	NA	2	1	5	4	6	1
India	NA	1	5	1	9	6	3	4
Mozambique	NA	1	4	1	3	2	1	NA
Nepal	NA	1	4	1	4	2	3	3
Niger	NA	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	3	1
Uganda	NA	2	2	1	3	3	4	1
Yemen	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	1	1
Zambia	NA	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
Total	**9**	**13**	**32**	**10**	**39**	**33**	**36**	**21**

🟩 ABOVE 95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED 🟨 80-95% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED 🟧 60-80% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED 🟥 BELOW 60% OF OUTPUT ACHIEVED ⬜ NOT APPLICABLE

- UNFPA Uganda, 'Ethnographic Survey on Teenage Pregnancy and Early Marriages,' to identify patterns, context, and understanding of family and social settings, and the relationships that drive teenage pregnancy and early marriage; and also the implications for achieving a demographic dividend by informing policy advocacy and engagement around sexual reproductive health knowledge and service gaps in Uganda.

- UNICEF South Asia regional research report, 'State of the Social Service Workforce in South Asia'

- UNICEF South Asia regional research report, 'Review of Child Protection Systems in Four Countries in South Asia'

- UNICEF South Asia regional statistical analysis, 'Child Marriage Estimation Study'. This is a rerun of the baseline study that determined the number of girls and boys who were in a marriage in 2014, to assess how many marriages were averted by the end of 2017.

- UNICEF Bangladesh discussion paper, 'Ending Child Marriage in Bangladesh: What matters for change?'.

- UNFPA Bangladesh research report, 'Accelerating Action to End Child Marriage in Bangladesh'.

- UNICEF Bangladesh paper, 'A Scoping Analysis of Budget Allocations for Ending Child Marriage in Bangladesh'.

- UNICEF Middle East and North Africa regional statistical analysis, 'A Profile of Child Marriage in the Middle East and North Africa', which provides current data and analysis of the progress in ending child marriage in the region.

- UNFPA Arab States and UNICEF Middle East and North Africa paper, 'Child Marriage in Humanitarian Settings: Spotlight on the situation in the Arab region'.

RELATED STUDIES NOT SUPPORTED FINANCIALLY BY THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME:

- UNICEF South Asia research report, 'Structural Violence against Children in South Asia'.

- UNICEF South Asia paper, 'Review of the Recent Evidence on Child Marriage in South Asia'.

- UNICEF South Asia review, 'Status of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in South Asia Countries' – which includes specifically a review of marriage registration.

- UNICEF Ghana paper, 'Child Marriage and Associated Outcomes in Northern Ghana: A cross-sectional study' (published in BMC Journal of Public Health, 2018).

- UNICEF Ghana paper, 'Government Anti-Poverty Programming and Intimate Partner Violence in Ghana'.

ONGOING RESEARCH: UNICEF's East and Southern Africa Regional Office initiated an analysis of harmful practices using available comparable data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The analysis will produce an overview of the child marriage and female genital mutilation situation covering all countries in the region. UNICEF's Middle East and North Africa Regional Office is supporting a social norms and behaviour change formative research project on child marriage in Yemen, Lebanon, Jordan and Djibouti. With the support of UNFPA Arab States Regional Office, Johns Hopkins University and Women's Refugee Commission are carrying out research on the prevalence of child marriage in humanitarian settings in Djibouti, Yemen, Iraq and Egypt. The research will generate evidence on how conflict has impacted child marriage. The two Regional Offices established a regional research reference group to ensure coordination, avoid duplication and facilitate synergies and peer feedback and learning. UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia is currently supporting research on child marriage in humanitarian settings in the South Asia region.

DATA SYSTEMS: Some country programmes are using routine administrative data systems in health and education to complement the monitoring and learning systems of the Global Programme. While the quality of data needs to be improved, promoting government ownership of the data and evidence, and using administrative data to provide an entry point for working with national statistical offices, are helping to mainstream the collection of data related to adolescent

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well-being in general and child marriage in particular. In Burkina Faso, UNICEF and the Swiss agency Terre des Hommes Lausanne supported the online testing of the country's Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) software designed to enable a harmonized, quality information management process for child protection. In Sierra Leone, UNICEF's investment in the Primero CPIMS has improved evidence generation and is providing data to inform the strategic design and planning of child protection interventions including child marriage. In India, UNICEF continued to provide technical support to the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration to strengthen the educational management information system for improved data quality. The system produces data relating to the status and trends of key education indicators, disaggregated by sex, social group and location. The data system is accessible to the general population and school management personnel from national to district and block levels and is being used for effective education planning and monitoring.

INDICATORS AND MONITORING: In Ghana, the National Strategic Framework on ending child marriage has adopted the SDG 5.3 target as an overarching goal for ending child marriage in Ghana by 2030. In Bangladesh, UNICEF supported the integration of adolescent health indicators in the health management information system.

For additional country examples please refer to the country profiles.

CHALLENGES:

- DATA QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY: Niger's DHS data collected in 2017 could not be published due to severe data quality issues. The state of West Bengal, India, lacks disaggregated data on adolescents, while Uganda has limited local capacity to analyse survey data and lacks the financial resources to undertake research on the intersectionality of child marriage. The state of Bihar, India, requires technical support to monitor programme implementation and measure progress.

NEXT STEPS:

- RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS: In Ethiopia, the Global Programme plans to map interventions and institutions that target out-of-school adolescent girls for learning as well as to leverage ongoing initiatives by other agencies. UNFPA India will publish a desk review of the history, debates and

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future directions on child marriage. UNFPA and UNICEF India in the state of West Bengal aim to generate evidence on the effectiveness, quality and reach of large-scale government schemes. UNICEF's Data and Analytics section in New York will continue to provide support for an in-depth analysis of child marriage and adolescent girl data trends in Ghana, based on the MICS 2017–2018 dataset.

- ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATIONS: UNFPA and UNICEF Bangladesh is planning an end line survey in the Global Programme target areas and UNFPA Niger will evaluate the impact of the UNFPA-supported Illimin initiative for adolescents. UNFPA and UNICEF Ethiopia expect to complete an assessment of the linkages between child marriage and the 'Productive Safety Net Programme', a national social protection scheme, by early 2019.

- INFORMATION SYSTEMS: Uganda and Sierra Leone are planning to invest in information systems to inform programming and advocacy.

- MEASURING SOCIAL NORM CHANGE: With support from UNICEF's West and Central Africa Regional Office and the University of Pennsylvania, Sierra Leone will pre-test a social norms programming guide and a formative research tool to improve the measurement of social norms.

PROGRAMME GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

a. Partnerships
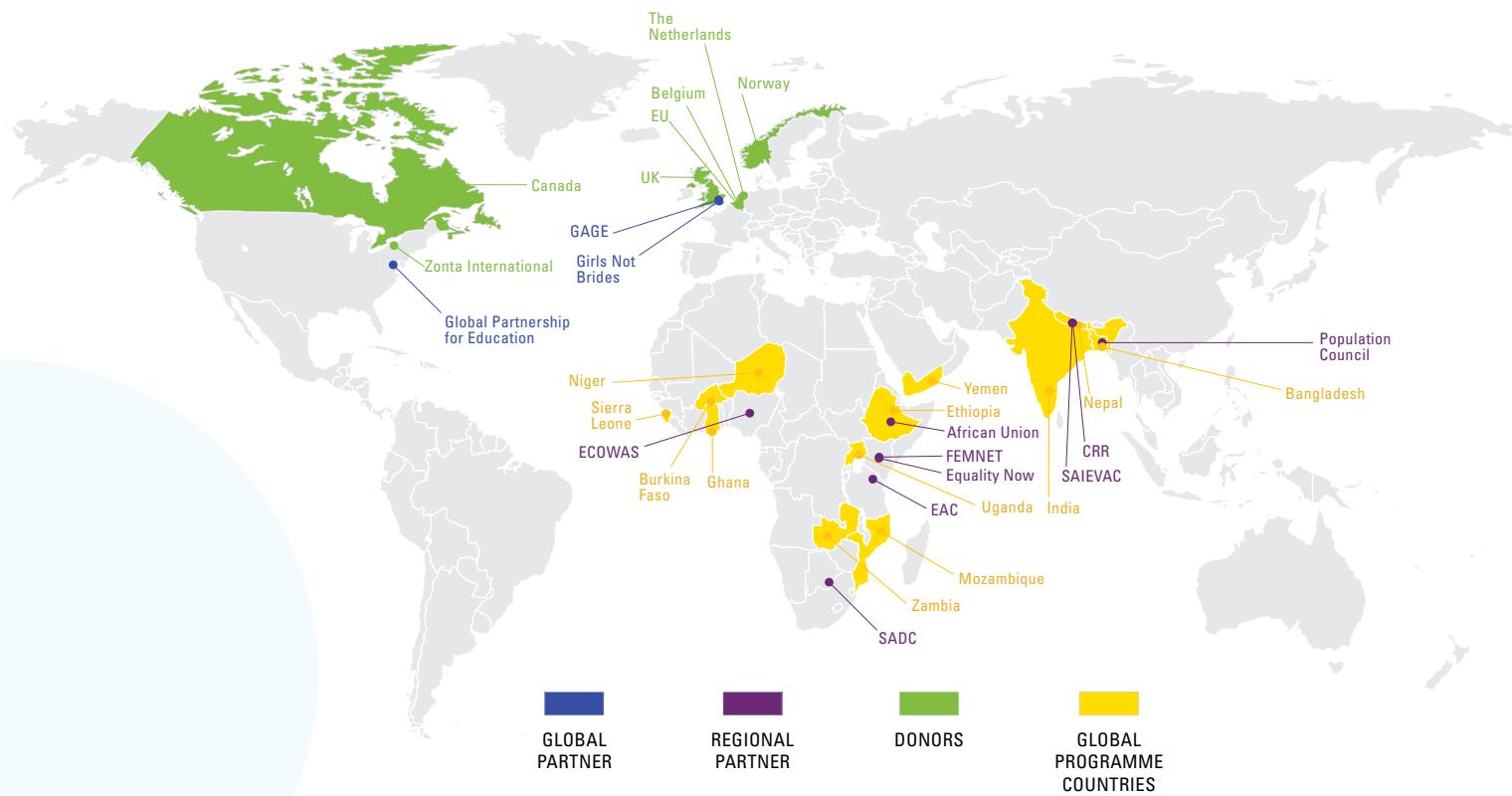
The Global Programme has had a catalytic effect at the global, regional and country levels and has been successful in garnering broader stakeholder engagement on the issue of child marriage and the rights of adolescent girls (*see Figure 14*).

During the year, partnerships with implementing partners increased by 128 to 364 implementing partner agencies, while partnerships with other partners declined by 27, to 65 non-implementing partner agencies (*see Table 11*). This reflects the Global Programme's strong operational focus on facilitating and consolidating direct implementation of interventions.

TABLE 11: **Type and number of partnerships**

TYPE OF PARTNERS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	CHANGE FROM 2017	OTHER PARTNERS	CHANGE FROM 2017
Civil Society Organization	169	+66	26	-16
Government	175	+42	24	-10
Media, the private sector, academia, United Nations	20	+20	15	-1
Total	**364**	**+128**	**65**	**-27**

FIGURE 14: **Global and regional partnerships**

GLOBAL PARTNER REGIONAL PARTNER DONORS GLOBAL PROGRAMME COUNTRIES

THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME HAS HAD A CATALYTIC EFFECT AT THE GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND COUNTRY LEVELS AND HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN GARNERING BROADER STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT...

COORDINATION MECHANISMS

In order to facilitate the smooth operation of a multisectoral and multi-agency programme, Country Offices have developed and supported a wide range of external and internal coordination mechanisms as summarized below:

- **Bangladesh:** UNFPA and UNICEF are members of the steering committee of the National Alliance to End Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

- **Ghana:** UNFPA and UNICEF are members of government-led national coordinating platforms on gender equality and adolescent sexual and reproductive health.

- **India:** UNFPA and UNICEF are members of the inter-agency task force focused on enhancing the value of girls and the prevention of gender-biased sex selection, constituted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

- **Nepal:** UNFPA and UNICEF are members of the government-led harmful practices working group.

- **Niger**: UNFPA and UNICEF are members of the government-led multisectoral technical working group on ending child marriage.

- **Sierra Leone:** UNFPA and UNICEF are members of the multisectoral technical committee for the national secretariat for the reduction of teenage pregnancy.

- **Uganda:** UNFPA and UNICEF are members of the government-led multi-task technical working group for adolescent girls.

- **Zambia:** UNFPA and UNICEF are members of the cooperating partners gender group.

- **West and Central Africa:** The UNICEF Regional Office provided technical inputs to the draft roadmap on prevention and response to child marriage drawn up by the Economic Community of West African States. Both UNFPA and UNICEF provided technical inputs to the Global Programme-supported 'Review of the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage 2014–2018'.

- **East and Southern Africa**: The UNFPA Regional Office established a strong partnership with the African Union, the Southern African Development Community and the East African Community to support the implementation of the 2018 work plan for the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage.

- **Middle East and North Africa:** UNFPA and UNICEF Regional Offices collaborated with Save the Children to support the Middle East and North Africa/Arab States Girls' Summit to enhance regional commitment beyond countries part of the African Union.

- **South Asia:** The UNFPA Regional Office concluded its second year as chair of the South Asian Coordinating Group on Violence Against Children.

b. Visibility and communication

In 2018, the Global Programme reinforced its visibility and communication activities. The Global Programme became more active on social media, resulting in an increase in the number of visitors to the Global Programme website[11], and an increase in Instagram[12] and Twitter[13] followers. Combined with an improved approach to promoting events, this allowed for greater dissemination of key messages and engagement with existing and new stakeholders.

One notable event was the African Union's Second African Girls Summit on ending child marriage in Africa, which drew over 500 delegates including the first ladies from Ghana, Liberia, Niger and Sierra Leone, and gender ministers, chiefs, queen mothers[14], girls' right activists, policy makers and high level technical advisors from Mozambique, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the African Union Commission and the European Union. Held in November 2018, it focused on the theme of taking the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage forward through promotion of adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights. With child marriage at the centre of the discussion, key speakers addressed the importance of breaking the silence by being bold, visible and vocal about child marriage and reproductive well-being issues. Discussions also recommended support for creating systems that are supportive, informative and action oriented. One such system, highlighted by some speakers, was the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage, which was also picked up by national and African media.

On a global level, UNFPA and UNICEF, together with UN Women partnered with the governments of Burkina Faso, Canada, Italy and Zambia to convene a high-level side-event

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11   Accessed through https://www.unicef.org/protection/unfpa-unicef-global-programme-accelerate-action-end-child-marriage
12   Accessed through https://www.instagram.com/gpchildmarriage/?hl=en
13   Accessed through https://twitter.com/GPChildMarriage
14   Queen mothers are powerful women in local communities, and usually play an important role in local governments.

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at the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March 2018, on the elimination of harmful practices. The event brought together government representatives, first ladies, representatives of the African Union and the European Union and young advocates, to discuss the situation on child marriage and female genital mutilation, to celebrate progress made and to highlight work that still needs to be done. In September, during the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, UNFPA and UNICEF, together with UN Women, partnered with the governments of Canada and Zambia to convene a high-level meeting with the objective of renewing commitments to accelerate action to end child marriage in Africa. At the event, heads of state and ministers – together with the UN, civil society and the private sector – recommitted to accelerating the implementation of, and the provision of financial and technical support to, the Common Position on Ending Child Marriage in Africa. These discussions are essential for attracting robust support for the protection of the rights of girls to choose and shape their own futures and to not be forced into marriage against their will. Both events were livestreamed and recorded to enable interested individuals to join in the discussions remotely.

During the year, the Global Programme also supported, or participated in, the European Development Days hosted by the European Union, the African Union Peace and Security Council Open Session on Child Marriage and the Girls Not Brides second global meeting, which advocated an end to child marriage.

In 2018, the Global Programme produced more publications

than ever before. In addition to well-received press releases reporting declines in child marriage prevalence globally, the Global Programme launched and produced two newsletters, which were disseminated through the programme's social media channels, among others.

c. Knowledge management and exchange

Building on the success of the press releases, the Global Programme revamped its internal platform for knowledge management and sharing. It developed a global knowledge management strategy and hired a consultant to provide technical support to manage the platform and implement the strategy. Currently, the internal knowledge platform facilitates internal learning within the two agencies (UNFPA and UNICEF) and holds a reference library of latest studies and reports, webinars, programming and monitoring tools and guides as well as other communication products. It also maintains an internal and an external mailing list of partners, reaching 232 people in the end of 2018. Piloting the new, improved version of the knowledge platform is underway; this will facilitate discussions among communities of practice.

The Global Programme significantly stepped up efforts to generate, package and disseminate knowledge during the year, reflecting an increased emphasis on learning. Major initiatives included the formative evaluation, the review of 74 research studies carried out under the Global Programme in 2016–2017, lessons learned being outlined in the Country Offices' annual reports, and the publication of intensive reflections on Phase I, in preparation for Phase II of the Global Programme.

In October 2018, the Global Programme published its first publication catalogue titled 'Investing in Knowledge for Ending Child Marriage', which showcases all recent studies that have been produced with the support of the Global Programme.

The impact of the Global Programme has continued to spread beyond the 12 programme countries, providing technical support and knowledge management (*see Table 12*).

TABLE 12: Impact beyond the 12 Global 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, Cambodia (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.
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) (Regional Office 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 inter-agency 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 Dominican Republic.
Middle East and North Africa	Technical support provided by GPSU to develop a multi-year Regional Accountability Framework of Action.	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 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 Global Programme Regional Office Support Unit to develop the National Action Plan.	National action plan, the development of which was informed by regional and global evidence on what works and what does not work to end child marriage. The action plan draws on the Global Programme Theory of Change and uses the Global Results Framework for the action plan's M&E framework. The Global Programme shared the Global Programme indicator index to support programme M&E.
Serbia	Technical support towards baseline survey for new child marriage programme.	Remote technical support provided for the baseline survey including final list of indicators, methodology and sample questions for use. Additional instruments provided for work with schools on prevention of drop-out due to child marriage, as requested.
Europe and Central Asia Regional Office	Technical assistance on formative assessment of child marriage in the region.	Remote technical assistance provided with the desk reviews of child marriage status in 10 European and Central Asian countries, namely Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.
Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls (funded by the European Union) (Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, Zimbabwe)	Review and reshape the Spotlight proposal.	Country Spotlight proposals reviewed to ensure that activities and approaches relating to harmful practices especially child marriage are harmonized with the Global Programme.
Viet Nam	Technical discussion on child marriage programming.	Discussion on technical approach to planning and implementing child marriage programmes provided to the UNICEF Country Office.

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REGIONAL OFFICE SUPPORT

West and Central Africa:

- UNFPA and UNICEF provided support for organizing the African Union Second African Girls' Summit that took place in November 2018 in Ghana;
- UNICEF developed a 'Key result for children' guidance note to support six countries in the region in prioritizing strategies for and investments in ending child marriage;
- UNFPA supported countries to develop country programme documents that focus on ending child marriage.
- UNFPA and UNICEF supported mid-year country programme reviews.

East and Southern Africa:

- UNFPA supported the hosting of a regional menstrual health symposium in South Africa;
- UNFPA and UNICEF supported mid-year country programme reviews.

Middle East and North Africa:

- UNFPA and UNICEF supported a formative research project on the drivers of child marriage using the regional social norms and behaviour change tools;
- UNFPA supported the Women's Refugee Council and John Hopkins University research on the prevalence of child marriage in several countries in the region;
- UNFPA and UNICEF supported the development of an approach to child marriage in humanitarian settings;
- UNFPA and UNICEF supported mid-year country programme reviews.

South Asia:

- UNFPA and UNICEF supported two research studies in Bangladesh;
- UNFPA and UNICEF supported mid-year country programme reviews.

d. Lessons and innovations

LESSONS: In 2018 the Global Programme took a number of steps to augment the process of and benefits from learning lessons from experience. These steps included: a formative evaluation, research synthesis, annual reporting of lessons learned from Country and Regional Offices, periodic donor feedback (to the United Kingdom's Department for International Development), Phase I reflections and designing of Phase II of the Global Programme.

INNOVATIONS: The Global Programme has supported a variety of innovative country initiatives aimed at accelerating action to end child marriage. Though the success of these particular initiatives is not known, their implementation broadens the discussion about the potential for innovation to enhance girls' empowerment and to bring about changes in behaviours and practices to end child marriage. The more promising innovative approaches include:

- **Bangladesh:** Using a variety of introductory video clips to support community engagement events and enrich discussions.
- **Burkina Faso:** Mobilizing the spouses of ministers to influence them to commit to ending child marriage.

- **Ethiopia:** Establishing a community surveillance mechanism linked to a police helpline to track, report and cancel child marriage arrangements.
- **Mozambique:** A girl-to-girl invite system, which provides incentives to any girl who connects and registers 50 other girls to the SMS BIZ mobile platform, thereby reaching more girls with information through the platform.
- **Nepal:** Using the UNFPA "Khulduli" (curiosity) app, which engages and educates adolescents about sexual and reproductive health.

e. Monitoring and evaluation

The Global Programme has taken positive steps toward improving monitoring and reporting systems, but weaknesses persist and the global results framework does not well reflect the scope of the Global Programme. Measuring and standardizing indicators has been time-consuming and challenging at all levels. While the data generated have made some important contributions to programme direction, there is still some variation in how closely different studies are targeted to the programme focus. A lack of focus on impacts is particularly evident. While the programme has helped to foster a learning environment within countries, opportunities for learning and sharing across regions and between countries, including countries with a high-prevalence of child marriage that are not included in the Global Programme, have been limited. More attention must be given to strengthening systems, data generation and knowledge management for the next phase of the programme.

The extent to which interventions are institutionalized is not monitored by the global results framework, nor are there specific indicators to measure government ownership levels or capacity for uptake of initiatives. Efforts supported by the Global Programme show a strong potential for contributing to improved national monitoring of child marriage, but support for data integration into national systems has not been explicitly monitored by the results framework. Additional efforts are needed to focus programme support toward improved national tracking, including real time tracking.

MEASURING RESULTS: The Global Programme must move beyond output level results reporting and do more analysis at the outcome and impact level in order to demonstrate the impact of the programme. In particular, it needs to better understand which approaches are scalable when tackling child

marriage. The Global Programme is uniquely placed to support learning in this area, given that it is the largest programme working on child marriage globally. The value for money study will support learning on this. As the programme shows signs that it is beginning to scale up, it will be critical to consider the interaction between different programme outcomes to ensure rising demands are met with opportunities and services of sufficient quality. The programme has begun work to start tracking higher-level indicators, but data availability and reliability across countries, especially for qualitative measurements, remain an issue that will require continued focus.

f. Resource mobilization, budgets and expenditures

The Global Programme welcomed three new donors to those generously supporting the Global Programme agenda in 2018: the government of Belgium, which made a contribution of EUR8 million; the government of Norway with a contribution of NOK25 million; and the first private sector organization, Zonta International, which made a contribution of USD2 million. The contributions from these new donors have increased the available Global Programme resources, which had dropped by 40 per cent in 2018 compared with 2017.

Figures 15–18 and Table 13 provide an overview of budget allocation and expenditure across the Global Programme in 2018. Overall, Global Programme expenditures declined from USD24.6 million in 2017 to USD17.2 million in 2018 – a drop of 30 per cent. The expenditure figures (15–17) complement the output reporting and highlight the distribution of expenditures across the five Global Programme outcome areas.

TABLE 13: Global Programme expenditures in 2018

| BUDGET LINE	USD	PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES
Outcome 1	6,235,128	36%
Outcome 2	3,980,000	23%
Outcome 3	2,498,479	15%
Outcome 4	1,746,154	10%
Outcome 5	1,004,821	6%
Human resources	702,981	4%
Monitoring	20,032	0%
Indirect costs	1,021,950	6%
Total:	**17,209,544**	**100%**
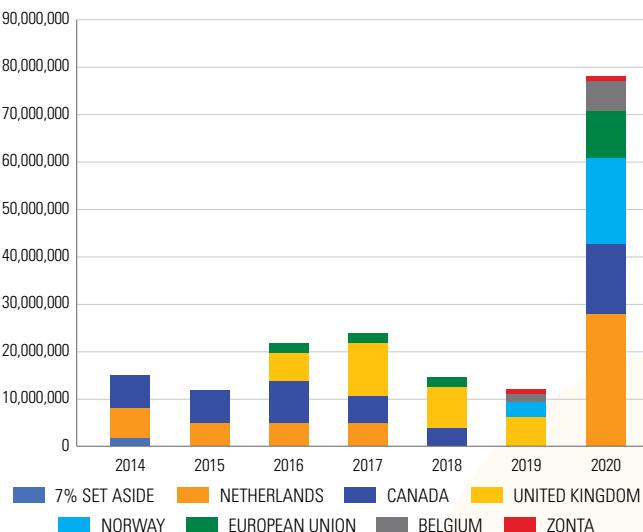
Overall, 90 per cent of spending covered programme activities, while the remaining expenditures covered human resources, monitoring and administrative costs. Outcome areas 1 (life skills), 2 (community dialogue) and 3 (services and systems strengthening) combined accounted for 82 per cent of programme spending. Spending on life skills for adolescent girls accounted for almost half of these expenditures, which demonstrates the relative importance given to this programme component. Programme spending on evidence generation and government commitment accounted for the remaining 17 per cent of programmatic spending.

Figures 17 and 18 show that most country expenditures relate to Outcome areas 1, 2 and 3. Countries with the large proportions of expenditures related to services and systems (Outcome 3) include Ghana, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Uganda, Mozambique and Zambia; and Zambia and Nepal allocated significant proportions of their funds to Outcome 5. Countries with the smallest proportions of spending for Outcomes 4 and 5 include: Bangladesh, India, Niger, Yemen, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Ghana. 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.

While most country programmes spent only modest amounts on Outcome 4 (strengthening legislative and policy frameworks), Ethiopia spent 23 per cent and Zambia 34 per cent of its annual expenditures on this area (*see Figures 17–18*). The following paragraphs highlight the two countries' efforts to strengthen legislative and policy frameworks.
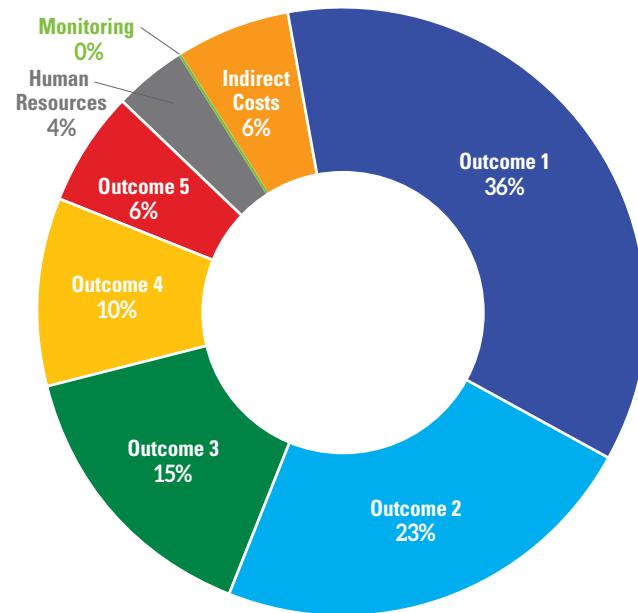
Ethiopia: Thanks to strong partnerships with the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth and the National Alliance to End Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation, the Ethiopia Country Offices were able to influence the national roadmap on ending child marriage and female genital mutilation in line with the Global Programme. This will further facilitate alignment at the national level and increase government ownership of the programme. In addition, the Global Programme supported the National Girls' Summit, which was attended by representatives of the women's standing committees of the federal parliament, state ministers, heads of regional bureaus and district administrators, religious and traditional leaders, anti-harmful traditional practices committees, women development armies, health extension workers and other civil society organizations. As a result of the Summit, the standing committee of the federal

FIGURE 15: Global Programme annual funding 2014–2019

Legend: 7% SET ASIDE, NETHERLANDS, CANADA, UNITED KINGDOM, NORWAY, EUROPEAN UNION, BELGIUM, ZONTA

parliament and regional councils were engaged in strengthening the accountability mechanisms of education, health and justice sectors to take concrete actions to end child marriage and female genital mutilation. Finally, in consultation with line ministries and the Ministry of Finance, the first ever child-focused 'Public Expenditure Measurement' report was developed in Ethiopia in partnership with the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth. The report provided an analysis of budget expenditures for children at federal, regional and district levels. In collaboration

FIGURE 16: Global Programme expenditures in 2018

Monitoring 0%
Human Resources 4%
Indirect Costs 6%
Outcome 5 6%
Outcome 4 10%
Outcome 3 15%
Outcome 1 36%
Outcome 2 23%

with the United Nations system, the 'Costing and Financing of the Child-Focused SDGs' study analysed the fiscal space for social sectors over 15 years and provided key costs for child-related SDGs that are being used for further advocacy.

Zambia: The two Global Programme districts of Katete and Senanga developed and launched District Plans of Action. The district plans were adapted from the National Plan of Action for ending child marriage and from the 7th National Development Plan. Both districts developed costed, multisectoral operational frameworks that seek to provide an integrated vision and clear direction to all sectors at various levels involved with prevention and response efforts to end child marriage.

**FIGURE 17: Global Programme country expenditure by outcome 2018**
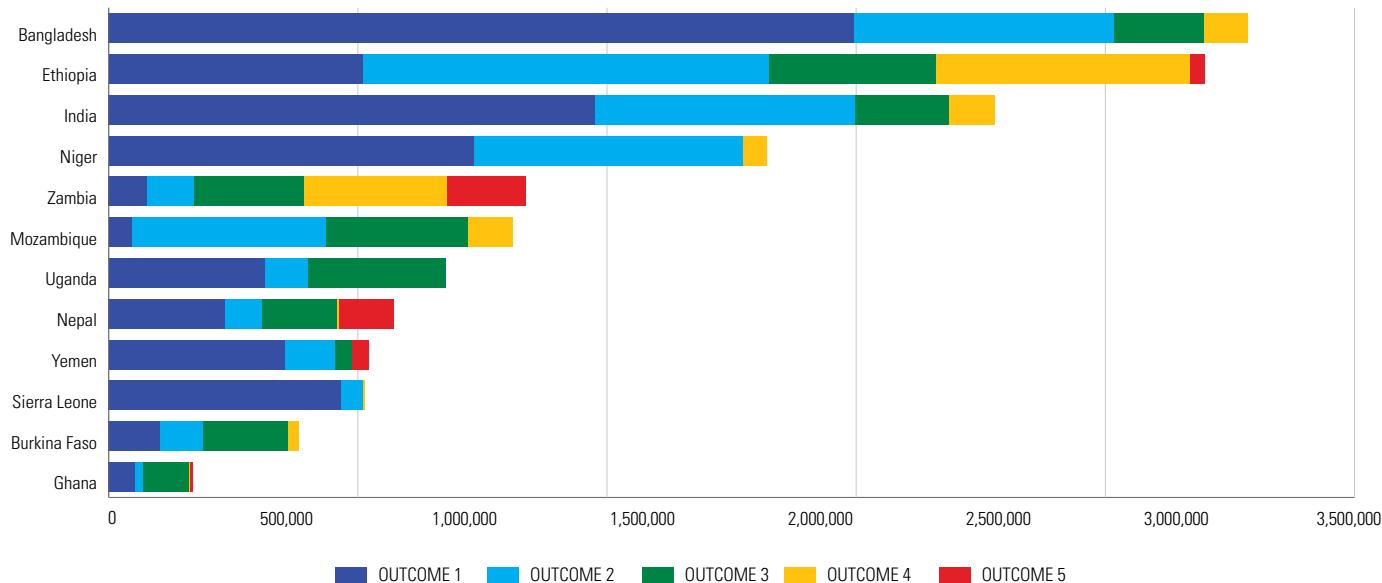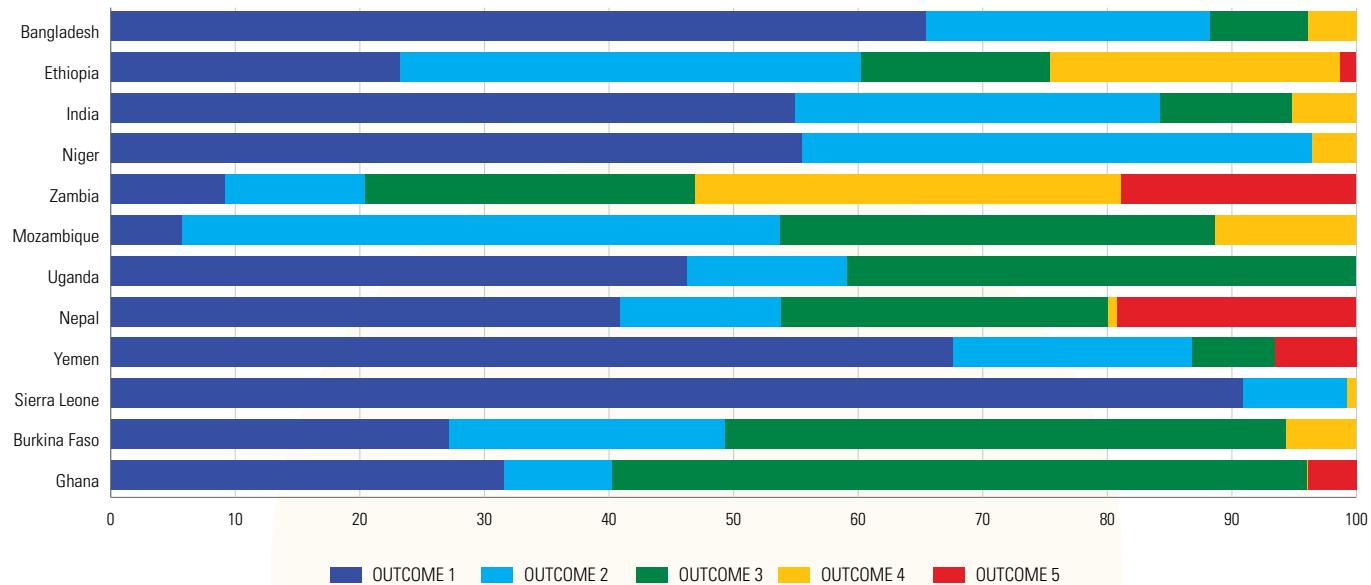
FIGURE 18: Global Programme proportional programme expenditure by outcome and country

5

NEXT STEPS

In 2019, the Global Programme is preparing for Phase II which will begin in January 2020. The programme is preparing for the following programmatic shifts:

GENDER TRANSFORMATION AS AN OVERARCHING STRATEGY: The Global Programme promotes gender equitable norms that influence child marriage at all levels, from policies, laws and system strengthening, to services, and to support at the community, family and individual level. At the policy and systems levels, gender equality will be promoted through advocacy and by leveraging government commitments, resources and interventions, rather than through direct financing of government programmes. This includes: investing in girls to address gender inequity in access to education and other alternatives to child marriage; addressing the formation of unequal gender norms among girls and boys that limit them to traditional gender roles of wife/mother or husband/provider/decision-maker; identifying and promoting female role models and champions who have deviated from child marriage/childbearing roles to fulfil their aspirations; changing social norms around dowry and bride-price; and enabling girls and boys to have consensual relationships and healthy expressions of their sexuality. Gender equitable norms, attitudes and practices will be promoted through the design of services and policies that challenge existing power structures and through communication for development approaches. All these approaches will be evidence-based and will aim to broaden partnerships, including with the private sector, media companies, and others. The Global Programme will also establish a clear definition of gender equitable attitudes and develop a composite indicator to measure progress towards greater gender equality.

A MORE INCLUSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF CHILD MARRIAGE: Without moving away from SDG 5.3 and child marriage as a harmful practice, Phase II allows for a more nuanced and inclusive perspective of the various forms of child marriage and early unions within and across regions. The Global Programme takes a broad approach and covers all forms of early marriage and early unions, including child, early and forced marriage, clan-enforced cousin marriages, bartered marriages, peer marriages among adolescents and youth, and unions and cohabitation between consenting minors. It covers all forms of marriage or unions involving one or two minors, irrespective of their legal status; and includes early sexual initiation, pregnancy and marriage.

ACKNOWLEDGING GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN ALL ITS FORMS AND LINKAGES TO CHILD MARRIAGE: Phase II also takes a broader approach to addressing the manifestations of discriminatory gender norms and related practices that are often linked to child marriage, including: intimate partner violence, gender-based violence and violence against women and girls; female genital mutilation and initiation rites; transactional sex, sexual exploitation, trafficking and marriage-related migration; boy preference and gender-biased sex selection; sexual and reproductive health and rights, early pregnancy and early sexual initiation; and HIV/AIDS. The programme addresses these issues where they are drivers of child marriage or directly affect child marriages or early unions. Ending each of these manifestations of gender discrimination, however, goes beyond the scope of the Global Programme.

RECOGNIZING THE MULTIFACETED DRIVERS OF CHILD MARRIAGE: Phase II refines the articulation of the drivers of child marriage in different settings. Among the most important drivers of child marriage are gender inequality and discriminatory social norms, poverty, lack of opportunities, teenage pregnancy and the dearth of alternative options for adolescent girls. Phase II thereby embraces the variations in early marriage and early unions in different parts of the world and focuses on transforming structural gender inequalities, including discriminatory social norms and practices, while promoting a wider range of opportunities for adolescent girls.

EXPANDING THE TARGET GROUP: Phase II explicitly includes pregnant, married and divorced adolescent girls and adolescent mothers, rather than focusing just on unmarried adolescent

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girls at risk of child marriage. A key aim of the Global Programme is to promote the continued education of pregnant and married adolescent girls. Some countries encourage this, while others have rules that prevent pregnant and married girls from attending school.

REACH AND INCLUSION: The Global Programme targets the most disadvantaged and at-risk girls, including those marginalized due to their social status, differing abilities and/or gender orientation, and those who are not in school. Targeting countries and regions with high rates of child marriage and early unions is no guarantee that girls suffering from multiple deprivations will be reached by the programme. Girls who are not in school will miss out on school-based programmes; they may also be too busy with work to join community groups. Phase II will make greater efforts to include the most marginalized and disadvantaged girls, in order to focus on the biggest gaps and the highest needs. Policies, services and investments must be inclusive. This means the design, funding, staffing and delivery of education, health and protection services must be appropriate and adequate to reach the most marginalized and disadvantaged adolescent girls.

WORKING WITH BOYS AND MEN: In order to strengthen community and family support for gender equity and to promote the empowerment of adolescent girls, the Global Programme will step up efforts to involve boys and men in social and behaviour change interventions (without seeing boys and men as the fundamental route to achieving gender equality). For the most part, the involvement of boys and men in programme activities is determined by the level and type of programming. There is also a need to separate boys and men, rather than lumping them together: school-based activities, such as comprehensive sexuality education, will normally include boys as well as girls. At the community level, the most intensive programming will continue to be reserved for girls. Specifically, this includes interventions related to life skills, access to services and to opportunities for adolescent girls. Depending on country contexts, some Country Offices may involve boys in life skills groups. Men will be involved in community-level dialogue and mass media interventions to promote change in gender norms, attitudes and behaviours. At the national level, all laws, policies, strategies and plans must reflect the role of boys and men in the promotion of gender equality.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS: Phase II will clarify the challenges of and approaches to the prevention of and response to child marriage in humanitarian settings, including conflicts and natural disasters.

RISK MATRIX FOR THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION	APRIL 2019 UPDATE
A. Country risks (political and security)				
1. Political will of Member States, including commitment to legal and legislative change and financial investments, is lacking, thereby hampering positive change.	**Low**	**Medium**	The Global Programme has strategically selected countries where some amount of momentum exists against 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 UNFPA-UNICEF advocacy strengthens country strategies for launch, implementation and budgeting of National Action Plans for ending child marriage. 2. Lessons learned from countries who have launched and budgeted plans (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique and Uganda) shared with countries in the Global Programme and beyond. 3. Continued engagement with regional economic communities such as the African Union, the Southern Africa Development Community and the Economic Community of West African States through mechanisms such as the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage for enhanced 'influence' at country level. 4. Continued engagement with regional and national government entities through mechanisms such as the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, and the United Nations General Assembly for high-level advocacy. 5. Joint advocacy through civil society organization networks such as Girls not Brides (activated at global level and implemented at country level) to hold governments accountable.
2. Changes in the political context in countries, such as changes in leadership and shifts in national priorities (away from ending 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 longstanding 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 permits continuity and sustainability of action through the most promising lead ministries in any given context. Country commitments enshrined in international declarations and conventions are also utilized as the basis for sustaining action.	Risk Rating: Low 1. Continued engagement with regional economic communities such as the AU, SADC and ECOWAS through mechanisms such as the AU Campaign to End Child Marriage for enhanced 'influence' at country level. 2. Evidence informed advocacy with targeted sectors in all Global programme countries except Yemen.

RISK MATRIX FOR THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME *(continued)*

| RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION	APRIL 2019 UPDATE
3. Humanitarian crises (e.g. Ebola virus outbreak in Sierra Leone, earthquake in Nepal, conflict in Yemen, Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh, tropical cyclone in Mozambique) hamper or completely restrict implementation.	**Medium**	**High**	Country offices of both UNFPA and UNICEF 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. In consultation with the Global Programme Steering Committee, to the extent possible, programme activities in unaffected regions will continue, and end child marriage programme activities will be reactivated in affected regions as early as possible including during the reconstruction phase.	Risk Rating: Low 1. UNFPA and UNICEF continuously monitor the emergency situation in the Global Programme countries. 2. UNFPA and UNICEF Headquarters and the Regional Offices in the Middle East and North Africa/Arab States consistently monitor the emergency situation in Yemen through sitreps.
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 approach, to deliver equity-focused planning, programming and monitoring. This tool supports monitoring programmes and policies to ensure that an equity approach to reach the most marginalized children is evidence-based and in support of planned impact. UNFPA uses population data to conduct age, gender, and geographically disaggregated analysis to estimate prevalence and burden of child marriage. At the core of both 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.	Risk Rating: Low 1. Strategic focus of the programme continues to aim to reach for the most vulnerable girls through Monitoring Results for Equity Systems and population data analysis.
5. Inadequate coordination between development partners working on ending child marriage results in duplication of efforts.	**Low to Medium**	**Low**	Working jointly with multiple donors (Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, the European Commission and Zonta International) through the Global Programme is already demonstrably mitigating this risk. In addition, the planned inception phase will ensure programmatic resources are complementary to each other and reach areas of greatest need. At country level, UNFPA and UNICEF are coordinating with governments to ensure that their ending 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. Governance structure of the Global Programme (such as the Steering Committee and the Partner Advisory Group) provides a forum for coordination between development partners, civil society organizations and governments. 2. Active engagement in networks such as Girls not Brides, including participation in their annual global meeting. 3. Active engagement and support for the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls.
6. Inadequate coordination between UNFPA and UNICEF.	**Low**	**Medium**	The Global Programme works 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: Low 1. Enhanced coordination between UNFPA and UNICEF through one Global Programme Coordinator, joint communication and joint projects in similar geographic areas.

RISK MATRIX FOR THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME *(continued)*
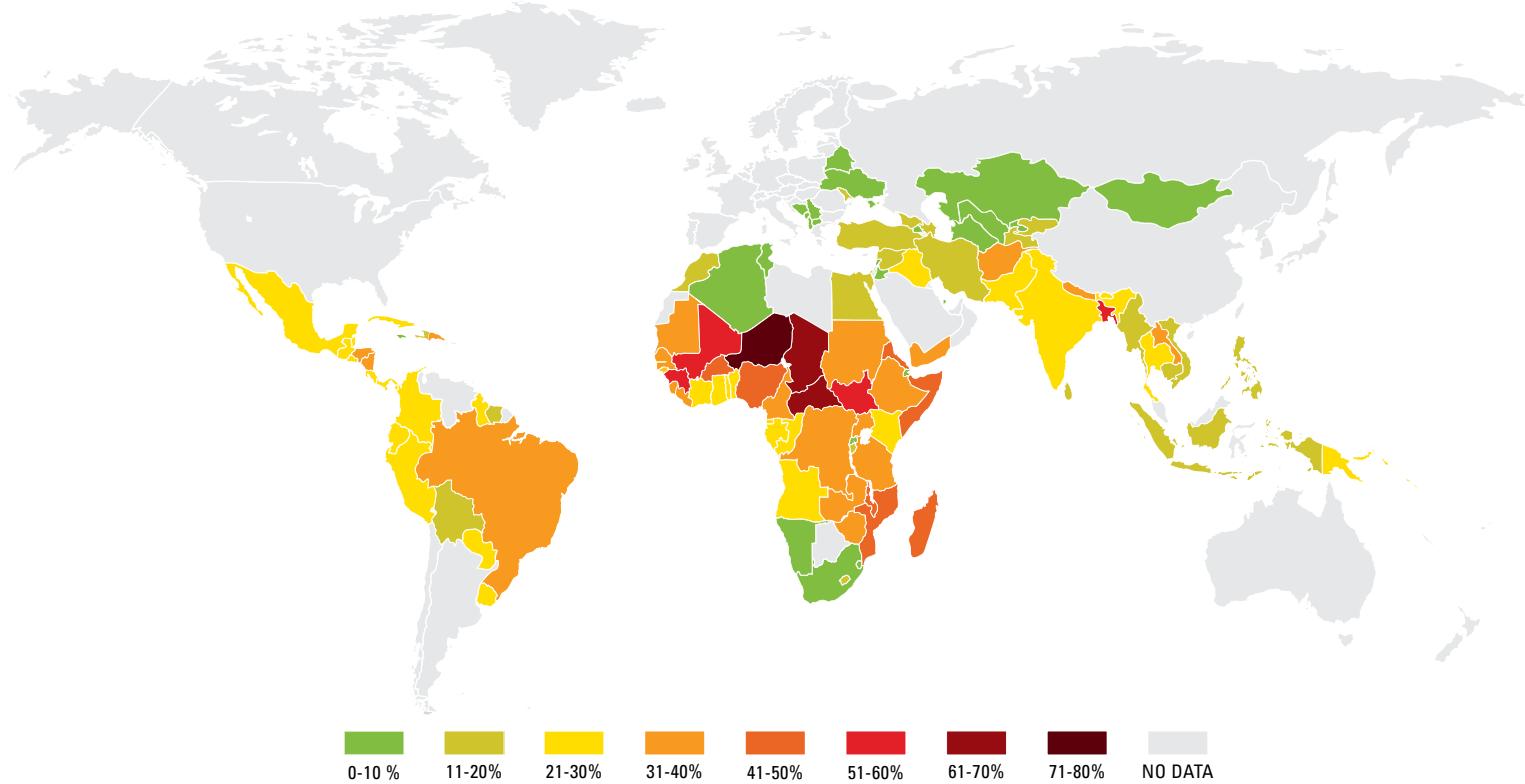
RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION	APRIL 2019 UPDATE
B. Development/delivery risks				
1. Inadequate capacity of government partners, civil society or UNFPA/UNICEF staff lowers effectiveness, efficiency, relevance etc.	**Medium**	**Medium**	The Global Programme is developing a strong monitoring and evaluation framework, including an 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. A proof-of-concept and/or evaluability assessment, a management-led mid-term review, and a final evaluation will be carried out. In addition, the programme continues to generate data and evidence that will stand alone, but also critically inform the final evaluation of the Global Programme. Put together, these elements will be able to track the programme's effectiveness at the outcome and output levels which will provide useful benchmarks for assessing progress.	Risk Rating: Medium 1. Agencies undertake continuous programmatic assessments to ascertain suitability of implementing partners to ensure 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, relevance etc.	**Low to Medium**	**Low to Medium**	One of the key assumptions underlying the Global Programme is the existence of the need for capacity-building at 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 headquarters, from Regional Offices, 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. GPSU and Regional Offices focus on provision of technical support to enhance country capacity through sharing information on emails; country visits, annual consultations and engagement of consultants. 2. Country offices provide support and training of implementing partners on financial management, implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers and reporting. 3. Country offices facilitate quarterly and annual reviews of implementation including monitoring of budget.
D. Financial risks				
1. The Global Programme does not attract enough 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 a long way to mitigate this risk. In addition, phase II will ensure programmatic resources are complementary and reach areas of greatest need. Further, the Global Programme has focused only on 12 countries.	Risk Rating: Medium 1. GPSU has developed a resource mobilization strategy, actively identifying and meeting partners to raise resources. 2. GPSU has developed a communication and visibility strategy, including an advocacy calendar to enhance visibility of the Global Programme. 3. Strategic relationships with donors fostered through regular meetings to review country situations and programme progress. 4. Relationships with UNFPA and UNICEF National Committees sustained through visits, teleconferences and regular country updates.

RISK MATRIX FOR THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME *(continued)*

RISK	PROBABILITY	IMPACT	MITIGATION	APRIL 2019 UPDATE
E. Reputational risks				
1. 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 is not 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 end 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 implementing in a culturally sensitive manner at country level. 2. Programme uses strategic entry points for recruitment, dialogue with parents and community leaders, and engaging men and boys as allies in the journey towards gender equality.
F. Fiduciary risks				
1. 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 headquarters 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, Letters of Agreements and Steering Committee Terms of Reference.	Risk Rating: Low 1. Programme countries continuously apply assurance activities through audit firms to support undertaking of spot checks, audits and micro-assessments. 2. Exploring alternative solutions to direct cash-transfer to partners to avoid fraud or misuse to the extent possible. 3. UNFPA's and UNICEF's anti-fraud and whistle-blower protection policies shared with partners, consultants and contractors as appropriate.

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[15]

| 0-10 % | 11-20% | 21-30% | 31-40% | 41-50% | 51-60% | 61-70% | 71-80% | 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.

15 Source: UNICEF global databases, 2019, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys.

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GLOBAL PROGRAMME MEDIA LINKS

Media | Bangladesh

The childhood situation in Bangladesh (in Bangla)	https://bit.ly/2QRZ5Fi (accessed May 2019)

Media | Ghana

AIDS kills 97 in Central Region	http://dailyguideafrica.com/aids-kills-97-in-central-region/ (accessed May 2019)
AIDS kills 97 in Central Region	www.bigradiogh.com/aids-kills-97-in-central-region/ (accessed May 2019)
HIV/AIDS Claims 97 Lives in Central Region	www.peacefmonline.com/pages/local/health/201808/360669.php (accessed May 2019)
HIV/AIDS claims 97 lives in Central Region	www.businessghana.com/site/news/general/170727/HIV-AIDS-claims-97-lives-in-Central-Region (accessed May 2019)
'Join campaign against child rights abuse'	www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/join-campaign-against-child-rights-abuse.html (accessed May 2019)
'Join Campaign Against Child Rights Abuse'	www.peacefmonline.com/pages/local/news/201811/367708.php (accessed May 2019)
9-year-old children involved in prostitution in Central Region - UCC lecturer	www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/9-year-old-children-involved-in-prostitution-in-Central-Region-UCC-lecturer-694076# (accessed May 2019)

Media | India

18th International Children's Film Festival, Malda – Media coverage report	https://bit.ly/2uHpvMo (accessed May 2019)
Odisha girl Geetanjali Marndi talks about menstruation in Delhi	https://bit.ly/2HXFrTk (accessed May 2019)

Media | Zambia

Lizzie launches Districts Action Plan on ending child marriages	https://bit.ly/2JYbYdK (accessed May 2019)
Govt set to eliminate child marriage	https://bit.ly/2HUXIAH (accessed May 2019)

SOCIAL MEDIA | GLOBAL
Follow the work of the Global Programme through Twitter and Instagram: @GPChildMarriage

Social media | Bangladesh

Adolescent Power Event	https://bit.ly/2K1d5tj (accessed May 2019)
Icche Dana (drama series)	https://bit.ly/2FSKvpF (accessed May 2019)

Social media | Ghana

UNFPA Ghana Twitter	https://twitter.com/UNFPAGHANA/status/1085920086098173952 (accessed May 2019)
UNFPA Ghana Twitter	https://twitter.com/UNFPAGHANA/status/1085934575216443392 (accessed May 2019)
UNFPA Ghana Twitter	https://twitter.com/UNFPAGHANA/status/1087681966357602304 (accessed May 2019)
UNFPA Ghana Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/ghanaunfpa/videos/2250627975194424/ (accessed May 2019)
UNFPA Ghana Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/214970295189948/posts/2274124975941126/ (accessed May 2019)

Social media | India

Meet Shimpi, adolescent from Thane who was the Consul General for the Day	https://india.unfpa.org/en/news/meet-shimpi-adolescent-thane-who-was-consul-general-day (accessed May 2019)

Social media | Zambia

UNICEF Zambia Facebook	https://bit.ly/2FKpUCJ (accessed May 2019)
UNICEF Zambia Facebook	https://bit.ly/2TTELjb (accessed May 2019)
UNICEF Zambia Facebook	https://bit.ly/2COyu2G (accessed May 2019)
UNICEF Zambia Twitter	https://twitter.com/unicefzambia/status/1069900822958563328 (accessed May 2019)
UNICEF Zambia Twitter	https://twitter.com/unicefzambia/status/1069941917511757825 (accessed May 2019)
UNICEF Zambia Twitter	https://twitter.com/unicefzambia/status/1072117702750294016 (accessed May 2019)
EU in Zambia Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/EUDelZambia/posts/1959441484141008?amp%3B__tn__=-R (accessed May 2019)

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

This list only includes stories and videos that have been published online.

Bangladesh

Ending Child Marriage - Keshab Roy	Video: https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=603007416816547
Ending Child Marriage - Football	Video: https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=580194615751582
Ending Child Marriage - Cyclist	Video: https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2323399191034595

Ethiopia

Ethiopian women and girls see "remarkable results" in ending child marriage	https://www.unfpa.org/news/ethiopian-women-and-girls-see-remarkable-results-ending-child-marriage

India

Meet Shimpi, adolescent from Thane who was the Consul General for the Day	https://india.unfpa.org/en/news/meet-shimpi-adolescent-thane-who-was-consul-general-day

Mozambique

Adolescent girls empowered to claim their right to family planning in Mozambique	https://esaro.unfpa.org/en/news/adolescent-girls-empowered-claim-their-right-family-planning-mozambique
Mozambique programme empowers girls to fight gender inequality, child marriage	https://www.unfpa.org/news/mozambique-programme-empowers-girls-fight-gender-inequality-child-marriage

Nepal

Transformations: Challenging child marriage through community empowerment	Video: http://bit.ly/2VW3dCP
The rise of a girl hero	https://nepal.unfpa.org/en/news/rise-girl-hero

Niger

Roumanatou – Pioneer for Girls Rights in Niger	Video: https://youtu.be/Ie4wvS7jkmA

Sierra Leone

Adamsay's story	Video: https://bit.ly/2FnEHmV
Humu's story	Video: https://bit.ly/2uhJ7GL
Overcoming child marriage to pursue an education - Zainab's story	https://sierraleone.unfpa.org/en/news/overcoming-child-marriage-pursue-education-zainabs-story
Escaping child marriage in Sierra Leone	https://sierraleone.unfpa.org/en/news/escaping-child-marriage-sierra-leone
Empowering adolescents through Girls' Clubs	https://sierraleone.unfpa.org/en/news/empowering-adolescents-through-girls%E2%80%99-clubs

Uganda

No more rags, leaves and sitting on sand during menstruation	https://www.unicef.org/uganda/media_21701.html
Vibrant School Management Committees in Moroto support learning in primary schools	https://www.unicef.org/uganda/media_21704.html
No class too big with the right teaching skill set	https://www.unicef.org/uganda/media_21713.html
School clubs equipping adolescents with survival skills	https://www.unicef.org/uganda/media_21737.html

Yemen

Success story – Interactive Theatre Early Marriage Project (Governorate of Ibb, Amran and Hajjah al-Hudaydah)	Video: https://youtu.be/I9Pbtd4m5Vo
Success story – We have been born again	Video: https://youtu.be/NWReWX2sXn0
The biggest prison	Video: https://youtu.be/InLJaK3fNzY

Zambia

Early marriage, early divorce, now back in school in Zambia	https://www.unicef.org/zambia/stories/early-marriage-early-divorce-now-back-school-zambia

OUTPUT INDICATOR DATA: BASELINES, TARGETS AND RESULTS 2015–2019

	2015	2016		2017		2018			2019
	BASELINE	TARGET	RESULTS	TARGET	RESULTS	TARGET	RESULTS	PERCENT ACHIEVED	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	1,398,559	2,972,494	212%	3,391,455
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	61,590	121,658	198%	130,550
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	4,641,463	13,911,913	300%	14,086,958
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	4,957	6,121	122%	7432
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	4,379	6,270	143%	7,221
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	6	11	11	100%	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	10	12	12	100%	12

GLOBAL PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK*

INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY	BASELINE		MILESTONE 2016	MILESTONE 2017	MILESTONE 2018	MILESTONE 2019	TARGET 2020
IMPACT 1: Reduction in prevalence of child marriage									
Impact 1 Indicator: Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married/in union before the age of 18	Country DHS or MICS questionnaires	Every 3-5 years	**TARGET**	43.5%	34.2%	32.7%	30.2%	27.7%	24.8%
			ACHIEVED		41.4%	41.2%	41.2%		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2006-2014; Average prevalence rate computed						
OUTCOME 1: Adolescent girls at risk of and affected by child marriage are better able to express and exercise their choices									
OUTCOME 1.1 Indicator: Proportion of adolescent girls in programme areas demonstrating increased knowledge and skills	Pre-and Post or community household surveys	1-3 years	**PLANNED**	NA	NA	37.8%	40.3%	42.8%	45.3%
			ACHIEVED		35.3%		50.6%		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2016-2017; N= 7 countries that conducted baseline surveys						
OUTCOME 1.2 Indicator: Girls' retention rate at primary or lower-secondary school/ Girls' transition rate from primary to lower-secondary school in programme areas	Education information management systems	Annual	**Girls' retention rate at primary school**						
			PLANNED	NA	NA	55%	58%	59%	60%
			ACHIEVED		53%				
			Baseline timeframe =CY2016; N= 4 countries						
			Girls' transition rate from primary to lower secondary school						
			PLANNED	NA	NA	61%	63%	80%	85%
			ACHIEVED		59.8%		77.3%		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2016; N= 2 countries						
Output 1.1: Adolescent girls (aged 10-19) are actively participating in a targeted programme (life skills, health information, economic empowerment, social protection)									
Output Indicator 1.1: Number of adolescent girls (aged 10-19) in programme areas actively participating in at least one targeted intervention	Implementing partner/ NGO records and relevant administrative data	Annual	**PLANNED**	211,156	411,121	1,122,495	1,398,559	3,391,455	NA
			ACHIEVED		535,540	1,050,193	2,972,494		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 12 countries						
Output 1.2: Adolescent girls are supported to enroll and remain in formal and non-formal education, including through the transition from primary to secondary education									
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	Implementing partner/ NGO records and relevant administrative data	Annual	**PLANNED**	33,355	199,249	65,137	61,590	130,550	NA
			ACHIEVED		218,249	67,216	121,658		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 12 countries						
OUTCOME 2: Households demonstrate positive attitudes and behaviours toward investing in and supporting adolescent girls									
OUTCOME 2 Indicator: Number and proportion of individuals in programme areas that hold gender equitable attitudes	Community household surveys	1-3 years	**PLANNED**	NA	NA	27.8%	30.3%	32.8%	35.2%
			ACHIEVED		25.2%		41.5%		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2016-2017; N= 5 countries that conducted baseline gender equitable norms survey						
OUTPUT 2.1: Households are increasingly aware of the benefits of investing in adolescent girls and ending child marriage									
Output Indicator 2.1: Number of individuals in programme areas who regularly participate in dialogues promoting gender equitable norms including delaying child marriage	Implementing partner/NGO records	Annual	**PLANNED**	1,026,268	1,641,623	4,051,121	4,641,463	14,086,958	NA
			ACHIEVED		4,120,434	4,780,912	13,911,913		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 11 countries						

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INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY	BASELINE		MILESTONE 2016	MILESTONE 2017	MILESTONE 2018	MILESTONE 2019	TARGET 2020
OUTCOME 3: Relevant sectoral systems deliver quality and cost-effective services to meet the needs of adolescent girls									
OUTCOME 3.1 Indicator: Number and proportion of adolescent girls in programme areas that have utilized health or protection services	Community household surveys/pre-and post surveys	1-3 years	**Proportion of adolescent girls that have utilized health or protection services**						
			PLANNED	NA	NA	37%	39.1%	41.6%	44.1%
			ACHIEVED		36.6%		43.3%		
	Implementing partner/ NGO records and relevant administrative data		**Number of adolescent girls that have utilized health or protection services**						
			PLANNED	1,638,998	NA	NA	1,816,127	2,553,261	2,601,677
			ACHIEVED			1,638,998	1,889,034		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2017; N= 9 countries						
OUTCOME 3.2 Indicator: Percentage point difference in exam-pass rates between boys and girls	National examination boards administrative data	Annual	**PLANNED**	+4.4	+3.4	+2.4	+1.4	+0.5	0.0
			ACHIEVED		+1.7	+2.8	+2.3		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 6 countries						
OUTCOME 3.2 Indicator: Gender parity for completion in primary education	Education information management systems	Annual	**PLANNED**	NA	NA	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.03
			ACHIEVED		0.95		1.03		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2016; N= 4 countries						
OUTPUT 3.1: Health and protection systems supported to implement guidelines, protocols, and standards for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services									
Output Indicator 3.1: Number and proportion of service delivery points in programme areas implementing guidelines for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services	Implementing partner/ NGO records and relevant administrative data	Annual	**PLANNED**	968	1,414	3,858	4,957	7,432	NA
			ACHIEVED		5,329	4,452	6,121		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 6 countries						
OUTPUT 3.2: Non-formal/primary/secondary schools supported to improve quality of education for adolescent girls									
Output Indicator 3.2: Number of non-formal/primary/secondary schools implementing interventions to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls	Implementing partner/ NGO records and relevant administrative data	Annual	**PLANNED**	782	1,910	2,897	4,379	7,341	NA
			ACHIEVED		4,940	2,799	6,270		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 4 countries						
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									
OUTCOME 4 Indicator: 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	Review of institutional budgets, budget framework papers and other policy documents, minutes of national meeting	Annual	**PLANNED**	2	NA	3	4	5	6
			ACHIEVED		2	3	5		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 11 countries						
OUTPUT 4.1: Country has costed national action plan or development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry									
Output Indicator 4.1: Whether country has developed a costed national action plan/ development plan on ending child marriage across more than one ministry	Review of NAPs Reports from country offices	Annual	**PLANNED**	2	7	11	11	11	NA
			ACHIEVED		3	9	11		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 11 countries						

GLOBAL PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK *(continued)*

INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY	BASELINE		MILESTONE 2016	MILESTONE 2017	MILESTONE 2018	MILESTONE 2019	TARGET 2020
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									
OUTCOME 5 Indicator: Whether country uses robust data and evidence on child marriage to inform policy and programming	Assessment based on quality of evidence checklist Country offices reports	Annual	**PLANNED**	n/a (2018 checklist assessment based on 5 principles i.e. voice and inclusion; appropriateness; triangulation; contribution; and transparency)	NA	NA	4	5	6
			ACHIEVED						
			Baseline timeframe =CY2018; N= 12 countries						
OUTPUT 5.1: Country-specific, high-quality data and evidence generated and shared on what works at scale to accelerate ending child marriage									
Output Indicator 5.1: Whether country collects and share high-quality data and evidence on what works at scale to accelerate ending child marriage	Annual country reports/ Implementing partner reports	Annual	**Number of knowledge products on child marriage developed and disseminated**						
			PLANNED	NA	13	19	33	21	NA
			ACHIEVED		34	52	35		
			Number of countries that collect and share high-quality data and evidence on what works at scale to accelerate ending child marriage						
			PLANNED	9	10	8	12	12	NA
			ACHIEVED		8	10	12		
			Baseline timeframe =CY2015; N= 12 countries						

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

TURNING COMMITMENTS INTO SOLID ACTIONS

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