



Multi-Country Formative and Summative Evaluation of Elimination of Violence against Children in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon

Final Evaluation Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Workplan
BPP	Better Parenting Program
C4D	Communication 4 Development
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (Egypt)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CETS	Child Exploitation Tracking Systems
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CO	Country Office
COAR	Country Office Annual Report
CP	Child Protection
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
CP SWG	Child Protection Sub-Working Group
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
DHS	Demographic and health Survey
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDHS	Egypt Demographic and Health Survey
EFACC	Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of the Childhood Condition
EQ	Evaluation Question
ET	Evaluation Team
EU	European Union
EVAC	Elimination of Violence Against Children
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FPD	Family Protection Department (Jordan)
FVTS	Family Violence Tracking System
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HCC	High Council of Childhood (Lebanon)
HQ	Head Quarters
HRBA	Human rights-based approach
ICCS	Islamic Center Charity Society (Jordan)

ICT	Internet and Communications Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
IMC	International medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IRC	International Refugee Committee
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JWU	Jordanian Women's Union
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies (Egypt)
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education (Lebanon)
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MENARO	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoE	Ministry of Education (Jordan)
MoETE	Ministry of Education and Technical Education (Egypt)
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Egypt)
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population (Egypt)
MoJ	Ministry of Justice (Egypt and Lebanon)
MoLD	Ministry of Local Development (Egypt)
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health (Lebanon)
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (Jordan)
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs (Lebanon)
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development (Jordan)
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity (Egypt)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Most Significant Change
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (Egypt)
NCFA	National Council for Family Affairs (Jordan)
NCW	National Council for Women (Egypt)
OCSE	Online Child Sexual Exploitation
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
PHC	Public Health Center

PER	Performance Evaluation Review
PSEA	Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RAM	Result Assessment Module
RFP	Request for Proposal
RIMS	Referral Information Management System (Lebanon)
RO	Regional Office
SADD	Sex and age disaggregated data
SBCC	Social and behavioural change communication
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Social Development Center (Lebanon)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SITAN	Situation Analysis of Children
SMQ	Strategic Monitoring Questions
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TDHL	Terre des Hommes Lausanne
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAC	Violence Against Children
VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Objective, intended users, and scope

This “Multi Country Formative and Summative Evaluation of Elimination of Violence Against Children (EVAC) in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon” has been commissioned by UNICEF’s Regional Office (RO) and has the dual objectives of accountability and learning.

The main audience of this report are UNICEF staff in the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) and the three Country Offices (CO) covered by this evaluation. A secondary audience will be UNICEF staff in other COs, ROs or in HQ that may have an interest in the findings of the evaluation to feed into their programming; learn from MENA experiences; and/or eventually replicate or adapt to their own contexts.

The evaluation covers three countries of the region - Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. These three countries were selected because it is where UNICEF has partnered most closely with national governments in the MENA region to deliver a wide variety of EVAC programmes. It covers all activities planned and/or implemented during the period between July 2019 and December 2020 that either protect children from violence directly or develop improved responses for when violence against children occurs.

Context

The MENA region is affected by political instability, economic stresses and demographic challenges. It is also home to the largest refugee and displacement crisis of modern times; with a total of 10.5 million Syrian refugees and with the Syrian crisis impacting each one of the three countries under study differently. The region is also “young” with children constituting 36 percent of its population according to UNICEF (2017), with more than one **fifth of the region’s children living in Egypt alone**. It is home to some of the highest rates of violent disciplinary methods, with 106 million children (aged 2-14) regularly subjected to violent discipline in the home and 27 million children having experienced severe physical punishment; with the odds of boys being subjected to severe punishment being 1.3 times more likely than girls. Furthermore, the same study found that 80 per cent in the MENA region had experienced psychological aggression. While the three countries under study have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as well as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), significant concerns regarding the protection of children from violence within Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon very much exist.

Methodology

The evaluation’s analytical framework was based on **UNICEF’s Global Theory of Change for EVAC as well as UNICEF’s seven priority areas as defined in the Violence Against Children Programme Guidance (2018)**. The evaluation was conducted remotely and was based on in-depth document review and key informant interview with 100 stakeholders. Debriefings were held with key stakeholders in the three countries to validate the key findings.

Furthermore, the evaluation followed a gender-sensitive and human rights based approach. It also adhered to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical standards and norms.

The evaluation faced severe limitations due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the team was **unable to conduct field visits or interview rights' holders or their caregivers**. Finally, the team was unable to meet with key stakeholders (e.g., government and donor staff) which limited in some cases the triangulation of information.

Key Findings

Relevance

At the country level, **UNICEF's choice of making EVAC a priority is appropriate given the high level of violence against children in the three countries**. Its activities are also aligned with national priorities, strategies and frameworks. At the global level, **UNICEF's initiatives** are aligned with SDGs 5 (gender equality) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) as well as **with UNICEF's Global EVAC Framework**. Furthermore, **UNICEF's interventions are in line with six out of the seven priority areas identified in UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance document, whereby more actions leading in "Strengthening public financing" need to be implemented**. Similarly, in the three countries, EVAC initiatives are generally in line with six out of seven of INSPIRE strategies. However, the evaluation did not **find any evidence of alignment with INSPIRE's strategy regarding "Income and economic strengthening"**. Notwithstanding the overall relevance of **UNICEF's EVAC interventions** in the three countries, UNICEF did not fully consider the gender dimensions and the specifics for of violence along the life cycle. Furthermore, EVAC programmes in the three countries were not fully framed to address violence occurring across all social classes and environments. Finally, UNICEF displayed its adaptive capacity by quickly responding to the changing context due to the COVID-19 pandemic in three countries as well as to the Beirut port explosion in Lebanon.

Efficiency

The evaluation found little evidence that EVAC initiatives use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring. Based on an analysis of the funding gaps reported in the SitReps, financial resources available for Child Protection (CP)¹ activities are adequate in Jordan and Lebanon but insufficient in Egypt. Though EVAC has been identified as one of the **"accelerator" areas in the region, funding for EVAC activities has been mostly through humanitarian financing as a result of the Syria crisis**. The evaluation identified several steps that UNICEF in the three countries implemented to improve the efficiency of programme delivery, including partnering with national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), reducing operating costs and sharing information and tools across the three countries. Notwithstanding these cost-efficient measures, the evaluation noted several issues – both internal and external - that limit the efficiency of EVAC interventions by either increasing the cost and/or decreasing the number of people reached. These inefficiencies were caused mostly by COVID-19 related delays, internal UNICEF processes, limited leveraging of public/private funding, insufficient local capacities and lack of trust among different stakeholders.

Effectiveness

Overall, the three countries were able to achieve the expected results in 2019. In 2020, and partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic (and in Lebanon also because of the multiple crises the country faced in 2019-2020), not all the planned results were met. There is some evidence **that UNICEF's EVAC interventions have generated changes at the different social levels outlined in the Global EVAC Theory of Change (ToC)**. Children/adolescents and caregivers

¹ Financial information specific to EVAC was not available.

have gained greater awareness of VAC and there is some evidence that caregivers' behaviours have changed. At the institutional level, UNICEF supported the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), the rolling out of the CPIMS/FVTS and capacity building of government staff. At the level of legal and political frameworks, the changes included the development of an EVAC strategy in Egypt, a Child Protection, Social and Behavioural Change Communications (SBCC), and sectoral strategies in Lebanon, and amendments to laws in Jordan. Limited evidence exists that changes occurred at the society/community and social norms levels. Several factors contributed or hindered progress towards achieving the expected results. These include (i) the existence of processes that increase commitment, ownership and buy-in, integration of EVAC into other sectors, and mechanisms that provide incentives and ensure accountability; (ii) the capacity levels of all stakeholders, including staff of UNICEF, Implementing Partners (IPs) and government; and (iii) external factors, including the crises, funding and existence of multiple Helplines which render coordination and collaboration more difficult.

From the information made available, the evaluation concluded that UNICEF COs would be able to monitor results disaggregated by gender, nationality, age, disability, geographic area, but it is not clear (i) to what extent this is being done, and (ii) to what extent this can be done across all interventions, i.e., some intervention results may be disaggregated by gender but not by nationality, some may be disaggregated by age, and others by disability or geographic location. Furthermore, though there are several M&E reports that provide information regarding EVAC interventions, not all were made available to the Evaluation Team (e.g., CPMIS and GBVIMS). As a result, the evaluation was unable to determine the extent to which they are being used to effectively measure progress in achieving planned results and to guide programme implementation.

The evaluation identified five unplanned effects of the EVAC interventions in the countries under study. Two had unintended positive consequences: (i) wide acceptance by caretakers of receiving psychosocial support remotely during COVID-19 and (ii) greater ease in involving men through online means. Three had unintended negative impacts and they include (i) overwhelming the Child Helpline as a result of a successful social media campaign in Egypt; (ii) several repercussions due to target setting by nationality in Lebanon; and (iii) resentment due to targeting only teachers in the *Ma'an* programme in Jordan. In addition, the evaluation identified two initiatives that would merit deeper analysis and an assessment how they could develop impact at the national, regional and possibly global level. They are: (i) delivering prevention and response services remotely; and (ii) addressing EVAC through leveraging the power and influence of religious leaders, which is a necessary approach to achieve change in societal norms in the region. In addition, case management would merit an in-depth assessment which would analyse in-take, referral, case resolution, coordination and the roll out of the CPIMS.

UNICEF in the three countries has coordinated with different government institutions, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector which has contributed to achieving the expected results. However, there is a missed opportunity for greater coordination and collaboration with UN Women, especially to carry out high-level advocacy as well as to better integrate VAC and Violence Against Women (VAW) interventions. The extent of internal coordination and complementarity varies between one sector and another, with the greatest integration taking place between the Child Protection and Education sectors within UNICEF.

Sustainability

Existence of national legal frameworks in Egypt, which has a National Child Law, and, in Jordan, which **recently amended the Child Rights' and Juvenile Laws**, contributes to long-term sustainability. However, Lebanon still does not have a unified national framework to

address EVAC since family and personal status laws are regulated by religious courts. Due to their institutional setup which limits their leverage, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM-Egypt), the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA-Jordan) and the High Council of Childhood (HCC-Lebanon) are limited in their abilities to ensure multisectoral coordination. In terms of financial sustainability, the evaluation identified two national strategies (Egypt and Jordan) that were costed and none which has been included in the national budget. The lack of outcome level data did not allow the evaluation to assess the extent of changes in *attitudes and behaviour* and even less their sustainability. Sustainability of *direct interventions* varies among the three countries and is a function of several factors, including institutional arrangements, continuity of funding, and sufficient human and technical capacities. Finally, the evaluation identified four initiatives that could be replicable and/or scalable: (i) partnering with the private sector in Egypt which can be leveraged in other countries in the region; (ii) conducting monthly online surveys in Jordan; (iii) provision of integrated services at the community level in Jordan; and, potentially, (iv) mainstreaming EVAC within municipalities in Lebanon.

Gender

There is inconclusive evidence on the extent to which UNICEF COs are using gender considerations in the *design* of EVAC response and prevention activities. At the *implementation* level, the three COs are supporting several initiatives which have a strong gender dimension at different levels, however there is room for enhanced gender mainstreaming by (i) targeting male caregivers, (ii) supporting boy victims of violence; (iii) **enhancing UNICEF's advocacy efforts**; (iv) partnering with UN Women; (v) linking gender-related EVAC interventions with other sectors; and (vi) **strengthening collaboration between the response (case management) and prevention (psychosocial support, parenting programmes, social and behavioural change communication) at the community level**. In terms of *monitoring*, sex-disaggregated data is being collected through the different case management information systems as well as through the Helplines though this is not captured in the formal reports in a systematic manner.

Conclusions

Conclusion 1 (based on Findings 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7). UNICEF's EVAC interventions in the three countries are aligned with UNICEF's Global Framework, ToC, INSPIRE's seven strategies and contribute to the SDGs 5 and 16. Furthermore, UNICEF's activities are in line with national child protection and EVAC strategies and are relevant to the context in the three countries, given the high level of VAC.

Conclusion 2 (based on Finding 4). An EVAC ToC helps guide UNICEF's interventions and allows its partners in each country to **better understand UNICEF's priorities and to coordinate** with all stakeholders. While UNICEF COs have responded to the multiple crises in the last year, **the existence of a ToC would also guide UNICEF to "stay on course" while addressing** emergency situations. UNICEF in Egypt has developed an EVAC ToC; however, Jordan does not have an EVAC-specific ToC and Lebanon has an outdated one.

Conclusion 3 (based on Findings 9 and 10). UNICEF has successfully adapted its interventions to the changing context and needs due to multiple crises in the three countries. However, there is room for increasing the relevance of activities for specific target groups (e.g., adolescents, children who attend private schools, male caretakers, etc.).

Conclusion 4 (based on Findings 11, 12 and 13). UNICEF has received substantial resources to respond to the Syria crisis in the three countries which has provided an opportunity to strengthen EVAC national systems. However, insufficient information was available to assess

the ability of UNICEF to carry out cost-monitoring of its activities or to analyze the efficiency of UNICEF funding, particularly regarding awareness raising and prevention efforts.

Conclusion 5 (based on Findings 14 and 15). Although UNICEF is taking concrete steps to improve efficiency across programme delivery, particularly in areas related to reducing operational costs, enhancing cross sectoral collaboration and strengthening service delivery of national NGOs, duplication of services/programming, use of multiple data tracking systems decrease the efficiency of the systems. A significant opportunity exists which is not being utilized fully for sharing experiences and resources among the three countries.

Conclusion 6 (based Findings 16 and 17). Overall, the three countries were able to achieve their planned results in 2019 and were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 which slowed down implementation. UNICEF-Lebanon experienced additional crises that had an impact on its results. Nevertheless, there is some evidence that UNICEF in the three countries has contributed to changes at the different levels of society, most significantly at the level of children and their caregivers.

Conclusion 7 (based on Findings 19, 20, 21 and 22). While several prevention activities are designed using evidence-based approaches, response interventions are less grounded on evidence-based methods. There are multiple reports and approaches that could be used to assess progress. However, there was little evidence that UNICEF COs have capitalized on these reports to inform programme implementation and monitor their effectiveness in reducing violence (or the risk factors associated with violence).

Conclusion 8 (based on Findings 25 and 26). UNICEF is coordinating with several external stakeholders through the CP Sub-Working Group coordination meetings and/or through technical task forces. In addition, the COs have a strong collaboration with several NGOs (especially, Lebanon) and the private sector (in particular, Egypt). Nevertheless, there are unexplored opportunities to strengthen external collaboration with UN Women, WHO and the private sector. Internally, UNICEF CP Sector coordinates mostly with the Education and Communications for Development (C4D) Sectors and there is unused potential to do joint programming with the Youth, Health and Social Protection Sectors.

Conclusion 9 (based on Findings 27 and 28). There are elements of sustainability in place (e.g., legal frameworks, varying degrees of multi-sectoral coordination and political commitment), however there are still several issues that need to be addressed in order to ensure long-term sustainability (e.g., inclusion of EVAC costs in national budgets and strengthening multi-sectoral coordination). Furthermore, and more importantly than a costing exercise, there is a need to develop a detailed financing strategy which would present the business case for EVAC and would include an assessment of the cost of inaction. None of the EVAC programmes, with the exception of the *Ma'an* Programme in Jordan, have developed an articulated exit or sustainability strategy.

Conclusion 10 (based on Findings 30 and 31). Insufficient information is available to assess the sustainability of changes in attitudes and behaviours. Without creating such deep-seated changes in society as a whole and shifting social norms, the long-term sustainability of EVAC intervention will not be assured. Sustainability of direct interventions varies among the three countries and depends on several factors, including institutional, financial, technical and human capacities, and effective case management systems.

Conclusion 11 (based on Findings UNICEF Jordan and Lebanon have endeavored to link emergency response with a longer-term development approach, by implementing both response and prevention activities and supporting systems strengthening. However, heavy reliance on humanitarian funding jeopardises the sustainability, scalability and replicability of interventions.

Conclusion 12 (based on Findings 33, 34, 35 and 36). Several UNICEF EVAC interventions have integrated gender considerations in their design and implementation. However, gender

mainstreaming was not systematically carried out at the three levels of assessments/design, implementation and, especially M&E.

Conclusion 13 (based on Findings 13 and 29). UNICEF, especially in Jordan and Lebanon, has *opportunistically* used the humanitarian funding received due to the Syria crisis to implement EVAC interventions targeting both refugees and host communities as well as to build national capacities. This was an occasion to generate awareness regarding EVAC and **raise visibility to demonstrate the “proof of concept”**. However, there are no indications as to how the three COs are *strategically* planning to “accelerate” EVAC and to integrate it into the national systems in order to make it sustainable.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1. Continue to build on and strengthen existing EVAC programming at the country level by (i) developing a multi-sectoral strategy for integrating EVAC along the life-cycle and link it to social protection interventions (in Egypt and Lebanon); (ii) enhancing integration within CP Sector (e.g., better parenting, case management, GBV) and with other UNICEF Sectors (Youth, Health, Social Protection); (iii) developing an updated EVAC ToC (in Jordan and Lebanon) to guide EVAC interventions in a strategic way, even when short-term response to immediate crises may warrant some adaptations; share the ToC with government and IPs; (iv) continuing to support the strengthening of national systems at the national and decentralized levels by building capacities of front-line staff working on EVAC; (v) reviewing the case management/response services in order to ensure that capacities to respond and provide services meet demand generated by SBCC campaigns; and (vi) further aligning UNICEF’s EVAC interventions to the INSPIRE’s strategy, especially regarding “Income and economic strengthening”.

Recommendation 2. Implement credible and consistent monitoring and reporting of EVAC interventions (programmatic and financial) by (i) putting in place systems to carry out both cost-monitoring and outcome monitoring of interventions per IP in order to improve efficiency and assess effectiveness; (ii) applying in a consistent manner (across indicators and countries) the self-rating in RAM reports; (iii) including SADD in RAM reports (tabular form) to ensure ease in monitoring, consistency from year to year and capture differences between children and adolescents and gender; (iv) including disability disaggregated indicators by integrating the Washington Group Questions into existing data collection systems; (v) defining measurable behavioural targets and monitor SBCC and social media campaigns in a consistent way; (vi) assessing the impact of promising EVAC interventions and share information/lessons learned at the regional level; (vii) building the capacity of M&E staff for identifying and measuring appropriate indicators, collecting and analyzing data, and improving RAM reports (self-ratings and data disaggregation); and (viii) avoiding target setting by nationality in order to minimize unintended consequences and adhere to the humanitarian principle of “do no harm” (Lebanon).

Recommendation 3. Further develop the “building blocks” that would contribute to long-term sustainability by (i) supporting and strengthening multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national level (NCCM, NCFA and HCC) in order to deliver through and with other partners; (ii) developing an EVAC financial strategy and continue advocacy efforts for inclusion of EVAC into national budgets and expand partnerships to Ministries of Planning and Finance; while showcasing social cost of inaction regarding VAC; (iii) initiating discussions and collaborate in co-design with governmental counterparts to manage expectations and integrate exit strategies within programme planning; (iv) advocating for the inclusion of EVAC criteria into accreditation processes and ensure the integration of EVAC modules and SOPs into the formal training of social workers, teachers and public health staff;

(v) expanding partnerships with community-based organizations to ensure sustainability and better coverage of service provision; Require UNICEF IPs to partner with CSOs (especially in Lebanon); (vi) continuing to roll-out the CPIMS ensuring complementarity and interoperability with the Ministry of Social Solidarity's **case management system (Egypt)**; developing further the FVTS and integrating the CPIMS and GBVIMS into it (Jordan); expanding the number of IPs using the CPIMS and build trust among the different partners in order to institutionalize the case management system in the three countries (Lebanon); and (vii) developing, implementing and monitoring programmes that address social norms and cultural attitudes in order to ensure long-term change.

Recommendation 4. Strengthen gender mainstreaming throughout EVAC programming by (i) ensuring that formative research includes gender aspects and provides operational recommendations on how to include gender into programme design and implementation; (ii) addressing gender issues in EVAC programme implementation, especially for increasing participation of male caregivers; providing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) support to boys; and clarifying the differences between VAC and GBV; (iii) strengthening partnerships with UN Women and NGOs who work on gender issues to carry out joint advocacy efforts; (iv) partnering with National Women Councils and leveraging their high profile to advocate for GBV and VAC-related legislation, policies, etc.; (v) strengthening programmatic linkages between family violence and VAC; (vi) monitoring systematically gender-disaggregated indicators in order to assess progress (Egypt); (vi) building the capacity of UNICEF, government and IP staff on gender-responsive/ transformative programming; (vii) including **in the CP Section Chief's PER a performance indicator on gender mainstreaming; and (viii) organizing a workshop to disseminate and discuss the ways to operationalize in each country the recent strategic guidance of UNICEF's "Gender Dimensions of Violence Against Children and Adolescents"**.

Recommendation 5. Share experiences, tools, lessons learnt at the regional level by (i) developing an e-library which includes key documents (e.g., SOPs, Codes of Conduct, Strategies, COVID-19 response approaches, digital tools, etc.) which can be accessed by all countries in the region; (ii) organizing on a quarterly basis and based on CO interest, technical seminars to share experiences and lessons learned (e.g., partnering with the private sector, working with Faith-Based Organizations, case management systems, online violence, etc.); (iii) providing technical guidance on designing innovative M&E for SBCC interventions, in particular to capture changes in attitudes and practices; (iv) providing technical support to develop new indicators based on the revised Global Strategic Plan; (v) developing the **"business case"** for integrating EVAC into sectoral interventions (education, health, social protection) which can be used for both high-level advocacy as well as for mobilizing resources; and (vi) carrying out a deeper assessment of some of the promising interventions identified by this evaluation.

1. Introduction

1. In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, UNICEF has developed several programmes, action plans, and interventions to end violence against children (EVAC). The **majority of UNICEF's work on EVAC in the region is focused on working with national governments** to establish and run initiatives that correspond to UNICEF's Global EVAC theory of change. The form that this support takes varies from country to country depending upon national institutional and financial capacity, local context, and other **factors**. This "Multi Country Formative and Summative Evaluation of Elimination of Violence against Children in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon" has been commissioned by UNICEF's Regional Office (RO).

1.1 Objective

2. This is a "Summative and Formative" evaluation with the dual objectives of accountability and learning. It is intended to examine the extent to which UNICEF has supported high-level, national government efforts to implement data / research-informed EVAC programming. This exercise is a starting point for the UNICEF Regional Office to analyse how it can best support national efforts to EVAC in the region, identify opportunities for evidence generation, and implement strategy and programme improvements at the regional level. The evaluation is the first in a series of research and strategy exercises that will take place in the UNICEF regional office over the short term as UNICEF refines its regional EVAC strategy.

1.2 Intended Users

3. As mentioned above, the main audience of this report are UNICEF staff in the Regional Office (RO) and the three Country Offices (CO) covered by this evaluation. In particular, the Child Protection, EVAC and Gender Specialists will be able to use the **evaluation's** findings and recommendations as a basis to assess their interventions and as an opportunity to re-orient or scale up their programming based on findings and conclusions. UNICEF Regional Management Team made EVAC one of its five regional areas of acceleration. The evaluation will inform the **COs'** work in accelerating action to end violence against children. Furthermore, and per the Terms of Reference (ToRs, see Annex 1), a specific use for this evaluation is a regional network meeting on child protection planned to be held in the near future.

A network meeting on child protection is planned to improve the regional understanding of best practices and to inform coordination initiatives. The meeting will cover the results of this evaluation as well as findings from recent systematic reviews about strategies to prevent and respond to EVAC. One focus of this meeting will be a discussion of the evidence about the intersections between EVAC and violence against women in the region, with the goal of identifying possible opportunities for collaboration across these domains.

4. A secondary audience will be UNICEF staff in other COs, ROs or in HQ that may have an interest in the findings of the evaluation to feed into their programming; learn from MENA experiences; and/or eventually replicate or adapt to their own contexts.
5. National governments, where the interventions are being implemented, will also benefit from the evaluation findings and recommendations which can be used for learning purposes and, eventually, to adapt their own programmes in line with the findings. Other UN Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the field of gender-based violence and child protection may also have an interest in learning from UNICEF's experiences and may eventually lead to future collaborations.
6. Finally, this evaluation could be of interest to donors and implementing partners, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as beneficiaries and communities, as a mechanism to strengthen transparency and share experiences and identify lessons learned.

1.3 Scope

7. **Geographical scope.** The evaluation covers three countries of the region - Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. These three countries were selected because it is where UNICEF has partnered most closely with national governments in the MENA region to deliver a wide variety of EVAC programmes.
8. **Period covered.** The evaluation covers all activities planned and/or implemented during the period between July 2019 and December 2020 that either protect children from violence directly or develop improved responses for when violence against children occurs².
9. **Focus of the evaluation.** As presented in the Inception Report and approved by the Steering Committee, the evaluation has assessed **UNICEF's EVAC activities in the three countries, including UNICEF's support to government EVAC initiatives.** It did not evaluate the government's EVAC initiatives, as originally stated in the ToRs but amended at inception stage.
10. **Definition of VAC for the purpose of this evaluation.** The definition used for the purpose of this evaluation is aligned with three key UNICEF documents: (i) the UNICEF Global Evaluation³, (ii) "*A Familiar Face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents*"⁴, and (iii) the draft Expanded Guidance on Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Children which focus on four specific forms of violence: violent discipline and exposure to domestic abuse during early childhood; violence at school; violent deaths among adolescents; and sexual violence in childhood and adolescence.
11. **As such and as approved by the Evaluation's Steering Committee, this evaluation examined EVAC in the family/household, in/around schools and online.** This included:
 - **Sexual violence⁵ of all types:** incest; abuse in communities, schools, residential care; and commercial sexual exploitation.

² This included initiatives planned earlier but still implemented during the past 18 months

³ UNICEF (2015). *Protecting Children from Violence: A Comprehensive Evaluation of UNICEF's Strategies and Programme Performance*

⁴ UNICEF (2017). *A Familiar Face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents*, UNICEF, New York, 2017

⁵ Sexual violence would include all forms of abuse including rape, molestation, and involving children in commercial sexual exploitation (prostitution, pornography of all types)

- **Physical violence:** beatings and other forms of domestic violence; corporal punishment in schools and residential care; and infanticide.
- **Psychological violence:** humiliating threats and discipline; bullying; other degrading treatment; and forcing children to perpetrate acts of violence in any setting.
- **Deliberate neglect and/or maltreatment by the caregiver⁶,** including deliberate failure to meet children’s basic physical and emotional needs, protect them from danger, and/or obtain medical or other services despite financial or other means available⁷. Although included in the scope was not assessed because – as foreseen in the Inception Report - there was limited information regarding activities addressing “neglect” in the three countries included in this study.

2. VAC Context in the Three Countries

2.1 Background

12. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is affected by political instability, economic stresses and demographic challenges. It is also home to the largest refugee and displacement crisis of modern times; with a total of 10.5 million Syrian refugees⁸ and with the Syrian crisis impacting each one of the three countries under study differently. **The region is also “young” with children constituting 36 percent of its population according to UNICEF (2017), with more than one fifth of the region’s children living in Egypt alone.⁹** Within the region, available data on Violence Against Children (VAC) and its manifestations are scarce; yet it is home to some of the highest rates of violent disciplinary methods, with 106 million children (aged 2-14) regularly subjected to violent discipline in the home¹⁰ and 27 million children having experienced severe physical punishment; with the odds of boys being subjected to severe punishment being 1.3 times more likely than girls¹¹.
13. While the three countries under study have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as well as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), significant concerns regarding the protection of children from violence within Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon very much exist. Egypt suffers from grave child protection concerns on a considerable scale and in response, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) with the technical input of UNICEF developed a National Plan of Action on Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) based on the strategic priorities identified in the National Strategic Framework for Ending Violence against Children, which was endorsed in 2018¹². While advancements have been made

⁶ Neglect is included however the team is aware that there is very little information/interventions regarding this form of violence.

⁷ UN General Assembly, Report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children, Sixty-first session, United Nations, New York, 2006

⁸ UNICEF MENARO (2019). Regional Office Annual Report. [online] Available at: <<https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/MENA-2019-ROAR.pdf>> [Accessed 28 November 2020].

⁹ UNICEF (2017). Progress for Children with Equity in the MENA. [online] Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/mena/sites/unicef.org.mena/files/2018-02/Progress_for_Children_in_MENA_Web.pdf?> [Accessed 2 December 2020]

¹⁰ UNICEF (2020). Ending Violence Against Children. MENARO Orientation on Child Protection; gender-disaggregated information not provided.

¹¹ UNICEF (2019). Violent Discipline in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA)

¹² NCCM (2018). Ending Violence Against Children. Plan of Action for the National Strategic Framework

to protect children from violence, particularly at the legislative level¹³, significant needs remain and a national multi-sectoral response to VAC is still necessary¹⁴.

14. Jordan has made significant strides in addressing VAC. Legislative milestones and advancements in child protection have taken place since the development of the National Strategy for Family Protection¹⁵, the endorsement of the National Framework for Family Protection in 2007 (updated in 2016)¹⁶ and the establishment of multiple prevention and response services among governmental and non-governmental organizations¹⁷. Yet, the overall child protection system continues to be weak; VAC continues to be socially condoned and an enforcement of laws can be challenged by social, cultural and economic constraints¹⁸. Additionally, significant legal reform is still necessary and, while Jordan has ratified the CRC, it has yet to pass a childhood law codifying key provisions of the Convention¹⁹.
15. A wide range of political, social and economic factors have contributed to the increased vulnerability of children in Lebanon. These factors are further exacerbated by the Syrian refugee crisis. Lebanon continues to host the highest number of refugees per capita on a global level, of which 630,000 are refugee children (aged between 3 and 18 years of age)²⁰. Children in Lebanon are being exposed to violence in its various forms, whether in the home, or as child laborers or in instances of child marriage. A WHO survey (2017) revealed that 47 percent of children reported that their parents/guardians understood their problems and worries; thus reflecting a lack of emotional support amongst parents towards their children²¹. Variations between male and female child respondents were minor, with males reporting their parents understood their problems at 46 percent and females at 48 percent²². The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) 2020 report also revealed that 57 percent of Syrian refugee children have experienced violent discipline with 48 percent of caregivers reporting using psychological violence and 43 percent reporting the use of physical violence with the highest rates of violence being reported in the Bekaa governorate²³.

2.2 Impact of Covid-19 on Levels of VAC

16. In addition to the above-mentioned regional context, in 2020, the global pandemic has **had detrimental effects on children's development and has resulted in grave child protection concerns**. A recent UNICEF regional study (conducted in seven countries, which included Egypt and Jordan) revealed an increase in the use of violent disciplinary practices (shouting, screaming) by parents as well as an increase (albeit to a lower extent)

13 UNICEF (2018). Ending Violence Against Children in Egypt. National Strategic Framework

14 Ibid

15 NCFA (2005). National Strategy for Family Protection

16 UNICEF (2017). Situation Analysis of Children in Jordan

17 NCFA (2016). National Council for Family Affairs. (2016, March 7). NCFA updates the National Framework for Family Protection against Violence. Retrieved from National Council for Family Affairs:

<http://ncfa.org.jo:85/NCFA/en/content/NCFA-updates-National-Framework-FamilyProtection-against-Violence>

18 Unicef.org. 2020. Child Protection. [online] Available at: < <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/child-protection> > [Accessed 29 November 2020]

19 Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2014

20 Unicef.org. 2020. Child Protection. [Online] Available at: < <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/child-protection> > [Accessed 29 November 2020]; gender-disaggregated information not provided on number of male and female child refugees.

21 WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon 2017 Fact Sheet

22 Ibid

23 UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP (2021). Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

in physical violence (hitting and spanking)²⁴. The same study also revealed that the stress and anxiety as a result of lockdowns and economic hardships also increased the risk of domestic violence²⁵, which also leaves children vulnerable to witnessing violence. In an assessment on the social and economic impact of COVID-19 on children and youth in Jordan, results revealed that 65 percent of parents surveyed expressed an increase in use of physical punishment as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown and 40 percent of households reported children experiencing both psychological and physical violence with higher rates of violence being reported in female headed households (56 percent) and in Syrian homes (53 percent) and in larger households, (8+ family members) (at 44 percent)²⁶.

2.3 Violence within the Home

17. Within the region, the prevalence of violent discipline is 84 percent – with 80 percent of children experiencing psychological aggression and 70 percent of children experiencing physical punishment²⁷. While gender disaggregated information for the three countries is limited within the regional studies, the data suggests that both sex and age of children pose important risk factors, with boys ages five to nine years being particularly vulnerable to physical abuse²⁸.
18. According to a 2019 regional UNICEF report, over 90 percent of children in Egypt are exposed to some form of violent discipline at home²⁹. This finding was consistent with statistics revealed from a 2014 Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS), which revealed that 93 percent of children between the ages of 1 and 14 were exposed to violent disciplinary practices at home³⁰; with no significant difference between girls and boys³¹. Additionally, the UNICEF study revealed that 40 percent of children ages 2-14 are exposed to severe physical punishment.³² Furthermore, the EDHS 2014 estimated that approximately 91 percent of children experienced psychological aggression while 78 percent experienced physical punishment, with no significant difference between boys and girls, with the prevalence of physical punishment being the highest amongst children ages 5-9 years of age³³.

24 UNICEF (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on children in the MENA. [Online] Available at: <<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Impact%20of%20COVID%20on%20Children-Snapshot%20report.pdf%20.pdf>>[Accessed 3 December 2020]. No gender -disaggregated information available

25 UNICEF (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on children in the MENA. [Online] Available at: <<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Impact%20of%20COVID%20on%20Children-Snapshot%20report.pdf%20.pdf>>[Accessed 3 December 2020]

26 UNICEF (2020). Socio-Economic Assessment of Children and Youth in the time of COVID-19 Jordan [Online] Available at: <<https://www.unicef.org/jordan/media/3041/file/Socio%20Economic%20Assessment.pdf>>[Accessed 3 December 2020]

27 UNICEF (2020). Ending Violence Against Children. MENARO Orientation on Child Protection. No gender disaggregated information is provided

28 UNICEF (2019). Violent Discipline in the Middle East and North Africa Region

29 UNICEF (2019). Violent Discipline in the Middle East and North Africa Region. No gender disaggregated information is provided per country

30 Ministry of Health and Population (2018). Ending Violence Against Children: Plan for Action for the National Strategic Framework, Egypt (2020-2030)

31 Prevalence rate of 93.4 percent for males and 92.6% for females

32 UNICEF (2019). Violent Discipline in the Middle East and North Africa Region. No gender disaggregated information is provided for this statistic in Egypt

33 Ministry of Health and Population [Egypt], El-Zanaty and Associates [Egypt], and ICF International. 2015. Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Cairo, Egypt and Rockville, Maryland, USA: Ministry of Health and Population and ICF International

19. Jordan's Population and Family Health Survey for 2017/2018 reported that 81 percent of children aged 1-14 years had experienced violent discipline in the month preceding the study; with almost 83 percent being male and 80 percent being female. Additionally, 76 percent experienced psychological aggression (78 percent for males and 74 percent for females), 59 percent experienced physical punishment (61 percent for males and 57 percent for females), and 13 percent experienced a type of severe physical punishment (at prevalence rates of 14 percent for males and 11 percent for female children)³⁴. Similarly, in 2019, UNICEF estimated that approximately 90 percent of children aged 2-14 were exposed to some form of violent discipline at home, while over 40 percent of children aged 2-14 were subjected to severe physical punishment³⁵. Regarding attitudes and outlook on VAC in Jordan, significant awareness raising efforts are still needed, with 47 percent of parents believing it is sometimes important to use corporal punishment at home as a method of discipline³⁶.
20. In Lebanon, results of a study from World Vision in Lebanon revealed that the prevalence of Violent Child Discipline of Lebanese parents is 27.8 percent³⁷. UNICEF's regional study revealed that approximately 60 percent of children aged 2-14 are exposed to some form of violent discipline within the home, and over 50 percent of children aged 2-14 are subjected to physical punishment, while less than 15 percent of children of the same age group are exposed to severe physical punishment³⁸. According to the study, it is worth highlighting, violent discipline is less common within Lebanese households than in refugee groups residing in Lebanon³⁹; a finding which may have important implications on the customization of service design and delivery within the country. More specifically, and according to the results of a household survey conducted by UNICEF in 2016, 82 percent of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, 77 percent of Palestinian refugees from Syria, 65 percent of Syrians and 57 percent of Lebanese children in the age group of 1-14 years have been exposed to at least one form of physical or psychological punishment by household members during the past month of conducting the survey⁴⁰. 2017 UNICEF Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) study in Lebanon revealed that 71 percent of respondents (no gender disaggregated information is available) reported it was "wrong" to hit children⁴¹; leaving room for deliberation on the gap that exists between parental perceptions/attitudes and actual parental practices.

2.4 Emotional Violence and Neglect

21. As highlighted in UNICEF's publication "Hidden in Plain Sight" there is a global scarcity of data on emotional violence and neglect - which is not limited to the three countries included in this evaluation - due to the challenges in measuring it⁴². In Egypt, a national study reported that 86 percent of children experienced emotional violence during the year

34 Department of Statistics in Jordan (2017/2018). Jordan's Population and Family Health Survey

35 UNICEF (2019). Violent Discipline in the Middle East and North Africa Region. No gender disaggregated information is provided for this statistic in Jordan

36 UNICEF (2007). Violence against Children Study in Jordan. Gender disaggregated information on this finding is not presented

37 World Vision (2019). Violent Child Discipline in Lebanon. [Online] Available at: <https://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/Violent%20Child%20Discipline%20-%20WVL%20Full%20Report.pdf> [Accessed May 25 2020]

38 UNICEF (2019). Violent Discipline in the Middle East and North Africa Region. No gender disaggregated information is provided for these statistics in Lebanon

39 Knowledge to Policy Center (2018). Briefing Note: Strengthening Child Protection Practices in Healthcare Institutions in Lebanon. No gender-disaggregated information is provided

41 UNICEF (2020). Underneath the Surface: Understanding the root causes of violence against children and women in Lebanon

42 UNICEF (2014). Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children.

preceding the study. The same study also revealed that within the home, 65 percent of boys and 82 percent of girls reported emotional abuse (in the form of verbal abuse) in Cairo⁴³. In Alexandria the rates for emotional violence were 60 percent for boys and 73 percent for girls while it was 62 percent for boys and 77 percent for girls in Assiut. Additionally, 25 percent of children surveyed in Alexandria and Cairo and 10 percent in Assiut reported that they had experienced neglect; yet no gender disaggregated information on neglect was reported⁴⁴.

22. Data on neglect in Jordan is extremely limited and outdated. Statistics from 2007 reveal that 37 percent of 2,402 cases dealt with by the Social Services Offices were those of neglect⁴⁵. In a recent rapid assessment conducted in Jordan, 56 percent of parents reported using psychological violence against their children during lockdown as a result of COVID-19⁴⁶.
23. In Lebanon, a study conducted by Insan Association revealed that 39 percent of children surveyed reported being neglected by their parent/caregiver, with the most prevalent type of neglect identified by the child respondents was “feeling unimportant”; with the study citing no significant gender associations reported to neglect⁴⁷. Comparatively, only 24.7 percent of parents reported they neglected their children⁴⁸. A study conducted by World Vision in Lebanon in 2019 revealed interesting findings related to attitudes towards emotional abuse and neglect. The study highlighted that 24 percent of parents did not consider screaming at their children as a form of violence, 13 percent did not define neglect as violence and 9 percent did not consider emotional abuse as a form of violence⁴⁹. Another study carried out by WHO revealed that 48 percent of children (40 percent male and 55 percent female) reported that their parents/guardians always really knew what they were doing with their free time during the 30 days before the survey⁵⁰ thus reflecting a disconnect between parent and children’s outlook on parental attention. Also within Lebanon, migrant children experienced higher rates of neglect than their Lebanese counterparts; with a response rate of 68 percent of children of documented migrants and 31 percent of children of undocumented migrants feeling neglected by their parents. The study attributed higher rates of neglect experienced by migrant children as being due to their parents/caretakers’ employment situation and having to spend extensive time away from their children⁵¹.

43 NCCM-UNICEF (2015). Violence against Children in Egypt – Quantitative Survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut

44 NCCM-UNICEF (2015). Violence against Children in Egypt – Quantitative Survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut

45 UNICEF (2007). Violence against Children Study in Jordan. No gender-disaggregated information is provided.

46 UNICEF (2020). UNICEF study highlights plight of children and youth in Jordan during COVID-19 – Jordan [Online] Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/press-releases/unicef-study-highlights-plight-children-and-youth-jordan-during-covid-19> [Accessed 3 December 2020]. No gender-disaggregated information is provided.

47 Insan Association (2014). Unprotected Childhood: The Experience of Lebanese and Non-Lebanese Children in Abuse, Maltreatment & Discrimination in Lebanon. [Online] Available at:

<<https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/sites/default/files/documents/unprotected-childhood-report-insan.pdf>> [Accessed 3 December 2020]

48 Ibid

49 World Vision. (2019). Violent Child Discipline in Lebanon. [Online] Available at: <https://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/Violent%20Child%20Discipline%20-%20WVL%20Full%20Report.pdf> [Accessed May 25 2020]

50 WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon 2017 Fact Sheet

51 Ibid

2.5 Violence in Schools

24. While corporal punishment in schools is prohibited by law in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, the incidence of violence is still high and - in the instances when it is reported – it is seldom addressed⁵². In Egypt, according to a joint study by NCCM and UNICEF, almost half the children have experienced physical violence in school, which was mainly associated with child-to-child violence, and then followed by disciplinary physical punishment by teachers⁵³. The study also revealed some gender disparities; with boys in Alexandria (82 percent) and Cairo (83 percent), reporting they experienced more violence from teachers/ school workers than their female counterparts⁵⁴. In the same study, 35 percent of surveyed teachers found physical violence to be acceptable, despite a smaller percentage reporting they resorted to it. The study also showed that the majority of teachers felt that it is up to the teacher to decide whether corporal punishment is appropriate in a specific situation or not⁵⁵.
25. In Jordanian schools, the prevalence of physical violence was as follows: 18 percent in Ministry of Education (MoE) public schools, 5 percent in UNRWA schools, 16 percent in schools for Syrians, and 17 percent in military schools while the prevalence of verbal violence in schools was higher in each of the types of schools with a rate of 29 percent in MoE public schools, 11 percent in UNRWA schools, 28 percent in Schools for Syrians and 24 percent in military schools⁵⁶.
26. In a Lebanese study (2012) which involved 1,177 school children, it was found that more than 76 percent had experienced physical abuse, with male students being more likely to have experienced physical abuse than female students and 81 percent had experienced emotional abuse at least once at school (with the male gender being significantly associated with emotional abuse)⁵⁷. According to a survey conducted by WHO in 2017, 37.5 percent of children aged 13-17 reported being seriously injured at least once in the past year, with males reporting higher rates at 44 percent to female children at 32 percent⁵⁸.

2.6 Bullying

27. The incidence of bullying in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon varies within each country. In Egypt, one in every three children experience bullying on a regular basis and, according to the UNICEF-NCCM study, 29-47 percent of children reported physical violence amongst friends⁵⁹. In Jordan, the literature is quite dated. Yet a 2007 study revealed

52 NCCM and UNICEF (2015). Violence against Children in Egypt – Quantitative Survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut

53 NCCM and UNICEF (2015). Violence Against Children in Egypt – Quantitative Survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut

54 Ibid

55 As cited in the 2020-2030 Plan for Action for the National Strategic Framework

56 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program. No gender-disaggregated information is provided for prevalence amongst males and females in the various categories of schools.

57 Bcheraoui, C. E., Kouriye, H., & Adib, S. M. (2012). Physical and verbal/emotional abuse of schoolchildren, Lebanon, 2009/Violence physique et psychologique/verbale sur des eleves au Liban en 2009. Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, 18(10), 1011.

<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A309729122/AONE?u=googlescholar&sid=AONE&xid=7ed1b31e>

58 WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon 2017 Fact Sheet

59 NCCM and UNICEF (2015). Violence against Children in Egypt – Quantitative Survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut. No gender-disaggregated information is provided for prevalence of bullying amongst male and female participants of the study.

approximately one third of children were abused daily by schoolmates and around one quarter suffered daily abuse by other children at home. One in every eight children was abused daily by other neighbourhood children and approximately one third of children were abused once or twice a month on average⁶⁰ Data on the rates of violence in schools perpetuated by schoolmates revealed important gender disparities; with 55 percent of females reporting higher rates of verbal abuse than males (35 percent) and severe physical abuse in school was reported by 44 percent of females and 35 percent of males⁶¹. In a more recent study, the prevalence of bullying in Jordan was 41 percent, with higher rates amongst males (46 percent) than females (37 percent)⁶² and frontline workers within Makani Centers reported that 63 percent children receiving support reported being bullied by other children⁶³ For Syrian refugee children in Jordan, bullying remains the biggest reason for drop out following costs associated with schooling⁶⁴ and according to UNICEF's publication, **Prevention and Changing Behaviour and Social Norms to Address VAC**, 1600 Syrian children dropped out of Jordanian schools as a result of bullying in 2016⁶⁵.

28. In Lebanon, a 2018 study by Save the Children revealed that physical bullying affects 42 percent of children and is the most common form of bullying, followed by verbal (30 percent), and social bullying (22 percent), while cyberbullying affects 6 percent of children⁶⁶. The study also found that children between 9-12 years report higher rates of bullying than teens, and boys were found to be more likely to be bullied than girls, across all types of bullying (physical, verbal, social and cyber bullying). Regarding nationality, the study did not reveal any discrepancies between Lebanese and Syrian children, with their reporting to being bullied at 50 percent, while Palestinian children reported higher rates at 58 percent. As for the impact of bullying on school enrolment, the study found that, 16 percent of children who experienced bullying skipped one or more school days, and 12 percent dropped out totally⁶⁷. Additional findings on bullying in Lebanon from a WHO survey in 2017 revealed that almost 39 percent of children reported getting into physical fights one or more times 12 months prior to the survey with around 38 percent experiencing a serious injury. Rates for both fights and physical injury were significantly higher in male respondents; at 55 percent in males compared to 24 percent in females in relation to fighting, while physical injury rates were 44 and 32 percent in males and females respectively⁶⁸.

2.7 Sexual Violence

29. Within the region, there is a concerning lack of robust data on the issue of sexual violence. The complexity of the issue is also compounded by the culture of shame around discussing sexual violence in the different contexts and within conservative communities. Additionally, and consistent with global findings, statistics on sexual violence against boys in the region are significantly lacking. According to a study conducted by UNICEF in Egypt, two-thirds of girls surveyed in Cairo expressed they had experienced sexual

60 UNICEF (2007). Violence against Children Study in Jordan

61 Ibid

62 UNESCO (2019). Behind the Numbers: Ending school violence and bullying. [Online] Available at: <<https://www.unicef.org/media/66496/file/Behind-the-Numbers.pdf>>[Accessed 3 December 2020]

63 UNICEF (2019-2021). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan.

64 UNICEF (2016). Running on Empty: The Situation of Syrian Children in Host Communities in Jordan: A Longitudinal Welfare Study of Syrian Refugee Children Residing in Jordan's Host Communities.

65 UNICEF (2018). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan 2019-2021.

66 Save the Children, Lebanon (2018). Bullying in Lebanon, Research Summary

67 Ibid

68 WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon 2017 Fact Sheet

harassment and 2-6 percent of adolescent girls (aged 13-17) surveyed reported sexual touching, while the study also stated that few boys cited any examples of sexual violence against themselves or other boys⁶⁹. Additionally, verbal sexual harassment is the most common form of sexual violence reported by girls (two-thirds of the girls that participated in the study in Cairo) and boys surveyed⁷⁰. The 2013 UN Women Study on *Ways and Methods to Eliminate Sexual Harassment in Egypt* confirmed these results, revealing that over 99 percent of Egyptian girls and women surveyed experienced some form of sexual harassment in their lifetime, ranging from whistling and verbal abuse, to unwanted touching and rape⁷¹. While the NCCM-UNICEF study did not expose any “incidents of children being forced or coerced into sexual intercourse” the National Child Helpline reported 206 cases of sexual assault and rape between 2011 and 2014. It is believed that the incidence of rape is higher, due to the culture of silence and shame, with many victims unable to report their experience⁷².

30. In Jordan, data on sexual abuse are dated. The most comprehensive statistic on sexual abuse was from the 2007 VAC study conducted by UNICEF which highlights that one third of children were subjected to sexual harassment inflicted by adults and children within their neighbourhood and 2-7 percent are sexually abused by parents, guardians, relatives, siblings and school personnel, with girls experiencing sexual abuse by parents/legal guardians at higher rates than boys⁷³. Yet in regards to sexual violence perpetrated by school teachers/administrators and school maters, boys were abused at higher rates than girls⁷⁴. In 2017, the Situation Analysis of Children (SITAN) reported that sexual violence is significantly under-reported by Syrian refugees⁷⁵ residing in urban settings, due to stigma and fear of retaliation by family and community members. Verbal harassment is common, resulting in a high number of female refugees not being allowed to leave their shelters unaccompanied⁷⁶.
31. In Lebanon, a national study reported that 4 percent of the 2,162 children who were interviewed, were exposed to some form of sexual abuse; of which almost 54 percent were female and 46 percent were male. The same study also revealed that children of migrants were more likely to be subjected to neglect and sexual abuse than their Lebanese counterparts⁷⁷. According to the VASyR 2020 report, 1 percent of respondents in sampled households experienced sexual harassment during the previous three months of the study. The same report also highlights the challenges with underreporting as most of the respondents were men and interviews did not take place in a confidential setting⁷⁸. Separately, the KAP survey revealed that for boys in Lebanon physical and sexual harassment of boys was perceived as one of the top three protection risks amongst 32

69 NCCM-UNICEF (2015). Violence against Children in Egypt – Quantitative Survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut

70 NCCM (2018). Ending Violence Against Children in Egypt. National Strategic Framework. [Online] Available at: <<http://nccm.gov.eg/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/%D8%A5%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%8A%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%87%D8%B6%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D9%86%D9%81.pdf>> [Accessed 3 December 2020]

71 UN WOMEN (2013). Study on Ways and Methods to Eliminate Sexual Harassment in Egypt

72 NCCM-UNICEF (2015). Violence against Children in Egypt – Quantitative Survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut

73 UNICEF (2007). Violence against Children Study in Jordan

74 Ibid

75 No gender-disaggregated information is provided for prevalence of sexual violence amongst male and female refugees

76 UNICEF (2017). Situational Analysis of Children in Jordan

77 El Monla, B., Abu Shakra, M. (2015). The National Study on Child Sexual Abuse in Lebanon. . [Online] Available at: <<https://ecpat-france.fr/www.ecpat-france.fr/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/the-national-study-on-child-sexual-abuse-in-lebanon-2015-english-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf>? [Accessed 3 December 2020]

78 UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP (2021). Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon

percent of respondents while for girls it was 42 percent. The same survey also revealed that women and girls are disproportionately represented at 90 percent in reported incidents of GBV, most of which involved physical violence, sexual violence, and forced or child marriage⁷⁹.

2.8 Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking

32. According to ECPAT International, several factors increase children's vulnerability to sexual exploitation, most notably: poverty, social exclusion, lack of educational and vocational opportunities, or racial discrimination - all of which are present in different forms in the MENA region⁸⁰. It is also well worth mentioning that **the region's children are** particularly prone to sexual exploitation, due to the humanitarian crises within the region⁸¹. As a result of displacement, children continue to face many child protection risks, including child labour, child marriage, and sexual violence and exploitation due to family separation, constantly being on the move and in temporary accommodation which often increases the chances of children being exposed to violence and exploitation⁸².
33. In Egypt, 2018 data from the Department of Labour has revealed that some girls are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation under the pretext of temporary marriage to wealthy foreign men, mostly from Persian Gulf countries⁸³. The 2018 US State Department report on Trafficking in Persons states that Syrian refugees residing in Egypt are forced into child labour, sex trafficking and transactional marriages⁸⁴.
34. In Jordan an ECPAT report reveals that while prostitution, brothel ownership and pimping are illegal, cases of prostitution among Syrian girls have been reported; yet no precise data seems available⁸⁵.
35. According to an ILO study on Street Children in Lebanon, illicit activities including prostitution have also been documented among Lebanese and Syrian refugee adolescent girls on the streets (15-17 years)⁸⁶. Specific data on sexual exploitation and trafficking of boys is lacking.
36. Regarding trafficking of children in MENA, national and regional statistics are scarce. According to a UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2014), in MENA 45 percent of victims are males while 55 percent are females and 62 percent of trafficking

79 UNICEF (2017). What Do They Think? Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the Lebanese; Syrian and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, University of Sweden, for UNICEF Lebanon, supported by the Government of Lebanon

80 ECPAT International. (March, 2016). Power Impunity and Anonymity: Understanding the Forces Driving the Demand for Sexual Exploitation of Children. Bangkok: ECPAT International

81 UNICEF (2018). Humanitarian Action for Children 2018: Overview. New York: UNICEF. [Online] Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF_Humanitarian_Action_for_Children_2018_Overview_ENG_0.pdf> [Accessed 2 December 2020]

82 UNHCR. (2014). Protection of Refugee Children in the Middle East and North Africa. [Online] Available at: <<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/54589a6a4.pdf>> [Accessed 2 December 2020]

83 United States Department of Labour (2018). Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labour [Online] Available at: <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2018/egypt.pdf> [Accessed 3 December 2020]

84 *ibid*. No gender-disaggregated information is provided.

85 ECPAT (2018). Sexual Exploitation of Children in Jordan Submission. [Online] Available at: <<https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Universal-Periodical-Review-Sexual-Exploitation-of-Children-Jordan.pdf>> Accessed 3 December 2020

86 ILO (2015). Children Living and Working on the Streets in Lebanon: Profile and Magnitude. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_344799.pdf

victims are children⁸⁷. As with other forms of exploitation, children also refrain from reporting incidents of trafficking due to their fear of traffickers, the stigma behind the abuse and a general mistrust towards authority personnel⁸⁸. Separate reports reveal that Egyptian children are also being trafficked to Europe where they were used for bonded child labour, commercial sexual exploitation, and illicit activities; whereby approximately 930 unaccompanied Egyptian children were registered in Italy in 2018⁸⁹.

2.9 Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE)

37. Attempting to understand the situation of online child sexual exploitation (OCSE) in the region is extremely challenging due to an almost complete lack of data. At the same time, **online “presence” within the three countries continues to grow steadily; yet there is no data on how many online users are children⁹⁰**. A somewhat dated UNICEF report on child safety online noted that Africa and the Middle East lagged in monitoring and in **coordination mechanisms for children’s online protection⁹¹**. In Egypt, while no specific data are available on OCSE, some advancement has been made such as partnerships between the Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies (MCIT), and Microsoft in applying Child Exploitation Tracking Systems (CETS) technology to assist with the protection of youth online and its ability to police these crimes. Additionally, a national initiative entitled *Harassmap* was launched to enable young women to report incidents of violence and sexual harassment⁹².
38. In Jordan, the government recognizes that online sexual exploitation of children occurs yet the lack of data hinders understanding the extent of the problem given the absence of government cap.

3. UNICEF VAC Activities in the Three Countries

3.1 UNICEF EVAC Activities in Egypt

39. In Egypt, UNICEF supports the development of the national EVAC Plan of Action⁹³ and collaborates closely with the Government of Egypt under the auspices of a national social protection framework. UNICEF prioritizes its interventions in improving service provider capacity, addressing social perceptions regarding VAC, and improving national capacity

87 UNODC (2014). Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014. United Nations Publication https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/bibliography/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons_html/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf. No gender-disaggregated information is provided on the statistic of 62 percent of child trafficking victims.

88 Tidey, C. (2018). Children Account for Nearly One-Third of Identified Trafficking Victims Globally. UNICEF. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/children-account-nearly-one-third-identified-trafficking-victims-globally>

89 United States Department of Labour (2018). Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labour [Online] Available at: <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2018/egypt.pdf> [Accessed 3 December 2020]. No gender-disaggregated information is provided on the 930 children.

90 UNICEF (2016). Child online protection in the MENA Region

91 UNICEF (2011). Child Safety Online: Global Challenges and Strategies. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. [Online] Available at:< https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/ict_eng.pdf >[Accessed 2 December 2020].

92 UNICEF (2016). Child online protection in the MENA Region

93 UNICEF (2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative

to legislate, plan, monitor and budget for child protection and response⁹⁴. Under *Strengthening Whole Systems*, UNICEF activities have focused heavily on the development of Child Protection Committees (CPCs) at the governorate and district levels; developing the capacity of the social workforce⁹⁵; scaling up of the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) case management systems⁹⁶; and finalizing the social workforce accreditation scheme and training plan⁹⁷. Sectoral interventions were also conducted through the design of a comprehensive model endorsed by the Ministry of Education to create a violence-free culture in schools⁹⁸. Within *Service Provision*, UNICEF supported the provision of mental health and psychosocial support to children and caregivers, provided positive discipline advice through phone services, and case management services to children through the **National Council for Childhood and Motherhood's** (NCCM) child helpline and other community-based protection services⁹⁹. Under *Prevention and Changing Behaviour and Social Norms to Address VAC*, UNICEF has developed a national parenting programme¹⁰⁰; launched an anti-bullying campaign in 2019; and continued to implement *Dawwie*, a social and behavioural change initiative using innovative programming tackling gender inequality as a root cause of harmful societal practices¹⁰¹.

3.2 UNICEF EVAC Activities in Jordan

40. UNICEF's approach to addressing VAC in Jordan has focused on three areas: (i) strengthening national child protection policy framework to prevent and respond to violence against children; (ii) providing community-based child protection and case management services; and (iii) changing social norms, while humanitarian interventions also continued. In an effort to reach the most vulnerable children, UNICEF-Jordan has shifted to a vulnerability-based approach that focuses on vulnerability indicators rather than on status indicators (e.g., refugee versus non-refugee status) to ensure the provision of a national protection system for all children¹⁰². Under *Strengthening Whole Systems*, efforts were on supporting the development national Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP)¹⁰³, strengthening case management and child protection information management¹⁰⁴, advocating for the adoption of the draft Child Rights Law¹⁰⁵ and the institutionalization of the "**Ma'An**" programme¹⁰⁶. Jordan also endorsed the Safe to Learn Call to Action in 2020¹⁰⁷ and is the first country in the region that has signed up to the INSPIRE framework and aims to become a Pathfinder country¹⁰⁸. Within *Service Provision*, UNICEF ensured the continuation of comprehensive case management services to children through partners¹⁰⁹

94 Terms of Reference - Multi Country Formative and Summative Evaluation of Elimination of Violence against Children in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon; no referenced data.

95 Unicef.org. 2020. Child Protection. [online] Available at: <<https://www.unicef.org/egypt/child-protection>> [Accessed 23 November 2020]

96 Ibid

97 UNICEF (2020). Egypt RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

98 UNICEF (2020). Egypt RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

99 UNICEF (2020). End of Year Results Summary Extended Narrative

100 NCCM (2018). Ending Violence Against Children. Plan of Action for the National Strategic Framework

101 UNICEF (2019). Egypt COAR Report Summary Narrative

102 UNICEF (2019). Jordan Country Programme 2018-2022.

Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/jordan/media/371/file/Jordan-Reports.pdf>

103 UNICEF (2019). End of Year Results Summary Extended Narrative

104 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report.

105 Ibid

106 UNICEF (2019). End of Year Results Summary Extended Narrative

107 Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (2020). Ministry of Education. Letter of Commitment.

108 As reported to the ET by Ms. Ettie Higgins on Dec. 1, 2020 during the inception meeting

109 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

and implemented its Child Protection Programme through Makani centres¹¹⁰. **As for Prevention and Changing Behaviour and Social Norms to Address VAC**, UNICEF through its strategy aims to reduce the incidence of corporal punishment in schools and the home by 50 percent through leveraging partnerships with the media, capitalizing on the networks of the Makani Centres and existing “structure of outreach”¹¹¹. The efforts of UNICEF Jordan over the past two years have been multi-layered in addressing VAC; in 2019, UNICEF launched social media campaigns¹¹² and in 2020 **developed a manual on VAC in partnership with the Ministry of Awqaf**¹¹³; **launched a television programme on anti-bullying**¹¹⁴ **redesigned the Better Parenting Programme**¹¹⁵; and **launched *Tarbiyah* to address the highest rates of violence in boys’ schools**¹¹⁶.

3.3 UNICEF EVAC Activities in Lebanon

41. UNICEF VAC activities in Lebanon are carried out through partnerships with key ministries,¹¹⁷ implemented in collaboration with NGOs, community groups and community-based entities, and address EVAC through three distinct priority areas including: improving legislative enforcement and governmental coordination; improving services available to those affected by VAC; and improving the capacity of the most vulnerable to promote practices that end VAC¹¹⁸. In 2020, a significant advancement towards addressing VAC took place with the launch of a strategic plan on strengthening the national system of response and prevention to child protection violations and gender-based violence by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and UNICEF to ensure coordination, integration and enhanced service delivery¹¹⁹. Under Strengthening Whole Systems, work continues on the expansion of the use of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)¹²⁰, professional capacity development on child rights, protection, gender-based violence and case management SOPs¹²¹; strengthening local governance processes and structures of 29 municipalities¹²²; and developing an outreach strategy for 46 partners (including the CP programme)¹²³. In terms of Service Provision, UNICEF, through MoSA’s Social Development Centers (SDCs), offers child protection prevention and response through psychosocial and counselling services and provides safe space and social welfare support¹²⁴. Addressing Prevention and Changing Behaviour and Social Norms to Address VAC, UNICEF Lebanon also delivers parenting support, **launched “Qudwa”** – a seven year programme - which aims at promoting protective social norms and positive deviance by targeting a wide segment of society (e.g. caregivers’ husbands, employers of children, community and religious leaders)¹²⁵. It has also

110 UNICEF (2019). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

111 UNICEF (2018). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan 2019-2021

112 UNICEF (2019). End of Year Results Summary Extended Narrative

113 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

114 Ibid

115 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

116 Ibid

117 Notably the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and the Ministry of Defense (as stated on <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/child-protection>)

118 Terms of Reference - Multi Country Formative and Summative Evaluation of Elimination of Violence against Children in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon; no referenced data

119 <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/press-releases/ministry-social-affairs-launched-partnership-unicef-its-2020-2027-strategic-plan>

120 UNICEF (2019). Lebanon Country Office Annual Report

121 UNICEF (2020). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

122 Ibid

123 Ibid

124 Ibid

125 Ibid

supported nine Child Protection Networks within Palestinian refugee camps, which promote positive discipline methods using community-based care models¹²⁶.

4. Analytical Framework

42. As the basis for analysis, the evaluation used UNICEF's Global Theory of Change for EVAC (see Annex 2 for the simplified version) and UNICEF's seven priority areas as defined in the Violence Against Children Programme Guidance (2018): (1) Ensure high-level engagement; (2) Strengthen whole systems; (3) Build the evidence base; (4) Strengthen legislative frameworks; (5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC (including changing behaviour and social norms to address VAC); (6) Enhance parent and caregiver support; and (7) Strengthen public financing for child protection.

5. Methodological Approach

43. To carry out this evaluation, the Evaluation Team (ET) applied a variety of approaches to allow for triangulation of findings.
44. **Desk Review and Content Analysis:** During the first phase of the evaluation, the ET conducted a thorough document review and content analysis of qualitative and quantitative data which were made available to the team. Annex 3 includes the list of documents reviewed.
45. **Stakeholder Mapping Tool:** A stakeholder analysis was done to understand the different institutions/organizations working with UNICEF on EVAC in the three countries (see Annex 4). This served the dual purposes of informing sampling strategies for holding the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), as well as providing the basis for understanding UNICEF's direct and indirect EVAC partners. Furthermore, a stakeholder mapping guided the design of the Evaluation Matrix and was intended to be the basis for the triangulation of data. The ET identified key UNICEF staff, Government officials, donors, NGOs and UN agencies' representatives¹²⁷, the private sector, and civil society organizations who have collaborated on EVAC initiatives in the three countries. The list of stakeholders was meant to include a cross-section of organizations – public, private and non-governmental – to capture a variety of perspectives. Furthermore, the ET – by interviewing a diversity of stakeholders – intended to capture feedback regarding both the design as well as implementation of EVAC activities as well as to obtain feedback that is both retrospective as well as forward-looking.
46. **Mapping of EVAC Interventions in the Three Countries:** In addition to the identification of key stakeholders, the ET carried out a mapping of EVAC interventions in the three countries included in this evaluation to ensure that all the EVAC activities implemented during 2019-2020 were included in the assessment (see Annex 5). The mapping was included in the Inception Report and was shared with the three countries for their validation.

126 UNICEF (2018). Country Office Annual Report

127 The ET met with WHO to discuss the INSPIRE Framework and with UNFPA and UN Women to assess EVAC, Gender and GBV linkages

47. **Evaluation Matrix (EM):** The ET developed a detailed Evaluation Matrix (see Annex 6) which included sub-questions for each of the five main evaluation questions (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and gender). It also included the sources and data collection techniques that were intended to be used. It is important to note that the ET - together with the Steering Committee - carefully reviewed the evaluation questions listed in the ToRs and revised them to render the evaluation a manageable exercise (Annex 7 includes the rationale for the modifications which were introduced).
48. **Key Informant Interviews (KII):** Based on the stakeholder mapping, the ET held remotely a series of informal and semi-structured interviews with the main information sources for the evaluation, including UNICEF regional and country office staff, Government staff at technical and decision-making level, UN partners, civil society partners, private sector representatives, and donors (see Annex 8 for the semi-structured KII protocol and Annex 9 for the sub-questions addressed per each type of stakeholder). The ET interviewed in total 100 key informants, 75 percent of whom were women (see Annex 10 for list of people interviewed). Table 1 below provides the breakdown.

Table 1. Breakdown per type of stakeholders interviewed per country

Stakeholder	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Total
UNICEF	19	13	15	47
UN Agencies	3	3	4	10
Donors	2	1	0	3
NGOs	6	5	14	25
Government	1	11	1	13
Private Sector	1	1	0	2
Total	32	34	34	100
Women	21	24	30	75
Men	11	10	4	25

49. Throughout the evaluation, the ET took steps to ensure that a participatory and human rights-based approach and gender sensitivity were followed:

- **Human rights-based approach (HRBA):** The ET followed a human rights-based approach which puts people at the center of the evaluation as rights holders, highlighting the importance of empowerment and advocacy towards the securing of those rights. The ET adhered to the UNEG guidance on integrating human rights and gender equality in evaluations.
- **Gender Sensitivity:** Throughout the evaluation, the team used a gender-sensitive approach. This was supported by the combined use of quantitative and qualitative data. This approach entailed examining the extent to which gender was incorporated into UNICEF's actions, and the extent of women and girls' participation at all levels. The team also strived to ensure the collection of sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) – when available - to allow gender-sensitive analysis and identification of gaps and recommendations specific to girls and boys.
- **Debriefing with COs:** Though not included in the original ToRs, the ET conducted individual debriefings with the UNICEF CO following the data collection phase. This allowed the team to share with UNICEF COs their preliminary findings and tentative conclusions and receive feedback from the COs as well as select external stakeholders.
- **Evaluation Steering Committee (SC):** The progress of the evaluation was followed closely by the Steering Committee consisting of members of UNICEF (HQ, Regional and country-level staff) and WHO. The SC approved the terms of reference of this evaluation and endorsed the inception report, including the revised evaluation questions, the list of identified stakeholders and the mapping of the EVAC activities. Annex 11 includes the Steering Committee's ToRs.

5.1 Quality Assurance Mechanisms

50. A series of measures were put in place for quality assurance at all levels throughout the evaluation. Some of these include:

- Vetting and approval of all evaluation tools both the Regional Evaluation Advisor as well as by the Ethics Review Board (see Annex 12 for approval).
- Transcribing the KIs by national staff based on sound understanding of the culture, context, Arabic language and technical knowledge of child protection.

- Maintaining regular contact and sharing updates between all team members for shared understanding of approaches, implementation process, challenges and mitigation measures.
- Provision of quality assurance by IOD PARC at all key stages of the evaluation (inception, debriefing with COs, and drafting of evaluation report).

6. Evaluation Challenges, Mitigation Measures and Limitations

51. In addition to the risks associated with COVID-19 which were identified in the Inception Report, the evaluation faced a few challenges and constraints. To the extent possible, the ET was able to mitigate or reduce negative effects of most of these, without affecting the overall quality of the evaluation. Table 2 below summarizes the challenges the evaluation faced as well as the mitigation measures put into place to minimize their impact on quality and timeliness of the evaluation.

Table 2. Challenges Faced and Mitigation Measures Undertaken

Challenges	Mitigation Measures
Inability to meet key stakeholders or carry out field visits due to COVID-19 restrictions	Though the Inception Report had envisaged that the ET would be able to meet with caregivers/teachers/social service center staff as well as to carry out field visits, this was not possible due to COVID-19 lockdowns in Jordan and Lebanon. In Egypt, although there was no lockdown, most interviews were held virtually due to COVID-19 contagiousness. To mitigate this limitation, the ET increased the number of KIIs from around 15/country to more than 30/country to collect more information.
Incomplete documentation from UNICEF	The ET was not provided with a comprehensive e-library with relevant documentation for carrying out the evaluation. As a result, the ET spent a considerable time requesting and following up with COs to obtain the necessary documents. The ET attempted to obtain key documentation with mixed results. Furthermore, CPIMS data was not shared because UNICEF COs did not have a data sharing protocol agreed and signed between CPIMS users, and therefore, were unable to share aggregated data with the ET.
Unavailability of EVAC-specific information	Most of the EVAC interventions in the three countries are completely integrated in wider Child Protection programmes and EVAC-specific information was not always available. This is particularly relevant in the case of Lebanon where there are no separate EVAC activities and therefore, it was not possible for the CO to provide M&E data specific to EVAC in order to address efficiency/effectiveness questions.

Challenges	Mitigation Measures
Limited time of key UNICEF staff	The data collection phase was initially planned to take place in January 2021 - a busy time for the COs who are preparing the 2021 workplans. The ET postponed data collection to February in order to ensure that UNICEF CO staff would be more available to participate in KIIs.
Different levels of CO evaluation buy-in	There were at times signs of variable level of ownership of the evaluation process, which in specific situations resulted in limited resource sharing and challenges in coordinating for interviews which required additional time to be invested by the ET, at the expense of other activities.
Unavailability of key informants	Introductory emails to connect the ET with external stakeholders were either not sent or were sent very late in the process. As a result, the ET was unable to meet with donors in Lebanon and with key governmental stakeholders in both Egypt and Lebanon. In order to mitigate this risk, the ET proactively contacted UNICEF’s Implementing Partners and organized KIIs with them. Furthermore, the ET extended the data collection phase from three to four weeks in order to allow for such emails to be sent out by the COs.
Rights-holders (children and adolescents) were not interviewed	As mentioned in the ToR, “there are significant barriers to accessing rights holders as interviewing children takes special skills compounded by the COVID situation.” Instead, the ET had planned to interview service providers and caregivers who would be able to provide additional information to draw conclusions. However, due to COVID-19 restrictions, this was not possible.
UNICEF EVAC Focal Point was on sick leave throughout the data collection phase	Though UNICEF-Egypt CO staff stepped in to help the evaluation, it nevertheless caused delays/omissions in sending out the introductory emails and in setting up KIIs in Egypt. As a result, the ET did not obtain the necessary clearances to visit the Child Protection Committees as originally envisaged in the Inception Report.
National consultant in Jordan resigned in the middle of the evaluation	IOD PARC, thanks to its network in the region, was able to immediately replace the national consultant and this had no impact on the evaluation.
Inability to carry out direct observation	Due to COVID-19 lockdowns in Jordan and Lebanon, the ET was unable to carry out field visits. There were

Challenges	Mitigation Measures
	no mitigation measures possible since the ET had to follow national regulations and respect the lockdown.
Challenges related to technology use	Logging on to video conferencing platforms challenged some participants of the KIIs and at times the quality of the call was impacted by connectivity issues.
Availability of the Regional Evaluation Manager	The Regional Evaluation Manager was absent (for health reasons) for part of the evaluation. Consequently the ET had minimal guidance and support during key periods of the process (e.g., finalization of the Inception Report and Data Collection phases). This impacted the timeline of the evaluation and had other significant impacts on the process. UNICEF assigned another focal point for the evaluation to provide cover, and the Evaluation Manager returned to the office in time for the key workshops.

7. Findings

7.1 Relevance

Key Findings:

- F1. UNICEF's initiatives in the three countries are aligned with SDGs 5 (gender equality) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).
- F2. UNICEF's interventions in the three countries are addressing, to varying degrees, the six levels identified in UNICEF's Global EVAC Framework.
- F3. UNICEF's interventions are in line with six out of the seven priority areas identified in UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance document, whereby more actions leading in "Strengthening public financing" need to be implemented.
- F4. In the three countries, several EVAC-related ToCs were developed (CP sector, EVAC-specific, or programmatic) which are used to guide EVAC interventions and ensure their alignment with global and national priorities.
- F5. In the three countries, EVAC initiatives are generally in line with six out of seven of INSPIRE strategies. The ET did not find any evidence of alignment of CP activities with INSPIRE's strategy regarding "Income and economic strengthening".
- F6. UNICEF's EVAC interventions in the three countries are aligned with national priorities, strategies and frameworks.
- F7. Overall, UNICEF's choice of making EVAC a priority is appropriate given the high level of violence against children in the three countries.
- F8. The three countries are using formative research to design appropriate and evidence-based several EVAC interventions. Egypt is basing its advocacy on case studies which generate evidence on the prevalence of VAC and Jordan is the only country that the evaluation identified that modified its programming as a result of evidence generated by a mid-term evaluation.
- F9. EVAC interventions in the three countries did not sufficiently take into consideration the different risks and needs of specific segments of the population (e.g., girls/boys, adolescents, students in private schools), nor were they always designed with appropriate approaches to reach the different target groups (e.g., male caretakers, nationalities, geographic areas, etc.), nor address the increasing risk of the different types of online violence.
- F10. UNICEF was able to adapt quickly to the changing context due to the COVID-19 pandemic in three countries as well as in response to the Beirut port explosion.

7.1.2 Alignment with SDGs

- 52. UNICEF's initiatives in the three countries are aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). Specifically, the EVAC interventions in the three countries contribute to achieving SDG Target 5.2, "eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation", SDG Target 16.1, "significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere" and

SDG Target 16.2, “end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”.

53. Table 3 includes the core initiatives being implemented in the three countries which contribute to the three SDG Targets mentioned above and Annex 13 provides a comprehensive list of the different EVAC interventions and maps them to the SDG Targets.

Table 3. Alignment of EVAC interventions with SDGs 5 and 16

Country/ SDG	5.2	16.1	16.2
Definition	<i>Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</i>	<i>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</i>	<i>End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</i>
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Dawwie</i> initiative: establish foundations of a long-term gender norms transformative strategy¹²⁸ - Girls Empowerment Initiative: to reduce acceptance of VAC¹²⁹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Awladna</i> Positive Parenting Campaign¹³⁰ - Parents and caretakers targeted with positive parenting programmes¹³¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children and parents reached through prevention and responses interventions addressing VAC¹³²
Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children offered Child Protection programming (includes info on EVAC) through Makani Centers¹³³ - Girls and women offered GBV case management services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better parenting programme (BPP) and positive parenting information through social media campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case management and multisectoral protection services for VAC and GBV¹³⁴ - Collaboration between UNICEF and FPD Unit on Prevention of Online Sexual Exploitation¹³⁵ - Multi-sectoral National Plan of

128 UNICEF (2019). Egypt RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narrative Report

129 Ibid

130 IBF International Consulting (2019): Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt

131 UNICEF (2019). Syria Crisis Humanitarian Situation Report

132 UNICEF (2019). Egypt Ram Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narrative Report

133 UNICEF (2019). Jordan Child Protection End Year RAM. Pre-post test results show that percentage of children experiencing violence decreased from 24 to 14 and children who believe they have the right to be protected from violence increased from 86 to 91 per cent

134 UNICEF (2019) Child Protection End Year RAM

135 Ibid

Country/ SDG	5.2	16.1	16.2
			Action to End Physical VAC in Jordan ¹³⁶
Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dual approach programming targeting, adolescent girls at risk of GBV through protection support and vocational skills training¹³⁷ - Women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces¹³⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child victims of violence, abuse and exploitation and women at risk offered case management, counselling, psycho-social support, safe spaces and other interventions to help address their situation¹³⁹ - Strong commitment to prevention through <i>Oudwa</i> Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued collaboration with key Ministries (Social Affairs, Education, Health, Justice, Interior) in advancing a more effective national system so that fewer children and women will experience violence, abuse and exploitation in the future¹⁴⁰

7.1.3 Alignment with global EVAC frameworks

54. Table 4 below outlines the extent to which UNICEF activities in the three countries under study are aligned with different global frameworks on EVAC.

Table 4. UNICEF EVAC Interventions' Alignment with UNICEF's Global Framework, Programme Guidance and INSPIRE's Strategies

Country	UNICEF's Global EVAC Framework: Six Levels	Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Priority Areas	INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children
Indicator	Micro level: (1) Boys, Girls and Adolescents, (2) Parents, Mothers and other caregivers. At the Meso level: (3) Society / Communities, (4) Systems and institutions. At the Macro Level: (5) Legal and political frameworks and (6) Coordinated multisectoral national action	(1) Ensure high-level engagement, (2) Strengthen whole systems, (3) Build the evidence base 4) Strengthen legislative frameworks, (5) Engage in multisectoral approaches, (6) Enhance parent and caregiver support, (7) Strengthening public financing	(1) Implementation and enforcement of laws, (2) Norms and values, (3) Safe environments, (4) Parent and caregiver support, (5) Income and economic strengthening (6) Response and support services, (7) Education and life skills

136 UNICEF. (2019). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan.

137 UNICEF (2019). Lebanon COAR Report Analysis.

138 UNICEF(2019). Syria Crisis Humanitarian Situation Report

139 UNICEF (2019). Lebanon COAR Report Analysis

140 Ibid

Country	UNICEF's Global EVAC Framework: Six Levels	Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Priority Areas	INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children
Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon	Three countries in full alignment; to varying degrees of strength and impact	Three countries in alignment with six out of seven priority areas met; exception is (7) Strengthening public financing	Three countries in alignment with six out of seven strategies met; exception is (5) Income and economic strengthening

55. In the three countries, EVAC initiatives are generally in line with six out of seven of INSPIRE strategies. Annex 14 outlines the overlap between national initiatives and the INSPIRE framework. In the case of Egypt, one specific reference to the INSPIRE framework was found in Egypt's National Strategic Framework (NSF)¹⁴¹, indicating a complementarity between the two frameworks. Separately, a UNICEF document (in draft format) proposes a National Programme on Child Protection - and not VAC in particular - which highlights a cross over on four out of the seven strategies.¹⁴² In Jordan, the Strategy "Changing Norms and Social Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children" implementation framework was grounded on the INSPIRE Framework. While the strategy itself does not include a ToC, it is based on six strategic approaches which overlap with *five* of the seven INSPIRE strategies¹⁴³. Furthermore, and as mentioned earlier, Jordan has signed up to the INSPIRE framework and aims to become a Pathfinder country (see Box 1). For Lebanon's *Qudwa* Strategy, an alignment was identified between *three* strategies of the INSPIRE framework¹⁴⁴. Finally, full alignment with the INSPIRE strategies entails implementing evidence-based approaches which are addressed further below (see Paragraph 64).

Box 1. Lessons on becoming a Pathfinder Country

Some preliminary lessons can be drawn from Jordan's experience to become a Pathfinder country. They are the following:

141 NCCM (n.d.) Ending Violence Against Children. Plan of Action for the National Strategic Framework. Arab Republic of Egypt 2020-2030. Referencing the following: implementation and enforcement of laws; norms and values; safe environments; parent and caregiver support; income and economic strengthening; response and support services; and education and life skills

142 UNICEF (n.d.). Child Protection Egypt: Framework for National Program. Strategies include: protective laws and policies (Implementation and enforcement of laws); strong service delivery structures at various levels (response and support services); strong civil society partnerships (Safe environments) and the involvement of children and their participations (Parent and caregiver support)

143 UNICEF (2018). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan. Strategies include nonviolent parenting (Parent and caregiver support); changing norms (Norms and Values); creation of safe spaces (Safe environments); generating demand for support services and reporting mechanisms (Response and support services); and advocating implementation of laws prohibiting corporal punishment (Implementation and enforcement of laws)

144 UNICEF (n.d.) Qudwa Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour. Strategies include: Advocacy (Implementation and enforcement of laws), Edutainment/Mass and social media (Norms and values), community engagement (Parent and caregiver support).

1. Importance of approaching the appropriate national institution mandated to address VAC in order not to derail/delay the process through strategic advocacy meetings;
2. Global Partnership’s flexibility in the selection of national indicators in order to take into consideration specific cultural sensitivities; and
3. Interest by government to become a Pathfinder country for several reasons: (i) prestige associated of being accepted as a Pathfinder country; (ii) easier access to funding once the country is recognized globally as a leader in EVAC; and (iii) greater opportunities for providing/receiving technical assistance.

Source: Klls

56. The ET did not find any overlap in any of the three countries with one of INSPIRE’s strategies: “Income and economic strengthening”. While this may not be UNICEF’s comparative advantage, there may be an opportunity to link up UNICEF’s beneficiaries and cross collaborate on design and implementation with other initiatives being implemented by other organizations as well as with UNICEF’s Social Protection/Livelihoods programmes.

7.1.4 Alignment with national priorities

57. **UNICEF’s EVAC interventions in the three countries are aligned with national priorities, strategies, and frameworks.** One of the key strategies adopted by UNICEF to combat violence against children is through helping governments build/strengthen/institutionalize existing child protection systems. As Table 5 below demonstrates, in the three countries under study, it is evident that UNICEF’s activities are in full alignment with national priorities.

Table 5. Alignment with National Priorities

Country	Framework	National Framework’s Objectives/Activities	UNICEF Activities/ Alignment
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ending Violence Against Children. Plan of Action for the National Strategic Framework. Arab Republic of Egypt 2020-2030¹⁴⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative and policy reforms • Functional and accessible M&E mechanisms • Community engagements • Life skills and livelihoods • Positive parenting • Child friendly and gender sensitive/transformational services 	<p>Mostly Aligned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy reform • Community engagement • Life skills and livelihoods • Positive parenting
Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Framework for Family Protection Against Violence (2016)¹⁴⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy reform • Institutionalizing child protection systems • Developing institutional capacities 	<p>Mostly Aligned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening national legislative and

145 NCCM (2018). Ending Violence Against Children in Egypt: National Strategic Framework

146 NCFA (2016). National Framework for Family Protection Against Violence

Country	Framework	National Framework's Objectives/Activities	UNICEF Activities/ Alignment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022¹⁴⁷ National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) Strategy National Social Protection Strategy¹⁴⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention efforts 	<p>policy framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving equal access to, and quality of, child protection services: SOPs, BPP, Makani, Case Management etc. Changing negative social norms and behaviours¹⁴⁹
Lebanon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoSA's National Strategic Plan for the Protection of Women and Children (2020-2026)¹⁵⁰ MEHE's Child Protection Policy in the School¹⁵¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal frameworks Developing institutional capacities Services Development/Quality Assurance Behavioural and Social Change 	<p>Mostly Aligned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy reform Training and capacity building Service provision through SDCs and Implementing Partners Prevention through <i>Qudwa</i>

58. In Egypt, for example, UNICEF's focus is on supporting the Government EVAC initiatives by focusing interventions on the most vulnerable areas of the country¹⁵². According to **Egypt's Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2018-2022**, UNICEF focuses on advocacy while engaging with the government and the NCCM on the national social protection framework in addressing increased rates of VAC with special attention focused on girls and adolescents¹⁵³. In Jordan, UNICEF works closely with both governmental and non-governmental organizations, most notably the NCFA; responsible for overseeing the National Framework for Family Protection Against Violence (updated in 2016)¹⁵⁴ as well

147 Ministry of Education Jordan (2018). Strategic Plan 2018-2022

148 UNICEF (2019). National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025

149 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

150 Ministry of Social Affairs (2020). Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs on the Protection of Women and Children

151 MEHE (n.d.) Child Protection Policy in the School

152 UNICEF (2019). Egypt Country Programme Document Egypt (2018-2022)

153 Ibid

154 NCFA (2016). National Framework for Family Protection Against Violence

as focusing on enhancing service delivery and addressing social norms. In Lebanon, it is aligned with national priorities and the Child Protection Programme contributed to **MoSA's National Strategic Plan for the Protection of Women and Children**¹⁵⁵. UNICEF also ensures an alignment with national strategic plans, through participatory planning and design. For example, the ToC established for the *Qudwa* Strategy was developed based on consultations with several partners¹⁵⁶.

- 59. UNICEF's interventions in the three countries are implemented to varying degrees at the six levels identified in UNICEF's Global EVAC Framework**¹⁵⁷. Looking towards Egypt, the national EVAC ToC is aligned with the global EVAC framework in that it also adopts a socio-ecological lens, highlighting interventions within four key areas including justice, social services, health and education across the micro, meso and macro levels of intervention as well as relies heavily on inter-sectoral collaboration among key players in order to combat VAC through both prevention and response¹⁵⁸. In Jordan, the six levels of the EVAC Framework are also being addressed, albeit to differing degrees, through **UNICEF's support to strengthening the national child protection system with a focus on building capacity and developing minimum standards for both prevention and response services**¹⁵⁹. Similarly, in Lebanon, UNICEF interventions are implemented at the six levels through efforts to build a CP and GBV system while advancing policies, building workforce capacity, improving cross sectoral collaboration while continuing to deliver CP services to vulnerable children and families¹⁶⁰.
- 60.** In the three countries, EVAC initiatives are generally in line with six out of the seven priority areas set in UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance document. **Yet limited alignment was found on "Strengthening public financing"**. In the three countries, governmental expenditure and budgeting on EVAC programming is limited¹⁶¹. In Egypt, while EVAC is a priority, and notwithstanding the support UNICEF has provided in costing EVAC interventions, the government has not allocated funds to implement EVAC interventions and most activities have relied on donor funding, most notably from the European Union (EU) over the past five years¹⁶². In Jordan, results of the interviews with both governmental and non-governmental entities revealed that governmental expenditures on EVAC initiatives are very restricted and social protection initiatives are **deemed as "secondary"**¹⁶³. In Lebanon, though some discussions were held with MoSA to undertake a budget analysis, the assessment was delayed and is expected to be undertaken in 2021¹⁶⁴.
- 61. In the three countries, several EVAC-related ToCs were developed (CP sector, EVAC-specific, or programmatic).** Egypt is the only country that has developed a specific ToC for EVAC. In Jordan, a Child Protection ToC has been developed, of which EVAC is one key programme area. MoSA, in Lebanon, has an overarching Women and Child Protection

155 UNICEF (n.d.) Qudwa Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour

156 UNICEF (n.d.) Qudwa Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour

157 The UNICEF Global 2017 Theory of Change for EVAC adopts a socio-ecological lens to addressing VAC which covers six levels: (1) Boys, Girls and Adolescents, (2) Parents, Mothers and other caregivers. At the meso level: (3) Society / Communities, (4) Systems and institutions. At the macro Level: (5) Legal and political frameworks and (6) Coordinated multisectoral national action

158 Ibid

159 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

160 UNICEF (2020). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

161 Information provided in this paragraph is contextual and is not meant to assess governments' actions.

162 Egy-UNICEF-08

163 Jor-Gov-02 and Jor-NGO-03

164 RAM 2020

ToC as part of its strategy and a ToC addressing the prevention of VAC is included in the *Qudwa* Strategy (see Table 6).

Table 6. ToCs related to Child Protection/EVAC per country

Availability of National ToCs	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon
Child Protection	n/a	Jordan Country Office Child Protection Theory of Change (2018-2022) ¹⁶⁵	Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs on the Protection of Women and Children ToC ¹⁶⁶
EVAC	National EVAC Task Force ToC ¹⁶⁷	n/a	n/a
Thematic	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex-post ToC for <i>Ma'an</i> Campaign¹⁶⁸ • Ex-post ToC for Case Management¹⁶⁹ • BPP Programme ToC¹⁷⁰ 	<i>Qudwa</i> ToC ¹⁷¹

62. In Jordan, ex-post¹⁷² ToC models were developed for the *Ma'an* Campaign and the Child Protection Case Management, as part of evaluation studies¹⁷³. Both programme ToCs are aligned with the Global Framework outcomes most notably on Enhanced System and Institutional Responses¹⁷⁴. As for the ToC developed for the revamped Better Parenting Programme (BPP), child and parent/caregiver related outcomes were included and were fully aligned with the Global ToC outcome related to Households, Families and Caregivers¹⁷⁵. In Lebanon, the CPD stipulates that an integrated ToC for Children and Women in Lebanon was developed in 2018; with a specific ToC developed for Child Protection in September of the same year¹⁷⁶, yet the components of the ToC were not identified by the ET. Instead, an out-of-date ToC developed in 2016 was identified which does not include the new initiatives UNICEF-Lebanon has embarked on, such as working with municipalities and on online violence. A more recent and specific ToC was developed for the *Qudwa* Strategy and is in alignment with the Global ToC outcomes, namely on:

165 UNICEF (2018). Strategy Note for Child Protection. Jordan Country Programme 2018-2022

166 Ministry of Social Affairs (2020). Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs on the Protection of Women and Children

167 NCCM (2018). Ending Violence Against Children in Egypt: National Strategic Framework

168 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program

169 Economic Policy Research Institute (2018). Comprehensive Evaluation of the UNICEF supported specialized child protection case management response in Jordan 2013-2017: Final Report

170 UNICEF (n.d.). Report of the Adaptation of the Better Parenting Programme 2019-202 (draft version)

171 UNICEF (n.d.) Qudwa Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour

172 The programmes were implemented without a ToC Ima, pls change font

173 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program and Economic Policy Research Institute (2018). Comprehensive Evaluation of the UNICEF supported specialized child protection case management response in Jordan 2013-2017: Final Report

174 UNICEF (n.d.). ToC – Ma'an Final (PowerPoint document) and Economic Policy Research Institute (2018).

Comprehensive Evaluation of the UNICEF supported specialized child protection case management response in Jordan 2013-2017: Final Report and AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program and Economic Policy Research Institute (2018). Comprehensive Evaluation of the UNICEF supported specialized child protection case management response in Jordan 2013-2017: Final Report.

175 UNICEF (n.d.). Better Parenting Program PowerPoint Presentation

176 UNICEF (2018). Mid-Term Review of the UNICEF Lebanon Country Programme Document (2017-2020)

Stronger Legal and Policy Frameworks and Households, Families and Caregivers¹⁷⁷. Annex 15 offers an overview of how the national initiatives within each country align to UNICEF's global EVAC framework.

7.1.5 Appropriateness

63. Overall, UNICEF's choice of making EVAC a priority is appropriate given the high level of violence against children in the three countries as outlined in Section 2. As aforementioned, the region, as a whole, and the three countries covered by this evaluation have some of the highest rates of violence within the home and in schools. Furthermore, due to cultural and social norms, violence is still acceptable by a large segment of the population. Lastly, due to COVID-19 restrictions as well increasing economic hardships faced by both the host communities and refugee populations, the risk of violence is on the rise. This was also confirmed in various evaluations that assessed the relevance of **specific programmes. For example, in Jordan, an evaluation of the Ma'an programme** found it to be an appropriate intervention to tackling corporal punishment in schools and was endorsed by the MoE particularly in regard to raising awareness on the detrimental consequences of VAC and to promote positive behaviours amongst students and teachers¹⁷⁸. Additionally, the Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action to End Physical VAC in Jordan specifically targeted the reduction of physical violence in the country due to its widespread prevalence and societal acceptance¹⁷⁹. Similarly, in Egypt, an assessment of the *Awladna* Campaign outreach revealed that the campaign was successful in terms of relevance, persuasion and appeal among the target group (with an 89 percent rating)¹⁸⁰. Finally, the relevance of and need for EVAC programmes was also highlighted by a variety of stakeholders. Most of these participants confirmed the widespread nature of the problem and considered the different activities being implemented as suitable to lessen the burden of VAC in the three countries.
64. The three countries are using formative research to design several appropriate and evidence-based EVAC interventions. Egypt is basing its advocacy on actual court cases studies which generate evidence on the prevalence of VAC and Jordan is the only country - which the evaluation identified - that modified its programming as a result of evidence generated by a mid-term evaluation. In Lebanon, the first national Social and Behavioural Change Communication Plan to prevent violence against girls, boys and women, child marriage and child labour was based on an evidence-based participatory process. Through this participatory exercise, drivers of violence were identified and in turn became the basis of the social and behavioural change approach¹⁸¹. Furthermore, UNICEF-Lebanon is planning a new initiative to render public health centers (PHCs) more adolescent-friendly based on an assessment which revealed that teenage girls are not seeking health services because PHCs are not sufficiently appealing to adolescents¹⁸². An interesting case of using evidence is the one implemented by UNICEF-Egypt whereby every two years, UNICEF compiles the list of all the court cases of VAC and uses these cases to both advocate for policy changes as well as training material for judges and public prosecutors¹⁸³. In Egypt, UNICEF supported a research study to develop evidence,

177 UNICEF (n.d.) Qudwa Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour

178 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program

179 UNICEF. (2019). Changing Norms and Behaviours To End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan 2019-2021

180 Byan Research & Consultancy (2017). Final Report: Assessing AWLADNA Campaign Outreach

181 UNICEF (n.d.) Qudwa Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour

182 Leb-UNICEF-01

183 Egy-UNICEF-02, Egy-NGO-02, Egy-Gov-01

which informed the design of a national positive parenting program, focusing on non-violent parental practices¹⁸⁴. In Jordan, the BPP was developed based on evidence generated from a global literature review on parenting programmes as well feedback from stakeholders in regard to their experience implementing the programme¹⁸⁵. Finally, the only EVAC programme which was modified based on evidence generated by a mid-term evaluation is the *Ma'an* programme in Jordan which focused on the institutionalization of the programme within the Ministry of Education (MoE)¹⁸⁶; included programming to address sexual violence; and re-focused the design of prevention efforts to address the status of violence outside of schools¹⁸⁷. Also, *Ma'an* set up a monthly monitoring system of VAC in schools with the highest rates of violence which generated evidence on EVAC in the targeted schools¹⁸⁸. Furthermore, a summative and formative evaluation of UNICEF-supported case management services was conducted in Jordan covering the period between 2013-2017, and examined the impact of case management services in addressing the needs of at-risk children in the country as well as attempted to determine how to adjust case management services in the future¹⁸⁹. The most notable changes as a result of the recommendations include strengthening of SOPs, training and capacity building efforts, as well as fostering a better understanding of case management across agencies¹⁹⁰.

65. However, the EVAC interventions in the three countries – while *generally* appropriate – did not sufficiently take into consideration the different risks and needs of *specific* segments of the population (e.g., girls/boys, adolescents, students in private schools) nor were they always designed with appropriate approaches to reach the different target groups (e.g., male caretakers). UNICEF-Lebanon has tried to address the different groups in the design of its *Qudwa* Strategy which is in its early stages of implementation. Finally, there are emerging themes – such as online violence - that are being tackled in an *ad hoc* manner.
66. Gender differentiation in EVAC programming needs to take into account the difference in *how* boys and girls experience of violence. As noted in Section 2 above, girls tend to be more subject to verbal abuse and online harassment whereas boys suffer more from physical violence. With the exception of Dawwie in Egypt, little to no differentiation of EVAC programming which targets girls versus boys was identified; even though violence is experienced differently by boys and girls; whether based on type of violence or where violence takes place¹⁹¹. Additionally, within Makani centers, the only major differentiator in boys versus girls' sessions on VAC is the manner in which they are facilitated by the trainer, yet the messaging/content is the same¹⁹².
67. **Insufficient strategic programming targeting adolescents.** Given the youth bulge in the region, with children and young people accounting for 50 percent of the population¹⁹³,

184 El-Zanaty, Fatma; El-Ghazaly, Noha; and El-Sheikh, Aliaa. 2020. Formative research and development of an evidence based Positive Parenting Intervention in Egypt 2019. Cairo, Egypt: UNICEF, Ministry of Social Solidarity, and El-Zanaty & Associates

185 UNICEF (2019). Report of the adaptation of the Better Parenting Programme, 2019-2020 (unpublished)

186 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program and Jor-UNICEF-03

187 UNICEF (2018). Strategy Note for Child Protection. Jordan Country Programme 2018-2022

188 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program

189 Economic Policy Research Institute (2018). Comprehensive Evaluation of the UNICEF supported specialized child protection case management response in Jordan 2013-2017: Final Report

190 Jor-UNICEF-10

191 Jor-UNICEF-05

192 Jor- UNICEF-07

193 UNICEF (2019). MENA Generation 2030. Online available at: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/middle-east-north-africa-generation-2030/>

and in Egypt, which is forecasted to become home to 24 million adolescents by 2030¹⁹⁴, there is a need to design EVAC interventions for this target group at multiple levels and across various domains. Adolescents are both victims and perpetrators of violence as well as future parents. Within the three countries, a number of interventions have been designed to address violence within the adolescent target group. In all countries, BPP programmes use a life-cycle approach and education modules are segmented by age groups. Similarly, the social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) programmes in the three countries (*Dawwie*, in Egypt¹⁹⁵, the Changing Norms and Social Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children Strategy in Jordan¹⁹⁶, and the *Qudwa* Strategy in Lebanon¹⁹⁷) have engaged with children and adolescents in different ways. In Egypt, a social media campaign was developed with TikTok to reach a greater number of Generation Z adolescents¹⁹⁸. In Jordan, GAGE and UNICEF Jordan made significant strides through the implementation of a multi-year study on Adolescent Capabilities and Makani Impact¹⁹⁹. The study offered concrete recommendations on how to address violence, yet no data has been sourced revealing how these findings have been reflected in future programmatic design and implementation. In Lebanon, UNICEF is specifically targeting adolescent girls through the provision of reproductive health services, including Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), and the availability of safe spaces. Notwithstanding the above mentioned awareness-raising/SBCC/service provision interventions which take into account adolescents, there was no evidence that UNICEF in the three countries is engaging in a strategic way with this age group, specifically targeting, or integrating youth and EVAC activities in a way that meets the developmental needs of adolescents at a deeper level. Additionally, there are missed opportunities for cross sectoral programme design and collaboration between the CP and the Youth Sectors that can be further capitalized²⁰⁰.

68. In Lebanon, EVAC programs in schools do not include private schools. Though the number of Lebanese students in private schools is substantially higher than those in public schools²⁰¹; and though the 2017 WHO²⁰² study demonstrated that bullying is more prevalent in private schools (**see Annex 16**), and even though UNICEF’s “Hidden Faces” confirms that violence against children affects children from poor and rich households²⁰³, and notwithstanding the Ministry of Education and Higher Education’s (MEHE) Child Policy commitment “to eradicate violence in all its forms and sources whether in public or private schools”²⁰⁴, UNICEF-Lebanon focuses its work on EVAC in public schools. As a result, the vast majority of school children in Lebanon are not benefitting from EVAC interventions²⁰⁵ and UNICEF is missing an opportunity to better align with both government and UNICEF global strategies, to expand coverage and to address the prevalence of VAC in the country.

69. Better parenting programmes are not sufficiently reaching male caregivers. In the three countries both UNICEF as well as implementing partners recognized the need to increase

194 UNICEF (2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis Egypt

195 UNICEF (2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis Egypt

196 UNICEF (2018). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan

197 UNICEF (n.d.) Qudwa Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour

198 Egy-UNICEF-09

199 GAGE consortium (2020). 2019 Gender and Adolescent Global Evidence Baseline (GAGE) - GAGE overview: Jordan

200 Jor-UNICEF-09

201 According to the World Bank, in 2018, 71 percent of Lebanese students were enrolled in private schools.

202 WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon, private vs public schools

203 UNICEF (2017). A Familiar Face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents, UNICEF, New York, 2017

204 MEHE (n.d.). Child Protection Policy in the School

205 UNICEF staff in Lebanon noted that – following the Beirut explosion in August 2020, private schools contacted MEHE requesting the PSS modules which UNICEF developed.

the inclusion of male caregivers in better parenting programmes²⁰⁶. In Egypt, a study on evidence-based parenting interventions revealed the need for “gender transformative programming” to challenge attitudes related to masculinity, gender norms, and decision-making dynamics, particularly in relation to the acceptance of violence towards women and girls. Additionally, the study also explored gendered dimensions of household decision-making, providing insight into power dynamics within couples and their implications for parenting behaviour/decision making such as the use of violent disciplinary measures. As such UNICEF Egypt has incorporated these gender ideologies, power dynamics between males and females and social norms within its parenting programming to target the root causes of VAC²⁰⁷. In the three countries, male participation in such programmes is below 25 percent in the best of cases and can fall to less than 10 percent in some instances²⁰⁸. More adaptable programming is required to reach male caregivers, this could include flexible arrangements in session delivery (such as shorter and evening sessions), the recruitment of male facilitators/champions, and delivering sessions online²⁰⁹.

- 70. Better tailored approaches and messages to reach diverse groups.** Most messages being developed are national ones which do not address the differences (nationality, geographic, settings etc.). For example, a Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) Survey implemented in Lebanon, demonstrated the wide differences between different nationalities, settings and geographic areas²¹⁰. Similarly, interviews in Jordan revealed that the needs within the camps (notably Azraq; particularly in Village Five and Zaatari) are very different with little to no customization of programming being taken into account to meet the needs of the various target groups²¹¹. In Egypt, a more familiar and colloquial Arabic needs to be used to reach diversified groups²¹².
- 71. Need to develop a comprehensive programme to address the rising phenomenon of online violence.** Several stakeholders in the three countries pointed to the increased incidence of online violence, especially in the wake of COVID-19 lockdowns, and noted the particular vulnerability of girls. **UNICEF, in Egypt, is developing the “Media Code of Conduct for Children and their Families”.** It also launched a two-week social media campaign for promoting a safer internet in 2020. Similarly, UNICEF Lebanon is developing a code of conduct and media strategy - not just for on-line social media. In Jordan and Lebanon, UNICEF’s implementing partners are implementing *ad hoc* social media campaigns on online sexual harassment online (e.g., JRF in Jordan²¹³ and Himaya in Lebanon) and the development of social media campaign on internet safety and online bullying (Himaya in Lebanon²¹⁴). While such social media awareness-raising campaigns are useful, they would have a larger impact if they were anchored in a comprehensive programme that tackles all aspects of online violence, including sexual harassment and bullying. In Jordan, UNICEF developed a guidance note for online protection of children,

206 Leb-UNICEF-03 and Leb-UNICEF-12

207 Egy-UNICEF-10

208 For example, in 2019, in Jordan, ECD programming which included positive, non-violent, and developmentally-appropriate parenting practices offered through Makani Centers reached 42,342 parents/caregivers (of which only 11 per cent were men). Similarly, in Egypt, as part of ECD activities implemented in 2019, a total of 6,565 parents (23 percent were men), participated in parenting sessions, which included a component on positive disciplining practices (source: UNICEF (2019). Egypt RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report)

209 Ibid

210 UNICEF (2017). What Do They Think? Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the Lebanese; Syrian and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, University of Malmö, Sweden, for UNICEF Lebanon, supported by the Government of Lebanon

211 Jor-UNICEF-11

212 Egy-UNICEF-09

213 Jor-NGO-01

214 <https://www.facebook.com/himayaleb/videos/138997431387030>

capacity building for educators on psycho-social programmes, and an online safeguarding course for MoE staff²¹⁵. It is also strengthening the capacity of the Family Protection Department (FPD) to better respond to cases of online sexual exploitation²¹⁶; yet additional interventions are still required at both the prevention and intervention levels in the three countries.

7.1.6 Adaptability

72. UNICEF was able to adapt quickly to the changing context due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the three countries as well as to the multiple crises in Lebanon. UNICEF COs were successful in adapting EVAC interventions in order to maintain their appropriateness in 2020. Following are the different steps undertaken to adapt to the changing context.

- **COVID-19 impact assessments.** UNICEF-Jordan carried out an assessment of the social and economic impact of COVID-19 on children and youth in Jordan²¹⁷. In Lebanon, a study by ABAAD – a UNICEF implementing partner - surveyed women and girls on their perceptions of being safe during COVID-19 lockdown²¹⁸. Additionally, in Lebanon, the Inter-agency SGBV Task Force Assessment analyzed the incidence of harassment, violence or abuse against other women and girls in their household or their communities²¹⁹. The Task Force also examined the extent to which accessibility to GBV services and information by women and girls has been impacted by COVID-19 lockdowns as well as the perception of increase in violence.
- These assessments helped to confirm the relevance and need for EVAC interventions.
- **Shift to online service delivery.** In the three countries, UNICEF was able to shift awareness-raising and provision of services by using remote means of communication. In Egypt, the Child Helpline was used to promote COVID-19 related **messages**. UNICEF's partners in Jordan and Lebanon reported adapting their service delivery modalities to continue providing them even during lockdowns. These included using both online and offline means of communicating (e.g., WhatsApp, conference calling, etc.) to reach even those who did not have Internet access²²⁰ and to continue to provide a myriad of services including case management and awareness raising²²¹. In Lebanon, UNICEF - through its partners - provided GBV case management services through several hotlines and a mobile approach²²². In Jordan, UNICEF relied on its strong network of volunteers to highlight trends/needs as well as to disseminate messaging²²³ and set up hundreds of WhatsApp groups to provide parenting support.

215 Jordan Country Programme Full Approved Report 9 February 2020

216 Jor-Gov-06

217 UNICEF (2020). Socio-Economic Assessment of Children and Youth in the time of COVID-19 Jordan [Online] Available at:

<<https://www.unicef.org/jordan/media/3041/file/Socio%20Economic%20Assessment.pdf>> [Accessed 3 December 2020].

218 ABAAD, "COVID-19 MENA Consumer Sentiment Trackers," as cited in UNICEF (2020). COVID-19 An Unprecedented Global Crisis with Widespread Implications [Online] Available at:

<https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/media/5616/file>

219 Inter-agency SGBV Taskforce, "Joint Assessment: Impact of COVID-19 on Women and Girls in Lebanon," May 2020, as cited in UNICEF (2020). COVID-19 An Unprecedented Global Crisis with Widespread Implications [Online] Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/media/5616/file>

220 Leb-UNICEF-05 and Leb-UNICEF-07

221 Jor-NGO-01

222 UNICEF (2019). Syria Crisis Humanitarian Situation Report

223 Jor-UNICEF-11

- **Production of guidelines to deliver services remotely.** In a short period of time, UNICEF Lebanon developed guidelines for online PSS service delivery and remote GBV management which were adopted globally by UNICEF²²⁴.
- **Modifying content to respond to new needs.** In Lebanon, and due to the multiple crises, UNICEF Lebanon and its implementing partners increased delivery of psychosocial support to address the identified needs of Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrians who have been impacted by the economic, security and health crises. Similarly, in Jordan, UNICEF and its partners responded to the increased psychosocial needs expressed by both host communities and refugee populations. UNICEF-Jordan, during the peak of COVID-19, developed guidelines for addressing **the higher risk of children’s separation from their caregivers** within camp settings²²⁵. Another example was the guidance provided to address during the lockdown cases of violence within the home and how to ensure the protection of the victim (awareness on issues, plans, secret words to use, signals for beneficiaries to use on the camera to communicate the need for protection)²²⁶. Finally, three parenting programmes were adapted for online delivery in response to COVID-19.
- **Innovative monitoring activities.** The three COs piloted innovative monitoring activities. In Egypt, the CO is planning to roll out RapidPro²²⁷. UNICEF partners in Jordan called beneficiaries to assess the effectiveness of services received and the CO organized virtual field mission with donors. Lebanon CO started real time monitoring of its activities.
- **Online capacity building activities.** In Jordan, UNICEF developed an e-learning child protection course which was launched in July 2020. The themes covered included the different types of violence and policies for frontline workers to pre-empt COVID-19 from hindering the provision of protection services to vulnerable communities²²⁸. In Egypt, UNICEF encouraged its implementing partners to attend online training programmes and capacity building workshops during the COVID-19²²⁹. In Lebanon, in early 2020, all training activities (on PSS, case management, alternative care, GBV, etc.) were moved online.
- **Building the capacity of implementing partners to deliver services during lockdown.** In Jordan, UNICEF supported the Jordan River Foundation (JRF) in fully upgrading its helpline in order to continue responding to calls and providing services even during lockdown²³⁰. This also allowed JRF to extend the hours of its hotline.
- **Coordination with other partners.** In Jordan, the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG) continued a 4W exercise²³¹ for its COVID-19 response and brought together parties to respond to the pandemic in a coordinated manner. Together with the Child Protection Information Management Systems taskforce, guidance notes on

224 Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group Lebanon- PSS Committee (2020), Guidelines for the Provision of Remote Psychosocial Support to caregivers during COVID-1

225 Jor-UNICEF-02

226 Jor-UNICEF-10

227 RapidPro collects data via short message service (SMS) and other communication channels (e.g. voice; social media channels, such as Facebook Messenger, Telegram, WhatsApp) to enable real-time data collection and mass-communication with target end-users, including beneficiaries and frontline workers

228 Sit Rep September 2020

229 Egy-UNICEF-10

230 Jor-NGO-01

231 Each week, campaign content is also shared with 56 local and community-based organizations, and nearly 155 social media pages and groups, who then disseminating the content on through their platforms.

Mobilization of social media influencers, community and religious leaders is ongoing, and trainings are now being conducted online for government staff, volunteers, university students, and civil society partners. To date, 180 volunteers have been trained on COVID-19 response and community engagement through live online sessions.

case management during COVID-19 were developed and used during COVID-19 lockdown²³².

- **Establishing new partnerships.** In Lebanon, following the Beirut port explosion, UNICEF reached out to new private sector partners (e.g., yoga and sport clubs)²³³ to ensure that psychosocial services would be available to those who needed them. In addition, it adapted its messages to better resonate with urban middle class children and adolescents.

73. Based on the above, UNICEF in the three countries has clearly proven its adaptive capacities. However, it is too soon to assess the extent to which these adaptations have been successful in reaching the target population and in providing effective services. In addition, several stakeholders reported a variety of challenges related to remote service delivery, including: (i) increase in demand in services due to higher levels of violence, however identification of cases decreased²³⁴; (ii) difficulty in guaranteeing confidentiality; (iii) unavailability of a safe space to meet; (iv) lack of internet and/or devices at home²³⁵; (v) even when available, girls, especially were not always allowed to use the internet; (vi) most of the services were delivered to adults/parents and less to children²³⁶; (vii) difficulty for social service workforce to assess remotely **a child's home and family environment** to better understand context; (viii) particular challenges associated with when VAC is taking place in the home^{237,238}; (ix) in the instances that cases needed to be referred to other partners, some were not operational; (x) monitoring was challenging; and (xi) in some cases quality was compromised²³⁹.

7.2 Efficiency

Key findings:

- F11. The ET found little evidence that EVAC initiatives use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring. Nevertheless, there are several opportunities to improve cost-monitoring.
- F12. Based on an analysis of the funding gaps reported in the SitReps, financial resources available for CP activities are adequate in Jordan and Lebanon but insufficient in Egypt.
- F13. **Though EVAC has been identified as one of the “accelerator” areas in the region, funding for EVAC activities has been mostly through humanitarian financing as a result of the Syria crisis.**
- F14. The evaluation identified several steps that UNICEF in the three countries implemented to improve the efficiency of programme delivery, including partnering with national NGOs, reducing operating costs and sharing information and tools across the three countries.
- F15. Notwithstanding the above mentioned cost-efficient measures, the evaluation identified several issues – both internal and external – that limit the efficiency of EVAC interventions by either increasing the cost and/or decreasing the number of people reached. These inefficiencies were caused mostly by COVID-19

232 Sit Rep mid-2020.

233 UNICEF staff noted that this comes with its own challenges of making sure that the private sector partners adhere to UNICEF's principles.

234 In Jordan, children were unable to come to Makani centers to report cases of violence.

235 Jor-UNICEF-06

236 Jor-UNICEF-07

237 Leb-UNICEF-05

238 Jor-NGO-01

239 Jor-UNICEF-06

related delays, internal UNICEF processes, insufficient local capacities and lack of trust among different stakeholders.

7.2.1 Cost monitoring

74. **The ET found little evidence that EVAC initiatives use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring.** With the exception of Jordan which is implementing the *Ma'an* Campaign – a stand-alone programme which aims to reduce violence against children in schools – Egypt and Lebanon are integrating EVAC activities into their CP programming. As a result, the ET was unable to determine the extent to which the resources are used in such a way that allows for cost monitoring and maximizes utility per dollar of investment. For example, the ET was unable to assess which SDC, Makani Center or CPC was more efficient since information of number of beneficiaries per dollar spent was unavailable. Furthermore, in Jordan and Lebanon, the ET was unable to assess the difference in efficiency between NGO-managed social development centers and those run by either UNICEF or the government. Similarly, the ET was unable to determine whether the SBCC campaigns in the three countries were doing any cost monitoring. One exception is the cost monitoring of the social media campaigns implemented by UNICEF-Egypt which looked at both the cost of each campaign as well as the number of people reached per campaign and their level of engagement (see Annex 17). In Lebanon, both UNICEF and UNHCR, have a pre-established cost per case which is around US \$950 to \$1,000 and allows them to allocate budgets with their implementing partners based on set target numbers. This has created – in some cases – some unintended consequences (see Section 7.3.5).
75. A point that needs to be highlighted is the difference between cost-efficiency and value-for-money. In Jordan, the evaluation of the *Ma'an* programme carried an in-depth efficiency analysis and found that the cost per child was three **times higher in the “worst VAC related” schools and concluded that the investment** - though higher - **was “good value-for-money”**²⁴⁰. This is an important consideration when designing future programmes to ensure that budget allocations take into consideration the higher costs associated with high-risk cases. This also has implications when showcasing cost efficacies of EVAC programming within national budgets; particularly when governmental support is limited.
76. **Nevertheless, there are several opportunities to improve cost-monitoring.** For example, in Lebanon, the *Qudwa* strategy, which includes 30 SBCC interventions, a cost-benefit analysis or a prioritization of the different activities would allow for more efficient implementation. Furthermore, MoSA's Strategy envisages the costing of each type of protection service which would also facilitate the cost monitoring of services delivered²⁴¹. UNICEF, in 2021, is also planning to conduct a child protection budget expenditure review as part of the MoSA (ministry-wide) budget expenditure review²⁴² which could lead to improved efficiency in the future²⁴³. Similarly, in Egypt, a planned evaluation of the Child Protection Committees would be an opportunity to assess the CPCs' efficiency.
77. Based on an analysis of the funding gaps reported in the SitReps, financial resources available for CP activities are adequate in Jordan and Lebanon but insufficient in Egypt.

240 UNICEF (2017). Evaluation of The Ma'an (Together) towards a Safe School Environment Programme 2009-2016, Final Evaluation Report, 21 June 2017

241 MoSA (2020). Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs on the Protection of Women and Children, 2020-2026

242 The ministry-wide expenditure review will be carried out by the World Bank.

243 Leb-UNICEF-06

Table 7 below provides the funding status for Child Protection²⁴⁴ programming for 2019 and 2020. As the Table indicates, UNICEF-Lebanon has been generously funded to implement CP activities – especially in 2020 - when it received more than 41 percent of what it required²⁴⁵, followed by UNICEF-Jordan which almost closed the gap between required and available funding in 2020. Due to relatively low numbers of Syrian refugees, UNICEF-Egypt remained severely underfunded to implement CP activities, let alone EVAC interventions. However, UNICEF-Egypt also had non-emergency sources of financing²⁴⁶.

Table 7: Child Protection Funding Status US\$ million

Country	Year	Required	Available	Funding Gap	
				US\$	Percentage
Egypt	2019	4.9	0.3	4.6	93%
	2020	10.3	0.1	10.2	99%
Jordan	2019	25.1	17.3	7.8	31%
	2020	19.8	19.1	0.7	3%
Lebanon	2019	28.7	30.3	-1.6	-6%
	2020	24.7	34.7	-10.1	-41% ²⁴⁷

Sources: 2019 data source: UNICEF Syria Crisis 2019 Humanitarian Situation Report, End of Year Report as of 31 December 2019; 2020 data source: UNICEF Syria Crisis 2019 Humanitarian Situation Report, September 2020, funding status as of 10 Oct 2020

78. Though EVAC has been identified as one of the “accelerator” areas in the region, funding for EVAC activities has been mostly through humanitarian financing as a result of the Syria crisis. Financing of EVAC activities has been predominantly through humanitarian funding received due to the Syrian crisis. Data regarding funds allocated to EVAC from other sources of funding was not provided. Furthermore, no information was available regarding the resource mobilization efforts undertaken for implementing EVAC targeting citizens of the three countries under a “development” window as opposed to a “humanitarian” one.
79. Both UNICEF Lebanon and Egypt expect sustained donor interest to finance EVAC interventions in the near future²⁴⁸. In the case of Lebanon, this is due to the severe economic crisis that the country is going through, and for Egypt, continued funding of EVAC activities is because its EVAC interventions are aligned with donors’ priorities^{249,250}. UNICEF-Jordan, in contrast, has noted donor fatigue to finance an “invisible” issue and foresees a decrease in funding for CP interventions. This is leading UNICEF-Jordan to actively explore more efficient ways to implement EVAC initiatives²⁵¹ and to work in a more integrated way across sectors in the future. The CO is immersing staff (employee sharing) from different sectors in programme planning and design as a way to ensure complementarity between sectors and by urging sectors to think more creatively about cross collaboration²⁵².

244 Specific EVAC budgets were not available.

245 According to UNICEF-Lebanon, the CO received substantial additional resources due to COVID-19 and the Beirut explosion in August 2020.

246 Information regarding sources (humanitarian/non-humanitarian) and amount of funding was unavailable

247 UNICEF Lebanon received additional during in 2020 as a result of the Beirut port explosion in August 2020.

248 Egy-UNICEF-08, Leb-UNICEF-15, Leb-Gov-01

249 Egy-UNICEF-09, Egy-Donor-01

250 It was unclear whether donors’ continued interest was specifically to address FGM or to fund wider EVAC interventions.

251 Jor-UNICEF-02

252 Jor-UNICEF-09

80. The three UNICEF COs use different models of human resource management to implement EVAC activities which affect the level of integration among the sectors. UNICEF-Egypt is the only CO which has a dedicated EVAC focal point who acts as a liaison between the CP sectors and the other sectors. The Jordan CP section is currently assessing how an expected decrease in donor funding will be reflected in decreased technical capacity due to lower numbers of staff and what measures it needs to put in place for greater integration with other sectors to improve efficiency and maintain a certain capacity level²⁵³. In Lebanon, the CP section – being one of the largest CP programmes in the world - has focal points for health, education, SBCC, and gender who liaise with the other sections. Though most CP staff in Lebanon admitted to having a very high workload, they did not see the necessity to have an EVAC focal point within the CP sector. Finally, UNICEF CP staff both in Jordan and Lebanon pointed out the risk of burnout of personnel working in the EVAC sector²⁵⁴ and, in Lebanon, UNICEF staff noted the importance of self-care and support that UNICEF provided to country office staff, especially following the Beirut explosion²⁵⁵.

7.2.2 Efficiency of alternative methods of programme delivery

81. During the period of the evaluation (2019-2020), UNICEF in the three countries used different modalities for delivering services as well as for implementing prevention activities which lead to behaviour change; however partial information was available to assess the efficiency of these different methods. In terms of *service provision*, the three modalities used are through government-run facilities (in the three countries), through implementing partners (Jordan and Lebanon, and to a lesser extent Egypt) and through direct service provision by UNICEF (Jordan). Data²⁵⁶ was unavailable to assess the difference in efficiency of the three modalities. Similarly, a variety of partners are implementing *prevention activities*. In schools, awareness-raising is carried out mostly by Ministry of Education staff. Within communities (both host and refugee), social and behavioural change is promoted through NGOs and UNICEF is directly implementing social media campaigns in the three countries to promote both awareness and a change in attitudes and practices²⁵⁷.

82. The ET identified several steps that UNICEF in the three countries implemented to improve the efficiency of programme delivery. Following are the measures introduced to improve cost-efficiency:

- **Moving from implementing through INGOs to partnering with national NGOs thus reducing costs.** UNICEF-Jordan is fully implementing its EVAC activities with national partners and UNICEF-Lebanon has decreased substantially the number of INGOS through which it is implementing EVAC interventions. This decision has led to more efficient service delivery methods and will likely also contribute to the sustainability of these activities^{258,259}
- **Delivering online training due to COVID-19 has proven to be more cost-efficient.** The three COs have delivered online training due to the COVID-19 pandemic and have

253 Jor-UNICEF-02

254 Jor-UNICEF-03

255 Leb-UNICEF-07

256 In order to carry out such an assessment, information regarding budget allocated and number of beneficiaries reached would be needed.

257 Through Qudwa in Lebanon, prevention messages are planned to be implemented through a wide variety of partners in the future.

258 Jor-UNICEF-07

259 Leb-Gov-01

found that it is an efficient way to reach a large number of people. The three COs are considering continuing these online courses even post-COVID-19²⁶⁰.

- **Use of mobile units.** In Lebanon, the use of mobile units to deliver GBV services to refugees in remote areas have increased the reach and efficiency of these services.
- **Cost sharing model with the Government.** In Jordan, UNICEF has succeeded in **reducing costs and increasing the Makani Centers' efficiency through a cost-sharing** agreement with reputable NGOs (90 percent of Makani Centers in host communities are owned by NGOs) and the MoSD, whereby UNICEF pays for the staff salaries and activities and the MoSD covers the rent²⁶¹; also contributing to the sustainability of services.
- **Reduction in operating expenses.** UNICEF-Jordan has installed solar panels in Makani centers which have both an environmental impact and improve cost-efficiency at the same time²⁶².
- **Shifting to direct implementation in the refugee camps.** In Jordan, UNICEF shifted its approach three years ago, by directly implementing activities through Syrian volunteers within their own communities, as opposed to continuing to fund partner organizations' implementation of activities in Makani Centers. Known as "Syrianization", this new approach aims to cut back on cost while also empowering the local community²⁶³.
- **Addressing financial bottlenecks.** As a result of the financial crisis in Lebanon which rendered transferring funds to MoSA, UNICEF partnered with an NGO in order to address the challenge and avoid delays in programme implementation²⁶⁴.
- **Integration with other UNICEF sections.** For example, in Lebanon, a joint CP and Gender training offered to implementing partners resulted in a higher number of referrals after the Beirut explosion²⁶⁵.
- **Sharing of EVAC-related information and experience across the three countries.** Cross-country sharing of information and tools have reduced the cost of production of new tools. For example, UNICEF-Lebanon used BPP messages developed in Egypt and adapted them to the Lebanese context²⁶⁶. Jordan "arabicized" the CPIMS which could be later introduced to all the countries in the region²⁶⁷. UNICEF-Jordan used the guidance to deliver remote services developed by UNICEF-Lebanon and which was also shared globally.

7.2.3 Factors that limit efficiency of programme delivery

83. Notwithstanding the above mentioned cost-efficient measure, the evaluation identified several issues that limit the efficiency of EVAC interventions by either increasing the cost and/or decreasing the number of people reached.
- **Implementation delays due to COVID-19.** The three countries had to undergo lockdown periods (especially Jordan and Lebanon) which resulted in delaying several activities. In addition, there were some initiatives that were completely halted in 2020,

260 Jor-UNICEF-10
261 Jor-UNICEF-07
262 Jor-UNICEF-07
263 Jor-UNICEF-11
264 Leb-Gov-01
265 Leb-UNICEF-03
266 Leb-UNICEF-05
267 Jor-UNICEF-01

such as the rolling out of GBV with MEHE in Lebanon. In Egypt, new initiatives planned with other UN agencies were also postponed due to COVID-19²⁶⁸.

- **Social distancing procedures due to COVID-19 have reduced efficiency.** The social distancing procedures limit the number of people who can be present at the same time in one room. This has led to a decrease in number of participants/session, thus decreasing the cost-efficiency of in-person training/awareness-raising activities during the pandemic and a greater difficulty for COs to reach their planned targets.
- **Unrest prevented people at risk of violence from accessing services.** In Lebanon, the GBV programme faced challenges in the implementation during the last quarter of 2019. The civil unrest, instable security situation and the road blockages hindered the access of women and adolescent girls to the safe spaces across the country, and partially interrupted some GBV activities (e.g., GBV risk mitigation and community initiatives) and affected the target number reached²⁶⁹.
- **Delays in issuance of ministerial clearances.** In Lebanon, the internal political challenges within MoSA delayed the timely issuance of clearances to allow some GBV partners to continue service provision in Social Development Centre (SDCs); this affected the target number reached. UNICEF followed up closely with MoSA to ensure the issuing of the clearances and, with partners, promoted the mobile approach to reach women and girls during the time (though at a smaller scale)²⁷⁰. Similarly, there were delays in Jordan due to Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) approvals.
- **Short-term planning and contracts.** Due to the funding of EVAC interventions through a humanitarian programme, contracting of implementing partners is done on an annual basis and UNICEF is unable to plan or issue contracts on a multi-year basis, leading to delays in implementation, especially at the beginning of each contract cycle²⁷¹. This is particularly felt by the Palestinian programme in UNICEF-Lebanon which can issue only very short term contracts^{272,273}. In Jordan, the CO noted that although it adopted and launched plans of actions and standard operation procedures, putting them into action has been largely donor dependent, which was challenging due to short-term and unpredictable funding affecting programmes and staff²⁷⁴.
- **Internal UNICEF administrative procedures.** UNICEF processes regarding human resources recruitment and procurement cause delays and impact the efficiency of EVAC as noted by several programme staff²⁷⁵.
- **Internal coordination inefficiencies within CP.** Due to the wide-reaching scope of the CP programme in Jordan, a recurrent finding touched upon the “disconnect” between the different specializations under the programme. As expressed by one staff member, UNICEF “works in silos” and this in turn, is impacting the complementarity of programming within the CP sector. The lack of integration between the different staff members/specializations is contributing to gaps in service provision²⁷⁶ and gives the impression of a disjointed approach to partners at the national level²⁷⁷.

268 Egy-UNICEF-02, Egy-UNICEF-03

269 SitRep Annual 2019

270 Sit Rep Annual 2019

271 Leb-NGO-07, Leb-NGO-01, Egy-NGO-02

272 Leb-UNICEF-09

273 For example, in 2020, the Palestinian programme had to extend the IPs' contracts seven times.

274 Jordan RAM 2020

275 Leb-UNICEF-01, Jor-UNICEF-01, Jor-UNICEF-05

276 Jor-UNICEF-10, Leb-UNICEF-03

277 Jor-UNICEF-10

- **Inefficient procurement.** UNICEF-Jordan provided MoSD with 13 cars which were not used because the Ministry did not have the sufficient number of drivers²⁷⁸.
- **Limited availability of national professional contractors.** In Jordan, the limited specialized expertise in the country meant that requests for proposals (RFPs) had to be re-issued several times and delayed some work²⁷⁹.
- **Lack of trust which results in lower numbers of beneficiaries:** In Jordan, the Family Protection Department (FPD) is under the police. During interviews, it was noted that trust in the police system is questionable and could potentially be preventing people from accessing services, particularly within the refugee camps²⁸⁰. Furthermore, some actors raised the issue of trust in relation to what can be done if the perpetrator of violence is a government/police force employee²⁸¹.
- **Lack of trust between NGOs and government which results in duplication of systems (see Box 2).** In both Jordan and Lebanon, the lack of trust between implementing partners and government has led to the duplication and/overlapping of systems (CPIMS and FVTS in Jordan; RIMS and CPIMS in Lebanon). Though the different systems are not identical, the existence of various information management systems is an inefficient use of resources.

278 Jor-Gov-02

279 Jordan RAM 2020, Jor-UNICEF-01

280 Jor-UNICEF-08

281 Jor-UNICEF-02

Box 2. How lack of trust decreases efficiency

In both Jordan and Lebanon, several stakeholders (UNICEF staff, Implementing Partners and government) noted how lack of trust impacts efficiency²⁸². In Jordan, two monitoring systems have been established – the CPIMS (hosted by IMC) and the FVTS (developed by UNICEF and hosted by NCFA) – albeit they are not identical. However, UNICEF is supporting both because humanitarian partners do not trust the government managed FVTS. In addition, there is resistance on the part of government employees to enter information in the FVTS since they are afraid they would be held accountable given that the system would allow to track the number, type and timeliness of social services being provided. Similarly, in Lebanon, UNICEF is supporting the roll out of the CPIMS (which would be accessible also by MoSA). However, several implementing partners have not signed up to it because they do not trust MoSA. The roll out is taking time to complete though, in the long-run, the decision of placing it within MoSA would ensure greater coordination and sustainability. In both countries, challenges related to lack of trust by implementing partners remain regarding the use a government-managed information system.

Source: KIs.

- **Limited leveraging of public/private funding.** With the exception of UNICEF-Egypt (see section 7.4.4) which succeeded in partnering the private sector to implement awareness-raising campaigns, the COs have not been able to tap into public funding (e.g., linking EVAC with World Bank-financed social protection programmes) and/or mobilizing resources from private companies.
- **Duplication of service delivery and of capacity building.** Several NGOs in Lebanon reported that there is duplication of services provided, notwithstanding the existing coordination mechanisms²⁸³. Furthermore, both in the three countries, stakeholders pointed out that there is also duplication in capacity building and training activities for systems strengthening and the professionalization of the social workforce since different donors are funding these activities and several UN agencies/NGOs are implementing them²⁸⁴. Finally, there are overlaps between the different case management monitoring systems which are being set up in the different countries (see Box 3).

282 UNICEF-Jor-02, Leb-UNICEF-04, Leb-NGO-08, Leb-NGO-06

283 Leb-NGO-09, Leb-NGO-08, Leb-NGO-07

284 Jor-UNICEF-02, Egy-NGO-02

Box 3. Diversity of information management systems leading to inefficiencies in service provision – the case of Jordan

- There is currently more than one information management system to track VAC/GBV cases in Jordan. These include the CPIMS+/PRIMERO (developed by UNICEF, IMC and UNHCR) and used by INGOs/NGOs working in the humanitarian setting, the GBVIMS (developed by UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR) and used by six NGOs which provide service delivery to survivors of GBV and the National Family Violence Tracking System (developed by UNICEF and NCFA) and used by the FPD and ministries. UNICEF also has its own system named Bayanati which registers profiles of children, youth and parents accessing Makani service.
- Challenges related to the operations of the FVTS have been previously documented in research studies; namely the Economic Policy Research Institute (2018) evaluation of the UNICEF-supported specialized child protection case management response in Jordan 2013-2017.
- Findings revealed that the FVTS system is optimal when it works, yet at this stage, it is only currently piloted in one hospital and it is still not working properly.
- There is a lack of staff dedicated to overseeing the use and monitoring of the FVTS among governmental entities, and periodic data collection and reporting is not being conducted.
- Currently, the FVTS includes cases in Amman and only engages some partners, so it does not capture the overall picture.
- The reliability of the CPIMS during the COVID-19 outbreak is also questionable, because social workers did not have access to beneficiaries; as such underreporting may be an issue.
- UNICEF cannot (at this stage) discontinue the use of the CPIMS, it is working on unifying a case management system for all people in Jordan. Yet the FVTS is still in the developing phase.
- UNICEF recognizes that running two systems is not cost efficient and is advocating for one system as investing in two is neither cost efficient nor does it provide comprehensive information regarding child protection.

84. The aforementioned points provide a detailed description of the system in Jordan. Nevertheless, similar challenges exist in Egypt, where UNICEF is supporting the roll-out of the CPIMS under the NCCM and is also working with MoSS to set up its own case management system. UNICEF-Egypt is cognizant of the importance to make the two systems interoperable and complimentary in order to improve both their efficiency and effectiveness²⁸⁵.

285 Egy-UNICEF-08, Egy-Gov-01

Table 8. Summary of internal and external factors that increase or decrease efficiency

	Internal	External
Increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong internal coordination across UNICEF sectors • More efficient Implementing modalities (through national NGOs, online, mobile units) • Reduction in operating expenses • Sharing of experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of IPs • Costing of social services • Budget expenditure review
Decrease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF procedures • Weak internal coordination within the CP sector • Inefficient procurement • Short-term nature of humanitarian planning • Duplication of service delivery and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays due to COVID-19 • Social distancing reduces numbers • Financial crisis in Lebanon • Unrest reduces access • Delays in government approvals • Short-term nature of humanitarian planning • Limited national expertise • Lack of trust

7.3 Effectiveness

Key findings:

- F16. Overall, the three countries were able to achieve the expected results in 2019. In 2020, and partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, not all the planned results were met.
- F17. **There is some evidence that UNICEF’s EVAC interventions have generated changes at the different social levels outlined in the Global EVAC ToC. Children/adolescents and caregivers have gained greater awareness of VAC and there is some evidence that caregivers’ behaviours have changed. At the institutional level, UNICEF supported the development of SOPs, CMRs, the rolling out of the CPIMS/FVTS and capacity building of government staff. At the level of legal and political frameworks, the changes included the development of an EVAC strategy in Egypt, a Child Protection and sectoral strategies in Lebanon, and amendments to laws in Jordan. Limited evidence exists that changes occurred at the society/community and social norms levels.**
- F18. Several factors contributed or hindered progress towards achieving the expected results. These include (i) the existence of processes that increase commitment, ownership and buy-in, integration of EVAC into other sectors, and mechanisms that provide incentives and ensure accountability; (ii) the capacity levels of all stakeholders (UNICEF, IPs and government); and (iii) external factors, including the crises, funding and existence of multiple Helplines.
- F19. From the information made available, the Evaluation Team concluded that UNICEF COs would be able to monitor results disaggregated by gender,

	nationality, age, disability, geographic area, but it is not clear (i) to what extent this is being done, and (ii) to what extent this can be done across all interventions, i.e., some intervention results may be disaggregated by gender but not by nationality, some may be disaggregated by age, and others by disability or geographic location.
F20.	Though there are several M&E reports that provide information regarding EVAC interventions, the ET was unable to determine the extent to which they are being used to effectively measure progress in achieving planned results and to guide programme implementation.
F21.	At the national level, the two surveys that may be used as baselines as well as for monitoring outcome level indicators are the DHS/MICS which is supported by UNICEF and the WHO School-Based Student Health Survey.
F22.	The three countries' M&E systems allow for the annual monitoring of two of the four indicators of UNICEF's Global Strategic Plan and, periodically, two others.
F23.	The evaluation identified five unplanned effects of the EVAC interventions in the countries under study. Two had unintended positive consequences: (i) wide acceptance of receiving psychosocial support remotely and (ii) greater ease in involving men through online means. Three had unintended negative impacts and they include (i) overwhelming the Child Helpline as a result of a successful social media campaign in Egypt; (ii) several repercussions due to target setting in Lebanon; and (iii) resentment due to targeting only teachers in the <i>Ma'an</i> programme in Jordan.
F24.	The ET identified two initiatives that would merit deeper analysis and an assessment how they could develop impact at the national, regional and possibly global level. They are: (i) delivering prevention and response services to caretakers remotely post COVID-19; and (ii) addressing EVAC by partnering with faith-based organizations (FBOs), which is a necessary approach to achieve change in societal norms in the region. In addition, case management would merit an in-depth assessment which would analyse in-take, referral, case resolution, coordination and the roll out of the CPIMS.
F25.	UNICEF in the three countries has coordinated with different government institutions, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector which has contributed to achieving the expected results. However, there is a missed opportunity for greater coordination and collaboration with UN Women, especially to carry out high-level advocacy as well as to better integrate VAC and VAW interventions.
F26.	The extent of internal coordination and complementarity varies between one sector and another, with the greatest integration taking place between the Child Protection and Education sectors within UNICEF.

7.3.1 Achievement of expected results

85. Overall, the three countries were able to achieve the expected results in 2019. In 2020, and partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, not all the planned results were met. Annex 18 includes the detailed information on planned and achieved results for 2019 and 2020.
86. Table 9 below provides the self-assessment of COs' rate of achieving their planned targets for select CP activities²⁸⁶. As to be expected given the multiple crises that Lebanon went through in 2020, UNICEF-Lebanon is the CO that was the least able to achieve its planned targets, followed by Jordan which had long periods of lockdown due to COVID-19. UNICEF-Egypt was able to improve its delivery rate in 2020.

²⁸⁶ As noted earlier, EVAC activities are often integrated into broader CP interventions. The ET selected the indicators that it considered the most related to EVAC

Table 9. Self-rating by COs of key EVAC-related indicators²⁸⁷

	Egypt				Jordan				Lebanon			
	2019	%	2020	%	2019	%	2020	%	2019	%	2020	%
	9	50	13	76	4	33	6	32	14	54	11	30
	7	39	3	18	5	42	11	58	9	35	17	46
	2	11	1	6	3	25	2	10	3	11	9	24

Source: RAM Reports 2020

87. The data from the SitReps of 2019 show a slightly different picture (see Table 10). Though it is difficult to compare the information for 2019 (which covers 12 months) with that of 2020 (which covers 9 months), the Table below reveals that the three countries were unable to achieve the same results in 2020 as in 2019.

Table 10. Percentage Achieved Results vs Planned Targets

	2019			2020		
	% Achieved vs Planned	% Female	% Male	% Achieved vs. Planned	% Female	% Male
Egypt						
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	201%	n/a	n/a	32%	n/a	n/a
# women and men participating in positive parenting programmes	145%	n/a	n/a	65%	n/a	n/a
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	114%	n/a	n/a	45%	n/a	n/a
Jordan						
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	139%	54%	46%	105%	54%	46%
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	75%	42%	58%	47%	47%	53%
# women and men participating in PSS or	109%	87%	13%	87%	79%	10%

287 This table includes the self-rating provided in the RAM by the COs. It is important to note that there are inconsistencies with how the ratings were determined.

	2019			2020		
	% Achieved vs Planned	% Female	% Male	% Achieved vs. Planned	% Female	% Male
parenting education programmes						
# women and men trained on child protection	111%	65%	35%	64%	63%	20%
Lebanon						
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/ focused PSS	129%	50%	50%	40%	49%	51%
# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services	122%	40%	60%	67%	49%	51%
# women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces	85%	94%	6%	64%	97%	3%

Source: SitReps 2019 (Annual), 2020 (September 2020)

88. According to Table 10 above, UNICEF-Egypt does not report on the basis of sex-disaggregation reporting. In Jordan, whereas more girls participate in UNICEF's child protection support programmes; more boys receive specialized support. In terms of caregivers, women are significantly more reached than men through PSS, better parenting and child protection programmes. In Lebanon, an equal number of girls and boys are reached through specialized PSS interventions; however more boys benefit from specialized child protection case management.
89. Finally, another source of monitoring data is the regional Strategic Monitoring Questions (SMQ) Report (see Table 11) which provides information on two EVAC-related indicators. However, the information includes only the number of people reached (not those that were planned) and the data is not gender-disaggregated.

Table 11. Violence Against Children Indicators (2019)²⁸⁸

	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon
3.3.a # of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting as core prevention and response interventions addressing violence against children through UNICEF-supported programme	21,729	48,895	31,319
3.3.b # of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services as core prevention and response interventions addressing violence against children through UNICEF-supported programmes	28,731	7,287	5,389

Source: UNICEF (2020). Middle East and North Africa Strategic Plan 2018-2021 Goal Area 3 SMQ, Summary Analysis, October 2020

7.3.2 Generation of changes at the different social levels outlined in the EVAC ToC

There is some evidence that suggests that UNICEF’s EVAC interventions have generated changes at the different social levels outlined in the Global EVAC ToC: children/adolescents, caregivers, institutions, legal and policy. However, limited evidence exists that changes occurred at the society/community and social norms levels. Equally, it is important to note the following when assessing EVAC activities outcomes: (i) EVAC outcome-level changes require a long period of time to take effect; (ii) outcome level monitoring is not taking place on an annual basis in the three countries; (iii) VAC prevention outcomes are a function of several factors not all of which are within UNICEF’s mandate; and (iv) the double health and associated economic crises of 2020 have had an impact on achievements – with several stakeholders indicating that the multiple crises may have “set the clock back” as far as EVAC and GBV are concerned. However, the ET was unable to assess in-depth programme effectiveness for three reasons: (i) the limited number of external stakeholders that the ET met with; (ii) the inability to meet direct beneficiaries; and (iii) the scarcity of outcome level reporting. This also limited the ability to triangulate information.

90. At the individual level of children and adolescents²⁸⁹, most stakeholders reported that there is a greater awareness among children/adolescents of their rights and, as a result, more children are seeking help²⁹⁰. In addition, some stakeholders noted that there is decrease in incidence of violence which was also reflected in UNICEF reports.
- **Greater awareness.** In Jordan, UNICEF reported that 30 percent of older girls who are Makani beneficiaries know where to seek support if they experience violence²⁹¹. Among the participating children, the percentage of children who believe they have the right to be protected from violence increased from 86 to 91 percent²⁹².

288 Data for 2020 was unavailable.

289 Since the ET was unable to carry out field visits or to meet with rights’ holders, this information was not triangulated and there may be a potential bias

290 Jor-UNICEF-07, Leb-UNICEF-04, Leb-UNICEF-06, Leb-NGO-08

291 RAM Combined Outputs Jordan

292 Since the ET was unable to carry out field visits or to meet with beneficiaries, this information was not triangulated and there may be a potential bias

- **Increased number of children seeking help.** There is an increase in the number of children/adolescents asking for help and/or calling the Helplines. Table 12 provides the number of cases received in 2019 and 2020 through Himaya – a Lebanese NGO – and shows a 16 percent increase between the two years. A similar analysis was unavailable for other government or NGO-run helplines. However, stakeholders noted an increase in children using the Helplines in Egypt and Jordan²⁹³.

Table 12. Number and percentage of cases assessed per reception pathway (2019-2020)

New Cases (Lebanon)		Total cases 2019	Percent	Total cases 2020	Percent	Percentage change (2019-2020)
		1,984	100.00%	2,293	100.00 %	16
Reception Pathway	e-helpline	9	0.45%	21	0.92%	133
	In person	167	8.42%	132	5.76%	-21
	Himaya email	1,526	76.92%	1,683	73.40%	10
	Hotline	270	13.61%	422	18.40%	56
	Social Media via Communications Department	12	0.60%	35	1.53%	192

Source: Himaya, February 2021

- **Decrease in experience of violence.** In Jordan, the percentage of children who reported experiencing violence decreased from 24 to 14 per cent²⁹⁴. Furthermore, a survey which tracked violence²⁹⁵ on a longitudinal basis revealed that in 2009 the incidence of verbal violence in schools was 45 per cent and physical violence was 40 per cent, dropping down to 15 per cent and 8 percent respectively between 2018 and 2019²⁹⁶. Similarly, several IPs in Lebanon noted that they have noticed a decrease in physical violence²⁹⁷.

293 Egy-Gov-01, Egy-UNICEF-02, Egy-UNICEF-05, Jor-NGO-01

294 RAM Combined outputs Jordan

295 UNICEF (n.d.). UNICEF and Ministry of Education- Monthly online survey. The monthly online survey system is a child and user-friendly digital platform hosted by MoE to monitor verbal, physical, sexual violence, bullying and school vandalism incidents in schools, homes, communities and online as well as students' perception on violence.

296 UNICEF (2020). Child Protection in Schools. Ma'an Programme

297 Leb-UNICEF-15

Box 4. Awareness, calls to helplines and incidence of violence

Greater awareness of both VAC as well as the existence of helplines might lead to an increase in number of calls received. However, an increase in number of calls does not necessarily mean that the incidence of violence has actually increased. Furthermore, the increase in 2020 might be related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Similarly, an analysis of the increase in calls by sex, age, or nationality (or any other demographic data) does not necessarily indicate that the specific group is experiencing greater VAC, it could also be a result of greater awareness among the targeted demographic group.

- **Resolution of cases.** Case management reports were unavailable to assess the extent to which case closures were taking place in the three countries. According to UNICEF-Lebanon, 40-50 percent of cases received were successfully closed (baseline is 30 percent)²⁹⁸.
- **Empowerment.** In Lebanon, the percentage of girls and women accessing GBV services who report feeling empowered ranged from 91 percent (2019) to 100 percent (2020)²⁹⁹.
- A Most Significant Change study in Lebanon found that there are improvements in terms of knowledge (68 percent), attitudes (60 percent) and behaviour/skills (70 percent)³⁰⁰. However, the study does not provide information as to whether these **improvements are at the children or caregivers' level. The study also noted that around 38 percent of both children and caregivers reported improved communication and relationships.**

91. At the level of mothers, fathers and other caregivers³⁰¹, the biggest change was in improved knowledge regarding EVAC. Information regarding changes in attitudes and/or practices is mixed. **For example, in Egypt, an increase of 50 percent in parents' knowledge and understanding of positive parenting from a religious perspective was reported in Assiut³⁰².** In Jordan, in both 2019 and 2020, more than 95 percent of targeted parents through the BPP self-reported an improvement in knowledge and skills on positive parenting practices³⁰³. For parents, the *Ma'an* Programme has contributed to heightened awareness of VAC and its implications for children. Also, *Ma'An* has given them a 'voice' and understanding of complaint mechanisms. In Makani centers, staff noticed **change in caregivers' behaviour** and a decrease in reported violence³⁰⁴. Staff have also noted that recidivism rate is very low³⁰⁵. Similarly, in Lebanon, several NGOs have observed a decrease in violence³⁰⁶. Furthermore, the *Qudwa* Strategy has developed a caretaker toolbox to encourage positive and responsive caregiving. However, insufficient information was available to assess the extent it has been utilized to generate any changes at the level of caregivers.

298 Leb-UNICEF-04

299 RAM Report 2020

300 UNICEF Lebanon (2020). Most Significant Change (MSC) - Presentation of Findings-Lessons Learned & Way Forward, December 2020

301 Since the ET was unable to carry out field visits or to meet with caregivers, this information was not triangulated and there may be a potential bias

302 RAM 2020

303 RAM 2020

304 Jor-Gov-02

305 Jor-UNICEF-07

306 Leb-NGO-02, Leb-NGO-01, Leb-NGO-08

92. The *Ma'an* evaluation also reported that the greatest impact of *Ma'an* was on increased **teachers'** awareness, knowledge and skills and parental involvement in schools³⁰⁷. For teachers, the Programme has introduced them to new and more constructive ways of managing students and delinquent behaviours. However, according to UNICEF staff – based on field visits - a sizeable portion have not changed their practices and still engage in physical violence³⁰⁸. Stakeholders in both Jordan and Egypt pointed out that without accountability mechanisms that are enforced, it will be difficult to achieve the change in behaviour required.
93. In the last two years, the changes at the social/community level were mostly anecdotal. Several media campaigns were implemented in Jordan and, especially, in Egypt which generated impressive numbers of views and engagement. However, the ET was unable to assess the changes that took place in society as a result of these campaigns³⁰⁹. Community-level activities created both an increased knowledge regarding VAC as well as greater acknowledgment that VAC is taking place in the society.
- **Increased knowledge/awareness within the communities.** In Egypt, in a pre- and post-assessment, 88 percent of those surveyed demonstrated increased knowledge in relation to VAC and harmful practices attributable to their interactions with religious leaders exposed to the capacity building programme supported by UNICEF³¹⁰.
 - **Wider acceptance of the existence of VAC.** In Egypt, field interviews were held with trained religious leaders, many of them reported a positive shift in the public attitude towards the discussed issues³¹¹. In Jordan, according to the *Ma'an* Campaign evaluation, there was a visible transformation from the state of '*Hesitant Acceptance*' to an '*Open Admission*' that VAC in schools (including communities) is a 'reality', and a problem that merits immediate and comprehensive solutions³¹². The demand to expand the coverage from schools to homes and neighborhoods was another reflection of **the campaign's** impact. At the same time, UNICEF staff in Jordan noted that Makani centers provide services to a limited number of people in the host communities and that UNICEF did not focus sufficiently on community engagement and in involving community leaders³¹³. UNICEF has a much bigger footprint in refugee camps where it is easier to involve a greater number of stakeholders³¹⁴.
94. At the systems and institutional level, UNICEF supported several significant changes in the last two years, including the development of SOPs, CMRs, the rolling out of the CPIMS/FVTS and capacity building of government staff.
- **Strengthening institutional structures.** UNICEF in Egypt has supported the establishment of CPCs in the governorates it is targeting and built the capacity of their members. In Jordan, UNICEF has provided assistance to the Makani centers to provide integrated services at the local level. UNICEF, in Lebanon, in the period under evaluation has placed greater emphasis to working with municipalities than to delivering services through the Social Development Centers due to due to

307 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program

308 Jor-UNICEF-06

309 In Egypt, the assessment which was shared with the Evaluation Team was done in 2017 (Byan Research and Consultancy. 2017. Final Report: Assessing Awladna Campaign Outreach, Presented to: UNICEF Egypt by Byan Research and Consultancy, April 2017)

310 UNICEF Egypt Partnership with Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) Programme Overview, Cairo, August 2019

311 UNICEF Egypt Partnership with Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) Programme Overview, Cairo, August 2019

312 Jor-Gov-02

313 Jor-UNICEF-02

314 Jor-UNICEF-08

administrative and financial procedural bottlenecks³¹⁵. There may be an opportunity for UNICEF in the **future to build the SDCs' capacities based on an institutional assessment done by the Italian cooperation**³¹⁶.

- **Improvement in processes for EVAC.** In Egypt, a review of the national case management Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was finalized and an annex on emergency procedures was drafted in light of COVID-19. Together with NCFA and MoE, UNICEF in Jordan developed national SOPs for GBV and child protection. These aim to guide GBV and child protection cases within the education system³¹⁷. It also launched the national protocol for Clinical Management of Rape (CMR)³¹⁸. Furthermore, in Lebanon, UNICEF has started developing the CP and GBV guidelines for the health sector, and guidance and SOPs related to justice for children. In the three countries, work on strengthening the child protection case management systems continued. In Jordan, as mentioned earlier, UNICEF is strengthening a national system to track family violence. The systems in the three countries are still work-in progress and need further strengthening and greater buy-in from all actors involved in EVAC.
- **Increase in government staff capacities and awareness.** Several UNICEF staff in Jordan and Lebanon noted that there has been a noticeable shift in capacities and way of working in MoSA/MoSD and MEHE³¹⁹. In the three countries, both UNICEF and IP staff, noted more referrals taking place between different government institutions (e.g., prosecutors/police referring children to social workers³²⁰) and from government agencies to IPs. As a result of this increased capacity and enhanced awareness regarding VAC MoE in Jordan asked that PSS activities be included in *Darsak*, an e-learning portal³²¹. Similarly, in Egypt, due to the work UNICEF undertook **in schools with high number of refugee children, Egypt's METE** requested that EVAC be integrated into Education 2.0, the national education reform programme³²². Finally, during COVID-19 lockdown, in Jordan, FPD demonstrated its enhanced capacities since it was one of the few institutions that remained fully operational³²³.

95. At the level of legal and political frameworks, the changes included the development of an EVAC strategy in Egypt, a Child Protection and sectoral strategies in Lebanon, and amendments to laws in Jordan.

96. In Egypt, the EVAC National Strategic Framework was endorsed and a National Action plan was developed. UNICEF continued to advocate and provided technical support for secondary legislation decrees to operationalize the Child Law which resulted in a legal provision on the case management system being introduced in the by-laws³²⁴. In order to address gaps in existing legislation, UNICEF in Jordan supported the NCFA and key **stakeholders to draft the Child Rights' Law and Juvenile Law**; which are currently being reviewed by the Legal Bureau within the Jordanian Parliament. UNICEF also supported a costing study of two the draft laws; a mandatory step for relevant ministry endorsement³²⁵. **The Child Rights' law includes specific clauses against parental physical discipline,**

315 RAM 2020

316 Leb-Gov-01

317 RAM 2020

318 UNICEF (2020). 2019 End of Year Results Summary Narrative Jordan

319 Jor-UNICEF-05, Leb-UNICEF-06

320 Egy-NGO-02, Leb-NGO-07, Leb-NGO-04

321 Jor-UNICEF-10, Egy-UNICEF-10

322 Egy-UN-01

323 Jor-UNICEF-08

324 UNICEF (2020). Government of Egypt – UNICEF Country Programme 2018-2022, MoFA-UNICEF

Egypt Annual Review Meeting

325 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

currently justified as a traditional practice under Article 62 of the Penal Code. In Lebanon, a significant milestone was reached with the launch of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) Strategic Plan for Child Protection and Gender-based Violence which provides a roadmap for **the Ministry's work at national and sub-national levels**³²⁶. UNICEF and MoSA also finalized the Social and Behavioural Change Plan, called Qudwa³²⁷. UNICEF supported MEHE in developing its Child Protection Policy in Schools and has rolled-out of the CP policy in approximately one-third of public schools through training and development of tools, using a whole-of-school approach. In addition, UNICEF is developing the Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) strategy in collaboration with the MoPH and UNFPA. UNICEF-Lebanon continued to collaborate with the Parliamentary Committee on Women and Children and advocate for child-friendly laws.

97. Given the limited scope of the evaluation which covers the period 2019-2020, the ET did not find any evidence of changes to social norms and gender inequalities. Nevertheless, the *Qudwa* Strategy in Lebanon includes research on social norms as well as recommendations on how to promote positive change. It remains to be seen whether the Strategy – when implemented – will be able to achieve these changes. Similarly, the *Dawwie* programme in Egypt, by partnering with Faith-Based Organizations, is tackling both social norms and addressing **girls' empowerment. An interesting change is the introduction of the word "tannamo" (for bullying)** into the lexicon of both formal documents as well as in the colloquial language as a result of the massive social media campaign which UNICEF conducted in Egypt. Creating a word that is widely used to describe one form of violence is the first step towards addressing social norms.
98. However, various stakeholders consider that not enough emphasis is being placed on changing the mindsets since violence is bound by social norms and religious beliefs³²⁸ rendering the issue very sensitive³²⁹. They noted that there is a large divide between what UNICEF would define as VAC and what is culturally acceptable as **part of children's upbringing**³³⁰.

7.3.3 Factors that contribute or hinder progress

99. Several factors contribute or hinder progress towards achieving the expected results. These include (i) the existence of processes that increase commitment, ownership and buy-in, integration of EVAC into other sectors; and mechanisms that provide incentives and ensure accountability; (ii) the capacity levels of all stakeholders (UNICEF, IPs and government); and (iii) external factors, including the crises, funding and existence of multiple Helplines.
100. Processes that contribute to achieving results:
- **High-level political will and leadership.** High-level commitment sends a strong signal regarding the importance of EVAC. For example, in Jordan the NCFA is chaired by Queen Rania Al Abdulla and a number of ministries signed the road map on how violence could be addressed³³¹. Similarly, in Egypt, the most successful CPCs are in the governorates with a high-level commitment from the Governor himself³³². Notwithstanding the high-level political commitment, UNICEF in the three countries, still faces challenges in securing broad "buy in". This is particularly true when VAC is

326 Sit Rep mid 2020

327 Sit Rep mid 2020

328 Egy-UNICEF-10 and Combined RAM outputs

329 Jor-UNICEF-06 and Jor-UNICEF-07

330 Jor-UNICEF-08

331 Jor-UNICEF-02

332 Egy-Government-01

perceived as an “invisible issue” and violence programming is not seen as a priority³³³ and, as a consequence, insufficient national budgets are allocated to address EVAC effectively.

- **Ownership through participatory planning.** Several stakeholders noted the importance of involving and consulting with key stakeholders at the start of the planning stage to ensure ownership and commitment during the implementation phase. In Jordan, for example, UNICEF staff noted that engaging with MoE in joint conceptualization and planning was important to guarantee ownership and institutionalization of interventions³³⁴. In addition, UNICEF staff in Jordan realized the importance of involving refugees in camps to improve their buy-in. With time, staff had noted the decrease in beneficiary involvement and the need to implement innovative practices since the awareness-raising sessions had become repetitive³³⁵. Similarly, in Lebanon, some stakeholders noted that the municipal plans that are being developed do not involve, at the planning stage, all concerned stakeholders, especially the CSOs that are active within the municipality³³⁶.
- **Innovative processes to achieve greater buy-in.** In Jordan, UNICEF initially organized meetings with parliamentarians to discuss the Child Rights’ and Juvenile laws. However, often the parliamentarians would not attend these meetings³³⁷. In order to move forward, UNICEF-Jordan organized a retreat which increased the level of commitment and, as a result of the productive meetings, the laws were drafted³³⁸. In Jordan, UNICEF used a cascading method to transmit family-friendly messages in order to increase their “acceptance” as well as relied on their network of volunteers to highlight “trends” which would inform messaging³³⁹. The CP staff in Amman sent the messages to the Makani centers which they in their turn disseminated them through their volunteer WhatsApp groups. In this way, the messages arrived from someone familiar to the caregivers and not from an unknown source³⁴⁰. In Lebanon, UNICEF identified a judge who acted as a “champion” for peer-to-peer awareness-raising. Furthermore, UNICEF organized “workshops” and not “trainings” for the judges in order to get their buy-in.
- **Integrating EVAC into other sectors.** UNICEF, in Egypt, is exploring ways to integrate EVAC into the Social Protection programme by assessing the VAC risks of families participating in the *Takafol wa Karama* programme. In Makani centers, the experience of multi-sectoral service provision highlights the importance of linking EVAC with other sectors. Children were sent to the Makani Centers for educational classes and EVAC was integrated into those services. UNICEF staff concluded that the messages would not have been as well received had they been “stand-alone” EVAC message since caregivers most likely would not send their children to a “child rights center”³⁴¹. Similarly, in Lebanon, linking EVAC with adolescent vocational training increases effectiveness³⁴². In contrast, some stakeholders pointed to the ineffectiveness of addressing EVAC in isolation. According to the *Ma’an* evaluation, some viewed the Programme as a waste of resources and time, pointing to the inadequacy of the

333 Jor-Gov-02

334 Jor-UNICEF-06, Egy-UNICEF-08, Egy-Donor-02

335 Jor-UNICEF-11

336 Leb-NGO-06

337 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

338 Jor-UNICEF-01

339 Jor-UNICEF-11

340 Jor-UNICEF-08

341 Jor-UNICEF-07, Jor-UNICEF-011

342 Leb-UNICEF-03, Leb-NGO-07

existing school infrastructure, the overworking of teachers, and the need to address EVAC as part of a system-wide approach³⁴³.

- **Using accountability mechanisms and management supervision.** The three countries are envisaging several ways to ensure accountability and link it to **accreditation**. They are exploring how to introduce EVAC into teachers' professional standards and accreditation which would be an incentive linked to a career pathway³⁴⁴; however, these mechanisms are still not in place. In Jordan, the MoE considers CP criteria when awarding the Queen Rania Award for Excellence in Education for select teachers and counselors³⁴⁵. In Jordan, a clause has been **introduced in teachers' contracts which allows the dismissal of teachers in cases of violence** – however, it is easier to apply to teachers engaged in supplementary education than those who are within the public service as permanent civil service staff.³⁴⁶ **The three countries are also exploring how to introduce EVAC into teachers' professional standards and accreditation which would be an incentive linked to a career pathway.**³⁴⁷ For example, in Lebanon, it is mandatory for newly-appointed teachers in public schools to attend a CP training. The importance of an accountability system is corroborated with information and data from UNRWA in Jordan. UNRWA schools have lower levels of VAC because of the existence of clear codes of conduct, perpetrators go punished and this acts as a deterrent³⁴⁸. The *Ma'an* evaluation also reported that a reduction in VAC in UNRWA run schools is marginally higher and correlates with the use of better accountability mechanisms and management supervision; training of teachers; and staff availability including other elements³⁴⁹.
- **Focusing on specific messages and targeting of schools with high VAC rates.** In Jordan, the *Tarbiyah* programme targets schools with high levels of violence. According to the *Ma'an* evaluation, the results for targeted schools under *Tarbiyah* schools (including all UNRWA-managed schools) are better than regular non-*Tarbiyah* schools and recommended that the model should be scaled up to include other poorly performing schools. Furthermore, the results indicated that the approach is more effective with younger children. Also, according to some stakeholders³⁵⁰, by focusing **on the objective of reducing physical violence by 50 percent, UNICEF's intervention** was more effective in making a dent to address this type of violence than covering different forms of violence which would have diluted both the efforts and message³⁵¹.
- **Using Arabic language in meetings and documents.** In Jordan, UN agencies use English language as their main means of communication. However, many government and NGO representatives speak only Arabic which limited their participation in coordination meetings. With the provision of translation and interpretation, there was an increase in the participation in government actors³⁵². A similar point was made in Lebanon where NGOs noted that the workplan developed for the municipality in Tripoli was written in English which limits its effectiveness and decreases the sense

343 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program

344 Jor-UNICEF-06, Egy-UNICEF-02, Egy-UN-01, Leb-UNICEF-07

345 Jor-UNICEF-03

346 Jor-UNICEF-06

347 Jor-UNICEF-06

348 Jor-UN-03

349 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program

350 This is a personal opinion, there was no study undertaken to confirm this. Furthermore, even if it may be more effective to implement an entire multi-year programme focusing only on physical violence, it may be more efficient if the programme would also tackle simultaneously other types of violence

351 Jor-UNICEF-01

352 Jor-UN-03

of ownership³⁵³. This point is particularly relevant as UNICEF expands its EVAC interventions at the decentralized level.

- **Recognizing cultural sensitivities.** Within the region, social stigma and a culture of silence are barriers to addressing sexual violence. Raising awareness and prevention programming on sexual abuse is extremely taboo, particularly within conservative communities. In Jordan, UNICEF conducted several advocacy meetings with the Ministry of Awqaf in order to obtain their approval to include questions on sexual violence in the *Ma'an* monthly survey³⁵⁴. The MoE refused to display awareness raising posters on sexual harassment within schools³⁵⁵. Furthermore, other social stigmas exist related to reporting violence to the FPD³⁵⁶, particularly within a tribal society. In Egypt, UNICEF staff noted the importance of putting in place measures to protect medical doctors from perpetrators of violence should they be reported.

101. Capacities of stakeholders that affect results:

- **Implementing partners' capacities.** Due to UNICEF administrative processes, UNICEF is able to partner with INGOs and larger national NGOs. UNICEF's capacities are limited when it comes to funding local CSOs which require higher overhead costs to administer. This is particularly relevant to Lebanon where service delivery relies on NGOs and service provision is limited to where UNICEF's implementing partners are present, leaving other areas not completely covered³⁵⁷.
- **Number of government staff working on EVAC-related issues.** In Jordan, the *Ma'an* evaluation reported that VAC rates in schools were directly linked to the number of counselors in the school (increase in number of counselors resulted in reduced rates of VAC)³⁵⁸. Similarly, in Lebanon, MEHE increased the number of roving counsellors from 20 to 50; however, their number is still insufficient to cover the 1,200 public schools. The case is significantly better when it comes to the second-shift schools which are attended by Syrian refugees, where there is a counsellor for each school who is able to deliver a weekly class on psychosocial support³⁵⁹. In Egypt, government hiring freeze severely limits social workers from providing needed social services.
- **Training and capacity building.** UNICEF Jordan and Lebanon used different methods to build the capacity of teachers. In Jordan, the *Ma'an* programme used the cascading model for training delivery. The *Ma'an* evaluation considered that this approach limited the opportunity for 'all' teachers to benefit from the training, hence it was not assessed as a 'successful model'³⁶⁰. It concluded that the cascaded training did not deliver the required quality nor was the quality of cascaded training monitored and assessed. In Lebanon, an "all-of-school approach" to train and build capacity was followed³⁶¹; however, there was no available information on its cost-effectiveness in general, and on the differences – if any – between the first and second shift schools³⁶². In Egypt, multi-stakeholder training, bringing together representatives from different ministries and civil society was found to be more effective since it provided an opportunity for staff of different entities to get to know each other and build trust³⁶³.

353 Leb-NGO-06

354 Jor-UNICEF-03

355 Jor-UNICEF-06

356 Jor-UNICEF-05

357 Leb-UNICEF-01

358 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program

359 Leb-UNICEF-07

360 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF's Ma'An towards a Safe School Environment Program

361 Leb-NGO-03

362 First shift are majority Lebanese students; second shift are Syrian students.

363 Egy-NGO-01

- **Establishing strong working relationships at different levels of MoSA.** According to UNICEF-Lebanon, the good working relations between different CP staff and several MoSA officials in different divisions and at different technical/managerial levels have contributed to smooth and effective implementation of work even when there are changes in the government and/or senior management³⁶⁴.
- **High turnover of counterpart staff.** Both UNICEF Egypt and Jordan pointed out that the high turnover of government staff – FPD in Jordan, judges and prosecutors and NCCM in Egypt – had an impact on effectiveness since it meant that UNICEF had to invest time in re-establishing relationships as well as building the capacities of the new staff³⁶⁵. UNICEF-Egypt is advocating for lengthening the rotation period of judges and prosecutors for a few years in order to ensure better implementation of EVAC activities. In addition, the Child Protection Chief position in Jordan was vacant for almost one year which also had an impact on the programme’s effectiveness.

102. External factors that hinder the achievement of planned results:

- **Existence of multiple helpline services in Jordan and Lebanon:** There are several helplines that are managed by different NGOs in the two countries. In addition, there are governmental ones (e.g., 911 Hotline in Jordan, and the MoSA and MEHE Helplines in Lebanon). IP partners reported informal collaboration in Lebanon and a certain degree of harmonization since they are using the SOPs developed by UNICEF and in some instances, refer cases to each other³⁶⁶. In Jordan, NGOs noted that helplines are working independently of one other and there are no SOPs to harmonize the provision of services and ensure their quality³⁶⁷.
- **Multiple successive crises affected planned results.** As mentioned earlier, multiple the crises that Lebanon has gone through, have **not only decreased the programme’s efficiency**, but have also had an impact on its effectiveness (e.g., inability for girls and women to reach GBV services). Since then, in order to respond to the changing context, needs, and priorities, UNICEF-Lebanon had to shift its efforts to providing more PSS services at the expense of other types of activities (e.g., awareness-raising and prevention). It also refocused its CP interventions, by increasing its support to municipalities and decreasing that provided to SDCs³⁶⁸.
- **Earmarking of funds.** Humanitarian funding tends to be strictly earmarked which limits the flexible use of funding to respond to needs and to build long-term sustainability. This was noted in the 2019 SitRep³⁶⁹.

7.3.4 Monitoring of progress

103. From the information made available, the Evaluation Team concluded that UNICEF COs would be able to monitor results disaggregated by gender, nationality, age, disability, geographic area, but it is not clear (i) to what extent this is being done and (ii) to what extent this can be done across all interventions, i.e., some intervention results may be disaggregated by gender but not by nationality, some may be disaggregated by age, and others by disability or geographic location. For example, the CPIMS template allows for the information to be disaggregated by gender, nationality and, in the case of Lebanon, also disability (see Annex 19)³⁷⁰. The Helpline data which was shared with the Evaluation

364 Leb-UNICEF-06

365 Jor-UNICEF-01, Jor-UNICEF-08, Egy-UNICEF-02, Egy-UNICEF-08, Egy-UNICEF-05, Egy-Gov-01

366 This happens if (i) the NGO is not operational in the geographic area; (ii) it is a case of GBV; or (iii) it does not have the capacity to handle the case

367 Jor-NGO-01

368 Leb-UNICEF-04

369 UNICEF Sit Rep 2019

370 As mentioned earlier, CPIMS reports were not shared with the Evaluation Team

Team provides information disaggregated by gender, age, nationality and geographic location. However, data shared with the ET did not include referral nor case closure information, as a result, the ET was unable to determine effectiveness of these Helplines. The SitReps include results disaggregated by gender (for Jordan and Lebanon) and by nationality (for Jordan only). The RAM reports do not provide any disaggregation in tabular form; however, some results are disaggregated by gender in the narrative.

- 104.** Though there are several M&E reports that provide information regarding EVAC interventions, not all were made available to the ET (e.g., CPMIS and GBVIMS). As a result, the ET was unable to determine the extent to which they are being used to effectively measure progress in achieving planned results and to guide programme implementation. These include UNICEF reports (e.g. COAR, RAM and SitReps) as well as CPIMS reports, Helpline data, implementing partners' reports, etc. Furthermore, there are additional monitoring reports specific to one country (e.g., the FVTS, Bayanati reports, and the monthly online survey in select schools in Jordan). These different tools to monitor activities can be divided into the following categories (i) internal to UNICEF (e.g. RAM, COAR, SitReps, Bayanati), (ii) specific to one organization (e.g., NGO Helpline data, implementing partners' reports), (iii) Government reports (e.g., CPC reports and Child Helpline in Egypt), or (iv) multi-stakeholders' Information Management Systems (e.g. CPIMS, FVTS, GBVIMS). Finally, the purpose of the different reports varies, ranging from accountability to external donors, to internal management systems, to monitoring of implementing partners and improving coordination among different stakeholders.
- 105.** In addition to these reports, there are several monitoring activities undertaken by the three countries. For example, UNICEF carries out pre- and post-assessments of its SBCC activities which capture change in knowledge. UNICEF-Egypt monitors the reach, engagement, views and engagement rate of all their social media campaigns (see Annex 17) and it is the only country that includes "process" indicators in its RAM (e.g., "UNICEF-supported Government-led coordination mechanism/s for C4D meet/s quality standards") which could be an intermediate way of monitoring results given that changes at the outcome level take time to achieve and are not monitored on a yearly basis³⁷¹. However, it is unclear how these process indicators are measured. In Jordan, and due to COVID-19 restrictions, JRF does follow up calls to understand whether their beneficiaries were satisfied with the services they received³⁷². Finally, UNICEF-Lebanon has started using storytelling in order to monitor changes in a qualitative way (see Box 5). It has also committed to invest substantive resources for research and to carry out a baseline, mid-term and impact assessment of the *Qudwa* Strategy.

Box 5. Use of Storytelling to Monitor Most Significant Change (MSC)

UNICEF-Lebanon has introduced a participatory methodology to monitor results using storytellers. More than 900 storytellers (independent and employees of implementing partners) collected information using the Most Significant Change (MSC) technique, the storytellers were able to assess changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. However, the information shared with the Evaluation Team included information (nationality, gender, age) regarding the storytellers and not the respondents. Care should also be taken not to introduce a bias based on the gender and nationality of the storytellers (91 percent women and 77 percent Syrian refugees). They should reflect the same ratio as the beneficiaries reached.

- 106.** At the national level, the two surveys that may be used as baselines as well as for monitoring outcome level indicators are the Demographic and Health Survey

371 Egy-UNICEF-01

372 Jor-NGO-01

(DHS)/Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) which are supported by UNICEF and the WHO School-Based Student Health Survey. The only periodic source of information on violence against children is the child discipline module added to the most recent Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (2017-2018)³⁷³. This module is also planned to be included in the upcoming MICS for Egypt³⁷⁴ and Lebanon (planned in 2021). In addition, WHO also conducts Global School-based Student Health Survey which includes VAC indicators (see Annex 16). However, data generation is inconsistent and out of date, with the most recent survey for Jordan dating 2007 and the one for Egypt going back to 2011. The survey in Lebanon is the most recent and was done in 2017 and includes information that is disaggregated by public and private schools.

107. Government data policies pose a challenge regarding the public availability of official statistics regarding VAC. In Egypt, and as already noted in another evaluation, restrictive policy on data-collection and information sharing hinders effective monitoring and, as a result, the development of evidence-based approaches³⁷⁵. To address this challenge, UNICEF is working with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization (CAPMAS) to include VAC in the Family Health Survey³⁷⁶. Furthermore, UNICEF supported the establishment of the National Observatory within the NCCM to consolidate and analyze information on violence against children; and to maintain a repository of knowledge, best practices, innovations and lessons learned, and ensure their dissemination. Similarly, to increase country ownership and use of official data and statistics, UNICEF in Jordan is collaborating with the Department of Statistics to generate data on VAC³⁷⁷.

108. The three countries' M&E systems allow for the annual monitoring of two of the four indicators of UNICEF's Global Strategic Plan and, periodically, two others. Globally, UNICEF has identified four indicators to monitor EVAC³⁷⁸. Table 13 below provides the source of information for each indicator in the three countries. It is expected that with the planned revision of the Global Strategy that the global indicators could also be modified. The Country Offices have requested technical assistance to ensure that their M&E systems capture the indicators that may be introduced in the updated Global Strategic Plan³⁷⁹.

Table 13. Monitoring of UNICEF's Global Strategic Plan by Country

Global Indicator	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon
Percentage of girls and boys who have ever experienced any sexual violence and sought	In DHS (2014) however no sex-disaggregation and children only 15-19 years	DHS (2017-2018) ³⁸⁰	Will be monitored through

373 Jor-UNICEF-01

374 Egypt introduced a module on Domestic Violence in its latest DHS (2014) which focuses on adolescents (15 years and older) and women but not children.

375 Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt" (ENI/2015/ 371-652), FINAL REPORT, Prepared by

Peter Merckx and Mohamed Ragheb, December 2019

376 Egy-UNICEF-01

377 Jor-UNICEF-01

378 The key indicators related to EVAC in the Strategic Plan are the following: (1) Percentage of girls and boys who have ever experienced any sexual violence and sought help from a professional (SDG 16.2.3); (2)

Percentage of adults who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (SDG 16.2.1); (3) Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes; and (4) Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services

379 Egy-UNICEF-01

380 Interestingly, the DHS (2017-2018) in Jordan also covered the issue of violence initiated by women against husbands

Global Indicator	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon
help from a professional (SDG 16.2.3)			MICS (2021 planned)
Percentage of adults who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (SDG 16.2.1)	UNICEF and NCCM 2015, Violence against Children in Egypt. A Quantitative Survey and Qualitative Study in Cairo, Alexandria and Assiut ³⁸¹ UNICEF (2016). The Extent of Violence Practices for Child Discipline in Egypt ³⁸²	DHS (2017-2018) ³⁸³ UNICEF (2019). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan (2019-2021) ³⁸⁴	Ad hoc KAP survey (2017) Will be monitored through MICS (2021 planned)
Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes	RAM ³⁸⁵	RAM	RAM
Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services	RAM ³⁸⁶	RAM and CPIMS ³⁸⁷ data FVTS ³⁸⁸	RAM and CPIMS data

109. Furthermore, the three countries are reporting on an additional indicator which is aligned with UNICEF’s Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021: number of women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces (aligned with UNICEF’s Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021 3.a.6) and in addition, UNICEF-Lebanon monitors the percentage of girls and women accessing GBV services who report feeling empowered (aligned with UNICEF’s Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021 3.a.3).

7.3.5 Unplanned effects of EVAC interventions

110. The evaluation identified five unplanned effects of the EVAC interventions in the countries under study. Two had unintended positive consequences: (i) wide acceptance of receiving psychosocial support remotely and (ii) greater ease in

381 The qualitative research confirmed that physical punishment is still seen as a totally legitimate form of discipline by many parents, teachers, religious leaders and even by children themselves.

382 58 per cent of parents think that physical punishment is unnecessary.

383 Fourteen percent of respondents believe that a child needs physical punishment in order to be raised or educated properly from: Department of Statistics (2019). Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2017-18

384 Literature review conducted for UNICEF confirms this prevailing attitude with the latest available information as per the Jordan Households Status Report showing that nearly two-thirds of the households (62%) believe that teachers have the right to physically punish children

385 Though this indicator is included in Egypt’s RAM, the figures provided are aggregated with other indicators so it is not possible to monitor exactly this indicators

386 Though this indicator is included in Egypt’s RAM, the figures provided are aggregated with other indicators so it is not possible to monitor exactly this indicators

387 CPIMS reports on all children who have received case management services (reached by social work). As for health and justice/law the system provides the number of cases referred to those services not necessarily received the service.

388 Data from the FVTS is not currently available but will be available soon as per correspondence with UNICEF staff on Feb. 24th 2020.

involving men through online means. Three had unintended negative impacts and they include (i) overwhelming the Child Helpline as a result of a successful social media campaign in Egypt; (ii) several repercussions due to target setting in Lebanon; and (iii) resentment due to targeting only teachers in the *Ma'an* programme in Jordan.

7.3.5.1 Unintended positive consequences

- 111. Several UNICEF and implementing partners' staff did not expect the degree of acceptance by caretakers to receive psychosocial services remotely which were introduced during the COVID-19 lockdown period.** Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a perception that people would seek PSS and BPP services only in person and face-to-face. However, the experience during lockdown demonstrated that delivering psychosocial support to adults (not children) can work well when delivered through remote means. Given this high-level of acceptance, both UNICEF and several IPs are planning to continue the provision of remote services post COVID-19. However, using remote means is more effective with adults than children, since there are fewer risks associated related to access, privacy and protection³⁸⁹. Furthermore, there was a concern that the quality of services may diminish when delivered remotely. According to UNICEF-Jordan, UNICEF staff monitored the performance of guidance counselors and heads of departments involved in the *Ma'an* programme and were impressed by their level of engagement³⁹⁰.
- 112. In Lebanon, a greater number of male caregivers were reached - a positive unintended effect – as a result of delivering outreach services remotely due to COVID-19.** In a survey of UNICEF implementing partners³⁹¹, respondents indicated that – while they still reached more female than male caregivers in absolute terms – they noticed that it was relatively easier to reach male caregivers when delivering the messages remotely and online, since the fathers were at home during the lockdown and had control over the family's mobile phone³⁹². This aspect would require further analysis which could potentially lead to developing targeted messages and specific means to better reach male caregivers online.

7.3.5.2 Unintended negative consequences

- 113. A successful social media campaign resulted in overwhelming the Child Helpline in Egypt.** A two-week social media campaign, which raised awareness about the need for child protection and promoted the Child Helpline, was viewed by more than five million people. As a result, the Helpline witnessed a 760 percent surge in calls and was unable to cope with the substantial increase³⁹³. A UNICEF assessment of the social media campaign found that callers complained that the lines were always busy or that no one answered the calls. A few reported that when the calls were answered, they were told that the operator would get back to them shortly but they never did³⁹⁴. This underlines the importance of integrating awareness-raising campaigns with the availability of protection services and ensuring that there is sufficient capacity to respond to the demand that is generated through communications activities.
- 114. Target setting in Lebanon is having several negative consequences.** In Lebanon, UNICEF negotiates budgets with its implementing partners based on a pre-determined

389 Jor-NGO-01

390 Jor-Gov-04

391 UNICEF-Lebanon (2020). Impact of COVID19 on CP Programming 2020, PowerPoint Presentation

392 Leb-UNICEF-05, Leb-UNICEF-07

393 Egy-UNICEF-09

394 UNICEF (2020). Campaign Report Safer Internet Day Cyberbullying, Feb 2020 – Cairo Office

cost per case and on planned target of beneficiaries by nationality³⁹⁵. Several implementing partners noted that this has led to several unintended consequences including the following: (i) IPs have mentioned that the pressure to reach the planned target is sometimes impacting the quality of services delivered; (ii) an IP noted that, in order to adhere to humanitarian principles and serve anyone who is in need, they have accepted Lebanese cases even though they had fulfilled their set target number of Lebanese, and in that case they do not include the Lebanese cases in their reporting³⁹⁶; (iii) several IPs have mentioned that such targeting by nationality is impacting social cohesion (since most refugees are in areas with high level of vulnerability of the host community) as well as generating tension between the NGOs and host communities³⁹⁷; (iv) creating a bias towards targeting refugees in camps (rather than those outside camps or host communities) because they are easier to reach, thus achieving the target numbers without difficulty; and (v) establishing targets by nationality instead of need goes against the principles of some NGOs who provide services based solely on needs. UNICEF CO staff confirmed that UNICEF does not expect its implementing partners to adhere to any ratio of refugees to host communities served but that all services (prevention and response) should be based on need. In order to avoid potential harm, this issue would need to be discussed among the different stakeholders to reach clarity and a unified way of targeting based solely on need.

- 115.** Finally, in Jordan, the *Ma'an* evaluation revealed that - by targeting teachers to address violence in schools – the campaign created resentment among some teachers. According to the evaluation, a number of teachers demonstrated resentment towards the programme stemming from a common feeling that teachers were being targeted to an unfair degree and to the exclusion of other causes of violence³⁹⁸. Though this was addressed by UNICEF following the evaluation by expanding the targeting to the community level as well as rolling out SOPs that would streamline how VAC is dealt with inside the schools. This points to the **importance of the EVAC's programme design and messaging** and the greater effectiveness of using positive modelling messages to specifically address attitudes and behaviours.

7.3.6 Initiatives with potential to develop impact

- 116.** The ET identified two initiatives that would merit a deeper analysis of their potential to develop impact at the national, regional and, possibly, global level. They are: (i) **delivering through remote means prevention and response services;** and (ii) **addressing EVAC by leveraging the power and influence that religious leaders and partnering with FBOs which is a necessary approach to achieve change in societal norms in the region.**

- **Delivering EVAC services to caregivers remotely.** As previously mentioned, the three countries have delivered several EVAC (prevention and response) services due to COVID-19 lockdowns and social distancing restrictions. Given the acceptance of receiving such services and due to their cost-efficiency, the three countries are considering to continue such remote service delivery, in combination with face-to-face sessions, even post COVID-19. It will be useful – not only for the three countries but also to the entire region as well as possibly at the global level – to assess and

395 The IPs in Lebanon are under the impression that of persons reached 60% have to be Syrian and 40% Lebanese (they noted that in the past the ratio was 70% Syrian and 30% Lebanese)

396 The result is both an under-reporting of cases managed as well as an under-reporting of EVAC in host communities.

397 This risk may be even further exacerbated given the increasing economic hardships experienced by the host communities.

398 Jor-Gov-04

document what worked, the elements of success/failure and how such services can be improved and compliment in-person service delivery.

- Addressing EVAC by partnering with FBOs.** Given the importance that religious authorities and organizations play in shaping social norms and values in the MENA region, the three countries in this study, but also the other countries in the region, would benefit from learning more from UNICEF-Egypt. Its experience in working on EVAC with Muslim and Christian organizations, the involvement of religious leaders at the community level, and the dissemination of various communication tools to raise awareness regarding VAC would be valuable to several other countries (see Figure 1). Similarly, and in an effort to address social-religious factors and to respond to local realities, UNICEF-Jordan has developed a practical manual³⁹⁹ which includes tips on **violence-free child rearing which are supported with “*hokom shari*” Quran verses and *hadeeth***⁴⁰⁰. The guide will be used for training that will be provided to male and female religious educators, and so far, 700 female religious educators have been trained as religious educators⁴⁰¹. This initiative is still in its early stages and could also be included in any future analysis on the role of religion in EVAC.

Figure 1. A 360-degree strategy for leveraging the power and influence of religious leaders to address EVAC – the case of Egypt



Source: UNICEF Egypt Partnership with Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) Programme Overview, Cairo, August 2019

- 117.** Finally, there are several initiatives being implemented by NGOs (not all supported by UNICEF) which could be interesting to map in the three countries to identify both potential new implementing partners as well as interventions that could be integrated into UNICEF EVAC activities. For example, International Medical Corps (IMC), assigned severe protection cases to social workers and worked with para-social workers to follow up on less serious ones. In addition, there are prospects to include university students to both boost the capacity of service delivery, reduce the caseload per social worker, as well as to provide opportunities for students to develop their expertise with on-the-job training/internships⁴⁰². Such initiatives might be particularly relevant to the Egyptian context where there is a freeze on hiring social workers. In Lebanon, Abaad is partnering with NGOs who work with persons with moderate to severe disabilities, in order to raise awareness regarding GBV and to put in place a referral system for such cases. Finally,

399 UNICEF (2020). Jordan RAM Combined Outcomes, Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

400 Legal Rulings and Prophetic Hadeeth

401 Jor-Gov-01

402 Jor-UNICEF-03, Jor-UNICEF-05

there are a few NGOs (in Lebanon) who work on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) issues. There may be opportunities to partner with them to address the specific cases of violence related to LGBTI adolescents.

7.3.7 Coordination and complementarity

7.3.7.1 External coordination

118. UNICEF in the three countries has coordinated with different external stakeholders - including government institutions, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector - which has contributed to achieving the expected results.

- **Coordination with government institutions.** In the three countries, UNICEF has worked closely with the higher bodies responsible for Child Rights (NCCM in Egypt, NCFA in Jordan and the HCC in Lebanon) to develop Child Protection Strategies and EVAC interventions. Furthermore, UNICEF has established close working relations with the Ministries of Education in the three countries as well as with the Ministries of Health, Social Affairs/Development, Justice and Interior to integrate EVAC into their respective mandates. Finally, and at the decentralized level, UNICEF-Lebanon is working with a select number of municipalities and UNICEF-Egypt is supporting four governorates to establish and build the capacities of CPCs.
- **Sectoral coordination with UN agencies.** UNICEF Child Protection staff participate regularly in the Protection Sector Coordination meetings and co-chair the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CP SWG)⁴⁰³. In Lebanon, UNICEF also leads the Case Management Task Force as well as the PSS Committee⁴⁰⁴ and participates in the SGBV Task Force. In Jordan, a comprehensive evaluation of the UNICEF supported specialized child protection case management response reported that the CP SWG identified six thematic areas on which to focus⁴⁰⁵ all of which have contributed to strengthening systems of response particularly in regard to standards, procedures and tools, ultimately strengthening inter-agency SOPs (both with governmental and non-governmental partners)⁴⁰⁶. However, the same report also mentioned that the representation of governmental actors in the CP SWG meetings could be further **strengthened which would in turn feed into further alignment of UNICEF's EVAC initiatives with national systems.** The same observation was made by UNICEF staff in Lebanon regarding the lack of participation of government actors in similar meetings⁴⁰⁷. The reasons for limited government representation in these coordination meetings were twofold: (i) the language used is English; and (ii) government staff feel that the purpose of the meetings is to coordinate humanitarian efforts targeting Syrian refugees and not to discuss support to the national systems^{408,409}.
- **On a bilateral basis, UNICEF also works closely with different UN agencies.** With UNHCR, on case management, and UNFPA, on GBV-related issues, the development

403 UNICEF (2019). Syria Crisis Humanitarian Situation Report.

404 Leb-UNICEF-05

405 Economic Policy Research Institute (2018). Comprehensive Evaluation of the UNICEF supported specialized child protection case management response in Jordan 2013-2017: Final Report.

These areas included 1) improving coordination and information sharing, 2) data collection and inter-agency case management systems, 3) child protection funding, 4) mainstreaming of child protection into other sectors, 4) support the roll-out of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), 5) capacity building of child protection partners, and 6) child protection mainstreaming and advocacy.

406 Economic Policy Research Institute (2018). Comprehensive Evaluation of the UNICEF supported specialized child protection case management response in Jordan 2013-2017: Final Report

407 Leb-UNICEF-01

408 Sit Rep 2019

409 NCFA (2018). Policies and Guiding Principles for the Prevention of and Response to Violence in Jordan (Gender-Based Violence, Family Violence, and Child Protection)

of the national protocol for Clinical Management of Rape (CMR)⁴¹⁰, supporting shelters (in Jordan)⁴¹¹, and providing adolescent girls-friendly health services in Public Health Centers (in Lebanon)⁴¹². Furthermore, UNICEF is collaborating with UNRWA in both Jordan and Lebanon to deliver EVAC activities targeting Palestinian refugees⁴¹³. Collaboration with UN Women is not as well-developed. In Jordan, UNICEF and UN Women implemented jointly a GBV programme which ended due to lack of funding and, in Lebanon, the two agencies co-delivered a Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training⁴¹⁴. However, there was no evidence of a strategic partnership **with UN Women to jointly advocate for women and children’s rights nor any collaboration with WHO around operationalizing the INSPIRE Framework.**

- **NGOs as implementing partners.** In addition to the participation of NGOs in the coordination meetings mentioned above, UNICEF implements several EVAC activities through NGOs which range from prevention to response and capacity building. The CP Programme in Lebanon is the one that has the strongest working relations with NGOs since it relies heavily on them for the delivery of the EVAC programme.
- **Partnership with the private sector.** Though in Lebanon, the MoSA strategy envisages “establishing a partnership between the Ministry and the private sector within the framework of the provision of integrated services”⁴¹⁵, there was no evidence of involvement of the private sector in Lebanon. After the Beirut blast in August 2020, UNICEF tried to establish new partnerships (e.g. yoga and sport clubs) to reach the people affected by the explosion, however these efforts were limited. UNICEF-Egypt has successfully partnered with the private sector (i) to amplify on an *ad hoc* basis EVAC messages through setting up booths in supermarkets (e.g., Carrefour)⁴¹⁶, placing advertisement in movie theaters (e.g., Vox cinema) as well as (ii) to implement social media campaigns with big tech companies (e.g., Google, Twitter, Instagram and TikTok) (see Section 7.4.4)⁴¹⁷.

7.3.7.2 Internal coordination

119. The extent of internal coordination and complementarity varies between one sector and another, with the greatest integration taking place between the Child Protection and Education sectors within UNICEF⁴¹⁸. Across the three countries, EVAC has been integrated into the Education Sector programmes. Currently, the CP Sectors are expanding the work with the Health Sector and mainstreaming EVAC in public health centres and developing CMR protocols and strategies.

120. When it comes to the other sections, the level of coordination varies. In Lebanon, the CP section worked very closely with other sections (especially C4D) to develop the *Qudwa* Strategy. In Egypt, the experience of the social media campaign (see Section 7.3.5), points to the need for greater coordination. In addition, there was no evidence of any joint work with the Youth or WASH sections in the period 2019-2020. There are also opportunities to integrate EVAC into the Social Protection programmes in both Egypt and

410 RAM Reports and Leb-UNICEF-01, Leb-UN-03, Leb-UN-04

411 Jor-UNICEF-01

412 Leb-UNICEF-01

413 Leb-UN-01 and Jor-UN-03

414 Leb-UNICEF-01 and Leb-UNICEF-15

415 MoSA (2020). Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs on the Protection of Women and Children, 2020-2026

416 Egy-PS-01

417 Egy-UNICEF-09

418 In organizing this evaluation, the three CP Sectors took different approaches. The EVAC focal point in Egypt organized a meeting between the ET and the other UNICEF sectors; CP staff in Jordan organized meetings between the ET and the Education and Youth Sector staff, and CP staff in Lebanon suggested that the ET meet only with CP Sector staff

Lebanon - which the CO in Egypt is exploring; however there was no evidence of similar considerations in UNICEF-Lebanon. Collaboration and integration of UNICEF's sectoral activities are mostly taking place at the decentralized level - through Makani centers in Jordan and the UNICEF field offices in Lebanon.

121. As a result, a large number of UNICEF staff in the three countries, while recognizing that there is greater integration than in the past among the different sections, pointed out that there is a need for greater coordination and integration within the CP sector as well as between the CP sector and other UNICEF sections⁴¹⁹. Box 6 provides an example of how a Youth programme in Jordan may be having positive unintended consequences on EVAC and GBV.

Box 6. How a Youth Sector Programme may be having a positive impact on EVAC and GBV

In Jordan, the Social Enterprise Programme implemented by the Youth Sector, provides young mothers with economic support. Based on anecdotal records, the women reported that the programme was also able to change gender norms and household role division, with women taking on more responsibilities outside of the home. For women victims of violence (and their children witnesses to family violence) participation in the programme and financial income also impacted power dynamics within the household and helped put a stop to the violence they were experiencing, thus, reflecting the importance of income generating/livelihood programming on lowering the incidence of GBV and VAC.

7.4 Sustainability

Key Findings:

- F27. Existence of national legal frameworks in Egypt which has a National Child Law and, in Jordan, which recently amended the Child Rights' and Juvenile Laws contributes to long-term sustainability. However, Lebanon still does not have a unified national framework to address EVAC.
- F28. Due to the institutional setup which limits their leverage, the NCCM, NCFA and HCC are limited in their abilities to ensure multisectoral coordination.
- F29. In terms of financial sustainability, the ET identified two national strategies (Egypt and Jordan) that were costed and none which has been included in the national budget.
- F30. The lack of outcome level data did not allow the evaluation to assess the extent of changes in attitudes and behaviour and even less their sustainability.
- F31. Sustainability of direct interventions varies among the three countries and is a function of several factors, including institutional arrangements, continuity of funding, and sufficient human and technical capacities.

419 Jor-UNICEF-05, Leb-UNICEF-12, Leb-UNICEF-11, Leb-UNICEF-08, Leb-UNICEF-02, Leb-UNICEF-01, Egy-UNICEF-02, Egy-UNICEF-03, Egy-NGO-01, Egy-NGO-02, Egy-UN-02, Egy-UN-03, EG-UNICEF-08 and Egy-Donor-02

F32. UNICEF Jordan and Lebanon have endeavored to link their emergency response with a longer-term development approach. However, heavy reliance on humanitarian funding jeopardises the scalability and replicability of interventions.

F33. The ET identified four initiatives that could be replicable and/or scalable: (i) partnering with the private sector in Egypt; (ii) conducting monthly online surveys in Jordan; (iii) provision of integrated services at the community level in Jordan; and, potentially, (iv) mainstreaming EVAC within municipalities in Lebanon.

7.4.1 Sustainability at the legislative/institutional level

- 122. Egypt has a National Child Law; Jordan recently amended the Child Rights’ and Juvenile Laws; and Lebanon does not have a unified national framework to address EVAC.** In the last two years, through the EU-funded project, UNICEF supported the operationalization of the Child Law and the provisions of the Constitution related to the protection of children. Specifically, through advocacy with MoSS, a ministerial decree was issued stipulating the establishment of the CPIMS under the social care sector, **paralleled by a legal provision in the National Child Law’s executive by-laws⁴²⁰**. UNICEF-Jordan, through successful advocacy, was able to support the amendments of the **Child Rights’ and Juvenile laws⁴²¹**. It plans to continue its advocacy efforts to amend Article 62 of the Penal Code, which is used as legal defense since it permits some form of corporal punishment by parents or guardians, in the home. In Lebanon, in 2014, Law 293 was passed criminalising family violence and the Juvenile Law 422 was also amended. In 2017, Article 522 of the penal code was repealed. It is important to note however that in Lebanon family and personal status laws are regulated by religious courts and that a unified national framework does not exist⁴²². UNICEF-Lebanon continues to work with the Parliamentary Committee to ensure that child-friendly laws are drafted and passed⁴²³.
- 123. The NCCM, NCFA and HCC are limited in their abilities to ensure multisectoral coordination.** In Jordan, the NCFA is an umbrella body that coordinates and facilitates efforts of entities working on Child Protection. However, NCFA staff acknowledged it does not have any authority over ministries or other public institutions to enforce implementation of EVAC activities⁴²⁴. Both the NCCM, in Egypt, and the HCC, in Lebanon, are councils that are within a specific ministry (Health in Egypt and Social Affairs in Lebanon)⁴²⁵; which restricts their power to coordinate across ministries⁴²⁶. As a result, separate coordinating bodies have been established for each CP/EVAC programme. For example, in Jordan, to ensure national ownership of the movement to end VAC, a Social Norms and Behavioural was established under the Family Protection Team, with representation from 14 relevant ministries and organizations⁴²⁷. In Egypt, the *Dawwie* Initiative, established a cross-sectoral partnership which includes the NCCM, NCW several ministries, Al-Azhar and the Coptic Church. The *Qudwa* Strategy in Lebanon – though it envisaged to establish a multisectoral Advisory Board – still has yet to do so.
- 124.** At the decentralized level, UNICEF-Egypt has supported the establishment of multi-sectoral Child Protection Committees (CPCs) at the governorate and district levels. The

420 RAM 2020

421 Jor-UNICEF-01

422 UNICEF (n.d.) Qudwa Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour

423 Leb-UNICEF-15

424 Jor-UNICEF-02, Jor-Gov-01

425 Leb-UNICEF-01, Leb-UNICEF-04

426 Jor-UNICEF-02

427 Sit Rep 2019

CPCs fall under the administrative responsibility of the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) and technically under the NCCM.

125. The ET identified two national strategies that were costed and none which has been included in the national budget. In Egypt, the National EVAC strategy has been costed and UNICEF has supported an analysis of the social workforce through a profiling study which included a costed proposal for an accreditation scheme for the social workforce⁴²⁸. In 2020, UNICEF-Jordan conducted a costing study and prepared an investment case for the Child Rights and Juvenile Laws to use for carrying out evidence-based advocacy⁴²⁹. In Lebanon, the MoSA budget analysis has been delayed. Nevertheless, *Qudwa* – though not a comprehensive EVAC strategy but rather one that focuses on prevention - has been costed. However, the current multiple crises preclude any discussion with MoSA **regarding including it in the ministry’s budget. An interesting case at the sub-national level** is the municipality of Tripoli which has - with the assistance of UNICEF – inserted in the municipal budget a line item to address child protection in the city.

7.4.2 Sustainability of changes in attitudes and behaviour

126. The evaluation was unable to assess the extent of changes in attitudes and behaviour and, even less, their sustainability since outcome level data was unavailable. The next Jordan MICS may be able to shed some light since it will allow to measure changes based on the previous MICS (2017). However, as noted earlier, two key elements which contribute to sustainability in changes in attitudes and behaviours are establishing accountability mechanisms and enforcing them as well as a deeper change in societal norms.

7.4.3 Sustainability of direct interventions

128. Sustainability of direct interventions varies among the three countries and is a function of several factors, including institutional arrangements, continuity of funding, and sufficient human and technical capacities.

- **Institutional arrangement for service delivery.** EVAC interventions in Egypt are fully embedded in government institutions which would potentially allow for a higher degree of sustainability of service provision. In contrast, in Lebanon, most service provision as well as the Helplines are managed by NGOs which – while effective – might not be sustainable in the long run. In Jordan, significant efforts have been put to institutionalize the Makani services within MoSD, the Better Parenting Programme (BPP) through the adoption of a plan of action led by four ministries⁴³⁰, and the *Ma’An* programme within the MoE.
- **Humanitarian-development nexus.** In Jordan and Lebanon, UNICEF is trying to find a mixed approach between emergency response and development. While in the past, at the start of the Syrian crisis, the focus was on emergency response, more recently, greater emphasis is being placed on systems strengthening, capacity building and prevention programmes (e.g., *Qudwa* Strategy).
- **Continuity of funding.** As mentioned above, since none of the EVAC strategies – even if they have been costed – have been included in national budgets, the sustainability of all the activities is contingent on the availability of donor funding. The Helplines in Lebanon run by NGOs who are completely dependent on external financing and, in Jordan, JRF has pointed that this is one of the main challenges they face in terms of expansion of services to the national level and the development of SOPs, is the

428 RAM 2020, Egy-UNICEF-05, Egy-Gov-01, Egy-Donor-02

429 RAM 2020

430 UNICEF (2019). Jordan Child Protection End Year RAM

availability of funding⁴³¹. Furthermore, in Jordan and Lebanon, UNICEF relies heavily on humanitarian funding for implementing its EVAC programmes, thus continuity of donor funding – especially at the current levels – may not be assured.

- **Sufficient technical human and technical capacities.** UNICEF has supported several **trainings for ministry and implementing partners' staff**. It has developed SOPs and Codes of Conduct. In Egypt, in 2020, social workforce accreditation scheme and its training packages were finalized with MoSS⁴³². However, the challenge in Egypt is that there is a hiring freeze and there is an insufficient number of social workers. Furthermore, the workforce is ageing. In Jordan, and according to UNICEF staff, though several Training of Trainers (ToT) have been delivered, there has been no follow up and, therefore, there is no information as to whether the capacities have been increased and internalized. Stakeholders reported that the capacity of staff working within the governmental sector was enhanced as a result of UNICEF's ongoing capacity building efforts; most notably in areas pertaining to a unified understanding of terms⁴³³ and concepts such as the "best interest of the child" and improving technical skills related to case management⁴³⁴. Finally, according to the Strategic Monitoring done by UNICEF, none of the three countries have a well-developed quality assurance system in place for social service⁴³⁵; however, Jordan is the only one that improved its score in 2019 (from 4 to 5); Egypt and Lebanon remaining static (at 10 and 7, respectively)⁴³⁶. UNICEF in Egypt and Jordan is considering a variety of actions targeting parents and caregivers which would contribute to the sustainability of positive caregiving initiatives (see Box 7).

Box 7. Path to sustainability and scaling up for positive parenting

In Egypt, UNICEF is considering the following actions⁴³⁷:

- Positive parenting training mandatory for MoSS social workers, National Nursery Programme Facilitators, and Community Health Workers (MoHP and NCCM) and incorporated in the accreditation system.
- Completed positive parenting training included as a conditionality in the cash transfer programme.

In Jordan, there are also examples of linking existing health, educational and civil services in Jordan with parental counselling (e.g., when a couple registers for marriage or birth of a child, or when parents enrol a child in school or take for vaccination to a health facility)⁴³⁸.

431 Jor-NGO-01

432 RAM 2020

433 Jor-Gov-06 and Jor-Gov-04 Ima

434 Jor-Gov-05 and Jor-UNICEF-05

435 A rank of 13 or above is considered well-developed.

436 UNICEF (2020). Middle East and North Africa Strategic Plan 2018-2021 Goal Area 3 SMQ, Summary Analysis, October 2020

437 UNICEF-Egypt (2021). Positive Parenting. PowerPoint Presentation, 14 February 2021

438 UNICEF (2018). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan 2019 – 2021

7.4.4 Replicability and/or scalability of EVAC interventions

129. The ET identified four initiatives that could be replicable and/or scalable: (i) partnering with the private sector in Egypt; (ii) conducting monthly online surveys in Jordan; (iii) provision of integrated services at the community level in Jordan; and, potentially, (iv) mainstreaming EVAC within municipalities in Lebanon. Due to several limitations described in the Methodology section, the ET was unable to meet with **rights' holders**. Furthermore, outcome level information was mostly unavailable. As a result, the initiatives described below would merit further assessment to determine the extent they could be scalable and/or replicable. The examples from Jordan are fully aligned with national policies. Furthermore, EVAC programmes in Jordan and Lebanon are financed through the humanitarian funding which may limit their scalability if funding decreases (the case of Jordan; Lebanon has not experienced a drop in humanitarian resources).
130. **Partnering with the private sector to implement innovative and relevant SBCC campaigns.** UNICEF-Egypt has partnered with the private sector in two ways: (i) amplifying messages in an *ad hoc* way (e.g., ads in cinemas, leaflets, dissemination booths in supermarkets); and (ii) designing social media campaigns that are innovative and targeted with Instagram (online harassment targeting girls and women), Twitter (safer internet), TikTok (verbal abuse) and Google (online game on bullying). Furthermore, UNICEF-Egypt implements targeted promotion of messages to reach a wider and more diversified public. It pays Facebook to boost target audiences and allows UNICEF to reach groups that do not follow UNICEF's Facebook page (currently, it has around 30 target audiences). It also has a dedicated community manager to animate the discussions with **UNICEF's 2.8 million followers on Facebook**. Finally, UNICEF is planning to utilize Talkwalker as a social media analytics tool to monitor trends⁴³⁹. This experience could be replicable in other countries in the region. UNICEF-Egypt has offered to lead such a regional initiative since it has established successful partnerships with big tech companies which other COs could leverage⁴⁴⁰.
131. **Monthly online surveys to monitor long-term trends in high-risk schools.** In Jordan, the *Tarbiyah* programme has developed a promising feature - monthly surveys filled out directly by students⁴⁴¹ to detect and report violence within schools⁴⁴² - which can both be scaled and replicated. The data collected is disaggregated by different indicators based on types of violence, settings of violence, school location, MoE directorates, **governorates, students' gender, and school levels**⁴⁴³. These surveys have been institutionalized within the MoE and are currently being used for national monitoring of data and are utilized by the Safe School Councils to promote violence free environments. The survey has also been updated to include data on sexual violence, bullying and domestic violence in homes and communities⁴⁴⁴. They have been designed to be developmentally appropriate catering to two specific age groups and are offered in audio versions to assist students with learning challenges⁴⁴⁵. The online survey system was rolled out in 2020 yet has not been utilized by students due to suspension of in-person learning as a result of COVID-19⁴⁴⁶. Thus, the effectiveness of the online survey system is

439 UNICEF-Egypt had experimented with another sentiment analysis tool which was not useful given that different languages are used simultaneously in posts (classical Arabic, Egyptian colloquial Arabic and English)

440 Egy-UNICEF-09

441 Jor-UNICEF-06

442 UNICEF (2020). *Child Protection in Schools. Ma'an Programme*

443 UNICEF (n.d.) UNICEF and Ministry of Education- Monthly Online Survey

444 UNICEF (2020). *Child Protection in Schools. Ma'an Programme*

445 UNICEF (n.d.) UNICEF and Ministry of Education- Monthly Online Survey.

446 Initially, the surveys were filled by teachers on behalf of students and there was no way to obtain direct and confidential input from the students.

yet to be determined. Once it is, it can be scaled to cover non-formal education and refugee camps⁴⁴⁷ and be replicated in other countries.

- 132. Provision of integrated services at the community level.** The Makani Center model is one that could be scaled up in Jordan given that it now targets 120,000 children in a country of 2.3 million⁴⁴⁸. As mentioned in previous sections, integrating EVAC messages with other services (vocational training, education, early childhood development, etc.) increases the effectiveness of the intervention. UNICEF-Jordan, in the past was assisting more centers, however for efficiency purposes, it reduced the number of supported centers to focus on the most vulnerable areas. Should funding be available, it is a model that could be expanded to the national level⁴⁴⁹.
- 133. Mainstreaming EVAC within municipalities.** Building on the joint research that UNICEF and UN Habitat undertook in 2018 and which resulted in a series of neighbourhood profiles for some of the most disadvantaged areas in Lebanon⁴⁵⁰, UNICEF is piloting work at the decentralized level with municipalities. The timing was also chosen because municipalities have recently received additional financial resources due to COVID-19⁴⁵¹. Criteria for selecting municipalities include: (i) level of vulnerability based on household survey; (ii) existence of several sectors to better integrate services; and (iii) willingness/interest of municipality to cooperate. According to UNICEF-Lebanon, integration of EVAC into other sectors (e.g., child labour, education) is key because EVAC is not “visible” and therefore not a priority for municipalities. According to government officials, to increase municipal commitment and buy-in, the initial focus should be on training of municipal staff on how to integrate EVAC and CP into municipal projects they are reviewing and funding⁴⁵². However, working at the municipal level comes with several challenges, including insufficient financial resources, inexistent or weak local development committees, and heavy reliance on the elected members of Municipal Councils which jeopardizes long-term sustainability⁴⁵³. Lessons learned from the experience in Lebanon could be replicated in other countries, especially since UNICEF-Jordan has identified the need to work at the governorate level⁴⁵⁴ through the Consultative⁴⁵⁵ and Executive⁴⁵⁶ Councils.

447 Jor-UNICEF-08

448 Jor-UNICEF-07

449 Jor-UNICEF-07

450 UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018). El-Qobbeh Neighbourhood Profile 2018, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon; UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018). Jabal Mohsen Neighbourhood Profile 2018, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon; UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018). Tabbaneh Neighbourhood Profile 2018, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon

451 Leb-UNICEF-02

452 Leb-Gov-01

453 Leb-UNICEF-02

454 Jor-UNICEF-01

455 Al majlis al istishari

456 Al majlis al tanfithi

7.5 Gender

Key Findings:

- F34. There is inconclusive evidence on the extent to which UNICEF COs are using gender considerations in the *design* of EVAC response and prevention activities.
- F35. According to several UNICEF staff in the three countries, there is a need to align the **“walk with the talk” and better tailor the design of EVAC activities to address the different needs and challenges in reaching girls, boys, women and men.**
- F36. At the *implementation* level, the three COs are supporting several initiatives which have a strong gender dimension at different levels, however there is room for enhanced gender mainstreaming by (i) targeting male caregivers, (ii) supporting **boy victims of violence, (iii) enhancing UNICEF’s advocacy efforts, (iv) partnering with UN Women, and (v) linking gender-related EVAC interventions with other sectors.**
- F37. Sex-disaggregated data is being collected through the different case management information systems as well as through the Helplines though this is not captured in the formal reports.

7.5.1 Integration of gender in design of EVAC interventions

134. There is inconclusive evidence on the extent to which UNICEF COs are consistently using gender considerations in the *design* of EVAC response and prevention activities. In Egypt – though the only CO to cite the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) survey conducted by UN Women and Promundo – there is no clear evidence as to how this information was incorporated into EVAC programme design⁴⁵⁷. In addition, a study on evidence-based parenting interventions revealed the need for **“gender transformative programming” to challenge attitudes related to masculinity, gender norms, and decision-making dynamics, particularly in relation to the acceptance of violence towards women and girls.** The study also provided specific programming strategies⁴⁵⁸ and interviews with staff revealed UNICEF Egypt has incorporated these gender-specific recommendations within its parenting programming to target the root causes of VAC⁴⁵⁹. Yet no data was sourced on whether this is an approach used in the design of all EVAC initiatives. In Jordan, though programme documents sometimes mention gender assessments carried out either by UNICEF or by other agencies, it is unclear how information is being utilized to mainstream gender into the design of EVAC programmes. **For example, in Jordan, UNICEF documents refer to a “Gender Analysis and Assessment”** conducted in 2012 for United States Agency for International Development (USAID) which highlights several attitudinal and behavioural reasons for physical violence against children. However, there is no evidence that a more up-to-date gender analysis was conducted by UNICEF or another organization which has guided the design of EVAC initiatives. The evaluation of the *Ma’an* programme shed important lights on gender in regard to violence in schools. Several findings related to gender were identified (e.g., rates of physical violence were significantly lower in girl schools compared to boys’ schools particularly in lower grades⁴⁶⁰) and, as such, the targeted selection of schools for

457 Egypt RAM Combined Outputs, Outcomes and End of Year Narratives report 2019

458 El-Zanaty, Fatma; El-Ghazaly, Noha; and El-Sheikh, Aliaa. 2020. Formative research and development of an evidence based Positive Parenting Intervention in Egypt 2019. Cairo, Egypt: UNICEF, Ministry of Social Solidarity, and El-Zanaty & Associates

459 Egy-UNICEF-10

460 AAN Associates (2017). Evaluation of UNICEF’s Ma’An towards a Safe School Environment Program.

additional interventions took place based on these gendered findings. Also, the programme considered gender in many of its activities such as the involvement of female preachers as a successful mobilization strategy for girls and mothers. However, gender differences were not taken into account when designing messaging in boys versus girls' schools, but rather depended on interventions designed by school-based committees based on individual school needs. At the same time, several stakeholders interviewed reported that gender considerations are not being looked at in detail and that often, the needs of boys are overlooked due to the strong focus on the girl child⁴⁶¹.

135. Finally, in Lebanon, a 2017 IRC study found the need for adapting both the way outreach is done and the content of the awareness-raising sessions for better targeting male caregivers⁴⁶². However, there was no evidence as to whether these recommendations brought any changes in programme design. More recently, in Lebanon, UNICEF - as part of the GBV task force - supported an impact assessment on the GBV situation in April and **May 2020. The assessment mainly focused on women and girls' perceptions of the pandemic and the risks of GBV during lockdown.** The analysis also explored the extent of the challenges faced by women and girls in accessing GBV services and the accessibility of key non-GBV services during lockdown⁴⁶³. Nevertheless, no information was available as to how this assessment was used to inform design.
136. One clear example of integrating gender considerations **into design is Lebanon's *Qudwa* Strategy.** The design of activities was based on a comprehensive social norms research which was undertaken prior to developing the strategy⁴⁶⁴. *Qudwa* relies on evidence-based research on VAC to address social norms and drivers that perpetuate harmful practices through cross-programmatic interventions.⁴⁶⁵ More specifically, as part of programme **planning a "participant behaviour analysis" was undertaken and a segmentation process ensued, whereby the plan took into consideration the different gender implications and media consumption considerations for each group. The plan was coined as "gender transformative" in its approach and incorporated important gender considerations in the messaging framework⁴⁶⁶.** Additionally, Lebanon has substantial information on the root causes and social norms surrounding VAC and VAW, reflecting variance across genders and nationalities, as well as a set of recommendations which pave the way for future intervention design from a gender lens, such as the integration of **fathers in parenting programmes and targeting "male-only" barber shops⁴⁶⁷.**
137. According to several UNICEF staff in the three countries, there is a need to align the **"walk with the talk" and better tailor the design of EVAC activities to address the different needs and challenges in reaching girls, boys, women and men⁴⁶⁸.**

7.5.2 Integration of gender in implementation of EVAC interventions

138. At the implementation level, the three COs are supporting several initiatives which have a strong gender dimension at different levels, however there is room for enhanced gender

461 Jor-UNICEF-05, Jor-UNICEF-9, Jor-Gov-02

462 IRC (2017). Improving Parenting and Mental Health Outcomes of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: A Mixed Methods Study, Presentation May 2017

463 Sit Rep mid-2020.

464 UNICEF (n.d.). Underneath the Surface: Understanding the root causes of violence against children and women in Lebanon.

465 UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

466 UNICEF (n.d.) *Qudwa* Social and Behavioural Change Communications Plan to Prevent Violence against Children & Women, Child Marriage and Child Labour

467 UNICEF (2019). Underneath the Surface: Understand the root causes of violence against children and women in Lebanon

468 Jor-UNICEF-06, Leb-UNICEF-15, Leb-UNICEF-01

mainstreaming by (i) targeting male caregivers, (ii) supporting boy victims of violence, (iii) enhancing UNICEF's **advocacy efforts**, (iv) **partnering with UN Women**, and (v) **linking** gender-related EVAC interventions with other sectors.

- **Safe spaces for women and girls.** UNICEF in Jordan and Lebanon has supported safe spaces for women and girls. However, several stakeholders pointed to the need to safe spaces for boys too, since there are no such facilities and they are noting that boys – albeit at lower numbers than girls – are in need for such protection services⁴⁶⁹.
- **SBCC to empower girls.** In Egypt, the National Girls' Empowerment Initiative, *Dawwie*, aims to promote behaviours related to self-efficacy and management, acceptance of diversity, and communication skills that will contribute to reducing the acceptance of harmful practices. In order to achieve this objective, UNICEF is working with both girls and boys to achieve changes at the societal level.
- **Sexual violence against boys.** Cultures of shame and silence within the region perpetuate cycles of sexual violence against boys. In Jordan, stakeholders revealed that not enough attention is being devoted to address the stigma and the incidence of sexual violence against boys⁴⁷⁰. Similarly, UNICEF IPs in Lebanon stressed the need to have safe spaces for boys, victims of GBV. Furthermore, there are gaps in the existing legal frameworks to address sexual violence against boys.⁴⁷¹
- **Adolescents:** UNICEF-Lebanon is the only CO where specific EVAC activities targeting adolescent girls were identified. According to the 2019 Annual Report, cross sectoral efforts led the CP and Youth Programmes to implement a dual-approach to addressing GBV among adolescent girls through protection support and vocational skills training⁴⁷². Furthermore, UNICEF in Lebanon is planning to render public health centers adolescent-friendly in order to encourage teenagers, especially girls, to seek services, including those related to VAC.
- **Caregivers.** As mentioned earlier, UNICEF has reached significantly more female than male caregivers in the three countries. Furthermore, it was noted that it was much easier to target men in camps than in host communities, since they are unemployed and often present and free to participate in awareness-raising sessions. Furthermore, the presence of a male facilitator and serving refreshments also encouraged men to join such events⁴⁷³. This means that it is likely that the total number of male caregivers reached, especially in Jordan and Lebanon, is skewed towards male refugees in camp settings. Therefore, even if there are some improvements in number of men reached⁴⁷⁴ from one year to another, it is important to monitor whether the increase in numbers is spread evenly across the different communities (host, refugees in/outside camp settings) or whether this increase is only in the sub-group of male caregivers in refugee camps. There are several examples of approaches being used to increase male participation which could be further assessed, documented and shared (see Box 8).

Box 8. Strategies for increasing male caregivers' participation

- Use of religious leaders to deliver full programmes for fathers after working hours

469 Jor-UNICEF-03, Leb-NGO-09, Leb-UNICEF-08

470 Jor-UN-02

471 Jor-UN-03

472 UNICEF (2019). Lebanon COAR Report Analysis.

473 Jor-UNICEF-07

474 Jor-UNICEF-01

- Partnering with Amman municipality to target its employees (garbage collectors)
- Through MoE, targeting male teachers as parents
- Change in approach by linking prevention/BPP messages to issues of interest to men (e.g., managing household and financial aspects)
- Engaging male Early Childhood development (ECD) caregivers; particularly within camp settings where male participation/retention is less of a challenge
- Integrate EVAC within income-generating programmes; particularly for wage laborers
- Shorter sessions
- Online sessions

Source: KII

- **C4D through a gender lens.** In Egypt, Social and Behavioural Change has been tackled through a gender lens through *Dawwie* using innovative programming tackling gender inequality as a root cause of harmful societal practices, thus contributing to establishing the foundations of a long-term gender norms transformation and creating **positive spillover effects for girls' families and future generations**⁴⁷⁵. The programme reached 33,732 girls, 12,968 boys and 4,877 parents in 2019⁴⁷⁶. Gender mainstreaming and equality is one of the priorities being addressed in Jordan's strategic framework on Changing Norms and Social Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children. The strategy included important findings on the relationship between gender and the physical punishment of children/ bullying/school violence and social norms⁴⁷⁷. In Jordan, the programme was mindful to consider gender in many of its activities such as the involvement of female preachers as a successful mobilization strategy for girls and mothers⁴⁷⁸. As aforementioned, the *Qudwa Strategy's design is considered "gender transformative"*; however, it is too early to assess the extent to which it will actually mainstream gender during implementation.
- **Linkages between VAC and VAW.** Global evidence reveals that violence against children (VAC) and violence against women (VAW) are very much interlinked and share the **"same underlying causes, patterns and consequences"**⁴⁷⁹. The review of data within the three countries revealed that some interventions have taken this overlap into consideration. In Lebanon, MoSA's **Strategic Plan on the Protection of Women and Children** applies a holistic approach while focusing on both prevention and intervention services to address the issues of VAC and VAW⁴⁸⁰. In Jordan, a joint programme implemented through the expertise of UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women entitled *Hemayati: Promoting Women and Girl's Health and Well-being* provided comprehensive support services to Syrian refugees and vulnerable women in host communities; survivors of sexual and gender-based violence⁴⁸¹. The programme was

475 UNICEF (2019). Egypt COAR Report Summary Narrative

476 *Ibid*; Gender-disaggregated data was unavailable for 2020.

477 UNICEF (2018). Changing Norms and Behaviours to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan.

478 *Ibid*

479 UNFPA and UNICEF (2018). Making the Connection: Intimate partner violence and violence against children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

480 Republic of Lebanon Ministry of Social Affairs (2020). Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs on the Protection of Women and Children

481 UNFPA (n.d.). Hemayati: Promoting Women's and Girls' Health and Well-being. Online available at: <https://www.unfpa.org/pcm/hemayati-promoting-womens-and-girls-health-and-well-being>

carried out in partnership with MoSD and the Jordanian Women’s Union (JWU). A 2019 evaluation study of the programme revealed some important findings; the programme contributed to the enhancement and harmonization of institutionalized services within the MoSD and the JWU particularly in the adoption of survivor-based case management services⁴⁸². However, the programme was discontinued due to lack of funding⁴⁸³. In Egypt, several strides have been made which address VAW such as the launch of the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030, yet there was a lack of data on the cross interventions on a national level between VAW and VAC⁴⁸⁴. However, at the operational level, there are several challenges in linking VAW and VAC which include the following: (i) lack of awareness and common understanding between the linkages between GBV and VAC among certain actors⁴⁸⁵; (ii) differences in definitions between UN agencies/NGOs and national legal definitions which affects the way SOPs are developed⁴⁸⁶; and (iii) fragmented coordination⁴⁸⁷ (CP sub-working group chaired by UNICEF and GBV by UNFPA) and separate case management systems (CPIMS and GBVIMS) which do not share information due to confidentiality issues⁴⁸⁸ and inconsistent data/case management depending on who the “owner” of the file is and whether they use the CPIMS or GBVIMS systems⁴⁸⁹.

- **Linking financial support to combatting GBV/VAC.** UNICEF staff noted the importance of linking GBV survivors with social protection systems in order to incentivize them to seek protection. Otherwise, the risk is - that if they leave the abusive situation - they would lose their means of economic survival (not to mention the risk of losing custody of children)⁴⁹⁰. UNICEF-Lebanon has successfully advocated for including a line in MoSA’s budget in order to support GBV victims⁴⁹¹.
- **Joint Advocacy with National Women’s Organizations.** UNICEF-Egypt has established a partnership with the National Council for Women (NCW) to enhance advocacy for ending violence against children in general⁴⁹². NCW is a member of the multi-stakeholder which oversees *Dawwie*. In Jordan, the Jordanian National Commission for Women is a member of the National Team for Family Protection⁴⁹³ and continuous efforts are made to strengthen national systems (standards, protocols, SOPs) to combat both CP and GBV at a national level⁴⁹⁴.
- **Partnerships with other UN agencies.** UNICEF, in the three countries, is working closely with UNFPA on GBV-related issues, including setting up safe spaces and the drafting of the national protocol for Clinical Management of Rape (CMR). Partnership with UN Women is not as strong for several reasons: (i) the mandate of UN Women focuses on women older than 18 years old; and (ii) UN Women does not attend the Protection sector and sub-working groups coordination meetings. UNICEF-Lebanon is planning to institutionalize its collaboration with UN Women by doing a joint proposal for mobilizing resources. It also collaborated with UN Women to deliver

482 UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women (2019). Evaluation of the join programme Hemayati: Promoting women and girls health and well-being.” **Final Evaluation Report**

483 Jor-UN-01

484 National Council for Women (2017). National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030. This excludes the joint work done with UNFPA on FGM

485 Jor-UNICEF-10 and Leb-UNICEF-01, Leb-NGO-08

486 In Jordan, both VAW and VAC are included under “family violence”

487 Jor-UNICEF-08, Jor-UNICEF-09

488 UNICEF Jordan is currently advocating for the unification of the CPIMS and GBVIMS under the FVTS

489 Jor-UN-01

490 Jor-UNICEF-07

491 Leb-UNICEF-01, Leb-UNICEF-07

492 Egypt RAM 2020

493 NCFA (2016). The National Framework for Family Protection Against Violence

494 Jor-UNICEF-02 and Jor-UNICEF-03

jointly a PSEA training to UN and implementing partners' staff⁴⁹⁵. However, there remains unexplored opportunities to collaborate with UNFPA and UN Women and to jointly advocate for children, adolescents and women's rights (e.g., UNICEF was not part of the coalition that advocated for the recently passed law on sexual harassment in Lebanon).

- **Development of training modules on gender.** In the three countries, UNICEF has incorporated gender modules (perceptions, roles, attitudes, identity stereotypes) in the training of Ministry of Education staff⁴⁹⁶. However, in Egypt and Jordan, since the approach used is a training of trainers, it is difficult for UNICEF to assess the extent to which the trainers are passing the gender messages to the trainees⁴⁹⁷.
- **Capacity building of implementing partners.** UNICEF-Lebanon – given its heavy reliance on delivering services through implementing partners - has invested in the capacity building of CSOs on issues related to both Child Protection and GBV⁴⁹⁸. In 2020, UNICEF-Lebanon trained more than 600 UNICEF personnel and partners on GBV risk mitigation and referrals for survivors. Finally, the three COs have rolled out the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training to several of their partner organizations⁴⁹⁹.
- **Capacities of UNICEF COs.** In line with UNICEF's Gender Action Plan, the UNICEF Lebanon CO designed a Gender Integration Guide that aims to provide mechanisms on the integration of gender across programming⁵⁰⁰. One important recommendation is to hold the Section Chiefs accountable for mainstreaming gender into the sectoral programme by including an indicator in the Chief's Performance Evaluation Review (PER)⁵⁰¹. At the time of the evaluation, UNICEF-Egypt was going through a "deep dive" exercise with the help of UNICEF's Regional Office to enhance gender mainstreaming into its programmes.

7.5.3 Integration of gender in M&E of EVAC interventions

139. Sex-disaggregated data is being collected through the different case management information systems as well as through the Helplines though it is not captured in the formal reports. Based on partial information⁵⁰², it seems that the CPIMS in the three countries is collecting sex-disaggregated data (see Annex 19 for Lebanon's CPIMS template). Similarly, the different Helplines that were assessed as part of this evaluation (Child Helpline in Egypt, JRF Helpline in Jordan and Himaya in Lebanon) are also collecting gender disaggregated data, though the Child Helpline in Egypt requires some improvement⁵⁰³. The evaluation did not look at the other helplines run by different NGOs in Jordan and Lebanon nor the government-managed ones in Lebanon or Jordan. Based on this partial information, it seems that UNICEF COs have gender-disaggregated data for several outputs, however they are neither monitoring nor reporting on gender indicators.

495 Leb-UNICEF-01, and Leb-UNICEF-15

496 Leb-UNICEF-03

497 Jor-UNICEF-06

498 Ibid

499 Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon RAM 2020

500 UNICEF (2018). Gender Integration Guide. UNICEF Lebanon Country Office

501 Leb-UNICEF-03, and UNICEF (2020). Gender Programmatic Toolkit. Lebanon Country Office, Preliminary Results, November 2020

502 Due to lack of information-sharing protocols, UNICEF COs were unable to share actual CPIMS data.

503 Data for 2020 in Egypt was unavailable. Data for 2019 had disaggregated the gender data into five categories: female, male, females, males and others.

140. There is room for improvement in terms of gender-disaggregated monitoring of EVAC activities in the formal reports. Though the narratives of the Country Office Annual Report (COAR) and RAM reports provide gender-disaggregated information for some of the outputs, the monitoring information presented in tabular form is not gender-disaggregated in all three countries. This renders the monitoring exercise challenging because it is not possible for the reader to assess the results based on gender differences. In contrast, the SitRep reports of both Jordan and Lebanon provide gender-disaggregated data (see Annex 20); however, this information is missing in the Egypt SitRep report.

8. Conclusions

- 141. Conclusion 1** (based on Findings 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7). UNICEF's EVAC interventions in the three countries are aligned with UNICEF's Global Framework, ToC, INSPIRE's seven strategies and contribute to the SDGs 5 and 16. Furthermore, UNICEF's activities are in line with national child protection and EVAC strategies and are relevant to the context in the three countries, given the high level of VAC.
- 142. Conclusion 2** (based on Finding 4). An EVAC ToC helps guide UNICEF's interventions and allows its partners in each country to better understand UNICEF's priorities and to coordinate with all stakeholders. While UNICEF COs have responded to the multiple crises in the last year, the existence of a ToC would also guide UNICEF to "stay on course" while addressing emergency situations. UNICEF in Egypt has developed an EVAC ToC; however, Jordan does not have an EVAC-specific ToC and Lebanon has an outdated one.
- 143. Conclusion 3** (based on Findings 9 and 10). UNICEF has successfully adapted its interventions to the changing context and needs due to multiple crises in the three countries. However, there is room for increasing the relevance of activities for specific target groups (e.g., adolescents, children who attend private schools, male caretakers, etc.).
- 144. Conclusion 4** (based on Findings 11, 12 and 13). UNICEF has received substantial resources to respond to the Syria crisis in the three countries which has provided an opportunity to strengthen EVAC national systems. However, insufficient information was available to assess the ability of UNICEF to carry out cost-monitoring of its activities or to analyze the efficiency of UNICEF funding, particularly regarding awareness raising and prevention efforts.
- 145. Conclusion 5** (based on Findings 14 and 15). Although UNICEF is taking concrete steps to improve efficiency across programme delivery, particularly in areas related to reducing operational costs, enhancing cross sectoral collaboration and strengthening service delivery of national NGOs, duplication of services/programming, use of multiple data tracking systems decrease the efficiency of the systems. A significant opportunity exists which is not being utilized fully for sharing experiences and resources among the three countries.
- 146. Conclusion 6** (based Findings 16 and 17). Overall, the three countries were able to achieve their planned results in 2019 and were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 which slowed down implementation. UNICEF-Lebanon experienced additional crises that had an impact on its results. Nevertheless, there is some evidence that UNICEF in the three countries has contributed to changes at the different levels of society, most significantly at the level of children and their caregivers.
- 147. Conclusion 7** (based on Findings 19, 20, 21 and 22). While several prevention activities are designed using evidence-based approaches, response interventions are less grounded on evidence-based methods. There are multiple reports and approaches that could be used to assess progress. However, there was little evidence that UNICEF COs have capitalized on these reports to inform programme implementation and monitor their effectiveness in reducing violence (or the risk factors associated with violence).
- 148. Conclusion 8** (based on Findings 25 and 26). UNICEF is coordinating with several external stakeholders through the CP Sub-Working Group coordination meetings and/or through

technical task forces. In addition, the COs have a strong collaboration with several NGOs (especially, Lebanon) and the private sector (in particular, Egypt). Nevertheless, there are unexplored opportunities to strengthen external collaboration with UN Women, WHO and the private sector. Internally, UNICEF CP Sector coordinates mostly with the Education and C4D Sectors and there is unused potential to do joint programming with the Youth, Health and Social Protection Sectors.

- 149. Conclusion 9** (based on Findings 27 and 28). There are elements of sustainability in place (e.g., legal frameworks, varying degrees of multi-sectoral coordination and political commitment), however there are still several issues that need to be addressed in order to ensure long-term sustainability (e.g., inclusion of EVAC costs in national budgets and strengthening multi-sectoral coordination). Furthermore, and more importantly than a costing exercise, there is a need to develop a detailed financing strategy which would present the business case for EVAC and would include an assessment of the cost of inaction. None of the EVAC programmes, with the exception of the *Ma'an* Programme⁵⁰⁴, have developed an articulated exit or sustainability strategy.
- 150. Conclusion 10** (based on Findings 30 and 31). Insufficient information is available to assess the sustainability of changes in attitudes and behaviours. Without creating such deep-seated changes in society as a whole and shifting social norms, the long-term sustainability of EVAC intervention will not be assured. Sustainability of direct interventions varies among the three countries and depends on several factors, including institutional, financial, technical and human capacities, and effective case management systems.
- 151. Conclusion 11** (based on Findings F12 and 32). UNICEF Jordan and Lebanon have endeavored to link emergency response with a longer-term development approach, by implementing both response and prevention activities and supporting systems strengthening. However, heavy reliance on humanitarian funding jeopardises the scalability and replicability of interventions.
- 152. Conclusion 12** (based on Findings 33, 34, 35 and 36). Several UNICEF EVAC interventions have integrated gender considerations in their design and implementation. However, there are gaps in gender mainstreaming at the three levels of assessments/design, implementation and, especially M&E.
- 153. Conclusion 13** (based on Findings 13 and 29). UNICEF, especially in Jordan and Lebanon, has *opportunistically* used the humanitarian funding received due to the Syria crisis to implement EVAC interventions targeting both refugees and host communities as well as to build national capacities. This was an occasion to generate awareness regarding EVAC and raise visibility to demonstrate the “proof of concept”. However, there are no indications as to how the three COs are *strategically planning to “accelerate”* EVAC and to integrate it into the national systems in order to make it sustainable.

504 To Excel Consulting (2018). Consultancy Service Project: Development of a 3 year Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Reduction of Violence Against Children in Schools and Sustainability of Ma'an Program. Jor-UNICEF-01 and Jor-UNICEF-03.

9. Recommendations

Recommendation 1. Continue to build on and strengthen existing EVAC programming at the country level	Responsibility: COs Priority: Medium to High Timeframe: Medium term Conclusions: 2, 3 and 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a multi-sectoral strategy for integrating EVAC along the life-cycle and link it to social protection interventions (in Egypt and Lebanon) • Enhance integration within CP Sector (e.g., better parenting, case management, GBV) and with other UNICEF Sectors (Youth, Health, Social Protection) • Develop an updated EVAC ToC (in Jordan and Lebanon) to guide EVAC interventions in a strategic way, even when short-term response to immediate crises may warrant some adaptations; share the ToC with government and IPs • Continue supporting the strengthening of national systems at the national and decentralized levels by building capacities of front-line staff working on EVAC • Review the case management/response services in order to ensure that capacities to respond and provide services meet demand generated by SBCC campaigns • Further align UNICEF’s EVAC interventions to the INSPIRE’s strategy, especially regarding “Income and economic strengthening” 	

Recommendation 2. Implement credible and consistent monitoring and reporting of EVAC interventions (programmatic and financial)	Responsibility: COs, with support from MENARO Priority: High Timeframe: Short to Medium term Conclusions: 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place systems to carry out both cost-monitoring and outcome monitoring of interventions per IP in order to improve efficiency and assess effectiveness • Apply in a consistent manner (across indicators and countries) the self-rating in RAM reports • Include SADD in RAM reports (tabular form) to ensure ease in monitoring, consistency from year to year and capture differences between children and adolescents and gender • Include disability disaggregated indicators by integrating the Washington Group Questions into existing data collection systems • Define measurable behavioural targets and monitor SBCC and social media campaigns in a consistent way • Assess the impact of promising EVAC interventions and share information/lessons learned at the regional level • Build capacity of M&E staff for identifying and measuring appropriate indicators, collecting and analyzing data, and improving RAM reports (self-ratings and data disaggregation) • Avoid target setting by nationality to address needs in order to minimize unintended consequences and adhere to the humanitarian principle of “do no harm” (Lebanon) 	

Recommendation 3. Further develop the “building blocks” that would contribute to long-term sustainability	Responsibility: COs Priority: High Timeframe: Short to Medium term Conclusions: 4, 5, 9, 10 and 12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Support and strengthen multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national level (NCCM, NCFA and HCC) in order to deliver through and with other partners (ii) Develop an EVAC financial strategy and continue advocacy efforts for inclusion of EVAC into national budgets and expand partnerships to Ministries of Planning and Finance; while showcasing social cost of inaction regarding VAC (iii) Initiate discussions and collaborate in co-design with governmental counterparts to manage expectations and integrate exit strategies within programme planning (iv) Advocate for the inclusion of EVAC criteria into accreditation processes and ensure the integration of EVAC modules and SOPs into the formal training of social workers, teachers and public health staff (v) Expand partnerships with community-based organizations to ensure sustainability and better coverage of service provision; Require UNICEF IPs to partner with CSOs (especially in Lebanon) (vi) In Egypt, continue roll-out of the CPIMS ensuring complementarity and inter-operability with MoSS’s case management system; In Jordan, further develop the FVTS and integrate the CPIMS and GBVIMS into it; In Lebanon, expand number of IPs using the CPIMS and build trust among the different partners in order to institutionalize the case management system in the three countries (vii) Develop, implement, and monitor programmes that address social norms and cultural attitudes in order to ensure long-term change 	

Recommendation 4. Strengthen gender mainstreaming throughout EVAC programming	Responsibility: COs with support from MENARO Priority: High Timeframe: Short-term; ongoing Conclusions: 3, 7, 11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that formative research includes gender aspects and provides <u>operational</u> recommendations on how to include gender into programme design and implementation • Address gender issues in EVAC programme implementation, especially for increasing participation of male caregivers; providing GBV support to boys; and clarifying the differences between VAC and GBV • Strengthen partnerships with UN Women and NGOs who work on gender issues to carry out joint advocacy efforts; Partner with National Women Councils and leverage their high profile to advocate for GBV and VAC-related legislation, policies, etc. • Strengthen programmatic linkages between family violence and VAC • Monitor systematically gender-disaggregated indicators in order to assess progress (Egypt) • Build the capacity of UNICEF, government and IP staff on gender-responsive/transformative programming • Include in the CP Section Chief’s PER a performance indicator on gender mainstreaming • Organize a workshop to disseminate and discuss the ways to operationalize in each country the recent strategic guidance of UNICEF’s “Gender Dimensions of Violence Against Children and Adolescents” 	

- With technical support from MENARO, carry out a deep dive to assess the opportunities for improving gender mainstreaming in EVAC programming. Formulate a gender action plan and monitor progress on an annual basis

Recommendation 5. Establish a multi-country community of practice for sharing experiences, tools, and lessons learnt

Responsibility: MENARO, with support from COs

Priority: Medium

Timeframe: Medium term

Conclusions: 4, 7, 10, 11 and 12

- Develop an e-library which includes key documents (e.g., SOPs, Codes of Conduct, Strategies, COVID-19 response approaches, digital tools, etc.) which can be accessed by all countries in the region
- Organize on a quarterly basis and based on CO interest, technical seminars to share experiences and lessons learned (e.g., partnering with the private sector, working with FBOs, case management systems, online violence, etc.)
- Provide technical guidance on designing innovative M&E for SBCC interventions, in particular to capture changes in attitudes and practices
- Provide technical support to develop new indicators based on the revised Global Strategic Plan
- **Develop the “business case”⁵⁰⁵** for integrating EVAC into sectoral interventions (education, health, social protection) which can be used for both high-level advocacy as well as for mobilizing resources
- Consider carrying out a deeper assessment of some of the promising interventions identified by this evaluation

⁵⁰⁵ Or the cost of inaction and how it affects the achievement of the education, health and social protection outcomes.

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Annex 1. ToRs of the Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR SERVICE CONTRACTING

Assignment: Evaluation MENARO Eliminate Violence Against Children.

Reporting to: Evaluation Advisor, MENARO.

Terms of Reference - Multi Country Formative and Summative Evaluation of Elimination of Violence against Children in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon

Background

Global Background

1. The [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), which forms the basis of UNICEF's work, establishes every child's right to protection from all forms of violence. The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) established in 2015 has reaffirmed a global commitment to protecting children from all forms of violence by including specific targets intended to eliminate violence against children, specifically: SDG 5.2 "*Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres*"; SDG 5.3 "*Eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage, and all female genital mutilation*;" and 16.2, "*End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children*".

Role of UNICEF

2. The 2006 [United Nations Secretary General's World Report on Violence Against Children](#) (VAC) prompted the [2008 UNICEF Global Child Protection Strategy](#). The Global Protection Strategy signalled a shift from issue-based programming to child protection systems strengthening and emphasized the importance and necessity of shifting social norms towards eliminating violence. A 2015 UNICEF global evaluation of violence against children programming revealed a number of areas for agency improvement, which prompted the '[Preventing and responding to Violence Against Children and Adolescents: Theory of Change 2017](#)'.
3. Ending violence against children is a priority identified in [UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2018-2021](#) under Goal Area 3. The Strategic Plan's Outcome 3 stipulates that "*girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable and those affected by humanitarian situations, are protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse and harmful practices.*" The Strategic Plan's Theory of Change employs a socio-ecological approach to focus on systems strengthening, social and behavioural change, and high-level engagement. In 2018, UNICEF produced programme guidance *on Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Children and Adolescents* (still in draft) and an [INSPIRE Indicator Guidance and Results Framework](#) on how to define and measure change in EVAC, the latter produced in partnership with the World Health Organization. The Programme Guidance details seven priority areas for UNICEF initiatives addressing violence against

children and includes a measurement framework with detailed outcomes, outputs and indicators for each priority area.

4. According to the *Violence Against Children Programme Guidance*, efforts to address violence against children are those that ensure high-level government engagement in EVAC efforts, strengthen existing national systems to improve response to violence against children, build the evidence base on violence against children, strengthen legislative frameworks to EVAC, engage in multisectoral approaches to EVAC (particularly in the justice, health, and education systems), build caregiver capacity to improve prevention and response efforts to violence against children, and increase public financing of child protection efforts. Broadly speaking, these priority areas indicate a two-pronged strategy towards EVAC: (a) the strategy seeks to improve the prevention and response capacity of the caregivers and organizations that interact with children on a daily basis while (b) improving the higher level legal and governmental protection systems that serve as safety nets when additional institutional support is needed.
5. UNICEF has conducted two global evaluations of its efforts to EVAC and to improve its **global child protection strategy**. The 2015 EVAC evaluation, '[Protecting Children from Violence](#)', found that efforts to map violence against children responses and national policies could be improved across the agency. Relatedly, the evaluation highlighted the need for better research and data collection on violence against children across the agency. The 2018 child protection evaluation entitled '[Strengthening Child Protection Systems](#)' found that researching and evaluating child protection are particularly important to UNICEF's work on strengthening its child protection strategies and programming. The evaluation also found that despite a number of strategic partnerships on child protection system strengthening globally, there is no comprehensive global platform for pooling efforts and resources to strengthen child protection systems. The evaluation therefore highlighted the importance of regional office-led research and convenings on the topic.
6. The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office undertook a [regional EVAC evaluation in](#) 2019 that served a similar purpose as the one intended for the present evaluation. UNICEF headquarters is currently developing a research report on protection programme scale-up strategies. The [INSPIRE Working Group](#), of which UNICEF is a member, is also researching scale-up strategies for child protection programmes.

Regional background

7. In addition to the two global reports on EVAC (referenced in point 5 above), UNICEF also published a regional analysis of [Violent Discipline in the Middle East and North Africa Region \(MENA\) \(January 2019\)](#). This report found the following:
 - Globally, close to 300 million (three in four) children ages two to four experience violent discipline by their caregivers on a regular basis;
 - In 12 countries surveyed in the MENA region, 84 per cent of children ages two to four experience violent discipline; and
 - Of the children surveyed in the MENA study, 80 per cent had experienced psychological aggression, 70 per cent had experienced physical discipline and 31 per cent had experienced severe punishment

8. Two UNFPA-UNICEF joint evaluations, one on [female genital mutilation](#) and on [child marriage](#), have also covered these aspects of violence against children in various countries in the MENA region.
9. In the MENA region, UNICEF has developed EVAC programmes, action plans, and interventions. In Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon UNICEF programmes use public advocacy and media campaigns, parenting programmes, and other initiatives to prevent and respond to violence in schools. UNICEF Palestine and UNICEF Libya have developed a wide range of EVAC action plans and community interventions. UNICEF Iran has developed parenting programming while UNICEF in Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have launched efforts to generate evidence, strengthen child protection services, prevent and respond to VAC, and address child safety online.
10. **The majority of UNICEF's work on EVAC in the MENA region is focused on working with national governments to establish and run initiatives that EVAC and fit within UNICEF's EVAC theory of change.** The form that this support takes varies from country to country depending upon national institutional and financial capacity, local context, and other factors. **Examining the extent to which regional governments are acting in accordance with UNICEF's EVAC theory of change is therefore an important way of understanding how UNICEF can best fulfil its goal of supporting national initiatives to EVAC.** A few country cases are presented below, and additional cases can be found in annex A.

Egypt

11. The Arab Republic of Egypt has many of the same challenges as other MENA countries in terms of EVAC, with the addition of commonly practiced female genital mutilation / circumcision. The legal provisions in place to protect children from violence are the 2014 Egyptian Constitution, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the Egyptian Child Law. **A 2015 UNICEF study of EVAC in Egypt paints a dire picture of violence against children's pervasiveness nationally,** and a 2014 Demographic Health survey showed that 93 per cent of children under 14 years of age have been exposed to violent discipline in Egypt.
12. The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood under the Ministry of State for Family and Population have been working to strengthen the Child Protection Committees, case management, and social response through various initiatives, including creating a national child helpline. There is also a national task force on EVAC that the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood created with UNICEF which has helped develop an EVAC National Framework. There are also other partnerships that shape the national response to violence against children, including media partnerships for awareness raising campaigns and an ongoing collaboration between the Ministry of **Justice, the Prosecutor General's Office and National Council for Childhood and Motherhood** to rehabilitate children in conflict with the law.
13. UNICEF collaborates closely with the Government of Egypt under the auspices of a national social protection framework. Under this framework, UNICEF provides technical assistance to state institutions in an effort to strengthen national capacity. This collaboration has led to a cross-sectoral country programme that includes linkages to important state and local resources needed to address VAC.
14. **UNICEF supports the Government of Egypt's EVAC initiatives by focusing UNICEF interventions on the most vulnerable areas of the country, defined as those with the**

highest poverty and inequality statistics, as well as areas that present the best opportunities to develop models of practice. Parenting programmes are UNICEF's most pervasive activity in Egypt, and these programmes serve as the entry point to addressing violence against children in the home, school, and wider community. These programmes also help parents and the general public understand the impact of violence against children and other practices that harm children, such as female genital mutilation / circumcision and early marriage.

15. UNICEF focuses on protecting all children in Egypt, but particularly adolescents and girls, from violence. UNICEF Egypt has three main foci: (a) improving service provider capacity in targeted locations, (b) changing social attitudes about violence against children, and (c) improving national capacity to legislate, plan, monitor and budget for child protection and response. Key partners in these efforts are line ministries, United Nations agencies, NGOs, academia and the media. The Egypt demographic health survey is an important source of data on progress towards these goals. The 2015 Mid Term Review revealed that social norms-informed interventions, particularly those focused on positive parenting, are critical to EVAC in Egypt. The Mid Term Review emphasized that empowering and training local stakeholders, such as religious leaders and medical professionals, is critical to EVAC in Egypt.

Jordan

16. **According to UNICEF's 2018-2022 Country Programme Document for Jordan**, as of 2012, 89 per cent of children aged 2-14 in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan reported having experienced violent discipline, with 20 per cent reporting having experienced severe physical punishment. The CPD also noted that 11 per cent of children in public schools reported having experienced physical violence at the hands of teachers during the 2015/2016 school year. In an attempt to address such widespread violence against children, parliament endorsed a revised domestic violence law that includes foster children in the legal definition of family, improves settlement procedures, and improves linkages between sharia and non-sharia courts in child custody arrangements.
17. **UNICEF's focus in Jordan is (a) fostering legislative change and policy dialogue on EVAC** while (b) providing integrated child protection services nationally and locally. Key partners in these efforts are the Public Security Directorate as well as the Ministries of Social Development, Education, Health, Justice and Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places. These efforts are complimented by a communication for development strategy aimed at shifting attitudes on violence against children.
18. In an effort to reach the most vulnerable children, the Jordan Country Office has shifted to a vulnerability-based approach that focuses on vulnerability indicators rather other status indicators (e.g. refugee versus nonrefugee status) for rights holder targeting and service provision. This vulnerability approach focuses on social cohesion across the lifecycle and on helping the Government of Jordan establish a national social protection system. Data on child diversion from formal judicial proceedings and experiences of physical punishment in Jordan is available from the Ministry of Social Development and a UNICEF knowledge, attitudes and practices study.

Lebanon

19. **In the Lebanese Republic, UNICEF's priority is building the capacity of government and non-government actors relevant to child protection while also working to change social**

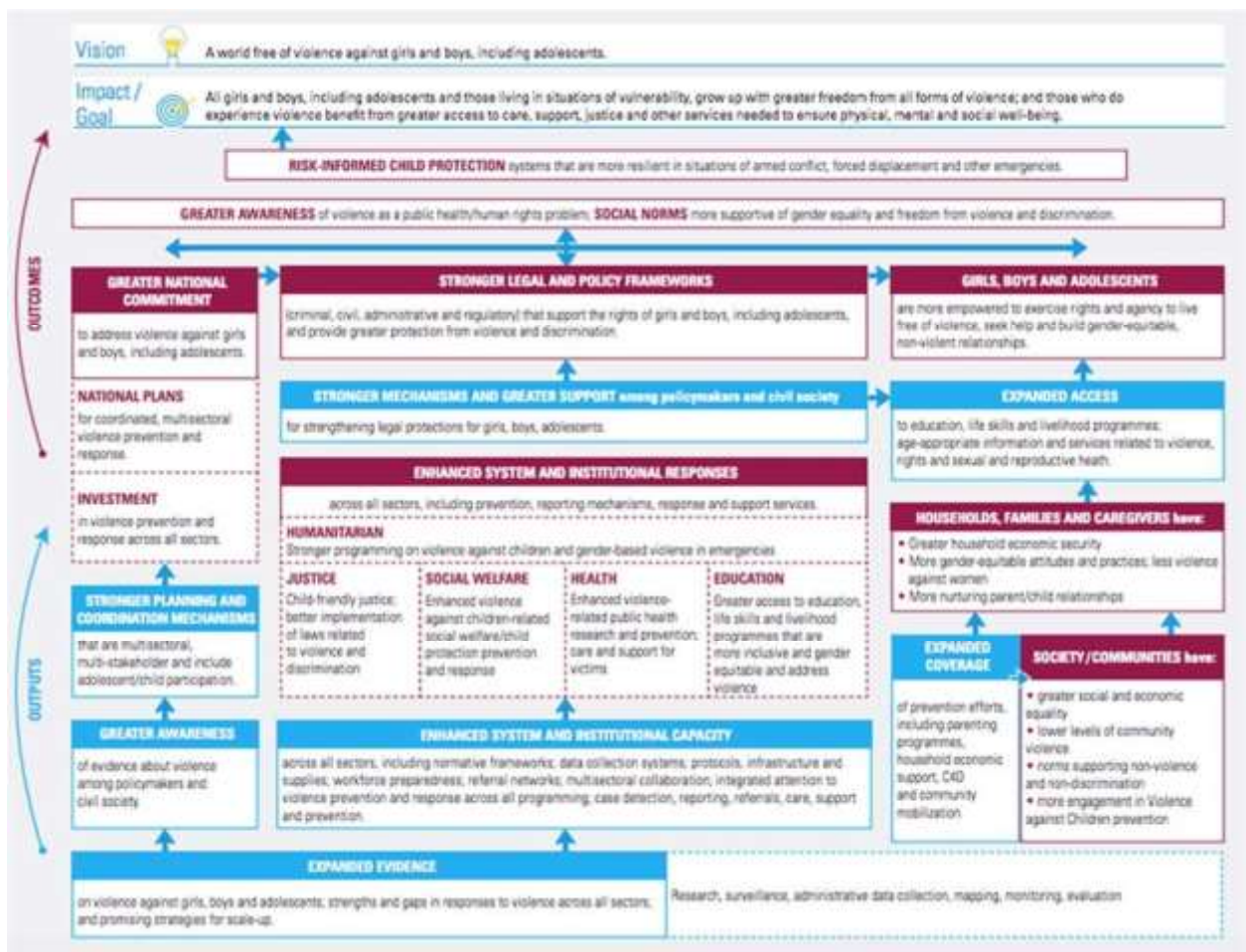
norms related to EVAC. Challenges in responding to violence against children in Lebanon include a paucity of timely and equitable prevention and response measures for survivors of violence, social norms that stigmatize reporting domestic abuse, insufficient services to address the scale of violence against children incidents, and insufficient political commitment and financial resources to address violence against children. The influx of Syrian refugees in Lebanon has compounded these challenges, introduced additional challenges related to violence against children, and exacerbated the service gap for refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities seeking services to address violence against children. Issues that have emerged in Lebanon as a result of this social and demographic change include increased child trafficking, early marriage and child involvement in armed violence.

20. There have been a number of legislative developments in Lebanon that affect the child **protection landscape, including the 2012 Council of Ministers' endorsement of the National Strategy to Protect Children from Violence and the 2014 adoption of law 293 for the protection of women and other family members from domestic violence.** Despite these legal protections, many citizens remain unaware of their rights and many key stakeholders do not enforce these measures.
21. UNICEF Lebanon addresses EVAC by focusing on three domains: (a) improving legislative enforcement and governmental coordination on violence against children prevention and response services, (b) improving services available to those affected by violence against children and (c) improving the capacity of the most vulnerable to promote practices that EVAC. In order to achieve these goals, UNICEF is also working to access better data on violence against children in the country. Key partners in this three-pronged work include United Nations agencies (UNHCR, ILO, UNFPA, WHO), line ministries (Justice, Social Affairs, and Education and Higher Education), NGOs, academia and the Higher Childhood Council. UNICEF gives financial support to the Higher Council for Childhood so that it can implement its multi-year efforts to address child involvement in armed violence in Lebanon.
22. In order to improve governmental coordination, UNICEF is working to develop and implement a national inter-sectoral case management and referral mechanisms with clear line ministry accountability. Important aspects of this work include efforts to integrate **mental health and psychosocial support into the Ministry of Public Health's Services and** to develop psychosocial support curricula for schoolteachers and counsellors who can refer cases to ministries and NGOs as needed. In terms of service provision, UNICEF often works through Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Development Centres to provide its child protection prevention and response packages in the most vulnerable and hard to reach areas of the country. This way of working has been scaled up in recent years. The response package includes legal, medical, mental health and psychosocial support services, temporary shelter, and family support services for at-risk children and child survivors of severe violence. In order to prevent VAC in vulnerable communities, UNICEF has also rolled out various communication for development initiatives in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Affairs.
23. UNICEF Lebanon has been tracking its progress on EVAC using the monitoring and evaluation criteria detailed in the Child Protection Results and Resources Framework. UNICEF conducted a knowledge attitudes practices survey in 2016-2017, a nationwide baseline assessment on early childhood development indicators in 2017 and an in-depth Mid-Term Review and multi indicator cluster survey in 2018. In 2020, UNICEF will

conduct another knowledge attitudes practices survey and another multi indicator cluster survey.

Theory of change

24. The UNICEF global 2017 Theory of Change for EVAC takes a socio-ecological approach to addressing violence against children and posits that multisectoral and cooperative approaches will achieve maximal impact. The theory of change therefore stipulates that changes must occur at the societal, community, household, family, peer, and individual levels in order to EVAC.
25. **The theory of change, as shown below, depicts UNICEF's overarching role in EVAC, which falls broadly into two categories.** The first category is made up of initiatives to improve the extent to which children are protected from violence. The second category is made up of initiatives to improve the effectiveness of responses to violence against children. Achieving both of these goals through multisectoral interventions then sets the scene for ending violence against children entirely. **The outputs of successful EVAC initiatives correspond to the Strategic Plan Outputs 3a "Strengthening country-level child protection systems for EVAC" and 3c "Strengthening country protection for children in contact with the law".**
26. The global theory of change has been tailored to reflect the situation in particular countries. Descriptions of the approach are available in the UNICEF country offices programme documents and strategic notes. When available, it is appropriate to evaluate **a country office's EVAC efforts against both the national and the UNICEF global theory of change on EVAC.**
27. An important assumption that this theory of change makes is that the data necessary to judge the prevalence of violence against children and effectiveness of EVAC initiatives are available at the country level. The theory of change makes the assumption that national governments in the region have the political will, institutional capacity and financial ability to put significant effort into EVAC initiatives. Many countries in the MENA region are engaged in prolonged armed conflicts and refugee crises, both of which may **impact a country's capacity to collect data and respond to violence against children.**



Source: UNICEF Preventing and Responding to Violence Against Children and Adolescents Theory of Change 2017

Purpose and Objectives

Purpose

28. The purpose of this formative and summative evaluation is to provide impartial and independent evidence that will inform collective action to EVAC. This evaluation will be the first of a series of events intended to take stock of and improve MENA contribution to UNICEF Strategic Plan targets. This evaluation's focus will be examining high-level government approaches to EVAC in the region and community-based organization initiatives that are strategically positioned to reach collective action, to influence government or that they will have a national scale in an effort to highlight promising practices and bring them to scale.

Objective

29. The objective of the formative and summative evaluation is to produce an independent and useful evaluation report that can guide future action. The evaluation will provide accountability to UNICEF, donors, governments, communities, private sector partners, and rights-holders as to whether UNICEF's implementation of EVAC programming in the MENA region is fit for its overall purpose of supporting national initiatives to EVAC.

30. More specifically, the objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Examine a sample of existing government and community-based EVAC initiatives as defined above in the region, with a focus on promising / emerging practices and what is transferable, scalable, or in need of evaluation.
- Assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of high-level, government efforts to address VAC in the region
- Determine the extent to which EVAC programming in the region is focused on improving i) the extent to which children are protected from violence in the region, and ii) responses to VAC incidents in the region, as outlined in the UNICEF EVAC ToC
- Understand the bottlenecks in EVAC data generation and service delivery, with an eye toward how UNICEF can support national government efforts to address these bottlenecks

Intended Use

31. This formative and summative evaluation is intended to examine the extent of high-level, national government efforts to implement data / research-informed EVAC programming. This exercise is a starting point for the UNICEF regional office to analyze how it can best support national efforts to EVAC in the region, identify opportunities for evidence generation, and implement strategy and programme improvements at the regional level. The evaluation is the first in a series of research and strategy exercises that will take place in the UNICEF regional office over the short term as UNICEF refines its regional EVAC strategy.
32. The information will also be used during a network meeting on child protection to improve the regional understanding of best practices and to inform coordination initiatives. The meeting will cover the results of this evaluation as well as findings from recent systematic reviews about strategies to prevent and respond to EVAC. One focus of this meeting will be a discussion of the evidence about the intersections between EVAC and violence against women in the region, with the goal of identifying possible opportunities for collaboration across these domains.

Scope

33. The evaluation will assess high level strategies applied and key results in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, to EVAC, with a focus on how government-led initiatives do or do not fall comply with the UNICEF EVAC theory of change. The countries were selected because UNICEF has partnered closely with the national government in these countries to deliver a wide variety of EVAC programmes. The evaluation will specifically address gender considerations in all of these contexts and ways in which UNICEF has or could support these government-led initiatives. The evaluation will cover all activities planned and / or implemented during the last 18 months that either protect children from violence directly or develop improved responses for when violence against children occurs⁵⁰⁶. The analysis will focus individually on each country previously mentioned and will evaluate **each country's work in this domain against the goals stated in the UNICEF EVAC theory of change and the national EVAC strategy as detailed in individual countries' programme documents.** The sector actions that will be included in this evaluation will be limited to actions that have an explicit aim to end physical or emotional violence against children or mitigate its consequences are included.

⁵⁰⁶ This will include initiatives planned earlier but still implemented during the past 18 months

34. While the focus is on national frameworks and the understanding that national frameworks are the agreed tool that the international community will support, the INSPIRE framework will be referenced during the evaluation.
35. The evaluation will include an additional section highlighting similarities and differences **between the lessons learned in these countries' EVAC response. This section will include a brief analysis explaining the reasons that the countries' experiences with EVAC initiatives have been both similar and different from one another.** As many countries are simultaneously running development and humanitarian interventions concurrently, these **can be discussed together under the umbrella of the individual country's EVAC initiatives.** The management, monitoring and reporting systems that each country uses for EVAC initiatives should also be discussed. In cases where these systems are not in place, the evaluation report should clearly state this.
36. 36. The evaluation aims to identify both intended and unintended effects of national and regional efforts to EVAC. The evaluation document is planned to feed into the next round of national and regional strategic planning on EVAC programming.

Evaluability

37. The overall UNICEF EVAC theory of change will be one of the basis for this evaluation, in combination with the documentation of approaches in each of the countries documented in the country programme documents and strategic notes. The [2015 evaluation of UNICEF's global efforts to address VAC](#) and the [2018 UNICEF evaluation of global child protection strategies](#) will be instructive for consultants to further refine the theory of change, as will the 2019 Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office [regional VAC evaluation](#).
38. Monitoring data and previous evaluations are available for some, but not all, countries. The consultant(s) will need to determine the availability of such data by clearly communicating with the relevant country offices. Useful existing data sources include UNICEF multiple indicator cluster surveys, knowledge attitudes and practices surveys, **national program design documents, partner line ministries' planning and programmes documents**, UNICEF and government programme monitoring data.
39. In Egypt, the demographic and health survey is an important source of information on EVAC, as is the 2015 UNICEF midterm review. Lebanon also conducted a baseline early childhood development assessment, and a midterm review in 2017. Other UN agencies and working groups, including UN Women, UNFPA, WHO and the INSPIRE working group are expected to contribute additional data on EVAC and violence against women in these countries that could inform the present evaluation.
40. At this point there is an assumption that access to government strategies and plans is possible and therefore the relevance in terms of alignment of the EVAC programme with the country strategic frameworks will be possible.
41. Other UNICEF reports that provide insight into EVAC globally and regionally include '[Hidden in Plain Sight](#)' (2014), '[A Familiar Face](#)' (2017), '[Regional Mapping and Scoping Report of Parenting Support Interventions in the Middle East and North Africa](#)'(2019) and '[Violent Discipline in the Middle East and North Africa](#)' (2019).
42. It is worth noting that violence in general, and against girls in particular, often goes unreported because families attempt to resolve issues privately to preserve the child and

family's reputation. This presents a challenge for child sexual abuse data gathering and analysis.

Evaluation questions:

43. The key questions for this evaluation were formulated based on the OECD DAC evaluation criteria. The evaluation criteria of coherence and impact were excluded to keep the evaluation focused and manageable⁵⁰⁷. A gender criteria is included in order to make gender-disaggregated considerations more clearly presented in the final evaluation. The evaluation aims to answer the following questions:

Relevance

- To what extent are each country's EVAC initiatives, UNICEF's EVAC strategy and theory of change, INSPIRE aligned with good and best practices and with each other?
- To what extent are each country's EVAC initiatives appropriate given the national context and challenges facing both male and female rights holders in the country?

Efficiency

- To what extent do high level national government EVAC initiatives use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring and maximizes utility per dollar of investment?
- To what extent did governmental actors consider alternative methods of programme delivery and successfully identify the most effective delivery method in each of these countries?

Effectiveness

- To what extent were national capacities to EVAC build, particularly in terms of violence against the most marginalized children?
- Who and how many people did these initiatives reach (disaggregated by geographic location, gender, and other relevant demographic considerations)?
- To what extent are national EVAC initiatives in the MENA region scalable nationally, internationally and regionally?
- Which of the initiatives show a good potential to develop impact and could be identified for a deeper analysis or evaluation at a later stage?

Sustainability

- To what extent are achievements on the legislation, attitudes, and direct interventions sustainable?

Gender

- To what extent are governments taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative design and monitoring?

Stakeholders

44. The following parties will be users of this evaluation:

- UNICEF MENA regional office
- UNICEF MENA country offices
- UNICEF donors

⁵⁰⁷ In addition the coherence in a multi country evaluation would be extremely complex. Given the data available it will be very difficult to establish impact on issues that are challenging to measure at a national level and near impossible to attribute or to even conduct a contribution analysis.

- MENA governments in countries where UNICEF has offices
- Other United Nations agency country offices in the MENA region
- Other UNICEF regional offices
- INSPIRE Working Group

45. The following are additional stakeholders who will not be users of the evaluation:

- Communities in which UNICEF works
- Private sector partners
- Rights-holders

Methodology

46. This section provides the preliminary direction of the methodology. The methodology is based on UNEG norms and standards, including UNEG guidance on integrating human rights and gender into evaluation. It will be further elaborated during the inception phase in the annexes of the inception report, which will include the research instruments and evaluation matrix.
47. Cross-cutting themes on program scalability and lessons learned should be incorporated into the evaluation design. The evaluation methods will include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques. The methodology acknowledges the challenges of data collection during COVID 19 and the workload of UNICEF and **partners' staff. Therefore, the focus is on using secondary data** that will be analyzed in greater detail and triangulated between different data sources. Primary data collection will be kept to a minimum. The evaluation will scan existing initiatives and also assess them in terms of the potential to have impact at scale and identify some that might be ready to be evaluated in more detail at a later stage. During the inception phase the consultant team will develop criteria on which initiatives would be included in the exercise.
48. The methodology will apply a mixed methods approach with following lines of inquiries: (a) analyzing existing surveys for findings with regards to EVAC, (b) use UNICEF headquarters analytical tools for surveys, (c) review UNICEF regional and country specific strategy documents and programme evaluations to gain insight into programme / initiative design, (d) analyze the government strategic framework and legal framework in the countries, (e) analyze UNICEF and partner monitoring data on EVAC, (f) conduct key informant interviews with stakeholders⁵⁰⁸, and (g) program observation.
49. The evaluation will be as participatory as possible. Focus groups will be used to illustrate specific points and to give flavor to the analysis. The methodology will be refined during the inception phase and reviewed by the evaluation steering committee and ethical review board. If the consultant(s) find it necessary, designing and administering additional surveys can be proposed during the inception phase. Special attention will be given to the disaggregation of data by gender and other relevant groups, including refugees and displaced populations.

Limitations

50. The evaluation will focus in depth on a limited number of cases in an effort to keep the evaluation manageable. While this evaluation design will help focus analysis, it will also

⁵⁰⁸ This will most likely be over the phone, skype, zoom, or similar.

present challenges for the external validity of findings; while some findings are expected to be widely generalizable, others are not.

51. There are significant barriers to accessing rights holders as interviewing children takes special skills compounded by the COVID situation. It is expected, that service providers and caregivers will provide sufficient information to draw conclusions.

Governance

52. The evaluation will be guided by a steering committee⁵⁰⁹ that will approve the terms of reference of this evaluation and endorse the inception report. It may also guide the evaluation should any unforeseen development occur. The regional evaluation advisor will be the direct manager of the evaluation. The country offices of countries evaluated will ensure that all relevant documentation is available to the consultant(s) and will arrange meetings with relevant stakeholders (partners, UNICEF staff).

53. The team leader will coordinate the inputs of the team and be responsible for the quality of the deliverables.

Deliverables

54. The contract will have the following deliverables: Inception Report, Presentation of Preliminary Findings and Recommendations, Draft Report, Final Report and Response to the Comments Matrix. In the table below the timeline is laid out.

Task	Duration	Tentative timeline after contract signature	Deliverable	Responsibility
Kick off		Two weeks		
Inception report	Two weeks	Four weeks	Report	Consultants
Acceptance of inception report	Two weeks			Evaluation manager/steering committee
Field work	Three weeks			Consultants
Presentation of preliminary findings	One day	Seven weeks	Presentation	Consultants
Draft report	Three weeks	Ten weeks	Draft Report	Consultants
Quality assurance	One week			Evaluation Manager
Commenting process	Two weeks			Evaluation Manager coordinates
Final report / response to the comments	Two weeks	15 weeks	Final Report	Consultants

⁵⁰⁹ ToR of the steering committee available at request.

55. The Report will follow the UNICEF guidelines and be cognizant of relevant UNICEF and UNEG guidelines for evaluation.

Team composition

56. The below sets out the tentative workload of the different specialists, as well as the required skills for the different team members. Ideally the team is mixed in terms of gender and cultural backgrounds. The number of days will change depending on the proposal of the consultant company. The company might consider a different team composition as long as the required skills are available to answer the evaluation questions.

Team leader/Evaluation Specialist	45 days
Protection Specialist	25 days
Research Assistant	40 days

<p>Team leader/Evaluation Specialist</p>	<p>Relevant master’s degree (evaluation, development studies economics, social science, etc.)</p> <p>Experience in leading evaluation teams in political environments (at least 5)</p> <p>Ability to conduct statistical analyses</p> <p>Experience in managing evaluations in the United Nations system</p> <p>Good understanding of the child rights and EVAC agendas</p> <p>Good understanding of integrating gender and human rights into evaluations</p> <p>Strong interpersonal skills</p> <p>Ability to work with senior officials</p> <p>Cultural sensitivity</p> <p>Fluency in English, proficiency in Arabic preferred</p>
<p>Child Protection Specialist</p>	<p>Relevant master’s degree (psychology, evaluation, development studies, social science, etc.)</p> <p>Experience in conducting field interviews on sensitive topics</p> <p>Publication record on technical aspects relating to ending violence against children</p> <p>7 years of work in the child protection sector; including programming support and policy advice to national programmes</p> <p>Good understanding of integrating gender and human rights into interviewing practices</p> <p>Strong interpersonal skills</p> <p>Ability to work with senior officials</p>

	<p>Cultural sensitivity</p> <p>Fluency in English, proficiency in Arabic preferred</p>
Research Assistant	<p>Experience in research methodologies</p> <p>Understanding of child protection issues.</p> <p>Fluency in Arabic and English</p>

Payment

57. All interested institutions or group of consultants are requested to include in their submission detailed costs including:

- Daily rate including hours per day
- Number of days required per deliverable and activity
- Additional Expenses (external and internal travel, field works, interpretation and translation, flight, hotel, etc.) to be agreed prior to commencing project
- The consultants will be required to use their own computers, printers, photocopier etc.

58. Payment is contingent on approval by the Evaluation Manager and will be made in three instalments:

- 20 percent after the inception report
- 30 percent after the completion of the draft report
- 50 percent on completion of all deliverable to the satisfaction of UNICEF.

Payment Terms

59. **Payment will be made only upon UNICEF's acceptance of the work performed.** The terms of payment are Net 30 days, after receipt of invoice and acceptance of work. Payment will be effected by bank transfer in the currency of billing.

Location

60. The work will be home based, should travel and interaction be possible field work will be added in the selected countries.

Official Travel

61. All travel arrangements, including insurance and visas, will be managed and paid by the institution.

62. Therefore, expected travel costs must be included as a budget item in the financial proposal.

ICT considerations

63. The evaluation team will require access to some of the UNICEF internal databases and documents.

Evaluation Process of the Proposal

64. The assessment will be done based on the CVs of the proposed team members matching the requirements, the availability and the price. Skills will need to be available in the team. The distribution can vary between the profiles but overall the skills will have to be matched. To pass the assessment the team members will have to have:
65. The team leader will have to have a relevant master's degree (evaluation, development studies economics, social science, etc.), demonstrated experience in leading evaluation teams in political environments (at least 5); of integrating gender and human rights into evaluations, in conducting statistical analyses; in managing evaluations in the United Nations system; in working with senior officials, cultural sensitivity, strong interpersonal skills, demonstrated understanding of the child rights the EVAC agenda, and fluency in English.
66. The child protection specialist will have to have a relevant master's degree (psychology, evaluation, development studies, social science, etc.), demonstrated experience in conducting field interviews on sensitive topics, Strong interpersonal skills, of integrating gender and human rights into interviewing practices; working with senior officials; and cultural sensitivity; publication record on technical aspects relating to ending violence against children; seven years of work in the child protection sector; including programming support and policy advice to national programmes; and fluency in English
67. The research assistant, will have to have demonstrated experience in research methodologies; understanding of child protection issues; and fluency in Arabic and English

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR EVALUATION OF RESULTS

68. The performance of the company will be measured against UNEG norms and standard, as well as the UNICEF evaluation guidance materials.

Unsatisfactory Performance

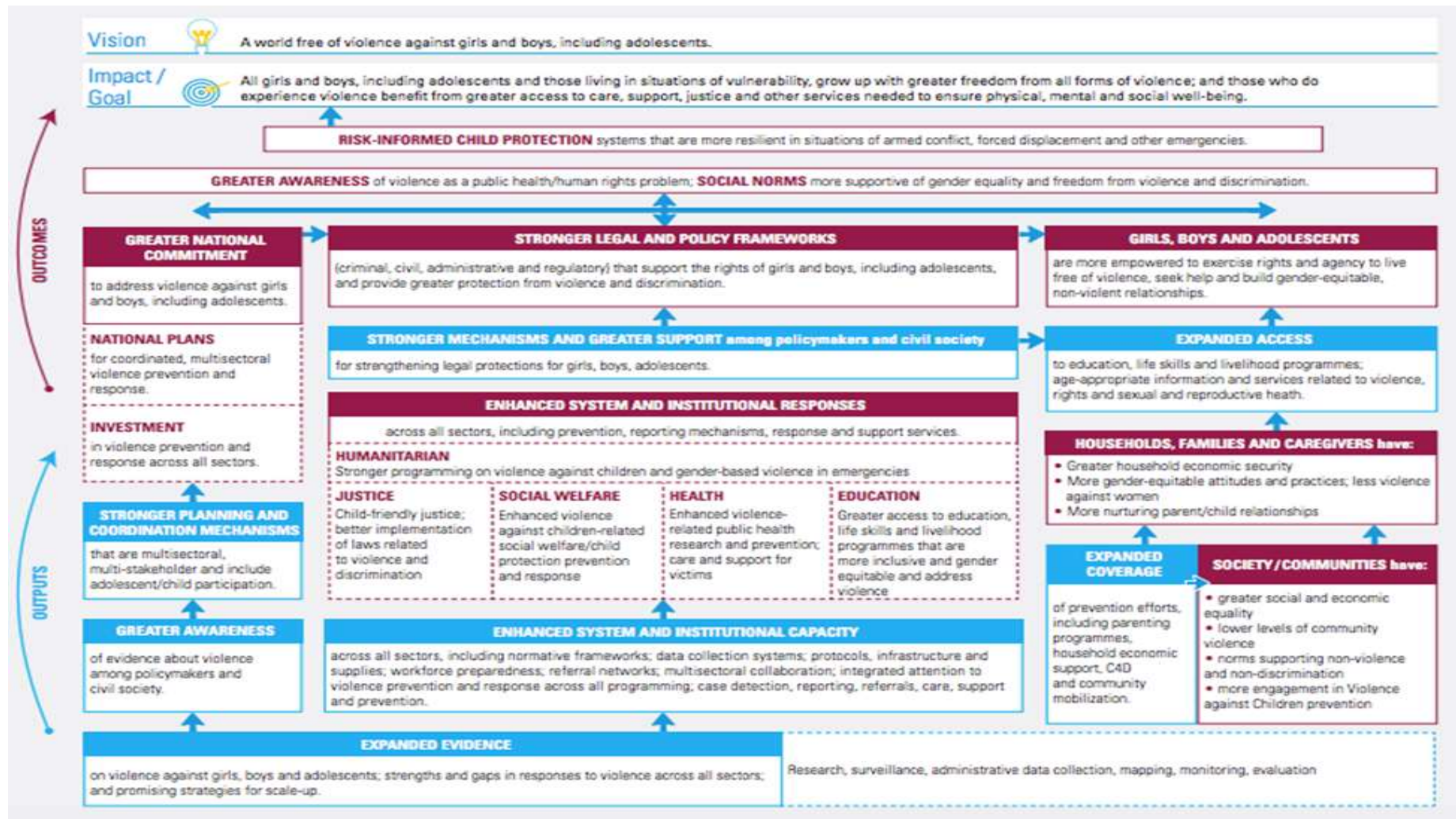
69. In case of unsatisfactory performance, the payment will be withheld until quality deliverables are submitted. If the selected organization is unable to complete the assignment, the contract will be terminated by notification letter sent 30 days prior to the termination date. In the meantime, UNICEF will initiate another selection process to identify appropriate candidate.

Conditions and Administrative Issues

70. The contractor will work on its own computer(s) and use its own office resources and materials in the execution of this assignment. The contractor's fee shall therefore be inclusive of all office administrative costs.
71. Granting access to UNICEF ICT resources for consultants/non-staff is considered as 'exception,' and therefore shall only be granted upon authorization by the head of the office on justification/need basis. This includes creation of a UNICEF email address, as well as access to ICT equipment such as laptops and mobile devices.
72. All evaluation consultants must uphold the UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the United Nations system. All persons engaged under a UNICEF service contract, either directly through an individual contract, or indirectly through an institutional contract, shall be subject to the United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct: <https://www.ungm.org/Public/CodeOfConduct>

73. Please also see UNICEF's Standard Terms and Conditions attached.
74. Proposals with all supporting documents should be addressed to the procurement focal person:
75. Please direct any enquiries to the project manager Robert Stryk (email: rstryk@unicef.org) copying UNICEF Supply Manager Ms. Devika Kapur (email: dkapur@unicef.org) as well as the procurement focal person.
76. Proposals with all supporting documents should be addressed to the official email communication.

Annex 2. EVAC Theory of Change



Annex 3. References

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Annex 4. Stakeholder Analysis

	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Regional Level
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Country Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Country Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Country Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Regional Office
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council for Childhood and Motherhood – NCCM (under the Ministry of State for Family and Population) Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) Ministry of Health and Population Ministry of Education and Technical Education (METE) Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Prosecutor General’s Office DCPSs (Alexandria and Cairo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Council for Family Affairs Social Norms and Behavioural Change National Committee Public Security Directorate Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places 20 Makani Centres supported by UNICEF 19 Makani Centres supported by MoSD 51 Makani Centres supported by NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Justice (MoJ) Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) Ministry of Primary Health (MPH) Higher Childhood Council Cities (e.g., Tripoli); municipalities (child-friendly) 	
UN agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR WHO UN Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA WHO UN Women UNHCR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFPA WHO UN Women UNHCR ILO 	

	Egypt	Jordan	Lebanon	Regional Level
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU • Netherlands • USAID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU MADAD • German Development Bank (KfW) • Norway • DFID • Netherlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Madad • DFID/UK • Canada • Denmark 	
NGOs/FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terre des Hommes • Save the Children • Al-Azhar • Coptic Church of Egypt • Egyptian Foundation for the Advancement of Childhood Condition (EFACC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan River Foundation • International Medical Crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abaad • Kafa • Amel Association • Social Workers Syndicate Lebanon • IRC • DRC • Insan • Himaya 	
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrefour • Innovation Labs • Microsoft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Excel – consultancy firm • iJordan • Mindset 		
Media		Nadine Nimri		
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Child Helpline 16000 • HarassMap 	https://www.unicef.org/media/66791/file/LEAP-Report.pdf	http://www.atfalouna.gov.lb/topics/protection ; www.himaya.org	

Annex 5. Mapping of EVAC Interventions in the Three Countries

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
Regional Office	National plans to end VAC	Social Services Workforce Assessment for MENA ⁵¹⁴	3,4	Sept 2019	NA	All settings	Strengthen whole systems	Country Level Task Group Country Offices Ministries NGOs	
	Parenting programs	Regional Mapping and Scoping Report of Parenting Interventions ⁵¹⁵	2	n.d	All forms	Home/Community	Enhance parent and caregiver support Strengthen whole systems	UNICEF MENA Regional Office and (ECD); (C4D); (ADAP); (CP).	

⁵¹⁰ The “building blocks” are: Ending VAC in schools, Parenting programs, Case management, Child safety online, National plans to end VAC

⁵¹¹ The six levels are the following: at the micro Level: (1) Boys, Girls and Adolescents, (2) Parents, Mothers and other caregivers. At the meso level: (3) Society / Communities, (4) Systems and institutions. At the macro Level: (5) Legal and political frameworks and (6) Coordinated multisectoral national action.

⁵¹² The four types of VAC are: (1) Sexual violence, (2) Physical violence, (3) Psychological violence, and (4) Neglect

⁵¹³ Home, School, Institutions, Community / neighbourhood, and Virtual space/online

⁵¹⁴ UNICEF (July, 2019). Multi-Country Review of the State of the Social Service Workforce in the Middle East and North Africa Region

⁵¹⁵ UNICEF (July, 2020). Ending Violence Against Children MENARO Orientation on Child Protection

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
Egypt	National plans to end VAC	Strengthening Child Protection Committees (CPCs): backbone of Egypt's child protection mechanism through the establishment of direct links with Government and non-government service providers. ⁵¹⁶	4,6	2015-2022	All forms (TBC?)	Institutions	Strengthen whole systems Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	UNICEF, Government and Non-Government service providers	
Egypt	National plans to end VAC	The National Strategic Framework on EVAC which was developed in 2018 with the support of UNICEF has been complemented by a National Plan of Action (PoA) in 2019 that spells out the roles and responsibilities of the different counterparts and identify the actions to be undertaken between 2019 and	5,6	2019	All forms	All settings	Strengthen whole systems Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC		

⁵¹⁶ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
		2030 in order to operationalize the Strategic Framework. ⁵¹⁷							
Egypt	National plans to end VAC and Case Management	UNICEF has been engaging heavily in advocacy processes to develop the National Information Management System (IMS) for child protection, to help generate data to support activation of Child Protection Committees (CPCs) and the case management system, reporting, and evidence-based programming and decision making. ⁵¹⁸	4,6	2018/2019 (TBC)	All forms violence (CP)	All settings	Strengthen whole systems Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC Build the evidence base	NCCM and national institutions	
Egypt	National plans to end VAC	Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in partnership with	4,6	2020	All forms violence (CP)	Institutions	Engage in multisectoral	MoHP CSOs	

⁵¹⁷ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁵¹⁸ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
	Case management	UNICEF and civil society organizations has worked on mainstreaming CP interventions in the health sector. ⁵¹⁹					approaches to end VAC Enhance parent and caregiver support		
Egypt	National plans to end VAC	UNICEF supported the establishment of Child Protection Units (CPU) in more than half of the CPCs in 16 governorates, resulting in an increased availability of social workers and overall increased capacity of the CP system. ⁵²⁰	4	2019	All forms violence (CP)	Institutions	Strengthen whole systems	NA	
Egypt	National plans to end VAC Case management	UNICEF contributed to strengthening the Child Help Line (CHL) through a digital switchboard and call registration with a data system that	4	2019	All forms violence (CP)	Institutions	Enhance parent and caregiver support Strengthen whole systems	NCCM, UNICEF	

⁵¹⁹ Ending Violence Against Children: Plan for Action for the National Strategic Framework, Egypt (2020-2030)

⁵²⁰ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
		captures the full CM process, and the monitoring system; as well strengthening capacity of CHL's workers resulting in a system able to respond to a higher number of calls. ⁵²¹							
Egypt	National plans to end VAC	<p>UNICEF's "Expanding the Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt" Programme:⁵²²</p> <p>Supporting the Government in operationalizing the Child Law and the provisions of the Constitution related to the protection of children.</p>	5	The execution period started on the 11th of December 2015 and will end 84 months after this date (7 years)	All forms violence (CP)	All settings (TBC)?	Strengthen legislative frameworks	<p>EU: Indirect management. UNICEF is the contracting authority</p> <p>The beneficiaries: The Ministry of Education, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and the Ministry of International Cooperation.</p>	<p>EUR 35,550 million</p> <p>EU contribution: EUR 29,4 million</p> <p>UNICEF contribution: EUR 6,150 million</p>

⁵²¹ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵²² IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
Egypt	Case management	UNICEF supports the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) in the development of its internal CM system to regulate the provision of child protection services and shift towards child-centric and out-come based provision. ^{523 524}	4	2019	All forms violence (CP)	Institutions	Strengthen whole systems	UNICEF, Ministry of Social Solidarity	
Egypt	Parenting programs	The Launch of the Third Phase of “Awladna” National Campaign to End Violence Against Children. The multimedia campaign aims at raising the awareness amongst parents and caregivers about positive discipline. ⁵²⁵	2	Sept 2020 ran for 6 weeks	Physical violence Psychological/emotional violence	Home	Enhance parent and caregiver support Ensure high level engagement	UNICEF, NCCM, Ministry of Education and Technical Education. Funded by EU	

⁵²³ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵²⁴ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme “PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁵²⁵ UNICEF Egypt press centre: <https://www.unicef.org/egypt/press-releases/launch-third-phase-awladna-national-campaign-end-violence-against-children>, accessed 11/12/2020

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
Egypt	National plans to end VAC	Social workforce to support EVAC: Development of an accreditation scheme for social workforce and a capacity-building package for the accreditation scheme.	4	2019	All forms	All settings	Strengthen whole systems	NA	
Jordan	National plans to end VAC	NCFA, UNICEF and other partner organizations working on developing a comprehensive law on Child Rights, which is essential in addressing the issues of violence against children in homes and by caregivers. ⁵²⁶	5	Has been in progress since at least 2014 as per CRC Committee Reports (TBC) ⁵²⁷ .	Mainly physical violence	Mainly at homes	Strengthen legislative frameworks	UNICEF, NCFA	

⁵²⁶ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁵²⁷ Committee on the Rights of the Child (2014)

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
Jordan	National Plans to end VAC	National standard operating procedures (SOP) for child protection and GBV were launched ⁵²⁸	6	2019	All forms	All settings	Ensure high level engagement Strengthen whole systems Strengthen legislative frameworks Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), governmental institutions, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, civil society and the international community	
Jordan	Parenting programs	Better Parenting Program - that engages both mothers and fathers and provides trainings on the knowledge, skills and practices needed to promote holistic	2	Ongoing since 1996	All forms of violence	Home	Enhance parent and caregiver support Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	UNICEF in partnership with 13 nongovernmental and governmental organizations such as Ministries of Education, Social	

⁵²⁸ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
		development of children. ⁵²⁹						Development, Health and Awqaf. The program is implemented through more than 200 community centers.	
Jordan	National Plans to end VAC	Only periodic and national source of information on violence against children is the child discipline module added to the most recent Jordan Population and Family Health Survey, which is supported by UNICEF. ⁵³⁰	5	Initiated in 2018 (TBC).	Physical violence	Home	Build the evidence base	UNICEF, Department of Statistics	
Jordan	Case management	The Family Violence Tracking system (FVTS) was developed and rolled out with UNICEF support. ⁵³¹	4,6	2019	VAC and Domestic violence	Institutions	Strengthen whole systems Engage in multisectoral	Government institutions such as: MOSD, NCFA, FPD, MOE and MOH	

⁵²⁹ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁵³⁰ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁵³¹ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
							approaches to end VAC		
Jordan	National plans to end VAC	UNICEF took a strategic decision to approach violence against children, including in schools, through a multi-layered interventions package that included: a) Supporting the implementation of the multi-sectoral national plan for social norms and behavior change. ⁵³²	6	2019	Physical violence	Home School	Ensure high level engagement Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC		
Jordan	Ending VAC in schools	b) Supporting MOE in the institutionalization of “Ma’An” (Together) programme that enhances a protective school environment, and which was implemented in	1,2,4	2019	Physical violence	School	Strengthen whole systems	UNICEF, Ministry of Education, UNRWA	

⁵³² UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
		camps and host communities. ⁵³³							
Jordan	Ending VAC in schools Parenting programs	c) Enhancing the capacity of 42,000 parents—through Makani centers ⁵³⁴ d) Reaching 90,000 children with child protection related awareness and services ⁵³⁵	1,2	2019	Physical violence	Home School	Enhance parent and caregiver support		
Jordan	Ending VAC in schools	Tarbiyah, a behavioral change initiative, was introduced in 2019 prioritizing all boys’ schools in camps with the highest rates of violence. ⁵³⁶	1,4	2019	Physical violence	School	Ensure high level engagement	UNICEF, Ministry of Education, UNRWA	
Jordan	National plans to end VAC	A national social norms and behavioral change committee on child protection was established to coordinate activities in the	2,3,4	2019	All forms	All settings	Ensure high level engagement	Within Family Protection Committee	

⁵³³ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵³⁴ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵³⁵ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

⁵³⁶ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
		prevention interventions ⁵³⁷					Strengthen whole systems Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC		
Jordan	National plans to end VAC/ Social Media Campaign	Social Media Campaign: Nationwide efforts continued to address the high levels of violence against children and women. End violence messages reached over 800,000 people via social media, and online episodes promoting parenting skills to prevent violence against children reached 355,000 viewers ⁵³⁸	2,3	2019	All forms	Home	Enhance parent and caregiver support	Newspaper platform	

⁵³⁷ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

⁵³⁸ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
Jordan	National plans to end VAC/ National Study	<i>The National Violence against Children (VAC) study: formative research on bullying and Social Norms and Behavioral Change (SNBC) on VAC, as well as an investment case for foster care to advocate for family-based care and to promote de-institutionalization</i> ⁵³⁹ .	1,2,3,4	2019	All forms	All settings	Build the evidence base	NA	
Lebanon	National plans to end VAC	Expansion of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) to a total of nine organizations through the enhancement of the ability of state and civil society actors to deal with critical child	4	2019	All forms	Institutions	Strengthen whole systems	NA	

⁵³⁹ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
		protection cases. ⁵⁴⁰							
Lebanon	National plans to end VAC	The Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2020 was launched. The survey frames the data from an equity perspective by highlighting disparities related to many fields including child protection. ⁵⁴¹	6	Feb 2020	All forms (Child Protection)	Home	Build the evidence base	The Central Administration of Statistics, UNICEF	
Lebanon	Ending VAC IN in schools	Launch of study on driving factors behind school violence against children ⁵⁴²	1,3	2019	Sexual, psychological, physical, and bullying	School Community	Strengthen whole systems Build the evidence base	Ministry of Education and Higher Ed.	

⁵⁴⁰ UNICEF Lebanon: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁴¹ UNICEF Lebanon press centre: <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/press-releases/global-survey-launched-lebanon-assess-situation-children-and-women>, accessed 10/12/2020

⁵⁴² UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
Lebanon	Case management	40,000 children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation and women at risk were helped through social welfare support including individual case management, counseling, psycho-social support, safe spaces and other interventions to help address their situation ⁵⁴³	1,2,3	2019	All forms	Home setting	Strengthen whole systems Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC Enhance parent and caregiver support (TBC)	Government and civil society organizations	
Lebanon	National plans to end VAC	Child-friendly policing, a systematic and standardized approach to training of municipal police on children's rights and protection was established for the first time ⁵⁴⁴ .	3,4	2019	All forms	All setting (TBC)	Strengthen whole systems Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	Municipal Police Ministry of Education Ministry of Social Affairs	

⁵⁴³ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁵⁴⁴ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
Lebanon	National plans to end VAC	Qudwa: A new evidence based Social Behavioral Change communication plan aiming at preventing child marriage, child labour and violence against children and women was developed. Coined as the “Qudwa” the Plan is encouraging new behaviors by promoting positive social norms, drawing on the strengths of what is common to all parents and caregivers namely that they want what is best for their children. ⁵⁴⁵	1 (?), 2,3	Oct 2018- June 2019	All forms	All settings	Strengthen whole systems Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC Enhance parent and caregiver support	Partnership with child protection and GBV CSO partners, ministries, and involve mass media, private sector partners, religious leaders ⁵⁴⁶	
Lebanon	National plans to end VAC and Parenting programs	The EVAC (Ending Violence Against Children) initiative continued to be rolled out in the	1,2,3,	2019	All types	All settings (TBC)	Strengthen whole systems	Local NGOs, schools, key ministries	

⁵⁴⁵ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁵⁴⁶ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and Edy Year Summary Narratives Report

Country Office (CO)/Regional	Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵¹⁰	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁵¹¹ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁵¹² (see 4 types below)	Venue (<i>where does the VAC/GBV take place</i>) ⁵¹³	Strategy (UNICEF VAC Framework - copied below)	Partners (name of Ministry, UN agency, NGO or private sector, media etc.)	Budget (in US\$)
		<p>Palestinian camps and gatherings⁵⁴⁷</p> <p>An End Violence Against Children (EVAC) campaign was launched focusing on positive parenting and alternative discipline methods reaching 4700 parents and children and over 100 representatives of local NGOs, schools, key ministries participated in public debate.</p>					Enhance parent and caregiver support		
Lebanon	Ending VAC in in schools	Ministry of Education and Higher Education launched the Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment ⁵⁴⁸ .	1,3	2019		School	Strengthen whole systems	<p>Ministry of Education and Higher Education</p> <p>Ministry of Social Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p>	

⁵⁴⁷ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and Edy Year Summary Narratives Report

⁵⁴⁸ UNICEF (n.d.). Achievements – Mainstreaming Child Protection Public School

Annex 6. Evaluation Matrix

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
1. Relevance (alignment and appropriateness)				
1.1 To what extent are each country's EVAC initiatives, UNICEF's EVAC strategy and theory of change, INSPIRE aligned with each other and with evidence-based programming?	1.1.1 To what extent are each country's UNICEF EVAC initiatives/ToC aligned with national frameworks and priorities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification of national EVAC laws, policies, strategies, plans or other frameworks, including GBV ✓ References to relevant national legal mandates and policy frameworks on EVAC, including GBV, in strategic / programmatic documentation ✓ Analysis of the consultative process with government / public actors during the design and implementation of the interventions ✓ Degree to which UNICEF's initiatives are aligned with the national frameworks (overlap of objectives and activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF Strategic and Program Documentation • Relevant national laws, policies, strategies and plans on the matter • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Gender focal point • Counterparts • Relevant national actors on EVAC, including GBV 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	1.1.2. To what extent are each country's UNICEF EVAC initiatives and strategy/ToC aligned with the UNICEF's global EVAC framework?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification of UNICEF EVAC activities and ToC (if it exists) in each country ✓ Comparative analysis with UNICEF's global EVAC framework ✓ Degree to which UNICEF's EVAC activities overlap with the global framework and its seven priority areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF Strategic and Program Documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	1.1.3 To what extent are each country's UNICEF EVAC initiatives aligned with the INSPIRE seven strategies and evidence-based programming?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alignment between national EVAC interventions and the seven strategies of INSPIRE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and programmatic documentation at the country level • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • WHO 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
	1.1.4 To what extent are each country's UNICEF EVAC activities/initiatives aligned with the SDGs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification of SDG goals and targets with which UNICEF's EVAC activities are aligned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF Strategic and Program Documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
1.2 To what extent are UNICEF's EVAC initiatives – within the CPD - appropriate given the national context and challenges facing both male and female rights holders in the country?	1.2.1 To what extent have each country's UNICEF EVAC initiatives been appropriately assessed and designed given the challenges facing female and male rights holders in the country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of gender-sensitive assessments prior to designing interventions ✓ Design is gender and age sensitive (girls, boys, adolescents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF and partner program documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Studies, baselines and diagnoses on EVAC, including GBV, available in the country • Gender policies? • Counterparts • Service providers • Parents/caregivers 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p> <p>Direct observation (if possible)</p>
	1.2.2 Have there been difficulties / obstacles to the participation of the target population? What measures have been implemented to mitigate them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysis of the nature of difficulties and obstacles ✓ Analysis of the existence and nature of mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF and partner program documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Counterparts • Parents/caregivers 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p> <p>Direct observation (if possible)</p>
	1.2.3 To what extent have the interventions under evaluation been adapted to respond to the changing contexts (e.g., COVID-19, security issues) and the needs of the target population (guarantors and rights holders)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Specific analysis that have assessed the changing context on VAC ✓ Specific changes that have been introduced during the implementation of the interventions as a result of changes detected in the context-needs analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF and partner program documentation • Studies, baselines and diagnoses on EVAC, including GBV, available in the country • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Counterparts 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant actors in the field of EVAC, including GBV 	
	1.2.4 To what extent does UNICEF's work at the country level take into account the specificity of violence experienced by girls, boys and adolescents and address GBV as a manifestation of EVAC?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To what extent do UNICEF's strategic/programmatic documents recognize gender differences in terms of VAC? ✓ To what extent have the different programs (Better Parenting, C4D etc.) been designed to address differences between girls and boys, mothers and fathers? ✓ To what extent does UNICEF create linkages between its EVAC interventions and those of other UN agencies working on GBV (e.g. UNFPA and UN Women)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF and partner program documentation UNICEF staff involved in interventions Gender focal point UNICEF protection and gender advisers-specialists at the regional level Counterparts Relevant actors in gender matters, including the UN Women/UNFPA 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	1.2.5 To what extent have the interventions mobilized the necessary capacities to ensure the mainstreaming of the gender approach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Involvement of the gender focal point at the country level and the UNICEF regional expert (degree of involvement and limitations) ✓ Training implemented for this purpose (within UNICEF and with partners) and application of what has been learned at work ✓ Analysis of relevant national actors in matters of gender equality and GBV that have been involved in the interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF and partner program documentation UNICEF staff involved in interventions Gender focal point Service providers 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
2. Efficiency				
2.1 To what extent does UNICEF's use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring?	2.1.1 To what extent does UNICEF use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Overall budget for EVAC ✓ Budget per type of EVAC activity ✓ Expenditures on EVAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmatic and financial documentation UNICEF staff involved in interventions UNICEF Finance & Administration staff 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	2.1.2 To what extent have the human resources been adequate to achieve the expected products and results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysis of the human resources involved in the management and implementation of EVAC interventions ✓ Existence of EVAC focal point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmatic and financial documentation UNICEF staff involved in interventions 	Document review

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
				KIIs
2.2 To what extent did UNICEF consider alternative methods of programme delivery and successfully identify the most effective delivery method in each of these countries?	2.2.1 To what extent did UNICEF consider supporting social centers through government structures, NGOs and through direct implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number of social service centers that are run by government, NGOs and UNICEF ✓ Number of social service staff trained by UNICEF ✓ Reasons for the different service delivery mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program documentation • UNICEF staff involved in country interventions • Social Protection focal point • Service deliverers • Caregivers 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p>
	2.2.2 To what extent did UNICEF consider implementing SBCC through different methods (e.g., private sector, NGOs etc.)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SBCC campaigns implemented with the private sector and through other means ✓ Reasons for the different service delivery mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program documentation • UNICEF staff involved in country interventions • C4D focal point • Service deliverers • Caregivers 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p>
3. Effectiveness				
3.1 Who and how many people did these initiatives reach (disaggregated by geographic location, gender, and other relevant demographic considerations)?	3.1.1 To what extent does the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system measure progress in achieving planned products and expected results of interventions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of programmatic documents that include objectives, results, products, activities and inputs ✓ Existence of process and results indicators in program documents ✓ Number and type of indicators (see also disaggregation by sex, age and other variables) ✓ Existence of tools to collect data and information ✓ Frequency of data and information collection ✓ Degree of achievement of the results achieved based on outcome indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF and partner program documentation(including AWP and RAM reports) • Monitoring reports • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • M&E Officer • Counterparts • Implementing partners 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	3.1.2 To what extent does the M&E system allow for monitoring against UNICEF's global commitments as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Does the M&E system include the four indicators to monitor against the global commitments? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmatic documentation • Monitoring reports 	<p>Document review</p>

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
	outlined in its Global Strategic Plan? 549		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E Officer 	KIIs
	3.1.3 What have been the unplanned effects (positive or negative) of the interventions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence and analysis of unplanned effects generated from the interventions carried out ✓ Analysis of the mitigation strategies of the negative effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmatic documentation Monitoring reports UNICEF staff involved in interventions Counterparts Service providers 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p>
3.2 In the last 18 months, to what extent did UNICEF's interventions, particularly in terms of violence against the most marginalized children, contribute to building capacity and generating changes at the different social levels outlined in the EVAC ToC?	3.2.1 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the individual level of children and adolescents to which the interventions have contributed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Individual changes at the level of children and adolescents based on the perception of those consulted ✓ Analysis of relevant secondary documentation (children and adolescents will not be consulted because of COVID-19 social distancing restrictions). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports UNICEF staff involved in interventions Counterparts Fathers, mothers and other caregivers Relevant actors in the field of VAC, including GBV 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p>
	3.2.2 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the level of fathers, mothers and other caregivers to which the interventions have contributed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Changes at the level of fathers, mothers and other caregivers based on the perception of the people consulted ✓ Analysis of relevant secondary documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports UNICEF staff involved in interventions Counterparts Fathers, mothers and other caregivers 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p>

⁵⁴⁹ The key indicators related to EVAC in the Strategic Plan are the following: (1) Percentage of girls and boys who have ever experienced any sexual violence and sought help from a professional (SDG 16.2.3); (2) Percentage of adults who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise/educate children (SDG 16.2.1); (3) Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes; and (4) Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services.

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
	3.2.3 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the social / community level that the interventions have contributed to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Changes in society and communities based on the perception of the people consulted ✓ Analysis of relevant secondary documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Counterparts • Implementing partners • Relevant actors in the field of VAC, including GBV 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p>
	3.2.4 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the systems and institutional level to which the interventions have contributed to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Changes in systems and institutions based on the perception of the people consulted ✓ Analysis of relevant secondary documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Counterparts • Implementing partners • Relevant actors in the field of VAC, including GBV 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p>
	3.2.5 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the level of legal and political frameworks to which the interventions have contributed to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Changes in the legal and political frameworks based on the perception of the people consulted ✓ Analysis of relevant secondary documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring reports • Policy documents and legal frameworks • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Counterparts • Relevant actors in the field of VAC, including GBV 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	3.2.6 In the last 18 months, what are the changes to which interventions on social norms and gender inequalities have contributed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysis of changes in social norms and gender inequalities based on the perception of the people consulted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Gender focal point • Counterparts • Implementing partners • Relevant actors in the field of VAC, including GBV 	<p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p>
3.3 To what extent have coordination and complementarity with	3.3.1 To what extent are UNICEF's EVAC activities complementing and coordinated with other UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysis of the channels and tools for EVAC coordination and communication at the level of the CO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documentation 	<p>Document review</p>

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
relevant actors in the field of VAC, including GBV, contributed to achieving the expected results?	interventions in the country (internal complementarity)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification of synergies between different UNICEF CO units ✓ Level of satisfaction of the PO team regarding the communication and coordination implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF staff involved in country interventions • Gender focal point 	KIIs
	3.3.2 To what extent are UNICEF's initiatives and strategies complementing other EVAC programmes being implemented in each country (by other actors, government, NGOs, etc) (external complementarity)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of mapping and analysis of EVAC actors ✓ Assessment of the selection criteria of NGOs ✓ Identification of alternative actors not considered in the interventions (mapping of actors) ✓ Analysis of the channels and tools for coordination and communication between UNICEF and the counterparts and between the counterparts ✓ Analysis of multisectoral coordination mechanisms (justice, health, education and social welfare) at different levels (municipal, district, local, regional, national) ✓ Analysis of the participation of women's and children's organizations in coordination mechanisms ✓ Analysis of difficulties encountered at the coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documentation • Mapping and stakeholder analysis • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Gender focal point • Counterparts • UN agencies • Relevant stakeholders in the area of VAC, including GBV, including UN agencies 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
3.4 Which of the initiatives show a good potential to develop impact and could be identified for a deeper analysis or evaluation at a later stage?	3.4.1 To what extent any of the interventions was innovative, addressed taboos, reached a greater number of beneficiaries than anticipated, established new types of partnerships, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification and analysis of interventions that demonstrate innovative approaches (new partnerships, address taboos, etc) ✓ Identification and analysis of new modes of service delivery due to COVID-19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and programmatic documentation • Annual reports • UNICEF staff involved in the interventions • Counterparts 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
3.5 What are the internal and external actors that contribute or hinder progress towards	3.5.1 What are the internal factors that contribute or hinder progress towards achieving the expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysis of internal factors (staffing, motivation of staff, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF staff involved in the interventions • Counterparts • Implementing partners 	KIIs

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
achieving the expected results?				
	3.5.2 What are external the factors that contribute or hinder progress towards achieving the expected results?	✓ Analysis of external factors (capacities of partners, COVID-19, political crisis, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF staff involved in the interventions • Counterparts • Implementing partners 	KIIs
4. Sustainability				
4.1 To what extent are achievements on the legislation, attitudes, and direct interventions sustainable?	4.1.1 To what extent EVAC legal and policy frameworks have been set up in each country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification of national EVAC policies and laws that have been drafted and passed in the last 18 months ✓ Identification of major gaps that still need to be addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and programmatic documentation • Annual reports • UNICEF staff involved in the interventions • Counterparts 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	4.1.2 To what extent have national EVAC strategies been developed, costed and included in national budgets?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification and analysis of national EVAC strategies and ToC ✓ Do the strategies have an implementation plan ✓ Have the strategies/implementation plans been costed ✓ Have the EVAC costing plan been included in the national budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and programmatic documentation • Annual reports • UNICEF staff involved in the interventions • Counterparts 	<p>Document review</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews at the country level</p>
	4.1.3 To what extent are the national institutional arrangements/responsibilities adequate for operationalizing the EVAC strategy and implementing the EVAC interventions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ List of the national institutions involved in EVAC strategy implementation? ✓ Clear mandates/responsibilities for each institution clearly formulated and followed ✓ Coordination mechanisms put in place at the national and decentralized level ✓ Staff responsible for coordinating EVAC at the national level sufficiently empowered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic and programmatic documentation • Annual reports • UNICEF staff involved in the interventions • Counterparts 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	4.1.4 To what extent have interventions achieved changes in attitudes and behaviour? ⁵⁵⁰	Note: this will be assessed to the extent there is secondary data available (e.g., other evaluations that have analyzed the sustainability of direct interventions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>

⁵⁵⁰ This question will be addressed predominantly by using secondary sources (assessments of Communication for Behavioral Change interventions is they exist) and through some FGDs should the ET be able to conduct any.

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Perception of staff and beneficiaries that changes in attitudes and behavior are permanent and not temporary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counterparts • Implementing partners • Parents/Teachers 	FGDs
	4.1.5 To what extent are direct interventions (e.g., service delivery and Child Helplines) sustainable?	<p><u>Note: this will be assessed to the extent there is secondary data available (e.g., other evaluations that have analyzed the sustainability of direct interventions)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Allocation of budget for activity ✓ Sufficient staff to implement it ✓ Linkages with other institutions to follow up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Counterparts • Implementing partners 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
4.2 To what extent do the interventions, or some of their strategies / components, have the capacity to be replicated and scaled?	4.2.1 What strategies or components of the interventions are potentially replicable or have already been replicated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification and analysis of the strategies / components of potentially replicable interventions in other contexts or countries ✓ Identification of the conditions / factors for replicability based on the assumptions of the ToC of the levels that apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • UNICEF protection and gender advisers-specialists at the regional level • Counterparts • Implementing partners 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
	4.2.2 What strategies or components of the interventions are potentially scalable or have already been scaled up?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification and analysis of the strategies / components of potentially scalable interventions. ✓ Identification of conditions / factors for scalability based on the assumptions of the ToC of the levels that apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Programme documentation ✓ UNICEF staff involved in interventions ✓ UNICEF protection and gender advisers-specialists at the regional level ✓ Counterparts ✓ Implementing partners 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>
5. Gender				
5.1 To what extent are governments taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative design and monitoring?	5.1.1 To what extent is UNICEF taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative design?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existence of gender assessments to inform design ✓ Involvement of Gender focal point in the design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Gender focal point • Counterparts 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>

EQs	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partners 	
	5.1.2 To what extent is UNICEF taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ToCs/Strategies/implementation plans include gender considerations ✓ Coordination with organizations that focus on gender (e.g. UN Women, NGOs, etc.) ✓ Specific training delivered on gender issues to UNICEF EVAC staff and counterparts to provide gender services ✓ Design of C4D messages that address gender differences ✓ Different mechanisms to reach girls/boys, mothers/fathers ✓ Involvement of Gender focal point in the implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documentation • UNICEF staff involved in interventions • Gender focal point • Counterparts • Implementing partners 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p> <p>Direct observation (if possible)</p>
	5.1.3 To what extent are governments taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative monitoring?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sex-disaggregated data on training and service deliver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWP and RAM reports • Monitoring reports • M&E focal point 	<p>Document review</p> <p>KIIs</p>

Annex 7. Proposed Modifications to EQs

EQs in TORs	Proposed EQs	Rationale
RELEVANCE		
To what extent are each country's EVAC initiatives, UNICEF's EVAC strategy and theory of change, INSPIRE aligned with good and best practices and with each other?	To what extent are each country's EVAC initiatives, UNICEF's EVAC strategy and theory of change, INSPIRE aligned with each other and with evidence-based programming?	"Aligned with good and best practices" is beyond the scope of this evaluation.
To what extent are each country's EVAC initiatives appropriate given the national context and challenges facing both male and female rights holders in the country?	To what extent are UNICEF's EVAC initiatives – within the CPD - appropriate given the national context and challenges facing both male and female rights holders in the country?	Focus is on UNICEF-funded/supported interventions and not on governments' as justified under "Scope".
EFFICIENCY		
To what extent do high level national government EVAC initiatives use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring and maximizes utility per dollar of investment?	To what extent do UNICEF's EVAC initiatives use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring?	Focus is on UNICEF-funded/supported interventions and not on governments' as justified under "Scope". The ET believes it will not have the data to respond to "maximizes utility per dollar of investment" since meetings during the Inception phase have revealed that there are no "budgets" allocated specifically to EVAC but rather that budgets are allocated to Child Protection interventions and financial reporting is done accordingly.
To what extent did governmental actors consider alternative methods of programme delivery and successfully identify the most effective delivery method in each of these countries?	To what extent did UNICEF consider alternative methods of programme delivery and successfully identify the most effective delivery method in each of these countries?	Focus is on UNICEF-funded/supported interventions and not on governments' as justified under "Scope".
EFFECTIVENESS		
To what extent were national capacities to EVAC build, particularly in terms of violence against the most marginalized children?	To what extent did UNICEF's interventions, particularly in terms of violence against the most marginalized children, contribute to building capacity and generating changes at the different social levels	Question has been reworded to link it with the global EVAC ToC.

EQs in TORs	Proposed EQs	Rationale
	outlined in the EVAC ToC (i.e., individual, caregivers, society, institutions, policies)?	
Who and how many people did these initiatives reach (disaggregated by geographic location, gender, and other relevant demographic considerations)?	Unchanged	n/a
	To what extent have coordination and complementarity with relevant actors in the field of VAC, including GBV, contributed to achieving the expected results?	The ET proposes to add this question to assess internal coordination (among different UNICEF units in the CO and external multisectoral coordination mechanisms
	What are the internal and external factors that contribute or hinder progress towards achieving the expected results?	The ET proposes to add this question to better understand what are the factors internal/external that affect results
To what extent are national EVAC initiatives in the MENA region scalable nationally, internationally and regionally?	Unchanged. Moved to sustainability	n/a
Which of the initiatives show a good potential to develop impact and could be identified for a deeper analysis or evaluation at a later stage?	Unchanged	n/a
SUSTAINABILITY		
To what extent are achievements on the legislation, attitudes, and direct interventions sustainable?	Unchanged	Note that the ET will assess only the legislation, SBCC and direct interventions that were implemented in the last 18 months. Furthermore, this will be assessed to the extent there is secondary data available (e.g., other evaluations that have analyzed the sustainability of direct interventions).
GENDER		
To what extent are governments taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative design and monitoring?	Unchanged	n/a

Annex 8. KII Interview Protocol

Note 1: It is expected that the interviews with donors and other UN agencies will last approximately 1 hour (60 minutes). In the case of UNICEF staff directly involved in the interventions and of the counterparts (civil society and public institutions), the interviews are estimated to last from 90 to 120 minutes. In the case of some other actors (M&E officer and finance/administration staff) they will not last longer than 30 minutes.

Note 2: The team does not identify any risk or discomfort that may result from participating in it beyond the fatigue of talking for 60-120 minutes.

Note 3: The Matrix presented following the introduction details which questions will be asked to which stakeholder.

Acknowledgments and presentation of the team

Hello, my name is _____, and I work with IOD PARC. We want to thank you for accepting the invitation to participate in this conversation, which will be of great importance for the evaluation we are conducting.

The interview with you will take about [*time; see Note 1 above*] to complete.

Presentation of the evaluation

IOD PARC, a British consulting company, has been hired by the regional office of UNICEF in Amman, Jordan to carry out a multi-country evaluation which covers Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. The objective of this study is to analyze interventions in the prevention and care of violence against children promoted by UNICEF.

We will also be looking at how the specific needs of boys, girls and adolescents have been addressed. We also would like to know if there has been and the positive and negative effects they have had in terms of prevention and reduction of Violence Against Children. For this, it is essential to know the opinion of different actors who have participated, directly or indirectly, in their implementation.

Presentation of the interview and work methodology

We would like to clarify that by participating in this evaluation there will be no immediate benefit, although in the long term it is expected that the results of the evaluation may favor the improvement of the living conditions of children and adolescents in the country. Nor will any incentive be offered for participating in this interview.

All interviews are confidential; The information will be used only in an aggregate form in our report and the appointments that can be made cannot be related to the people interviewed -

that is, no interviewee will be identified, except as part of a relationship or list of people interviewed, who It will be included at the end of the evaluation document.

Participation is completely voluntary. You have every right to decide to participate or not. You will be asked the following question before starting the survey: Are you willing to participate?

In case of questions or complaints about this evaluation, you can contact UNICEF-Chief Child Protection Officer [*name*]. Phone: [xxxxxxxx]

I have some questions to guide our conversation, in case there is something that you feel is beyond your experience or knowledge, please let me know. To help the evaluation team remember our conversation today, I will be taking some handwritten notes. However, I will not be recording (audio) the meeting and will not take any photos.

Before we begin, do you have any questions or concerns related to the assessment or this interview?

Annex 9. Evaluation sub-questions per type of stakeholder

EQs	UNICEF CD/DCD	UNICEF sector staff	UNICEF Gender Focal Point	UNICEF M&E staff	UNICEF Finance staff	Government	UN agencies	Donors	Implementing Partners/ NGOs	Private sector
1. RELEVANCE (ALIGNMENT AND APPROPRIATENESS)										
1.1 To what extent are each country's EVAC initiatives, UNICEF's EVAC strategy and theory of change, INSPIRE aligned with each other?										
1.1.1 To what extent are each country's UNICEF EVAC initiatives/ToC aligned with national frameworks and priorities?	X					X		X		
1.1.2. To what extent are each country's UNICEF EVAC initiatives and strategy/ToC aligned with the UNICEF's global EVAC framework?	X	X								
1.1.3 To what extent are each country's UNICEF EVAC initiatives aligned with the INSPIRE seven strategies?	X	X					X (WHO)			
1.1.4 To what extent are ach country's UNICEF EVAC activities/initiatives aligned with the SDGs?	X	X	X	X			X			
1.2 To what extent are each country's EVAC initiatives appropriate given the national context and challenges facing both female and male rights holders in the country?										
1.2.1 To what extent have each country's UNICEF EVAC initiatives been appropriately assessed and designed given the challenges facing female and male rights holders in the country?		X	X			X	X		X	X
1.2.2 Have there been difficulties / obstacles to the participation of the target population? What measures have been implemented to mitigate them?		X	X			X	X		X	
1.2.3 To what extent have the interventions under evaluation been adapted to respond to the changing contexts (e.g., COVID-19, security issues) and the needs of the target population (guarantors and rights holders)?	X	X				X		X	X	
1.2.4 To what extent does UNICEF's work at the country level take into account the specificity of violence experienced by girls, boys and adolescents and address GBV as a manifestation of EVAC?		X	X			X	X (UNFPA/ UN Women)		X	

EQs	UNICEF CD/DCD	UNICEF sector staff	UNICEF Gender Focal Point	UNICEF M&E staff	UNICEF Finance staff	Government	UN agencies	Donors	Implementing Partners/ NGOs	Private sector
1.2.5 To what extent have the interventions mobilized the necessary capacities to ensure the mainstreaming of the gender approach?		X	X						X	X
2. EFFICIENCY										
2.1 To what extent does UNICEF's use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring?										
2.1.1 To what extent does UNICEF use resources in a way that allows for cost monitoring?		X			X					X
2.1.2 To what extent have the human resources been adequate to achieve the expected products and results?	X	X								
2.2 To what extent did UNICEF consider alternative methods of programme delivery and successfully identify the most effective delivery method in each of these countries?										
2.2.1 To what extent did UNICEF consider supporting social centers through government structures, NGOs and through direct implementation?		X				X		X	X	X
2.2.2 To what extent did UNICEF consider implementing SBCC through different methods (e.g., private sector, NGOs etc.)?		X				X		X	X	X
3. EFFECTIVENESS										
3.1 Who and how many people did these initiatives reach (disaggregated by geographic location, gender, and other relevant demographic considerations)?										
3.1.1 To what extent does the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system measure progress in achieving planned products and expected results of interventions?		X		X						
3.1.2 To what extent does the M&E system allow for monitoring against UNICEF's global commitments as outlined in its Global Strategic Plan?		X		X						
3.1.3 What have been the unplanned effects (positive or negative) of the interventions?		X				X			X	
3.2 In the last 18 months, to what extent did UNICEF's interventions, particularly in terms of violence against the most marginalized children, contribute to building capacity and generating changes at the different social levels outlined in the EVAC ToC?										
3.2.1 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the individual level of children and adolescents to which the interventions have contributed?		X	X			X	X		X	

EQs	UNICEF CD/DCD	UNICEF sector staff	UNICEF Gender Focal Point	UNICEF M&E staff	UNICEF Finance staff	Government	UN agencies	Donors	Implementing Partners/ NGOs	Private sector
3.2.2 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the level of fathers, mothers and other caregivers to which the interventions have contributed?		X	X			X			X	
3.2.3 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the social / community level that the interventions have contributed to?		X				X			X	
3.2.4 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the systems and institutional level to which the interventions have contributed to?		X				X	X	X	X	
3.2.5 In the last 18 months, what have been the changes at the level of legal and political frameworks to which the interventions have contributed to?	X	X				X	X	X		
3.2.6 In the last 18 months, what are the changes to which interventions on social norms and gender inequalities have contributed?	X	X				X	X			X
3.3 To what extent have coordination and complementarity with relevant actors in the field of VAC, including GBV, contributed to achieving the expected results?										
3.3.1 To what extent are UNICEF's EVAC activities complementing and coordinated with other UNICEF interventions in the country (internal complementarity)?	X	X	X							
3.3.2 To what extent are UNICEF's initiatives and strategies complementing other EVAC programmes being implemented in each country (by other actors, government, NGOs, etc) (external complementarity)?	X					X	X	X	X	
3.4 Which of the initiatives show a good potential to develop impact and could be identified for a deeper analysis or evaluation at a later stage?										
3.4.1 To what extent any of the interventions was innovative, addressed taboos, reached a greater number of beneficiaries than anticipated, established new types of partnerships, etc.		X				X		X	X	X
3.5 What are the internal and external actors that contribute or hinder progress towards achieving the expected results?										
3.5.1 What are the internal factors that contribute or hinder progress towards achieving the expected results?	X	X				X				
3.5.2 What are external the factors that contribute or hinder progress towards achieving the expected results?	X	X				X		X	X	X
4. SUSTAINABILITY										

EQs	UNICEF CD/DCD	UNICEF sector staff	UNICEF Gender Focal Point	UNICEF M&E staff	UNICEF Finance staff	Government	UN agencies	Donors	Implementing Partners/ NGOs	Private sector
4.1 To what extent are achievements on the legislation, attitudes, and direct interventions sustainable?										
4.1.1 To what extent EVAC legal and policy frameworks have been set up in each country?	X	X				X				
4.1.2 To what extent have national EVAC strategies been developed, costed and included in national budgets?		X				X				
4.1.3 To what extent are the national institutional arrangements/responsibilities adequate for operationalizing the EVAC strategy and implementing the EVAC interventions?		X				X				
4.1.4 To what extent have interventions achieved changes in attitudes and behaviour? ⁵⁵¹		X				X			X	
4.1.5 To what extent are direct interventions (e.g., service delivery and Child Helplines) sustainable?		X				X			X	
4.2 To what extent do the interventions, or some of their strategies / components, have the capacity to be replicated and scaled?										
4.2.1 What strategies or components of the interventions are potentially replicable or have already been replicated?		X				X		X	X	X
4.2.2 What strategies or components of the interventions are potentially scalable or have already been scaled up?		X				X		X	X	X
5. GENDER										
5.1 To what extent are governments taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative design and monitoring?										
5.1.1 To what extent is UNICEF taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative design?		X	X				X		X	
5.1.2 To what extent is UNICEF taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative implementation?		X	X				X		X	
5.1.3 To what extent are governments taking gender into consideration in EVAC initiative monitoring?		X	X				X		X	

⁵⁵¹ This question will be addressed predominantly by using secondary sources (assessments of Communication for Behavioral Change interventions if they exist) and through some FGDs should the ET be able to conduct any.

Annex 10. List of People Interviewed

EGYPT

Last Name	First Name	Organization	Title	Sex
Thomas	Saji	UNICEF	Chief of Child Protection	M
El Fawal	Salma	UNICEF	Child Protection Specialist - EVAC Focal Point	F
Bayoumi	Dalia	UNICEF	M&E Specialist	F
Mohamed	Iman Hani	UNICEF	Child Protection M&E Consultant	F
Bayad	Ahmed Tawfik	UNICEF	M&E Consultant	M
Mohareb	Ahmed	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer - Children on the Move	M
Younis	Rana	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer – Justice for Children	F
Ahmed	Manar	UNICEF	Education Specialist	F
Arafa	Hadeer	UNICEF	M&E Specialist – Education	F
Fam	Michael	UNICEF	Education Consultant	M
Dous	Nevine	UNICEF	Health Specialist	F
El-Masery	Salma	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer	F
Youssef	Sawsan	UNICEF	Chief of Private Sector and Partnerships	F
El Sherbini	Reem	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer	F
Abdeldaiem	Ahmed	UNICEF	Child Protection Specialist	M
Rango	Luigi Peter	UNICEF	Chief of Social Policy	M
Crickx	Jonathan	UNICEF	Chief of Communication	M
Haikal	Dina	UNICEF	Social and Behavioral Change Officer	F
Strigelli	Gaia	UNICEF	Chief of Social and Behavioral Change	F
Anderson	Jessica	UNHCR	Protection Officer (GBV and Child Protection)	F
Elhennawy	Hala	WHO	Technical Officer – Promoting Health	F
El Messiri	Geilan	UN WOMEN	Deputy Representative	F
Boulylkova	Eugenia	Netherlands Embassy	Political Officer	F
Radwan	Amira	USAID	Senior Project Management Specialist – Women Empowerment	F
Baudin	Laure	Terre Des Hommes	Country Representative	F
Omar	Fairouz	Terre Des Hommes	Programs Coordinator	F
Mahmoud	Elham	Terre Des Hommes	Project Manager	F
Helal	Hany	EFACC	Managing Director and Children Rights Advocate	M
Hamdy	Enas	Harrassmap	Executive Director	F
Yehia Saad	Mohamed	Save the Children	Child Protection Officer	M
Mohamed	Ahmed	MoSS	CPC Director in MoSS and Psychologist	M
Raafat	Mohamed	Carrefour	Sustainability Manager	M

JORDAN

Last name	First name	Organization	Title	Sex
El Najjar	Sima	UNICEF	M&E Officer	F

Moulla	Diana	UNICEF	Information Management Specialist	F
Homsi	Maha	UNICEF	Previous Chief of CP	F
Mariyaselvam	Mari	UNICEF	Chief CP	M
Kasht	Suzan	UNICEF	Child Protection Specialist	F
Nubani	Randa	UNICEF	Planning, M&E Officer	F
Al Qasem	Mariam	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer	F
Kawar	Rana	UNICEF	Education Specialist	F
Madi	Kenan	UNICEF	Program Specialist	M
Chaix	Jessica	UNICEF	Field Support Specialist	F
Verisco	Giorgia	UNICEF	Chief of Youth and Adolescent Development and Participation	F
Al Mukhaimer	Sheeraz	UNICEF	CP Officer	F
Al Derbi	Sundus	UNICEF	Makani Coordinator in Azraq Camp	F
Attari	Sajeda	UNICEF	Child Protection Specialist	F
Kawafha	Ruba	UNICEF	Child Protection Specialist	F
Deir	Yara	UNFPA	GBV Program Analyst	F
Khalifa	Belal	UNHCR	Protection Officer	M
Al Musa	Orouba	UNRWA	Head of Education Dept.	F
Vettoretto	Maria Rosa	EU	Program Manager with EU Response to Syrian Crisis	F
Al Omari	Ola	JRF	Helpline supervisor	F
Aqrabawi	Iman	JRF	Intervention services manager	F
Matalqah	Hakam	NCFA	Family Affairs Manager	M
Meqdady	Mohammed	NCFA	DG of NCFA	M
Abu Lawi	Mohammad	IMC	Project Manager	M
Al Abbous	Zainab	MoAIA	Consultant to Minister on Family Awareness Program	F
Kharabsheh	Mohammad	MOSD	Coordination and UNICEF FP within MOSD	M
Khalayleh	Hanan	MoJ	Human Rights Directorate Manager	F
Abbadi	Khuloud	MOJ	Assistant to Secretary General	F
Khanfar	Olfat	MOJ	Family and Gender Department Manager	F
Badawee	Taghreed	MOE	Head of Career Counseling	F
Al Zaben	Ahmad	MOSD	Head of Juvenile and Social Protection Directorate	M
	Sa'ed	MOSD	Head of Family Protection Unit	M
Mubaideen	Suhad	MOSD	Head of Girl and Women's Shelter in Rusaifa	F
Qutoush	Mohammad	FPD	Head of Reconciliation and Follow up	M
Al Ouri	Malak	MOH	Head of the Directorate of People with Disabilities and Mental Health	F
Barakat	Nesreen	To Excel	General Manager	F

LEBANON

Last name	First name	Organization	Title	Gender
Hammoud	Farah	UNICEF	GBV officer	F
Hallak	Lara	UNICEF	CP officer	F
AbiSamra	May	UNICEF	Gender and Inclusion officer	F
Nehme	Simon	UNICEF	CP officer	M
Atwi	Jackline	UNICEF	CP officer (sector lead)	F
Tawily	Nisrine	UNICEF	CP officer (policy)	F
AbiSaad	Roula	UNICEF	CP officer (PSS)	F

Karam	Aimee	UNICEF	CP Officer (MoJ)	F
Yaacoub	Nazih	UNICEF	Palestinian program	M
EIMoghrabi	Bochra	UNICEF	Palestinian program CP & GBV	F
AbiKhalil	Abir	UNICEF	Program specialist-Local governance	F
Ilias	Sonia	UNICEF	Program specialist-local governance	F
Hassan	Zaman	UNICEF	CP officer	F
Higgins	Ettie	UNICEF	Deputy country director	F
Erikson	Johanna	UNICEF	Chief of CP	F
Wagner	Emma	UNRWA	Team leader Protection and neutrality	F
Mayer	Alisa	UNRWA	GBV coordinator	F
Talentino	Erica	UNFPA	Coordinator of Emergency humanitarian context on GBV	F
Kevorkian	Rita	UNHCR	Associate protection specialist	F
Chreif	Sarah	DRC	CP/GBV specialist	F
Walsh	Bryony	DRC	Protection coordinator	F
Badran	Nadia	Social workers syndicate in Lebanon	President	F
Tanios	Charlotte	Mouvement social	CP coordinator	F
Bitar	Ghieth	Himaya	Regional manager (north)	F
Sukkar	Amira	UPEL	President	F
Zayni	Roula	Mouvement social (Tripoli)	Case worker	F
Semaan	Maria	Kafa	Head of CP unit	F
Zeitounalian	Gary	Abaad	Gender program technical specialist	M
Isseid	Jihane	Abaad	Technical coordinator	F
Delbani	Lamis	IRC	Women protection and empowerment manager	F
Abdallah	Taghrid	IRC	CP senior manager	F
Vujanovic	Jelena	TDH	Head or program	F
Yazbeck	Lama	Himaya	Executive director	F
Ahmad	Abdallah	MoSA	General director	M

Annex 11. Steering Committee Terms of Reference

Multi Country Evaluation of Elimination of Violence against Children In Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon

Background

The objective of the formative evaluation is to produce an independent and useful evaluation report that can guide future action. The evaluation will provide accountability to UNICEF, donors, governments, communities, private sector partners and rights-holders as to whether UNICEF's implementation of VAC programming in the MENA region is fit for its overall purpose of supporting national initiatives to eliminate VAC.

Composition

The Steering Committee will comprise the following members:

- Chair: Stephen Blight, Senior Adviser Child Protection, Headquarters, UNICEF
- Member: Alexander Robert Butchart, Coordinator, Prevention of Violence, WHO
- Member: Ettie Higgins, Deputy Representative Jordan Country Office, UNICEF
- Member: Saji Thomas, Chief Child Protection Egypt Country Office, UNICEF
- Member: Johanna Eriksson, Chief Child Protection, Lebanon Country Office, UNICEF
- Member: Carlos Javier Aguilar, Regional Adviser Child Protection, MENARO, UNICEF
- Secretariat: Robert Stryk, Regional Adviser Evaluation, MENARO, UNICEF

Responsibilities

The Steering Committee will be responsible for the following:

- Approve the evaluation ToR;
- Endorse the evaluation's inception report;
- Engaging actively and periodically with the substance of the evaluation, providing preliminary feedback to the evaluator(s) during all meetings / debriefs which require the Committee's participation and / or deliberation (i.e. ToRs approval, inception report approval, presentation of preliminary findings);
- Providing comments to the draft evaluation report;
- Resolving any unforeseen issue related to the evaluation that requires guidance and / or deliberation.

The Steering Committee will strive to reach consensus on issues discussed. Minority views will be documented in cases where this should not be possible (e.g. with regard to comments on the draft evaluation report, minority views will be annexed to the finalized version of the evaluation report).

Participants will act as a collective group and, to the extent possible, will not represent national / organizational interests.

Annex 12. Research Ethics Approval



Research Ethics Approval

15 February 2021

Rima
Al-Azar
IOD
PARC
Omega Court
362 Cemetery
Road Sheffield
S11 8FT United Kingdom

RE: Ethics Review Board findings for: *Multi-Country Formative and Summative Evaluation of Elimination of Violence against Children in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon*
(HML IRB Review #337EJLB21)

Dear Rima Al-Azar,

Protocols for the protection of human subjects in the above study were assessed through a research ethics review by HML Institutional Review Board (IRB) on 12 January – 15 February 2021. This study's human subjects' protection protocols, as stated in the materials submitted, received **ethics review approval**.

You and your project staff remain responsible for ensuring compliance with HML IRB's determinations. Those responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- ensuring prompt reporting to HML IRB of proposed changes in this study's design, risks, consent, or other human protection protocols and providing copies of any revised materials;
- conducting the research activity in accordance with the terms of the IRB approval until any proposed changes have been reviewed and approved by the IRB, except when necessary to mitigate hazards to subjects;
- promptly reporting any unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others in the course of this study;
- notifying HML IRB when your study is completed.

HML IRB is authorized by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Research Protections (IRB #1211, IORG #850, FWA #1102).

Sincerely,

D. Michael Anderson, Ph.D., MPH
Chair & Human Subjects Protections Director, HML IRB

cc: Robert Stryk, Valentina Prospero, Penelope Lantz, JD

HML IRB
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HML Ethics Review Board

Research Ethics Review Document

Review of UNICEF Research Project Materials for the Protection of Human Subjects

This document serves to meet UNICEF ethical standards for research, evaluation, data collection and analysis, and is the official record of an ethics review. It is designed to ensure effective processes and accountability for ethical oversight and to ensure the protection of, and respect for, child and adult rights within all research, evaluation, and data collection processes undertaken or commissioned by UNICEF. It conforms with the [UNICEF Procedure for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis](#); Document Number: CF/PD/DRP/2015-001; Effective Date: 01 April 2015, Issued by Director, Division of Data, Research and Policy.

The Purpose of Research Ethics Review

The purpose of an Ethics Review Board (ERB) or Institutional Review Board (IRB) is the protection of human research subjects' rights. These rights include *Respect* for individuals to make free decisions, *Justice or equity* regarding distribution of the burdens and benefits of research, and *Beneficence* or the obligation to do good and avoid harm.

ERBs review research protocols that involve the collection and analysis of data from human subjects to ensure that ethical standards are upheld. This is to protect the rights and welfare of subjects and to ensure that:

- subjects know the purpose of the study and are not placed at undue risk;
- participation is voluntary and confidential;
- subjects are provided and agree to informed consent prior to their participation;
- relevant protocols are in place to assure subjects' protection and safety, and;

- data collection and analysis does not result in the violation of privacy or discrimination.

Before issuing approval, the ERB must determine that the following requirements are satisfied:

- informed consent is sought from each subject or the subject’s legally authorized representative;
- the proposed research design is scientifically sound and that risks to subjects are minimized;
- any risks to subjects are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits;
- subject selection is equitable;
- safeguards are included for subjects likely to be vulnerable to undue influence or coercion;
- subjects’ safety, privacy, and confidentiality are maximized.

Materials Requested for Review:	Also, please include:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inception Report / Research Protocol, containing, e.g.,: specific aims or objectives, research questions, study design, analysis & dissemination plans. 2. Copies of all Informed Consent documents. 3. Copies of all data collection instruments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Written protocols to ensure subjects’ safety.* 5. Written protocols for the protection of human subjects’ identities.* 6. Written protocols for the protection of data.* 7. Other relevant documents. <p>*These may be statements incorporated into research plans and/or embedded in a single protection protocol.</p>

HML IRB is an autonomous committee authorized by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Human Research Protections (IRB #1211, FWA #1102, IORG #850), to review and approve research involving human subjects before the start of research, and to conduct annual reviews of that research independent of affiliation with the research organization submitting materials for review.

Please submit your materials for review to:
 D. Michael Anderson, PhD, MPH, HML IRB Chair & Human Subjects Protections Director and Penelope A. Lantz, JD, HML IRB General Counsel
unicef@hmlirb.com

HML IRB

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UNICEF Research Ethics Review for Human Subjects' Protections

→ INVESTIGATORS: Please confirm your project information and any additional information requested below.

Project Title:	<i>Multi-Country Formative and Summative Evaluation of Elimination of Violence against Children in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon</i>
HML IRB Research Ethics Review ID#:	337EJLB21
Initiating UNICEF Official: Name, CO, & RO	Robert Stryk, Regional Evaluation Advisor, Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
Principal Investigator/Project Manager: Name, degree(s), organization, & address	Rima Al-Azar (Team Leader) IOD PARC
Other Key Personnel: Names & titles	Sirsa Qursha (Child Protection Specialist)
Contracting Firm: Name & address	IOD PARC Omega Court 362 Cemetery Road Sheffield S11 8FT United Kingdom
Primary study site(s): (e.g., country, province, region)	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon
Project duration: (Dates from -- to)	December 2020 to March 2021 December 2020 to April 2021
Duration of Subjects' Participation: (Dates from -- to)	Please update 1-28 February 2021

Thematic Area/Areas:	VAC	Child Protection	Social Policy
Target population:	Child Protection, EVAC and Gender Specialists to assess interventions and improve programming.		

Date of ERB Request	12 January 2021
Date(s) ERB Comments Returned	14 January 2021
Date Final Documents Received	15 February 2021
DATE OF ERB APPROVAL	15 February 2021

UNICEF Ethics Review Process

HML Ethics Review Board (UNICEF LTAS 42107154) will conduct a research ethics review of submitted materials and make comments below under **Additional Information Needed**. We will then return this template for responses from investigators.

Please respond to **our comments** in **another colour**, directly under each comment.

- Please provide any requested or revised materials, and please note where revisions to your materials may be found by page or paragraph number.
- Please do not alter ERB comments or the format of this document.

This HML ERB review document serves as the official record of the ethics review for the project named below. This document, including all comments and responses, will be retained by UNICEF and HML ERB as a record of this review. Once you and we have agreed on the ethical rights of your research subjects, we will issue a letter of approval.

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
Section 1	<i>ERB Submission:</i> Are all requested project information, materials, and final documents provided separately or incorporated in text? This includes:		
1.1	Inception Report or Research Protocol, containing, e.g.,: specific aims or objectives, research questions, study design, analysis & dissemination plans	Please keep us informed of any subject protection protocol or research design changes that need to occur in adaptation to the coronavirus pandemic. OK. Noted.	X
1.2	Informed Consent documents		X
1.3	Surveys and data collection instruments		X
1.4	Written protocols to ensure subjects' safety		X
1.5	Written protocols for protection of subjects' identities		X
1.6	Written protocols for protection of data		X
1.7	Other relevant documents		X
1.8	Do protocols include a section identifying ethical issues and measures to mitigate ethical problems as required by UNICEF Procedure (VI.i) ?		X
1.9	Have informed consent and data collection instruments been pre-tested?	Please respond. No they have not.	X
1.10	Are all submitted documents final versions?	Please respond. Yes they are.	X
1.11	May the final protocol and instruments be included in an internal UNICEF searchable database for colleagues to learn from your work? (Include/omit)	Please respond: include or omit. Include	X
1.12	Additional comments or suggestions		X

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
Section 2	Research Design: Do submitted materials describe the proposed research? This includes:		
2.1	Is the study's background, rationale, and study design scientifically sound?		X
2.2	Does study involve intervention, treatment, comparison, or control groups?		X
2.3	Type of data collection: a. survey questionnaire..... b. subject interview..... c. key informant interview (KII)..... X d. focus group discussion (FGD)..... X e. document (desk) review X f. on-site observation..... X g. case study..... h. physical measurements i. biological specimen j. other.....		X
2.4	Number of Data Collections: a. one-time (no follow-up)..... X b. two or more (follow-up)	This is a one-time only data collection, correct? Correct	X
2.5	Sample size: Approximate total $n = 111$	Please estimate total sample size = KIIs sample size approximately 45 (15 per country) FGDs sample size 6 persons per FGD. 4 FGDs in Lebanon; 5 FGDs in Jordan and 2 FGDs in Egypt for a total of approximately 66 (Covid restrictions permitting)	X
2.6	Are any subjects children (<18 years old)? None	None	X

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
2.7	Additional comments or suggestions		X
Section 3	Subject Risks: Are risks reasonable in relation to any benefits to subjects and to the importance of knowledge that may be expected to result from the research?		
3.1	Is the research <i>Minimal Risk Only</i> ?: This means the probability and magnitude of anticipated harm or discomfort is no greater than ordinarily encountered in daily life or during performance of routine physical or psychological exams or tests.		X
3.2	Does the research involve <i>greater than minimal risk</i> , but where risks are justified by anticipated benefits; where the relation of the anticipated benefits to risks is at least as favorable as available alternative approaches; and where the intervention or procedure is likely to yield generalizable knowledge? If so, are mitigating procedures described?		X
3.3	Do study objectives show that risks are reasonable in relationship to expected gains and benefits are clearly articulated?		X
3.4	By their participation, are subjects vulnerable to any of the following?: a. physical risk b. psychological risk	Please discuss any potential risk to FGD participants should their identity and comments be disclosed by someone else participating in the group.	X

	<p style="text-align: center;">Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. social risk d. economic risk e. legal risk f. political risk g. employment risk..... h. academic risk..... i. religious risk..... j. other..... 	<p>The questions in the FGDs are formulated in such a way that they would not pose any risk should comments be disclosed outside the group. Nevertheless, a participant may share information that may lead to discrimination in services provided in the future should a participant disclose the answer to unscrupulous staff of the service provider. The ET believes that this risk is extremely minimal. Furthermore, the participants have the choice not to respond to a question if they feel it may put them at risk.</p> <p>Please discuss any repercussions that KII participants could incur if confidentiality were similarly breached. Similarly, should KII confidentiality be breached there may be employment risks. The ET has put in place several measures to ensure that the risk of such a breach is extremely minimal. The ET will not collect the names or any personal information of KII.</p>	
3.5	In event of any of the above risks, do protocols describe clear strategies to mitigate risks?		X
3.6	Does the study request information or opinions where public disclosure may result in danger, limitations to future freedoms, or access to services?		X

	<p style="text-align: center;">Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)</p>
3.7	Do gender, ethnicity, or other demographic characteristics -- or grouping of subjects by any of these characteristics, especially in FGDs -- increase subject risk?	<p>Please describe how FGDs will be comprised. Will they be mixed or same gender? Will they be stratified by any other characteristics?</p> <p>Given the very limited number of FGDs (that is if the Evaluation Team is able to conduct them), and given the nature of the evaluation (high-level), the FGDs are more to provide anecdotal insights and are not expected to be representative. As such, the Evaluation Team will hold the FGDs onsite (not remotely) with the persons who are willing to participate and who are present in the Social Service</p>	X
		Centers on the day/time the ET will visit the centers. As such, the composition of the FGDs will be totally random. The ET will endeavor to talk separately to women and to men. It is also the understanding of the ET that it is mostly mothers who visit the Social Centers.	
3.8	If a subject discloses or is suspected to be at risk outside the study, are procedures in place to address or report risk and refer subject for relevant support?	<p>Please describe.</p> <p>During the KIIs/FGDs, the evaluation team will inform adult stakeholders, that if anyone is suspected/discloses that they may be at risk outside the study, the case will be reported to UNICEF CO.</p>	X

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
3.9	Is reporting abuse of minors mandatory? If yes, has consideration been given to the impacts and consequences of mandatory reporting?	<p>While the questions in the interview guide do not seek information about specific instances of suspected abuse or neglect, it is possible that a disclosure could be made and mandatory reporting be necessary. Please describe reporting procedures.</p> <p>During the KIIs/FGDs, the evaluation team will inform stakeholders, that if any case of violence against children or adolescents or situations that may endanger the life or integrity of children emerges during the consultation it will be referred to the relevant legal and psychosocial institutions in each country. In addition, UNICEF CO will also be informed.</p>	X
3.10	Additional comments or suggestions		X
Section 4	High Risk: When subjects are vulnerable to heightened risk have additional safeguards been included to protect their rights and welfare?		
4.1	Can subjects be perceived as vulnerable, including: children, especially unaccompanied or separated (UASC); lacking WASH, food, shelter, or medical care; refugees in conflict or post conflict; those in natural, ecological, or disaster settings; mothers & pregnant		X

	<p style="text-align: center;">Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)</p>
	<p>women; forced migrants and illegal or undocumented immigrants; prisoners or persons in institutions including orphanages or juvenile justice systems; gang members; those with mental or physical illness or disability; those with HIV/AIDS; those at economic or educational disadvantage; persecuted minority groups, or under high familial, peer, or social pressure? If yes, are study-specific protection protocols provided?</p>		
4.2	<p>Does the sampling strategy target people at risk for issues such as: violence, torture, abuse, kidnapping; sexual exploitation, harassment, violence or abuse; prostitution or pornography, female genital mutilation, reproductive or sexual issues; sexual orientation; child, early or forced marriage; suicide? If yes, are study-specific protection protocols provided?</p>		X
4.3	<p>Are subjects involved in any of the following: slavery, including the sale and trafficking of children; forced labour, servitude, forced recruitment to armed groups; war or armed conflict; illegal activities, production or trafficking of drugs; economic exploitation; work that could damage health or safety; removal of organs for exploitation? If yes, are study-specific protection protocols provided?</p>		X
4.4	<p>Does the study request information relating to illegal activities? If yes, is an MOU in place with government to ensure that no participant is prosecuted? Have participants been notified of this agreement?</p>		X
4.5	<p>Additional comments or suggestions</p>		X

	<p style="text-align: center;">Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Section 5</p>	<p>Recruitment: Do submitted materials describe subjects and the recruitment process?</p>		
<p>5.1</p>	<p>To what extent are subjects identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. names are recorded with responses..... b. names recorded separate from responses... X c. no names are recorded d. other personally identifiable information (PII) is recorded..... 	<p>Will names or other PII be recorded for KIs? Names will be recorded separately from responses in order to be able to go back to the respondent should further information be needed. Furthermore, subjects will be given unique identifier numbers.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. no PII is recorded f. subjects are given a unique identifier X g. other..... 		
<p>5.2</p>	<p>If subject name or any other PII is recorded, are procedures included for how this info will be kept separate from responses?</p>	<p>Please describe. A separate table will be prepared where the subject name and assigned interview code will be recorded. This is necessary in order for the ET to be able to go back to the interviewee should they need further information/clarification on a point that was mentioned during the interview.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p>
<p>5.3</p>	<p>Are subject recruitment procedures & sampling strategy adequately described?</p>	<p>Please describe recruiting procedures. As mentioned above, given the difficulties and uncertainties to conduct FGDs under Covid-19 conditions, should the FGDs take place, the ET will not recruit any subject to participate in the FGD. It will carry out the FGD with the persons that are already available at the Social Service Center on the day of the field visit. There will not be any online FGDs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p>

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
5.4	Do recruitment procedures clearly describe ways and means to ensure privacy of subjects throughout the recruitment process?	Please describe. The FGDs will take place in a private room and names will not be used or recorded. No photographs will be taken, no images or audios will be recorded.	X
5.5	If subjects are children or other vulnerable groups, are materials (e.g.: survey instruments, focus group topics, etc.) age appropriate?		NA
5.6	If subjects are children or other vulnerable groups, or if subject matter is sensitive, is recruitment sensitive to subjects' potential vulnerabilities (real or perceived) and does it ensure privacy throughout recruitment?		NA
5.7	Do recruitment procedures show indication of bribery, coercion, intimidation, compulsion, pressure, or force?		X
5.8	Is recruitment of some members of the population and not others likely to result in resentment for either inclusion or exclusion? Have strategies to address this been adequately described?	Please briefly discuss. As mentioned earlier, there will be very few FGDs held (if any) and the stakeholders included will be the ones present in the Social Service center. There will be no active "recruitment" or "selection". The ET does not expect that this will generate resentment or pose a risk.	X
5.9	Are potential subjects likely to conflate participation with potential or actual goods or service provision? Have strategies to address this been adequately described?		X
5.10	If subjects are paid, compensated, provided a gift, or provided other benefits or services for participation, is the incentive described and justified as non-coercive?	Is there any compensation? If so what is it and in what amount? No compensation is foreseen.	X

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
5.11	Additional comments or suggestions		X
Section 6	<i>Informed Consent: IC is a negotiation whereby subjects are informed about the study and their rights, and they agree to participate voluntarily. IC must be sought from each subject or the subject's authorized representative confirming this process.</i>		
6.1	Type of Informed Consent: a. written & signed b. written not signed c. written & signed by authorized representative.. d. verbal & signed or recorded..... e. verbal & signed by authorized representative.... f. verbal not signed or recorded..... X g. active..... h. passive..... i. other	All informed consent is provided verbally, correct? Yes, verbally for both KIs and FGDs. It will not be signed by the participant. How will verbal consent for FGDs and KI be noted or recorded by the interviewer? The interviewer will read the IC and will explain the purpose of the meeting. S/he will make a written remark (as part of the note-taking that informed consent has been obtained).	X
6.2	Are the processes for obtaining each IC adequately described?		X
6.3	Does the IC include a clear and simple invitation to participate, an explanation of what the subject will be expected to do, and why they are being recruited?		X
6.4	Does IC include the purpose of the research presented in simple, age, education, and culturally appropriate local language?		X
6.5	Does IC state that participation is voluntary, and subject may choose to not respond to any or all questions, or may withdraw anytime without consequences?		X

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
6.6	Does IC include the expected duration of the subject's participation (hours/minutes)?		X
6.7	Are subjects given a clear indication of who will have access to their responses and in what form?		X
6.8	Are subjects given a clear description of potential re-use or sharing of data, with whom, and in what form?		X
6.9	Does IC include a description of any risks or benefits to subjects?		X
6.10	Does IC include a statement describing how confidentiality (or anonymity) will be maintained, and if there are any limitations to confidentiality?		X
6.11	Does IC provide identity and contact info of investigators? Is the form of contact useful and appropriate given power dynamics and access to resources like phones and/ or transport?	Please see Item 6.17, below. The IC will provide the name and cell phone number of the Chief of Child Protection in the country office. Given the wide availability of cell phones in the 3 countries, the ET believes all stakeholders will be able to contact UNICEF should they so which to do. Furthermore, the interviewer will clearly present him/herself giving full name and explaining who they are should the participant wish to report the interviewer to UNICEF or any other authority.	X
6.12	For child subjects, is IC being obtained from parent, guardian, caregiver, or authorized representative? If not, is a justification provided for why this is unnecessary?		NA
6.13	For child subjects, is their role in the study described adequately and in an age and culturally appropriate manner for them to provide written or verbal <i>assent</i> ?		NA

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
6.14	Do IC materials advise subjects to keep focus group discussions (FGD) confidential from anyone outside the group?	Please include in IC for FGD subjects. <i>Also, in the IC for FGDs you state, “Other people will not know if you are in this study or what you have said.” Clearly, however, other discussants will know. Please revise to mean anyone outside the group.</i> Done.	X
6.15	Where subjects differ by type (e.g.: age, sex, risk, status, etc.), are IC documents specific for each type?		X
6.16	Where data collection differs by method (e.g.: survey, FGD, interview, audio recording), do ICs cover each method?	Please include a statement on each IC about how responses will be recorded (e.g., notes? audio recording?). Only written notes, no audio recording. Statement included in both ICs (KIs and FGDs)	X
6.17	If IC is written, is a copy left with subjects or there is explanation for not doing so?	Will a copy be left? If not, please provide contact information in writing. No copy will be left. Noted: contact information will be provided in writing.	X
6.18	Additional comments or suggestions		X
Section 7	<i>Subject Protections:</i> Do submitted materials clearly identify protection against risk?		

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
7.1	Do materials describe protocols for subjects' safety throughout data collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination?	In the context of COVID-19, when and how will the decision be made regarding in-person data collection, including site visits and FGDs? The decision for Jordan and Lebanon will be taken at the last moment, after the Inception Report is approved and based on the prevailing Government's restrictions. This is not possible to determine now since these restrictions keep changing. For Egypt, the ET expects to be able to do both FGDs and Kils in person.	X
7.2	Are all data collected necessary for the purposes of evidence generation?		X
7.3	Do data analysis and reporting procedures ensure subject confidentiality (or anonymity) and security?		X
7.4	If future contact with subjects is planned, does it provide for confidentiality and data security through the research period and beyond?		NA
7.5	If children or other vulnerable groups are subjects, have personnel had experience working with these groups? If not, what specialized instruction will they receive?		NA
7.6	Have personnel collecting data from subjects had ethical training specific to the target group?		X
7.7	Are personnel collecting data aware of ethical issues that may arise and provided mitigation strategies?		X
7.8	Additional comments or suggestions		X
Section 8	Data Protection: Do data collection and storage protocols adequately ensure subject & data safety?		

	Ethics Review Board Criteria of Interest	Additional Information Needed → Investigators: Please respond to ERB info requests in another color directly below the request	X or NA equal PASS (for ERB use)
8.1	Are data collection tools appropriate and constructed to assure subject confidentiality or anonymity?		X
8.2	Do data collection procedures and environment ensure data security?	<p>Please describe COVID precautions to be used in the event you proceed with in-person data collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluators will also be required to use medical masks during all data collection activities; Evaluators will make clear in setting up the FGDs that distancing guidelines are requested and that participants need to have masks on. If these conditions are not met, the evaluator is empowered to not proceed with the FGDs; Should a member of the IOD PARC team become ill and suspected to have COVID-19, in-person data collection will be paused until that person can be tested; and 	X
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should that person be positive, IOD PARC will communicate that fact back to UNICEF CO and all participants who had been in contact with that individual. 	
8.3	Do procedures cover all data types (e.g., written, audio, video, observation), and are protections described for each type?	<p>Will site visits include any digital or audio recording? No recording will take place.</p>	X
8.4	If data will be shared with partners, is there a clear agreement or NDA?		X

8.5	Do protocols describe chain of custody of data and protections for data transfer or transmission, storage, de-identification, and destruction?	<p>Please describe.</p> <p>Measures have been designed to protect the use and safe storage of data and information. Specifically, the notes will not record any name or personal information.</p> <p>The national consultants will share the field notes with IOD PARC by uploading them the Microsoft Teams site as that will log them directly into SharePoint email. Once the evaluation is finalized, they will no longer have access to these files from their devices.</p> <p>IOD PARC will store them safely for 5 years.</p>	X
8.6	Additional comments or suggestions		X

Annex 13. Alignment of UNICEF EVAC Interventions with SDGs 5 and 16

Initiative	Implementation Period	SDG 5.2	SDG 16.1	SDG 16.2
		<i>Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</i>	<i>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</i>	<i>End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</i>
Strengthening Child Protection Committees (CPCs). ⁵⁵²	2015-2022	✓	✓	✓
Mainstreaming CP interventions in the health sector with MoHP. ⁵⁵³	2020	✓	✓	✓
Strengthening the Child Help Line (CHL) through a digital switchboard and call registration with a data system that captures the full CM process. ⁵⁵⁴	2019	✓	✓	✓
“Expanding the Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt” Programme. ⁵⁵⁵ Supporting the Government in operationalizing the Child Law and the provisions of the Constitution related to the protection of children.	The execution period started on the 11th of December 2015 and will end 84 months after this date (7 years)		✓	✓
Launch of the Third Phase of “Awladna” National Campaign to End Violence Against Children. ⁵⁵⁶	Sept 2020 ran for 6 weeks		✓	✓

⁵⁵² IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁵⁵³ Ending Violence Against Children: Plan for Action for the National Strategic Framework, Egypt (2020-2030)

⁵⁵⁴ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁵⁵ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁵⁵⁶ UNICEF Egypt press centre: <https://www.unicef.org/egypt/press-releases/launch-third-phase-awladna-national-campaign-end-violence-against-children>, accessed 11/12/2020

Initiative	Implementation Period	SDG 5.2	SDG 16.1	SDG 16.2
		<i>Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</i>	<i>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</i>	<i>End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</i>
Awladna – End Violence Against Children (EVAC) Cyber Bullying Campaign ⁵⁵⁷	Feb 10-24 2020		✓	✓
9,000 children reached through CM ⁵⁵⁸	2020	✓	✓	✓
67409 caregivers reached through programmes (adapted to context of COVID-19) ⁵⁵⁹	2020			
National Girls' Empowerment Initiative, Dawwie ⁵⁶⁰	2019-2020	✓		
JORDAN				
National (SOP) for child protection and GBV were launched ⁵⁶¹	2019	✓	✓	✓
Redevelopment of the Better Parenting Program. ⁵⁶²	Ongoing since 1996, redeveloped in 2019			
Supported addition of discipline module the most recent Jordan Population and Family Health Survey ⁵⁶³	Initiated in 2018 (TBC).	✓	✓	✓
The Family Violence Tracking system (FVTS) was developed and rolled out. ⁵⁶⁴	2019	✓	✓	✓
b) Supporting MOE in the institutionalization of "Ma'An" ⁵⁶⁵	2019			✓
c) Enhancing the capacity of 42,000 parents–through Makani centres ⁵⁶⁶ d) Reaching 90,000 children with child protection related awareness and services ⁵⁶⁷	2019	✓	✓	✓

⁵⁵⁷ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁵⁸ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁵⁹ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁶⁰ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁶¹ UNICEF Jordan (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

⁵⁶² UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁵⁶³ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁵⁶⁴ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁶⁵ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁶⁶ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁶⁷ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

Initiative	Implementation Period	SDG 5.2	SDG 16.1	SDG 16.2
		<i>Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</i>	<i>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</i>	<i>End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</i>
Tarbiyah, a behavioural change initiative, was introduced in 2019 prioritizing all boys' schools in camps with the highest rates of violence. ⁵⁶⁸	2019			✓
Social Media Campaign: Nationwide efforts continued to address the high levels of violence against children and women. End violence messages reached over 800,000 people via social media, and online episodes promoting parenting skills to prevent violence against children reached 355,000 viewers ⁵⁶⁹	2019	✓	✓	✓
<i>The National Violence against Children (VAC) study: formative research on bullying and Social Norms and Behavioural Change (SNBC) on VAC, as well as an investment case for foster care to advocate for family-based care and to promote de-institutionalization⁵⁷⁰.</i>	2019	✓	✓	✓
Upgrading JRF's helpline systems as a result of COVID-19 to support remote service delivery of CP activities ⁵⁷¹	2020	✓	✓	✓
Launch of study on driving factors behind school violence against children ⁵⁷²	2019			✓
40,000 children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation and women at risk were helped through social welfare support ⁵⁷³ 18,300 children at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation received a comprehensive package of response services including case management services (5,390) and focused psychosocial support interventions (12,900).	2019	✓	✓	✓
Child-friendly policing ⁵⁷⁴	2019			✓
LEBANON				

⁵⁶⁸ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁶⁹ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁷⁰ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁷¹ UNICEF (n.d.). JRF's Helpline

⁵⁷² UNICEF (2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁵⁷³ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁵⁷⁴ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

Initiative	Implementation Period	SDG 5.2	SDG 16.1	SDG 16.2
		<i>Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</i>	<i>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</i>	<i>End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</i>
Qudwa: A new evidence based Social Behavioural Change communication plan aiming at preventing violence against children and women was developed. ⁵⁷⁵	Oct 2018- June 2019	✓	✓	✓
The EVAC (Ending Violence Against Children) initiative continued to be rolled out in the Palestinian camps and gatherings ⁵⁷⁶ An End Violence Against Children (EVAC) campaign was launched focusing on positive parenting and alternative discipline methods reaching 4700 parents and children and over 100 representatives of local NGOs, schools, key ministries participated in public debate.	2019	✓	✓	✓
Development of 3 strategies on CP and GBV ⁵⁷⁷	2019	✓	✓	✓

⁵⁷⁵ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁵⁷⁶ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and Edy Year Summary Narratives Report

⁵⁷⁷ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

Annex 14. Alignment of UNICEF’s National Initiatives with the INSPIRE Framework

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵⁷⁸	Brief Description	Implementation Period (year – year)	Implementation and enforcement of laws	Norms and values	Safe environments	Parent and caregiver support	Income and economic strengthening	Response and support services	Education and life skills
National plans to end VAC	Strengthening Child Protection Committees (CPCs). ⁵⁷⁹	2015-2022						✓	
National plans to end VAC	The National Strategic Framework on EVAC developed in 2018 complemented by a National Plan of Action (PoA) in 2019. ⁵⁸⁰	2019	✓						
National plans to end VAC and Case Management	Development of the National Information Management System (IMS) for child protection. ⁵⁸¹	2018/2019 (TBC)						✓	
National plans to end VAC Case management	Mainstreaming CP interventions in the health sector with MoHP. ⁵⁸²	2020						✓	
National plans to end VAC	Establishment of Child Protection Units (CPU) in	2019						✓	

⁵⁷⁸ The “building blocks” are: Ending VAC in schools, Parenting programs, Case management, Child safety online, National plans to end VAC

⁵⁷⁹ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁵⁸⁰ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁵⁸¹ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁵⁸² Ending Violence Against Children: Plan for Action for the National Strategic Framework, Egypt (2020-2030)

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵⁷⁸	Brief Description	Implementation Period (year – year)	Implementation and enforcement of laws	Norms and values	Safe environments	Parent and caregiver support	Income and economic strengthening	Response and support services	Education and life skills
	more than half of the CPCs in 16 governorates. ⁵⁸³								
National plans to end VAC Case management	Strengthening the Child Help Line (CHL) through a digital switchboard and call registration with a data system that captures the full CM process. Child Help Line (CHL) through a digital switchboard and call registration with a data system that captures the full CM process. An independent IMS system was put in place to strengthen monitoring and analysis ⁵⁸⁴	2019						✓	
National plans to end VAC	“Expanding the Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt” Programme: ⁵⁸⁵ Supporting the Government in operationalizing the Child Law and the provisions of the Constitution related to the protection of children.	The execution period started on the 11th of December 2015 and will end 84 months after this date (7 years)	✓		✓			✓	✓
Case management	Support to Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) in the development of its internal CM system to regulate the provision of child protection services and shift towards child-centric and out-come based provision. ^{586 587}	2019						✓	

⁵⁸³ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁸⁴ UNICEF (2019). Egypt RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

⁵⁸⁵ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁵⁸⁶ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁸⁷ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵⁷⁸	Brief Description	Implementation Period (year – year)	Implementation and enforcement of laws	Norms and values	Safe environments	Parent and caregiver support	Income and economic strengthening	Response and support services	Education and life skills
Parenting programs	Launch of the Third Phase of “Awladna” National Campaign to End Violence Against Children. ⁵⁸⁸	Sept 2020 ran for 6 weeks		✓	✓	✓			
National plans to end VAC	Social workforce to support EVAC: Development of an accreditation scheme for social workforce and a capacity-building package for the accreditation scheme. ⁵⁸⁹	2019						✓	
Child Safety Online	Awladna – End Violence Against Children (EVAC) Cyber Bullying Campaign ⁵⁹⁰	Feb 10-24 2020		✓	✓	✓			
Case Management	9,000 children reached through CM ⁵⁹¹	2020						✓	
National plans to end VAC	National Plan of Action on Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) is finalized, outlining sectors’ responsibilities towards CP include ⁵⁹² : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal amendments to CP system - Social workforce accreditation scheme - Comprehensive model endorsed by MoETE to address violence in schools 	2020	✓		✓			✓	
National plans to end VAC	Designed a comprehensive model endorsed by the Ministry of Education, defining stakeholders’ roles/accountabilities to create	2020		✓	✓				✓

⁵⁸⁸ UNICEF Egypt press centre: <https://www.unicef.org/egypt/press-releases/launch-third-phase-awladna-national-campaign-end-violence-against-children>, accessed 11/12/2020

⁵⁸⁹ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁵⁹⁰ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁹¹ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁹² UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵⁷⁸	Brief Description	Implementation Period (year – year)	Implementation and enforcement of laws	Norms and values	Safe environments	Parent and caregiver support	Income and economic strengthening	Response and support services	Education and life skills
	violence-free culture in schools ⁵⁹³								
Parenting Programs	67409 caregivers reached through programmes (adapted to context of COVID-19) ⁵⁹⁴	2020				✓			
National plans to end VAC	National Girls' Empowerment Initiative, Dawwie ⁵⁹⁵	2019-2020		✓	✓	✓			
National plans to end VAC	NCFA, UNICEF and other partner organizations working on developing a comprehensive law on Child Rights, which is essential in addressing the issues of violence against children in homes and by caregivers. ⁵⁹⁶	Has been in progress since at least 2014 as per CRC Committee Reports (TBC) ⁵⁹⁷ .	✓						
National Plans to end VAC	National (SOP) for child protection and GBV were launched ⁵⁹⁸	2019	✓					✓	
Parenting programs	Redevelopment of the Better Parenting Program. ⁵⁹⁹	Ongoing since 1996, redeveloped in 2019		✓		✓			
National Plans to end VAC	Supported addition of discipline module the most recent Jordan Population and Family Health Survey ⁶⁰⁰	Initiated in 2018 (TBC).		✓				✓	
Case management	The Family Violence Tracking system (FVTS) was developed and rolled out. ⁶⁰¹	2019						✓	

⁵⁹³ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁹⁴ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁹⁵ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁵⁹⁶ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁵⁹⁷ Committee on the Rights of the Child (2014)

⁵⁹⁸ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

⁵⁹⁹ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁶⁰⁰ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁶⁰¹ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵⁷⁸	Brief Description	Implementation Period (year – year)	Implementation and enforcement of laws	Norms and values	Safe environments	Parent and caregiver support	Income and economic strengthening	Response and support services	Education and life skills
National plans to end VAC	a) Supporting the implementation of the multi-sectoral national plan for social norms and behavior change. ⁶⁰²	2019		✓				✓	
Ending VAC in schools	b) Supporting MOE in the institutionalization of “Ma’An” ⁶⁰³	2019			✓			✓	
Ending VAC in schools Parenting programs	c) Enhancing the capacity of 42,000 parents—through Makani centres ⁶⁰⁴ d) Reaching 90,000 children with child protection related awareness and services ⁶⁰⁵	2019		✓	✓			✓	
Ending VAC In schools	Tarbiyah, a behavioural change initiative, was introduced in 2019 prioritizing all boys’ schools in camps with the highest rates of violence. ⁶⁰⁶	2019			✓			⁶⁰⁷	✓
National plans to end VAC	A national social norms and behavioural change committee on child protection was established to coordinate activities in the prevention interventions ⁶⁰⁸	2019		✓					
National plans to end VAC/ Social Media Campaign	Social Media Campaign: Nationwide efforts continued to address the high levels of violence against children and women. End violence messages reached over 800,000 people via social media, and online episodes promoting parenting skills to	2019		✓		✓			

⁶⁰² UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁰³ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁰⁴ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁰⁵ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

⁶⁰⁶ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁰⁷ In this instance, it was teacher and not caregiver support.

⁶⁰⁸ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵⁷⁸	Brief Description	Implementation Period (year – year)	Implementation and enforcement of laws	Norms and values	Safe environments	Parent and caregiver support	Income and economic strengthening	Response and support services	Education and life skills
	prevent violence against children reached 355,000 viewers ⁶⁰⁹								
National plans to end VAC/ National Study	<i>The National Violence against Children (VAC) study: formative research on bullying and Social Norms and Behavioural Change (SNBC) on VAC, as well as an investment case for foster care to advocate for family-based care and to promote de-institutionalization⁶¹⁰.</i>	2019		✓				✓	
National plans to end VAC	Upgrading JRF's helpline systems as a result of COVID-19 to support remote service delivery of CP activities ⁶¹¹	2020				✓		✓	
National plans to end VAC	Expansion of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) to a total of nine organizations. ⁶¹²	2019						✓	
National plans to end VAC	The Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2020 was launched. ⁶¹³	Feb 2020						✓	
Ending VAC in in schools	Launch of study on driving factors behind school violence against children ⁶¹⁴	2019		✓				✓	
Case management	40,000 children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation and women at risk	2019			✓			✓	

⁶⁰⁹ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶¹⁰ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶¹¹ UNICEF (n.d.). JRF's Helpline

⁶¹² UNICEF Lebanon: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶¹³ UNICEF Lebanon press centre: <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/press-releases/global-survey-launched-lebanon-assess-situation-children-and-women>, accessed 10/12/2020

⁶¹⁴ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵⁷⁸	Brief Description	Implementation Period (year – year)	Implementation and enforcement of laws	Norms and values	Safe environments	Parent and caregiver support	Income and economic strengthening	Response and support services	Education and life skills
	were helped through social welfare support ⁶¹⁵ 18,300 children at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation case management services (5,390) and focused psychosocial support interventions (12,900) ⁶¹⁶ .								
National plans to end VAC	Child-friendly policing ⁶¹⁷ .	2019		✓				✓	
National plans to end VAC	Qudwa: A new evidence based Social Behavioural Change communication plan aiming at preventing violence against children and women was developed. ⁶¹⁸	Oct 2018 - June 2019		✓				✓	
National plans to end VAC and Parenting programs	The EVAC (Ending Violence Against Children) initiative continued to be rolled out in the Palestinian camps and gatherings ⁶¹⁹ An End Violence Against Children (EVAC) campaign was launched focusing on positive parenting and alternative discipline methods reaching 4700 parents and children and over 100 representatives of local NGOs, schools, key ministries participated in public debate.	2019		✓	✓			✓	
Ending VAC in in schools	Ministry of Education and Higher Education launched the Policy for the Protection of	2019						✓	✓

⁶¹⁵ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁶¹⁶ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

⁶¹⁷ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁶¹⁸ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁶¹⁹ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁵⁷⁸	Brief Description	Implementation Period (year – year)	Implementation and enforcement of laws	Norms and values	Safe environments	Parent and caregiver support	Income and economic strengthening	Response and support services	Education and life skills
	Students in the School Environment ⁶²⁰ .								
National plans to end VAC	Development of 3 strategies on CP and GBV ⁶²¹	2019							
National plans to end VAC	Capacity building of state actors and CSOs on CP and GBV with the objective of further harmonizing provision of services and building capacities of social welfare, justice, health, and education professionals to be able to prevent, mitigate and respond to child protection concerns and gender-based violence ⁶²²	2019						✓	

⁶²⁰ UNICEF (n.d.). Achievements – Mainstreaming Child Protection Public School

⁶²¹ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

⁶²² UNICEF (2019). Lebanon Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

Annex 15. Alignment of UNICEF’s National Initiatives to UNICEF’s Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF’s National Initiatives to UNICEF’s Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies						
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection
Egypt											
National plans to end VAC	Strengthening Child Protection Committees (CPCs). ⁶²⁶	4,6	2015-2022	All forms		✓			✓		
National plans to end VAC	The National Strategic Framework on EVAC developed in 2018 complemented by a National Plan of Action (PoA) in 2019. ⁶²⁷	5,6	2019	All forms		✓			✓		

⁶²³ The “building blocks” are: Ending VAC in schools, Parenting programs, Case management, Child safety online, National plans to end VAC

⁶²⁴ The six levels are the following: at the micro Level: (1) Boys, Girls and Adolescents, (2) Parents, Mothers and other caregivers. At the meso level: (3) Society / Communities, (4) Systems and institutions. At the macro Level: (5) Legal and political frameworks and (6) Coordinated multisectoral national action.

⁶²⁵ The four types of VAC are: (1) Sexual violence, (2) Physical violence, (3) Psychological violence, (4) Neglect and (5) Online/Cyber Violence

⁶²⁶ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁶²⁷ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies						
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection
National plans to end VAC and Case Management	Development of the National Information Management System (IMS) for child protection. ⁶²⁸	4,6	2018/2019 (TBC)	All forms violence (CP)		✓	✓		✓		
National plans to end VAC Case management	Mainstreaming CP interventions in the health sector with MoHP. ⁶²⁹	4,6	2020	All forms violence (CP)					✓	✓	
National plans to end VAC	Establishment of Child Protection Units (CPU) in more than half of the CPCs in 16 governorates. ⁶³⁰	4	2019	All forms violence (CP)		✓					
National plans to end VAC Case management	Strengthening the Child Help Line (CHL) through a digital switchboard and call registration with a data system that captures the full CM process. An independent IMS system was put in place to strengthen monitoring and analysis ⁶³¹	4	2019	All forms violence (CP)		✓				✓	

⁶²⁸ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁶²⁹ Ending Violence Against Children: Plan for Action for the National Strategic Framework, Egypt (2020-2030)

⁶³⁰ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶³¹ UNICEF (2019). Egypt RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies						
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection
National plans to end VAC	“Expanding the Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt” Programme. ⁶³² Supporting the Government in operationalizing the Child Law and the provisions of the Constitution related to the protection of children.	5	The execution period started on the 11th of December 2015 and will end 84 months after this date (7 years)	All forms violence (CP)				✓			
Case management	Support to Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) in the development of its internal CM system to regulate the provision of child protection services and shift towards child-centric and out-come based provision. ^{633 634}	4	2019	All forms violence (CP)		✓					
Parenting programs	Launch of the Third Phase of “Awladna” National Campaign	2	Sept 2020 ran for 6 weeks	Physical violence Psychological/emotional violence	✓					✓	

⁶³² IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

⁶³³ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶³⁴ IBF International Consulting: Mid-term Evaluation – of the EU funded programme "PAGODA Delegation Agreement for Expanding Access to Education and Protection for at Risk Children in Egypt, December 2019

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies							
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection	
	to End Violence Against Children. ⁶³⁵											
National plans to end VAC	SI workforce to support EVAC: Development of an accreditation scheme for social workforce and a capacity-building package for the accreditation scheme. ⁶³⁶	4	2019	All forms		✓						
Child Safety Online	Awladna – End Violence Against Children (EVAC) Cyber Bullying Campaign ⁶³⁷	5	Feb 10-24 2020	Cyber bullying		✓				✓		
Case Management	9,000 children reached through CM ⁶³⁸	1	2020	All forms		✓						
National plans to end VAC	National Plan of Action on Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) is finalized, outlining sectors' responsibilities towards CP include ⁶³⁹ .	4,5,6	2020	All forms	✓	✓		✓	✓			

⁶³⁵ UNICEF Egypt press centre: <https://www.unicef.org/egypt/press-releases/launch-third-phase-awladna-national-campaign-end-violence-against-children>, accessed 11/12/2020

⁶³⁶ UNICEF Egypt: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶³⁷ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁶³⁸ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁶³⁹ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies							
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal amendments to CP system - Social workforce accreditation scheme - Comprehensive model endorsed by MoETE to address violence in schools 											
National plans to end VAC	Designed a comprehensive model endorsed by the Ministry of Education, defining stakeholders' roles/accountabilities to create violence-free culture in schools ⁶⁴⁰	3,4	2020	All forms		✓						
Parenting Programs	67409 caregivers reached through programmes (adapted to context of COVID-19) ⁶⁴¹	2	2020	All forms						✓		
National plans to end VAC	National Girls' Empowerment Initiative, Dawwie ⁶⁴²	1	2019-2020	All forms		✓						

⁶⁴⁰ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁶⁴¹ UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

⁶⁴² UNICEF Egypt (2020). RAM (3) Full Draft Outcome Report

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies						
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection
Jordan											
National plans to end VAC	NCFA, UNICEF and other partner organizations working on developing a comprehensive law on Child Rights, which is essential in addressing the issues of violence against children in homes and by caregivers. ⁶⁴³	5	Has been in progress since at least 2014 as per CRC Committee Reports (TBC) ⁶⁴⁴ .	Mainly physical violence				✓			✓ ⁶⁴⁵
National Plans to end VAC	National (SOP) for child protection and GBV were launched ⁶⁴⁶	6	2019	All forms	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Parenting programs	Redevelopment of the Better Parenting Program. ⁶⁴⁷	2	Ongoing since 1996, redeveloped in 2019	All forms of violence		✓				✓	
National Plans to end VAC	Supported addition of discipline module the most recent Jordan Population and Family Health Survey ⁶⁴⁸	5	Initiated in 2018 (TBC).	Physical violence			✓				

⁶⁴³ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁶⁴⁴ Committee on the Rights of the Child (2014)

⁶⁴⁵ UNICEF strategically commissioned a costing study and investment case to advocate for the adoption of the Child Rights Law and Juvenile Law; as stated in UNICEF Jordan (2019). RAM Outcome Report

⁶⁴⁶ UNICEF Jordan (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

⁶⁴⁷ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

⁶⁴⁸ UNICEF, NCFA: Changing Norms and Behaviors to End Physical Violence Against Children in Jordan, 2019-2021

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies						
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection
Case management	The Family Violence Tracking system (FVTS) was developed and rolled out. ⁶⁴⁹	4,6	2019	VAC and Domestic violence		✓			✓		
National plans to end VAC	a) Supporting the implementation of the multi-sectoral national plan for social norms and behavior change. ⁶⁵⁰	6	2019	Physical violence	✓				✓		
Ending VAC in schools	b) Supporting MOE in the institutionalization of "Ma'An" ⁶⁵¹	1,2,4	2019	Physical violence		✓					
Ending VAC in schools Parenting programs	c) Enhancing the capacity of 42,000 parents—through Makani centres ⁶⁵² d) Reaching 90,000 children with child protection related awareness and services ⁶⁵³	1,2	2019	Physical violence						✓	
Ending VAC In schools	Tarbiyah, a behavioural change initiative, was introduced in 2019 prioritizing all boys' schools in camps with the highest	1,4	2019	Physical violence		✓				✓ ⁶⁵⁵	

⁶⁴⁹ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁵⁰ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁵¹ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁵² UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁵³ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

⁶⁵⁵ In this instance, it was teacher and not caregiver support

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies							
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection	
	rates of violence. ⁶⁵⁴											
National plans to end VAC	A national social norms and behavioural change committee on child protection was established to coordinate activities in the prevention interventions ⁶⁵⁶	2,3,4	2019	All forms	✓	✓			✓			
National plans to end VAC/ Social Media Campaign	Social Media Campaign: Nationwide efforts continued to address the high levels of violence against children and women. End violence messages reached over 800,000 people via social media, and online episodes promoting parenting skills to prevent violence against children reached 355,000 viewers ⁶⁵⁷	2,3	2019	All forms						✓		
National plans to end VAC/	<i>The National Violence against Children (VAC) study</i> : formative	1,2,3,4	2019	All forms			✓					

⁶⁵⁴ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁵⁶ UNICEF (2019). RAM Outcome Reports

⁶⁵⁷ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies							
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection	
National Study	research on bullying and Social Norms and Behavioural Change (SNBC) on VAC, as well as an investment case for foster care to advocate for family-based care and to promote de-institutionalization ⁶⁵⁸											
National plans to end VAC	Upgrading JRF's helpline systems as a result of COVID-19 to support remote service delivery of CP activities ⁶⁵⁹	1,2,3	2020	All forms		✓	✓		✓			
Lebanon												
National plans to end VAC	Expansion of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) to a total of nine organizations. ⁶⁶⁰	4	2019	All forms		✓						
National plans to end VAC	The Lebanon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	6	Feb 2020	All forms (Child Protection)			✓					

⁶⁵⁸ UNICEF Jordan: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

⁶⁵⁹ UNICEF (n.d.). JRF's Helpline

⁶⁶⁰ UNICEF Lebanon: Country Office Annual Report, 2019

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies							
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection	
	2020 was launched. ⁶⁶¹											
Ending VAC IN in schools	Launch of study on driving factors behind school violence against children ⁶⁶²	1,3	2019	Sexual, physical, psychological and bullying		✓	✓					
Case management	40,000 children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation and women at risk were helped through social welfare support ⁶⁶³ 18,300 children at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation received a comprehensive package of response services including case management services (5,390) and focused psychosocial support interventions (12,900).	1,2,3	2019	All forms		✓			✓	✓		

⁶⁶¹ UNICEF Lebanon press centre: <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/press-releases/global-survey-launched-lebanon-assess-situation-children-and-women>, accessed 10/12/2020

⁶⁶² UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁶⁶³ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies						
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection
National plans to end VAC	Child-friendly policing ⁶⁶⁴ .	3,4	2019	All forms		✓			✓		
National plans to end VAC	Qudwa: A new evidence based Social Behavioural Change communication plan aiming at preventing violence against children and women was developed. ⁶⁶⁵	1 (?), 2,3	Oct 2018- June 2019	All forms		✓			✓	✓	
National plans to end VAC and Parenting programs	The EVAC (Ending Violence Against Children) initiative continued to be rolled out in the Palestinian camps and gatherings ⁶⁶⁶ An End Violence Against Children (EVAC) campaign was launched focusing on positive parenting and alternative discipline methods reaching 4700 parents and children and over 100 representatives of local NGOs,	1,2,3,	2019	All types	✓	✓				✓	

⁶⁶⁴ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁶⁶⁵ UNICEF(2019). End of Year Results Summary Narrative Analysis- Lessons Learned and Innovations

⁶⁶⁶ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and Edy Year Summary Narratives Report

Name of the activity-building blocks ⁶²³	Brief Description	ToC Level ⁶²⁴ (see 6 levels below)	Implementation Period (year – year)	Type of VAC/VBG ⁶²⁵ (see 4 types below)	Alignment of UNICEF's National Initiatives to UNICEF's Violence Against Children Programme Guidance: Seven Strategies							
					(1) Ensure high-level engagement	(2) Strengthen whole systems	(3) Build the evidence base	(4) Strengthen legislative frameworks	(5) Engage in multisectoral approaches to end VAC	(6) Enhance parent and caregiver support	(7) Strengthen public financing for child protection	
	schools, key ministries participated in public debate.											
Ending VAC IN in schools	Ministry of Education and Higher Education launched the Policy for the Protection of Students in the School Environment ⁶⁶⁷ .	1,3	2019			✓						
National plans to end VAC	Development of 3 strategies on CP and GBV ⁶⁶⁸	5	2019			✓						
National plans to end VAC	Capacity building of state actors and CSOs on CP and GBV with the objective of further harmonizing provision of services and building capacities of social welfare, justice, health, and education professionals to be able to prevent, mitigate and respond to child protection concerns and gender-based violence ⁶⁶⁹	4	2019	All forms		✓			✓			

⁶⁶⁷ UNICEF (n.d.). Achievements – Mainstreaming Child Protection Public School

⁶⁶⁸ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon RAM Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report

⁶⁶⁹ UNICEF (2019). Lebanon Combined Outcomes Outputs and End Year Summary Narratives Report.

Annex 16: Global School-Based Student Health Survey

	Egypt (Students aged 13-15) ⁶⁷⁰			Jordan (Students aged 13-15) ⁶⁷¹			Lebanon (Students aged 13-17) ⁶⁷²		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Females	Males	Total
PROTECTIVE FACTORS									
Percentage of students who reported that their parents or guardians most of the time or always understood their problems and worries during the 30 days before the survey	32.5	35.5	33.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	48.1	46.3	47.3
Percentage of students who reported that most of the students in their school were never or rarely kind and helpful during the past 30 days	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8	43.1	36.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of students who reported that their parents or guardians most of the time or always really knew what they were doing with their free time during the 30 days before the survey	52.4	38.6	45.7	35.0	34.9	34.9	54.7	40.2	48.1
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE									
Percentage of students who were physically attacked one or more times during the past 12 months	n/a	n/a	n/a	26.3	51.1	38.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	28.9	62.0	45.1	29.9	65.1	46.5	24.0	55.2	38.7
Percentage of students who were seriously injured one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	20.5	46.5	32.9	34.5	53.4	43.5	32.0	43.7	37.5
Percentage of students who were bullied on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey	69.7	70.1	70.0	37.1	45.6	41.1	12.9	21.0	16.6

⁶⁷⁰ WHO (2011). Global School-based Student Health Survey Egypt 2011 Fact Sheet

⁶⁷¹ WHO (2007). Global School-based Student Health Survey Jordan 2007 Fact Sheet

⁶⁷² WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon 2017 Fact Sheet

Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon, private vs public schools)

	Private Schools (Students aged 13-17) ⁶⁷³			Public Schools (Students aged 13-17) ⁶⁷⁴			Lebanon (Students aged 13-17) ⁶⁷⁵		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Females	Males	Total
PROTECTIVE FACTORS									
Percentage of students who reported that their parents or guardians most of the time or always understood their problems and worries during the 30 days before the survey	52.8	47.8	48.9	45.5	43.5	44.6	48.1	46.3	47.3
Percentage of students who reported that most of the students in their school were never or rarely kind and helpful during the past 30 days							n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of students who reported that their parents or guardians most of the time or always really knew what they were doing with their free time during the 30 days before the survey	57.3	41.3	49.5	51.0	38.0	45.8	54.7	40.2	48.1
UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE									
Percentage of students who were physically attacked one or more times during the past 12 months							n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	26.1	56.3	41.4	20.9	52.8	33.9	24.0	55.2	38.7
Percentage of students who were seriously injured one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	34.6	46.3	40.6	28.4	38.1	32.3	32.0	43.7	37.5
Percentage of students who were bullied on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey	14.5	21.9	18.3	10.5	18.9	13.9	12.9	21.0	16.6

⁶⁷³ WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon 2017 Fact Sheet

⁶⁷⁴ WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon 2017 Fact Sheet

⁶⁷⁵ WHO (2017). Global School-based Student Health Survey Lebanon 2017 Fact Sheet




Annex 17. UNICEF Egypt External Communications EVAC Campaigns 2020

Campaign	Duration	Reach	Engagement	Engagement rate	Views	Description	Budget
Safer Internet Day 2020	14 days	9.6M	587K	7%	2.1M	UNICEF Egypt promoted the campaign through a Twitter Masthead. This function locked down a space for the hashtag on Egypt trends for 24 hours, leading the trending section. It also screened the first video as one of the first 3 videos appearing on the feed when users open Twitter. A number of previous tweets related to bullying were also promoted against the promoted trend.	\$27,000 Including video productions, content creation and promotion through LTAs.
Amani Dot Com 2020	14 days	23M	1M	4%	5.17M	Raise awareness amongst children, parents and caregivers about the need to protect children and young people from new threats they may face in the online world, including, exposure to harmful content, and abuse. In addition to, providing means to report these crimes, which is the Child Helpline 16000.	\$15,000
Instagram Campaign against online harassment and bullying	4 weeks	2.1M	18.8K User generated content (UGC): 4.2K users used the filter	1%	58K views on UNICEF Instagram channel and 1.8M views on Actress Mona Zaki's	Instagram's rules around bullying and the arsenal of anti-bullying new features at their disposal. These new features help people protect their accounts from bullies and unwanted contact, encourage positive interactions, and empower people to stand up for themselves. The campaign featured a public appearance of Goodwill Ambassador Mona Zaki and her daughter Lilly Ahmed Helmy in a video, in which	\$14,000

					instagram account	they speak about their experience with cyberbullying and explain how the new features on Instagram can better protect its users. More than 20 public figures, celebrities and social media influencers along with digital platforms like The Glocal.	
Third phase of 'Awladna' National campaign on positive parenting (adolescents) 2019	6 weeks	84M	3M	4% average (8% for some specific content)		The campaign focused on encouraging to recognize the negative consequences of violent discipline and corporal punishment, as well as to raise awareness on the fact that exposure to violence negatively affects the development of children and transmits in the community and across generations. The campaign carried the hashtag #CalmNotHarm to reinforce positive discipline and positive child adult relationships. Three TV Public Service Announcements (PSAs) were out on broadcast and social media. Three radio PSAs were out for airing. Billboards in high traffic areas across Egypt and on ground activations in stores, and sports clubs.	\$36,204 (communication budget) \$346,000 (programme budget)
Amani Dot Com 2021	14 Days		Results not available yet. Campaign ongoing.			To raise the awareness amongst children, parents and caregivers about the need to protect children and young people from new threats they may face in the online world, including, exposure to harmful content, and abuse. In addition to, providing means to report these crimes, which is the Child Helpline 16000.	\$47,000
TikTok 2020	2 weeks		Results not available yet. Pending reports from TikTok			UNICEF Egypt produced a TikTok campaign to reach out to Generation Z, with the use of TikTok content creators and influencers to boost community engagement. Along with the jingle and music video production.	\$ 58,000 including (jingle, music video production, additional videos, post promotion)

Annex 18. Select RAM Indicators 2019-2020

EGYPT

	2019			2020			
	Value	Status	Rating	Value	Status	Rating	
Output	4500/A0/05/883/003 3.3: CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM STRENGTHENING						
Output Statement	Output 3.3: Protection – System Strengthening “National capacity to legislate, plan, monitor and budget for child protection prevention and response, including for children on the move, is strengthened.”						
Standard Indicators	Country has a national, multi-sectoral plan(s) or strategy(ies) for coordinated action to prevent and respond to violence against children that meets key criteria for quality, according to status of plan.	VAC national plan of action finalized including all provisions per the global guideline definitions	VAC POA is in place		VAC national plan of action finalized including all provisions per the global guideline definitions	National Plan of Action on Ending Violence Against Children in Egypt is finalized A time-bound, costed plan with clear targets and a comprehensive M&E framework will be developed through a consultative process by Q1 of 2021	
					EVAC National Plan of Action is supplemented with costing and a monitoring framework	National Plan of Action on Ending Violence Against Children in Egypt is finalized A time-bound, costed plan with clear targets and a comprehensive M&E framework will be developed through a consultative process by Q1 of 2021	

					EVAC National Plan of Action is supplemented with costing and a monitoring framework	National Plan of Action on Ending Violence Against Children in Egypt is finalized	●
	Degree of Development of the Quality Assurance System for Social Work	Framework is final- System of licensing and accreditation and data system and supervision are in the early drafting stages including piloting	Framework is final	●	System is in late development including early roll-out	System is in late development including early roll-out	●
Additional Indicators	Number of research analysis, advocacy tools and policy briefs to inform improved coordination, planning, monitoring and financing in child protection prevention and response produced, with support from UNICEF	4	11	●	7	8	●
	Percentage of child protection cases managed in accordance with national quality criteria (standard operating procedures/SOP), with support from UNICEF	30	??	●	30	Data unavailable	
Output. 4500/A0/05/883/004 3.4: EVAC AND QUALITY CHILD PROTECTION INTERVENTIONS							
Output Statement 3.4: Protection – Service Access & Quality: Service providers in targeted locations have strengthened capacities to prevent violence against children and deliver quality child protection interventions to children at risk, including those in contact with law, on the move and survivors of violence.							
Standard Indicator	Quality of inter-operable information management system supports and tracks case management, incident monitoring, and programme monitoring	Case management PRIMERO capacity development plan is finalised	An interim system is in place before PRIMERO	●	System including case management is in place	IMS at NCCM and MoSS is incepted and will undergo testing in Q1 of 2021.	●

		and implemented and SOP for standard data management developed- Programme monitoring revised	is introduced				
		System including case management is in place.		●		IMS at NCCM and MoSS is being tested	●
	Percentage of UNICEF-targeted girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces with intersectoral programming interventions	100% of 50,000	80,364	●	100% of 70,000	29,597 Male: 14,076 Female: 15,521	●
	Core prevention and response interventions addressing violence against children through UNICEF-supported programmes (adapted to context of COVID-19): (a) number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes; and (b) number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services Number of children who have experienced violence reached by health, social work and/or law enforcement/justice (adapted for delivery during the pandemic) [COVID]	n/a	n/a	●	36,000	88,354 (a) 41,345 parents and caregivers (b) 47,009 children	●
Additional Indicators	Number of children cases reached with child management (including children on the move), disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, location (rural/urban), residence (governorate), type of intervention	35,000	28,731	●	10,000	10,321	●
Output 4500/A0/05/883/005 3.5: POSITIVE PARENTING AND FGM							

Output Statement Output 3.5: Social & Behavioral Change Social perceptions and attitudes towards violence against children and harmful gender-based practices are improved in targeted areas							
Standard Indicators	Number of women, men, girls and boys targeted by social norm change interventions or other GBV-related information or awareness intervention	15,000	30,000		30,000	30,000	
	Budgeting for C4D Strategies meets quality standards	75%	60%		75%	75%	
	UNICEF-supported Government-led coordination mechanism/s for C4D meet/s quality standards	25%	50%		50%	50%	
Additional Indicators	% of attained level of knowledge of RL who received TOT on Elimination of Violence against children	70%	15%		n/a	72	
	% of attained level of knowledge of community members who received awareness sessions on elimination of violence against children conducted by RL	70%	60%		70%	15%	
	Number of people engaging with Dawwie activities (off line and online)	25,000	1,000		500,000	200,000	
	% of engagement by platform	5%	3%		6%	6%	
	Reach on social media platforms	25	5		10,000,000	n/a	
	% of overall engagement on digital platforms	10,000	4,526		6%	6%	

JORDAN

	2019			2020		
	Value	Status	Rating	Value	Status	Rating
Output 2340/A0/05/883/001 3.1 LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORKS, ACCOUNTABILITY						
Output Statement. Legislative and administrative frameworks, accountability and national capacity are strengthened to plan, budget and prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.						
Standard Indicators - No approved indicator ratings						

		2019			2020		
		Value	Status	Rating	Value	Status	Rating
Additional Indicators	# of laws, by-laws, and guidelines supporting child rights adopted by the Government of Jordan	1 law, 3 bi-laws	2 Laws Childhood law Amended Juveniles Law	●	2 bi-laws	Approved	●
	CEDAW & CRC periodic reports submitted on time	one additional report	1 CRC report submitted	●	Inputs drafted	The sixth periodic report of the CRC was duly submitted addressing the main 2014 concluding observations	●
Output. 2340/A0/05/883/002 3.2 CHILDREN AND WOMEN AT RISK OF VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION HAVE IMPROVED ACCESS							
Output Statement. Children and women at risk of violence and exploitation have improved access to an integrated package of quality child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response services.							
Standard Indicators	# of women and children in humanitarian situations who received Gender-Based Violence (GBV) response services through UNICEF-supported programmes	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,000	3,065	●
	# of girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services(68966)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,000	3,955	●
	# of women, girls, and boys benefiting from quality case management services for violence, gender-based violence, or other child protection issues	15,000	13,778	●	15,000	6,653	●
	Child Protection system has both preventive and responsive services available that are fully aligned and complementary	No	No	●	Yes	Approved	●
	# of additional children accessing early developmental screening and intervention services	1,000	250	●	3,000	88	●
	# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes	n/a	n/a	n/a	95,000	106987	●














		2019			2020		
		Value	Status	Rating	Value	Status	Rating
	# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services						●
	# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	n/a	n/a	n/a	35,000	31,700	●
	# women and men trained on child protection	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,500	1,645	●
Output. 2340/A0/05/883/003 3.3 CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES HAVE INCREASED CAPACITIES							
Output Statement. Children, families and communities have increased capacities to promote practices to protect themselves and reduce violence.							
Standard Indicators - No approved indicator ratings							
Additional Indicators	Proportion of targeted parents with improved knowledge on positive parenting practices and non-violence as a result of better parenting training	75%	96%	●	75%	98.5%	●
	# of additional targeted parents/primary caregivers reached by programmes addressing child-rearing practices	21,900	48,895	●	19,280	31,700	●
	% physical and verbal violence incidences at targeted schools	Physical violence: 10%, verbal violence: 15%	Physical violence: 8%, verbal violence: 15%	●	Physical violence: 9%, verbal violence: 14%	0	●
	# of additional people reached through the END of violence programme	500,000	730,000	●	1,500,000	5,000,000	●
Output:2340/A0/05/883/004 3.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - CHILD PROTECTION – No indicators monitored							
Output.2340/A0/05/883/005 COVID RESPONSE – CP							
Output Statement. COVID response – CP							
Standard Indicators - No approved indicator ratings							
Additional Indicators	# of vulnerable women, girls, and boys benefiting from quality prevention and response to violence, gender-based violence, or other child protection services (remotely) to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19	n/a	n/a		1,500	2,247	●
	Core prevention and response interventions addressing violence against children through UNICEF-supported programmes (adapted to context of COVID-19): (a) number of mothers,	n/a	n/a		60,000	98,185	●








		2019			2020		
		Value	Status	Rating	Value	Status	Rating
	fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes; and (b) number of gir...						
	Number of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with community based mental health and psychosocial support	n/a	n/a		35,000	107,311	●
	Number of UNICEF personnel and partners that have completed training on GBV risk mitigation and referrals for survivors	n/a	n/a		450	372	●
	Number of children and adults that have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse	n/a	n/a		130,000	114,936	●

















LEBANON

		2019			2020		
		Value	Status	Rating	Value	Status	Rating
Output. 2490/A0/07/203/001 3.1 STRENGTHENED POLITICAL COMMITMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY AND NATIONAL CAPACITY							
Output Statement. 3.1 Appropriate technical expertise and administrative support are provided to the Child Protection section to enable delivery of the programme.							
Standard Indicators - No approved indicator ratings							
Additional Indicators	Existence of policies, strategies for child protection (including Justice) and gender-based violence in line with international standards	4	3	●	4	1	●
	% of interventions in new National Strategic Plan for Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence implemented	30%	8/44 planned interventions ongoing (18%)	●	30%	23	●
	% of MOSA budget allocated towards appropriate child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response interventions	Budget analysis	no - Preparatory work, including definition of terms of reference, and negotiations were undertaken during the	●	TBD based on budget analysis	0	●

			reporting period but the analysis has not yet been undertaken - planned in 2020				
Output. 2490/A0/07/203/002 3.2 PREVENTION & RESPONSE SERVICES							
Output Statement. 3.2 Boys, girls and women at risk or survivors of violence have access to an integrated package of quality prevention and response services in most disadvantaged localities in Lebanon							
Standard Indicators	UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations benefitting from psychosocial support	10,000			11,000	6758	●
	Number of girls and women accessing safe spaces, disaggregated by age and sex	27,000	0	●	21,000	19316	●
Additional Indicators	% of children (boys and girls) who report an increase in their psychosocial wellbeing	80%	79%	●	70%	0	●
	# of boys and girls assisted through CP case management and specialized services	4,400	5,389	●	5,000	5,077	●
	% girls and women accessing GBV services who report feeling empowered	70%	91%	●	80%	100%	●
	# women and girls accessing mobile and static safe spaces	27,000	22,912	●	21,000	19,316	●
	% of GBV case management agencies reporting sufficient capacities to support survivors seeking services	85%	0	●	90%	0	●
	# of institutional actors trained who demonstrate increased knowledge on SGBV	600	141	●	360	672	●
	# of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS (RAM: # UNICEF-targeted boys and girls in humanitarian situations benefitting from Psychosocial support)	10,000	12,923	●	11,000	6,758	●
	# of partners and government staff trained and using the National Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Case Management Tools (including CPIMS) for child protection	960	719	●	800	596	●
	# of service providers, professionals, frontline workers and other actors working with children	530 judges	Work in progress,	●	Up to 530 judges	0	●

	in contact with the law who have access to an institutional, standard and regular capacity building programme	12,000 lawyers	training will be rolled out and completed in 2020		12,000 lawyers and 15,000 law enforcement personnel		
	# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management services with positive outcomes and case closed	1,320	2,458		1,500	1,839	
	# of facilities with ongoing CP and GBV activities where UNICEF Youth and Child Protection programmes implement Joint programming targeting adolescent girls (including GBV services + BLN or Skills building activities and Youth friendly services)	25	6		8	0	
	% of boys and girls in case management, focused PSS or women and girls safe spaces referred to other sectors services (e.g. education, youth, livelihoods)	0			30	0	
Output. 2490/A0/07/203/003 3.3. INCREASED COMMUNITY CAPACITIES							
Output Statement. 3.3 Children, families and communities in most disadvantaged localities have increased capacities to promote practices that protect them							
Standard Indicators - No approved indicator ratings							
Additional Indicators	# of girls and boys participating in community based child protection activities	44,000	40,496		19,712	16,639	
	# of caregivers engaged in activities to promote wellbeing and protection of children	22,000	24,320		9,500	7,977	
	% of women and girls who report actions taken in the past 6 months that made them feel safer	60%	83%		60%	2 %	
	% of respondents who say that members of their reference network or public figure at the community support protective practices with women, girls and boys. (SBCC Plan Pillar 1)	0			TBD	0	
	% of respondents who believe the roles of women/girls/mothers and men/boys/fathers can be expanded beyond stereotyped gender roles. (SBCC Plan Pillar 2)	0			TBD	0	

	# of Qudwa initiatives conducted to prevent child marriage, child labor and violence against children and women in communities. (SBCC Plan Pillar 3)	n/a			200	173	
	% of respondents who believe have skills, support (family/ friends/neighbors) and confidence towards applying positive alternative practices to child marriage, child labor and violence against children and women. (SBCC Plan Pillar 4)	n/a			TBD	0	
	% of persons trained within local institutions running recreational activities with children who start applying qualitative methods to strengthen psychosocial wellbeing of children	n/a			TBD	0	
Output. 2490/A0/07/203/004 3.4 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT							
Output Statement. 3.4 Improved data and knowledge to inform programming and advocacy initiatives to prevent and protect children and women from violence, abuse and exploitation							
Standard Indicators - No approved indicator ratings							
Additional Indicators	# studies, policy briefs used in child protection and gender-based violence advocacy or programmatic initiatives	5	2		7	4	
Output	2490/A0/07/203/090 3.5 CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMME SUPPORT						
Output Statement	3.5 Appropriate technical expertise and administrative support are provided to the Child Protection section to enable delivery of the programme.						
Standard Indicators	No approved indicator ratings						
Output. 2490/A0/07/203/020 3.6 PPL IMPROVED CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM							
Output Statement. 3.6 Child Protection (APD): Girls and boys increasingly benefit from improved child protection systems for the prevention of and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.							
Standard Indicators - No approved indicator ratings							
Additional Indicators	# of caregivers engaged in activities to promote well-being and protection of children(57553)	5,600	6,999		5,600	7,400	

	# of boys and girls with access to a package of response services (case management, focused PSS and provision and referrals to specialized services)(47382)	1,200	1,220		1,200	1,322	
	# of girls, boys engaged in Community based Child Protection activities(57535)	23,042	23,669		23,042	17,533	
	# of School aged children targeted by UNICEF that have access to psychosocial support in their schools/learning spaces during and after the humanitarian situation(57539)	12,000	7,791		12,000	831	
	# of high to medium risk boys and girls receiving case management(57542)	250	214		250	199	
	# of mothers, fathers, community members, boys and girls engaged in awareness, sensitisation and social mobilization interventions on child protection, justice for children and gender based violence(57547)	8,960	17,324		8,960	17,329	
	# of community actors actively engaged in promoting child protection/GBV(57551)	105	0		105	0	
Output. 2490/A0/07/203/005 3.7 CP - EMERG. RESPONSE FOR OUTBREAK							
Output Statement - New element							
Standard Indicators	Number of children without parental or family care provided with appropriate alternative care arrangements [COVIDSitRep]				100	5	
	Number of children, parents and primary caregivers provided with community based mental health and psychosocial support and messaging [COVIDSitRep] (93-01-L3-02)				10,000	16,586	
	Number of children and adults that have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse [COVIDSitRep]				30,000	31,402	
	Number of UNICEF personnel and partners that have completed training on GBV risk mitigation and referrals for survivors [COVIDSitRep]				460	607	

Annex 19. Case Management Indicators in Lebanon

of girls and boys receiving specialized/focused PSS (Aligned with or feeds into UNICEF Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021 3.a.5.a, 3.a.5.c & 3.a.7)
Lebanese
Syrians
Palestinian
Female
Male
Children/Youth with disabilities
of partners and government staff trained on Child Protection (including on the National Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures - SOP - and Case Management Tools - including CPIMS - for child protection). (To some extent aligned UNICEF Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021 3.a.3)
Female
Male
of institutional actors trained who demonstrate increased knowledge of SGBV
Female
Male
of service providers, professionals, frontline workers and other actors working with children in contact with the law who have access to an institutional, standard and regular capacity building programme
of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services
Lebanese
Syrians
Palestinian
Female
Male
Children/Youth with disabilities
of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management services with positive outcomes and case closed
Lebanese

Syrians
Palestinian
Female
Male
Children/Youth with disabilities
% of boys and girls in case management, focused PSS or women and girls safe spaces referred to other sectors services (e.g. education, youth, livelihoods)
Lebanese
Syrians
Palestinian
Female
Male
Children/Youth with disabilities
% of children, boys and girls, participating in focused PSS activities who report an increase in their psychosocial wellbeing
Lebanese
Syrians
Palestinian
Female
Male
Children/Youth with disabilities
women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces (Aligned with UNICEF Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021 3.a.6)
Lebanese
Syrians
Palestinian
Children/Youth with disabilities
of facilities with ongoing CP and GBV activities where UNICEF Youth and Child Protection programmes implement Joint programming targeting adolescent girls (including GBV services + BLN or Skills building activities and Youth friendly services
% of adolescent girls and female youth referred to youth employability and Livelihood programs
Lebanese

Syrians
Palestinian
Children/Youth with disabilities
% girls and women accessing GBV services who report feeling empowered (This indicator feeds into UNICEF Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021 3.a.3)
% of GBV case management agencies reporting sufficient capacities to support survivors seeking services

Source: UNICEF CO, Lebanon

Annex 20. Planned Targets and Results Achieved (SitReps)

EGYPT

	2019					2020				
	Planned Target	Achieved Results	% Achieved	Girls	Boys	Planned Target	Achieved Result	% Achieved	Girls	Boys
# children, adolescents and youth participating in structured, sustained PSS, life skills and CP programmes	40,000	80,346	201%	n/a	n/a	70,000	22,675	32%	n/a	n/a
# women and men participating in n/a positive parenting programmes	15,000	21,729	145%	n/a	n/a	20,000	12,993	65%	n/a	n/a
# children, adolescents and youth benefitting from multi sectoral case management	5,000	5,679	114%	n/a	n/a	15,000	6,679	45%	n/a	n/a

JORDAN

	Planned Target	2019					2020					
		Results Achieved	% Achieved	Girls	Boys		Planned Target	Results Achieved	% Achieved	Girls	Boys	
# girls and boys participating in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial	80,000	110,951	139%	54%	46%	Host: 77% / Za'atari: 11% / Azraq: 9% / Temporary settlements: 3%	95,000	99,465	105%	54%	46%	Host: 73% / Za'atari: 12% / Azraq:

	2019						2020					
	Planned Target	Results Achieved	% Achieved	Girls	Boys		Planned Target	Results Achieved	% Achieved	Girls	Boys	
support programmes												10% / ITS: 4%
# girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	8,000	5,986	75%	42%	58%	Host: 50% / Za'atari: 21% / Azraq: 30%	8,000	3,730	47%	47%	53%	Host: 70% / Zaatari: 14% / Azraq: 16%
# women and men participating in PSS or parenting education programmes	45,000	48,895	109%	87%	13%	Host: 73% / Za'atari: 15% / Azraq: 9% / Temporary settlements: 3%	35,000	30,492	87%	79%	10%	Host: 83% / Zaatari: 10% / Azraq: 8% / ITS: 3%
# women and men trained on child protection	2,600	2,884	111%	65%	35%	Host: 54% / Za'atari: 17% / Azraq: 28% / EJC: 1%	2,600	1,654	64%	63%	20%	Host: 76% / Zaatari: 20% / Azraq: 4%

LEBANON

	2019					2020				
	Planned Target	Achieved Result	% Achieved	Girls	Boys	Planned Target	Achieved Result	% Achieved	Girls	Boys
# of girls and boys receiving specialized/ focused PSS	10,000	12,923	129%	50%	50%	11,000	4,441	40%	49	51

# of boys and girls assisted through child protection case management and specialized services	4,400	5,389	122%	40%	60%	5,000	3,355	67%	49	51
# women and girls accessing mobile and safe spaces	27,000	22,912	85%	94%	6%	21,000	13,508	64%	97	3