MEASURING PROGRESS

Recommended Indicators For *Girls Not Brides* Members Working To Address Child Marriage

A resource prepared by Aspen Planning and Evaluation Program at The Aspen Institute in collaboration with *Girls Not Brides*

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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

APEP	Aspen Planning and Evaluation Program, The Aspen Institute
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOH	Ministry of Health
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAPFAM	Pan Arab Project for Family Health
PRB	Population Reference Bureau
RHS	Reproductive Health Surveys
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF EAPRO	UNICEF Regional Office for East Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
VAW/G	Violence Against Women and Girls
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

Girls Not Brides is a global partnership of more than 500 members from over 70 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and the Americas united by a commitment to end child marriage. In 2014 *Girls Not Brides* developed a common Theory of Change to End Child Marriage with input from over 150 members and other experts. The Theory of Change articulates not only our vison: a world without child marriage where girls and women enjoy equal status with boys and men and are able to achieve their full potential in all aspects of their lives, but also the intermediate steps needed to make progress along the way. Measuring this progress can often seem daunting for practitioners, donors and even evaluators. In light of this challenge, *Girls Not Brides* commissioned the Aspen Planning and Evaluation Program to develop a Menu of Recommended Indicators to help measure progress towards different elements of the Theory of Change.

Why develop a Menu of Recommended Indicators?

This Menu of Recommended Indicators is intended as a tool for *Girls Not Brides* members and national partnerships, providing an initial set of options they could consider to help them track their progress, learn from successes and challenges, focus their work effectively and to support their advocacy. It may also be useful for a range of other organisations working on child marriage: from those involved in developing national strategies, to new and existing donors supporting work on child marriage. It is not intended to be a definitive guide, but rather a starting point which could be built upon over time, especially as our understanding evolves on how to measure progress towards ending child marriage and social norms related to the value of girls.

How was the Menu of Recommended Indicators developed?

The selection of indicators is grounded in the *Girls Not Brides* Theory of Change and is mapped against the outcomes and results across the four strategy areas. It draws on indicators used by *Girls Not Brides* members, United Nations and government agencies, and other key partners and stakeholders. The *Girls Not Brides* secretariat solicited multiple rounds of suggestions and feedback from members to ensure that the list of indicators reflects the combined knowledge and experience of practitioners and experts working in diverse contexts.

The indicators in the list are largely quantitative, reflecting the very strong quantitative bias in the indicators that members suggested and in internationally recognised indicators. The strong emphasis on quantitative indicators also reflects the appeal of numeric data, which make it easier to aggregate and compare results across time, place, and context. Nonetheless, *Girls Not Brides* members rightly emphasize the need for and value of qualitative data and indicators. Therefore, in a few places preliminary suggestions for how to incorporate qualitative indicators are suggested.

For further explanation and background on methodology for selecting indicators, how they map onto the Theory of Change, and key technical considerations, please see the companion report: *Toward Meaningful and Measureable Indicators for the Girls Not Brides Partnership*.

How to read and use the Menu of Recommended Indicators?

The list is organised into three main parts:

1. Indicators that directly measure the **prevalence of child marriage**;
2. Indicators that are useful for overall **planning and advocacy** purposes; and
3. Indicators that capture progress toward each of the nineteen **outcomes** and thirteen **results** described in the *Girls Not Brides* Theory of Change (organised by strategy: Empower Girls, Mobilise Families and Communities, Provide Services, and Establish and Implement Laws and Policies).

Members may use the indicators in different ways: the first section may help to understand the situation of child marriage in different countries; the second set of indicators may help with strategic planning and advocacy work; and the third set may help members to strengthen monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

We do not expect that all the indicators will be applicable to every *Girls Not Brides* member; the list encompasses diverse programmatic areas and reflects suggestions from practitioners working in very different contexts. An indicator that is relevant and appropriate in one context may not be in another. We encourage *Girls Not Brides* members to look at the list to identify the indicators that are most relevant to their activities.

All the indicators are accompanied by a suggested data source, as well as brief methodological notes, as appropriate. On page 34, a list of **Online Data Sources** is provided with links to publicly available data for several of the indicators.

> **For practical guidance on how to use the list of indicators, please see the User's Guide.**

1. INDICATORS FOR PREVALENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE

These indicators can be used at multiple levels, from the programme or community level through to the national level.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union before age 18.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNICEF MICS, DHS, UNSD, and national censuses in many countries. These data are national level, though sometimes district/regional level disaggregation is possible. More localised data could be collected via community-level or programme-level surveys.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of women age 20-24 who were married or in union before age 15.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via DHS and UNICEF MICS. These data are national level, though sometimes district/regional level disaggregation is possible. More localised data could be collected via community-level or programme-level surveys.

▶ *Indicator: Age at first marriage, female / Median age at marriage.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNICEF MICS and UNSD. These data are national level, though sometimes district/regional level disaggregation is possible. More localised data could be collected via community-level or programme-level surveys.

2. INDICATORS FOR OVERALL PLANNING AND ADVOCACY

These indicators generally reflect broader development goals beyond those tightly tied to child marriage. Most *Girls Not Brides* members cannot document their specific contribution to any changes in these national-level indicators. They are primarily intended to serve planning and advocacy purposes. Looking at national indicators of gender inequality, female employment, or girls' secondary school completion, for example, can help national partnerships or member organisations determine programme priorities. And these indicators can help members make the case for government or donor action. There is occasional overlap with indicators included in other sections of this list. Those indicators are primarily intended to help members capture their progress toward specific outcomes and results, often at a regional or local level where a specific member might be active.

▶ *Indicator: Gender Inequality Index (GII).*

Data source: The most recent data on each country's GII value and ranking on this indicator are available via UNDP.

Note: The GII has been reported in the UNDP's Human Development Report since 2010.The index is a composite measure incorporating three dimensions: reproductive health (maternal mortality ratio and adolescent fertility rate), empowerment (share of parliamentary seats held by women, and share of female population with at least some secondary education), and labour market (participation in the labour force). A high GII value indicates high levels of inequality between women and men. The component parts of the GII are included as separate indicators below as well for members who prefer to concentrate on the specific areas they target.

▶ *Indicator: Gender Development Index (GDI).*

Data source: The most recent data on each country's GDI value and ranking are available via UNDP.

Note: The GDI, introduced in the 2014 UNDP Human Development Report, measures disparities in the Human Development Index (HDI) by gender. The index is a composite measure incorporating three dimensions: health (female and male life expectancy at birth); education (female and male expected years of schooling for children, and female and male mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 and older); and command over economic resources (female and male estimated earned income). The UNDP provides HDI values estimated separately for men and women, the ratio of which is the GDI. The closer the ratio is to 1, the smaller the gap between women and men. The component parts of the GDI are included as separate indicators below as well for members who prefer to concentrate on the specific areas they target.

▶ *Indicator: Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI).*

Data source: The most recent data on the SIGI value and ranking of 160 countries are available at genderindex.org via the OECD Development Centre.

Note: The OECD Development Centre's SIGI combines qualitative and quantitative data to create a cross-country measure of discrimination against women in social institutions. SIGI is made up of five sub-indices, each of which has two to four components (in parentheses): discriminatory

family code (legal age of marriage, early marriage, parental authority, inheritance); restricted physical integrity (violence against women, FGM, reproductive autonomy); son bias (missing women, fertility preferences); restricted resources and assets (secure access to land, secure access to non-land assets, access to financial services); and restricted civil liberties (access to public space, political voice). Details on the specific indicators and scoring used to create the index are available here. A SIGI value closer to 0 indicates less discrimination against women; a value closer to 1 indicates greater discrimination.

▶ *Indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births).*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP, DHS, UNICEF MICS, and WB.

▶ *Indicator: Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19).*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP, DHS, UNICEF MICS, and WB.

▶ *Indicator: Share of parliamentary seats held by women (% women).*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP, UNSD, WB, and the Quota Project.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of women with at least some secondary education (% of females ages 25 and older).*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP, DHS, and UIS.

▶ *Indicator: Women's labour force participation rate (% of females ages 15 and older).*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP, ILO, and WB.

▶ *Indicator: Male/female life expectancy.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP and WB.

▶ *Indicator: Male/female expected years of schooling.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP and UIS.

▶ *Indicator: Male/female mean years of schooling for adults ages 25+.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP and UIS.

▶ *Indicator: Male/female estimated earned income.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP.

▶ *Indicator: Existence of a constitutional guarantee of equality before the law, and a non-discrimination clause in the constitution that explicitly mentions gender.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

▶ *Indicator: Married/unmarried men and women have equal ownership rights to property.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

▶ *Indicator: Female and male surviving spouses have equal inheritance rights to property.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.
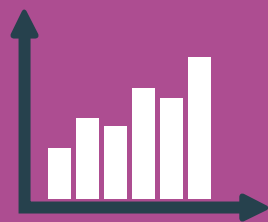
3. INDICATORS FOR OUTCOMES AND RESULTS

INDICATORS FOR OUTCOMES: EMPOWER GIRLS

OG1. Girls are increasingly aware of their rights.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent boys, girls, and women who know their rights and entitlements.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Knowledge would likely be assessed by asking a set of questions about specific rights. For example, survey questions could include items to assess knowledge of any of the legal rights of women and girls, marriage laws and rights, and sexual and reproductive health rights.

If the target population includes adolescent girls with access to secondary school, questions assessing knowledge of rights could include agreement/disagreement with statements such as "Male teachers do not have the right to demand sex from school children" or "You have the right to say no to other children who want to touch your thighs, buttocks, or private parts." The USAID Safe Schools Programme survey questionnaire provides additional useful details on question wording, particularly in the area of gender-based violence.[1]

OG2. Girls have the opportunity to develop solidarity with one another through peer groups and collective action.

▶ *Indicator: Number of peer groups and clubs for girls that provide peer support, life skills lessons, financial literacy training, savings and credit literacy, information on sexual and reproductive health rights, etc.*

Data source: A list of peer groups and clubs open to girls in the target geographic area.

Notes: This list may be compiled using information sources such as governmental offices, NGOs (including donor and technical representatives in-country, such as USAID and UN offices), and key informants such as religious and other community leaders.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls who are members of groups for girls that address life skills, protection, nutrition, health, sexual and reproductive health rights, gender norms, etc.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

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1 For additional information, see the Student Questionnaire in DevTech Systems Inc. and the Centre for Educational Research and Training (CERT), The Safe Schools Programme: Quantitative Research Instrument to Measure School-related Gender-based Violence (USAID, 2006).

Notes: It may be useful to disaggregate by age and location of group member.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of girls who feel they can advocate for themselves.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator could measure girls' perceptions that they can effectively advocate for themselves in their communities, and that they have opportunities to do so. This could include a survey question asking girls if they feel they have the skills and knowledge they need to carry out collective action.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of girls who participate in peer group or girl club advocacy activities (e.g., for girls' higher education, delay of marriage beyond 18 years).*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

OG3. Alternative economic, social roles for girls and women exist and are valued.

▶ *Indicator: Degree of support for gender equitable norms about domestic chores and daily life.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator can be measured with the Gender Equitable Men (GEM) Scale, specifically the sub-scale for domestic chores and daily life. The survey questions that comprise this sub-scale of GEM are as follows:

- Changing diapers, giving a bath, and feeding kids is the mother's responsibility.
- A woman's role is taking care of her home and family.
- The husband should decide to buy the major household items.
- A man should have the final word about decisions in his home.
- A woman should obey her husband in all things.

Respondents are asked to indicate whether they agree/partially agree/do not agree with each statement; greater disagreement indicates greater support for gender equitable norms around these household roles. This indicator has been shown to be reliable and is well tested in the field.[2]

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of women who exercise control over economic security.*

Data source: Survey of women and girls in the target population.

Notes: This indicator can be measured with the "economic security and contribution" sub-scale of the Women's Empowerment Scale. The survey questions that comprise this sub-scale are as follows:

- Do you, in your own name, own any land, your homestead land, or your house?
- Do you yourself own any productive assets (for example, cattle or sewing machine)?
- Do you have any cash savings?
- Have you ever used your savings for business or money-lending?

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2   For additional information about how to administer this GEM sub-scale, please see G. Nanda, Compendium of Gender Scales (Washington, DC: FHI 360/C-Change, 2011).

- Of your total household expenses, what proportion is met through your own earnings? (all, most, half, or some of family's support vs. very little or none)

APEP recommends additional field testing of this scale in order to obtain data on its reliability and utility in specific contexts.[3] It may be helpful to add another basic item to the scale, such as "Do you have a bank account or a secure place to save money?" The data may be disaggregated by age and marital status.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of girls (married and unmarried) who participated in income generating activities (IGAs) in the past year.*

Data source: Survey of adolescent girls (ages 11-19) in the target population.

Notes: This indicator could include activities such as: petty trade, selling vegetables, raising poultry, breeding livestock, agricultural work.

▶ *Indicator: Extent to which parents envision roles and trajectories for their daughters that are beyond traditional roles of mother, wife, and home-maker.*

Data source: Interviews with parents in the target population.

Notes: This is a qualitative indicator intended to capture changes in perceptions about the roles that girls can or should be able to play. The indicator is based on *Girls Not Brides*' member suggestions for developing an innovative indicator tapping "alternative roles for girls." To help interviewers code responses as falling into traditional vs. alternative roles, a set of coding rules (likely country or context-specific) would need to be developed. APEP encourages members to suggest potential refinements to this indicator and data collection methods.

OG4. Increased access of married and unmarried girls to health, education, economic, and legal support.

▶ *Indicator: Availability of social services within an accessible distance.*

Data source: A list of agencies providing services in the target geographic area.

Notes: This list may be compiled using information sources such as governmental offices (women's ministries or departments of social welfare), NGOs, websites or telephone directories (if available), and key informants in the community. A mapping exercise may also help produce this list.[4]

▶ *Indicator: Availability of educational opportunities within an accessible distance.*

Data source: A list of educational opportunities for girls, including schools and informal education programmes, in the target geographic area.

Notes: This list may be compiled using information sources such as governmental offices

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3   For additional information about this sub-scale, see G. Nanda, Compendium of Gender Scales (Washington, DC: FHI 360/C-Change, 2011).
4   For additional useful information about how to collect data for this indicator, please see S.S. Bloom, Violence Against Women and Girls: A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators (MEASURE Evaluation and USAID, 2008).

(Ministry of Education or equivalent), NGOs, websites or telephone directories (if available), and key informants in the community. A survey of the targeted population could also yield information about girls' perceptions of educational opportunities available to them.

▶ *Indicator: Number of legal aid service organisations for married and unmarried girls within a specified geographic area.*

Data source: A survey of organisations and agencies (all legal-action based governmental and NGOs that may provide services to girls) in a particular area.

Notes: Unless a good record of these organisations exists, a mapping exercise would have to be conducted. The survey would reveal the types of services each organisation provides.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls (married and unmarried) who know where to access health and legal services.*

Data source: Survey of adolescent girls (ages 11-19) in the target population.

INDICATORS FOR RESULTS: EMPOWER GIRLS

RG1. Girls at risk of child marriage participate more in decisions that affect them, including regarding marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of girls (married and unmarried) who report having a say in important decisions.*

Data source: A survey of girls in the target population.

Notes: This indicator could include decisions regarding the household, girls' schooling and vocational training, marriage, finances and income generating activities, pregnancy, childbearing, and other aspects of sexual and reproductive health. The data can be disaggregated by marital status to assess the percentage of married girls who said they had a say in their marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of married girls who say that they wanted to get married at the time that they were married.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Degree of girls' control in intimate relationships.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator can be measured with the Sexual Relationship Power Scale (SRPS), specifically the sub-scale for relationship control. The survey questions that comprise this sub-scale are as follows:

• If I asked my partner to use a condom, he would get violent.
• If I asked my partner to use a condom, he would get angry.
• Most of the time, we do what my partner wants to do.

- My partner won't let me wear certain things.
- When my partner and I are together, I'm pretty quiet.
- My partner has more say than I do about important decisions that affect us.
- My partner tells me who I can spend time with.
- If I asked my partner to use a condom, he would think I'm having sex with other people.
- I feel trapped or stuck in our relationship.
- My partner does what he wants, even if I do not want him to.
- I am more committed to our relationship than my partner is.
- When my partner and I disagree, he gets his way most of the time.
- My partner gets more out of our relationship than I do.
- My partner always wants to know where I am.
- My partner might be having sex with someone else.

Respondents are asked to indicate extent of agreement with each statement; greater disagreement indicates greater female control over the relationship. This indicator has been shown to be reliable and has been tested in the field.[5]

RG2. Girls at risk of child marriage benefit from improved educational and economic opportunities as alternatives to child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Primary, secondary, and tertiary education completion rates, by gender.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available by UIS.

▶ *Indicator: Drop-out rate in primary and lower secondary general education, by gender.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available by UIS.

Notes: UIS offers a number of other potentially relevant primary and secondary education indicators, including survival rates, percentage of repeaters, and transition rates from primary to secondary education. For a limited number of countries (Latin America and the Caribbean), UIS also offers data on indicators of enrollment in and graduation from adult education programmes, by gender.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls who have received training in vocational skills, income generation, or other life skills (e.g., critical thinking, communication, decision making, problem solving) in and out of school.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of unmarried girls who are confident in their ability to pursue alternatives to child marriage.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator is intended to capture self-efficacy. Respondents could be asked a set of questions asking them the extent to which they agree/disagree with a set of statements. Examples might include (depending on context):

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5   For additional information about how to administer this sub-scale, please see G. Nanda, Compendium of Gender Scales (Washington, DC: FHI 360/C-Change, 2011).

- I am confident that I will be able to complete my education.
- I am confident that I will be able to delay marriage until I am 18 years old if I wish.
- I will have (or already have) the skills needed to work outside the home.
- I am able (or will be able) to work outside the home and earn money to support myself if needed.

RG3. Girls are better able to avoid early pregnancy and to refuse unwanted sex.

Due to the breadth of this result, the indicators are organised into four component parts.

1. Ability to refuse unwanted sex

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of girls who feel able to say no to sexual activity.*

Data source: A survey of girls in the target area.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of girls who say they would be willing to report any experience of unwanted sexual activity.*

Data source: A survey of girls in the target area.

2. Engagement in unprotected sex (ability to avoid early pregnancy)

▶ *Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in union, aged 15-49.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP, DHS, UNICEF MICS, World Data Bank, UNSD, and RHS. National data for girls aged 15-18 may also be available from country-specific sources.

Notes: It may be useful to pay particular attention to the prevalence of reversible contraceptives, such as implants. Some datasets, such as DHS, disaggregate contraceptive use by method.

▶ *Indicator: Rate of condom use at last high-risk sex, males and females ages 15-24.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNICEF MICS and DHS.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of married women ages 15-49 with unmet need for family planning.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via DHS, WHO, UNICEF MICS, UNAIDS, and UNFPA. The WHO data also include unmet need for family planning among girls ages 15-19.

3. Abortion (ability to avoid early pregnancy)

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of pregnant adolescents who had access to emergency contraception or safe abortion.*

Data source: The Guttmacher Institute and Marie Stopes International may have data to supplement DHS or government sources.

Notes: *Girls Not Brides* members are encouraged to suggest potential data sources for this indicator.

4. Early pregnancy

▶ *Indicator: Adolescent birth rate.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNDP, DHS, UNICEF MICS, and RHS. National vital registration systems may also provide data.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of parents-in-law who think that other families wish to delay their daughters-in-law's first birth.*

Data source: A survey of parents-in-law in the target population.

Notes: This is an indicator of a social norm, measuring perceptions of what others think regarding age at first birth.

RG4. Married girls are better protected from violence, exploitation and abuse.

Due to the breadth of this result, the indicators are organised into five component parts.

1. Prevalence of physical, sexual, psychological, economic violence

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months / at some time in their lifetime by an intimate partner / persons other than an intimate partner.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNICEF and DHS. Country-specific sources may also provide relevant data for the 15-18 year old cohort.

▶ *Indicator: Total and age specific rate of women subjected to psychological violence in the past 12 months / at some time in their lifetime by the intimate partner.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via DHS. Country-specific sources may also provide data for the 15-18 year old cohort.

2. Female genital mutilation/cutting

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via WHO, Population Reference Bureau, DHS, and UNICEF MICS. Country-specific sources may also provide data for the 15-18 year old cohort.

Notes: This is an MDG-related indicator.

3. Death

▶ *Indicator: Extent of gender bias in mortality due to sex selective abortions, female infanticide, or insufficient care given to baby girls.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via OECD-DAC, DHS, UNICEF MICS, country specific sources, PRB, PAPFAM, RHS, Quota Project.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of female deaths that occurred due to gender-based causes.*

Data source: Records from the best sources available (e.g., judicial records, medical records from urgent care units, police reports, and/or media reports). Other methods to investigate whether the death was due to gender-based reasons include verbal autopsies with neighbors or others and examination of news reports.

4. Reporting violence

▶ *Indicator: Number of restraining orders adopted.*

Data source: A confidential review of police and court records.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of women reporting forms of domestic violence to law enforcement officials or initiating legal action.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls (married and unmarried) who feel confident in their ability to report and seek help with violence.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator is intended to capture self-efficacy. Respondents could be asked a set of questions about the extent to which they agree/disagree with statements. Examples might include (depending on context): "I am confident in my ability to go to the police if someone has been physically violent towards me (for example, hit, kicked, or choked me)" or "I am confident in my ability to seek help if someone has been physically violent towards me." Respondents could be asked about different forms of violence (sexual, physical, psychological) separately.

5. Attitudes toward violence against women

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for any of the following five reasons: argues with him; refuses to have sex; burns the food; goes out without telling him; or when she neglects the children.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via DHS and UNICEF MICS. Country-specific sources may also provide relevant data.

Notes: This is one of 15 core MICS Indicators for Child Protection. This is an indirect indicator insofar as it does not measure behaviours, but rather the attitudes that are expected to shape behaviours.

RG5. Married girls increasingly access and use services and supports of all kinds.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of survivors of sexual and other violence who access medical (e.g., emergency care, treatment of injuries), psychosocial, and legal services.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Respondents would be asked if they had ever experienced violence (see first indicator under RG4); those answering affirmatively would then be asked whether they had used each of the three types of services (medical, psychosocial, and legal).

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of married girls who have accessed a health clinic.*

Data source: Survey of married girls (ages 10-19) in the target communities.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of married girls who have been visited by support groups (e.g., peer groups, mother centres, education support).*

Data source: Survey of married girls (ages 10-19) in the target communities.

Notes: This indicator is intended to capture access to services and support in contexts where married girls are unlikely to visit support centres, such as in some Muslim countries.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of births attended by a skilled health professional.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via UNICEF.

Notes: Disaggregate by age.

▶ *Indicator: Number of adolescent girls and young women (ages 10 to 24) who report that they were able to access social and economic support services after divorce or annulment of their marriage.*

Data source: Survey of girls and young women who got a divorce or an annulment in the target communities.

RG6. Married girls increasingly access divorce, annulment, and child custody.

▶ *Indicator: Number of divorces initiated by a woman, annulments, and cases where the mother gets child custody.*

Data source: Confidential review of court records.

Notes: Some *Girls Not Brides* members have expressed concern about this indicator because divorces and annulments can have very negative consequences for women in some countries.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of married girls who have knowledge of their right to ask for annulment of marriage and ways to ask for an annulment.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Respondents could be asked a set of questions designed to assess knowledge of their right to ask for an annulment, how to ask for an annulment, and where to seek assistance. *Girls Not Brides* members are encouraged to suggest ways to refine this indicator.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of married girls who are confident in their ability to ask for an annulment or seek a divorce.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator is intended to capture self-efficacy. Respondents could be asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with statements such as "I am confident in my ability to ask for an annulment of marriage."

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of individuals who believe that people in their community think that it is acceptable for a woman to initiate a divorce.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This is an indicator of a social norm, measuring perceptions of what the community approves of (or thinks should be done) regarding divorce. A potential survey question could ask respondents to agree/disagree with the statement: "People in my community think that it is acceptable for a woman to initiate divorce." The indicator could be tailored to the specific target population (e.g., adolescents, parents, parents-in-law, community leaders) and the relevant reference group for that population (e.g., adolescents, parents, the community in general, and so forth).

INDICATORS FOR OUTCOMES: MOBILISE FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

OFC1. Families, communities and young people are increasingly aware of the harmful impact of child marriage and alternatives available.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of key stakeholders (parents, adolescents, young people, community and religious leaders, members of local government) who believe that it is harmful to get married before age 18.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of key stakeholders (parents, adolescents, young people, community and religious leaders, members of local government) who know about the harms of child marriage, discrimination, and violence.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Survey could include questions to assess knowledge of the country's laws regarding child marriage and dowry, and the ability to correctly define child marriage, describe the legal rights of adolescent girls, and identify the main health complications associated with child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of community members who participated in public activities on child marriage, human rights of girls, girls' education, and violence prevention (e.g., campaigns, rallies, participatory discussions).*

Data source: Reports of implementing partners and monitoring mission reports. A survey of individuals in the target community could also be used.

Notes: It may be helpful to distinguish between activities organised by external stakeholders versus community-led activities.

OFC2. Families, communities and young people value alternative options to child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of parents of unmarried adolescent girls who say they support their daughters completing their education or returning to school.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of parents and parents-in-law of married girls who say they support their daughters (or daughters-in-law) going back to school or participating in out-of-school life skills programmes or income-generating activities (IGAs).*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator could include separate questions about returning to school, participating in out-of-school programmes, and participating in IGAs.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls who say they want to complete their education.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of parents who support girls' opportunity to work outside the home.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator could be measured with the "equity for girls" sub-scale of the Gender Norm Attitudes Scale (GNAS). The survey questions that comprise this sub-scale are as follows:

• Daughters should be able to work outside the home after they have children if they want to.
• Daughters should have just the same chance to work outside the home as sons.
• Daughters should be told that an important reason not to have too many children is so they can work outside the home and earn money.
• I would like my daughter to be able to work outside the home so she can support herself if necessary.

APEP recommends additional field testing of this scale in order to obtain data on its reliability and utility in specific contexts. [6]

OFC3. Families and communities prefer not to marry girls as children.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of individuals in the target population who support ending child marriage.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Disaggregate by age, sex, marital status, parental status.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of parents who say that they will not marry their sons to a girl younger than 18.*

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[6] For additional information about this sub-scale, see G. Nanda, Compendium of Gender Scales (Washington, DC: FHI 360/C-Change, 2011).

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Disaggregate by gender of parent.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of parents who say that they will not marry their daughters before the age of 18.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Disaggregate by sex of parent. A variation of this indicator could be the number of pledges signed by parents promising not to marry their daughters before age 18.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of individuals who think that child marriage is uncommon (or decreasing) in their community.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This is an indicator of a social norm, measuring perceptions of what most others in the community do (the descriptive norm). Depending on a member organisation's target population, the survey could assess the perceptions of adolescents, parents, community leaders, or others at the local, regional or national level. A potential survey question could ask: "Approximately how many girls are married before age 18 in your community?" (none, very few, some, many, all). A variation of this indicator could be to ask about people's perceptions of changes in the prevalence of child marriage. For example, a survey question could ask: "In your opinion, has the practice of early/child marriage increased or decreased or remained the same in your community during the last five years?"

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of individuals who think that people in their community disapprove of child marriage.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This is an indicator of a social norm, measuring perceptions of what the community approves of (or thinks should be done) regarding child marriage. A potential survey question could ask respondents to agree/disagree with the statement: "People in my community approve of child marriage." Data should be disaggregated by age, sex, and marital status of respondent. The indicator could be tailored to the specific target population (e.g., adolescents, parents, parents-in-law, community leaders) and the relevant reference group for that population (e.g., adolescents, parents, the community in general, and so forth). For example, variations of this indicator could be the percentage of parents who think that other parents wish to delay marriage of their daughters, or the percentage of adolescents who think that their families disapprove of child marriage.

OFC4. Men prefer not to marry girls who are still children.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of unmarried men (or boys) who intend to marry a woman who is 18 years or older.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of unmarried men (or boys) who believe the proper age of marriage for a girl is 18 years or older.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: A potential survey question could ask respondents: "In your opinion, what is the proper age of marriage for a girl?"

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of young men who think that other young men wish to marry girls who are 18 years or older.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This is an indicator of a social norm, measuring young men's perceptions of what their peers think regarding the desirable age of their bride. A potential survey question could ask respondents the extent to which they agree or disagree with the following statement: "Young men in the community want to marry girls who are 18 years or older."

OFC5. Increased use of media to inform and support norm change to end child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Number of news media stories that discuss ending child marriage, related gender norms, or alternative paths for girls.*

Data source: Media scan/tracking using Google news alerts, Lexis-Nexis, social media search engines; media outlet records.

Notes: This indicator measures both the frequency of media coverage on the issue and the proportion of coverage that explicitly gives visibility to statements and/or events that promote ending child marriage. APEP adapted this indicator to refer directly to child marriage; the original version focused on FGM/C. Data may be disaggregated by medium (print, radio, television).

▶ *Indicator: Number of entertainment-education programmes, dramas, or films aired on television or radio that wholly or in part address child marriage and related gender norms.*

Data source: Media outlet records.

Notes: Measured on a yearly basis.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of people who report they heard or saw something in the media (news, drama/film, campaign ad, social media) on ending child marriage, related gender norms, or alternative paths for girls.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: APEP adapted this indicator to refer directly to child marriage. Original versions of the indicator referred to violence against women and FGM/C. Disaggregate by type of media message (TV/radio drama/film, news report, broadcast or print campaign ad, social media).

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of people who report being influenced by something they saw/heard in the media (news, drama/film, campaign ads, social media) on issues related to ending child marriage.*

Data source: A survey of the audience (assessed through the previous indicator) or the broader target population.

Notes: A limitation of this indicator is that it relies on self-reports of influence, which can be highly unreliable. However, it provides at least some insight into media impact in contexts where it is not feasible to use more rigorous, resource-intensive methods for assessing impact (e.g., experimental designs, time series). This indicator could incorporate a set of survey questions asking about multiple types of influence, including:

• Discussed child marriage and related issues;
• Changed attitude toward ending child marriage (more/less favourable);
• Increased/decreased their knowledge of the harms of child marriage or related gender norms;
• Took action to help prevent child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of audience who responded to a specific call to action related to ending child marriage.*

Data source: Implementing partner or media outlet records.

Notes: Examples include the percentage texting/calling a programme number (number of texts/calls divided by total estimated audience), or the number of letters from the audience. Estimating audience size can be difficult; an alternative indicator could be number of texts, calls, or letters.

▶ *Indicator: Number of media outlets that have policies, protocols, and personnel trainings on how to cover child marriage, alternative paths for girls, and related issues in a way that helps combat child marriage and/or does not promote stereotypes, harmful gender norms, etc.*

Data source: Survey of media outlets; review of media outlet internal documents (if accessible).

INDICATORS FOR RESULTS: MOBILISE FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES

RFC1. Community, traditional, and religious leaders take greater action to end child marriage and realise the rights of girls.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of influential leaders and communicators (traditional, religious, cultural, political, media) who have made public declarations against child marriage and in support of alternative roles for girls.*

Data source: Statements, reports, press, religious affairs directorate (or other entity) that keeps records of sermons.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of community leaders who report having taken action against child marriage or in support of girls' rights.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator could include survey questions asking about multiple types of action, such as:

- Discussing girls' rights with community members;
- Holding meetings for men regarding child marriage and related gender norms;
- Intervening directly to prevent a child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of community members who are willing to introduce sanctions in cases of child marriage and conception, discrimination against girls, or VAWG.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This indicator is based on an indicator of injunctive norms from the Institute of Health Management, Pachod, which measures willingness to introduce sanctions if confronted with cases of sex-determined abortions, female infanticide, discrimination against girls, early marriage and conception, violence against girls, sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Injunctive norms refer to people's perceptions of sanctions that may occur if they do or do not engage in a particular behaviour.

▶ *Indicator: Number of community leaders who have implemented community bylaws that outlaw child marriage.*

Data source: Public statements, news media reports, organisational or agency records.

RFC2. Community, traditional, and religious leaders increasingly support alternative roles for girls beyond marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of community, traditional, and religious leaders who support girls completing their education and engaging in income generating activities (IGAs).*

Data source: Survey of leaders in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of community, traditional, and religious leaders who publicly encourage women to assume leadership roles in the community.*

Data source: Survey of leaders in the target population.

RFC3. Men and boys increasingly take action to end child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Number of male youth leaders/adolescent peers engaged in activities to prevent child marriage, exploitation, and violence.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of male family members of unmarried adolescent girls who report intervening on behalf of girls' rights.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Forms of intervention could include taking action to keep a daughter/sister in school, or preventing the (forced or under-age) marriage of a family member.

RFC4. Families engage less in exchange of dowry and bride price.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of marriage transactions that involve exchange of money or other goods.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: A variation of this indicator would be to assess the percentage of families in a given geographic area engaging in dowry/bride price practices.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of families who oppose the practice of dowry.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of individuals who believe that dowry is uncommon (or decreasing) in their community.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This is an indicator of a social norm, measuring perceptions of what most others in the community do (the descriptive norm). A potential survey question could ask respondents: "Approximately how many families in your community receive/pay dowry? Would you say all, most, some, very few, or none?" A variation of this indicator could be to ask about people's perceptions of changes in the prevalence of dowry. For example, a survey question could ask: "In your opinion, has the practice of paying or receiving dowry increased or decreased or remained the same in your community during the last five years?" Depending on a member organisation's target population, the survey could assess the perceptions of adolescents, parents, community leaders, or others at the local, regional or national level.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of individuals who believe that people in their community disapprove of dowry.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: This is an indicator of a social norm, measuring perceptions of what the community approves of (or thinks should be done) regarding dowry. A potential survey question could ask respondents to agree/disagree with the statement: "People in my community approve of dowry." The indicator could be tailored to the specific target population (e.g., adolescents, parents, parents-in-law, community leaders) and the relevant reference group for that population (e.g., adolescents, parents, the community in general, and so forth).

INDICATORS FOR OUTCOMES: PROVIDE SERVICES

OS1. Increased access to safe, quality formal and non-formal education for girls.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of schools that have staff trainings and procedures on how to address and take action on VAW/G at school, including reported cases of sexual abuse.*

Data source: A survey of schools, based on a probability sample of schools in a region or country (if possible).[7]

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of schools that provide safe and "girl-friendly" environments (e.g., separate toilet for girls, an anonymous complaint box, transportation to/from school, extracurricular activities for girls).*

Data source: A survey of schools, based on a probability sample of schools in a region or country (if possible).

▶ *Indicator: Number of schools and non-formal educational institutions that offer vocational training and other life skills programmes for girls.*

Data source: A survey of schools and organisations that offer non-formal educational programmes.

Notes: APEP encourages *Girls Not Brides* members to suggest additional potential data sources.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of married girls who return to school.*

Data source: Survey of married girls in the target community.

OS2. Increased access to health services for adolescent girls, married and unmarried.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of health centres that are youth-friendly.*

Data source: A survey of health service providers in the target geographic area.

Notes: This is a quantitative indicator, but with a qualitative component. A set of criteria needs to be developed in order to code the extent to which health centres are "youth-friendly." Defining and measuring "youth-friendly" can be challenging. As a starting point, APEP recommends the survey questions provided in the 2007 Service Provision Assessment Survey in Uganda, which was part of the worldwide MEASURE DHS project.[8] Sample survey questions (with their response options and special instructions) include:

• Does this clinic/unit have any specific youth-friendly services?
• Are there any written policies or guidelines for the youth-friendly services? (If yes, ask to see the policy/guideline.) [Yes, observed; Yes, reported not seen; No]
• Do you have a staff member who has had specific training for providing youth-friendly services?
• What are the key components of the youth-friendly services that are offered in this clinic/unit? [Services in separate room; discount fees; no fees; education/counseling; other, specify] (Ask to see the location where youth-friendly services are provided. Find the person most knowledgeable about the youth-friendly services and ask about of these items; circle all that apply.)

Pathfinder provides additional guidance on how to define "youth-friendly services" by delineating

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7   For additional information about survey questions, see the Teacher Questionnaire in DevTech Systems Inc. and the Centre for Educational Research and Training (CERT), The Safe Schools Programme: Quantitative Research Instrument to Measure School-related Gender-based Violence (USAID, 2006).
8   Ministry of Health (MOH) [Uganda] and Macro International Inc, Uganda Service Provision Assessment Survey 2007 (Kampala, Uganda: Ministry of Health and Macro International Inc., 2008).

twelve youth-friendly characteristics: location, facility hours, facility environment, staff preparedness, services provided, peer education/counseling programme, educational activities, youth involvement, supportive policies, administrative procedures, publicity/recruitment, and fees.[9]

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls (married and unmarried) who have accessed nutrition and health services in the last six months (e.g., anemia control, sexual and reproductive health, HIV testing).*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Disaggregate by marital status.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls (married and unmarried) who have correct knowledge of sexual and reproductive health.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Disaggregate by marital status. Survey questions could include knowledge of menstruation, puberty, and timing and spacing of pregnancies.

▶ *Indicator: Number of available places in shelters and refuges for domestic violence survivors per 1,000 population (urban and rural).*

Data source: A mapping exercise to identify shelters and refuges for domestic violence survivors (unless a good record exists of such organisations). Survey the organisations about the number of available places.

OS3. Health and education services establish protocols on identifying the warning signs and addressing the risks of child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of health facilities with protocols and referral paths for cases of VAW/G (including forced and child marriage).*

Data source: A survey of health units/service providers.

Notes: A useful resource for developing Service Delivery/Access indicators is MEASURE Evaluation's Family Planning and Reproductive Health Indicators Database.[10] This may be helpful for OS2 as well.

▶ *Indicator: Number of cases of VAW/G (including child marriage) referred by health facilities to other services including law enforcement, education, social services, victim protection.*

Data source: Review of health facility records (if available/accessible).

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of service providers in health and education who have received training on child marriage laws, risk factors for child marriage, and how to report law violations.*

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9   See Judith Senderowitz, Cathy Solter, and Gwyn Hainsworth, Clinic Assessment of Youth-friendly Services: A Tool for Assessing and Improving Reproductive Health Services for Youth (Watertown, MA: Pathfinder International, 2002).

10   See http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/prh/rh_indicators/indicator-summary.

Data source: A survey of health service providers and schools.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of schools that have a designated office or person to whom children can report concerns about child marriage.*

Data source: A survey of schools, based on a probability sample of schools in a region or country (if possible).

OS4. Improved economic security for girls.

▶ *Indicator: Number of financial incentives available to promote continuation of (or re-entry into) education among girls.*

Data source: A survey of organisations implementing programmes on girls' education. Governmental agencies and NGOs would be asked if they implement or fund programmes providing financial incentives to keep girls in school or help them return to school.

Notes: This indicator was suggested by *Girls Not Brides*; APEP provided a suggested potential data source. Financial incentives might include bursaries/scholarships available to keep girls in schools or subsidies/conditional cash transfers to families to help keep girls in schools (conditional on the girls not marrying). Some members have expressed concern that financial incentives that are not linked to attitudinal change commodify girls by attaching a financial value to them.

▶ *Indicator: Number of microfinance or entrepreneurship programmes specifically for girls.*

Data source: A survey of organisations implementing microfinance or entrepreneurship programmes. Governmental agencies and NGOs would be asked if they implement or fund programmes specifically for girls.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of girls involved with programmes designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment).*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Examples could include microfinance or village savings and loan programmes.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls (married and unmarried) with basic financial literacy.*

Data source: A survey of individuals in the target population.

Notes: Members are encouraged to provide input on what constitutes "basic financial literacy." The OECD has developed a set of survey questions designed to assess financial literacy.[11] Sample questions include:

• Who is responsible for day-to-day decisions about money in your household?
• Does your household have a budget (a household budget is used to decide what share of your household income will be used for spending, saving, or paying bills)?

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11   OECD International Network on Financial Education (INFE), Measuring Financial Literacy: Core Questionnaire in Measuring Financial Literacy: Questionnaire and Guidance Notes for Conducting an Internationally Comparable Survey of Financial Literacy (Paris: OECD, 2011).

- Please can you tell me whether you have heard of any of these types of financial products (list of items, e.g., pension fund, a credit card, a mortgage, an unsecured bank loan, insurance, a savings account)
- An investment with a high return is likely to be high risk (true/false)
- High inflation means that the cost of living is increasing rapidly (true/false)
- Before I buy something I carefully consider whether I can afford it (agree/disagree)
- I pay my bills on time (agree/disagree)
- I set long term financial goals and strive to achieve them (agree/disagree)
- In the past 12 months have you been [personally] saving money in any of the following ways, whether or not you still have the money? (list of items)
- You lend $25 to a friend one evening and he gives you $25 back the next day. How much interest has he paid on this loan?

OS5. Increased commitment of programmes to prevent and mitigate risk of child marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Number of programmes implemented for men and boys that include examining gender and cultural norms related to child marriage, VAW/G, and/or girls' rights.*

Data source: A survey of organisations implementing programmes aimed at men and boys. Governmental organisations (including USAID and UN offices) and NGOs would be asked if they implement, or provide technical expertise or funding for programmes aimed at reducing VAW/G by changing the behaviour of men and boys.

Notes: This indicator was modestly adapted to include a direct reference to child marriage; the original version focused solely on VAW/G.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of service providers (police officers, child marriage prohibition officers, health care providers, teachers and school officials, and other district functionaries) trained to understand their roles and responsibilities in relation to addressing and responding to violence and child marriage.*

Data source: Administrative records, copies of training materials, and/or survey of the relevant population of service providers.

Notes: APEP encourages *Girls Not Brides* members to review the content of materials used to train service providers, if possible; this would add a qualitative dimension of the indicator, measuring the quality of training.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of schools whose curriculum discusses cultural institutions, norms, and practices that discriminate against girls.*

Data source: A survey of schools, based on a probability sample of schools in a region or country (if possible).

▶ *Indicator: Communities have established systems through which they recognise and respond to cases of child marriage (e.g., through a local leaders council or community judicial systems).*

Data source: Administrative records and/or survey of the relevant population of service providers.

INDICATORS FOR RESULTS: PROVIDE SERVICES

RS1. Service providers take greater action to prevent child marriage and support the needs of married girls.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of teachers, school officials, and health providers who say they would intervene on behalf of a girl.*

Data source: Survey of relevant service providers.

Notes: Respondents could be asked about different forms of intervention as relevant, such as intervening with a family to prevent a marriage, providing family planning to adolescent girls, or encouraging married girls to return to school. A variation of this indicator would be to assess the percentage who say they have intervened on behalf of a girl in the past 12 months (or whatever time frame makes sense for a given member's purposes).

▶ *Indicator: Number of service providers who have attended community meetings in the past year to discuss the importance of preventing child marriage.*

Data source: Survey of service providers or review of community meeting minutes (if available).

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of adolescent girls (married and unmarried) who report that they were offered health services (including contraception and counseling on STI prevention/treatment) without judgment by providers.*

Data source: Exit interviews/surveys at health units.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of health care providers who report that they would provide family planning to a sexually active youth client, including married and unmarried girls.*

Data source: Survey of health service providers.

INDICATORS FOR OUTCOMES: ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT LAWS AND POLICIES

OLP1. National laws reflect international and regional human rights standards.

▶ *Indicator: Existence of a constitutional guarantee of equality before the law, and a non-discrimination clause in the constitution that explicitly mentions gender.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

▶ *Indicator: Extent to which the State has ratified relevant UN Conventions salient to child rights protection.*

Data source: Review of new policies, programmes and laws (UN reports), reports to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Notes: States are ranked on a scale based on the number of conventions ratified: A=All; B=70-99%; C=50-69%; D.=Less than 49%.[12]

▶ *Indicator: Extent to which international human rights treaties relevant to the elimination of discrimination against women, including all forms of violence against women, are ratified by the State without reservations.*

Data source: The indicator is produced by OHCHR based on data obtained from and regularly updated by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. Data are available here.

OLP2. Robust legal framework against child marriage in place that sets 18 as the minimum legal age for marriage and protects girls' and women's rights.

Due to the breadth of this outcome, indicators are organised into four component parts. To help measure progress toward the passage and implementation of legislation, members may consider breaking down many of the following indicators into multiple steps: (1) a law, policy, or procedure is drafted/presented for public or stakeholder consultation; (2) a law, policy, or procedure is proposed/ presented for legislative or other official action; (3) a law, policy, or procedure is passed/adopted; (4) implementation of a law, policy, or procedure has begun.

1. Child marriage

▶ *Indicator: Existence of national law that prohibits child marriage.*

Data source: Text of law.

Notes: This indicator can include a qualitative dimension to capture the quality of the law. For example, the law may be assessed for the extent to which it encompasses prohibitive, preventive, and corrective measures, and whether there are any contradictory clauses in the legislation or in other related legislation.

▶ *Indicator: Legal age of marriage.*

Data source: UNSD and data from country-specific sources.[13]

▶ *Indicator: Existence of national legislation that requires the free and full consent for marriage of both female and male parties.*

Data source: National legislative documentation on consent for marriage and any amendments.

Notes: This indicator has a qualitative dimension reflecting the quality of the legislation. MEASURE Evaluation offers a useful explanation of this indicator here as part of its online indicator database. The data requirement for this indicator is "evidence of legislation with supporting documentation that includes clear requirements for non-coercive consent of both parties for marriage, the

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12   For more information on this indicator, see United Nations Children's Fund, Measuring and Monitoring Child Protection Systems: Proposed Core Indicators for the East Asia and Pacific Region, Strengthening Child Protection Series No. 3 (Bangkok: UNICEF EAPRO, 2012). http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Measuring_and_monitoring.pdf.

13   Data on the legal age of marriage by country is available via the United Nations Statistics Division. See http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?id=336.

minimum age for consent, how this consent shall be given by the parties through written or oral means, and how consent is to be witnessed and legally registered. This indicator measures national-level legislative compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognises the right to "free and full" consent to a marriage and acknowledges that consent cannot be "free and full" when one of the individuals involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner (UNICEF, 2005)."

2. Gender equity in marriage and divorce

▶ *Indicator: Existence of laws requiring married women to obey their husbands.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

Notes: Progress on this indicator would be abolishment of this kind of law.

▶ *Indicator: Extent to which laws guarantee women the same right to be a legal guardian of a child during marriage, and give women custody rights over a child after divorce.*

Data source: Data from country-specific sources.

Notes: This indicator is qualitative, capturing the quality of the laws. APEP encourages members to suggest criteria for coding the extent to which laws guarantee these rights.

▶ *Indicator: Extent to which laws give widows and daughters equal rights to their male counterparts as heirs.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

Notes: This indicator is qualitative, capturing the quality of the laws. It has two components: inheritance rights of spouses and inheritance rights of daughters. APEP encourages members to suggest criteria for coding the extent to which laws guarantee these rights.

▶ *Indicator: Existence of laws giving married men and married women equal ownership rights to property.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

3. Violence against women legislation

▶ *Indicator: Existence of violence against women laws.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

Notes: This indicator takes the average of three components: (1) existence of laws against sexual assault or rape; (2) existence of laws against domestic violence; (3) and existence of laws against sexual harassment (including in public spaces).

▶ *Indicator: Existence of domestic violence legislation that addresses emotional abuse, financial abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

▶ *Indicator: Time frame and coverage of policy to eliminate harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation, early or forced marriage, honour killing or maiming and foetal sex determination.*

Data source: Government reports, including UN reports, reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and/or the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.

4. Constitution vs. Customary and Personal Law

▶ *Indicator: Existence of a constitutional provision that considers Personal Law invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on non-discrimination or equality (in contexts where Personal Law is recognised as a valid source of law under the constitution).*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

▶ *Indicator: Existence of a constitutional provision that considers Customary Law invalid if it violates constitutional provisions on non-discrimination or equality (in contexts where Customary Law is recognised as a valid source of law under the constitution).*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database.

Notes: *Girls Not Brides* suggested an additional indicator: the existence of a constitutional provision that gives precedence to national law in cases of conflict. Data sources for that indicator may be country-specific (and may require accessing and analysing constitutional texts).

OLP3. Governments develop supportive policy frameworks with adequate resourcing across Ministries to increase educational, economic and social opportunities for girls at risk of child marriage and married girls.

▶ *Indicator: Existence of national strategy and plan of action to address child marriage and other harmful traditional practices.*

Data source: Review of national legislation and legislative debates, where available. Review of statements by cognizant ministers or other responsible national officials.

Notes: This indicator could be expanded to a regional or global level, referring to the number of countries with a national strategy and plan of action.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of the budget allocated to support a jurisdiction's strategy and action plan to address child marriage.*

Data source: Budget monitoring within the targeted jurisdiction (national, regional, district, etc.).

Notes: Budget monitoring could examine the percentage of the budget allocated toward items such as vocational training opportunities, girls' education, monitoring/research/data collection on child marriage, service provider trainings on child marriage/GBV, child marriage prohibition officers, national prevention programmes integrated into school curriculum, and national awareness campaign on all forms of violence against women (including child marriage and other harmful traditional practices). Budget monitoring can take different forms, including review of publicly available documents, investigative journalism, or attendance at public or private meetings with officials.

▶ *Indicator: Extent to which educational, economic, or social opportunities for girls at risk of child marriage or married girls are addressed in related sectoral policies (e.g., education policy, adolescent health policy).*

Data source: Review of legislation and legislative debates, where available. Review of statements by cognizant ministers or other responsible officials.

Notes: This indicator is qualitative, capturing the quality of policies. APEP encourages members to suggest criteria for coding the extent to which policies effectively address or create opportunities for girls at risk of child marriage or married girls.

OLP4. Strengthened civil registration systems for birth and marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Existence of a complete assessment of the country's civil registration and vital statistics system (CRVS), developed a plan, and taken steps toward implementation.*

Data source: National office of vital statistics, Ministry of Health or other relevant agencies such as the WHO's Health Metrics Network.

Notes: There is currently no lead agency for CRVS but the WHO's Health Metrics Network currently has a priority strategic initiative called MOVE-IT aimed at improving the monitoring of vital events.

▶ *Indicator: Number of districts that have established online birth registration information systems.*

Data source: National office of vital statistics, Ministry of Health, or other relevant agencies.

▶ *Indicator: Number of police stations that have established a system for reporting child marriages.*

Data source: Review of Ministry of Justice records; survey of police stations in target geographic area.

Notes: Local members might verify the reliability of the data that official sources provide by surveying target communities about police responses to reports of child marriage. *Girls Not Brides* members are encouraged to suggest additional potential data sources for indicators for OLP4.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of districts (or other unit of administration) where marriage registration with local government is mandatory.*

Data source: Review of law and policy documents within the target jurisdictions.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of districts (or other unit of administration) where birth registration with local government is mandatory.*

Data source: Review of law and policy documents within the target jurisdictions.

OLP5. Increased accountability and monitoring of national / regional / community institutions.

▶ *Indicator: Number of networks established with relevant organisations to foster and review government policies on child marriage and GBV.*

Data source: Key informant interviews with major civil society organisations and relevant government agencies.

▶ *Indicator: Existence of a routine cycle of consultation and informational meetings between government agencies and a wide range of civil society institutions.*

Data source: Review of publicly available documents; key informant interviews with major civil society organisations and relevant government agencies.

▶ *Indicator: Number of national and decentralised systems (e.g., health, education, legal) that effectively collect and archive age-disaggregated data on child marriage and GBV.*

Data source: System reports and databases.

Notes: The "effectiveness" of data collection could be assessed in terms of the percentage of communities reporting, the robustness/completeness of the data, and the accessibility of the data to the public. These criteria for effectiveness incorporate a qualitative dimension to this quantitative indicator.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of districts in a country with a District Action Plan on child marriage, with specific departmental actions facilitating collabouration and indicators of success.*

Data source: Review of administrative records, possibly coupled with interviews of district officials.

Notes: This indicator could incorporate a qualitative dimension, assessing the quality of the plan. For example, assessment criteria could include whether specified individuals have been given the responsibility of monitoring programmes for adolescent girls, whether adolescent girl programmes are reviewed at regular intervals, and whether data on indicators of success are gathered.

INDICATORS FOR RESULTS: ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT LAWS AND POLICIES

RLP1. Law enforcement officials increase implementation and enforcement of legal frameworks to prevent child marriage and protect married girls.

▶ *Indicator: Number of reported cases of violence, abuse, and exploitation against adolescents that have received follow-up.*

Data source: A confidential review of police records.

▶ *Indicator: Number of child marriages that were investigated by the police / prosecuted by law / resulted in a conviction.*

Data source: A confidential review of both police and court records.

Notes: This indicator was adapted to refer directly to child marriage. The original version focused on VAW/G. It is arguably more useful to know the proportion of child marriages that were investigated by the police, prosecuted by law, or resulted in a conviction. However, that indicator would require that the total number of child marriages be known; this information may not be available in many contexts.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of law enforcement units following a nationally established protocol for VAW/G complaints.*

Data source: A survey of law enforcement units.

Notes: There must be a national set of standards established for the management of VAW/G complaints within the security sector in order for this indicator to be measured. Where possible, police and other law enforcement units would be randomly selected for inclusion in the survey; alternatively, a purposive sample could cover one or more urban areas, regions, or the entire country.

▶ *Indicator: Number of court cases issuing child protection orders for child marriages, protecting girls from exposure to hostility and putting them into a shelter.*

Data source: A confidential review of court records.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of districts (or other unit of administration) with a dedicated child marriage prohibition officer.*

Data source: Administrative records.

RLP2. Law enforcement officials increase use of civil registration systems for birth and marriage.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of children under age five whose births are reported registered.*

Data source: Data are collected and made publicly available via DHS, UNICEF MICS, national vital registration systems, WHO, household surveys reports, and MOH reports.

▶ *Indicator: Percentage of married women who report that their marriage was registered.*

Data source: Survey of individuals in the target population.

ONLINE DATA SOURCES

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS):
http://dhsprogram.com/Data/

International Labour Organization (ILO):
http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/lang--en/index.htm

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):
http://www.oecd.org/statistics/

Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM):
http://ghdx.healthdata.org/organizations/pan-arab-project-family-health-papfam

Population Reference Bureau (PRB):
http://www.prb.org/DataFinder.aspx

Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS):
http://ghdx.healthdata.org/series/reproductive-health-survey-rhs

UNAIDS:
http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/devinfo/libraries/aspx/home.aspx

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD):
http://data.un.org/Explorer.aspx?d=GenderStat

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):
http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS):
http://www.uis.unesco.org/datacentre/pages/default.aspx

UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
http://www.childinfo.org/mics.html

United Nations Treaty Collection:
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx

World Bank (WB) Indicators:
http://data.worldbank.org/indicator

World Bank's Women, Business and the Law database:
http://wbl.worldbank.org/data

World Health Organization (WHO):
http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.imr

Girls Not Brides is a global partnership of more than 500 civil society organisations that are based in over 70 countries, committed to ending child marriage and enabling girls to fulfil their potential.

The Aspen Institute is an educational and policy studies organisation based in Washington, DC. The Aspen Planning and Evaluation Program consults internally as well as to external partners including major foundations and non-profit organisations, helping them advance behavioural and policy changes that can realise their vision of a good society.