



Child Early Marriage Pilot Project

Pilot Project

Save the Children Jordan
180 Mecca St. Amman, Jordan
T: +962 (6) 5538822

إنقاذ الطفل الأردن
180 شارع مكة، عمان، الأردن
هاتف: +962 (6) 5538822

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

Save the Children Jordan Jordan Child Early Marriage Pilot Project (CEMPP)



Save the Children

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Acronyms

AAR	Action After Review
AC	Advisory Committee
AWP	Annual work plan
C4D	Communication for Development
CBO	Community-based Organization
CEMPP	Child Early Marriage Pilot Project
CSO	Civil society organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Committee
LL	Learning Log
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
NCFA	National Council for Family Affairs
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
RTE	Real-Time Evaluation
RWO	Roaa Women Organization
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCJ	Save the Children Jordan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SJD	Supreme Judge Department
TOR	Terms of References
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

Preface

Child, Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM)¹—defined as marriage before the age of 18—is globally recognized as a harmful practice and a violation of human rights. Despite the existence of laws prohibiting it, child marriage remains a widespread issue. Globally, 1 out of 5 girls are married before turning 18, and over 650 million women alive today were married as children, highlighting the urgency of addressing this challenge². Ending child marriage is a core strategic priority for Save the Children (SC) both globally and in Jordan³. In alignment with this commitment, SC Jordan launched the Child Early Marriage Pilot Project (CEMPP) in October 2023 to accelerate efforts to end child marriage, and particularly in humanitarian and forced displacement context through innovative and refined approaches. This pilot project was informed by research findings from a collaboration between Save the Children, Plan International, the Berkeley Human Rights Center, and Tufts University’s research on child marriage in humanitarian settings. These findings guided the development of a Theory of Change (ToC) to prevent and respond to child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement settings, which the project aimed to pilot. It is designed to span 15 months, and was implemented in multiple phases and partnerships, acknowledging that ending child marriage requires sustained, long-term efforts. The project adopted a range of new strategies and collaborates with various national-level partners to address the issue comprehensively.

Throughout the pilot implementation, a dynamic Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) process has been actively integrated to continuously assess and enhance the project's effectiveness, relevance, and adaptability in response to emerging contexts and evolving challenges. Unlike traditional evaluation methods, the RTE provided ongoing, real-time insights by closely monitoring progress against objectives, swiftly identifying gaps in implementation, and facilitating immediate corrective actions where needed. This iterative feedback loop helped in addressing issues as they arose and ensured that lessons learned were promptly incorporated into project activities, fostering a culture of continuous learning and improvement. In general, the RTE played a pivotal role in keeping the project responsive and well-aligned with the dynamic needs and priorities of the target groups, thereby maximizing its impact and sustainability.

A thorough final evaluation of the pilot project was carried out using various methods and approaches to assess progress toward the desired outcomes, extract lessons learned, and evaluate the sustainability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the interventions (refer to Annex 1 for the RTE terms of reference).

SC Jordan has successfully positioned the issue on the national agenda, contributed to policy and legislative reforms, and community-level action. Furthermore, the project has played an important role in fostering collaboration between governmental bodies—such as the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Supreme Judge Department (SJD)—and all other partners including non-governmental organizations. Importantly, the active participation and commitment of girls and their families have been instrumental in driving meaningful change, as their voices, experiences, and advocacy have significantly contributed to the project's results at community level.

¹ The terms child early and forced marriage, and child marriage are often used together, although they have distinct meanings and overlap in certain situations, they will be used interchangeably in this report.

² Girls Not Brides, 'Child Marriage Around the World', <www.girlsnotbrides.org/where-does-it-happen/>.

³ Ending Child Marriage: Child Marriage Laws and Their Limitations, Save the Children International, The World Bank Group, October 2017

Executive Summary

Save the Children Jordan has initiated the Child Early Marriage Pilot Project (CEMPP) to address the critical issue of child marriage, particularly among adolescent girls, who face several challenges due to the compounding effects of the economic hardships, and social and gender norms. The CEMPP aligns with Save the Children's Global Theory of Change (ToC), which strengthens children's voices, empowers them to participate in decision-making, and holds duty-bearers accountable for protecting their rights. This comprehensive approach aims to end child marriage while fostering sustainable opportunities for girls to thrive. A primary objective of this project is to ensure that adolescent girls living in humanitarian or forced displacement settings and in host communities within the targeted locations are safeguarded from child marriage and its associated risks, while also receiving support if they experience child marriage. The CEMPP has identified 3 outcomes, outcome 1: Girls aged (14-17) at risk of Child Marriage are retained in school, which is comprised of two outputs, *output 1.1. Adolescent girls and boys are empowered to promote rights-based, gender sensitive and inclusive advocacy to prevent child marriage and school retention*, and *output 1.2. School management staff are empowered to recognize and respond to girls at risk of Child Marriage*. Outcome 2: Targeted families have improved Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards married girls aged (14-20) to continue their education, which includes *output 2.1. Increased ability for girls and ever-married girls to advocate for positive social norms in favor of Gender Equality*, and Outcome 3: Increased synergy between the Ministry of Education, directorates, and school management to better address child marriage, which includes *output 3.1. MoE with an improved understanding of child marriage drivers and consequences or MoE with improved knowledge on drivers and consequences of child marriage and how to respond adequately*.

The project's success in meeting key targets highlights the significance of its strategic approach, which focuses on empowering counselors, school management staff, and girls, as well as actively engaging families and communities. SC Jordan leveraged its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to expand outreach to schools in Irbid governorate including Ramtha city with high dropout rates, incorporate child marriage awareness into teacher training programs, and utilize MoE data to identify children at risk. Additionally, CEMPP has played a crucial role in strengthening institutional collaboration between the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Supreme Judge Department (SJD), reinforcing the sustainability and long-term impact of efforts to end child, early, and forced marriage.

The evaluation of the CEMPP was commissioned by Save the Children Jordan, to assess progress made during the implementation (2023–2024), focusing on identifying good practices and lessons learned to guide future programming. The pilot phase of the project played a key role in evaluating the feasibility, effectiveness, and potential impact of the proposed interventions on a smaller scale before broader implementation. It also provided an opportunity to assess the piloting of a customized Theory of Change (ToC) developed based on the draft global ToC to determine the effectiveness of the approach outlined in the ToC and identify any necessary improvements. This phase allowed the project to evaluate the need for these interventions, informed by research conducted in 2022, which extensively explored and documented the urgent issue of child marriages in humanitarian and forced displacement settings.

The evaluation follows a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative data collection to support evidence-based decision-making and continuous improvement. It consists of three phases, they are: preparatory phase, data collection & analysis phase, and validation & reporting phase.

The main findings are structured around the validity of the theory of change, learning and adaptive management, and evaluation questions, in general, the CEMPP is designed to accelerate efforts to end child marriage by providing in-depth knowledge and adopting holistic approaches.

It is important to note that the findings presented are based on a very short pilot phase, which limits the scope and duration of the interventions. Despite this, the positive changes observed are particularly noteworthy, as they demonstrate the potential for impact within a limited timeframe. The ability to achieve meaningful progress in such a brief period highlights the effectiveness of the strategies implemented and underscores the potential for scaling up the interventions in the future. The findings are:

KEY FINDINGS

A comprehensive and evidence-based approach

The evaluation found that the Theory of Change (ToC) of the CEMPP project in Jordan is well-structured, evidence-based, and contextually relevant, providing a strong foundation for addressing child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM) in both humanitarian and development settings. The ToC demonstrates a clear commitment to empowering girls, transforming communities, and tackling the root causes of child marriage. Built on research conducted by Plan International and Save the Children in Jordan, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and the Philippines, the ToC integrates a multisectoral and multi-level approach, working from the top down through policy and system engagement, from the bottom up by mobilizing families and communities, and internally by directly empowering girls. This comprehensive strategy is well-positioned to drive social norm change, amplify diverse voices, foster a movement for gender equality, and mitigate potential backlash, ultimately contributing to a sustained reduction in child marriage and improved opportunities for girls.

Strengthening collaboration, learning and adaptive management

The CEMPP has fostered a collaborative learning environment by bringing together stakeholders from various sectors and made significant steps in enhancing monitoring and reporting systems. Throughout the evaluation consultations, all involved parties expressed a strong desire for more opportunities to exchange experiences and learn from others, especially those in similar contexts, such as the Ministry of Education (MoE), Supreme Judge Department (SJD), and the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA). The CEMPP has made significant steps in fostering a learning environment and enhancing monitoring and reporting systems during the implementation. The data generated has contributed meaningfully to shaping the project's direction. The information gathered has directly contributed to several adjustments made throughout the project, enhancing both its effectiveness and efficiency.

Aligning with national and global commitments to end child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement context

The CEMPP is well aligned with and supports national frameworks and commitments to end child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement settings. Key principle of the CEMPP is ensuring government (Ministry of Education and Supreme Judge Department) ownership and alignment with national strategies and plans. Jordan on government level has shown a strong commitment to ending child marriage and has ratified relevant international treaties and conventions. The CEMPP is fully aligned with SDG Target 5.3, which seeks to eliminate harmful traditional practices, including child,

early, and forced marriage, by 2030. Although global child marriage rates are decreasing, accelerated efforts are urgently needed, especially in regions with high prevalence.

Contextualized interventions: Addressing local social and gender norms

The CEMPP interventions have been made contextually relevant, the interventions address local social and gender norms, beliefs, and practices. Contextualization was achieved through close collaboration with girls, partners, parents, and schools to tailor activities, interventions, and expectations to the specific needs of the community. This process involved the co-development of age-appropriate awareness materials, incorporating Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), addressing the unique circumstances of Syrian families, and establishing dialogue sessions to ensure the interventions remained relevant and responsive to local realities. Similarly, the project successfully expanded its community outreach efforts by collaborating with RWO – the Community-Based Organization (CBO), leveraging its local networks and influence to deliver the intervention. The development and use of contextualized training materials tailored to the needs of the girls and families have further enhanced the effectiveness of these awareness activities. These efforts reflect promising signs of scalability, as demonstrated by measurable improvements in awareness levels among community members, particularly regarding the risks and consequences of child marriage.

The intersect of economic and social barriers

Economic constraints are the most pervasive challenge, affecting the majority of girls, family pressures also play a role for a smaller but still substantial portion of the girls. Addressing these challenges through targeted interventions, such as financial support, community engagement, and counseling, will be critical to ensuring that these girls can achieve their aspirations and continue their education. The project achieved remarkable success in empowering adolescents to advocate for their rights. This empowerment was supported by the co-development of one manual, as planned, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE). The vast majority of students aim to complete their secondary education and pursue higher education at universities. This demonstrates a strong commitment to academic advancement and long-term personal development. However, achieving these aspirations is not without challenges.

Empowering girls and engaging families

The CEMPP's success is valid in raising awareness, building confidence, and fostering teamwork among girls, also, parents generally found the training sessions to be highly effective in raising awareness about the risks of early marriage. However, logistical challenges like space and transportation need addressing. Girls expressed a strong commitment to continuing their efforts to bring about societal change, to combating early marriage. Mothers confirm the importance of encouraging fathers to participate in awareness sessions by organizing convenient times and locations, and using clear communication to highlight the importance of their involvement.

Strengthening coordination and institutionalizing impact in addressing child marriage

The evaluation revealed that a strong coordination and collaboration was valid between Save the Children Jordan, the Ministry of Education, and the Supreme Judge Department. This proactive, systematic, and sustainable framework strengthens coordination among stakeholders in addressing Child Early Marriage in Jordan. Key informants recommended expanding the project's reach and institutionalizing the project's outcomes to ensure its continued success. The successful piloting of

referral protocols and the establishment of referral systems highlighted improved coordination among the MoE and SJD. Interviews with MoE officials and the SJD emphasized the practical advantages of the referral system, particularly in facilitating timely responses to child marriage cases through the early detection indicators. The CEMPP emphasized the importance of government ownership, the formulation of national strategies and national action plan by various stakeholders, represented by the National Task Force to End Child Marriage, in which all key stakeholders are involved and led by the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), demonstrates a strong governmental commitment to addressing child marriage. The government has exhibited significant ownership of the child marriage agenda, particularly following the development of these action plans, and has acknowledged that addressing this issue requires a collaborative, multi-sectoral approach rather than being the sole responsibility of a single entity.

Leveraging expertise and strengthening community collaboration

SC Jordan has played a pivotal role in bringing together resources and expertise to develop holistic approaches aimed at accelerating efforts to end child marriage. Stakeholders across all levels greatly value SC Jordan's contribution, recognizing its comparative advantage and extensive experience in areas such as girls' education, child protection, community mobilization, and gender. However, they highlighted the need for increased collaboration at the community level.

Advancing sustainability: Institutionalizing child marriage prevention efforts

The CEMPP has made progress toward sustainability by emphasizing institutionalization, systems strengthening, and capacity building. A notable achievement has been the co-development of awareness materials in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), which have been utilized in ongoing initiatives to prevent child marriage. Additionally, the Supreme Judge Department (SJD) was involved in the development of the referral protocol developed through the project, which provided a structured mechanism for identifying and supporting girls at risk of child marriage. These steps represent significant advancements in embedding the program's interventions into institutional frameworks, paving the way for long-term sustainability.

Strengthening institutional collaboration

The CEMPP has made substantial progress in increasing and leading on institutional collaboration between the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Supreme Judge Department (SJD). This supports the work on early detection and response to child marriage cases. By bringing these entities together, the project has facilitated a deeper understanding of their respective roles, challenges, and capacities. This strengthened partnership has established a more coordinated and systematic approach, ensuring a more effective and sustainable response to child marriage.

Building institutional capacity and strengthening national coordination

The CEMPP has played a key role in enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Education (MoE), the counseling department's core team, as well as school counselors and management staff, additionally, CEMPP has effectively mobilized a wide array of stakeholders to advance the agenda of ending child marriage, with robust coordination at the national level. The CEMPP placed a strong emphasis on capacity-building efforts, which included Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions, the co-development of awareness materials, and the integration of child marriage components into training programs. These trainings were designed to raise awareness and improve knowledge on critical issues related to child

marriage, including violence, child protection, gender discrimination, legal frameworks, and service provision. This will support any potential scalability of the CEMPP.

Adaptive financial management to overcome implementation challenges

Financial shortfalls have been mentioned by the Ministry of Education team in certain project components posed challenges during the implementation. For instance, while the CEMPP covered operational and logistical costs for various activities, such as transportation for participants, these needs were identified reactively based on participants' requests. However, the project management demonstrated effective adaptive management by reallocating funds to meet these emerging needs to ensure the continuity of project activities. This flexibility significantly contributed to the successful delivery of project outcomes and ensured that activities proceeded without major disruptions.

Recommendations

Promote adaptive learning on national level

In designing a scaling up of the CEMPP, fostering the culture of continuous learning and adaptive strategies will ensure relevancy and impact of the interventions. This involves regularly reviewing and updating approaches based on emerging evidence, lessons learned, and evolving social, economic, and cultural contexts. Adaptive learning requires the establishment of mechanisms to systematically collect, analyze, and share data on implementation and outcomes, for instance a robust monitoring and evaluation system to identify what works, what doesn't, and why. Also, reflective learning processes among stakeholders at all levels (local communities, NGOs and government) can provide valuable insights and promote shared ownership of outcomes, such as regular workshops, learning forums, and knowledge products, for example case studies and policy briefs, can support this process.

Expand the project framework and geographic reach

Expanding the project geographically to underserved and high-prevalence areas will ensure broader coverage and equitable access to interventions aimed at ending child marriage. Accordingly, flexible and adaptive framework need to be developed, allowing for tailored approaches that address the unique needs and contexts within various regions of Jordan. Additionally, the support is recommended for the MoE in deepening its understanding of the root causes and drivers of child marriage across different regions. This includes analyzing socio-cultural, economic, and systemic factors specific to each area, building on the lessons learned from the current phase. This knowledge will help in developing region-specific theories of change embedded within the MoE's institutional structures to guide localized interventions. By scaling the project up to include additional regions in Jordan and aligning strategies with local contexts and national priorities, this approach ensures a more inclusive and impactful effort to combat child marriage across the country.

Strengthen the project design and scope

In designing a scaling up of the CEMPP, the following key considerations are recommended to be incorporated to enhance impact and sustainability: 1) Engage adolescent boys and men: involve adolescent boys and men in community-level interventions. Their participation is crucial to creating a supportive environment for girls' empowerment and promoting positive models of masculinity that challenge harmful gender norms. During the FGDs, some mothers suggested the importance of

engaging male leaders, mentors, and influencers within the community to model positive behaviors. These influencers could include fathers, teachers, religious leaders, and community elders. Additionally, providing education on legal rights and gender equality can help boys and men understand the significance of upholding girls' rights to education, health, and freedom from early marriage, 2) Focus on the girls at risk in the most vulnerable communities, evaluate and leverage innovative approaches, including technology, to intensify efforts to reach the most vulnerable populations. This includes out-of-school girls, already married girls, girls in remote or marginalized areas, and girls with disabilities. Expand proven interventions to more challenging regions in the next phase, while accounting for the additional financial and human resources required, and 3) Integrate economic empowerment, and strengthen linkages to economic empowerment initiatives, such as skills training and income-generating opportunities for adolescent girls and their families. Noting that more than 80% of girls and families cite poverty as the primary obstacle to continuing education.

Enhance learning events, knowledge sharing, and stakeholder linkages.

Strengthen efforts to organize and support learning events and knowledge-sharing initiatives, including stakeholders and partners who are not currently part of the project. Establishing formal linkages with key stakeholders through regular dialogue and engagement will enhance visibility and commitment to ending child marriage. This recommendation emphasizes positioning the CEMPP as a central hub for advancing the agenda to end child marriage.

Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and stakeholder engagement

Sustainability of efforts to end child marriage are possible through intensifying the multi-sectoral coordination, deepening stakeholder engagement, and providing robust system-strengthening support to the MoE, SJD and the National Task Force to Eliminate Marriages Under the Age of 18. Support to this task may include strengthening government officials' capacities to lead, monitor, and coordinate efforts at the national and sub-national levels. This includes providing technical assistance, facilitating evidence-based planning and decision-making, and promoting inclusive participation from civil society, community-based organizations, and local leaders to build on the CEMPP outcomes. Furthermore, expanding stakeholders' engagement to include youth and women's groups can ensure that interventions are contextually relevant and community-driven. Similarly, increasing stronger collaboration and coordination across relevant sectors, including education, health, child protection, justice, and gender equality, ensuring that efforts are aligned and mutually reinforcing.

Advocate for resource mobilization

To ensure the sustainability and scalability of the CEMPP's achievements, it is essential to intensify advocacy efforts aimed at mobilizing resources and securing long-term funding. Strengthened resource mobilization efforts will enable the interventions to build on success, expand their reach, and address gaps in implementation. Institutionalization of the interventions within MoE could be one of the options, and in this case, advocacy should focus on engaging donors for this purpose to ensure long-term impact through institutionalization.

Strengthen monitoring, reporting systems, and accountability

Enhance monitoring and reporting systems at partner agencies to ensure effective tracking of progress and impact, building on improvements already addressed or committed to under the CEMPP. Strengthening these systems will enable more accurate data collection, analysis, and reporting to

guide evidence-based decision-making and adjustments, and ensure a more cohesive and effective response to ending child marriage. In addition, prioritize the development and institutionalization of accountability mechanisms among stakeholders. Establish clear roles, responsibilities, and reporting frameworks to ensure transparency and foster a collective commitment, maintain trust and collaboration among all partners. Regular feedback loops should be integrated into operations, providing opportunities for stakeholders to assess progress, address challenges, and align efforts. Thus, promoting shared responsibility and ensuring accountability across all levels.

Integrate the MoE information system with the SJD system to monitor girls at risk

The MoE sets regulations for handling cases of marriage under 18 and provides alternative education programs for at-risk students, supported by the SJD to ensure continued education. The SJD treats marriage under 18 as an exception, requiring mandatory counseling. Tracking early indicators of school dropout in primary and secondary students and granting the SJD access to this data before approving exceptions can help prevent early marriage and educational disruptions. A comprehensive intervention plan should be implemented, offering both immediate and long-term solutions, including specialized guidance for affected individuals and their families.

Conclusion

The CEMPP has established itself as a pivotal initiative working with the national movement to end child marriage in a humanitarian and forced displacement setting, gathering strong support from stakeholders at all levels. Save the Children Jordan has played a strategic role in implementing the project, reinforcing national efforts through normative frameworks and multi-sectoral collaboration. The project's Theory of Change, developed based on research and in alignment with Save the Children's draft global strategy to prevent and respond to child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement setting, has demonstrated its validity in addressing and responding to key determinants of child marriage. However, economic drivers of child marriage require further exploration to enhance future project design and scalability.

A key achievement of CEMPP has been the piloting of a referral system that strengthens coordination between the Ministry of Education (MoE), education directorates, schools, and the Supreme Judge Department (SJD). This system has advanced advocacy efforts for greater government investment in child marriage prevention and response. Additionally, targeted interventions prioritized vulnerable groups, laying the groundwork for refining new approaches in humanitarian-development contexts. Expanding outreach to remote areas and systematically addressing the needs of children with disabilities could further enhance program impact. Lastly, structured dialogue sessions with the MoE and key stakeholders have led to practical discussions on alternative education models for ever-married girls and refining early detection indicators for child marriage risk. However, sustained efforts are needed to ensure the integration and operationalization of these indicators within government systems.

1 Introduction



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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Child, Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM)⁴ occurs globally, but prevalence rates and patterns vary significantly within and across countries. It is estimated that one in five girls worldwide and one in three girls in developing countries experience child marriage. This variation is influenced by a complex interplay of factors, including social values, cultural and religious beliefs, economic conditions, and political environments⁵. This practice disproportionately affects girls, driven by gender inequality and discrimination that often devalue girls and women compared to boys and men.

The United Nations has worked extensively with member states to address the global issue of child marriage, emphasizing its threat to the universal attainment of human rights. Over the past five years, a series of resolutions have highlighted the urgent need for action. In 2014, the General Assembly adopted Resolution A/RES/69/156 on child, early, and forced marriage, building upon earlier commitments, including the 2015 Human Rights Council Resolution addressing the issue. More recently, the General Assembly passed Resolution A/RES/71/175, reaffirming and strengthening previous commitments while clearly outlining the roles and responsibilities of Member States in efforts to end child marriage⁶.

In Jordan, there is a strong emphasis on the urgent need to address child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM), recognizing it as a critical issue that deprives children, especially girls, access to education, compromises their health, restricts their participation in the workforce, and limits their overall potential⁷. As the entity responsible for monitoring demographic trends and tackling population-related challenges, the Higher Population Council (HPC) in Jordan has highlighted the importance of examining and combating child marriage. This practice represents a crucial human rights violation, depriving children, particularly girls, of their fundamental rights to health, safety, and education. The consequences of child marriage are profound, with long-lasting and far-reaching impacts.

Efforts on official and non-official as indicated in the reference report by ICMC (2021) aim to address child marriage and other forms of child abuse by increasing support for vulnerable children, including Jordanian and Syrian refugees, through investments in education and shelter services⁸. Similarly, the Higher Population Council's 2017 report, along with legislative measures restricting the marriage of girls under 18, emphasizes the need to prevent child marriage from leading to school dropouts. Despite these initiatives, at-risk children, especially refugees, continue to face significant challenges in accessing reliable protective systems and sufficient legal and institutional support in Jordan.

In response to this issue, Save the Children Jordan has initiated the Child Early Marriage Pilot Project (CEMPP) to address the critical issue of child marriage, particularly among adolescent girls, who face several challenges due to the compounding effects of the economic hardships, and social and gender norms (Annex 2: Theory of Change). The CEMPP aligns with Save the Children's draft Global Theory of Change (ToC) on preventing and responding to CEFMU in humanitarian and forced displacement

⁴ The terms child early and forced marriage, and child marriage are often used together, although they have distinct meanings and overlap in certain situations, they will be used interchangeably in this report.

⁵ United Nations Population Fund, 'Child Marriage: Frequently Asked Questions', UNFPA, <www.unfpa.org/child-marriage>, 2019

⁶ United Nations, 'Child, early and forced marriage', General Assembly Resolution, A/RES/71/175, United Nations, New York, 23 January 2017

⁷ Policy brief, the Higher Population Council (HPC), 2017.

⁸ Child Marriage in Jordan report, International Catholic Migration Committee (ICMC), 2021.

settings, which strengthens children's voices, empowers them to participate in decision-making, and holds duty-bearers accountable for protecting their rights. This comprehensive approach aims to end child marriage while fostering sustainable opportunities for girls to thrive. The primary objective of this project is to ensure that adolescent girls living in humanitarian settings and host communities within the targeted locations are safeguarded from child marriage and its associated risks, while also receiving support if they experience child marriage.

Figure 1 shows the interlinkages between the outcomes, outputs and implementation strategies of the CEMPP, which has identified 3 outcomes in the logical framework (Annex 3: project logical framework) of the project, they are: **Outcome 1:** Girls aged (14-17) at risk of Child Marriage are retained in school, which is comprised of two outputs, **output 1.1.** Adolescent girls and boys are empowered to promote rights-based, gender sensitive and inclusive advocacy to prevent child marriage and school retention, and **output 1.2.** School management staff are empowered to recognize and respond to girls at risk of Child Marriage. **Outcome 2:** Targeted families have improved Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards married girls aged (14-20) to continue their education, which includes **output 2.1.** Increased ability for girls and ever-married girls to advocate for positive social norms in favor of Gender Equality, and **Outcome 3:** Increased synergy between the Ministry of Education, directorates, and school management to better address child marriage, which includes **output 3.1.** MoE with an improved understanding of child marriage drivers and consequences or MoE with improved knowledge on drivers and consequences of child marriage and how to respond adequately.

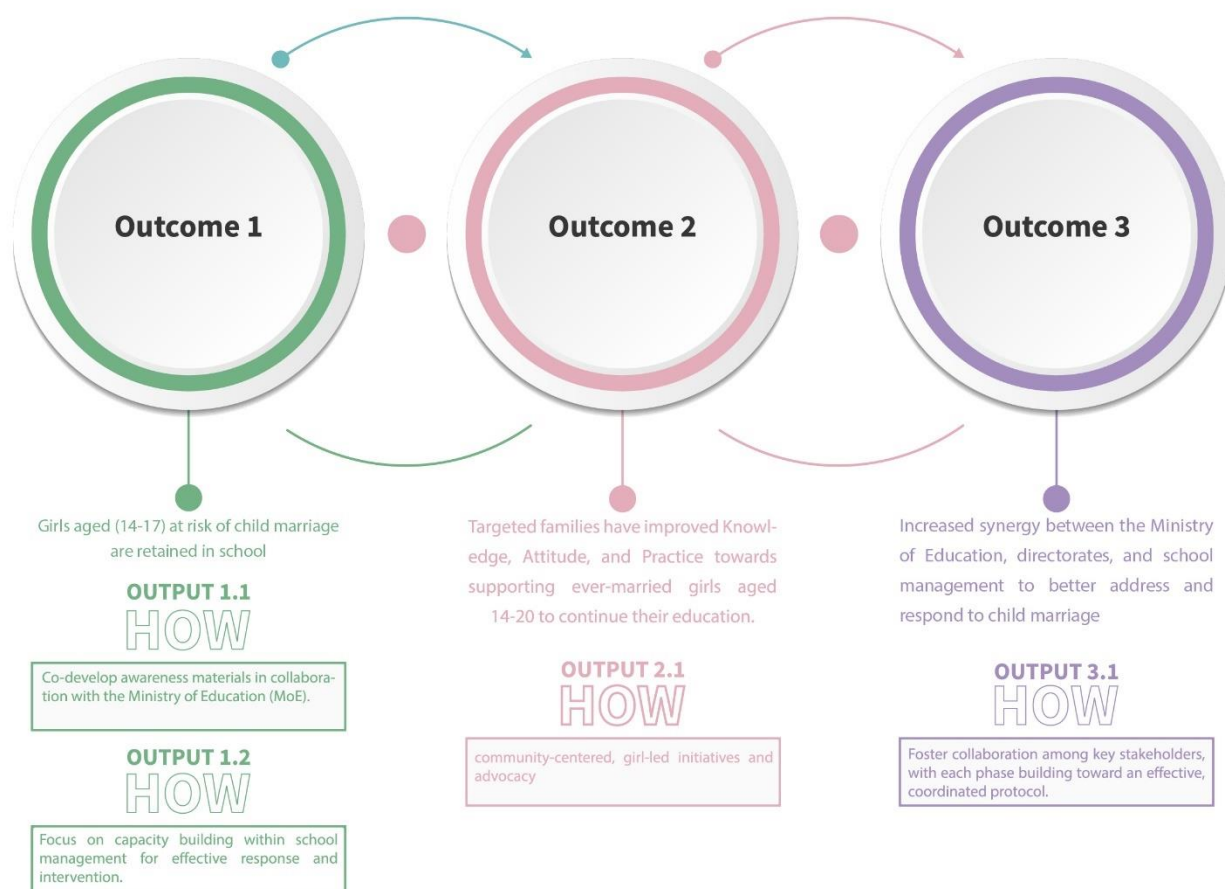


Figure 1: CEMPP's overall logic for outcomes, outputs and approaches.

This pilot project is designed to address these challenges through several approaches, in particular, by targeting the root causes of child marriage, emphasizing the need for gender equality, education, and awareness to protect children from the adverse effects of early marriage, such as limiting at-risk girls' potential for personal and professional growth through economic opportunities and education⁹. Additionally, increasing risk of domestic violence and challenges in asserting their rights, making informed decisions, and accessing equal opportunities. Moreover, child early marriage increases the likelihood of early pregnancies before physical maturity, which poses serious health risks, including pregnancy-related complications and higher rates of maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity.

1.2. Purpose of piloting CEMPP

The Child Early Marriage Pilot Project (CEMPP) aims to protect girls' right to a childhood free from the threat of early marriage, promote healthier, safer, and more empowered transitions into adulthood, and empower them to take control of critical life decisions, including those related to education and marriage. The pilot phase of the project was instrumental in assessing the feasibility, effectiveness, and potential impact of the proposed interventions on a smaller scale before broader implementation. This approach enables the project to:

- Assess the implementation of the Theory of Change (ToC) to evaluate the effectiveness of the approach outlined in the ToC and identify any necessary improvements, if applicable. The CEMPP aligns with Save the Children's draft Global Theory of Change to prevent and respond to child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement settings, which states that conflict, displacement, climate-change disasters and other humanitarian crises create extreme circumstances that expose girls to a higher risk of child marriage. During crises, existing drivers are exacerbated and new drivers are created. Child marriage is a form of gender-based violence (GBV) against children. It is rooted in gender inequality and discrimination, the ToC supports that adolescent girls affected by crises and displacement are prioritized, supported and empowered to make decisions about their lives, including around if, when, and who to marry.
- Assess the necessity for these interventions based on research conducted in 2022, which thoroughly examined and documented the pressing issue of child marriages in Jordan and other crisis setting. This research provided valuable insights into the prevalence, causes, and social impact of child marriages, highlighting the urgency of addressing this critical challenge.
- Identify effective strategies by implementing the CEMPP in this controlled setting within the nexus of humanitarian and development context, in this setting, careful observation, assessment, and analysis of CEMPP effectiveness within the humanitarian-development nexus—is monitored to see the overlap between emergency response and long-term development efforts. The implementation was carried out to allow for systematic assessment, learning, and refinement, successful approaches were identified throughout the implementation, in addition to potential challenges and areas for improvement.

⁹ International Women's Health Coalition, 'The Facts on Child Marriage', <iwchc.org/resources/facts-child-marriage/>.

- Provide a good opportunity to gather data and insights by the project and MEAL teams on the overall implementation. For instance, many lessons learned, such as in areas of program design, needs assessment, girls’ participation and agency, were identified, which are essential for informed and evidence-based decisions as well as refining the overall project design.
- Allow for the adaptation of activities to the specific social and economic conditions of the local communities in Irbid and Ramtha along with the testing of proposed interventions. By considering local circumstances, including prevailing conditions and the availability of girls and families to participate. Additionally, to ensure a more context-sensitive approach, ultimately increasing its effectiveness and likelihood of sustainable success.
- Strengthen stakeholder involvement in this project, pilot phase fosters meaningful collaboration with stakeholders including partners, local community, counselors, school staff management, boys, and girls, which ensures that their perspectives, needs, and feedback are integrated into the project's design and implementation.

1.3. Project interventions and activities

The CEMPP is a comprehensive initiative designed to address the multifaceted issue of child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement settings, as well as its intersection with development contexts by empowering girls, families, counselors and school management staff to create a supportive environment that prioritizes education, gender equality, and the well-being of adolescent girls. As mentioned earlier, CEMPP focuses on three key outcomes, each with specific outputs and deliverables aimed at achieving sustainable change (see Figure 2).

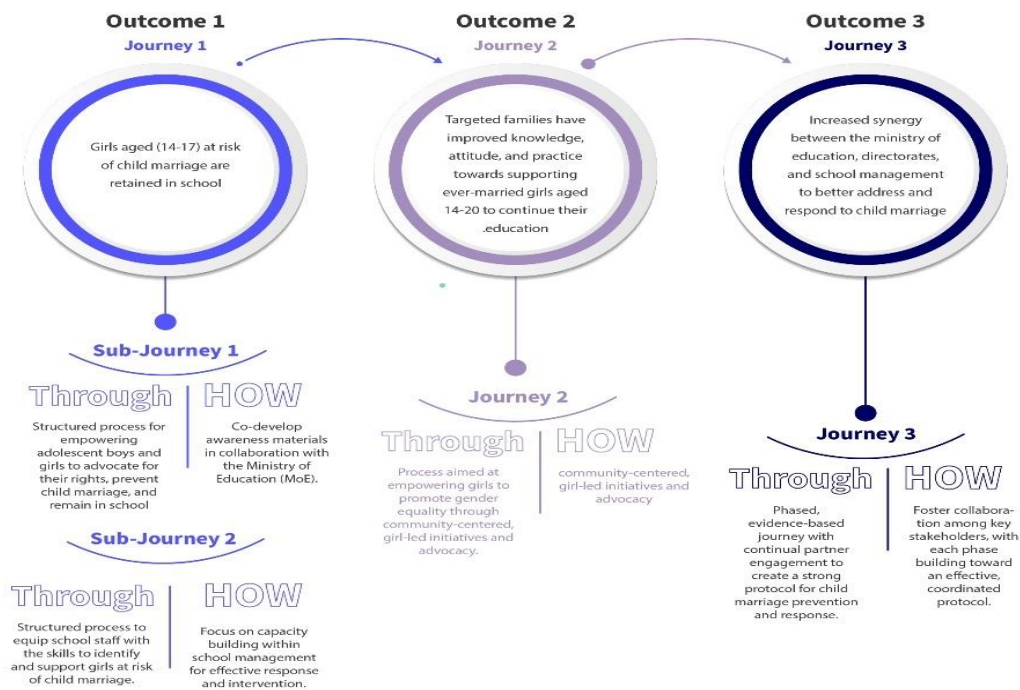


Figure 2: project's overall logic for outcomes, outputs and approaches

Outcome 1: Girls Aged 14-17 at Risk of Child Marriage are Retained in School

The first outcome of the CEMPP pilot emphasizes the importance of education to keep girls in school as a critical strategy to prevent child marriage. By empowering adolescent boys and girls to advocate for their rights and promoting awareness about the importance of education, the project seeks to create a supportive environment that encourages girls to stay in school and to uphold children's right to education as a fundamental and non-negotiable right. This is achieved through co-developed awareness session materials with the Ministry of Education (MoE), ensuring that the messaging is culturally relevant and impactful. The project adopts a participatory approach in designing and implementing all interventions, engaging key stakeholders and relevant entities. This includes the MoE, particularly school counselors, the SJD, local civil society organizations that directly provide protection and care services, as well as activists and community leaders. Additionally, school management staff and counselors are trained to recognize and respond to girls at risk of child marriage through gender-sensitive and inclusive training programs. A co-developed manual serves as a highly effective tool in building the capacity of counselors and school staff, enabling them to better support at-risk girls.

A key focus of the project is ensuring family-centered interventions, reflecting the belief that reducing child marriage is a shared responsibility. The initiative highlights the importance of guaranteeing a child's right to education and enabling them to complete their studies without barriers.

Outcome 2: Targeted Families Have Improved Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Towards Supporting Ever-Married Girls Aged 14-20 to Continue Their Education

The second outcome had the focus on the supporting environment, transforming the attitudes and practices of families and communities to support ever-married girls in continuing their education. A comprehensive capacity-building plan was developed, and training materials were adapted to support girls in their educational journeys. The Girls' Leadership and Advocacy (Mentor Girls), Girls Shine, Girls decide, HEART, Child to Child, Step to Protect curriculums interventions empower girls to take the lead in building capacity and raise awareness initiatives that promote their rights and education among other girls, fostering a sense of agency and leadership among participants.

Outcome 3: Increased Synergy Between the Ministry of Education, Directorates, and School Management to Better Address and Respond to Child Marriage

The third outcome aimed to strengthen the system to prevent and respond to Child Marriage and improve the collaboration between the Ministry of Education, directorates, and school management to address child marriage more effectively. By improving the MoE's understanding of the drivers and consequences of child marriage, the project ensured that schools are better equipped to respond to the issue. A protocol and referral system for child marriage prevention and response is established, facilitating coordination between the MoE, directorates, schools, and the SJD. This protocol was referenced to Jordan's 2016 National Framework on Gender-Based Violence, Domestic Violence, and Child Protection, the 2018 Unified National Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Violence, and the 2014 Accreditation and Quality Control Standards for Handling Domestic Violence Cases.

Additionally, the protocol incorporates the 2020 Ministry of Education's Procedures for Addressing Domestic Violence, Child Protection, and School Violence, alongside relevant legal frameworks. The development process followed a participatory approach, integrating case management methodologies and drawing on inputs from the MoE, SJD, Save the Children, and national policy reviews. It was further refined through dialogue sessions and recommendations from key stakeholders.

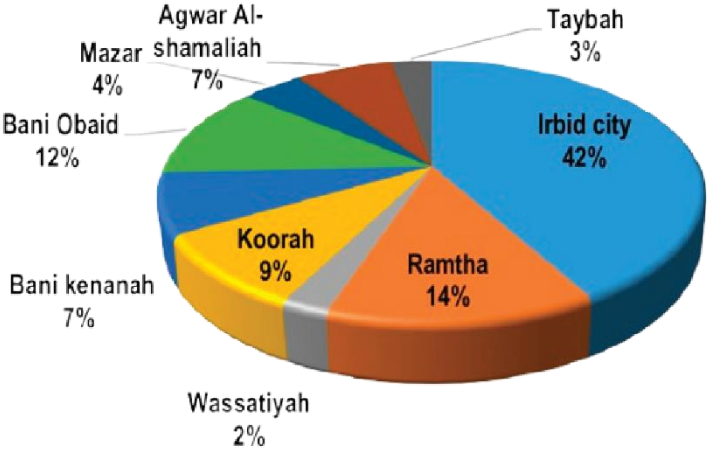
In particular, four dialogue sessions brought together stakeholders to address child marriage, to find alternatives for girls who drop out due to marriage and ensuring protection for under-18 marriages, explore steps for applying for marriage exceptions and the role of Family Reconciliation Centers in preventing child marriage, and refine early detection indicators for child marriage, drawing on insights from school counselors and Family Reconciliation Centers. Collectively, these sessions highlighted the importance of awareness-raising, early detection, and collaboration among schools, families, and national institutions.

1.1. Target Groups

In Irbid, there is a pressing need for specialized child protection services, particularly for adolescent girls, as the governorate has one of Jordan’s highest child marriage rates, reported at 17.7% between 2010 and 2015¹⁰ and as identified by a recent data from the Supreme Judge Department (SJD) in 2021. According to the Department of Statistics (DOS), Irbid hosts the third-largest refugee population in Jordan, where child marriage is more prevalent, as reported by UNFPA that 35% of Syrian refugee girls in Jordan marry before 18.



Irbid, Jordan



Estimated population of Irbid Governorate by administrative divisions, source: Department of Statistics (DOS), 2022

¹⁰ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/63079>

Having said this, SC Jordan leveraged its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to expand outreach to schools in Irbid governorate including Ramtha city with high dropout rates, incorporate child marriage awareness into teacher training programs, and utilize MoE data to identify children at risk. As part of this effort, the project targeted school counselors, school management staff, students, and caregivers. Additionally, mentor girls were trained to lead workshops for their peers, while parents participated in awareness sessions, fostering a holistic approach to preventing child marriage and promoting education.

1.2. Objectives and scope of evaluation

The evaluation of the CEMPP was commissioned by Save the Children Jordan, to assess progress made during the implementation (2023–2024), focusing on identifying good practices and lessons learned to guide future programming, as well as assessing the implementation of the Theory of Change (ToC) to evaluate the effectiveness of the approach outlined in the ToC and identify any necessary improvements, if applicable. The overall goal of the evaluation is to provide an independent assessment of the project's progress toward results, sustainability of interventions, and overall efficiency and effectiveness. The evaluation also aimed to highlight good practices, lessons learned and provide external recommendations based on input and feedback from key stakeholders included in the pilot project to shape any next phases of the project and for potential replication and scale-up. It is essential to emphasize that the findings will also contribute to discussing and finalizing the Theory of Change (ToC) for the prevention and response to CEFMU in humanitarian settings. The specific objectives included:

- Assessing progress toward achieving planned outcomes and outputs.
- Evaluating sustainability of results achieved during the project.
- Assessing the efficiency of the project's implementation arrangements.
- Assessing management modalities and structure at national level.
- Analyzing the efficiency and effectiveness of coordination with partners and stakeholders.
- Evaluating project value-added, particularly for scaling up in future.
- Identifying key lessons learned and good practices from the project implementation.

The evaluation of the CEMPP covered the period from its launch in October 2023 through the fourth quarter of 2024. Data was available from project reports and primary desk review conducted for the evaluation, including key informant interviews, location visits in Irbid and Ramtha and focus group discussions. The evaluation addressed relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.

02 Methodology



Save the Children

2. Methodology

In the CEMPP, the Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) was conducted to provide immediate feedback, guide project implementation, and document findings and lessons throughout execution. However, this report focuses on the final evaluation, which builds on the conclusions of the RTE, supplemented by additional data collection and analysis to assess the project's overall results and achievements. Figure 3 illustrates the process for the RTE that was conducted in the CEMPP.

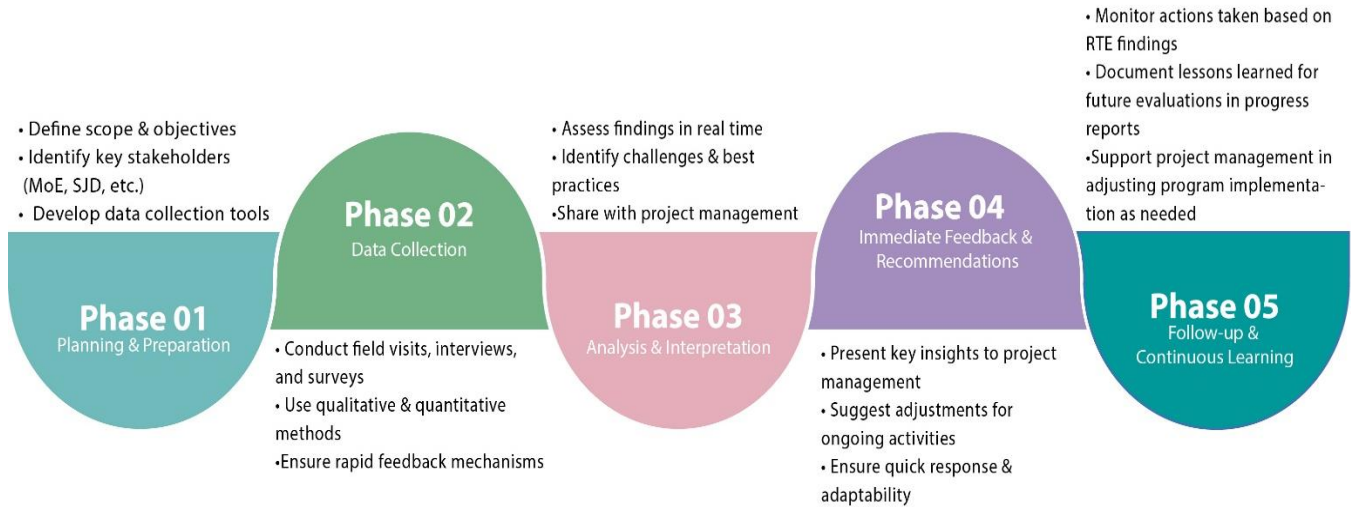


Figure 3: The process of the real- time evaluation.

The evaluation methodology was designed to capture all elements and dimensions of the interconnected outcomes, outputs, and interventions, providing insights into the extent to which this pilot phase has been effective in testing the feasibility of the draft global Theory of Change (ToC) and its interventions. The evaluation also offers valuable evidence to inform the scaling-up of the project. Furthermore, it assesses the degree to which the approach has laid the foundation for sustainable change, ensuring that girls can enjoy their childhood, pursue their education, and take control of their futures. Figure 4 illustrates the process that was considered in the final evaluation.

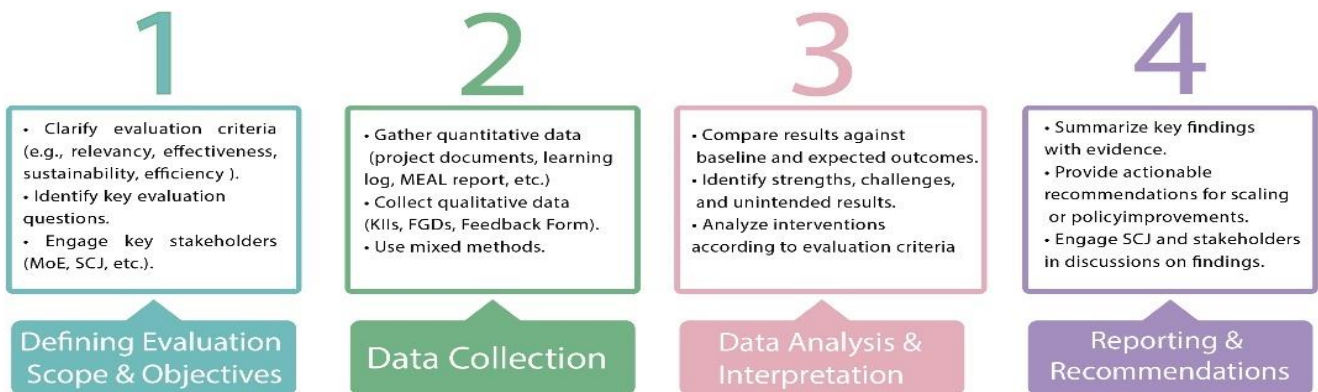


Figure 4: The process of the final evaluation.

2.1. Evaluation approach

The evaluation is conducted by an independent team; it adheres to Save the Children's Ethical Guidelines and safeguarding process, ensuring that all actions align with its mission to protect and promote children's rights. These guidelines emphasize integrity, accountability, and respect in all operations. The evaluation is evidence-based, focusing on assessing progress toward targeted results at the outcome and output levels while considering factors that supported or impacted the implementation and outcomes. Also, the evaluation team analyzes the extent to which the project's theory of change (ToC) addresses the assumptions and reviews the project logic and strategies. The evaluation ensures the protection of the rights and integrity of all individuals consulted while maintaining the confidentiality of their statements.

Additionally, the methodology emphasizes inclusivity by engaging a diverse range of respondents at the community level, including girls, boys, families, and counselors, school staff, institution leaders, and consultants. To safeguard participants' privacy, participants were informed at the beginning of each interview or focus group discussion about the purpose of the session and the confidentiality of their information. Informed consent and assent were obtained from all participants, ensuring their voluntary and willing participation in the data collection process. Information cited or quoted in the report does not identify specific sources. These ethical measures ensure the evaluation is conducted responsibly, respecting the dignity and rights of all stakeholders.

2.2. Evaluation design and methodology

This section provides an explanation of the evaluation methods, ensuring a systematic and transparent process for gathering and analyzing data. The evaluation employs a mixed-methods approach, which combines quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques, ultimately contributing to evidence-based decision-making and continuous improvement of interventions. The evaluation plan encompasses three key phases:

- Preparatory phase
- Data collection and analysis phase
- Validation and reporting phase

The evaluation uses five complementary data collection methods to enhance reliability and provide depth to the findings:

- Desk Review: analysis of project documents, e.g., progress reports, concept notes, learning log, meeting reports, presentations, monitoring data the co-developed awareness sessions materials, and the child marriage prevention and response protocol (Annex 4: list of the documents reviewed for this evaluation). SC Jordan team maintains a learning log to document all challenges encountered and areas for improvement throughout the project. This log serves as a crucial resource for identifying lessons learned and was an integral component of the desk review in the evaluation, being included among the analyzed documents. The learning log of the project (Annex 6) guided project implementation, providing ongoing insights that helped inform implementation

decisions, the log contributed to timely adjustments aimed at enhancing the project's efficiency and effectiveness by tracking and reflecting on challenges. This process supported continuous improvement and ensured that the project remained adaptable and responsive to emerging needs. The learning methods and examples are included separately in the next section.

- Feedback Form (survey): gathering targeted information to validate and supplement existing data, ensuring understanding of target groups' needs (counselors, school staff, girls, boys, and families), experiences, and perspectives. The feedback form is designed to collect data that addresses gaps identified during desk reviews and captures insights from different respondent types, it includes tailored questions for each beneficiary group, emphasizing their unique circumstances and feedback on interventions and activities.
- Key Informant Interviews: semi-structured interviews with diverse stakeholders, including the Ministry of Education, Supreme Judge Department, Counselors School management, parents, and other involved stakeholders such as NCFA and consultants.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted following evaluation guidelines, ensuring the inclusion of a diverse range of stakeholders and beneficiaries. To foster meaningful dialogue and capture a variety of perspectives, each FGD was designed to include 6 to 9 participants, as recommended for effective group engagement. FGDs were carefully structured to involve key targeted groups, including girls, boys, mentor girls, and parents. The FGDs provided valuable insights into their unique perspectives, needs, experiences, challenges, and aspirations, for instance:
 - Girls and boys: their participation allowed for an in-depth understanding of their awareness, attitudes, and experiences related to child marriage and the impact of interventions.
 - Mentor girls shared their experiences in guiding and supporting others, offering insights into the effectiveness of mentorship initiatives.
 - Parents' involvement was crucial in assessing family perceptions, social norms, and the broader community's role in supporting the CEMPP's objectives.
- Direct Observation: gathering firsthand, local-level evidence during field site visits. This method allowed for a detailed assessment of on-the-ground realities, ensuring a well-rounded and accurate understanding of the situation at the implementation level.

Table 1 summarizes the number of participants and discussions conducted for each data collection method. Interviews and focus group discussions engaged stakeholders involved in the project's interventions. It is worth mentioning that field visits to events and activities offered valuable, in-depth insights that enriched the evaluation process.

TABLE 1

Overview of persons consulted for evaluation

	Key informant interview	Focus group discussion participants	Feedback Form (survey)
Ministry of Education (Officials, counselors, management staff)	13	-----	43 (34 Counselors and 9 Management staff)
Official - male	1	-----	-----
Official - female	1	-----	-----
Counselors - male	7	-----	12
Counselors - female	4	-----	31
CBO - Father	1	-----	-----
Supreme Judge Department - male	2	-----	-----
National Council for Family Affairs - female	1	-----	-----
Save the Children (Project Technical Manager) - female	1	-----	-----
CBO (parents) - female	1	6	-----
CBO - girls	-----	2	-----
Students - girls	-----	4	-----
Students - boys	-----	2	-----
Consultant - female	1	-----	-----
Girls at school	-----	-----	214

2.3. Evaluation questions and matrix

The evaluation team utilized an evaluation matrix to guide the process and ensure the structured collection and organization of data. This matrix was essential at multiple stages of the evaluation. It was organized around four criteria categories, aligned with the OECD/DAC framework:

- Relevance
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency (management)
- Sustainability

As shown in Table 2, these criteria formed the basis for the evaluation’s nine guiding questions, which shaped the lines of inquiry. The matrix played a key role in maintaining a logical and coherent approach throughout the evaluation, enabling comprehensive analysis and reliable findings.

TABLE 2		Evaluation questions
Relevance		
EQ 1	To what extent is the project relevant to contribute towards ending child marriage nationally?	
EQ 2	To what extent has the project outputs and activities contributed to the identified needs?	
Effectiveness		
EQ 3	To what extent has the CEMPP achieved its planned results in all outcome areas?	
EQ 4	What were the factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?	
Sustainability		
EQ 5	Do the stakeholders have a sense of ownership towards the project? Is the project now sustainable with the outcomes achieved during this phase?	
EQ 6	To what extent has the CEMPP had a catalytic effect at the national level?	
EQ 7	What is the likelihood that the benefits from the Project will be maintained for a reasonable period if the Project were to cease?	
Management efficiency		
EQ 8	To what extent is the management structure effective in using financial and technical resources to facilitate results and efficient delivery?	
EQ 9	To what extent does the CEMPP’s interventions facilitate linkages and synergies to accelerate efforts to end child marriage?	

The evaluation matrix was supported by the data collection tools detailed in Annex 5. The questions, assumptions, and indicators outlined in the matrix directly informed the design and content of Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions.

2.4. Analysis and validation

The data analysis process was designed to align with the evaluation questions outlined in Table 2, ensuring a focused, systematic, and comprehensive approach. Evidence from the desk review and sites visits was integrated into the analysis, creating a robust foundation for evaluation. Additionally, a mixed-methods approach was employed, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques to capture various perspectives and provide a holistic understanding of the CEMPP's impact. This approach enabled the evaluation team to cross-verify and enrich the findings.

The following analytical techniques were utilized:

- Qualitative analysis: applied to primary data (e.g., KIIs and focus group discussions) and secondary sources to identify themes, patterns, and narratives. This analysis provided depth and context to stakeholders' experiences and perceptions.
- Quantitative Analysis: conducted on quantitative data, such as project records and indicators, to identify trends, measure outcomes, and assess performance. This offered a numerical foundation to support qualitative insights.
- Comparative Analysis: used to explore similarities and differences across stakeholder groups and program activities, it is used in evaluation methodologies for all implementation strategies and helped to contextualize lessons and draw conclusions.

On the other side, triangulation of the data was valid to ensure validity and reliability. Evidence from multiple sources - desk reviews, observations, qualitative interviews, and quantitative data—was cross-referenced to validate findings. This process minimized bias, strengthened conclusions, and enhanced the credibility of the results.

3 Main findings & Analysis



Save the Children

3. Main findings and Analysis

This section presents the findings of the evaluation, which includes 1) an assessment of the Theory of Change (ToC) of the pilot, 2) the value added through learning and adaptation, and 3) analysis of the CEMPP per each evaluation questions and criterion. A real-time evaluation was conducted alongside the project's implementation from the outset, providing continuous, detailed feedback on events as they unfolded. These reflections were systematically documented in the RTE progress reports, offering insights into the project's ongoing development, and allowing for timely adjustments to improve project effectiveness while it is still ongoing.

This final evaluation specifically focuses on the overall success, impact, and outcomes of the project, based on data collected throughout its implementation and after completion of the CEMPP, providing a



Female Student:
I used to believe that my future was not mine to decide. Now, I know my rights, and I will speak up for myself and for every girl who deserves to be heard.

comprehensive understanding of its effectiveness and impact. Through this approach, the evaluation captures both the immediate outcomes and the lessons learned, which will inform future phases or scaling up, and similar interventions.

It is important to note that the findings presented are based on a very short pilot phase, which limits the scope and duration of the interventions. Despite this, the positive changes observed are particularly noteworthy, as they

demonstrate the potential for impact within a limited timeframe. The ability to achieve meaningful progress in such a brief period highlights the effectiveness of the strategies implemented and underscores the potential for scaling up the interventions in the future.

A comprehensive and evidence-based approach

The evaluation found that the Theory of Change (ToC) of the CEMPP project in Jordan is well-structured, evidence-based, and contextually relevant, providing a strong foundation for addressing child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM) in both humanitarian and development settings. The ToC demonstrates a clear commitment to empowering girls, transforming communities, and tackling the root causes of child marriage.

Built on research conducted by Plan International and Save the Children in Jordan, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and the Philippines, the ToC integrates a multisectoral and multi-level approach, working from the top down through policy and system engagement, from the bottom up by mobilizing families and communities, and internally by directly empowering girls. This comprehensive strategy is well-positioned to drive social norm change, amplify diverse voices, foster a movement for gender equality, and mitigate potential backlash, ultimately contributing to a sustained reduction in child marriage and improved opportunities for girls.



QUOTE FROM MOE:
Effective implementation of this project relies on strong coordination, accountability, and evidence-based strategies. By equipping schools with trained counselors and management staff, we are ensuring sustainable, impactful change that protects girls future

The objective of CEMPP is to ensure that girls can fully enjoy their childhood without the threat of early marriage, enabling them to experience safer, healthier, and more empowered transitions in life. This includes having control over their own life, particularly in making informed choices and decisions about their education and marriage. CEMPP was developed with the understanding that ending child marriage is a long-term endeavor, necessitating gradual steps to tackle the intricate socio-cultural factors that continue the practice. Generally speaking, the theory of change is built on the following assumptions:



- i. Complexity of influencing factors: Child marriage is driven by a wide range of determinants beyond the control or mandates of any single organization or governmental system.
- ii. Need for a multisectoral approach: Addressing child marriage effectively requires a multisectoral strategy. Global lessons from efforts to prevent violence against women and girls demonstrate that multicomponent, integrated interventions are more effective than standalone initiatives.
- iii. Importance of social momentum: Achieving significant progress necessitates fostering social momentum for change. This involves implementing targeted strategies to establish new shared beliefs that lead to shifts in behavior.
- iv. Role of gender norms: Sustainable change is rooted in transforming social norms around gender. Gender discrimination is a key driver of child marriage, as girls often face limited opportunities, are undervalued, and are expected to conform to societal norms.

The full Theory of Change (ToC) is presented in Annex 2, and in Table (3) an evaluation of the strengths and areas for improvement in the Theory of Change (ToC) for CEMPP is presented, based on the observations and assessment of the evaluation team.

TABLE 3 Strengths and Improvement in the Theory of Change (ToC)

Category	Details
<i>A. Areas of Strength</i>	
<i>1. Girl-Centered Approach</i>	Emphasizes a girl-led programming approach, prioritizing adolescent girls' voices, needs, and participation. Aligns with global best practices in gender equality and child rights programming, recognizing girls as agents of change rather than passive beneficiaries.
<i>2. Socio-Ecological and Multi-Sectoral Framework</i>	Acknowledges multiple layers of impact on child marriage (individual to community levels), ensuring contextual relevance. Integration of education and protection sectors strengthens interventions by addressing both immediate and root causes of child early marriage.

Category	Details
<i>3. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE)</i>	Strategic partnership enhances project sustainability. Capacity-building for MoE staff and alignment with national education systems ensure long-term impact. Facilitates the creation of supportive learning environments to retain girls in school.
<i>4. Alignment with Global Best Practices</i>	Draws on evidence from reputable organizations (Girls Not Brides, IRC, Plan International). Aligns with Save the Children’s Global Theory of Change in humanitarian contexts, reinforcing child rights, accountability, and systemic change.
<i>5. Community-Driven</i>	Engages girls, boys, families, schools, and MoE, encouraging community ownership of solutions and increasing opportunities for long-term success.

B. Areas for Improvement and Consideration

<i>1. Addressing Structural Barriers</i>	While focused on education and protection, the ToC could also address structural barriers such as poverty, gender inequality, and legal frameworks that enable child marriage. Engaging with economic empowerment programs or legal reforms could complement existing efforts.
<i>2. Sustainability Beyond the Project Cycle</i>	The ToC highlights sustainability through MoE collaboration but lacks a clear institutionalization strategy within governmental systems. Future phases should include policy advocacy, community ownership, and long-term partnerships. A defined capacity development strategy is essential for scaling up and ensuring sustainability.
<i>3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)</i>	A more detailed M&E framework is needed to track progress, measure impact, and ensure accountability. Clear indicators should assess the effectiveness of girl-led initiatives, advocacy campaigns, and capacity-building efforts.
<i>4. Inclusivity of Marginalized Groups</i>	While targeting vulnerable and ever-married girls, the ToC should expand efforts to include girls with disabilities and marginalized groups. Additionally, engagement with boys and men as key influencers in decision-making roles is limited and should be strengthened.

Category	Details
5. Focus on Advocacy	Advocacy and communication campaigns were initially included but suspended during the pilot phase. Raising awareness at the national level and engaging societal influencers is strongly recommended to drive shifts in social norms and attitudes toward child marriage.
6. Risk Mitigation	The ToC would benefit from integrating risk assessment and mitigation strategies. Key considerations include managing resistance from families opposed to delaying marriage and safeguarding girls advocating for their rights.

Table 4 shows a summary of drivers of Child Marriage in Jordan according to UNICEF’s 2019 ‘Qualitative Study on the Underlying Social Norms and Economic Causes and their connections to the implementation strategies and results of the ToC. The guiding principles of the interventions emphasize a socio-ecological approach that addresses girls, boys, family, community, and factors contributing to child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM).

TABLE 4 Theory of change strategies and results

	Child Marriage Drivers ¹¹	Strategies	Results
Harmful social and gender norms, economic conditions, climate-change, and other humanitarian crises	Custom and tradition, broken homes/family disintegration (discrimination against girls and women)	→ Education and Retention (empowering girls with information, skills and support networks)	→ Adolescent girls at risk of and affected by child marriage gain access to diverse, inclusive, and quality education, and are better able to express and exercise their choices
	The concept of Sutra (Gender roles that restrict girls and women to family and household roles)	→ Community Engagement (Raising awareness and mobilizing parents and community members)	→ Families and communities actively support girls’ education and delay marriage practices
	Poverty (lack of knowledge, and economic opportunities)	→ None specified	→ None specified

¹¹ UNICEF, ‘Qualitative Study on the Underlying Social Norms and Economic Causes that lead to child marriage in Jordan’ 2019

	Child Marriage Drivers ¹¹	Strategies	Results
	Inaccessible and/or low-quality services such as schools →	Education and Retention (enhancing the accessibility and quality of formal schooling for girls)	→ Adolescent girls have the skills, confidence, and platforms to influence decisions that impact their lives
	Legal and policy frameworks that do not protect adolescents →	Fostering and enabling legal policy frameworks and improving the knowledge and evidence base	→ Ministry of Education and government institutions have the capacity to address CEFM effectively.

Table 5 summarizes the key CEMPP results and the corresponding implementation strategies, the strategies focus on four main areas: education and retention, community engagement, capacity building and coordination, and girls’ empowerment. Each area highlights the intended outcomes and the strategic interventions designed to achieve them, ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable approach to supporting adolescent girls at risk of or affected by child marriage.

TABLE 5 Theory of change implementation strategies

Focus Area	Result	Implementation Strategies
1. Education and Retention	Adolescent girls at risk of and affected by child marriage gain access to diverse, inclusive, and quality education, enabling them to express and exercise their choices.	- Collaborate with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to expand educational opportunities and create safe learning environments. - Equip girls with knowledge and skills to advocate for their rights and participate in decision-making.
2. Community Engagement	Families and communities actively support girls’ education and delay marriage practices.	- Conduct participatory activities involving girls and their families to amplify their voices. - Build supportive family and community environments that challenge harmful norms and encourage gender equity.

Focus Area	Result	Implementation Strategies
3. Capacity Building and Coordination	The Ministry of Education and government institutions have the capacity to address Child, Early, and Forced Marriage (CEFM) effectively.	- Strengthen the MoE’s capacity as a national service provider to ensure sustainable educational access. - Conduct awareness sessions and mentoring programs to improve early detection and prevention mechanisms for child marriage. - Build the capacity of MoE staff, including core teams, counselors, and management personnel. - Establish a coordination mechanism between the MoE and SJD to address child early marriage.
4. Girls’ Empowerment	Adolescent girls have the skills, confidence, and platforms to influence decisions that impact their lives.	- Implement girl-led programming to ensure their needs and perspectives drive the intervention. - Create safe spaces for girls to articulate their aspirations and participate in community-driven solutions.

The CEMPP is effectively designed to address child marriage through a multisectoral and multi-level approach. The connections between outputs and outcomes were implied. It operates from the top down, engaging organizational frameworks and systems, and from the bottom up, focusing on families and communities. Additionally, it works internally, empowering girls directly. This comprehensive approach is well-suited to driving changes in social norms, amplifying diverse voices and perspectives, fostering a social movement, and mitigating the risk of backlash.

Strengthening collaboration, learning and adaptive management

“

QUOTE FROM SC JORDAN PROJECT MANAGER:

For this project to create lasting impact, we must continuously learn and adapt. By listening to girls, counselors, and communities, we refine our approach, ensuring that our strategies remain relevant, effective, and responsive to the real challenges on the ground

”

The CEMPP has fostered a collaborative learning environment by bringing together stakeholders from various sectors and made significant steps in enhancing monitoring and reporting systems. Throughout the evaluation consultations, all involved parties expressed a strong desire for more opportunities to exchange experiences and learn from others, especially those in similar contexts, such as the Ministry of Education (MoE), Supreme Judge Department (SJD), and the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA).

The CEMPP has made significant steps in fostering a learning environment and enhancing monitoring and reporting systems during the implementation. These efforts have enabled the project to collect valuable data, which has played a crucial role in shaping its direction. The information gathered has directly contributed to several adjustments made throughout the project, enhancing both its effectiveness and efficiency. As discussed earlier in this evaluation report, these learning-driven adjustments have been key to optimizing CEMPP outcomes and ensuring that the interventions are better aligned with the evolving needs of the beneficiaries and the overall goals of the project.

Throughout its implementation, monitoring and reporting systems have been enhanced. A distinctive feature of the project was the use of real-time evaluation, which helped capture progress and inform necessary adjustments and decision-making.

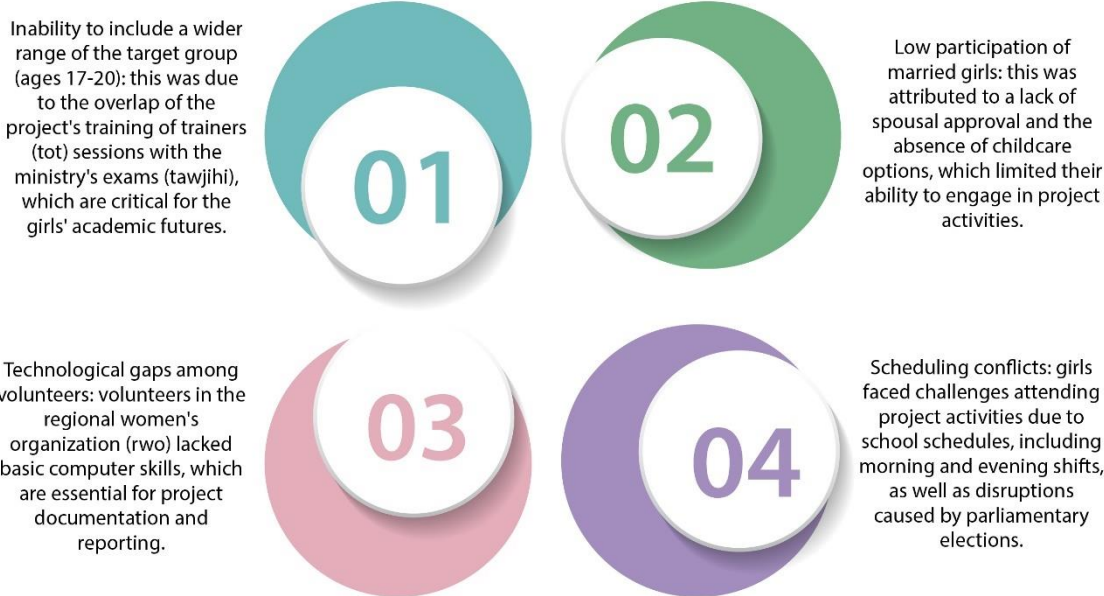
Annex 4 shows how the project’s learning methodologies were instrumental in identifying challenges and adapting the project’s approaches. In this learning log, the keep-stop-start strategy ensured that changes were based on clear and actionable insights. By continuously reflecting on the implementation, the project team was able to navigate unforeseen challenges and make informed decisions that support the overall learning objectives of the pilot project.

The CEMPP demonstrates a strong commitment to a learning approach and adaptive management, through this approach, challenges were identified and their root causes were analyzed. So, implementing the solutions to ensure the project's effectiveness and sustainability was ensured. In below points, the outcomes of learning throughout the CEMPP were documented with their customized solutions, and examples on how the project deploys these approaches. Monitoring progress, engaging stakeholders, and refining strategies allowed the project to maintain interventions responsive to the needs of the target group. Through a combination of learning approaches and adaptive management, the project addressed some challenges and provided lessons learnt to future programming.

- **Identifying challenges and root causes and developing customized solutions**

Figure 5 shows a description of key challenges faced during the implementation and how the CEMPP, and how these challenges were identified through ongoing monitoring, feedback from participants, and collaboration with local stakeholders. On the other hand, a solution-oriented approach was adopted, designing specific interventions to address each challenge as shown.

The project team actively identified key challenges that hinder progress. For example



Developing customized solutions

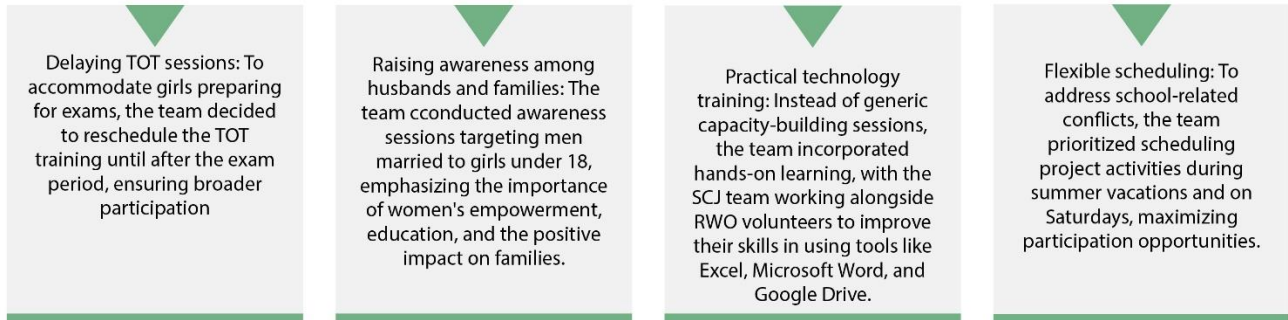


Figure 5: Description of challenges and customized solutions

- **Leveraging Partnerships and Local Resources**

The project team utilized adaptive management to leverage partnerships and local resources effectively, as shown in Figure 6.

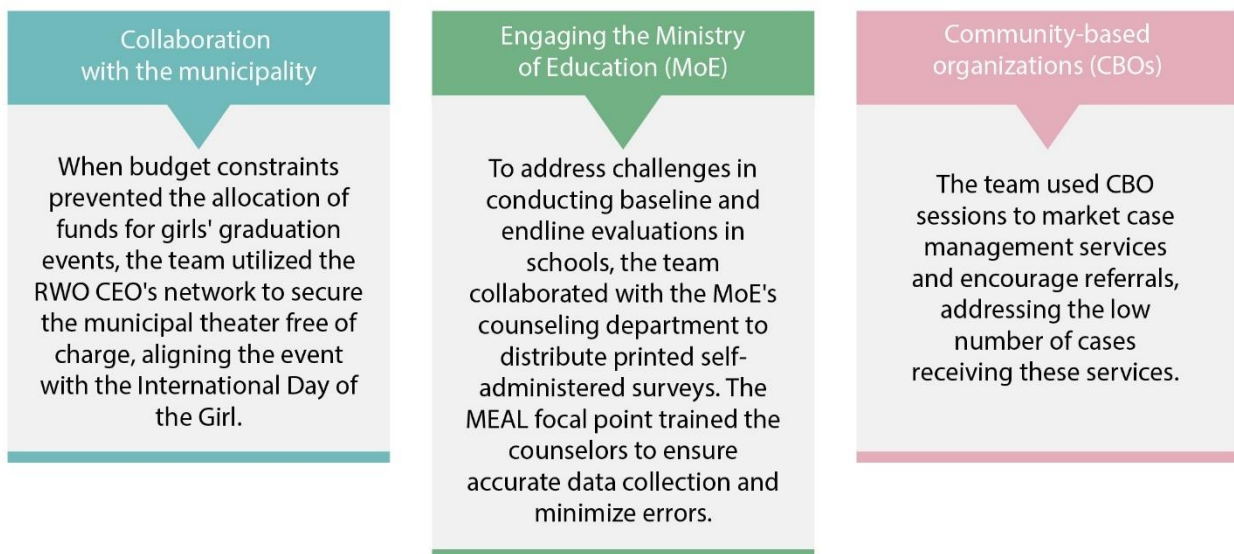


Figure 6: Description of challenges and customized solutions

- **Continuous Learning and Improvement**

The project team embedded a learning approach into its operations, using insights from ongoing activities to refine strategies, examples are shown in Figure 7.

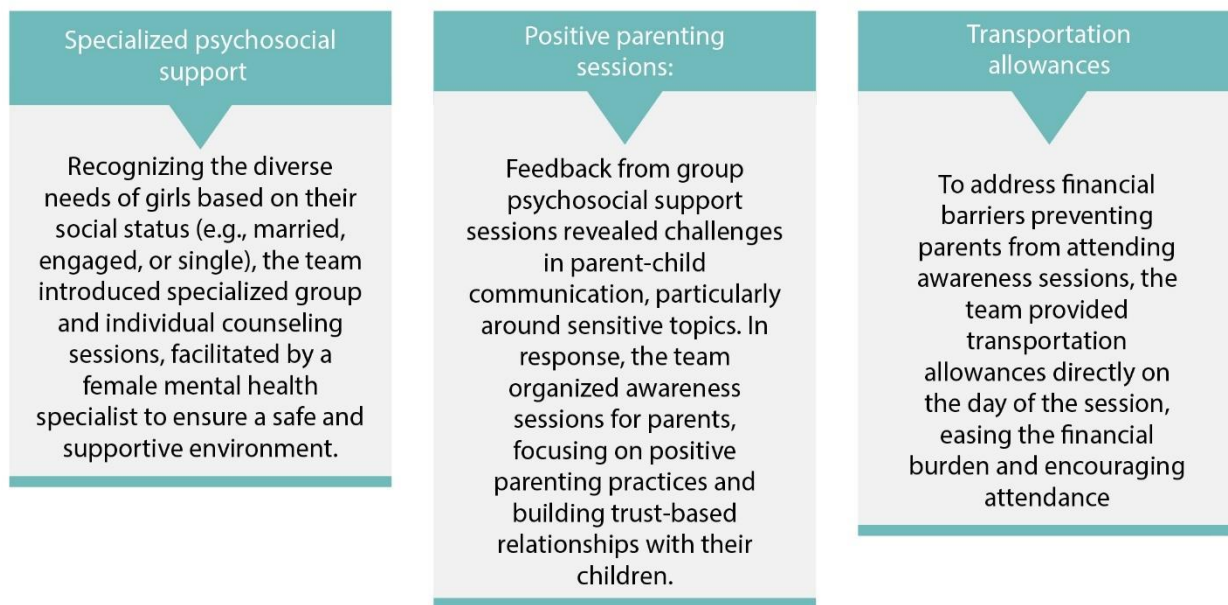


Figure 7: Description of challenges and customized solutions

- **Scaling impact through adaptive strategies**

The project team proposed revisions to amplify the project's impact, demonstrating a forward-looking approach, examples are shown in figure 8.



Figure 8: Description of challenges and customized solutions

- **Financial Adaptability**

The project team demonstrated flexibility in managing financial constraints, examples are shown in Figure 9.



Figure 9: Description of challenges and customized solutions

Aligning with national and global commitments to end child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement context

The CEMPP is well aligned with and supports national frameworks and commitments to end child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement settings. It was shaped by the growing global momentum to tackle child marriage, rooted in international agreements such as the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages (1964); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990); and key global events like the International Conference on Population and Development (1994) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995).

Global efforts to combat child marriage gained substantial momentum after 2011, with initiatives such as the launch of the Girls Not Brides network, the first International Day of the Girl Child focused on ending child marriage, the UNFPA's 'Too Young to Wed' exhibition, and the 2014 Global Girls' Summit. Additionally, both the United Nations Human Rights Council and the General Assembly adopted resolutions addressing child marriage. Ending child marriage has also become a central strategic priority for Save the Children (SC), both globally and in Jordan¹². Several reports document this ongoing commitment, including the Global Girlhood Report 2024: Fragile Futures – Girls' Rights, Child Marriage, and Fragility, Global Girlhood Report 2023: Girls at the Centre of the Storm – Her Planet, Her Future, Her Solutions, and the Global Girlhood Report 2022: Girls on the Frontline, all available through Save the Children's Resource Centre.

¹² Ending Child Marriage: Child Marriage Laws and Their Limitations, Save the Children International, The World Bank Group, October 2017

The CEMPP is fully aligned with SDG Target 5.3, which seeks to eliminate harmful traditional practices, including child, early, and forced marriage, by 2030. Although global child marriage rates are decreasing, accelerated efforts are urgently needed, especially in regions with high prevalence.

The CEMPP aims at addressing child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement contexts, which is both a protection priority and a human rights imperative, aligning with humanitarian principles and global efforts to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) in crises. During emergencies, vulnerabilities are heightened due to displacement, economic instability, and the breakdown of protective systems, increasing the risk of child, early, and forced marriage and unions (CEFMU). Ending child marriage in such settings aligns with the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence, as it prioritizes the safety, dignity, and rights of affected populations, particularly girls. Moreover, child marriage is recognized as a harmful practice and a form of GBV under international humanitarian and human rights frameworks. Preventing and responding to child marriage in humanitarian settings ensures that girls are protected from violence, exploitation, and lifelong consequences, while also fostering their access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities—all of which contribute to resilience, recovery, and long-term development in crisis-affected communities. The key principle of the Child Early Marriage Pilot Project (CEMPP) is ensuring government (Ministry of Education and Supreme Judge Department) ownership and alignment with national strategies and plans. Jordan has shown a strong commitment to ending child marriage and has ratified relevant international treaties and conventions.

Contextualized interventions: Addressing local social and gender norms

The CEMPP interventions have been made contextually relevant, the interventions address local social and gender norms, beliefs, and practices. Jordan was selected as the pilot country for the Theory of Change (TOC) based on research conducted on child marriage across various humanitarian contexts, including refugee settings in Jordan. This research was carried out in collaboration with the Women's Refugee Commission (WRC) and the Human Rights Centre at the University of California, Berkeley (HRC). In January 2022, Plan International and Save the Children (SC) convened a co-design workshop with WRC and HRC to review research findings and develop the TOC structure.

With support from Save the Children Denmark, the TOC was piloted in Jordan as part of a one-year education and protection program. Accordingly, the SC Jordan initiated the CEMPP due to its prevalence of child marriage, government engagement, and alignment with national priorities. The SC Jordan had already initiated interventions to reinforce the country's commitments to ending child marriage and supporting the development of frameworks for coordinated action in line with these commitments.

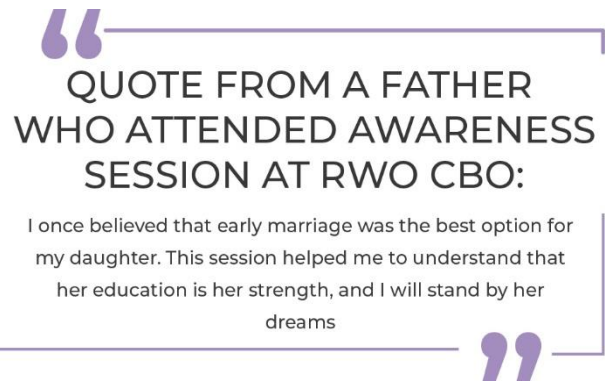
Contextualization was achieved through close collaboration with girls, partners, parents, and schools to tailor activities, interventions, and expectations to the specific needs of the community. This process involved the co-development of age-appropriate awareness materials, incorporating Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), addressing the unique circumstances of Syrian families, and establishing dialogue sessions to ensure the interventions remained relevant and responsive to local realities.

“
A FEMALE COUNSELOR AT THE MOE NOTED:
Education is the most powerful tool we have to break the cycle of child marriage. When girls are supported, they become leaders, changemakers, and role models for the future
”

The SC Jordan has produced evidence on child marriage to better tailor interventions to the local context. This includes insights into broader trends and drivers, gained through discussions with key stakeholders, including government representatives, and analyses of national official data. However, further analysis of evolving factors influencing child marriage - such as economic growth and shifting social norms - would enhance future interventions. Such analysis would help refine approaches and ensure they effectively address the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

CEMPP interventions primarily focus on promoting gender equality and empowering adolescent girls. A transformative approach requires addressing child marriage within the broader framework of gender inequalities and harmful gender norms. Family involvement is vital for advancing girls' rights, and stakeholders have emphasized the importance of engaging men and boys as agents of change to challenge the societal norms that perpetuate child marriage. However, limited engagement with men and boys highlights the need to prioritize male involvement as a critical component of a gender-transformative approach. This is essential for achieving sustainable change and minimizing resistance to efforts aimed at empowering girls.

The interventions also focus on building the capacity of the core team at the Ministry of Education (MoE) and school counselors, creating a supportive environment to raise awareness and ensure long-term success in reducing child marriage. Counselors have reported that the training program has been largely successful in enhancing their capacity and empowering them to conduct awareness sessions. Most respondents in surveys and interviews indicated a significant increase in their understanding of early marriage indicators and effective interventions.



**QUOTE FROM A FATHER
WHO ATTENDED AWARENESS
SESSION AT RWO CBO:**

I once believed that early marriage was the best option for my daughter. This session helped me to understand that her education is her strength, and I will stand by her dreams

However, challenges were noted, such as difficulties in gathering parents, securing involvement of decision makers on household level - fathers and addressing the sensitivity of the topic. Future implementation suggestions include conducting more sessions, integrating the topic into the school curriculum, and increasing the involvement of parents (fathers mainly) and school principals, as highlighted by survey results.

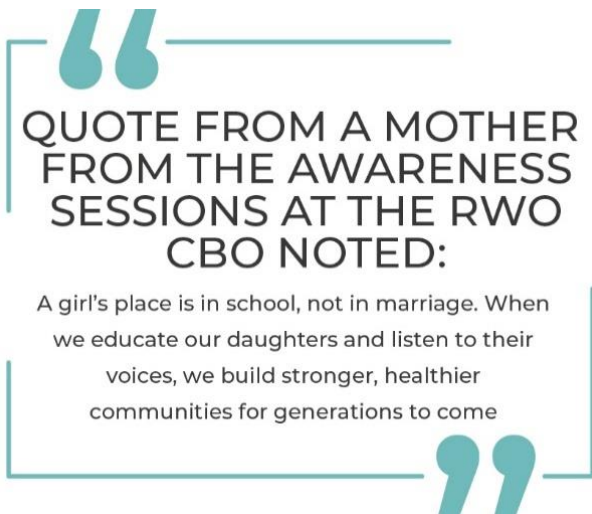
Similarly, the project successfully expanded its community outreach efforts by collaborating with RWO – the Community-Based Organization (CBO), leveraging its local networks and influence to deliver the intervention. The development and use of contextualized training materials tailored to the needs of the girls and families have further enhanced the effectiveness of these awareness activities. These efforts reflect promising signs of scalability, as demonstrated by measurable improvements in awareness levels among community members, particularly regarding the risks and consequences of child marriage.

According to interviews with stakeholders, the CEMPP enhanced the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of targeted families in supporting ever-married girls aged 14-20 to continue their education. This contributed to the achievement of Outcome 2. Key stakeholders indicate that the CEMPP contributes to shifting perceptions and encourages positive behaviors. Focus groups with families conducted at RWO

revealed that parents gained a deeper understanding of the importance of education for girls, including ever-married girls, as a result of the awareness sessions. Interviews with counselors and stakeholders validated these findings, highlighting the importance of community engagement in achieving this outcome.

Adolescent girls interviewed demonstrated an increasing awareness of their rights and the availability of alternative choices:

- "If I do not want to get married, I can say to my parents."
- "Before getting married, I want to work if I find a job."
- "Previously, I believed it was normal for a girl to become pregnant at the age of 13–15, but I have since learned that early pregnancy poses significant health risks, and even death."
- "We return to our big family and talk to our relatives about the importance of delaying marriage for health."
- "Marriage is a decision for both the girl and the boy. In the past, it was arranged in most families. Now, girls can explain to their parents and grandparents that they want to finish their studies and marry."



QUOTE FROM A MOTHER FROM THE AWARENESS SESSIONS AT THE RWO CBO NOTED:

A girl's place is in school, not in marriage. When we educate our daughters and listen to their voices, we build stronger, healthier communities for generations to come

However, despite these achievements, there remains a significant gap in addressing early marriage among boys and men in the awareness sessions at the community level intervention. While the project has effectively focused on girls, limited attention has been given to the unique challenges faced by boys in the context of early marriage, including their roles as potential change agents within their communities. Expanding future programming to include targeted interventions for boys, both as individuals at risk and as key advocates for promoting gender equality, would contribute to a more holistic and sustainable approach to ending child marriage, in addition to

including men in awareness sessions for parents and caregivers.

Assessing effectiveness: Progress toward planned results and monitoring gaps

Generally, the CEMPP has made good progress in achieving its anticipated results at both the outcome and output levels. CEMPP effectiveness was measured through the degree to which the objectives have been achieved¹³. This evaluation examines progress toward the planned results—both outcomes and outputs—using indicators outlined in the results framework, as detailed in Annex 3 (logical framework).

¹³ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 'Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management', OECD

Although the logical framework offers a structured approach to measuring progress through the predefined indicators and targets, it may not fully capture the broader impact of a project, particularly when unexpected outcomes emerge. Thus, throughout the report, unexpected results have been assessed where relevant to provide a more comprehensive understanding of effectiveness. The project has not monitored any impact (higher-level) indicators. For instance, at the national level, an impact-level indicator could include the percentage of women and men aged 20-24 married before the age of 18, with a particular focus on women, as reported by the Supreme Judge Department (SJD). Such indicators would provide a more comprehensive understanding of child marriage patterns among both girls and boys, thereby informing future programming efforts. Table 4 presents a summary of the targets and achieved values for each output indicator, showing that the project has met its targets.

By design, outcome indicators are intended to capture the contributions of interventions as reflected in the output indicators. Stakeholders at all levels, as consulted during the evaluation, expressed satisfaction with the measurement of changes within the CEMPP framework.

The SC Jordan MEAL department ensured the timely collection of data from identified sources. The collected data underwent thorough quality reviews to verify accuracy, consistency, and reliability. This systematic approach allowed the project to maintain high standards of data integrity, ensuring that insights derived from the data were credible and actionable for informing decision-making, measuring progress, and improving interventions.

It is crucial to strategically assess the interplay between various outcomes and outputs. For example, systems strengthening efforts must prioritize girls' empowerment, life-skills training, and community support for reintegrating girls into education. These efforts will naturally lead to an increased demand for services such as social protection, health, and education, underscoring the need for an integrated approach to program expansion. Since, some stakeholders have raised concerns that the strong focus by programs and interventions at national level on community-level interventions might detract attention from essential efforts such as systems strengthening and capacity development.



TABLE 4 Output indicators and their achieved values

Indicators	Actual Value	Target
% of participating boys and girls who reported that they are empowered as a result of the project	80%	40%
No. of manuals co-developed	1	1
No. of MoE core counselors trained	27 (19 Female and 8 Male)	30

Indicators	Actual Value	Target
% of improved knowledge of counselors	20%	75%
No. of students in the awareness sessions	912 (591 Female and 321 Male)	900
No. of parents in the awareness sessions (in schools)	316 (87 Males and 229 Females)	300
% of participating school management staff with better knowledge to respond to girls at risk of child marriage	80%	75%
No. of counselor and school management staff in the training sessions	76 (54 Female and 22 Male)	90
% of improved knowledge of school management and teachers	N/A	70%
% of participating girls and ever-married girls reported that they are more resilient and more able to advocate for positive social norms among other topics	70%	70%
No. of newly set-up safe spaces for girls	1	1
No. of newly contextualized curricula	1	1
No. of parents in the awareness sessions (in the CBO)	110 (106 Females and 4 Males)	100
No. of case management referred to ever-married girls	50 (is the cumulative number of all the referred cases with no regard to the marital status)	NA ¹⁴
No. of MoE staff with enhanced understanding of child marriage drivers and consequences	1	1
No. of referral systems developed and piloted successfully	1	1
No. of sessions conducted	5	5

¹⁴ No specific target was established, as this service was provided based on needs.

The CEMPP's achievements and meeting the targets reflect that the project has demonstrated the importance of empowering counselors, school management staff and girls, engaging families and communities, and strengthening institutional cooperation among the MoE and SJD. The evaluation highlights the use of evidence-based findings as demonstrated by the feedback forms (surveys), focus groups, and interviews with stakeholders. Continued investment in such initiatives is essential to sustain progress and ensure long term impact in reducing child marriage.

Evaluation of the effectiveness shows the results under each outcome in detail, providing a clear understanding of how the project achieved its intended objectives at each stage. These outcomes are analyzed to highlight both the quantitative and qualitative results, illustrating the progress made towards the overall goals of the project. Key findings will be closely linked to the output level, meaning the actual activities and interventions. By examining the outputs (such as co-developed awareness materials, awareness sessions, protocol development, or trainings), clear connections between interventions and changes or impacts observed in the participants' behaviors, knowledge, or attitudes.

In alignment with Outcome 1's indicator target of 3 (reference is made to logical framework), the assessment identified 3 girls at risk of child marriage. This determination was based on a set of seven criteria, including income stability, social risk (family members married under 18), school attendance, academic performance, personal views on child marriage, experiences with family discussions or pressures related to marriage, and peer influence. Girls were classified as at risk if they met at least three of these criteria, directly contributing to the achievement of the indicator target.

The project successfully trained 27 core counselors from the Ministry of Education (MoE). Using the MEAL framework to measure knowledge improvement, the results indicated a 20% increase in knowledge among the counselors, falling short of the target of 75%. However, feedback from school counselors and management staff, collected through the feedback form (survey), revealed that over 95% reported an improvement in their knowledge and understanding of child marriage, with varying degrees of impact measured using a Likert scale. Interviews with Ministry of Education (MoE) staff and counselors further validated this finding, with stakeholders noting that the co-development of awareness materials and interactive sessions were instrumental in shifting attitudes and building advocacy skills. Additionally, the project engaged 912 (591 female and 321 male) students —both boys and girls aged 14 to 17— and 316 families in awareness sessions, aimed at addressing and preventing child marriage. These sessions were conducted by the trained counselors using the co-developed awareness materials developed in partnership with MoE and SJD to raise awareness, challenge harmful social norms, empower and protect students, both boys and girls, while ensuring their right to complete their education, and equip them with knowledge on the risks and consequences of child marriage. The engagement of a larger number of students highlights the project's effectiveness in outreach and its ability to create a broader impact within the community.

The CEMPP has made good progress in reaching adolescent girls during this year, awareness sessions have reached more than 912 girls and boys and 316 families. Evidence from focus groups discussions with girls conducted at schools and RWO highlighted that the supportive environment created by the project encouraged them to remain in school. Additionally, interviews with school counselors confirmed that the awareness sessions and training programs effectively addressed early warning signs.

The intersect of economic and social barriers

Economic constraints are the most pervasive challenge, affecting the majority of girls; family pressures also play a role for a smaller but still substantial portion of the girls. Addressing these challenges through targeted interventions, such as financial support, community engagement, and counseling, will be critical to ensure that these girls can achieve their aspirations and continue their education. The project achieved remarkable success in empowering adolescents to advocate for their rights. 80% of boys and girls participating in the awareness sessions at school reported feeling empowered as a result of the project, surpassing the target of 40%. This empowerment was supported by the co-development of one manual, as planned, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE).

Nonetheless, the survey highlights the risks faced by girls in continuing their education. 35% of girls are identified as being at risk of dropping out due to a combination of economic hardships, family pressures, and social norms that favor early marriage. These students face significant challenges that could end their educational journeys if not addressed, although 68% of them rate their academic performance as "excellent" or "very good."



A COUNSELOR FROM SCHOOL AT RAMTHA NOTED:

As a counselor, I now have the skills to guide students (girls or boys) toward making informed choices about their future. Every conversation, every moment of support, brings us one step closer to ending child marriage and empowering our students to dream of their future.

When assessing the overall risk levels, the data shows that 45% are at moderate risk, indicating that while they face challenges, they may still have a chance to overcome them with the right support. 20% are at low risk, suggesting that they are in a relatively stable position to continue their education without major obstacles. The focus group discussions with boys and girls at schools revealed that they felt more confident advocating for their rights and supporting their peers. The survey reveals a strong sense of ambition among the students, with clear career and educational goals. 55% of the students aspire to careers in medicine or nursing, reflecting a desire to contribute to healthcare and help others. Another 35% aim for careers in engineering or law, indicating an interest in technical fields and justice. A smaller group, 10%, express interest in military or security careers, highlighting a desire to serve in protective or defense roles.

In terms of educational goals, the vast majority of students aim to complete their secondary education and pursue higher education at universities. This demonstrates a strong commitment to academic advancement and long-term personal development. However, achieving these aspirations is not without challenges. Girls cite economic constraints as the main barrier to their goals, underscoring the financial difficulties many families face. Additionally, they mention family pressures, which could include expectations related to early marriage or other familial obligations. A smaller but significant group identify early marriage as a potential barrier, reflecting the influence of social norms that may prioritize marriage over education for some students.

Enhancing capacity: Strengthening school counselors' role in child marriage prevention

School counselors and management expressed significant satisfaction with the intervention, praising its effectiveness in building capacity, raising awareness, and tackling issues of child early marriage and

emphasized that the primary areas for improvement include enhancing student engagement, resolving logistical challenges, and expanding the program's reach. They suggested increasing the frequency of sessions and fostering stronger parental involvement as key steps forward.

The project made progress in building the capacity of counselors and school management staff. Feedback Form (survey) results from counselors and school management staff indicated significant increases in their understanding of child marriage risks and their ability to intervene effectively, i.e., 80% of participating staff (counselors and management staff) reported improved knowledge in responding to girls at risk of child marriage, surpassing the target of 75%. The project strengthened the capacity of counselors and school management staff to recognize and respond to girls at risk of child marriage, with a notable percentage of participating staff demonstrating improved knowledge. This achievement was reinforced by training sessions, which engaged 76 counselors and school management staff. The training was highly effective, with 80% of participants reporting improved knowledge, far exceeding the target of 70%.

School counselors and management staff confirmed that the training program equipped them with practical tools to identify at-risk girls and provide appropriate support. In particular, the majority of respondents, over 90%, reported that the training program had a great to very great impact on building their capacities and empowering them to provide training and awareness. Similarly, the training program's results were reflected greatly to very greatly on both counselors and students as shown in Figure 10, the interaction with awareness sessions was also rated highly, with over 90% of counselors and school management staff indicating great to very great extent interaction from both students and parents. Additionally, knowledge of early marriage indicators and necessary interventions saw a significant increase, with over 80% of respondents reporting a great to very great extent increase in knowledge.

On the other hand, over 30% of the counselors and school management staff participated in the key informant interviews. The majority expressed high satisfaction with the program, highlighting its effectiveness in building capacity, raising awareness, and addressing early marriage issues. They felt empowered to deliver training and awareness sessions. However, some challenges were noted during implementation, which point to areas for improvement. These include enhancing student engagement, addressing logistical issues, and expanding the program's reach. Furthermore, they recommended improvements such as providing printed materials, increasing the frequency of sessions, and fostering greater parental engagement.

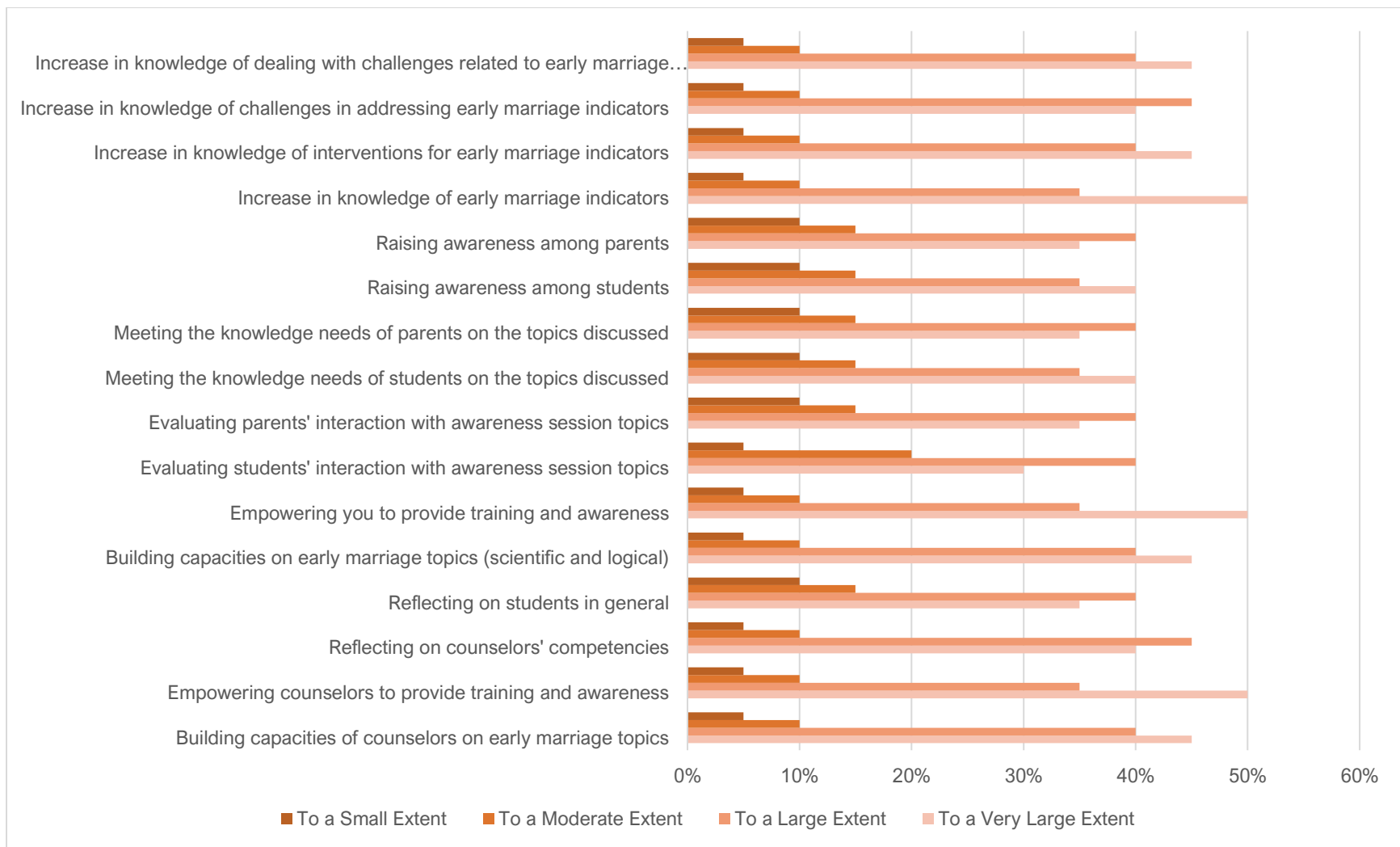


Figure 10: Feedback form results of key indicators for counselors and management staff

Empowering girls and engaging families

The CEMPP's success is valid in raising awareness, building confidence, and fostering teamwork among girls. Also, parents generally found the training sessions to be highly effective in raising awareness about the risks of early marriage. However, logistical challenges like space and transportation need addressing. Girls expressed a strong commitment to continuing their efforts to bring about societal change, to combating early marriage. Mothers confirm the importance of encouraging fathers to participate in awareness sessions by organizing convenient times and locations and using persuasive communication to highlight the importance of their involvement.

The project empowered both girls and ever-married girls to advocate for gender equality, with participants reporting enhanced resilience and advocacy skills. Seventy percent of the girls and ever-married girls involved in the project indicated feeling more resilient and confident in their advocacy abilities, exceeding the target of 70%. However, the remaining 30% expressed a neutral stance regarding their advocacy skills. A dedicated safe space was established for girls, meeting the target, and a contextualized curriculum was developed to address local needs, also meeting the target. This safe space established by the project is frequently mentioned by participants as critical in fostering a sense of ownership and providing access to multisectoral services and information. Focus groups with girls at schools and RWO revealed that they felt more confident addressing harmful social norms and promoting gender equality. Additionally, interviews with the RWO chairman emphasized the value of contextualized curricula in building advocacy capacities. The project also conducted awareness sessions for parents, engaging 316 families.

Discussions with the girls reveal that their motivations for attending the awareness sessions include increasing their knowledge, having fun, gaining valuable information that is relevant to their age group, engaging in a variety of activities, learning new ideas, and improving their personal skills and understanding. They continued participating due to the variety of activities offered and the chance to acquire new skills. They appreciated the relevance of the topics discussed, the opportunity for their ideas to be heard and acted upon, and how the program helped them raise awareness among their peers, particularly on early marriage.

The mentor girls (aged 18 to 20), who were involved in training younger girls as part of the intervention (TOT) experience described it as both enjoyable and valuable, helping the mentors build confidence in public speaking and leadership skills. They felt a sense of accomplishment after training the younger girls, noting that the process was easier than they had initially expected.

One of the challenges they faced was the lack of prior knowledge on the topics they were tasked with teaching, such as gender-based violence, early marriage, online violence against girls, and the importance of education. Girls shared that they gained a deeper understanding of these issues, particularly gender-based violence, which they had previously only grasped at a surface level. Additionally, they learned about different leadership styles and decision-making, which were new concepts for some of them.

The FGDs with parents and caregivers aimed to gather qualitative insights on early marriage, the effectiveness of the awareness sessions, and suggestions for improvement. Participants state that these activities have been effective in increasing awareness about the risks of early marriage and empowering

both mothers and daughters to advocate for girls' education and rights. Mothers shared that their daughters who took part in the training became more committed to finishing their education before considering marriage. The training also helped mothers recognize the importance of supporting their daughters' education and postponing marriage

However, challenges such as cultural resistance, logistical issues, and the need for broader outreach remain. Parents and caregivers provided suggestions for increased community engagement, and more targeted interventions for younger children and fathers. Parents believe that the reasons for early marriage include:

- Financial pressures: Families with many daughters may view early marriage as a way to ease financial burdens.
- Cultural traditions: In some families, there is a belief that marrying girls at a young age helps preserve their honor and reputation.
- Lack of education: Girls who have low academic achievements are often pushed into early marriage.
- Parental separation: In certain cases, parental divorce or separation leads to early marriage as a way to "secure" the girl's future.
- Peer pressure: Some girls choose early marriage to escape family pressure or to follow the example of friends who have married young.

“

**SCHOOL COUNSELOR
WHO WAS INVOLVED IN
DIALOGUE SESSIONS NOTED:**

When a girl stays in school, she gains knowledge, confidence, and the power to make informed choices about her future. Education is the strongest shield against early marriage, it opens doors to opportunities and helps girls see their worth beyond societal pressures

”

Strengthening coordination and institutionalizing impact in addressing child marriage

The evaluation revealed that a strong coordination and collaboration was valid between Save the Children Jordan, the Ministry of Education, and the Supreme Judge Department. This proactive, systematic, and sustainable framework strengthens coordination among stakeholders in addressing Child Early Marriage in Jordan. Key informants recommended expanding the project's reach and institutionalizing the project's outcomes to ensure its continued success. The successful piloting of referral protocols and the establishment of referral systems highlighted improved coordination among the MoE and SJD. Interviews with MoE officials and the SJD emphasized the practical advantages of the referral system, particularly in facilitating timely responses to child marriage cases through the early detection indicators.

In the same context, a structured, evidence-based methodology was adopted to empower school management staff with the knowledge, skills, and tools needed to identify and respond to girls at risk of child marriage. The process centered around the early detection indicators, serving as the cornerstone for intervention strategies. Figure 11 shows that the approach began with FGDs involving school counselors, the MoE core team, and SJD staff, particularly those from family reconciliation offices. These discussions aimed to define and refine the early detection indicators, addressing priority issues related to child marriage prevention, academic engagement, and the critical role of education.

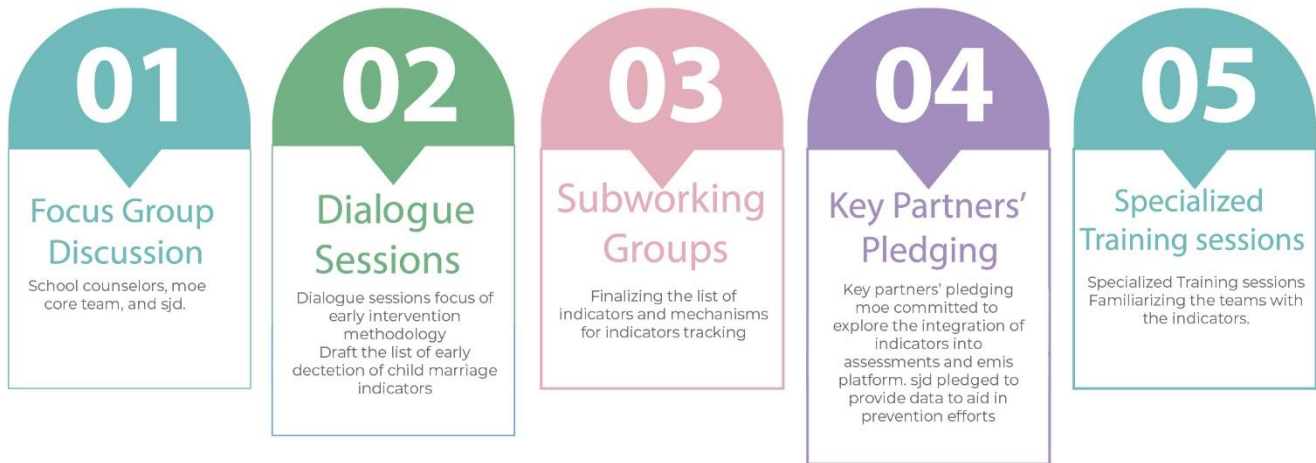


Figure 11: Process for developing the early detection indicators and capacity building of school management staff.

Additionally, dialogue sessions to co-design solutions, such as flexible education options for married girls and early detection indicators for child marriage were conducted. Dialogue sessions fostered collaborative efforts between MoE and SJD to promote the right to education and prevent child marriage. These sessions highlighted the need for preventive measures, including the creation of specific indicators to track and improve educational outcomes for at-risk girls before they complete secondary education. The sub-working group established through this process agreed on methodologies for early intervention and ensured that mechanisms for monitoring, tracking, and prevention were in place.

Refining early detection indicators for child marriage, prioritizing insights from school counselors and Family Reconciliation Centers staff is a key product of dialogue session, in which the finalization of these indicators was achieved and with underscoring the importance of enhancing the capacity of management staff, counselors, and teachers to facilitate early intervention. A significant outcome was the MoE’s commitment to incorporating the finalized early detection indicators into their student needs assessment framework, alongside the SJD’s commitment to regularly share data on regions with high rates of under-18 marriage approvals. These indicators served as the foundation for specialized training sessions tailored for school counselors and management staff.

Feedback from participants revealed that over 90% reported an increased understanding and awareness of the indicators, feeling confident in their ability to identify at-risk girls and apply intervention strategies. Meanwhile, less than 10% indicated a need for further training on the indicators to enhance their capacity. Furthermore, from MoE officials’ perspective, the project enhanced the understanding of child marriage drivers and consequences among MoE staff as well as among students (girls and boys), for instance; during

“
QUOTE FROM :
SJD OFFICIAL

The law exists to protect children, and exemptions are rare, carefully considered, and based on the best interests of girls who are under 18. Coordination with the Ministry of Education in monitoring early detection indicators will help ensure that marriage remains a choice made at the right time, not a forced fate dictated by circumstances



the personal interviews, counselors reported that students were more informed and better equipped to discuss the issue with their families.

The project successfully developed and piloted a referral protocol to improve coordination between the MoE, schools, and the SJD. This was a significant step toward addressing child marriage at the systemic level. The project's sustainability was a key concern - stakeholders emphasized the need for institutionalizing the project's outcomes, particularly by integrating the referral protocol and co-developed awareness materials (Key Deliverables of Referral Protocol including the Early detection indicators and co-developed awareness materials) into the national system and curriculum and ensuring ongoing collaboration between the MoE and the SJD.

The CEMPP emphasized the importance of government ownership, the formulation of national strategies and national action plan by various stakeholders, represented by the National Task Force to End Child Marriage, in which all key stakeholders are involved and led by the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), demonstrates a strong governmental commitment to addressing child marriage.

The government has exhibited significant ownership of the child marriage agenda, particularly following the development of these action plans, and has acknowledged that addressing this issue requires a collaborative, multi-sectoral approach rather than being the sole responsibility of a single entity. However, a key challenge for the government remains its limited capacity in some areas and lack of experience in effectively coordinating and implementing multi-sectoral action plans. Strengthening these capacities will be critical to ensuring the sustainability and long-term impact of efforts to end child marriage. Additionally, at government level, there is a strong focus on raising awareness about the risks of early marriage, including reproductive health complications and increased maternal and infant mortality. However, stakeholders noted that more emphasis needs to be placed on highlighting the benefits of delaying marriage and linking it to opportunities available for girls in many contexts, particularly in education, employment, or income generation. Placing greater emphasis on positive messaging that promotes viable alternatives to early marriage is likely to strengthen the sustainability of decisions to delay marriage.

Leveraging expertise and strengthening community collaboration

SC Jordan has played a pivotal role in bringing together resources and expertise to develop holistic approaches aimed at accelerating efforts to end child marriage. SC Jordan plays a key role in ensuring the efficient delivery of outcomes, fostering linkages and synergies to expedite efforts to end child marriage, and leading the processes of planning, monitoring, and reporting, while managing human, financial, and technical resources. Stakeholders across all levels greatly value SC Jordan's contribution, recognizing its comparative advantage and extensive experience in areas such as girls' education, child protection, community mobilization, and gender. However, they highlighted the need for increased collaboration at the community level.

While the CEMPP has effectively leveraged the strengths of SC Jordan to advance the child marriage agenda, further efforts are needed to refine management structures and strengthen grassroots collaboration to ensure sustainable and impactful outcomes. A key stakeholder highlighted the significance of this cooperation:

“We are all involved; we work together in a coordinated way...this helps us achieve the targets and goals of the vision.”

“The collaboration between SC Jordan and the government has allowed us to align efforts toward a shared vision, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication. One key advantage is the coordination—now we are working with SC Jordan on child marriage, a contribution of the CEMPP.”

Advancing sustainability: Institutionalizing child marriage prevention efforts

The CEMPP has made progress toward sustainability by emphasizing institutionalization, systems strengthening, and capacity building. A notable achievement has been the co-development of awareness materials in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), which have been utilized in ongoing initiatives to prevent child marriage. Additionally, the Supreme Judge Department (SJD) was involved in the development of the referral protocol developed through the project, which provided a structured mechanism for identifying and supporting girls at risk of child marriage. These steps represent significant advancements in embedding the program’s interventions into institutional frameworks, paving the way for long-term sustainability.

However, the ability of institutions to independently advance the agenda to end child marriage varies. While institutionalizing outcomes remains a key goal, the project has not included specific indicators to assess government ownership or institutional capacity to sustain interventions. Furthermore, insecure and insufficient funding streams pose substantial challenges to maintaining progress. In CEMPP, at the community level, capacity-building initiatives for girls, mentorship programs, and awareness sessions targeting both parents and girls have demonstrated significant potential to empower adolescent girls by enhancing their knowledge, skills, and confidence. These gains are expected to be sustained within the target groups over time.

Mentorship initiatives, often led by mentor girls from the same community, offer continuous support to adolescent girls, helping them remain in or return to school. This has long-term benefits, not only shaping the aspirations and futures of the girls themselves but also influencing how they approach the education and opportunities of their future children. Stakeholders recognize that ending child marriage is a complex and long-term endeavor requiring sustained investment and commitment to accelerate the current rate of decline. The CEMPP has ensured that the issue remains a priority within government initiatives, supported by the integration of co-developed materials and referral mechanisms that offer a foundation for continued advocacy, action, and systemic change.

Strengthening institutional collaboration

The CEMPP has made substantial progress in increasing and leading institutional collaboration between the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Supreme Judge Department (SJD). This supports the work on early detection and response to child marriage cases. By bringing these entities together, the project has facilitated a deeper understanding of their respective roles, challenges, and capacities. This strengthened partnership has established a more coordinated and systematic approach, ensuring a more effective and sustainable response to child marriage.

As part of the project, a way forward was discussed to strengthen this collaboration further. The proposed approach includes integrating both systems and utilizing specific indicators to identify girls at risk of child marriage. The SJD committed to providing special attention to these identified cases, ensuring that at-risk girls receive timely and appropriate interventions. Developing an actionable plan with clear, multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms will build on these initial efforts and institutionalize a sustainable response to child marriage. This will not only strengthen existing systems but also ensure that interventions are more targeted and effective, addressing the root causes of child marriage through a collaborative, cross-sectoral strategy.

Building institutional capacity and strengthening national coordination

The CEMPP has played a key role in enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Education (MoE), the counseling department's core team, as well as school counselors and management staff. Additionally, the CEMPP has effectively mobilized a wide array of stakeholders to advance the agenda of ending child marriage, with robust coordination at the national level. The CEMPP placed a strong emphasis on capacity-building efforts, which included Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions, the co-development of awareness materials, and the integration of child marriage components into training programs. These trainings were designed to raise awareness and improve knowledge on critical issues related to child marriage, including violence, child protection, gender discrimination, legal frameworks, and service provision. This will support any potential scalability of the CEMPP. Collaboration has been a mark of the CEMPP, especially at the country level. Strong evidence shows that SC Jordan has strategically and efficiently broadened the stakeholder network, engaging governments, NGOs, and other civil society actors.

Adaptive financial management to overcome implementation challenges

Financial shortfalls have been mentioned by the Ministry of Education team in certain project components posed challenges during the implementation. For instance, while the CEMPP covered operational and logistical costs for various activities, such as transportation for participants, these needs were identified reactively based on participants' requests. However, the project management demonstrated effective adaptive management by reallocating funds to meet these emerging needs to ensure the continuity of project activities. This flexibility significantly contributed to the successful delivery of project outcomes and ensured that activities proceeded without major disruptions¹⁵.

However, this experience underscores the importance of incorporating a more participatory approach during the planning phase. By actively involving beneficiaries and stakeholders in the initial planning process, the project could better identify and account for potential financial support requirements, such as transportation or other logistical needs. This proactive approach would allow for more accurate budgeting and minimize the risk of financial shortfalls, ensuring smoother implementation and enhanced satisfaction among participants.

¹⁵ Key informant interview with MOE

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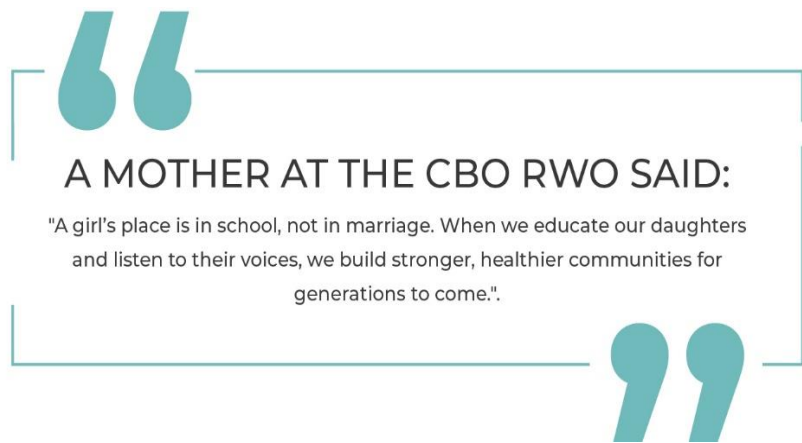
Conclusions & Lessons Learned



Save the Children

4. Conclusions and Lessons Learned

A key outcome of the evaluation was capturing valuable lessons learned. Insights gathered from the analysis, stakeholders, and supporting evidence will serve as a critical resource for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of future replications. The evaluation integrates learning across all applied methods and strategies, and conclusions and lessons learned will be presented accordingly.



1. This pilot project has provided evidence supporting the validity of the intervention's logic and theory of change of CEMPP, which was adapted from the draft global theory of change to prevent and respond to child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement settings of SC and Plan International.
2. In humanitarian-development nexus contexts, prioritizing vulnerable groups was central to the pilot phase, with targeted interventions serving as a testing ground for refining new approaches. Given the strong correlation between vulnerability and child marriage, future expansions of the program could extend outreach to remote areas and incorporate systematic approaches to address the needs of children with disabilities.
3. The CEMPP has been strategically designed to drive change through a combination of top-down system influence, through MoE and SJD, bottom-up community engagement, through awareness sessions at CBO and schools, and individual empowerment interventions, through ToT and capacity building. The project has made substantial progress in achieving its outputs and outcomes. Collectively, CEMPP has demonstrated strong potential for expanding its reach and impact, and it is crucial to reflect on how different outcomes interact and reinforce each other. For instance, the project has played a key role in integrating child marriage prevention into the Ministry of Education's (MoE) existing curricula and developing a referral protocol with early detection indicators for child marriage for the ministry and SJD.
4. The collaborative approach has strengthened implementation at the school level, contributing to the achievement of project targets, and the multi-sectoral approach has proven to be a more effective and efficient strategy for reducing girls' vulnerability to child marriage and other harmful practices. Boys have been included in project interventions to a certain extent through awareness sessions; expanding efforts to address child marriage risks among boys could further enhance the program's overall impact. Additionally, school counselors actively contributed to refining the awareness materials and capacity-building programs, with management staff playing a critical role in facilitating awareness sessions.
5. The partnership with the community-based organization RWO has provided a safe space for girls, enabling them to receive mentorship and training. Through the Training of Trainers (ToT) model,

mentor girls have been equipped with the skills to train their peers using the newly contextualized curricula.

6. Developing and piloting a referral system for child marriage prevention and response, facilitating coordination between the MoE, education directorates, schools, and the SJD. This protocol has strengthened advocacy efforts for greater government investment and system integration to address child marriage.
7. Facilitating dialogue sessions with the MoE and stakeholders to develop practical solutions for ever-married girls to continue their education, including potential flexible education models and the refining of early detection indicators for child marriage risk has positively impacted achievements of the project, however, there is a need for tracking mechanisms to operationalize these indicators by the MoE or SJD.
8. The community-level approach was strategically designed to foster long-term, impactful change. The CEMPP has promoted sustainability by advancing ongoing advocacy, institutionalizing interventions, strengthening systems, and building capacities.
9. Project-supported efforts have demonstrated strong potential to enhance national systems, particularly by integrating child marriage data into the MoE and SJD systems. Additionally, steps were taken to improve national tracking mechanisms, including the real-time monitoring of early detection indicators for child marriage.

In conclusion:

The CEMPP has established itself as a pivotal initiative working with the national movement to end child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement settings, gathering strong support from stakeholders at all levels. Save the Children Jordan has played a strategic role in implementing the project, reinforcing national efforts through normative frameworks and multi-sectoral collaboration. The project's Theory of Change, developed based on research and in alignment with Save the Children's draft global strategy to prevent and respond to child marriage in humanitarian and forced displacement setting, has demonstrated its validity in addressing and responding to key determinants of child marriage. However, economic drivers of child marriage require further exploration to enhance future project design and scalability.

A key achievement of the CEMPP has been the piloting of a referral system that strengthens coordination between the Ministry of Education (MoE), education directorates, schools, and the Supreme Judge Department (SJD). This system has advanced advocacy efforts for greater government investment in child marriage prevention and response. Additionally, targeted interventions prioritized vulnerable groups, laying the groundwork for refining new approaches in humanitarian-development contexts. Expanding outreach to remote areas and systematically addressing the needs of children with disabilities could further enhance program impact. Lastly, structured dialogue sessions with the MoE and key stakeholders have led to practical discussions on alternative education models for ever-married girls and refining early detection indicators for child marriage risk. However, sustained efforts are needed to ensure the integration and operationalization of these indicators within government systems.

05 Recommendations



Save the Children

5. Recommendations

Building on the findings - discussed earlier – from the CEMPP, the following recommendations have been developed to guide future efforts to end child marriage and enhance these interventions' overall impact, sustainability, and efficiency. These recommendations are informed by stakeholder feedback and evaluation findings, emphasizing the importance of strategic collaboration, effective use of resources, and robust governance structures.

A key aspect of these recommendations is the refinement of the Theory of Change (ToC). The ToC serves as the foundation for the CEMPP's strategy, outlining the assumptions, pathways, and expected outcomes. The recommendations suggest that future replication should build on this piloting of the ToC, by adapting to emerging challenges and capitalizing on successful approaches, ensuring that interventions are tailored to the national needs.

These recommendations provide a framework for strengthening the project's efforts to end child marriage. They stress the need for ongoing evaluation, collaboration, resource optimization, and sound governance to enhance the effectiveness, sustainability, and overall impact of the interventions. Recommendations will be presented according to evaluation criteria to better connect to CEMPP findings; the recommendations are:

Promote adaptive learning on national level

In designing a scaling up of the CEMPP, fostering the culture of continuous learning and adaptive strategies on national level will ensure relevancy and impact of the interventions. This involves regularly reviewing and updating approaches based on emerging evidence, lessons learned, and evolving social, economic, and cultural contexts.

Adaptive learning requires the establishment of mechanisms to systematically collect, analyze, and share data on implementation and outcomes, for instance, a robust monitoring and evaluation system to identify what works, what doesn't, and why. Also, reflective learning processes among stakeholders at all levels (local communities, NGOs and government) can provide valuable insights and promote shared ownership of outcomes, such as regular workshops, learning forums, and knowledge products, for example case studies and policy briefs, can support this process.

Expand the project framework (capacity building, community-based awareness), and geographic reach.

Expanding the project geographically to underserved and high-prevalence areas will ensure broader coverage and equitable access to interventions aimed at ending child marriage. Accordingly, flexible and adaptive frameworks need to be developed, allowing for tailored approaches that address the unique needs and contexts within various regions of Jordan.

Additionally, support is recommended for the MoE in deepening its understanding of the root causes and drivers of child marriage across different regions. This includes analyzing socio-cultural, economic, and systemic factors specific to each area, building on the lessons learned from the current phase. This

knowledge will help in developing region-specific theories of change embedded within the MoE's institutional structures to guide localized interventions.

On a national scale, capacity building efforts in newly targeted regions will ensure counselors and school staff are equipped to implement the knowledge gained, in parallel with community-based awareness initiatives to engage families, youth, and local organizations to promote girls' education, and foster community-driven solutions.

By scaling the project up to include additional regions in Jordan and aligning strategies with local contexts and national priorities, this approach ensures a more inclusive and impactful effort to combat child marriage across the country.

Strengthen the project design and scope

In designing a scaling up of the CEMPP, the following key considerations are recommended to be incorporated to enhance impact and sustainability:

1. Engage adolescent boys and men: Involve adolescent boys and men in community-level interventions. Their participation is crucial to creating a supportive environment for girls' empowerment and promoting positive models of masculinity that challenge harmful gender norms. During the FGDs, some mothers suggested the importance of engaging male leaders, mentors, and influencers within the community to model positive behaviors. These influencers could include fathers, teachers, religious leaders, and community elders. Additionally, providing education on legal rights and gender equality can help boys and men understand the significance of upholding girls' rights to education, health, and freedom from early marriage.
2. Focus on the girls at risk at most vulnerable communities: Evaluate and leverage innovative approaches, including technology, to intensify efforts to reach the most vulnerable populations. This includes out-of-school girls, already married girls, girls in remote or marginalized areas, and girls with disabilities. Expand proven interventions to more challenging regions in the next phase, while accounting for the additional financial and human resources required.
3. Integrate economic empowerment: Strengthen linkages to economic empowerment initiatives, such as skills training and income-generating opportunities for adolescent girls and their families. Noting that more than 80% of girls and families cite poverty as the primary obstacle to continuing education.

Enhance learning events, knowledge sharing, and stakeholder linkages

Strengthen efforts to organize and support learning events and knowledge-sharing initiatives, including stakeholders and partners who are not currently part of the project. Establishing formal linkages with key stakeholders through regular dialogue and engagement will enhance visibility and commitment to ending child marriage. This recommendation emphasizes positioning the CEMPP as a central hub for advancing the agenda to end child marriage. By fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange, the program can:

- Elevate the profile of efforts to end child marriage at national and regional levels.
- Facilitate the dissemination of best practices and lessons learned across sectors and regions.

- Promote sustainable partnerships and coordinated actions among diverse stakeholders.

Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and stakeholder engagement

Sustainability of efforts to end child marriage is possible through intensifying the multi-sectoral coordination, deepening stakeholder engagement, and providing robust system-strengthening support to the Moe, SJD and the National Task Force to Eliminate Marriages Under the Age of 18.

Support to this task may include strengthening government officials' capacities to lead, monitor, and coordinate efforts at the national and sub-national levels. This includes providing technical assistance, facilitating evidence-based planning and decision-making, and promoting inclusive participation from civil society, community-based organizations, and local leaders to build on the CEMPP outcomes. Furthermore, expanding stakeholders' engagement to include youth and women's groups can ensure that interventions are contextually relevant and community-driven.

Similarly, increasing stronger collaboration and coordination across relevant sectors, including education, health, child protection, justice, and gender equality, ensuring that efforts are aligned and mutually reinforcing.

Advocate for resource mobilization

To ensure the sustainability and scalability of the CEMPP's achievements, it is essential to intensify advocacy efforts aimed at mobilizing resources and securing long-term funding. Strengthened resource mobilization efforts will enable the interventions to build on success, expand their reach, and address gaps in implementation.

Institutionalization of the interventions within MoE could be one of the options, and in this case, advocacy should focus on engaging donors for this purpose to ensure long-term impact through institutionalization. Emphasizing the economic and social benefits of ending child marriage is a powerful approach to attract funding and government investment. Evidence-based advocacy tools, such as cost-benefit analyses, success stories, and case studies, can effectively demonstrate how investments in ending child marriage will lead to improved educational outcomes, reduced healthcare costs, and increased economic productivity.

Strengthen monitoring, reporting systems, and accountability

Enhance monitoring and reporting systems at partner agencies to ensure effective tracking of progress and impact, building on improvements already addressed or committed to under the CEMPP. Strengthening these systems will enable more accurate data collection, analysis, and reporting to guide evidence-based decision-making and adjustments, and ensure a more cohesive and effective response to ending child marriage.

In addition, prioritize the development and institutionalization of accountability mechanisms among stakeholders. Establish clear roles, responsibilities, and reporting frameworks to ensure transparency and foster a collective commitment, maintain trust and collaboration among all partners. Regular feedback loops should be integrated into operations, providing opportunities for stakeholders to assess progress,

address challenges, and align efforts, thus promoting shared responsibility and ensuring accountability across all levels.

Enhance the program's monitoring and reporting systems to ensure effective tracking of progress and impact, building on the improvements already addressed or committed to under the CEMPP. Strengthening these systems will facilitate more accurate data collection, analysis, and reporting, which will support evidence-based decision-making and program adjustments. This will enable a more cohesive and effective response to ending child marriage.

[Integrate the MoE information system with the SJD system to monitor girls at risk](#)

The MoE sets regulations for handling cases of marriage under 18 and provides alternative education programs for at-risk students, supported by the SJD to ensure continued education. The SJD treats marriage under 18 as an exception, requiring mandatory counseling. Tracking early indicators of school dropout in primary and secondary students and granting the SJD access to this data before approving exceptions can help prevent early marriage and educational disruptions. A comprehensive intervention plan should be implemented, offering both immediate and long-term solutions, including specialized guidance for affected individuals and their families.

06 Annexes



Save the Children

6. Annexes

Annex 1: The Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference Girls Early Marriage

Background:

Save the Children Jordan is implementing the “Girls Early Marriage” pilot project which aims to address the critical issue of child marriage in Irbid, Jordan, particularly among adolescent girls, who face exacerbated challenges due to the compounding effects of the pandemic, economic hardships, and deeply ingrained social and gender norms.

Hence, SCJ is planning to contract a consultant to work on the Real-Time evaluation mission, which mainly aims to observe and document the learning journey of the project life cycle.

Objectives of the mission:

The mission aims to enhance Save the Children Jordan's (SCJ) project quality and performance by implementing a learning-focused procedure. This involves incorporating lessons and recommendations from monitoring, evaluation, and accountability mechanisms. The goal is to improve work for children and help project managers and stakeholders make informed decisions promptly. To establish a learning culture, SCJ plans to engage an external entity to oversee project implementation and create a dynamic learning mechanism. This approach includes conducting Real-time Evaluation, which involves consistent data collection, analysis, ongoing assessment, and feedback collection throughout the project's lifecycle. The evaluation system will provide immediate insights on project advancement, challenges, and achievements, and document the process for future replication and scale-up. It will also include quarterly rapid lessons learned workshops, quarterly reports, and a final report synthesizing main learnings and recommendations for further scale-up.

The process will conclude with an end line evaluation to measure the project's intended and unintended outcomes, assess the validity of the data, and explore future programming. The evaluation will focus on thematic learning, including policy advocacy, community engagement, capacity building, and sustainability, to gather comprehensive insights for informed decision-making and future planning. The final evaluation report will consist of results collected throughout the project's lifecycle, with concrete recommendations and learnings for project escalation and replication.

Mission Tasks:

The mission key tasks are as follows:

1. **Data Collection:**

- Surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, direct observation
- Use of mobile/tablet data collection tools for quick and accurate data acquisition

2. **Data Analysis:**

- Use of statistical tools, data visualization techniques, machine learning algorithms
- Rapid analysis for extracting meaningful insights from large datasets

3. **Feedback Mechanisms:**

- Establishment of regular feedback loops between evaluators and project implementers.
- Involvement of periodic reviews, meetings, and reporting mechanisms.

4. **Technology Integration:**

- Leveraging technology like digital platforms, real-time monitoring systems.
- Streamlining data collection, analysis, and reporting processes

5. **Continuous Learning and Reflection:**

- Continuous learning process through regular reflections on findings

- Contribution to adaptive management and agile decision-making
- 6. Sampling Strategy:**
 - Quantitative sampling approach: Discussion with the team to develop a sampling method.
 - Qualitative sampling approach: Discussion to understand data collection strategy.
- 7. Enumeration Team: Recruitment, Training & Quality Management:**
 - Lead training of enumerators, manage data collection activities in the field
 - Conduct thorough data quality checks regularly
 - Safeguarding and access to referral pathways for enumerators in contact with girls/boys
- 8. Reporting Plan:**
 - Provide progress and final narrative reports (maximum 40 pages)
 - Include visualizations on project main indicators, detailed methodology, sampling approach, limitations, and enumerators' training
 - Share report for review with Save the Children MEAL lead

Deliverables:

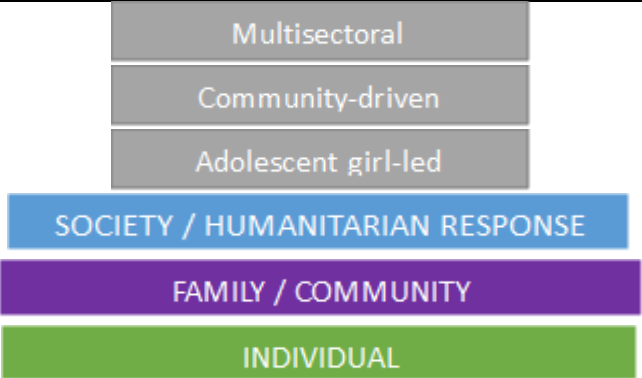
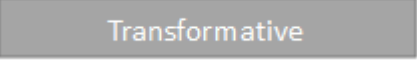
	Deliverable	Timeframe
.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inception report including the RTE tools. 	By the 1 st week of the mission
.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Progress reports. 	20 days after the quarter ends
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A validation workshop to present the information collected as well as to enrich the findings to which relevant project team members will engage. 	(December 20 th , 2024)
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report with detailed and validated findings. 	December 29 th , 2024)

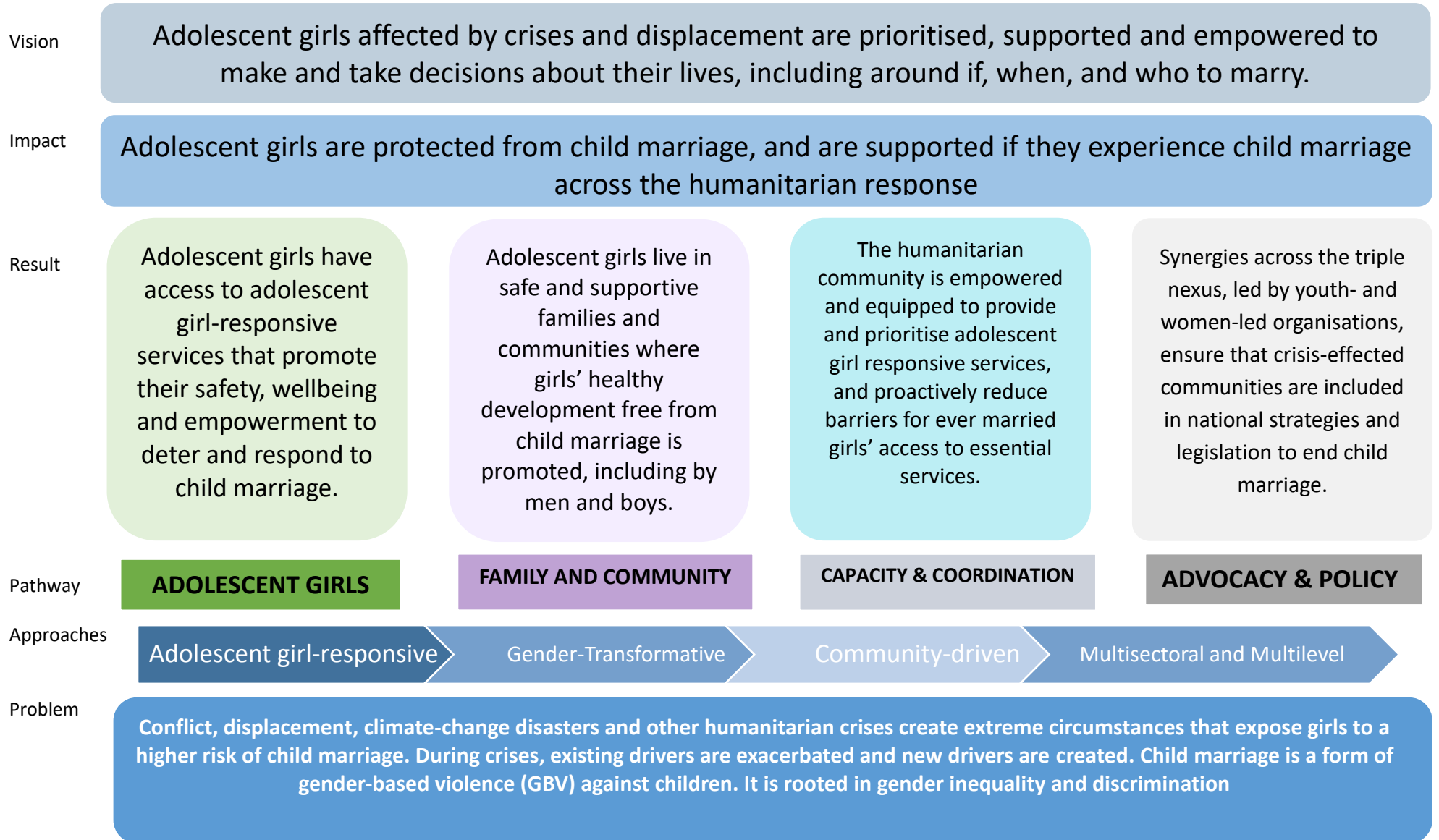
Timing:

(May- December 2024)

Annex 2: 1) ToC of CEMPP 2) draft Global ToC

<p>Adolescent girls in humanitarian settings are protected from child marriage, the threat of child marriage, and are supported if they experience child marriage.</p>		
<p>Adolescent girls affected by humanitarian crises and displacement, are prioritised, supported and empowered to make and take decisions about their lives.</p>		
<p>Girls have increased access to adolescent girls' responsive services and inclusive policies and laws that prevent and respond to child marriage</p>		
<p>INFLUENCE & COORDINATE: humanitarian coordination structures and providers, national service providers, policy makers and duty bearers to implement inclusive, adolescent girl-responsive services, policies and laws that prevent child marriage and respond to ever married girls</p>		
<p>IMPACT</p>		
<p>Adolescent girls live in safe and supportive families and communities where parents, caregivers, leaders and other influential persons promote girls' healthy development and support and promote alternatives options to child marriage. Boys and men value and advocate for girls' rights and encourage girls to participate in decisions that affect them.</p>	<p>All humanitarian actors and staff across all sectors are equipped to provide immediate, diverse and inclusive girl led services, and proactively reduce barriers to girls' access to quality services. Humanitarian coordination mechanisms ensure continued and increased access to programming to prevent and respond to child marriage during response actions.</p>	<p>Adolescent girls, including ever married girls*, have increased access to quality adolescent girl-led services including health, ASRHR, education, protection (CP and GBV), MHPSS, FSL including economic assistance and life skills, to be better informed about opportunities that promotes their wellbeing.</p>

RESULTS		
<p>RESPONSE: Invest in inclusive adolescent-led assessments to inform diverse multisectoral services and programmes led and valued by girls including ever married girls*, that advance their rights, knowledge, skills and assets, decision making power, collective action, choices and control of their futures to prevent and respond to child marriage.</p>	<p>PREVENTION: parents, caregivers, family members, religious and community leaders, and others are engaged to form a supportive system around girls to promote their healthy development and agency, shifting harmful norms and behaviors related to child marriage and gender inequality. Boys and men reject negative masculinities and develop respectful and equitable relationships within and outside the homes.</p>	<p>CAPACITY & COORDINATION: humanitarian coordination structures, national service providers, policy makers and duty bearers have increased knowledge and skills to deliver inclusive and diverse adolescent girl-led programming. Humanitarian actors lead coordination with longer-term actions, partnerships and integration with national plans and to strengthen advocacy that maintains or adapts existing child marriage programming during times of crisis and after recovery.</p>
PROGRAMME STRATEGIES		
SOCIO- ECOLOGICAL		
		
LEVEL		
		
<p>Conflict, displacement, climate-change disasters and other humanitarian crises create extreme circumstances that expose girls to child, early, forced marriage and unions* as existing drivers are exacerbated and new drivers are created because of the crisis. As a form of GBV rooted in gender inequality, child marriage is being increasingly seen across crisis and displacement settings as a negative coping strategy by girls and their families to respond to the impact of a crisis, such as interrupted education, increased economic hardship including food insecurity, early pregnancy, decreased security and the breakdown of the legal and social systems, and increased GBV and violence in the home. Given the short timeframe of most humanitarian funding cycles, and the complex and dynamic drivers of child marriage that crosscut all sectors, addressing the root causes of child marriage remain challenging in humanitarian programming and leave girls unprotected and unprioritized.</p>		
PROGRAMME APPROACHES		



Annex 3: Logical Framework

Result Statements	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Frequency
Outcome 1: Girls aged (14-17) at risk of Child Marriage are retained in school	# of participating girls at risk who were retained in school as a result of the project	TBD	3	Baseline/Endline Evaluation	Beginning of project End of project
Output 1.1 Adolescent boys and girls are empowered to promote rights-based advocacy to prevent child marriage and staying in school	% of participating boys and girls who reported that they are empowered as a result of the project	0	40%	FGD, KIIs	Semi-Annual
1.1.1 Co-develop awareness session material with MoE (MoE and SC existing material updated and contextualized)	# of manuals co-developed	0	1	Project Records	At the completion of the co-developing
1.1.2 Train MoE counselors on the newly co-developed material	# of MoE core counselors trained	0	30	Registration Sheets	At the completion of the training
	% of improved knowledge of counselors	0	75%	Pre/Post Assessment	Quarterly
1.1.3 Conduct interactive awareness sessions to students on child marriage	# of attendees in the awareness sessions	0	900	Registration Sheets	At the completion of the sessions
1.1.4 Conduct awareness sessions for parents on child marriage	# of attendees in the awareness sessions	0	300	Registration Sheets	At the completion of the sessions
Output 1.2 School management staff are empowered to recognize and respond to girls at risk of child marriage	% of participating school management staff with better knowledge to respond to girls at risk of child marriage	0	75%	Pre/Post Assessment	Semi-Annual

1.2.1 Provide training to the school management and teachers on child marriage and early detection	# of attendees in the training sessions	0	90	Registration Sheets	At the completion of the sessions
	% of improved knowledge of school management and teachers	0	70%	Pre/Post Assessment	Quarterly
Outcome 2: Targeted families have improved Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards supporting ever married girls aged (14-20) to continue their education	% of the increased number of targeted families demonstrating enhanced knowledge related to the continued education of ever-married girls aged (14-20)	0	50%	Baseline/Endline	Beginning of project End of project
Output 2.1 Increased ability for girls and ever-married girls to advocate for positive social norms in favor of Gender Equality	% of participating girls and ever-married girls reported that they are more resilient and more able to advocate for positive social norms among other topics	0	70%	FGD, KIIs	Semi-Annual
2.1.1 Set up inclusive safe space to engage girls in activities, create ownership over a specifically dedicated space for them, increase access to multisectoral services, and information	# of newly set-up safe spaces for girls	0	1	Project records (reports)	Quarterly
2.1.2 Pull from pre-existing expertise and curriculum (Girls Shine, Married Girls, Choices, Champions of Change, PALS) and contextualize with strong MHPSS modules	# of newly contextualized curriculum	0	1	Project records (reports)	Quarterly
2.1.3 Conduct awareness session for families (fathers/ mothers/ caregivers)	# of attendees in the awareness sessions	0	100	Registration Sheets	At the completion of the sessions
2.1.4 Provide Case Management to ever married girls as needed	# of case management referred to ever-married girls	0	NA (service is provided based on needs)	Project records (case management reports)	Quarterly

Outcome 3: Increased synergy between the ministry of education, directorates, and school management is increased to better address and respond to child marriage	# of referral protocols piloted to coordinate between supreme judge and MoE	0	1	project documents	Annual
Output 3.1 MoE with an improved understanding of child marriage drivers and consequences	# of MoE's staff with enhanced understanding of child marriage drivers and consequences	0	1	Project records (reports)	Semi-Annual
3.1.1 Develop and pilot a referral system for child marriage prevention and response between MoE, Directorates, schools and the supreme judge department	# of referral systems developed and piloted successfully	0	1	Project records (reports)	Semi-Annual
3.1.2 Dialogue sessions with MoE to co-design practical solutions to support ever-married girls continue their education which might include flexible education option, online or remote learning options, and after-school sessions for married girls.	# of sessions conducted	0	5	Project records (reports)	Quarterly

Annex 4: list of documents reviewed for this evaluation

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child marriage concept note
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Progress reports and presentations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The co-developed awareness materials with MoE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preventing and Responding to Child, Early, Forced Marriage and Unions, Save the Children, Technical Guidance 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Real-time evaluations of humanitarian action
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child marriage fact sheet
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child marriage prevention and response protocol
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The dialogue sessions : concept notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internal learning log of the project.

Annex 5: Data collection tools

This Annex contains evaluation tools in sub-annexes as follows:

1. Master list of questions for key informant interviews
2. Focus group discussion protocols

دليل المقابلة مع المرشحات والمرشدين

(وزارة التربية والتعليم).

اسم الشخص الذي تمت مقابلته:

تاريخ المقابلة:

الذي أجرى المقابلة:

شكراً لك على تخصيص وقتك للتحدث معنا حول عملك مع منظمة إنقاذ الطفل الأردن (SC Jordan)، نتوقع أن تستغرق الإجابة على هذه الأسئلة حوالي ساعة واحدة، إن مشاركتك اختيارية، ويمكنك الموافقة أو الرفض دون أن يؤثر ذلك على علاقتك مع منظمة إنقاذ الطفل الأردن، إذا كنت بحاجة إلى التوقف عن المقابلة في أي وقت، يمكننا إعادة جدولتها ومتابعة النقاش لاحقاً. نود أن نؤكد أن إجاباتك ستبقى سرية، وسيتم تحليلها فقط، في حال الحاجة إلى الاقتباس المباشر، لن يتم ذلك إلا بعد الحصول على موافقة كتابية منك، كما نود أن نوضح أننا فريق مستقل للتقييم ولا نعمل مع منظمة إنقاذ الطفل الأردن، وبالتالي فإن أي آراء إيجابية أو سلبية منك لن تؤثر على فرصك الحالية أو المستقبلية في التعاون مع المنظمة.

الجزء الأول: التدريب للمرشدين (TOT)

كيف تصف تجربتك مع التدريب الخاص بالمدرسين الذي شاركت به؟

كيف تم تحديد الاحتياجات التدريبية؟

كيف استجاب التدريب لتلبية هذه الاحتياجات؟

كيف ترى أهمية المواضيع والجوانب التي تمت تغطيتها في التدريب؟

هل كانت المادة التدريبية مناسبة؟ واضحة؟

هل لديك أية ملاحظات على المحتوى؟

كيف تقيم جودة التدريب بشكل عام؟

كيف تقيم أسلوب وكفاءة المدرسين؟ من ناحية تفاعلهم، إتاحة النقاش، قدرتهم العلمية، وغيرها

الجزء الثاني: تطبيق المعرفة

من وجهة نظرك إلى أي مدى يليي التدريب الاحتياجات للطلبة؟

ما أهم التحديات التي واجهتها خلال تقديمك للتدريب للطلاب أو الطالبات؟

من وجهة نظرك إلى أي مدى تليي الجلسات احتياجات الأهل؟

ما أهم التحديات التي واجهتها خلال تقديمك للتدريب للأهل؟

برأيك، هل هناك احتياجات لم يتم تلبيتها في التدريب؟ (للطلبة والاهل)
كيف كان تفاعل الطلاب والطالبات والاهل مع أنشطة التدريب؟
هل لاحظت أي تغييرات في المواقف أو الفهم لدى الطلاب والطالبات بعد التدريب؟

الجزء الثالث: الإستدامة والتحسين

ما مدى تأثير التدريب على تحسين فهمك حول قضية الزواج لمن هم أقل من 18
برأيك، ماهي الخطوات التي يمكن اتخاذها لإستدامة الجهود المتعلقة بمعالجة الزواج لمن هم دون 18
ما هي توصياتك لتحسين التدريب للطلاب والطالبات وجلسات الأهالي؟

دليل المقابلة مع أصحاب العلاقة

(وزارة التربية والتعليم، دائرة قاضي القضاة، المجلس الوطني لشؤون الأسرة، جمعية رؤى النسائية).

اسم الشخص الذي تمت مقابله:

المنصب:

الجهة:

تاريخ المقابلة:

الذي أجرى المقابلة:

شكراً لك على تخصيص وقتك للتحدث معنا حول تعاونك مع منظمة إنقاذ الطفل الأردن (SC Jordan)، نتوقع أن تستغرق الإجابة على هذه الأسئلة حوالي ساعة واحدة، إن مشاركتك اختيارية، ويمكنك الموافقة أو الرفض دون أن يؤثر ذلك على علاقتك مع منظمة إنقاذ الطفل الأردن، إذا كنت بحاجة إلى التوقف عن المقابلة في أي وقت، يمكننا إعادة جدولتها ومتابعة النقاش لاحقاً. نود أن نؤكد أن إجاباتك ستبقى سرية، وسيتم تحليلها فقط ضمن فئات أصحاب المصلحة، في حال الحاجة إلى الاقتباس المباشر، لن يتم ذلك إلا بعد الحصول على موافقة كتابية منك، كما نود أن نوضح أننا فريق مستقل للتقييم ولا نعمل مع منظمة إنقاذ الطفل الأردن، وبالتالي فإن أي آراء إيجابية أو سلبية منك لن تؤثر على فرصك الحالية أو المستقبلية في التعاون مع المنظمة.

قبل أن نبدأ المقابلة الرسمية، نود أن نعرف مستوى مشاركتك في هذا المشروع:

ما هو دورك مع منظمة إنقاذ الطفل الأردن منذ بداية المشروع؟

الملاءمة (Relevancy)

السؤال الأول: إلى أي مدى تلبى مخرجات المشروع الاحتياجات الفعلية المحددة؟

المستفيدين: الطلبة، الأسر، المرشدين، السياسات والاستراتيجيات الوطنية، الأهداف الاستراتيجية لمنظمة إنقاذ الطفل الأردن، الأولويات الواردة في الاستراتيجيات والخطط الوطنية.

كيف تم تحديد الاحتياجات؟ (This Question will be for Huda, Lubna and Mai)

هل هناك احتياجات لم يتم تلبيتها في المخرجات الحالية؟

السؤال الثاني: إلى أي مدى تلبى أنشطة المشروع (جلسات التوعية، بناء القدرات، التدريب، إلخ) الاحتياجات المحددة؟

هل كانت الأنشطة ملائمة لتحقيق النتائج المتوقعة من المشروع؟

ما مدى ملاءمة الأنشطة لأولويات الأردن؟

كيف تقيم جودة الاستجابة؟

الفعالية (Effectiveness)

السؤال الثالث: إلى أي مدى من المحتمل تحقيق أهداف المشروع ونتائجه المتوقعة؟ مع التركيز على مقارنة الأهداف والنواتج والمدخلات المخطط لها بالإجازات الفعلية، بما في ذلك قياس النتائج غير المقصودة ما هي النتائج المخطط لها (النواتج/المخرجات)؟

ما هي الإنجازات حتى الآن؟

السؤال الرابع: ما هي العوامل الرئيسية التي أثرت على تحقيق أو عدم تحقيق الأهداف؟ ما التحديات التي واجهتموها؟

ما هي الدروس المستفادة من التنفيذ؟

ما الذي يمكن تكراره وما الذي يحتاج إلى تعديل؟ ولماذا؟

الكفاءة (Efficiency)

السؤال الخامس: إلى أي مدى كان أصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيون والمستفيدون (مثل المرشدين، الفتيات، الفتيان، وأولياء الأمور) راضين عن المشروع؟

ما هي الجوانب التي نالت رضاهم؟ والجوانب التي لم ترضهم؟

ما هي آليات التنسيق المتبعة؟ ومدى فعاليتها؟ وما الذي يمكن تحسينه أو تغييره؟

السؤال السادس: إلى أي مدى يحظى المشروع بدعم المؤسسات المحلية والوطنية؟ وهل يتكيف مع الظروف المحلية؟

هل تم أخذ الظروف المحلية في الاعتبار أثناء التنفيذ؟

كيف تقيم دعم أصحاب المصلحة المحليين والوطنيين للمشروع؟

هل واجهتم أي تحديات؟

الاستدامة (Sustainability)

السؤال السابع: هل يشعر أصحاب المصلحة (الحكومة/وزارة التربية والتعليم) بالمسؤولية تجاه المشروع؟ وإلى أي مدى أصبح المشروع مستدامًا من حيث النتائج؟

ما هي التغييرات المتوقعة حدوثها على المستوى المؤسسي نتيجة أنشطة بناء القدرات؟

ما الذي من المحتمل أن يستمر بعد انتهاء الأنشطة؟

ما هي القيمة المضافة لهذا المشروع للمستفيدين؟ أصحاب المصلحة؟

السؤال الثامن: ما هو احتمال أن تستمر آثار المشروع إذا توقف المشروع؟

السؤال التاسع: هل تم تلبية متطلبات المسؤولية المحلية والوطنية؟

هل تم أخذ متطلبات المسؤولية من قبل المؤسسات الوطنية في الاعتبار؟ ما التحديات؟ الدروس المستفادة؟

مسح التقييم النهائي

الفئة المستهدفة: (1) مدراء المدارس و(2) المرشدين والمرشدات

شكراً لك على تعبئة هذه الاستمارة التي ستستخدم لأغراض تقييم نتائج وآثار مشروع الزواج المبكر لمن هم دون سن الـ18، وتحقيق فهم أفضل للتدريب والتوعية على تحسين معارفك ومهاراتك، نرجو العلم بأن استطلاع الرأي هذا لن تُعرف أسماء أو بيانات المستجيبين ولن تؤثر الإجابات على أية منافع تحصل عليها.

معلومات عامة

1	المحافظة: إربد المدينة (إربد/ الرمثا):
2	المدرسة:
3	النوع الاجتماعي (ذكر/ أنثى):
4	ما طبيعة مشاركتك في أنشطة المشروع (يمكن إختيار أكثر من إجابة) - تدريب المدربين وجلسات التوعية في المدارس للطلبة والأهالي - الجلسات النقاشية الخاصة بمؤشرات التنبؤ بالزواج المبكر لمن هم دون 18
الفئة: مدراء المدارس	<p>- برأيك، الى اي مدى ساهم برنامج التدريب في بناء قدرات المرشدين حول مواضيع الزواج المبكر لمن هم دون سن 18:</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم يساهم على الإطلاق</p> <p>- برأيك، الى اي مدى ساهم البرنامج في تمكين المرشدين لتقديم التدريب والتوعية للطلبة والأهالي:</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم يساهم على الإطلاق</p> <p>- الى اي مدى انعكست نتائج هذا البرنامج على المرشدين وكفاءتهم:</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تنعكس على الإطلاق</p> <p>- الى اي مدى انعكست نتائج هذا البرنامج على الطلاب بشكل عام:</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p>

○ لم تتعكس على الإطلاق	
<p>18 - برأيك، الى اي مدى ساهم برنامج التدريب في بناء قدراتي حول مواضيع الزواج المبكر لمن هم دون سن 18 بطريقة علمية ومنطقية</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم يساهم على الإطلاق</p> <p>- برأيك، الى اي مدى ساهم البرنامج في تمكين قدراتي لتقديم التدريب والتوعية للطلبة والأهالي</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم يساهم على الإطلاق</p>	<p>مرشدين:</p> <p>تدريب</p> <p>المدرّبين</p> <p>TOT</p>
<p>- برأيك، إلى اي مدى تقيم تفاعل الطلبة مع موضوعات جلسات التوعية</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم يكن هناك أي تفاعل على الإطلاق</p> <p>- إلى اي مدى تقيم تفاعل الأهالي مع موضوعات جلسات التوعية:</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم يكن هناك أي تفاعل على الإطلاق</p> <p>- إلى أي مدى ساهمت الجلسات في تلبية حاجات الطلبة المعرفية حول الموضوعات المطروحة ضمن الفئة العمرية المستهدفة:</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تساهم على الإطلاق</p> <p>- إلى أي مدى ساهمت الجلسات التوعوية في تلبية الحاجات المعرفية للأهالي حول الموضوعات المطروحة:</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تساهم على الإطلاق</p> <p>- الى اي مدى ساهمت الجلسات والنقاشات برفع الوعي لدى <u>الطلبة</u> حول المواضيع المطروحة</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p>	<p>مرشدين:</p> <p>جلسات</p> <p>التوعية</p> <p>للطلبة</p> <p>والأهالي من</p> <p>قبل</p> <p>المرشدين</p> <p>والمرشدات</p>

<p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تساهم على الإطلاق</p> <p>- إلى أي مدى ساهمت الجلسات والنقاشات برفع الوعي لدى <u>الأهالي</u> حول المواضيع المطروحة</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تساهم على الإطلاق</p> <p>- واجه تنفيذ الجلسات عدد من التحديات</p> <p>○ نعم</p> <p>○ لا</p> <p>- في حال الإجابة بنعم، هل يمكن ذكر أهم التحديات: إجابة مفتوحة</p> <p>- هل تمكنت من تخطيها أو تجنب آثارها:</p> <p>○ نعم</p> <p>○ لا</p> <p>- برأيك، هناك احتياجات مهمة لم يتم تلبيتها في جلسات التوعية للطلاب والأهالي:</p> <p>○ نعم</p> <p>○ لا</p> <p>- هل هناك توصيات للمستقبل في حال تم توسيع البرنامج ليصل لعدد أكبر من المدارس؟</p> <p>إجابة مفتوحة</p>	
<p>- كانت هذه المرة الأولى ومن خلال المشروع التي تشارك فيها في مناقشة مؤشرات التنبؤ بالزواج المبكر لمن هم دون سن 18 والتسرب من التعليم:</p> <p>○ نعم</p> <p>○ لا</p> <p>- هل لديك أية إقتراحات أو توصيات لتطبيق الإجراءات والتدخلات عند مؤشرات التنبؤ بالزواج المبكر لمن هم دون 18 والتسرب من التعليم؟</p> <p>إجابة مفتوحة</p> <p>- إلى أي مدى زادت معرفتك بالمؤشرات الخاصة في التنبؤ المبكر عن زواج من هم دون سن 18؟</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تزد على الإطلاق</p> <p>- إلى أي مدى زادت معرفتك بالإجراءات أو التدخلات المحددة اللازمة عند ملاحظة مؤشرات متعلقة بزواج من هم دون سن 18 ؟</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تزد على الإطلاق</p>	<p>مرشدين ومدراء:</p> <p>الجلسات النقاشية الخاصة بمؤشرات التنبؤ بالزواج المبكر لمن هم دون 18</p>

<p>- إلى أي مدى زادت معرفتك بالتحديات أو العوائق المحتملة في معالجة المؤشرات المتعلقة بزواج من هم دون سن 18؟</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تزد على الإطلاق</p>	
<p>- إلى أي مدى زادت معرفتك بكيفية التعامل مع التحديات المترتبة بتطبيق الإجراءات والتدخلات اللازمة عند رصد مؤشرات متعلقة بزواج من هم دون سن 18؟</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير جداً</p> <p>○ إلى حد كبير</p> <p>○ إلى حد متوسط</p> <p>○ إلى حد بسيط</p> <p>○ لم تزد على الإطلاق</p>	
<p>- هل لديك اي توصيات للمستقبل في حال تم توسيع البرنامج ليصل لعدد أكبر من المدارس؟ إجابة إختيارية ومفتوحة</p>	

دليل مناقشات مجموعات التركيز

تدريب المدربين (TOT) للفتيات المراهقات (من 17 إلى 20 عامًا)

يجب أن تُعقد مناقشات مجموعات التركيز مع الفتيات في مجموعات منفصلة حسب الجنس، حيثما كان ذلك مناسباً، تستند الأسئلة المختارة لمجموعات التركيز إلى المعلومات التي يرغب فريق التقييم بالحصول عليها مباشرة من الأشخاص المستفيدين من أنشطة المشروع، مع مراعاة أن يكون عدد الأسئلة مناسباً للإطار الزمني المحدد وهو ساعة واحدة لكل جلسة. على الرغم من وجود أسئلة عديدة قد تكون ذات صلة، إلا أن إبقاء المشاركين لمدة تزيد عن ساعة يعد غير منطقي. لذا، تم تضمين الأسئلة الأكثر أهمية والتي لا يمكن الإجابة عنها بوسائل أخرى. سيتم طرح الأسئلة التالية على الفتيات المشاركات في تدريب المدربين (TOT) في الجمعية من خلال مجموعات التركيز أو المقابلات الفردية):

- كيف تصفين تجربتك في التدريب؟
- ما هي الجوانب الإيجابية والسلبية من تجربتك؟
- ما هي المواضيع الرئيسية التي تم تناولها في التدريب؟
- هل هذه هي المرة الأولى التي تشاركين فيها في مناقشة هذه المواضيع؟
- ما هي التغيرات الرئيسية التي لاحظتها في سلوكك وطريقة تفكيرك نتيجة مشاركتك؟
- ما هي المواضيع/المجالات الرئيسية التي ستعملين عليها مع الفتيات المراهقات اللواتي يأتين إلى الجمعية؟
- هل واجهتِ تحديات أثناء حضور الجلسات، سواء عند الذهاب لحضور الجلسة أو أثناءها؟
- هل كنتِ تشعرين بالأمان والراحة أثناء تلقي الجلسات في المركز؟

- هل كان المركز مجهزًا بشكل مناسب لاستقبال الجلسات؟
- بشكل عام، هل تشعرين بالرضا عن التدريب؟
- هل ترغبين في إضافة أي تعليقات أو توصيات قبل أن ننهي؟

Annex 6: Learning and adaptations log

#	Issue WHAT	Reason/s WHY	Approach/ action HOW
Implementation of project activities component			
1.	The inability to include a wider range of the target group (ages 17-20) for the first group of mentor girls TOT	The target group, specifically girls aged 17-20, includes those preparing for the Ministry's exams (Tawjihi), which coincide with the TOT training period for the project.	Solution: delay the start of the TOT training sessions until after the exams to allow all girls the opportunity to participate.
2.	The participation of married girls in the project's activities is challenging.	Lack of spousal approval for their participation or leaving the house. The presence of young children with no available childcare options.	Solution: raise awareness among different groups, particularly men married to girls under 18, about the importance and objectives of the project. Emphasize their active role in supporting women's empowerment, their right to education, and the positive impacts this can have on their families.
3.	Poor technological skills of volunteers in the RWO	The RWO does not use computers in any of their activities, but during our project, documentation is essential, so they need to use basic programs such as Excel and Microsoft Word in addition to some basic skills in Google Drive.	Solution: the effective approach is to incorporate practical learning. This involves having the SCJ team alongside the association's team in technical tasks. This way, they can immediately apply what they learn instead of simply attending capacity-building sessions without any practical application.
4.	Project details were requested to be shared through the following platforms: The National Council for Family Affairs during the periodic meeting of the committee to reduce child marriages under the age of 18. A regional event on child marriage organized by Lesley Abraham, Save the Children, Regional Gender Equality/GBV Advisor. A regional event with the Norwegian Refugee Council on "Legal Protection of Women and Girls within the MENA Region: Legal Rights, Protection, and Culture – A Regional Approach." The GBV Sub-Working Group (GBV SWG) led by UNHCR and	Reviewing the concept and methodologies of the project. Discussing the awareness-raising component covered by the project. Sharing ideas related to implementing a pilot project and its associated details. Presenting methodologies for combating child marriage through discussions on an evidence-based approach, including the international initiative, the qualitative study, and the pilot project.	Solution: three tailored presentations were prepared to introduce the project, highlighting different focus areas based on the specific objectives of each audience invited to learn about the project.

	UNFPA.		
5.	There is a need to conduct specialized psychosocial support sessions for girls based on their social status (e.g., married, engaged, or single).	The needs of the girls vary depending on their specific social circumstances. Therefore, specialized sessions are required to help them express themselves in a healthy manner within a safe space, free from embarrassment, and without addressing sensitive topics in the presence of unmarried girls (e.g., topics related to reproductive mental health).	Solution: the proposed approach includes: Specialized group counseling sessions, in addition to individual sessions when needed. Having a mental health specialist as part of the project team (preferably a female specialist to facilitate communication with the girls).
6.	There is a need to hold awareness sessions on positive parenting for the parents of the girls.	Group psychosocial support sessions with the girls revealed that they face challenges in communicating with their parents, particularly around sensitive topics such as relationships, harassment, or blackmail.	Solution: awareness sessions were dedicated to educating parents on positive parenting practices, emphasizing how to build relationships with their children based on trust, respect, and safety. The sessions highlighted the importance of positive communication in enhancing their ability to protect their children from exploitation and abuse.
Case management component			
7.	Low number of cases receiving case management services.		Solution: utilize the CBOs sessions as an opportunity to describe and market our services and use local community connections to encourage referral collaboration.
8.	Challenges were encountered with girls attending the RWO from Sunday to Thursday to participate in the interventions	This was due to the start of the school calendar on August 18, 2024, limiting their availability during weekdays. As a result, Saturday became the only feasible day for some girls to attend.	Solution: future programming will prioritize scheduling activities during the summer vacation to maximize participation opportunities and ensure more girls can join and engage in the project.
9.	There were challenges in ensuring parents' commitment to attending the project's awareness sessions	Due to financial hardships faced by families, many had to rely on public transportation to reach the association, adding to their financial burden. Additionally, not all participants had access to an electronic wallet for receiving transportation allowances. Setting up an electronic wallet required a fee of 5 Jordanian Dinars, and withdrawing funds incurred an additional deduction of 1 Dinar.	Solution: according to the local community recommendation, an effective solution would be to provide transportation allowances directly and immediately on the day of the session to ease the financial strain and encourage attendance.
10.	During the women's attendance at the awareness sessions, it became apparent that they lacked essential parenting skills.	This was attributed to the limited availability of organizations in Ramtha offering awareness sessions on positive parenting, as well as the reliance of	Solution: future plans include training a community-based parenting facilitator to deliver positive parenting sessions

		mothers on modern parenting approaches without sufficient understanding of child developmental stages.	tailored to the needs of families in Ramtha.
11.	Girls faced challenges in committing to attendance during weekdays due to their school schedules, which included varying morning and evening shifts. Additionally, the parliamentary elections caused a three-day school suspension, followed by the rescheduling of classes on a Saturday, further limiting their availability for participation in project activities.		Solution: future programming will prioritize scheduling activities during the summer vacation to maximize participation opportunities and ensure more girls can join and engage in the project.
Monitoring and evaluation component			
12.	Proposed Revision for Outcome 2 to amplify the impact	Outcome 2: Targeted families have improved Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards supporting ever married girls aged (14-20) to continue their education % of the increased number of targeted families demonstrating enhanced knowledge related to the continued education of ever-married girls aged (14-20)	Solution: to strengthen its overall impact, the following are proposed: The first option is to prioritize girls' capacity building through all CBO activities. As most of these activities involve training the girls, they will be equipped to lead sessions for their families at the CBO. The second option is to concentrate on enhancing the knowledge of the families of the girls participating in the CBOs, including both the families of the five girl mentors and the 50 girls who will attend the mentors' sessions. This approach highlights the indirect impact on families through their girls' involvement in the CBO.
13.	Challenges in conducting baseline and endline Evaluation at schools	Internal discussion in SCJ and with the MoE counseling department regarding the best way to conduct the baseline-endline with students.	Solution: two options: 1. SC Jordan team would collect the data 2. A team of counselors from the MoE would collect the data. However, the director of the counseling department advised that it is best that we distribute tablets to the students in the schools (self-administered). SCJ will arrange with MoE accordingly and reflect on this experience with MoE as we move forward.

Financial component		
14.	There is no allocation for basic activities in the project such as advisory committee meetings, and transportation allowance for teacher training from the MOE.	SCJ has redistributed some allocations from other activities to cover these expenses.
15.	Budget Considerations for Training Fees and Transportation Allowances with MOE	The collaboration between the Ministry of Education and partner organizations has led to an expectation of covering training fees and transportation allowances. However, these costs were not initially included in the project budget.
16.	The absence of budget allocations for girls' graduation was not taken into consideration	The team decided not to complete the intervention. At the same time, in alignment with the International Day of the Girl, the association's budget was allocated for organizing the event.
		Investments of the RWO CEO network and connections, and communication was established with the municipality, which granted us the use of the municipal theater free of charge.

Annex 7: List of Key Informant Interviews

Name	Organization
Technical Project Manager	Save the Children Jordan
Head of the Educational Guidance Department	Ministry of Education
Head of the Educational Guidance Department/ <i>Irbid Directorate</i>	Ministry of Education
Sharia Judge	Supreme Judge Department
Head of Statistics and Information	Supreme Judge Department
Senior Project Officer	NCFA
Lubna Qadoumi	Consultant
Chairman	RWO
Counselor	Hekma Secondary School for Girls - Irbid
Counselor	Fu'ara Secondary School for Girls - Irbid
Counselor	Zaid Bin Al-Khattab Elementary School for Boys - Ramtha
Counselor	Al-Iza'a Secondary School for Girls - Irbid
Counselor	Ramtha Secondary School for Girls - Ramtha
Counselor	Irbid Secondary School for Boys - Irbid
Counselor	Omrawe Secondary School for Boys - Ramtha
Counselor	Beit Yafa Secondary School for Boys - Irbid
Counselor	Al-Shajara Secondary School for Boys - Ramtha
Counselor	Zahar Elementary School for Girls - Irbid
Counselor	Jamila bu Azza Secondary School for Girls – Irbid
Father	Father – Parents sessions at RWO

Annex 8: Key Deliverables: Early detection indicators and referral Protocol and co-developed awareness materials



Save the
Children
إنقاذ الطفل



دليل توعوي
للحد من التسرب المدرسي
المرتبطة بالزواج في سن
دون الثامنة عشرة

برنامج
تعليمي مستقبلي

2024



دليل إجراءات التعامل مع حالات زواج من هم دون الثامنة عشر

مسودة نهائية

"برنامج تعليمي مستقبلي"

بي سلطان & لبنى القدوي

2024/11/25