**UNICEF Inputs to Secretary-General’s Report in Response to HRC Resolution A/HRC/RES/24/23[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**February 2014**

**Introduction**

1. UNICEF welcomes the request to provide input to the Secretary-General’s Report on child, early and forced marriage pursuant to Resolution A/HRC/RES/24/23. Empowering girls and women and ensuring girls and boys are healthy, educated and free from violence is at the core of UNICEF’s mission. For children millions of children who are married, this childhood is cut short.
2. Ending child marriage is of very high priority to UNICEF and is central to achieving the objectives set out the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan and to fulfilling the United Nations’ collective commitments to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
3. Because UNICEF works across multiple sectors, and because it works with the full range of stakeholders from high-level decision makers to grassroots community organizations, it has been uniquely positioned to identify and address some of the systemic and underlying factors surrounding child marriage and its consequences that pose a challenge to reproductive health, rights and gender equality.

**Definitions**

1. In line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF defines child marriage as marriage of a boy or girl where at least one of the parties is below the age of 18. Consistent with the Secretary-General’s Report on the Girl Child (2011) which focused on child marriage, UNICEF elects to use the term child marriage because child marriages take place before the age of consent and as such they are de facto forced marriages.[[2]](#footnote-2) Even where consent is given by the child, the intense pressure exerted by family and community members to adhere to social norms around marriage render such consent meaningless. UNICEF also avoids the term “early marriage” because early is equivocal in the global context and could refer to marriages in high-income countries at age 22 where the norm is age 30.

**Support to States toward the implementation of treaty obligations**

1. UNICEF provides continuous support through its country programmes to Governments in the implementation and reporting of their obligations under human rights conventions and treaties. UNICEF works across Ministries to support strategies that address child marriage. For example, UNICEF supports the strengthening of laws and policies outlawing child marriage, and works to strengthen birth registration systems, which make enforcing child marriage prohibition laws more feasible. The organization also works with communities to address the social norms that allow child marriage to perpetuate.
2. UNICEF has also supported a joint process undertaken by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to provide further guidance to signatories of both conventions through a joint General Comment/General Recommendation on harmful practices, including Government responsibilities on taking steps to end child marriage.

**Examples of positive experience and challenges encountered at the national level in adopting polices, measures and implementing strategies to address this issue**

1. In **India**, UNICEF supported the passage of the Child Marriage Prohibition Act of 2006. UNICEF has championed the development and implementation of a national strategy on child marriage, based on the completion of on-going studies and reviews, and on existing interventions. Significant progress has been made at the state level in the development of state action plans in the high prevalence areas of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. In July 2012, a major ruling in Delhi’s High Court upheld the main provisions of the act, and determined its provisions overruled marriage provisions in so-called “personal” (i.e., religious) laws. Therefore, the act overrules Hindu and Muslim personal laws that contained less stringent protections for minor girls. In addition, the ruling included additional interpretations of the act: once a girl attains age 20, she may approach the court for an annulment of a marriage contracted when she was a minor, and all consummation of marriages under age 15 is considered rape under the law.
2. In **Yemen**, during the year 2012, UNICEF provided support to a comprehensive review of Yemeni National Legislation related to children was conducted to align national laws with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international standards. One of the recommendations of the review was to raise the legal minimum age of marriage to 18 for girls.
3. Several national plans and coordinating bodies launched in 2013: In **Ethiopia**, a national Alliance to End Child Marriage has been launched by the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs; the National Coalition against Child Marriage in **Mozambique**; and the National Teenage Pregnancy Reduction Strategy (2013-2018) was launched by the President of **Sierra Leone** also addressing child marriage through multiple ministries and a large number of stakeholders.

**Policies, projects and measures**

1. The global visibility of the issue of child marriage has historically been very low in spite of the magnitude of the problem but has grown in recent years. The 2012 International Day of the Girl Child, organized by UNICEF with a multitude of partners focused on ending child marriage and contributed to the growing momentum.[[3]](#footnote-3)
2. UNICEF’s commitment to ending child marriage has been reaffirmed by its prominent position as an outcome of its Strategic Plan (2014-2017). It is also one of three targeted initiatives of UNICEF’s Gender Action Plan (2014-17), further reinforcing the organization’s commitment. UNICEF also recognizes child marriages have been on the increase in contexts of humanitarian emergency and conflict. In all seven regions where UNICEF is present, but especially in West and East Africa, the Middle East, and in South Asia where child marriage rates are high, it works with all types of countries to support intervention strategies to address child marriage across different sectors. Ending child marriage is also among the key programme responses in the global End Violence Initiative.[[4]](#footnote-4) UNICEF also works collaboratively with other UN agencies at global, regional and country levels, in particular with UNFPA through the Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting and with UN Women and WHO on efforts to expand gender equality and standards and research on the consequences related to child marriage.
3. In their annual reports, some 43 UNICEF country offices reported that they were engaged with Government in some degree of programme and policy activity to address child marriage. An assessment of the policies, projects and measures highlighted that actions in the following areas appeared to yield the greatest results: awareness by communities, parents, and young people of the harms of child marriage, of the existence of legislation prohibiting the practice (where it exists), and of the availability of health, education and social protection services in order to make better choices or incentivize protection of and/or investment in girls; decrease in social pressure that may condition girls as well as parents to engage in child marriage even if they do not support the practice; increase in secondary school attendance and completion rates; availability and quality of public and private services; the existence and quality of legal and policy frameworks and the improvement in and action by national coordination mechanisms. Many countries also report that local level coordination structures are increasingly active in promoting the elimination of child marriage, often through child or social welfare committees or child protection committees that have a broad mandate to engage local government and civil society in efforts to promote children’s rights including efforts to end child marriage.
4. UNICEF has generated understanding on social norms and on how their consideration in the design of policies and programming can lead to stronger results. It has assessed that in many contexts families marry their children young because they see others doing it and believe that it is the accepted practice. These perceptions need to be broken. Thus, for example, in the **Indian** State of Rajasthan, UNICEF has worked with the State Government to design actions that make it evident that many people marry their daughters when they are older than 18. One way is by organizing collective weddings on the auspicious days of marriage of couples certified to be over 18 years of age. These are covered widely in the media because of their magnitude and of the presence of officials. They also address the economic issue of the cost of weddings because, since they are collective and subsidized by the State, they are much less expensive for each family. As a result of these and other community-level measures that include an educational role by law-enforcement officials and social workers on the existence of the law criminalizing child marriage, a number of villages have begun to declare their collective commitment to end the practice of child marriage through the signing of petitions.
5. In several other countries, in particular in Africa, the social norms perspective has led to a comprehensive engagement strategy with communities and persons of influence to stimulate dialogue around shared cultural values embedded in the culture and human rights principles. This includes close collaboration with religious communities. In districts where programming is concentrated, discussions bring to light the inconsistencies between certain practices and behaviours, such as violence against children and child marriage, and those shared values. In 2013, Damerjog, a village in a high-prevalence region of **Djibouti** made a public statement to end child marriage and published the statement in the national newspaper. In **Senegal**, where UNICEF has promoted community empowerment programmes since the 1990s, public declarations in over 5,000 communities have announced their intention to abandon the practice of child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting since 2000. UNICEF has supported local **Ethiopian** NGOs to train hundreds of community dialogue facilitators to visit villages in areas of prevalence of child marriage to undertake awareness-raising and consensus building about the need to end all forms of child marriage including exchange marriages and marriages by abduction. In **Burkina Faso**, UNICEF supports three local NGOS, GASCODE, Voix de Femmes and MWANGAZA Action to implement a holistic and community-based approach to raise awareness door-to-door and in public debates among the population on matters of violence against women (including FGM/C and child marriage), human rights and women’s empowerment.
6. Spreading information and dialogue to stimulate positive social changes must also reach national audiences through mass media and social media channels. UNICEF’s expertise in the area of Communication for Development helps to build national communications initiatives that complement and further accelerate local dialogues in communities. For example, UNICEF **India** has supported national soap operas that have run storylines on ending child marriage in communities. **South Sudan** launched a national behaviour change communication strategy to prevent child marriages in 2012.
7. UNICEF country and regional offices and New York Headquarters highlighted the progress reported by countries in applying the social norms perspective through its support to Governments in the observance of the 2013 Day of the African Child, which focused on harmful practices affecting African children.[[5]](#footnote-5) In Addis Ababa and New York, UNICEF staff spoke at events organized by the African Union and African Member States on global efforts to end child marriage and other harmful practices and called on stakeholders to support the comprehensive, human rights-based approach that takes into account the need to address social norms. UNICEF has also collaborated with the World Day of Prayer and Action for Children to encourage religious communities globally to speak out to end child marriage.[[6]](#footnote-6)

**Other Specific Sectoral Contributions:**

1. **Child Protection:** UNICEF’s work on child protection provides an opportunity to address the social and legal systems that have perpetuated harmful practices such as child marriage in many societies. UNICEF works with governments to foster an enabling legal and policy framework, including ensuring that the minimum legal age of marriage for girls is 18. UNICEF also strengthens systems of birth registration making the enforcement of child marriage prohibition laws more feasible. For example, in 2012 **Malawi** launched compulsory universal birth registration for children within 6 weeks of giving birth. These reforms are complemented by strategies that recognize that, in many contexts, child marriage, sexual violence, and early childbearing are part of a series of adverse gender norms that require fundamental and collective shifts in behaviour and attitudes. UNICEF has been a leader in programming and research on social norms and has pioneered programmes where thousands of communities across over a dozen countries in Africa and South Asia have made collective public commitments to end child marriage and other harmful practices such as FGM/C. In **Bangladesh**, UNICEF has placed a particular emphasis on empowering girls with information, skills and support networks in order to oppose, together with their families and entire communities, child marriage, dowry and violence against girls and women. In **Nepal**, nearly 1,000 village paralegal committees in 58 districts also support girls and families to respond to threats of child marriage, resolving them in the community or referring them to district authorities.
2. **Health and HIV/AIDS:**  Through its *A Promise Renewed* initiative and its membership in *Every Woman, Every Child*, UNICEF notes the adverse effects of child marriage on both the health of girls and women and their children. Child marriage is a major contributing factor to pregnancy and childbirth related deaths among girls aged 15-19 worldwide, accounting for some 50,000 deaths each year.[[7]](#footnote-7) UNICEF is in the position to mitigate the pregnancy related consequences of child marriage by contributing to health systems strengthening via a) the safe provision of health commodities; b) Community Health Worker outreach for antenatal/postnatal care and pregnancy prevention aimed especially at adolescent girls; and c) expansion of skilled delivery among the poorest and youngest expectant mothers. In UNAIDS priority countries, UNICEF’s work focuses on ensuring access to information, testing, and ANC services for adolescent girls as well as on the promotion of social protection systems that address the high vulnerability of adolescent girls. Over the past five years, UNICEF has supported local NGOs in **Ethiopia** to train health professionals, extension workers and traditional birth attendants to support married adolescent girls who are sexually active and pregnant. As a result, clinics have begun to refer girls and women affected by fistulas to specialized hospitals located in Amhara Region and Addis Ababa.
3. **Education and Water and Sanitation:** A quality education for girls is one of the highest priority goal for UNICEF, and in the countries with high child marriage prevalence rates, the motivation is doubled since schooling is proven to be the single best preventive against child marriage. As the secretariat of the UN Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI), and as a member of the Global Partnership on Education (GPE), UNICEF works with partners in over 60 countries to build government and civil society capacity to design and implement education policies aimed at keeping girls in school through the primary and secondary years, including those who have already been married. In some countries including **Malawi**, **Niger** and **India**, this includes providing direct financial support to families and guardians to favor the continuation of girls’ education. The Girls Education Movement in **Uganda** works with school clubs, district chapters and local government to increase opportunity for girls to enroll in and complete school. In **Burkina Faso**, UNICEF has supported over 150 girls with scholarships to school who were at risk of or victims of child marriage. UNICEF also supports the integration of life skills education—including sexual and reproductive health information, negotiation skills, and confidence building—in school-based and out of school programmes in 70 countries. UNICEF’s WASH programmes are supporting menstrual hygiene management and the provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities to encourage girls’ school attendance in countries ranging from **Bangladesh** to **Tanzania**.
4. **Innovation in Mobilizing Adolescents:** UNICEF is increasingly deploying technology as a way of engaging adolescent girls and boys to be change agents in their communities and nations. For example in **Uganda**, UNICEF’s U-Report used the power of SMS messages and mobiles to stimulate national debate on child marriage, teen pregnancies, and especially the issue of pregnant girls being asked to drop out of school. These questions posed by young people were then submitted to parliamentarians for public answer.

**Surveys, assessments and studies**

1. UNICEF is the responsible UN agency for compiling and disseminating cross-national data on child marriage prevalence based on the collection and analysis of national household surveys.
2. UNICEF provides support to governments in undertaking periodic multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS)[[8]](#footnote-8) and analyses these data as well as comparable data from demographic and health surveys (DHS) yearly. Every year, in ‘*The State of the World’s Children Report’,* UNICEF publishes national estimates on the percentage of 20-24 year old women who were first married or in union before they were 15 years old and before they were 18 years old. The most recent report released at the end of January 2014 contains several new national estimates made available in 2013.[[9]](#footnote-9)
3. In 2012 UNICEF estimated that globally, almost 400 million women aged 20-49 (or 41% of the total population of women of this age) were married or entered into union while they were children (i.e., before 18 years old). It further noted that, although the proportion of child brides has generally decreased over the last 30 years, in some regions child marriage remains common, even among the youngest generations, particularly in rural areas and among the poorest. Among young women worldwide aged 20-24, around 1 in 3 (or 70 million) were married as children, and around 11% (or 23 million) entered into marriage or union before they reached 15 years of age.[[10]](#footnote-10)
4. UNICEF is currently preparing a data-driven report on child marriage, for release before end-2014, which will provide a global picture of the prevalence, trends and correlates of child marriage using the most recently available survey data from both DHS and MICS. It will also include an in-depth assessment of child marriage in a selection of 12 countries with different levels of prevalence of child marriage (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Serbia and Viet Nam). There is often a wide variety of prevalence of child marriage both between and within countries, including those that will be featured in the report, providing insights into what drives the practice in different contexts. For example, even in a country of high national prevalence such as Bangladesh, the proportion of married girls 15-19 years is 42.8 per cent in Rajshahi Division and 15.9 per cent in Sylhet Division.[[11]](#footnote-11)
5. As emphasized in the 2011 Secretary-General’s Report on the Girl Child, child marriage is the result of the interplay of economic and social forces. [[12]](#footnote-12) The cost of marriage for families tends to be lower if the children are younger, both because they leave the care of their parents and because younger girls tend to require a lower dowry. Structural factors including extreme poverty, lack of educational opportunities, and traditions of honour and the role of family and girls also perpetuate the practice. The social forces are manifested by the social approval that families enjoy if they are seen to uphold tradition, safeguard the chastity of their girls, protect the honour of the family and minimize the risk of girls bearing children out of wedlock. Failure to abide by social norms is met with social disapproval, which may even entail violence against the girl or members of the family or social exclusion whereby older unmarried girls may be considered impure.
6. Data indicate that in many contexts families are encouraged to marry their children young because they see others doing it and believe that it is the accepted cultural practice. In **Nepal**, for example, a 2013 study conducted by UNICEF found that three of the five main reasons given by respondents for marriage under 18 years of age were social pressure, culture and because “it is normal – everyone does it”.[[13]](#footnote-13)
7. UNICEF also supports regular small-scale surveys that attempt to document cultural contexts and causes of child marriage in order to inform programme design, for example in **South Sudan** and **Burkina Faso** surveys were carried out in 2012-2013.
8. When married at a young age, girls also are at higher risks of HIV infection, death during childbirth, and debilitating medical conditions like obstetric fistula. In addition, due to the difference in age and maturity with their typically adult partners, child brides are not in a position to effectively discuss contraceptive use; therefore they face a greater risk of sexually transmitted infections and unwanted and frequent pregnancies.[[14]](#footnote-14) The review by UNICEF of DHS and MICS data indicates that early childbearing — giving birth before age 18 — can potentially cause serious harm to the health and well-being of both children and their mothers. Adolescent mothers are at greater risk of experiencing potentially life-threatening complications, and their children are at greater risk of being born prematurely and of having low birth weight. Children of younger mothers face a greater risk of dying during the first month of life. Early marriage raises the likelihood of early childbearing partly as a result of societal norms that influence when child-bearing is considered acceptable, or is even expected. Girls married as children typically cease their education, and thus lose out on the economic and health benefits conferred by additional years of schooling.[[15]](#footnote-15)
9. Data also indicate significant inequities. Child marriage is strongly associated with girls who have received little formal education. Decreases in the practice have occurred almost exclusively among households in the highest income quintile, while prevalence among the households in the lowest income quintile has remained almost unchanged. Data substantiate that child marriage is motivated in part by economic factors and although it is necessary to address those factors, such actions alone will not be sufficient to bring about an end to the practice.[[16]](#footnote-16)
10. Young girls who are married are a uniquely vulnerable, though largely invisible, group. They are often required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, are under pressure to demonstrate their fertility, and are responsible for raising children while they are still children themselves.[[17]](#footnote-17) Married girls and child mothers have limited power to make decisions, are generally less able to earn income, and are vulnerable to multiple health risks, violence, abuse and exploitation.[[18]](#footnote-18)
11. Early and frequent pregnancies and childbirth are common in child marriages and are closely linked with high maternal morbidity and mortality rates[[19]](#footnote-19) and can have adverse effect on the girls’ sexual and reproductive health. Children of younger mothers face a greater risk of dying during the first month of life.[[20]](#footnote-20)

**Recommendations**

1. Accelerating the reduction of child marriage will involve strengthening country-level programme implementation, in partnership with governments and civil society organizations, while also strengthening the generation of knowledge and sharing evidence across countries, regionally and globally. Recommended actions include:

* **Strengthen national capacity to comprehensively address child marriage**

Countries must further define the comprehensive mix of strategies that address specific needs of their country to prevent child marriage and address the needs of girls and women who are already married or in union. Consultative processes to develop national strategies and action plans should be pursued to guide long-term action and investment to bring systemic, large scale and sustainable change to legislation, policies, services and social and cultural norms. Placing child marriage in a framework of adverse gender norms that negatively impact on both girls and women as well as societies as a whole will sharpen the multisectoral approach. This framing also contributes to synergies and coordination with other programmes aimed at promoting gender equality, ending violence and addressing related harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting. National action should also stimulate cooperation regionally and across borders. Child marriage is concentrated in regions that share similar socio-cultural characteristics and, in some cases, similar ethnic groups across borders. Programmes should be organized with a strong component for South-South cooperation and knowledge exchange to leverage good programming practices across multiple countries.

* **Getting girls into school, and keeping them there**

Overall, women with little education are more likely to be married as children than women who have been educated. This is true even in countries where the prevalence of child marriage is low.[[21]](#footnote-21) Education is one of the most powerful tools to empower girls and to delay the age at which girls marry. Simply being in school helps a girl to be seen as a child, and not ready to be married. Also, schools can be seen as ‘safe spaces’ for girls. Thus, as it becomes a socially acceptable alternative, school attendance helps to shift norms about early marriage.

* **Helping girls develop skills and support networks**

Equipping young girls to better know themselves, their world and their options can diminish their social and economic isolation. Life skills education teaches girls to be more assertive and self-confident, and therefore more able to act and advocate for themselves in the short and long term. When girls have more self-esteem and are seen as having value in society, they are more likely to aspire to jobs and enterprises as alternatives to marriage. They will also be viewed differently by parents and community members, making it unacceptable to marry them at young ages. Creating ‘safe spaces’ where girls can gather and meet outside the home can help them assert their right to choose when they marry.

* **Raising awareness with parents and community members**

Ending child marriage will require support for communities to be able to collectively explore the option of delaying the age of marriage.[[22]](#footnote-22) Such discussions must respect the desire of families to uphold tradition while exposing the harm associated with the practice and reinforcing human rights principles. A greater voice should be given to girls themselves, while at the same time supporting the strong engagement of men and boys. Families must be convinced that enough other people in the community will support – or at least tolerate – a move to delay marriage. Such efforts must leverage existing positive social forces seeking an end to child marriage by making that support to ending the practice visible to the public.

* **Offering economic support and incentives for girls and their families**

Immediate economic opportunities provide an acceptable alternative to marriage and increase the value and contribution of the daughter to her parental family. Furthermore, direct cash in the hands of families may increase their sense of economic security or allow for upward mobility. This reduces both the economic and social pressure to marry a daughter early. These financial incentives are sometimes tied to educational investments in daughters and/or to the condition that they not marry until age 18.

* **Supporting government capacity to implement laws and policies to end child marriage**

Many countries with high rates of child marriage have laws prohibiting the practice; however, such legislation is very difficult to enforce in contexts where social support for child marriage is high. Government commitment to enacting and enforcing legislation is nonetheless necessary, as these measures and strategies can be used to diminish support for the practice and, as social acceptance begins to wane, to provide legitimacy to those who are moving to end the practice and consequences to those who choose to continue. Increased government commitment will be essential to demonstrating results and seeing sustainable progress on ending child marriage.

1. Unless otherwise noted, sources include the UNICEF country office annual reports, UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting annual reports and internal programme summaries and project reports. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Secretary-General’s Report to the United Nations General Assembly, “The Girl Child” A/66/257. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. UNICEF Gender and Rights, International Day of the Girl Child: <http://www.unicef.org/gender/gender_66024.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <http://www.unicef.org/endviolence/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. For more information, see: <http://www.au.int/en/content/commemoration-day-african-child> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://dayofprayerandaction.org/documents/doc_download/78-abcs-for-action-and-advocacy-child-marriage> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Estimate by the World Health Organization. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. See ChildInfo: <http://www.childinfo.org/index.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Data is available from: <http://www.unicef.org/sowc2014/numbers/documents/english/EN-FINAL%20Table%209.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Please note that other agencies and organizations have used these figures generated by UNICEF in their reports, and that source of data analysis and estimates is UNICEF. Source: UNICEF, *Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, Progress Report 2012*, p.23. http://apromiserenewed.org/files/APR\_Progress\_Report\_2012\_final\_web3.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Bangladesh Institute of Developmental Studies and UNICEF. Child Equity Atlas: Pockets of Social Deprivation in Bangladesh. Dhaka, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Secretary-General’s Report to the United Nations General Assembly, “The Girl Child” A/66/257. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. UNICEF Nepal Country Office Programme Summary, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Clark, Shelley, ‘Early Marriage and HIV Risks in Sub-Saharan Africa’, *Studies in Family Planning,* vol. 35, no.3, September 2004, pp. 149–160. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. United Nations Children’s Fund, *Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, Progress Report 2013*, UNICEF, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. United Nations Children’s Fund, *Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with equity*, UNICEF, 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Secretary-General’s Report to the United Nations General Assembly, “The Girl Child” A/66/257. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. UNFPA State of the World Population 2013 report, “Motherhood in childhood: Facing the challenge of adolescent pregnancy” (2013), Overview and p. 11 & 23. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. UNICEF, Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, Progress Report, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. United Nations Children’s Fund, *Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with equity*, UNICEF, 2010, p. 47. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. United Nations Children’s Fund, ‘Child Protection Meta-Evaluation, Final Report’, UNICEF, 15 May 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)