UNICEF
Policy Advocacy Gap

April 2014
UNICEF
Policy Advocacy Gap

• Advance **knowledge & evidence** on SRGBV
  – Evidence base on effective strategies – recent reviews
  – Data & evidence – base on SRGBV at school & nation levels inadequate
  – Global normative framework
  – Design and implement comprehensive M&E frameworks for measuring protection and education outcomes – to create a common, global framework.
  – Support a more robust evaluation process via toolkits/technical support to field operations

• **Advocacy** among governments & regional bodies to implement & enforce laws & policies
Policy Advocacy Gap SRGBV Initiative Norway-GPE-UNICEF

- Strengthen evidence base on effective strategies to address SRGBV.
- Education Sector Plans: Through the Education SWAp process, LEGs and working groups, strengthen policy dialogue and development of strategies to address SRGBV
- Stronger advocacy among governments to implement & enforce existing laws & policies
- Sharing of good practice-child friendly schools – safe schools
- Strengthen capacity of participating national ministries to use data & evidence to design, implement & monitor SRGBV interventions.
- Practical & accessible guidance & tools for design & monitoring of SRGBV interventions.
- Inclusion of CSOs working on girls’ education in LEGs.
- Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
Results from Evidence Review on Sexual violence/VAC

Effective programmes (or at least promising):
1) Sex education – shifts in knowledge less on behaviour
2) Child Sexual Abuse programmes – negotiating safe relationships and build awareness (some promise, not yet linked to drop in sexual violence)
3) Online abuse school-based prevention programmes
4) Dating and interpersonal violence school-based prevention programmes - Urgent need to create context specific evidence and to adequately monitor impact over time.
5) Whole-school approaches to sexual violence prevention – Doorways programme in Ghana and Malawi targeting teachers; early days

Although these approaches are increasingly common, the evidence base on what works is still not strong. Education sector reform can addresses gender based violence/violence against women and girls - less clear how these programmes impact specifically on knowledge and attitudes about child sexual abuse and exploitation.