Terre des hommes
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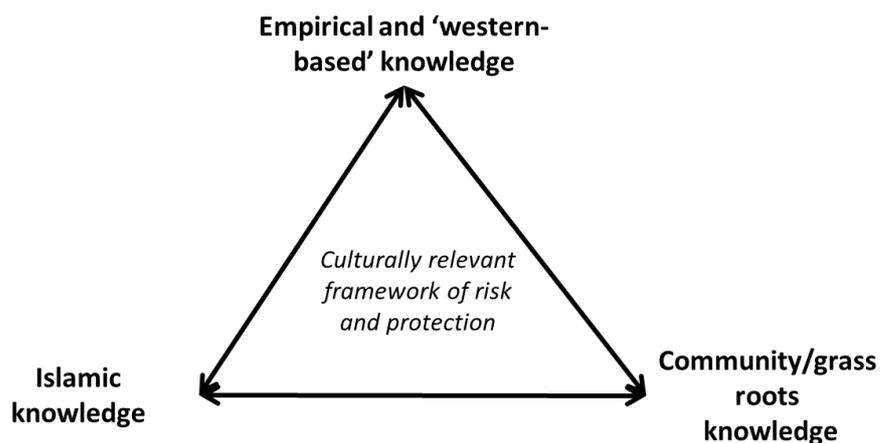| TERMS OF REFERENCE |
| --- |
| **Location:** Lebanon and Jordan

Title: Early marriage and early childbearing within refugee communities

Starting date: 1st April 2016

Duration of the research: Three years |

1. Context of protect (Research and L&D)

Dr Aisha Hutchinson (AH) has been awarded a post-doctoral fellowship from the British Academy entitled 'Examining the protective environment for young mothers and their children in Islamic contexts: Risks, vulnerability and protective factors'.

The overall aim of the study is to improve knowledge and develop a culturally relevant framework of risk and protective factors associated with early marriage and early childbearing in Islamic contexts using an ecological framework which is cognisant of and informed by Islamic thought and community processes. This will be done by drawing from three knowledge bases:

Empirical and 'western-based' knowledge

Culturally relevant framework of risk and protection

Islamic knowledge

Community/grass roots knowledge

A partnership has been developed with Tdh Lausanne (Tdh) to examine the risk and protective processes which impact on the experience of early marriage and early childbearing within refugee contexts in Lebanon and Jordan. This process of which will directly contribute to enhancing Tdh's programmatic responses to vulnerable children and families in areas targeted by the research through various organisational L&D outcomes.

Rationale for research
Early marriage (which can also be known as child marriage or forced marriage) refers to the marriage of any male or female under the age of 18, and is considered a form of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and a violation of human rights (IASC 2015). The right to free and full consent to marriage is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with the acknowledgement that consent cannot be given if one of the parties is not sufficiently mature to make a decision about a life partner. Early marriage is predominantly experienced by young women rather than young men. Critically, early marriage is associated with early (and more risky) pregnancy, low levels of education,

poor vocational training, large age gaps between partners, higher risk of intimate partner violence, difficulties ensuring reproductive health rights and higher risk of HIV infection (MICS 2006; Care International UK 2015). Research, for example, found that women who married at younger ages in Syria were more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves (MICS 2008).

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a young woman at risk of early marriage. Structural factors which influence early marriage rates include poverty; gender inequality; the state of the country's civil registration system (which provides proof of age for children); the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of early marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice (MICS 2008; Care International UK 2015).Family level factors which influence early marriage include relieving financial burdens on the family; the hope of parents that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially; the belief that by marrying their daughters off young they are 'providing for' and 'protecting' her and sustaining her 'honor'; the need for families to control girl's sexuality; the provision of stability during unstable social periods; ensuring marriage arrangements are not left to late; and the desire to ensure young women are not alone and supported when the parents die (Care UK International 2015, MICS 2008)

A multi indicator cluster survey in 2006 found that 3.4% of Syrian women had married before 15 years of age, and 18% married before the age of 18 (with some regional differences). The proportion of adolescents between 15-19 years of age who were married at the time of the survey was 9.7% (MICS 2008). In addition, the percentage of women aged 20-49 that were married before the age of 18 was around 22% in the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria (MICS 2006), with 4.7% of 15-17 years old married at the time of the survey. This was before the Syrian conflict.

A survey on early marriage in Lebanon among Syrian refugees and Lebanese populations by Alsharabati and Itani (2015) found that according to Lebanese electoral data, 13% of the population had married before they were 18 years old (but they do not know how many of 12-17 year old are currently married), in comparison to UNHCR data which shows that 22% of all Syrian refugees had married before they were 18 years old (6.3% of 12-17 years olds are currently married). Their own survey of Lebanese citizens and Syrian refugees found that 37% of Syrian women had married before 18 years old compared to 20% of Lebanese women. They also found larger age gaps between husband and wife if the wife had married before she was 18 years old.

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) state that data suggests many forms of GBV are significantly aggravated during humanitarian emergencies, including early marriage (IASC 2015), especially in affected populations which use dowry and bride price (Care International UK 2015). Yet in emergencies response is reactive at best (Care International UK 2015). A vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon (2013) found that 5.8% of 654 households had used the marriage of a child under 18 as a household coping strategy when there was not enough food available

(WFP/UNICEF/UNHRC 2013). The rate of early marriage among surveyed female Syrian refugees (not in camps) in Jordan by a multi-agency assessment published by UN Women was 51.3 per cent (most before they left Syria) (UN Women 2013).

In the context of a culturally diverse country, arranged marriages and accompanying bride price were a unifying feature of Syrian life (Particularly in rural areas) (Care International UK, 2015). However, research-based and anecdotal evidence suggests that early marriage has increased significantly among Syrian refugees in Jordan. In 2011, the percentage of the total number of registered Syrian marriages taking place which involved a girl (15-17 years old) was 12%. (The number of boys married below the age of 18 is extremely low.) In 2013, the percentage of the total registered Syrian marriages which involved a girl rose to as high as 25% (and to just under 32% in the first quarter of 2014) (UNICEF 2014). There have been similar reports of increases in child marriage in Syrian refugee populations in Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt (Care International UK, 2015).

UN agencies and International Non-Governmental Agencies are calling for multi-sector responses to early marriage to prevent, protect and care. It is recognised that this is a sensitive issue within many communities, and dealt with in the personal and religious spheres of life. Organisations will therefore have to build relationships of trust with many community actors in order to develop protective partnerships for young women. The research methodology is therefore embedded in community corporation and participation, with a focus on strengths and resilience as well as risk and protection.

2. General and Specific objectives of the research

Scope of research:

The research focus is on early marriage (and early childbearing as appropriate) within refugee communities in Jordan and Lebanon. This may include Syrian, Palestinian or Iraqi refugees, for example. Most of these refugees will be living in communities rather than refugee camps. The research will, however, be taking the national contexts of Jordan and Lebanon into account, especially in relation to their response to early marriage through the policy review, engagement with Faith-based actors and professionals/services. This will allow for some conclusions to be made about how early marriage is tackled in Jordan and Lebanon. The research will predominantly focus on the cultural and religious processes surrounding early marriage for refugees, with the aim of identifying whys of enhancing the protective environment or preventing early marriage.

The aim of the research is to increase knowledge, using a variety of methods over a number of years, of early marriage in Islamic and refugee contexts, which will be used to feed into tool development, L&D activities and programme development. The research does not include any formal or substantial evaluation of these tools and L&D activities.

Research objectives:

The overall objective of this research is to improve knowledge, and develop a culturally relevant framework of risk and protective factors associated with early marriage and early childbearing in Islamic contexts with refugees; using an ecological framework which is cognisant of and informed by

Islamic thought and community processes. As part of this, the project combines several research, project and staff L&D objectives as described below:

Research
1) Examine the role of Islamic thought, teachings and actions in 'protecting' young wives and mothers in Islamic contexts
2) Examine the interface between Islamic teachings and local health and social policies on early marriage and early childbearing in Islamic contexts
3) Establish the range of protective factors/processes associated with early marriage and early childbearing that are important to those living in Islamic communities to inform a culturally/contextually relevant framework of 'protection', 'risk' and 'successful' outcomes
4) Identify the impact of displacement on the process of early marriage and early childbearing, and how this changes the nature of risk, resilience and protection
5) Map, and critically analyse, the service response to early marriage and early childbearing in refugee contexts

Project development:
1) Link research knowledge and recommendations related to early marriage and early childbearing with country protection strategy to support development of evidence based objectives, outputs and activities especially related to early marriage
2) Develop Tdh assessment frameworks, referral pathways, training material and evaluation tools to include specific aspects of early marriage (i.e. develop an additional in-depth assessment)
3) Support child protection working groups in Jordan and Lebanon to ensure child protection actors are integrating Early Marriage concerns in their programming (potentially provide guidelines, training materials, assessment tools or referral guidelines)
4) Establish a detailed map of policy actors and stakeholder on early marriage and early childbearing in Jordan and Lebanon. Map in relation to sphere of influence and identify connections between policy actors and stakeholders
5) Establish directory of policies which relate to early marriage and early childbearing in Jordan and Lebanon
6) Develop and deliver research-informed multi-professional and multi-agency training on early marriage and early childbearing to inform practical guidelines for mainstreaming response to early marriage
7) Integrate research methods into development of community awareness raising sessions on early marriage to ensure that message are contextually/religiously understood and acceptable

*Staff L&D***:**
1) Develop and deliver research-informed training on early marriage in refugee contexts and our response
2) Develop and deliver research informed training on early childbearing in refugee contexts and our response
3) Develop and deliver research-informed training on SGBV and our response
4) Develop and deliver research-informed training on resilience, coping, protective factors and positive deviance, and how these might inform our response
5) Develop and deliver team training on qualitative research methods highlighting transferable skills used in day to day work

6) Develop and deliver team training on piloting participatory methods with young people
7) Assessment tool development and distribution to be accompanied by relevant research methods training
8) Develop and deliver research-informed training on engaging with religious leaders in contexts of child protection, and integrating religious processes into programming
9) Use the process of policy and discourse analysis (identifying Islamic influences, for example) to support L&D of team members

3. Methodology

A range of methodologies will be used in response to the six research questions:

1) How are health and social policies in Jordan and Lebanon on early marriage and childbearing shaped by Islamic teachings and processes in Muslim-majority contexts?

2) How do cultural-religious processes impact the practice of early marriage, for example, how do religious leaders decide that an early marriage should or shouldn't take place, how do they assess the appropriate nature of the match, seek consent and how do they ensure that vulnerable young women are protected?

3) How are concepts of 'risk', 'vulnerability', 'protective factors' and 'successful outcomes' understood in Muslim communities in relation to early marriage and early childbearing, and what 'protective' actions can this lead to? For example, why do some families actively pursue early marriage for their daughters and other don't; and what do families do to ensure 'good' marriages and safe childbearing?

4) How does the refugee context change the process and experience and risks associated with early marriage?

5) What do young men and women know and expect of marriage, SRH and childbearing? And how are these expectations changed by the refugee context?

6) How do various professionals (such as doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers etc.) respond to early marriage and early childbearing, and what support services are available?

See table below which outlines proposed methodology in relation to each research question as well as associated first steps and staff L&D

Research question	How to answer the question (methodology)	First steps …	L&D opportunities for staff and project
1) How are health and social policies on early marriage and childbearing shaped by Islamic teachings and processes in Muslim-majority contexts?	1.1 Access health and social policies in Jordan and Lebanon on early marriage and early childbearing Use documents to map policy across the region in relation to early marriage and early childbearing, and identify any potential Islamic influences in the way that national governments shape their response to early marriage and early childbearing Compare differences between Jordan and Lebanon (and even Syria?), but also between refugee and national context – or even between different refugee contexts (e.g. Palestinian and Syrian?), and impact of change of policy environment for refugees Develop framework for analysing how health and social policies on early marriage and childbearing are shaped by Islamic teachings – so that this could be completed for other contexts in the future	- Review any relevant documents Tdh in Jordan and Lebanon might already have - Contact relevant government agencies in Jordan and Lebanon - Contact relevant religious authorities in Jordan and Lebanon to access details of personal Status Laws etc - Contact UN agencies to access any related policy documents (particularly in relation to refugees) - Web search for policy documents using keywords - Develop a short questionnaire to give to professionals and religious leaders to help identify any relevant policies - Develop tool for analysing policy documents and identifying Islamic influences	Policy map to inform development of Tdh programmes on early marriage Policy analysis to inform team training on early marriage, early childbearing and/or SGBV Process of policy and discourse analysis (identifying Islamic influences, for example) to support L&D of team members Comparative analysis of health and social policy on early marriage and early childbearing across the region to inform regional level perspectives/strategies/training
	1.2 Qualitative interviews with professionals in Jordan and Lebanon about how these policies are operationalised and the role of religious influences on the ground	- Using knowledge of the health and social policies identify up to ten professionals in both Lebanon and Jordan who operationalize the health and social policies on early	Will contribute knowledge to network of professionals responding to early marriage and early childbearing, and may form basis for

		- marriage and early childbearing - Draft interview schedule	future multi-agency planning and programmes
	1.3 Qualitative interviews with religious leaders about marriage and childbearing, and how health/social policy and relevant secular laws are integrated into thinking and decision-making	- Identify up to five religious leaders in both Lebanon and Jordan (*Questions about policy to be integrated into 2.1 interviews*)	*See 2.1 L&D*
2) How do cultural-religious processes impact the practice of early marriage? For example, how do religious leaders decide that an early marriage should or shouldn't take place, how do they assess the appropriate nature of the match, seek consent and how do they ensure that vulnerable young women are protected?	2.1 Qualitative interviews with religious leaders about marriage and childbearing using case studies to help illustrate responses to different situations - Ask about laws/teachings/principles related to age of marriage and early childbearing - How do religious leaders decide if a marriage should or should not take place, seek consent and the appropriate nature of the match? - Ask about understandings of 'risk', 'vulnerability', 'protection' and 'successful outcome' in relation to early marriage and early childbearing - Ask about processes/laws/teachings/principles which ensure care and protection - Ask for some case study examples - Ask about how decisions are recorded	- Identify group of religious leaders who would be willing to discuss early marriage and early childbearing in both Jordan and Lebanon - Include religious leaders who are also refugees as well as religious leaders local to Jordan and Lebanon - Ask if they would be willing to share examples of how they engage with early marriage and early childbearing - Draft interview schedule	Qualitative interviews with religious leaders will help develop team skills (especially in Jordan) for engaging with religious leaders in contexts of child protection, and integrating religious processes into programming

	and communicated		
	2.2 Qualitative interviews with families who have considered (but not necessarily agreed on an) early marriage about reasons for considering early marriage, and processes/beliefs/principles etc which informed final decision	- Identify up to 5 families in both Lebanon and Jordan who have considered but did not go ahead with early marriage, and 5 families who did go ahead with early marriage (*Questions about religious influences/processes could be integrated into 3.1 interviews?*)	*See 3.1 L&D*
3) How are concepts of 'risk', 'vulnerability', 'protective factors' and 'successful outcomes' understood in Muslim communities in relation to early marriage and early childbearing, and what 'protective' actions can this lead to? For example, why do some families actively pursue early marriage for their daughters and other don't; and what do families do to ensure 'good' marriages and safe childbearing?	3.1 Qualitative interviews with both young women who were married before they were 18, and young women who were not married before they were 18. Qualitative interviews to form the foundation for more in-depth case studies with several married and unmarried young women (requiring multiple interviews and observations), and family interviews (involving wider family members) These sets of qualitative interviews to focus on exploring what young women and family think about early marriage and early childbearing; whether they consider it as a 'normal' family process and why (or why not), whether they think there are any negative consequences or risks; what the benefits of	- Identify age of marriage of all young women for whom Tdh in Lebanon and Jordan encounters (this might mean adding a question in assessment paperwork, or to demographic information that workers collect when doing groups or community awareness sessions) - Identify up to 10 young women in both Lebanon and Jordan who were married before they turned 18 years of age, and 10 young women who were not married by 18 years of age - Identify level of participation desired by young married women in regard to whether they would be willing to be part of the case studies, individual interviews and/or family interviews - Draft interview schedules - Identity tools for examining support	Support development of Tdh assessment framework to include specific aspects of early marriage (potentially develop an additional in-depth assessment) Use interviews to inform a culturally relevant framework of risk and protection associated with early marriage and childbearing in Islamic contexts Interviews to inform team training on protection, resilience, coping and positive deviance Team training on qualitative research methods highlighting transferable skills used in day to day

	early marriage and early childbearing are; what needs young wives and young mothers have; what support is provided; the protective mechanisms; and whether the process has changed since becoming refugees	environment and ranking risks	work
	3.2 Separate focus groups with young women and young men (both married and unmarried), using a vignette, to discuss the life event of an early marriage	- Identify 2 groups of both young women and young men in both Jordan and Lebanon - Develop vignette to shape discussions	Team training on piloting participatory methods with young people
	3.3 Include questions about (early) marriage, and coping/support/protection, which also includes religious processes, in Tdh assessment framework	- Examine current assessment tools used and develop with teams in Lebanon and Jordan	Assessment tool development and distribution to be accompanied by relevant research methods training in quantitative methods
	3.4 Community level research roundtable with various stakeholders represented on early marriage to discuss how are concepts of 'risk', 'vulnerability', 'protective factors' and 'successful outcomes' are understood in relation to early marriage and early childbearing, and what 'protective' actions can this lead to	- Identify appropriate participants for one round table in Jordan and one in Lebanon - Develop draft of discussion and case studies to use	Will contribute to developing child protection network/environment in relation to early marriage and early childbearing
4) How does the refugee context change the process and experience and risks associated	4.1 Female family interviews with refugees about processes of marriage historically and currently, and explore difference in experience between grandmother, mother	- Identify up to 5 refugee families in both Lebanon and Jordan (*maybe use same families that interviewed for 3.1?*) - Draft interview schedules	Develop team understanding of impact of refugee experience on processes of early marriage and early childbearing

with early marriage?	and daughter?		
	4.2 Qualitative interviews with religious leaders who are also refugees to discuss difference in processes from country of origin to the current context	- *Include in interviews for 2.1*	*See 2.1 L&D*
5) What do young men and women know and expect of marriage, SRH and childbearing? And how are these expectations changed by the refugee context?	5.1 Separate focus groups with young women and young men (both married and unmarried) to examine what they know and expect of marriage and childbearing – maybe using a vignette because it would be considered a sensitive topic. Also develop a short questionnaire to measure knowledge of marriage, pregnancy and parenting to use with focus group participants Imbed focus groups in workshop/capacity building/awareness raising programme if possible	- Identify 2 groups of both young women and young men in both Jordan and Lebanon - Develop vignette to shape discussions if needed - Develop short questionnaire to establish levels of SRH knowledge - This could be done as part of a workshop/capacity building/awareness raising programme? First day, hold the various focus groups, and second/third day do awareness raising activities about early marriage and early childbearing?	Team training on piloting participatory methods with young people Use as part of team training on what young women and men know and expect or marriage, pregnancy and parenting Integrate research methods into awareness raising sessions on early marriage Tool development and distribution to be accompanied by relevant research methods training
6) How do various professionals (such as doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers	6.1 Qualitative interviews with various professionals (including Tdh workers, doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, community workers from different agencies) to discuss professional response to early marriage and	- Identify services/agencies/programmes/professionals which engage with early marriage and early childbearing- maybe drawing from 1.1 policy review	Interviews to inform multi-professional and multi-agency training on early marriage and early childbearing

etc.) respond to early marriage and early childbearing, and what support services are available?	early childbearing (including challenges, opportunities and gaps), and what support services are available This may then lead to observations of interventions programmes. Will also ask about evaluations of intervention strategies and programs?	- Develop interview schedule	Interviews to inform mapping of services in response to early marriage and early childbearing Will contribute to developing network of professionals responding to early marriage and early childbearing, and may form basis for future multi-agency planning and programmes
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The overall methodology is based on participatory action-research principles, with a mixed methods approach (although it is largely qualitative in nature). The research will therefore be embedded into project activity, with the aim of contributing to project knowledge during the research process, rather than a linear enquiry which feeds back results at the end. It is a widely used approach in child protection and social work research and evaluation (Alston and Bowles, 2003). Using the principles of action orientated methodology, during field visits, AH will be embedded as much as possible in the day to day running of the Tdh project with the research seen as a valued part of project activity.

Due to the sensitive nature of 'early marriage' within communities, the aims of the research will be communicated as trying to better understand the processes of marriage and family formation in refugee communities, with a particular focus on young women and ensuring well-being. Participants will be reassured that the results of the research will be used by Tdh in their project development, as well as contribute to wider knowledge through more traditional academic processes.

	April 16	May 16	June-Sept 16	Oct-Dec 16	Jan-April 17	May-Aug 17	Sept-Dec 17	Jan-April 18	May-Aug 18	Sept-Dec 18	Jan-April 19	May-Aug 19	Sept-Dec 19
TOR circulated	√												
Research focal points agreed	√												
Agreement of TOR	√												
Signed Contract/MOU	√												
Preparation meeting in Jordan (26th-29th April?)	√												
Preparation meeting in Lebanon (2nd-5th May?)		√											
Preparation meeting in Budapest? (23rd-27th May)		√											
Draft out material for ethics application such as research information, informed consent forms, interview schedules etc		√	√										
IASR ethics process (application in by mid-May)		√	√										
UOB ethics process (after IASR process)			√										
Finalise and translate research information sheets, consent forms, interview schedules etc			√										

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	April 16	May 16	June-Sept 16	Oct-Dec 16	Jan-April 17	May-Aug 17	Sept-Dec 17	Jan-April 18	May-Aug 18	Sept-Dec 18	Jan-April 19	May-Aug 19	Sept-Dec 19
First field visit (J&L):			√										
- Give presentation of research to project teams			√										
- Meet key community, religious and professional actors who I am likely to connect with during the research process			√										
- Examine Tdh data and assessment process			√										
- Develop additional assessment questions on early marriage and early childbearing			√										
- Identify and contact policy actors in Jordan/Lebanon/UN (PR1)			√										
- pilot interview tools			√										
- arrange for new assessment tools to be piloted			√										
- Agree prep for next field visit			√										
Preparations for second visits				√									
Piloting of new assessment tools				√									

	April 16	May 16	June-Sept 16	Oct-Dec 16	Jan-April 17	May-Aug 17	Sept-Dec 17	Jan-April 18	May-Aug 18	Sept-Dec 18	Jan-April 19	May-Aug 19	Sept-Dec 19
Revise research tools based on piloting				√									
Follow up policy mapping via email and skype				√									
Second field visit (J&L):				√									
- L&D activity: *Staff training on early marriage in refugee contexts*				√									
- L&D activity: *Staff training on quantitative research methods and using the new assessment tool*													
- L&D activity: *Staff training on qualitative research methods*				√									
- check progress with policy review (PR1)				√									
- start policy analysis and mapping				√									
- First qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)				√									
- agree prep for next field visit				√									
Preparations for third visits					√								
Policy review analysis					√								
Transcribe interview data					√								

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	April 16	May 16	June-Sept 16	Oct-Dec 16	Jan-April 17	May-Aug 17	Sept-Dec 17	Jan-April 18	May-Aug 18	Sept-Dec 18	Jan-April 19	May-Aug 19	Sept-Dec 19
Put interview data into NVivo					√								
Third field visit (J&L):					√								
- L&D activity: *Staff training on SGBV in refugee contexts*					√								
- check progress with policy review. Follow up contacts					√								
- check progress of new assessment data					√								
Qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)					√								
Qualitative interviews with religious leaders (QI2)					√								
- Preparation for next visit (Focus groups and awareness sessions with young people)					√								
Preparations for fourth visits						√							
Policy review analysis						√							
Transcribe interview data						√							
Put interview data into NVivo						√							
Initial data analysis						√							
Fourth field visit (J&L):						√							
- L&D activity: *Staff training on piloting participatory methods with young people*						√							

	April 16	May 16	June-Sept 16	Oct-Dec 16	Jan-April 17	Sept-Dec 17		Jan-April 18	May-Aug 18	Sept-Dec 18	Jan-April 19	May-Aug 19	Sept-Dec 19
- Focus groups and awareness session with young people (FG1)						√							
- Qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)						√							
- Final policy review activities						√							
- Check progress on assessment data collection						√							
- Preparations for next visit						√							
Preparations for fifth visits							√						
Policy review analysis							√						
Transcribe interview data							√						
Put focus group data into NVivo							√						
On-going data analysis							√						
Interim report							√						
Work on publications							√						
Fifth field visit (J&L):							√						
- L&D activity: *Staff training on resilience, coping, protective factors and positive deviance*							√						
- L&D activity: *Staff training on engaging with religious leaders in contexts of child protection*							√						

	April 16	May 16	June-Sept 16	Oct-Dec 16	Jan-April 17	May-Aug 17	Sept-Dec 17	Jan-April 18	May-Aug 18	Sept-Dec 18	Jan-April 19	May-Aug 19	Sept-Dec 19
- Qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)							√						
- Qualitative interviews with families (QI4)							√						
- Qualitative interviews with religious leaders (QI2)							√						
- Check progress on assessment data collection							√						
- Preparations for next visit							√						
Preparations for sixth visits								√					
Policy review analysis								√					
Transcribe interview data								√					
Put focus group data into NVivo								√					
On-going data analysis								√					
Work on publications								√					
Sixth field visit (J&L):								√					
- L&D activity: *Staff training on early childbearing in refugee contexts*								√					
- Qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)								√					
- Qualitative interviews with families (QI4)								√					
- Qualitative interviews with religious leaders (QI2)								√					
- Qualitative interviews with professionals (QI1)								√					

	April 16	May 16	June-Sept 16	Oct-Dec 16	Jan-April 17	May-Aug 17	Sept-Dec 17	Jan-April 18	May-Aug 18	Sept-Dec 18	Jan-April 19	May-Aug 19	Sept-Dec 19
- Check progress on assessment data collection								√					
- Preparations for next visit (roundtable)								√					
Preparations for seventh visits									√				
Transcribe interview data									√				
Put data into NVivo									√				
On-going data analysis									√				
Work on publications									√				
Seventh field visit (J&L):									√				
- L&D activity: *Staff training on research roundtables*									√				
- Research roundtable on early marriage and early childbearing									√				
- Qualitative interviews with professionals (QI1)									√				
- Preparations for final visit									√				
- Check progress on assessment data collection									√				
Preparations for final visits										√			
Transcribe interview data										√			
Put data into NVivo										√			
On-going data analysis										√			
Work on publications										√			
Work on outputs										√			

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	April 16	May 16	June-Sept 16	Oct-Dec 16	Jan-April 17	May-Aug 17	Sept-Dec 17	Jan-April 18	May-Aug 18	Sept-Dec 18	Jan-April 19	May-Aug 19	Sept-Oct 19
Eighth field visit (J&L):										√			
- L&D activity: *Staff training on early marriage and early childbearing*										√			
- Final data collection										√			
- Finalise assessment data collected										√			
Transcribe interview data											√		
Put data into NVivo											√		
Final data analysis											√	√	
Write final report											√	√	√
Publications											√	√	√
Develop outputs											√	√	√
Final field visit (J&L):											√	√	√
- Disseminate final research findings and discuss final outputs with teams												√	

Summary of field visits

Preparation visit (Jordan: 25th-28th April 2016; Lebanon: Tbc)
- Meet country delegate, research focal points and country leadership team
- Examine Tdh assessment processes and type of data collected
- Examine any policies on early marriage
- Discuss TOR and how this will be implemented
- Discuss ethics application
- Discuss tool development for ethics application (research information sheet, informed consent forms, research tools)
- Meet project teams
- Observe project activities

First visits (Sept 2016?)
- Give presentation of research to project teams
- Meet key external stakeholders that I am likely to connect with during research (i.e. faith-based leaders, community-based leaders, government departments)
- Develop additional questions on early marriage and early childbearing for Tdh assessment framework (to act as data collection for the research) (AD1)
- Identify and contact policy actors (PR1)
- Pilot interview tools
- Preparation for next visit

Second visits (Jan 2017?)
- L&D activity: Staff training on early marriage in refugee contexts
- L&D activity: Staff training on quantitative research methods and using the new assessment tool for data collection purposes – roll out assessment data collection tool (AD1)
- L&D activity: Staff training on supporting qualitative research methods
- Continue to identify and contact policy actors (PR1)
- First qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)
- Preparation for next visit

Third visits (April 2017?)
- L&D activity: Staff training on SGBV in refugee contexts
- Continue to follow up with policy mapping activities (PR1)
- Feedback initial results of current data analysis to RFPs and appropriate professional networks
- Start policy analysis (pilot tool)
- Qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)
- Qualitative interviews with families (QI4)
- Check on progress with assessment data collection (AD1)
- Preparation for next visit

Fourth visits (July/August 2017?)
- L&D activity: Staff training on piloting participatory methods with young people
- Focus groups and awareness sessions with young people (FG1)
- Qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)
- Final policy review activities (PR1)
- Feedback initial results of current data analysis to RFPs and appropriate professional networks

- Check on progress with assessment data collection (AD1)
- Preparation for next visit

Fifth visits (Nov/Dec 2017?)
- L&D activity: Staff training on resilience, coping, protective factors and positive deviance
- L&D activity: Staff training on engaging with religious leaders in contexts of child protection
- Qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)
- Qualitative interviews with families (QI4)
- Qualitative interviews with religious leaders (QI2)
- Feedback initial results of current data analysis to RFPs and appropriate professional networks
- Check on progress with assessment data collection (AD1)
- Preparation for next visit

Sixth visits (March/April 2018?)
- L&D activity: Staff training on early childbearing in refugee context
- Qualitative interviews with young women (QI3)
- Qualitative interviews with families (QI4)
- Qualitative interviews with religious leaders (QI2)
- Qualitative interviews with professionals (QI1)
- Feedback initial results of current data analysis to RFPs and appropriate professional networks
- Check on progress with assessment data collection (AD1)
- Preparation for next visit

Seventh visits (July/August 2018?)
- L&D activity: Staff training on research roundtables
- Research roundtable on early marriage and early childbearing (RR1)
- Qualitative interviews with professionals (QI1)
- Feedback initial results of current data analysis to RFPs and appropriate professional networks
- Check on progress with assessment data collection (AD1)
- Preparation for next visit

Eighth visits (Nov/Dec 2018?)
- Final data collection
- Discuss final report and final outputs

Final visits (July/Aug 2019?)
- L&D activity: Early marriage and early childbearing: what have we learnt
- Dissemination activities with community, professional networks, religious leaders and participants
- Discussion of final report and final outputs

Other activities and conferences:
Application to run a British Academy conference in 2018 (submission due in Feb 2017 or Feb 2018)
Abstracts to Joint World Conference on Social Work and Social Development 2018 (abstracts due Dec 2017)
Additional funding applications as appropriate (i.e. British Academy Small Grants or British Academy Skills Innovator Awards)

Abstracts to IPSCAN conferences as appropriate

Abstracts to DIFI as appropriate

Abstracts to other conferences as appropriate

5. Deliverables

- Annual reports and final report of research for Tdh and University
- Summary after each field visit
- Minutes of monthly skype meetings with team
- Research briefings during course of research to update Tdh teams and participants/stakeholders
- L&D activities as outlined
- Framework of risk and protective factors associated with early marriage and childbearing in Islamic contexts; using an ecological framework which is cognisant of and informed by Islamic thought and community processes
- Specific assessment tool for early marriage and early childbearing
- Evaluation tools
- Training package on early marriage
- Comparative analysis of health and social policy on early marriage and early childbearing across the region to inform regional level perspectives/strategies/training
- Papers for publication jointly written by AH and KH or RFPs

6. Reference Documents

External documents

Alsharabati and Itani (2015) *Early Marriage: Illusion or Reality? Survey on early marriage in Lebanon among Syrian Refugees and Lebanese Population*

Care International UK (2015) *"TO PROTECT HER HONOUR" Child marriage in emergencies – the fatal confusion between protecting girls and sexual violence*, Care International UK:

IASC (2015) *Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery,* Interagency Standing Committee

MICS (2006) *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in Palestinian Refugee Camps and Gatherings in Syria: 2006*, Central Bureau of Statistics, Pan-Arab Project for Family Health /League of Arab States and UNICEF

MICS (2008) *Syrian Arab Republic Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006*, Central Bureau of Statistics, Pan-Arab Project for Family Health /League of Arab States and UNICEF

UNICEF (2014) *A study on early marriage in Jordan in 2014*, UNICEF: Amman

UN Women (2013) *Inter-Agency Assessment: Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Syrian refugees in Jordan, with a focus on Early Marriage*, UN Women

WFP/UNICEF/UNHRC (2013) *A vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon: 2013 Report*, WFP/UNICEF/UNHRC