

Final Evaluation Report

"Don't Touch Me" Project

Asyut

From 1/1/2017 to 31/12/2018

Eparchial Development Office – Asyut



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## **Introduction**

This final evaluation of "Don't touch me" project was carried out in February 2019 and the whole project was implemented by EDO- Asyut.

The evaluation aimed at measuring the extent to which the targeted results of the project were achieved through a sample of target communities. The evaluation was carried out through the implementation of a set of tools targeting the following categories: EDO team, parents, teachers, social workers, educational representatives, and children.

We would like to extend our appreciation and thanks to EDO staff and volunteers for their positive participation in the implementation of the evaluation from participation in the design of evaluation's tools, data monitoring, and reviewing the evaluation results.

Emil Charly

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**Contents:**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page No</b>
Summary of evaluation	
First: Background to "Don't Touch Me" Project	
Second: the status of children's harassment in Egypt	
Third: The objectives and methodology of the study	
Fourth: Evaluation results	
1- Evaluation of results according to indicators	
2- Changes emerging from the project	
3- Project Challenges	
4- Elements of power in the project	
5- Evaluators' recommendations	

## Summary of evaluation

EDO implemented "Don't Touch Me" Project from 1/1/2017 to 31/12/2018 at 10 primary schools of (7) communities in Asyut governorate.

### The general objective of the project:

Empowering children ranging from 5-12 years to protect themselves from sexual abuse or harassment by the end of 2018 at five communities in Asyut



### To achieve its objectives, the project has adopted the following strategies:

- Creating awareness of educators, care providers, parents, social workers, educational leaders regarding the issue of children's harassment
- Increase children's awareness and capacities of protection and dealing with harassment and their participation in raising the awareness of their peers.
- Designing and promoting programs to raise awareness regarding the issue of harassment of children and educational institutions' adoption of the issue.

### The evaluation targeted the following:

- Evaluating the project performance and achievements compared to the general objectives of the project, and its indication within the logical framework
- Discovering lessons learned from the project and results achieved which can be adopted in similar projects in the future.
- Developing specific recommendations to guide the management in the future programs regarding the same issue, children' harassment.

The project has achieved the expected results. The results of the evaluation, which will be detailed separately, are as follows:

#### 1- Children

- The children targeted by the project have the knowledge of the issue of sexual abuse and they acquired prevention skills to ensure safety, how to act

in case the issue occurs, and they are enabled to know their rights and how to protect them.

- Leading children have skills of peer awareness, planning, and implementation of societal initiatives that ensure safety for children as they move from place to another (10 groups of children per school where each group consist of 10-20 children)
- Leading children carried out different initiatives according to the needs and circumstances of the communities. For example, at Koum Abu Hajar School, the children implemented an initiative under the slogan "Awzenha Qaryah Menawara" where the children and school officials toured the streets of the village to raise awareness and collect money to buy electric lights to illuminate the streets in coordination with the official of the local unit to assist in the installation of lamps as they are installed in the presence of children, school officials, and parents). While other school children initiated the use of school radio to educate their colleagues on the issue of harassment. In the other schools, children communicated with protection committees of different level to solve children's problems.

## 2- Employment of child protection committees

- At the village level: Protection committees were activated with each school of the project schools (10 schools) with the participation of members of the Parents' Association in the protection committees in addition to a group of leading children. The committees assisted the children in implementing the initiatives within the villages.
- At the level of the city: there was coordination with the sub-protection committee at the level of the city of the school and the participation of members of the school protection committee in the coordination meetings of the sub-committee, in addition to the referral of serious problems affecting the children, which are difficult for schools to resolve them, to the Sub-Committee of Protection at the city.
- At the level of the governorate: there was coordination with the central protection committee at the governorate level through coordination meetings arranged and carried out by EDO.

## 3- Results of training sessions and cooperation with education and teaching staff

- 100% of the study sample of the social workers and teachers expressed their satisfaction with the project as the project came in line with the real needs. The project activities improved their abilities in dealing with the problems of child sexual abuse.
- The response of school principals to the activities of the project has been developed as it was very poor due to their fear of discussing issues of sex education within schools, but now the schools adopt the issue and participate effectively in periodic meetings, plan, overcome the difficulties, activate the protection committees, develop an implementation plan for the protection policy of each school, and express the experiences they got form the project's activities specifically issues related to sexual harassment.

- 4- The roles of the teachers who were trained with the social workers in the school and the transfer of their knowledge to the rest of their colleagues in the schools and follow- up
- The project contributed to the empowerment of the teachers involved in the training session to possess the skills of positive education for children and the use of alternative methods of punishment for children. Teachers contributed to the transfer of their learning to their colleagues through having dialogue with them and giving alternatives to punishment for children
  - Teachers assisted social workers in detecting and referring cases of sexual abuse
  - The school principal monitors the teachers in using punishment alternatives, follows up the social workers in carrying out their roles, coordinates the activities of the project with the teamwork, and links among the leading children, Parents' Association, and protection committees.
- 5- Cooperation and cooperation with other associations or bodies working in the same field
- The project has been coordinated with associations and institutions working in the field Child Protection such as (Art's area" association in implementing the camps of children leaders /"Quadrat Center for Psychological and Educational counseling" to implement the training of social workers /Children protection committee in the governorate / Asyut cultural palace to present the messages of sexual abuse protection / " Kana center in Al- minya" /Sawt Al Shabab Foundation, Peace Foundation, The Holy Quran Memorization Association, Comprehensive Care Foundation or Children in Conflict with Law) through providing awareness campaigns for children and workers with children, and to raise awareness for the families.
- 6- The role of the project in developing school protection policy
- The project contributed to the development of the vision and mission of the school including the protection of the child in 9 schools of the project.
  - The project supported the schools in preparing the child protection policy and developed an implementation plan to be implemented within the school in light of the possibilities available in the schools.
  - Employment of psychologists:  
The project contracted with two consultants: Dr. Mohamed Riad, Professor of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, Asyut University, and director of the Qodarat Center for Psychological Counseling, to provide psychosocial support to children of the project who have been exposed to problems, provide support and advice to the project's children who have experienced problems, and design case study forms, follow-up cases need to be cured through field visits to communities where the project works to provide support and counseling to children, parents and child workers. The

consultants committed themselves to the plan of action, which consisted of 20 visits to schools, counseling of 650 parents and 110 children, as well as follow-up referrals with parents to ensure that children are receiving best treatment.

## 7- Unexpected results

- The project has helped to raise the awareness of new groups of children such as children of the Juvenile Foundation (children in conflict with the law), children with disabilities and the preparation of appropriate means of awareness to ensure benefit.
- EDO team has the skills to develop child protection policies, to develop the Office's protection policy, to train the partner associations of the Office on protection policy.
- The project team contributed in spread of the issue at the media level in the governorate through social media and newspapers



The evaluation team recommends that:

- the partners and principals express that the project is one of the most important activities that have influenced in many elements "teachers - pupils - parents" at the level of the community and it was of great support to the educational process in the school due to nature of the country and the prevailing culture that prevents addressing such topics. The situation monitored in other schools, where the project is not implemented, is more dangerous. Therefore, we recommend completing the project in the same communities and other communities to consolidate the culture of anti-harassment, the right to respect the body and according to the suggestions of parents that the project should include boys and girls of adolescence.
- Schools have developed child protection policies; thus, we recommend supporting schools with resources that enable them to apply protection policies.

## First: the Project's Background

The Eparchial Development Office -Asyut implemented "Don't Touch Me" project at 10 schools in Asyut governorate to raise awareness and skills for children, educators and parents to combat and prevent child harassment.

**1- The general objective:**

Empowering children ranging from 5-12 years to protect themselves from sexual abuse or harassment by the end of 2018 AD at five communities in Asyut

**2- Target group:**

- Children of the age group (5 to 12 years old)
- Parents
- Teachers
- Social workers
- Educational leaders
- Volunteers

**3- Target schools**

Al - Nasr School in Ghanayem, School of Basic Education in Koum Abuhajr, Al-Nasr School in Kom Abuhajr, Al-Nasr School in Deir Drenkeh, School of Basic Education in Deir Drenkeh, Franciscan School in Assiut, Notre Dame School in Assiut, Al-Salam School in Manfalut, Al-Nasr School in Bani Mohammadiyat, Amer Al-mo'meneen in An-nukhlah.

**4- Activities and Results of the Project**

<b>First Result:</b>	<b>The awareness of 2000 children, ranging from 5-12 years, regarding how to protect themselves has been increased and they participate actively in the project.</b>
<b>Indicators:</b>	<p>1.1. 75% of target children participate actively in the different activities of the project</p> <p>1.2. 60% of children are able to protect themselves from sexual abuse in/outside the family</p> <p>1.3. The decline of harassment and sexual abuse among children</p> <p>1.4. 80% of children remember some awareness messages to protect themselves from sexual abuse</p> <p>1.5. The extent to which teachers and parents are satisfied with the behaviors of children in protecting themselves against sexual abuse.</p>
<b>Activities:</b>	<p>1.1. Carrying out 4 trainings: 2 training per year for the field teamwork</p> <p>1.2. Carrying out periodic meetings to plan and carry out and follow up the teamwork</p> <p>1.3. Carrying out 20 " don't touch me" campaigns at children-gathering centers</p> <p>1.4. Carrying out 2 annual trips</p> <p>1.5. Carrying out a festival inside each children center during the</p>



	<p>year</p> <p>1.6. Printing T-shirts, poster, and media material to raise people's awareness</p> <p>1.7. Carrying out artistic and cultural competitions: a competition per 6 months</p> <p>1.8. Carrying out individual and group initiatives by children</p>
<b>Second Result:</b>	<b>One hundred teachers, children, social workers, leading children at schools are able to present concepts of sexual education through appropriate means for children</b>
<b>Indicators:</b>	<p>1.1. 75% of target social workers participates actively in the trainings</p> <p>1.2. 80% of sexually abused children participates in the psychiatric and therapeutic counseling sessions</p> <p>1.3. The extent to which social workers are satisfied with child participation in counseling sessions</p> <p>1.4. Percentage of social workers who know the mechanisms and strategies of intervention with cases of harassment.</p> <p>1.5. Initiatives of leading children within their communities.</p>
<b>Activities:</b>	<p>2.1. Forming 10 leading children groups in children-gathering centers</p> <p>2.2. Carrying out 4 trainings: 2 training per year for the social workers inside schools</p> <p>2.3. Carrying out 2 camps for leading children</p> <p>2.4. Establishing a psychological counseling clinic within each social unit school</p> <p>2.5. Preparing interactive activities to provide concepts of sexual education</p> <p>2.6. Carrying out 2 trainings on how to use the guide for 50 teachers from junior classes and activities in school</p>
<b>Third Result:</b>	<b>Five hundred parents are able to recognize all forms of violence and damage caused by children's sexual abuse and to deal with them educationally by the end of the project</b>
<b>Indicators:</b>	<p>3.1. 75% of target parents participates actively in "don't touch me" campaigns</p> <p>3.2. Number of associations formed and active by the end of the project.</p>
<b>Activities:</b>	<p>3.1. Carrying out awareness campaigns with parents</p> <p>3.2. Carrying out home visits</p> <p>3.3. Providing individual counseling for families</p> <p>3.4. Forming an association of parents to adopt the problem of education and discuss its problems</p>
<b>Forth Result:</b>	<b>The educational institutions adopt the idea of spreading the sexual education inside the rest of schools</b>
<b>Indicators:</b>	<p>4.1. 65% of target educational leaders participate actively in meetings and trainings</p> <p>4.2. The extent to which schools include sex education concepts in their activity plans.</p>
<b>Activities:</b>	<p>3.1. Carrying out 2 trainings on the importance of inclusion and how to include the concepts of sexual education I the school activities for educational leaders</p>

	<p>3.2. Carrying out meetings with educational leaders to introduce the guide</p> <p>3.3. Holding sessions to evaluate the use of the guide inside schools</p>
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## 5. Activities implemented and number of beneficiaries

Activity	Category	Total	Males	Female
Baseline study	Teachers and Social workers	62	13	49
Baseline study	Children	173	74	99
Baseline study	Parents	462	112	382
Awareness campaigns	Children from schools	6735	3462	3273
Awareness campaigns	Children from outside schools	2188	1088	1100
Activities within the school	Leading Children	134	54	80
Children's Festival	Children	668	321	347
Training Sessions	Teachers	84	20	64
Training Sessions	Two social workers	20	7	13
Training Sessions	School principals	9	5	4
Awareness campaigns	Parents	1305	235	1070
Awareness campaigns	Teachers and children	188	41	147
Children's Camp	children	137	51	86
Consultation sessions	children	110	70	40
Consultation sessions	Parents	650	29	621
Educational Leadership Meetings	School principals	10	7	3
Training Sessions	Teamwork	6	0	6
Meeting	Social workers	14	3	11
Artistic and cultural competition	Children	224	100	124
Ideal Family Competition	Families	80	40	40
Association	Parents	127	85	42
Total beneficiaries	Teachers and Social workers	13932	6147	7817
Beneficiaries' percentage of project activities			54%	56%

## 6. Second: the phenomenon of children's harassment in Egypt

The issue of children's sexual harassment in Egypt is one of the most important issues that have risen before human rights workers, educators and parents

There is societal culture that refuses to recognize the issue as a phenomenon. There is no available government statistical data, especially after the publication of the Public Security Report, despite the existence of a large number of governmental institutions concerned with monitoring and intervening in such violations. For example, juvenile police and prosecutors, and sections of the Ministry of Social Affairs concerned with the rehabilitation of victims of physical violence.

The first study on incidents of children's sexual harassment in Egypt was prepared by Dr. Faten Abdel Rahman El Tanbari, assistant professor of media at the Institute of Graduate Studies for Childhood, Ain Shams University. Child's sexual abuse accounted for 18% of all child-related accidents. In terms of the relation between the offender and the child, the study indicated that 35% of the incidents reveal that the offender is a relative to the victim child, and in 65% of the cases there is no relationship between the offender and the child.

the statistics published by the National Council for Social and Criminal Research at the fourth secondary conference entitled: Social and criminal dimensions of violence in Egyptian society, which pointed out that statistics of the General Administration of Juveniles show the increase of crimes of honor in general, from 1997 to 2000, which includes indecent exposure, sexual molestation, prostitution and exposure to the female and which is prepared by Misdemeanor Court, as it reached 5909 crimes where 5427 crimes are misdemeanors against females.

The annual report of the Department of Public Prosecution revealed that the rate of sexual harassment of girls in schools was significantly higher in 2016 compared to 2015. Cases recorded before the Administrative Prosecution amounted to 116 cases, whereas in 2014 it reached 61 cases only, Sexual harassment in schools has risen to the point of concern over the past period, which notifies for a disaster as this has not been remedied.

The report of the Administrative Prosecution revealed that there are many cases that have not been disclosed because students or parents cannot report the violations and harassment they are subjected to for fear of defamation and scandal. Moreover, there are other cases where students did not speak with their parents from the beginning. This becomes a familiar matter during the past period and warns of disaster.

The report stressed that the reasons for not disclosing cases of harassment within schools, that the society considers the girl is responsible for the exposure of this offense because of clothes and behavior; parents blame the girl; this matter may reach to beatings and abuse if the girl reported about the incidence of sexual violence. Moreover, the concerned agencies methods of dealing with such incidents are old-fashioned so they need to raise their awareness about how to deal with victims of sexual violence.

The report revealed a major surprise that most cases of harassment that have not been reported in the villages and places where people know each other; during the investigation

with a teacher regarding the incident of a student's sexual molestation , it was found that he repeated this more than 20 times before with different children at school.

The report pointed out that harassment is a difficult issue to be proved in accordance to law which causes many of those who are harassed not to want to talk about what they are exposed to.

Although the Egyptian penal code tightens penalties for offenders, "Article 306 bis (a) of the amended Egyptian Penal Code states:

- individuals who carry out sexual or obscene gestures in any manner, including by modern means of communication, will be punished with a term of imprisonment of not less than six months or a fine of EGP3,000-5,000
- if the act of sexual harassment is followed by tracking and prosecution, the punishment of imprisonment will be increased to one year and the fine to EGP 5,000-10,000
- the same punishment shall be applied to harassing carried out through phone and internet

Article 306 bis (b) of the amended Egyptian Penal Code states:

- Harassment includes any sign, speech, or act of sexual connotation that affects the modesty of the other
- If any director harassed any employee under his supervision, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than 2-5 years and a fine of EGP 20,000 to 50,000.
- The same punishment shall be applied to harasser: teacher or educator
- The same punishment shall be applied to harassment carried out by two or more individuals where at least one of them carries a weapon.

However, the harassment will not end with the change of only one article. The solution needs comprehensive legislative reform as well as a cultural change that works to combat harassment and disclosure and to develop a strategy to address harassment.

The project, "Don't Touch Me", carried out by EDO, is an important strategy in dealing with the issue of harassment, particularly in societies that are ashamed to announce cases of harassment as they are characterized by poverty. The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) revealed that the percentage of the poor in Egypt reached its highest levels in the governorates of Sohag and Assiut by 66%. As the project works to raise awareness of all groups concerned with raising children and empowering children to prevent harassment and dealing with it if it happens in addition to enabling the family to deal with cases of harassment if they occur and protect their children from such cases.

### **Third: the objectives and methodology of the study**

#### **1- Purpose of evaluation**

Final evaluation of the Butterflies Project, which was carried out by EDO – Asyut, aims at:

- Evaluating the project performance and achievements compared to the results and the indicators of the project
- Evaluating the contribution of the project towards the overall objective of the project
- Discovering lessons learned from the project and results achieved which can be adopted in similar projects in the future.
- Developing specific recommendations to guide the management in the future programs regarding the design.

#### **2- Evaluation Methodology**

The evaluation process was based on the social survey, where the study was conducted on a sample of beneficiaries, parents, teachers, social workers, staff, and stakeholders

#### **3- Data collection methods and tools**

The evaluation was based mainly on tools that were designed in partnership between the team and the volunteers in light of the target indicators that should be measured during the project and they included the following:

- Studying the project documents and analyzing the follow-up reports
- Interviews with the project team and volunteers to examine the strengths and weaknesses of the project, monitoring the project challenges, measuring the satisfaction with the project structure and monitoring methods, their vision of the project's ability to deal with the needs of the community, and sustainability as well as monitoring quantitative and qualitative changes
- Interviews with the teachers and social workers in order to survey their point of view on the project and the impact of the project on the behavior of children in school
- Interviews with parents in order to explore their views on the project and its impact on children and their future suggestions to achieve the best effect
- Interviews with educational leaders to gauge their satisfaction with the project, their interest in promoting the awareness manual and adoption of the program, and their suggestions for program development
- Interviews with children aimed at measuring the extent of children's learning from the project, their satisfaction with the activities of the project.

#### 4- The study sample

(6) project team work	(70) children
(8) partner association officials and principals	(28) parents
(14) teachers and social workers	

#### Fourth: Evaluation results

##### 1- The results of the evaluation compared to the logical framework

The results of the final evaluation of "Don't touch me" Project revealed the effort exerted by EDO. The project and its activities achieved many results compared to the indicators as follows:

	Results and indicators at the beginning of the project	Achieved results until the final evaluation
The General Objective	Empowering children ranging from 5-12 years to protect themselves from sexual abuse or harassment by the end of 2018 AD at five communities in Asyut	
Status at the beginning of the project	<p>The project carried out a pre-study and the results come as follows:                      The project carried out a pre-study of the situation before the project commencement with the participation of teachers, social workers, children, and parents in the number of 6 schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 62 teachers and social workers</li> <li>- 173 children: 74 boys and 99 girls from 5 to 13 years</li> <li>- 193 parents: 80 fathers and 113 mothers</li> </ul> <p>The results were as follows:                      First: teachers and social workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 98% of the sample stressed the importance of educating children about sexual harassment.</li> <li>- 96.5% of the sample confirmed the existence of sexual harassment of children in school, home, and village.</li> <li>- 72% of the sample agreed on the implementation of protection programs in schools</li> <li>- 93% of the sample agreed that children discuss sexual issues with the school specialist.</li> <li>- The ratio of child harassment is 41% (according to teachers and social workers)</li> </ul> <p>Second: Parents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 33% of parents lack sufficient knowledge to discuss sex education with their children</li> <li>- 50% of parents were asked embarrassing questions from their children and could not answer them.</li> <li>- 43.5% of parents faced embarrassment in dealing with their children with regard to sexuality.</li> <li>- 34% of parents evade answering the embarrassing questions</li> </ul>	

posed by their children.

- 72% of parents try to learn about sex education to benefit their children.
- 57.5% of parents speak with their children to clarify the concepts of sex education.
- 85% of parents believe that teaching sexual concepts in school removes shame between parents and children when talking about matters related to sex.

Third: children (from 5 to 9 years):

- 80% of the sample agreed that he should not go with someone without telling his parents and 20% of the sample agreed that he could go without telling his parents.
- 25% of the sample agreed that when I chat with people online I could give them my address and other personal information and 75% of the sample refused that.
- 85.5% of the sample can say "no" to anyone who touches their body; 14.5% of the sample cannot say "no" if touched by anyone.
- 29% of the sample said that I cannot refuse a kiss or a caress from someone I know or a member of my family even if it bothers me and 71% of the sample refused that.
- 30% of the sample agreed to keep the secret if she/he was subjected to sexual violence from anyone and 70% of the sample refused that.
- 3% of the sample will not care if someone plays around with the private parts of his body and considers this a kind of playing.
- 13% of the sample are upset if someone plays around with the private parts of his body and don't dare to tell anyone.
- 56% of the sample insisted that they find a reliable person to talk to him if he is abused.
- 10% of the sample gave up talking if no one believes him.
- 20% of the sample got upset if he/she told the situation but no one believed him/her.

**Children: (from 10 to 13 years):**

- 87% of the sample agreed that if someone plays around with the parts of your body is sexual violence
- 64% of the sample agreed that if someone asked you to touch his body, this will be a sexual violence
- 73% of the sample agreed that he should not go with someone without telling his parents and 27% of the sample agreed that he could go without telling his parents.
- 30.5% of the sample agreed that when I chat with people online I could give them my address and other personal information and 69.5% of the sample refused that.
- 90% of the sample can say "no" to anyone who touches their

	<p>body; 10% of the sample cannot say "no" if touched by anyone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 42% of the sample said that I cannot refuse a kiss or a caress from someone I know or a member of my family even if it bothers me and 58% of the sample refused that.</li> <li>- 14% of the sample agreed to keep the secret if she/he was subjected to sexual violence from anyone and 86% of the sample refused that.</li> </ul> <p>The study also showed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The importance of family's awareness of sexual education and educating parents and children about the dangers of this matter.</li> <li>- We need to carry out family initiatives to educate children about harassment since their young age, so as not to fall as a prey to the harasser.</li> <li>- We need to enhance children's confidence and protect them from sexual violence through proper sex education.</li> <li>- Strengthen the child's ability to report sexual violence and distinguish between good and bad secrets.</li> <li>- Protect children from the dangers of the Internet and information technology.</li> <li>- The need of the community to teach the subject of children's sexual culture in schools.</li> <li>- Helping educational institutions to adopt sex education in schools.</li> <li>- Developing the skills of specialists to provide guidance for the family and the child who was abused.</li> </ul>	
<b>First Result:</b>	<b>The awareness of 2000 children, ranging from 5-12 years, regarding how to protect themselves has been increased and they participate actively in the project.</b>	
	<b>Indicators at the beginning of the project</b>	<b>Achieved results until the final evaluation</b>
Indicators	<p>1.1. 75% of target children participate actively in the different activities of the project</p> <p>1.2. 60% of children are able to protect themselves from sexual abuse in/outside the family</p> <p>1.3. The educators monitored the decline of harassment and sexual abuse among children</p> <p>1.4. 80% of children remember some awareness messages to protect themselves from sexual abuse</p> <p>1.5. The extent to which teachers and parents are satisfied with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8923 children participated in awareness campaigns, 668 children participated in the Children's Festival, 137 children participated in children's camps, and 224 children participated in artistic and cultural competitions to raise awareness of the issue of harassment and protection of children.</li> <li>• 100% of the children of the study sample expressed their remembrance of more than one of the activities of the project according to Table (1)</li> <li>• 100% of the children of the study sample expressed their remembrance of the awareness</li> </ul>



	the behaviors of children in protecting themselves against sexual abuse.	<p>messages addressed by the project according to Table (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of the children of the study sample reported behaviors and methods that help them protect themselves and defend their peers in case they are harassed according to the response schedule (4).</li> <li>• Parents have expressed the acquisition of new behaviors that reflect their learning through the project activities to protect themselves from harassment and behaviors that reflect their respect and the privacy of their bodies.</li> </ul>
<b>Second Result:</b>	<b>One hundred teachers, children, social workers, leading children at schools are able to present concepts of sexual education through appropriate means for children</b>	
	<b>Indicators at the beginning of the project</b>	<b>Achieved results until the final evaluation</b>
<b>Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75% of target social workers participates actively in the trainings</li> <li>• 40% of sexually abused children participates in the psychiatric and therapeutic counseling sessions</li> <li>• The extent to which social workers are satisfied with child participation in counseling sessions</li> <li>• Percentage of social workers who know the mechanisms and strategies of intervention with cases of harassment.</li> <li>• Initiatives of leading children within their communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 104 social workers and teachers participated in training sessions that improve their ability to deal with violence and sexual harassment of children.</li> <li>• 100% of social workers and teachers of the study sample expressed their satisfaction with the project and the project was in line with the real need. The project activities improved their abilities to deal with the problems of child sexual abuse.</li> <li>• The ability of social workers and teachers to understand, prepare and implement child protection policies was improved. Twelve individuals of the study sample (which consists of 14 individuals) participated in the development of the child protection policy in the school. Nine individuals of the sample participated in the preparation of the awareness bag. Four individuals carried out the awareness bag. The sample of the study expressed new roles played by social workers and teachers during the project.</li> <li>• A total of 110 children participated in counseling sessions, and 650 parents participated in counseling sessions</li> <li>• The project, through its successive</li> </ul>

		<p>activities along with meetings and training with educational staff, contributed to the transformation of their attitude from fear of working on the issue and exposure to sex education in schools into supporting the case and adopted the activities of the project and overcome the difficulties that face them in the school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leading children have skills of peer awareness, planning, and implementation of societal initiatives that ensure safety for children as they move from place to another (10 groups of children per school where each group consist of 10-20 children)</li> <li>• Leading children carried out different initiatives according to the needs and circumstances of the communities. For example, at Khoum Abu Hagar School, the children implemented an initiative under the slogan "Awzenha Qaryah Menawara" where the children and school officials toured the streets of the village to raise awareness and collect money to buy electric lights to illuminate the streets in coordination with the official of the local unit to assist in the installation of lamps as they are installed in the presence of children, school officials, and parents).</li> <li>• Leading children at the Ghanaian and Khoum Abu Hagar schools have an active role in solving the problems facing the children in their communities. They have initiated clean village initiatives in Khoum Abu Hagar and a clean water initiative in Ghanaian by going to the officials and talking with them about the problem.</li> </ul>
<b>Third Result:</b>	<b>Five hundred parents are able to recognize all forms of violence and damage caused by children's sexual abuse and to deal with them educationally by the end of the project</b>	
	<b>Indicators at the beginning of the project</b>	<b>Achieved results until the final evaluation</b>
<b>Indicators</b>	3.1. 75% of target parents participates actively in "don't touch me" campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1305 parents participated in awareness campaigns representing 81% of the total participants.</li> </ul>

	3.2. Number of associations formed and active by the end of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parents' knowledge of the forms of sexual abuse of children and protection mechanisms for children from sexual abuse has improved. Table (6) shows the extent to which parents learn about the forms of abuse and protection mechanisms</li> <li>A total of 10 associations were established in the targeted schools. A total number of 127 parents participated in the associations that were formed, in which 33% of the total membership was represented by women.</li> <li>Activating the protection committees in each school by involving the members of the parents' association in the protection committees in addition to a group of leading children. The committees assisted the children in implementing some initiatives within the villages.</li> </ul>
<b>Fourth Result:</b>	<b>The educational institutions adopt the idea of spreading the sexual education inside the rest of schools</b>	
	<b>Indicators at the beginning of the project</b>	<b>Achieved results until the final evaluation</b>
<b>Indicators</b>	6.1. 65% of target educational leaders participate actively in meetings and trainings 6.2. The extent to which schools include sex education concepts in their activity plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partners and school principals participated actively in child workshops, children to protection sessions, distribution of flyers and video clips, psychological support sessions, and awareness seminars for mothers.</li> <li>The response of school principals to the activities of the project has been developed as it was very poor due to their fear of discussing issues of sex education within schools, but now the schools adopt the issue and participate effectively in periodic meetings, plan, overcome the difficulties, activate the protection committees, develop an implementation plan for the protection policy of each school, and express the experiences they got from the project's activities specifically issues related to sexual harassment.</li> <li>Educational leaders and partners of the evaluation sample expressed that</li> </ul>

		<p>the project provides them with good experience through training sessions and activities related to sexual harassment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partners and principals participated in the development of child protection policies within schools. Child protection policies were developed in 9 of the 10 targeted schools.</li> <li>• The project helped in forming protection committees within the schools. The principal coordinated with the sub-protection committee at the level of the city of the school and the participation of members of the school protection committee in the coordination meetings of the sub-committee, in addition to the referral of serious problems affecting the children, which are difficult for schools to resolve them, to the Sub-Committee of Protection at the city such as a landslide in the school of Amer Al-Moameneen</li> <li>• Activating the protection committee within the school and coordinating with the sub-protection committee at the level of the city, and members of the school protection committee participate in the coordination meetings carried out by the sub-committee.</li> </ul>
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## 1- Changes that resulted from the project

### First Result:

The awareness of 2000 children, ranging from 5-12 years, regarding how to protect themselves has been increased and they participate actively in the project.

### Indicators:

- 1.1. 75% of target children participate actively in the different activities of the project
- 1.2. 60% of children are able to protect themselves from sexual abuse in/outside the family
- 1.3. The educators monitored the decline of harassment and sexual abuse among children
- 1.4. 80% of children remember some awareness messages to protect themselves from sexual abuse
- 1.5. The extent to which teachers and parents are satisfied with the behaviors of children in protecting themselves against sexual abuse.

### A- Achieved results:

#### 1. Two "Don't Touch Me" Campaigns:

A total of 8923 children (6735 children of the targeted schools and 2188 children of non-target school) participated in the campaigns. Girls accounted for 49% of the beneficiaries, while males represented approximately 51% at the beginning and the end of the project.

#### 2. Children's festivals:

- In the first year: a festival was held in each school under the slogan "You Can" includes entertainment sections and games confirming the messages of protection.
- In the second year: a festival was held for all schools under the slogan "Our lives in color" in which the children presented artistic sections expressing the benefit of the project and how children learned to defend and protect themselves from abuse with the presence of parents, school officials, church representatives, and government representative. The child protection document was signed by the children, as well as the document of protection and responsibility for adults was signed. A total of 668 children participated in the festival where 52% of whom were females.



#### 3. Artistic and cultural competition for children:

- An annual competition for drawing, novel, and poetry: The first competition was entitled "Draw Your Dream", and the second competition was about violence against children entitled "Teach me not Harm me". Presents are given to children participating in the competition as a kind of encouragement and motivation for children as it is a way for children to express their dreams and what they feel. A total of 404 children participated in artistic and cultural competitions.

B- Achieved Result:

1. All children of the evaluation sample remember the activities of the project, as each child remembers more than one activity of the project. The table below shows the extent to which the children of the study sample remember the activities:

Activity	Number of children	Percentage %
Video clip of "Don't Touch me" song	43	61.43
A show about harassment in "our life in colors" festival	29	41.43
The campaign (Message not all people can touch me, limits, borders, equality between the boy and girl, my body is my property)	29	41.43
Camp on how to be a leader	20	28.57
Raising the child against harassment	10	14.29
Drawing pictures for green spaces	8	11.43
How to help a friend from hurting	8	11.43
What dangers we face in the way	7	10.00
How to provide solutions to the problems of our environment	7	10.00
Street Lighting Campaign: Fundraising	5	7.14
The game of ladder and the snake regarding sexual harassment	3	4.29
Total responses to 70 children of the study sample	161	

Note for clarification: Some activities have been applied to a number of 30 to 50 children only and to not all children, for example game of ladder and snake

2. The children of the study sample monitored the extent of their learning from the project and the children expressed that they learned and acquired many skills and behavior. Table (2) shows the frequency of children's learning. The children also expressed their remembrance of the messages of the project permanently and in many situations such as using WC alone, not walking in dark areas, not showing my body to anyone while changing my clothes

Table (2) shows the extent to which children learn from the project

Children learn:	Number of children	Percentage %
No one can touch any part of my body nor we touch anyone's body in a private place	54	77.14
my body is my property	20	28.57
no one can see my body other than my father and mother	19	27.14
The Concept of Harassment - Child Protection Policy	19	27.14
Methods of prevention of harassment	12	17.14
How do I face anyone trying to touch me	10	14.29
Encourage children (do not be afraid to resist the harasser)	12	17.14
I do not accept any bribe in charge for harassment	12	17.14
How to distinguish between right and wrong	10	14.29

How to be a significant leader	9	12.86
If anyone touched us, we would say to my father and mother	9	12.86
scream and run if anyone touched me	9	12.86
I refuse anyone's offer to go with him	9	12.86
If I have an internet connection, I just browse legal and proper websites	9	12.86
No one can see my body; I'm the only one who can see my body	9	12.86
My body is a precious gift	9	12.86
I live safely with people	8	11.43
how to provide solutions for the problems of the environment	7	10.00
participation and cooperation	5	7.14
Girls have the same rights and duties of boys	5	7.14
I have rights	6	8.57
total number of responses of 70 children of the study sample	208	

3. The children of the study sample monitored forms of abuse that children are exposed to in the community showing the ability of children to identify violations against children. Table (3) shows children's monitoring of forms of abuse

Forms of abuse	Number of children	Percentage %
Sexual harassment - physical	41	58.57
Verbal harassment	32	45.71
harassment	32	45.71
Beatings	29	41.43
Kidnapping	18	25.71
Psychological abuse	10	14.29
Accidents	9	12.86
Bullying	4	5.71
Total responses of 70 children of the study sample	175	

4. The children of the study sample monitored the behaviors used or will be used in the case of being harassed or watching another child who is subject to harassment and all behaviors are positive. Table (4) shows the models of these behaviors

How to act in case you are harassed	Number of children	Percentage %	How to act in case you watch a child is harassed	Number of children	Percentage %
Scream	48	68.57	If it occurs at school, I tell the schoolmaster or the school principal	27	38.57
run	47	67.14	Tell someone elder -	20	28.57

Tell someone elder - tell my father and mother	39	55.71	Scream	19	27.14
Tell someone elder	18	25.71	defending	19	27.14
beat	12	17.14	I encourage my friend to tell his family	12	17.14
prevent	12	17.14	I tell his family	11	15.71
Run away	5	7.14	I bring my father and mother to talk to his family	11	15.71
threatening that I will tell my father and mother	5	7.14	I arrange another party and ask for help	9	12.86
			I encourage her/him to tell her/ his mother	11	15.71
			If he is young, I will advise him	8	11.43
			tell the police	7	10.00
			If I have a mobile, I'll call for help quickly	7	10.00
Total responses of 70 children of the study sample	186		Total responses of 70 children of the study sample	161	

5. The parents of the study sample expressed many changes that occurred in their children as a result of their participation in the project as follows:
- My son participated in the seminar and taught his siblings the song and taught them how to protect themselves.
  - They can identify the private parts of their body
  - They change their behavior such as closing the bathroom door while bathing
  - My daughter began to tell me about the private parts of her body and how I could touch her.
  - I knew that there is something called sexual abuse
  - I knew how to act in a harassment situation
  - He can close the door of the bathroom and rely on himself while having shower
  - She started to choose the person with whom she deals
  - My daughter is keen on her privacy and changing her clothes in a closed place
  - They stop saying bad words after participating in meetings
  - He improved his education level due to improving the behavior and accompanying clever children

**My daughter is in the fifth grade; she participated in the activities and the leading children's camp and the festival and became more concerned about herself outside the house and she changed some behaviors such as (sleeping with the children of relatives)**



- My daughter talked to me about the incident that she experienced after participating in the campaign.
  - He became man of his word (I felt that my son grew up)
  - My daughter began to take care of herself more
6. The social workers and teachers of the study sample expressed their satisfaction with the changes in the behavior of children as a result of the project as follows:
- A significant change in the behavior of children, especially in the use of the bathroom and mothers confirmed this change
  - The girls began to express a great deal of exposure to any touch within the school
  - Child understands the meaning of privacy in relationships and interactions with others
  - Children and pupils have aware of harassment and types of touches
  - Students and teachers became aware of the types of abuse and how to defend the people and inform the competent authorities

**Second Result:**

One hundred teachers, children, social workers, leading children at schools are able to present concepts of sexual education through appropriate means for children

**Indicators:**

- 75% of target social workers participates actively in the trainings
- 40% of sexually abused children participates in the psychiatric and therapeutic counseling sessions
- The extent to which social workers are satisfied with child participation in counseling sessions
- Percentage of social workers who know the mechanisms and strategies of intervention with cases of harassment.
- Initiatives of leading children within their communities.

**A- Implemented Activities:**

- 1- Training sessions for social workers: four training sessions were held for 20 social workers on: Characteristics and problems of children's age group, methods of support provision for children, problem solving methods, child protection policy, sexual harassment phenomenon (concepts - monitoring mechanisms - Intervention mechanisms - Psychological Support Methodology) and referral skills for children who have been abused.
  - 2- Training sessions for teachers: two training sessions were held for 84 teachers on: Characteristics of childhood, problems of children at each age, alternatives to punishment.
  - 3- counseling sessions for children and families:
- The project contracted with two consultants: Dr. Mohamed Riad, Professor of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, Asyut University, and director of the Qodarat Center for Psychological Counseling, to provide psychosocial support to children of the project who have been exposed to problems, provide support and advice to the project's children who have experienced problems, and design case



study forms, follow-up cases need to be cured through field visits to communities where the project works to provide support and counseling to children, parents and social workers.

- The visits included an interview with the principal, an interview with social workers, a group interview with the parents, discussion of children's problems in general, individual sessions with the guardian of the child who has a problem, group session with children and general discussion, individual sessions with each child, filling out case study form, treatment, and discussion with the social workers in some cases. (The number of cases that needed follow-up is 110 cases accounted by 33% female of the total percentage) and 650 parents participated in the sessions where mothers' percentage was 93% of the participants. The consultants carried out 20 school visits. Moreover, the project follow-up the cases of children with parents and social workers to ensure the course of treatment

#### 4- Aman Bag for sex education

- It is a group of interactive activities, posters, games, songs, videos, and subjects specially prepared to provide the concepts of sex education and protection against children's sexual harassment. It is prepared by a consultant and social workers in the project schools and "do not touch me" team. It has been tested in two schools of the project. It was reviewed and prepared in its final form.

#### 5- Leading children and camps:

- Formation of a group of higher grade children (fourth to sixth grades) in the school. The group consists of 10 to 20 children willing to act as monitors and supporters for their colleagues to protect themselves and become reference persons to help social workers and to implement child protection initiatives.
- Holding two camps for children to provide them with leadership skills, participation and problem-solving skills in a simplified manner and how to implement initiatives that serve children to protect them from abuse.
- children's planning of the safe city and agreeing on the dangerous places for them in their communities and making initiatives to improve the situation, such as lighting the dark streets that children are forced to pass because it is the only way to their homes, schools, places of worship. As harasser can harm children in these dark streets. A schedule has been developed by children to implement initiatives.
- By the end of the project, the number of leading child was 155 children. Some of them are the leading children's friends and the leading children who are transferred from the sixth grade of primary to the middle school in the second year of the project.



#### B- Results achieved

- 1- 100% of the social workers and teachers of the study sample expressed their satisfaction with the project as the project came in line with the real needs. The project activities improved their abilities in dealing with the problems of child sexual abuse and the social workers and teachers monitored the importance of the project as follows:

- Educating and protecting our children.
- Delivering messages and ideas to children through developmental activities.
- There is a real need for the project due to the spread of the problem

- There are many cases but the social workers and teachers don't have the ability to deal with due to the nature of the country and the culture of people who refuse to disclose those cases.
- There is a need for children's protection at home and school, as it is the largest gathering for children and the possibility of a lot of dealings between them and because the school includes different social groups which would have different habits and behaviors.
- Many parents do not have the ability to educate their children.
- Teachers' ability to clearly see abuses and how to prevent them has been increased.



2- Social workers' and teachers' ability to understand, prepare and implement child protection policies has been improved. Twelve individuals of the study sample (14 individuals) participated in the development of child protection policy in the school, 9 individuals participated in the preparation of the awareness bag, and 4 individuals carried out the awareness bag activities. They expressed that they practiced new roles during the project.

- School social workers provide support and guidance to children and families to help them solve problems.
- Social workers participated in the implementation of project activities with children and parents effectively.
- The social workers follow up their role with the leading children and participation in meetings and preparation of initiatives.
- The social workers provide support to children and parents better than the support of the consultant.
- The social workers participate and follow up the implementation of the school protection policy and use the least potential to ensure the safety of children.
- Teachers help social workers and tell them if a child is diagnosed with a problem to complete the social workers' role with complete confidentiality
- Teachers transfer their experiences to their fellow teachers at school
- The school principal took care of the teachers and social workers in the performance of their roles.

3- Teachers and social workers monitored the school's contributions in reducing the violence and abuse that threaten the safety of children by activating some activities as a result of the impact of the project as follows:

- Providing continuous awareness messages in school radio.
- Organizing seminars for children and families.
- Minimizing the use of beating.
- Seminars, festivals, and entertainment days through which the child protection policy was introduced.
- Participating in the initiative of "No to the Dark Streets".
- Conducting awareness meetings for teachers continuously and asking help of their colleagues from the association or abroad. In addition, we have a health project that cooperates with supervisors.
- Conducting sessions for children with the psychologist at the school.



- Conducting awareness campaigns for the people.
- Carrying out children's complaints box where the complaints are discussed every week.
- Holding awareness seminars for parents.
- Carrying out workshops to reduce violence

#### 4- Leading children

- Leading children carried out different initiatives according to the needs and circumstances of the communities. For example, at Khoum Abu Hagar School, the children implemented an initiative under the slogan "Awzenha Qaryah Menawara" where the children and school officials toured the streets of the village to raise awareness and collect money to buy electric lights to illuminate the streets in coordination with the official of the local unit to assist in the installation of lamps as they are installed in the presence of children, school officials, and parents).
- In other schools, leading children initiated the use of school radio to educate their colleagues on the issue of harassment. In the other schools, children communicated with protection committees of different level to solve children's problems.
- Leading children at the Ghanaian and Khoum Abu Hagar schools have an active role in solving the problems facing the children in their communities. They have initiated clean village initiatives in Khoum Abu Hagar and a clean water initiative in Ghanaian by going to the officials and talking with them about the problem.
- Leading children, who left primary school, continue to participate in the preparation and implementation of the initiatives, and we have called them as "friends of the leading children".
- Leading children help the social workers to monitor and encourage their colleagues in case of abuse to go to the social workers to give him the necessary support, as well as they will complete new initiatives to protect them from violence.



#### 5- Aman Bag for sex education

- A number of social workers and teachers participated in the preparation of the bag and its activities were used by some social workers.

### Third Result:

Five hundred parents are able to recognize all forms of violence and damage caused by children's sexual abuse and to deal with them educationally by the end of the project

#### Indicators

3.1. 75% of target parents participates actively in "don't touch me" campaigns

3.2. Number of associations formed and active by the end of the project.

#### A- Achieved activities:

1- Awareness campaigns for 1305 parents:

awareness meetings are held for parents, parents, teachers, and children on protecting children from sexual abuse, problems facing parents with their children, protecting their children from bullying, and others in 10 communities other than school communities targeted by the project.



2- Home visits: Home visits were carried out by

the teamwork with the school social workers to provide awareness visits to the families through a printed awareness message, to ensure that the information delivered to the people, to gain the parents' support for the project issue, and to know how their children benefited from the awareness campaigns that were offered to them and the activities in which they participated.

3- The ideal family competition: Organizing a competition for a number of families in accordance with specific standards such as they should (not use violence with their children - talk to their children - establish dialogue - encourage their children to participate in activities and initiatives - participate in raising children - respond to children's questions related to sex education - protect their children). Eighty families were selected for the ideal family competition.



4- Parents' Association: An association of parents was formed in schools consisting of the principal of the school, some interested teachers and some of the parents and leading children in case of the implementation of the initiatives. A total number of 127 parents participated in the associations that were formed, in which 33% of the total membership was represented by women. Parents were selected by the school administration; the members of the association should accept the idea of the project and have willingness to participate and carry out initiatives that serve the children's issues and to agree to continue in the association even after the end of the project.



B- Achieved results:

- 1- The parents of the study sample participated in many activities of the project, and some participated in more than one activity. The following table (5) shows a sample of parents and their participation in the activities of the project

Activities attended by parents	Number of parents	percentage %
Meetings / Seminars / Counseling sessions	16	57.14
campaign	5	17.86
awareness meetings held at the school	4	14.29
"Our life in color" festival	3	10.71
Drawings with kids	3	10.71
Psychological consultation sessions	3	10.71
meeting for the distribution of the tasks of the campaign	1	3.57
Videos	1	3.57
Seminar on street lighting	2	7.14
Number of responses of the parents of the study sample (28)	38	

Note for clarification: The target groups in the activities of parents are variable and not fixed categories which means there are parents who participated in all activities and some of them participated in some activities only.

- 2- Parents' knowledge of forms of abuse of children and children's protection mechanisms from sexual abuse has improved. The following table (6) shows knowledge of forms of abuse of children and children's protection mechanisms

Children's forms of abuse	Responses	Children's protection mechanisms from sexual abuse	Responses
Sexual harassment / exposure to touching	18	chatting with children on a regular basis	22
Verbal abuse	10	reporting	5
beating	10	making friendships with children	4
Bullying	4	Encouraging children to participate and express their views clearly	4
Anger	4	Encouraging the child not to fear	4
Psychological - social - physical	3	Not to counter speaking with violence	3
Suppression	1	Do not put my children in situation that made them subject to harassment	2
Sexual Implications	1	Do not allow children to	5

		sit with unknown people	
Comparison	2	Give examples of good models	1
discrimination between boy and girl	2	Supplement the family education of the parents themselves	1
Exploitation in begging	2	Child follow-up	1
Number of responses of the parents of the study sample (28)	39		49

3- Parents' knowledge of how to detect their child's exposure to sexual abuse and how to act in such situations has improved. The following table shows the extent to which parents learn to discover and deal with child abuse cases

A lady from Kom Abu Hajar says  
Someone tried to expose my son and take off his clothes. I went to the school and told the teachers everything about the incident to take the right procedures.

How to recognize that the child who was harassed	Responses	How to act in case of harassment	Responses
introversion - grief - crying without reason	15	visiting a gynecologist	8
My daughter tells me everything	4	I calm down my son and I shall act in a way that leads to his safety	4
Girls' distraction or inattention	5	I receive the incident quietly	4
Tension and anxiety - fear	8	I'll teach him/her	6
aconuresis	5	I'll take him/her away of the harasser	5
Anger	5	I'll shall go to the harasser	4
abnormal	5	I ask the child very calmly because he is not guilty and I know who is the harasser and go to face the harasser (bis 2)	3
Shy	4	I ask my daughter and I know from her what happened and go to face the harasser with great violence.	3
I am a mother and I shall feel my child's condition	3	I'll sit with her alone and try to figure out what's going on with her	4
		I'll put my son in my lap and make him feel safe	2

		I talk to my son and he will tell me what happened with him, then I will go the school and the school will report the incident to the competent authority	2
		Report the police	1
Number of responses of the parents of the study sample (28)	54	Number of responses of the parents of the study sample (28)	46

- 4- A total of 10 associations were established in the targeted schools: an association in each school; this association cooperates with the protection committees and the group of leading children to help in the implementation of some initiatives within the village, for example, "a number of people contributed to the purchase of street lighting bulbs in the village of Abu Hajar; they also educate other people regarding protection from sexual harassment; moreover, they participate to attend the public meetings and show interaction through discussions and dialogue with the consultant.
- 5- Members of the Parents' Association have developed a plan for awareness campaigns within their communities against sexual abuse and placing posters in places where children often pass by.
- 6- Mothers' ability to present their children's problems related to sexual harassment has improved allowing them to share with the counselor; thus, this enables them to deal with the problem

A mother from Al-Ghanayam Village:

She used to leave her son with a relative and noticed the change in the child's behavior. The child suffers aconuresis and through psychological counseling, the mother was able to help her child and implement the instructions of the psychiatrist. Thus, the child is getting better now.



Fourth Result: The educational institutions adopt the idea of spreading the sexual education inside the rest of schools

Indicators

4.1. 65% of target educational leaders participate actively in meetings and trainings

4.2. The extent to which schools include sex education concepts in their activity plans.

A- Implemented activities:

- 1- Training session for (9) school principals on the policy of protection and the development of a plan to implement the policy of protection within schools
- 2- School leaders' (school principals) quarterly meeting to discuss the project's plan within their schools, to discuss the difficulties, to propose solutions, and to evaluate the activities and the extent to which children and parents made benefit of the project activities.
- 3- Educational officials' meeting to overcome the difficulties and to facilitate the procedures required to enter the public schools to carry out activities.

B- Achieved results:

- 1- The partners and school principals participated actively in the children's workshops, raising children's awareness about protection from sexual abuse, distributing some flyers, psychological support sessions, mothers' awareness seminars, training on protection policy, principals' training, colors day, seminars within the school, campaign, meetings, awareness materials, and awareness meetings for the children's families.
- 2- The response of school principals to the activities of the project has been developed as it was very poor due to their fear of discussing issues of sex education within schools, but now the schools adopt the issue and participate effectively in periodic meetings, plan, overcome the difficulties, activate the protection committees, develop an implementation plan for the protection policy of each school, and express the experiences they got from the project's activities specifically issues related to sexual harassment.
- 3- Partners and principals participated in the development of child's protection policies in schools. A child protection vision and policy was developed in 9 of the 10 targeted schools.
- 4- The project helped in forming protection committees within the schools. The principal coordinated with the sub-protection committee at the level of the city of the school and the participation of members of the school protection committee in the coordination meetings of the sub-committee, in addition to the referral of serious problems affecting the children, which are difficult for schools to resolve them, to the Sub-Committee of Protection at the city such as a landslide in the school of Amer Al-Moameneen
- 5- Activating the protection committee within the school and coordinating with the sub-protection committee at the level of the city, and members of the school protection committee participate in the coordination meetings carried out by the sub-committee.
- 6- The project coordinate with the central protection committee at the governorate level through coordination meetings in one of the Development Office projects.

- 7- Schools have mechanisms to ensure continuity of the project through:
- Awareness seminars for children, evaluators, and parents
  - Periodic meetings to prevent physical and psychological punishment - Training teachers to use alternatives to violence and beatings in dealing with children
  - Raising awareness by parents in the community – placing a complaints and problems box
  - acknowledgments form teachers to prevent children' psychological abuse and verbal abuse
  - Creating ways of punishment that do not hurt the child psychologically or physically "Schools gather children during the break to do their homework and prevent them to go to the playground.

### **Project Challenges**

- 1- The extent of acceptance of the idea of the project by the directors of schools and communities was the biggest challenge for the project because of the culture of the community as people fear of talking about sex education in general, particularly for children. Therefore schools initially declined the campaign for fear of the people, but after starting the implementation of the activities they began to accept the activities of the project gradually.
- 2- The culture of society which considers talking about sex education as a taboo despite the awareness of individuals of the existence of sexual abuse in multiple areas of the community
- 3- Inappropriate and common practices in societies such as disrespect for privacy and relatives' treatment with children were a major impediment to behavior modification



### **Project's strengths**

- 1- The project management and team: they are trained at the beginning of the project to adopt the project issue, acquire the skills required to implement the project activities, and adopt the learning approach through the monthly team's meetings for planning, follow-up, and presentation of the lessons learned. The project has clear plans of activities and follow-up. Project management has been flexible as they provide the project services to institutions outside the scope of the project.

- 2- Communication between the project team and social workers on a permanent basis to follow up on activities, monitor cases, identify, and implement possible interventions during school visits
- 3- The members of the Association of Parents are members of the Committee of Natural Leaders in the village, which is generally concerned with the problems of the village, ensures the inclusion of children's problems in the committees' plan. Subsequently, there was coordination between them to implement initiatives and awareness campaigns.
- 4- The ability of the project to activate the protection committees in schools and coordination with the protection committees at the level of the city and the governorate.
- 5- The partner associations' officials and principals have the vision and the will to continue the project by raising the awareness of the people, working with the leaders to spread the campaign topics to the rest of the people in the village and neighboring villages, and investing the idea of the project which was carried out by the teachers' training "from child to another" and the leading children spread the idea in the school with the rest of their colleagues to raise awareness of the teachers and pupils - the implementation of child protection policy
- 6- The project achieved positive changes with the partner associations. A large number of children of the partner association requested to repeat of the activities of the campaign. The activities of the campaign were also planned with some schools in neighboring villages, especially the means used in presentation and delivering the messages. It also contributed to the reduction of violence among children and a positive change in the behavior of children, especially in the use of bathrooms.



### **Recommendations**

- 1- All the participating groups of the project: management, parents, social workers, teachers, and school principals expressed that the project was one of the largest activities that has been carried out in the school; it was of great support to the educational process in the school due to nature of the country and the prevailing culture that prevents addressing such topics. The situation monitored in other schools, where the project is not implemented, is more dangerous. Therefore, we recommend completing the project taking into account the suggestions in the case of continuity, which are as follows:
  - Expansion in the places where the project was carried out by targeting the preparatory group (boys and girls of adolescence) in the same areas to

establish a culture of respect of the body safety and the importance of sex education

- Targeting the work with care institutions
  - Targeting new areas in the same areas
  - Intensifying the work with parents
  - Supporting the psychological and family counseling
  - Continuing the campaigns with schools and other communities
  - Activating the policy of protection within schools
  - Repeating the campaigns intensively, increasing the number of activities in the campaign, focusing on behavior changing activities as well as raising awareness
  - There should be an incentive for children
  - Repeating the camps for children to build leading figures among children
  - Strengthen the protection committees at the school, city, and governorate levels so that they can form a network capable of influencing children's situations and protections
  - The establishment of a mechanism to solve the problem of monitoring cases that have been abused, such as developing a compliments box entitled "my right" where children put their problem in this box secretly and developing a simplified questionnaire for children so the principal of the school assists the social workers to detect cases through observation
  - Activating the role of leading children in monitoring and encouraging their colleagues to speak with social workers
  - The establishment of a media campaign adopting the issue in the communities in which the project works. It aims at raising the people's solidarity with the cause of the project
  - Enabling schools or child protection committees to mobilize community resources to provide a safe environment for children
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- 2- Some of the leading children moved to the preparatory stage, so we recommend to enable them to promote the same messages to their peers of the new stage even if the project does not target this stage to work through "from child to another" mechanism which allows the building of cadres that promote the issue in various forms
- 3- Schools have developed child protection policies, we recommend supporting schools with resources that enable them to apply protection policies