**Global Programme to End Child Marriage**
Phase III Design Workshop

Meta presentation

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**Session 1**

# Setting the scene:
Where we are now and where we are going

**Speaker:**
Nankali Maksud, Global Programme Coordinator

# A WORLD AFFECTED
## BY MEGATRENDS AND POLYCRISIS

**Climate change**

**Inflation**

**Increasing factionalism issue for multilateralism**

**Increasing food insecurity**

**The lingering effects of COVID-19**

**Fragile and humanitarian situations**

**2015-2030**
Sustainable Development Goals and the UN reform agenda

**2022-2025**
UNFPA and UNICEF Strategic Plans

**Off track on delivering on gender equality targets**

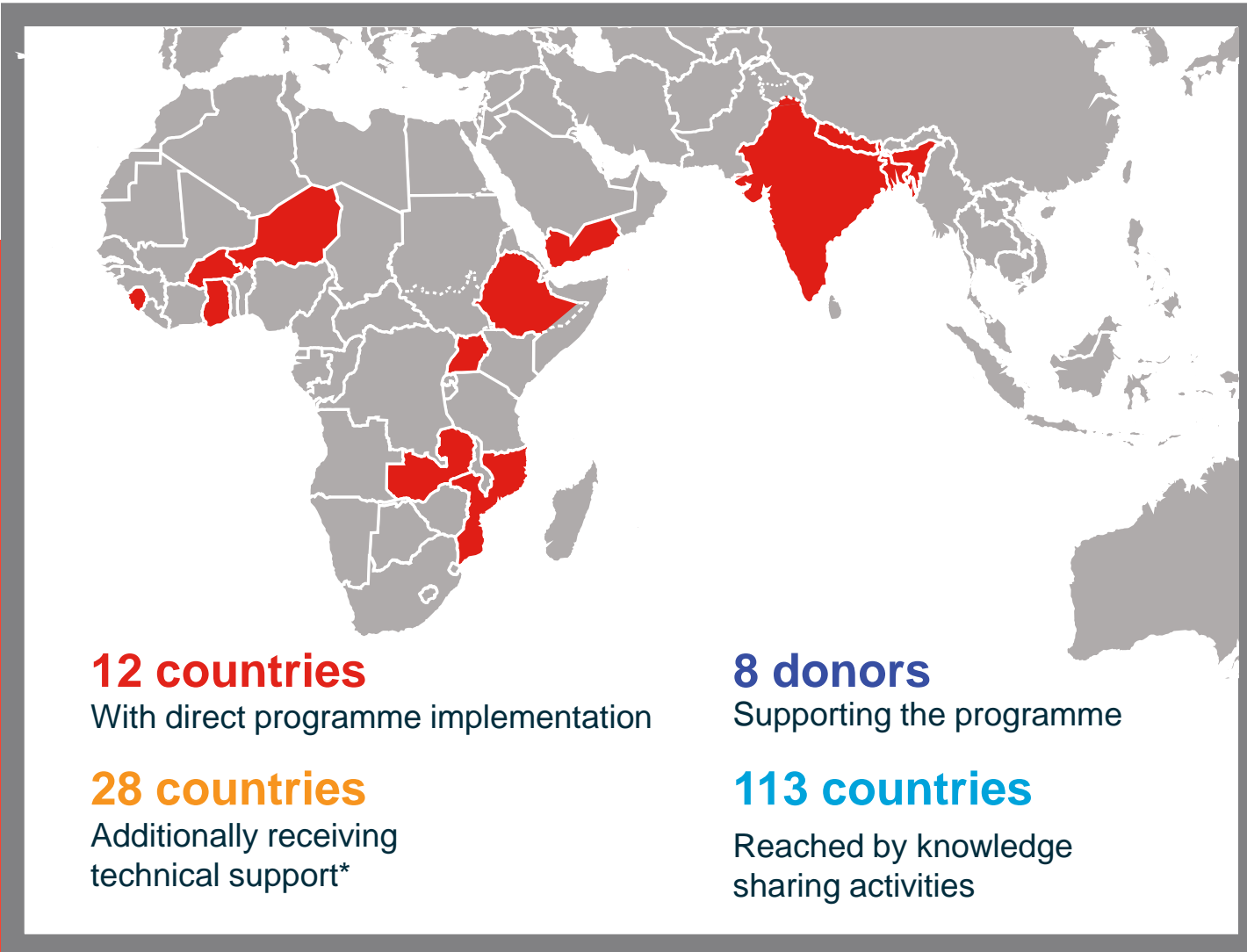**Threats to democratic rights and freedom of expression**

**Underinvestment in child marriage**

**Energy crisis**

**Internet fragmentation**

**Pushback on gender and sexual and reproductive health and rights**

# THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME:
## AT A GLANCE



**12 countries**
With direct programme implementation

**28 countries**
Additionally receiving
technical support*

**8 donors**
Supporting the programme

**113 countries**
Reached by knowledge
sharing activities

* Data from 2021.

**PHASE I (2016-2019)**

Strengthen critical institutions and systems
to deliver quality services for girls and lay
the ground for norm change among families
and communities

**PHASE II (2020-2023)**

Enhance investments in married and
unmarried girls, engage key actors for
positive gender norms change, advocate
for increased political support and invest in
evidence on what works

**PHASE III (2024-2030)**

Longer-term, gender-transformative goal
for larger proportions of adolescent girls to
live healthier, more empowered and safer
lives, including making their own life
choices

# PARTNERSHIPS
## FOR ENHANCED RESULTS

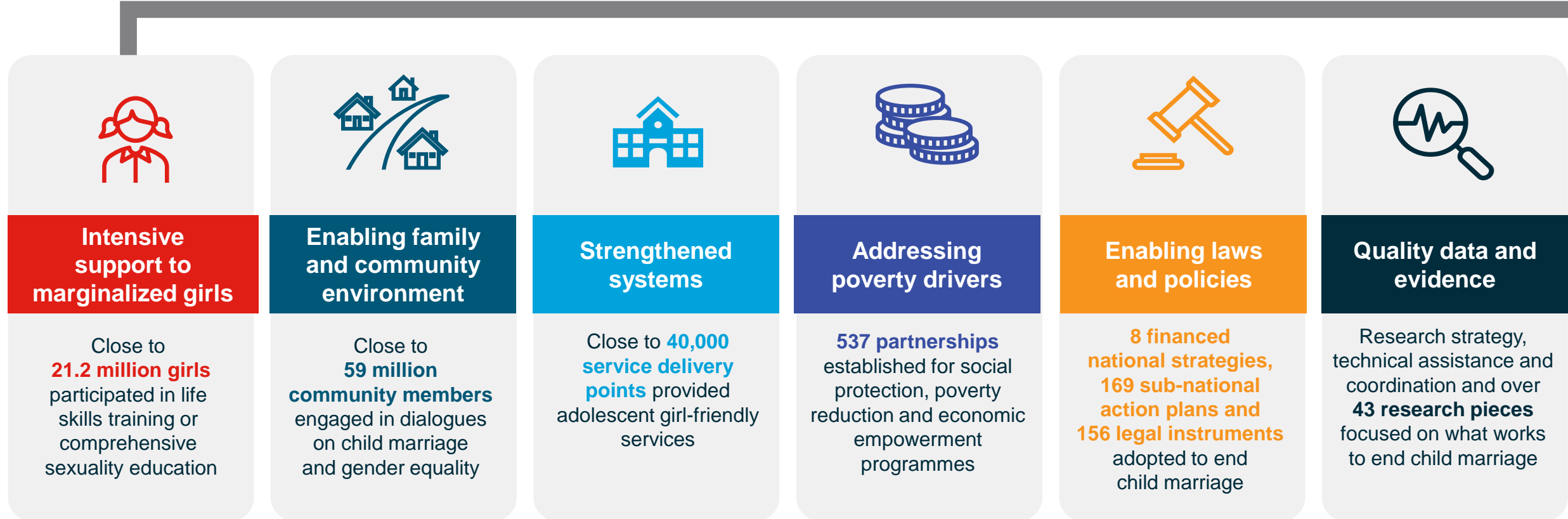Working **through government programmes**, systems and platforms…

…with

**146** — **civil society organizations as partners**

**69**

of which are
**youth-led** or **women's rights organizations**

All data as of 2022.

# HOW FAR HAVE WE COME?

**Intensive support to marginalized girls**

Close to **21.2 million girls** participated in life skills training or comprehensive sexuality education

**Enabling family and community environment**

Close to **59 million community members** engaged in dialogues on child marriage and gender equality

**Strengthened systems**

Close to **40,000 service delivery points** provided adolescent girl-friendly services

**Addressing poverty drivers**

**537 partnerships** established for social protection, poverty reduction and economic empowerment programmes

**Enabling laws and policies**

**8 financed national strategies, 169 sub-national action plans and 156 legal instruments** adopted to end child marriage

**Quality data and evidence**

Research strategy, technical assistance and coordination and over **43 research pieces** focused on what works to end child marriage

All data as of 2022.

# RENEWED AMBITION TOWARDS 2030

**SDG TARGET 5.3:**
**Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation**

**VISION:**
Adolescent girls, including the most marginalized, in countries targeted by the Global Programme fully enjoy their childhood free from the risk of marriage; they experience healthier, safer and more empowered life transitions, including **making choices** about their education, sexuality, relationships, marriage, and childbearing

# VISION FOR PHASE III
**(2024-2030)**

**Education**

**Child protection**

**Health services**

**Social protection**

**Family and community engagement**

**Comprehensive sexuality education**

**Sexual and reproductive health**

**Life skills training**

**Enabling laws and policies**

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## Programme Principles

Enhancing partnerships

Leaving no one behind

Fostering gender-transformative change

Programming across the humanitarian-development nexus

Scaling up and institutionalization

Outcome and impact measurement

Learning and sharing what works

UNDS reform and coherence to QCPR

Session 2

# The global context:
Polycrisis, megatrends and gender equality

**Moderated by:**
Jose Roberto Luna, UNFPA HQ

**Speakers:**
Cecile Mazzacurati, UNFPA WCARO
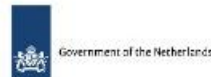Mona Aika, UNICEF ESARO
Shadia Elshiwy, UNFPA ASRO
Veronica Kamanga Njiko, UNICEF ROSA

# The case of the Arab States and the Middle East and North Africa Region
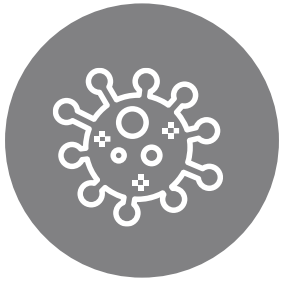
Shadia Elshiwy
1 May 2023

# Global Polycrisis affecting child marriage

Humanitarian crisis

Rising poverty

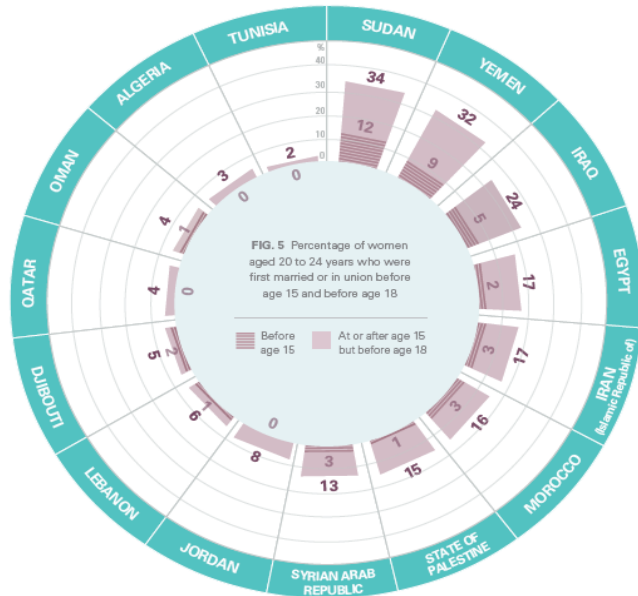COVID-19 pandemic aftermath

Rising fragility
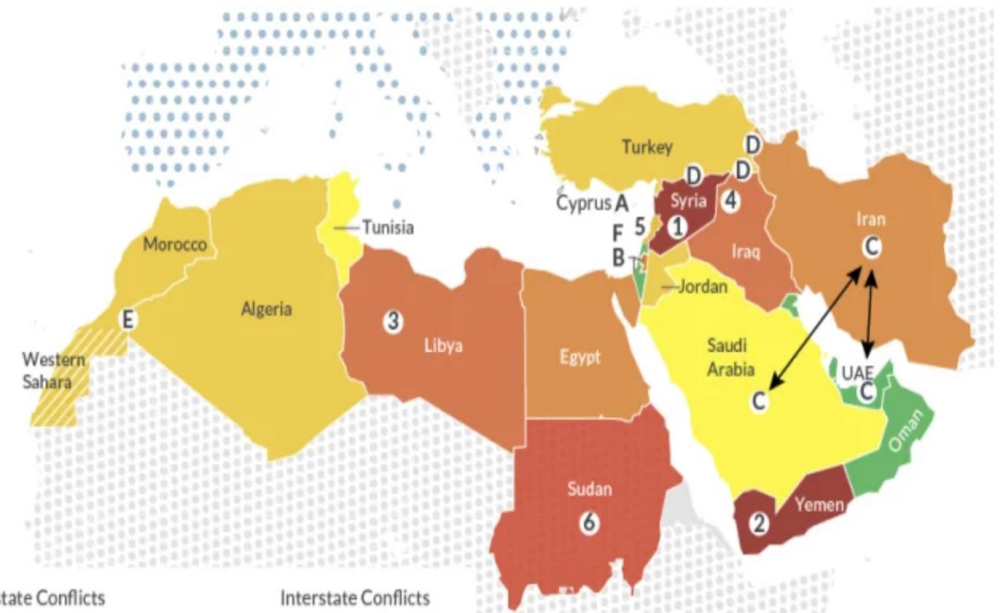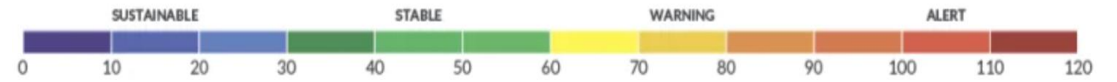
Climate crisis

Underfunding

# Fragile States Index 2022

| Alternate | Rank | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yemen | 1st | 111.7 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.4 |
| Somalia | 2nd | 110.5 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Syria | 3rd | 108.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 10.0 |
| South Sudan | 3rd | 108.4 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 6.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.1 |
| Central African Republic | 5th | 108.1 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 9.7 |
| Congo Democratic Republic | 6th | 107.3 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.8 |
| Sudan | 7th | 107.1 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.4 |
| Afghanistan | 8th | 105.9 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.0 |

# Demonstrate and Interstate Conflicts and State Fragility



SUSTAINABLE    STABLE    WARNING    ALERT
0    10    20    30    40    50    60    70    80    90    100    110    120

**Intrastate Conflicts**
1. Syria
2. Yemen
3. Libya
4. Iraq (North-West)
5. Lebanon
6. Sudan

**Interstate Conflicts**
A. Cyprus
B. Israel - Palestinian Territories
C. Iran - United Arab Emirates/Saudi-Arabia
D. Kurds (Turkish-Syrian border area, Iraq, Iran)
E. Morocco - Algeria (Western Sahara)
F. Gas-Exploration in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt)

# The prevalence of child marriage varies within the region



FIG. 5 Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18

Before age 15
At or after age 15 but before age 18

# Country examples

## Yemen

- Yemen remains one of the world's largest humanitarian crises.

## Syria

- Now entering its 13th year, Syria's conflict has taken a massive toll on every single Syrian, but in particular women and girls.

- Even before the recent earthquakes, the needs inside Syria were staggering.

## Sudan

- The heavy fighting which continues in Sudan's capital Khartoum and across the country is putting tens of thousands of women in danger.

- Risk of gender-based violence also rises.

# Impact of climate change on GBV and child marriage

- Climate Change <u>increases the risk of Violence Against Women</u> (UNFCCC, 2019, etc)

- GBV, child, early and forced marriages, and trafficking have been seen to <u>increase following disasters and extreme weather events</u> (McLeon, 2019; Mason, 2016)

- Pressure on families due to floods, droughts, disasters and other <u>climate impacts can also result in early, forced and child marriage</u> (Leon, 2019; CARE, 2015)

  → decreased access to quality health, social protection and GBV services

[What works programme](#)

# Impact of climate change on GBV and child marriage

- Women may have less opportunity to influence **household decision-making** to mitigate and the decision to migrate

- **Women have poorer access to resources** that could help with adaptation such as land title, irrigation technologies, financial assets and formalized safety nets

- **Discriminatory, patriarchal laws**, norms, customs and institutions exclude women from participating in decision-making and community processes to adapt to climate change

- Women's work is particularly dependent on the reliable availability of water and wood fuel and will have to walk longer distances to fetch firewood when climate change hits. This leads to increase in women's labor time, physical strain, and risk of GBV

# Impact of humanitarian situations on child marriage

**Impact of humanitarian situations on FGM and CM**

- ✓ HP often driven by pre-existing social and cultural norms exacerbated in humanitarian situations
- ✓ Complex and multiple drivers

**… but rarely considered a priority in humanitarian settings**

- ✓ Limited funding for GBV and Child protection
- ✓ Limited collaboration between humanitarian and development actors / different stakeholders
- ✓ Focus on response vs. prevention
- ✓ Not considered "life-saving" and contributing to "resilience"
- ✓ Social norms require time vs. short funding / project approach

**Evidence gaps**

- ✓ Lack of data and evidence on incidence of HP in these contexts
- ✓ Challenge of prevalence studies in fragile settings

# The case of the South Asia region
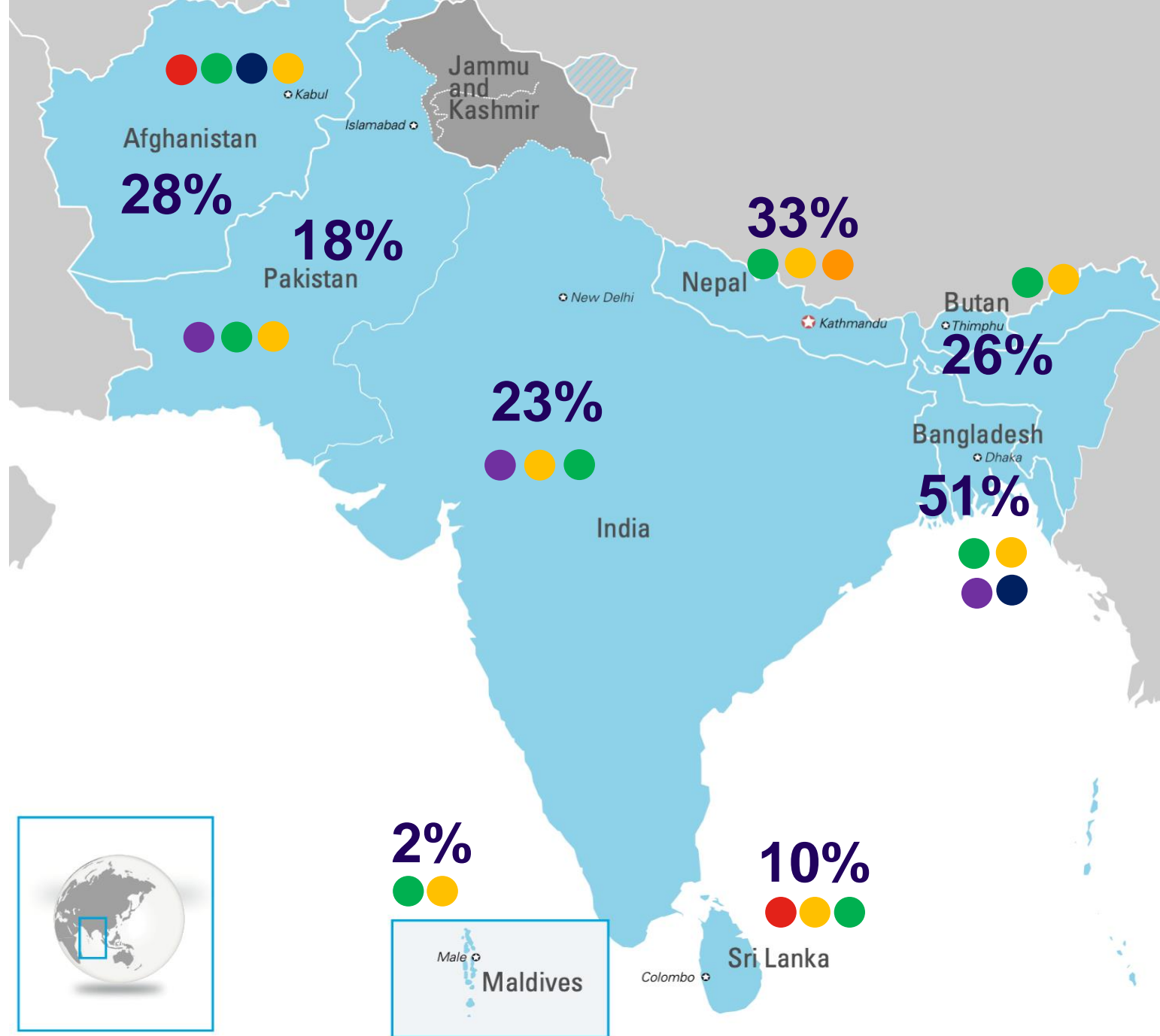
Veronica Kamanga Njikho
1 May 2023

# Who are the most affected?



girls  boys

poor households  higher income goups

out-of-school girls  girls in school

rural  urban

# The polycrisis and its impact on child marriage programming in South Asia

**UNICEF and UNFPA projections:**

YEARLY:
7.4 million child marriages that could have been prevented globally

IN TOTAL:
an additional 13 million child marriages between 2020 and 2030 globally

**due to COVID-19 Pandemic alone**

# IMPACT

- **Lost livelihoods** and **economic insecurity** pressuring families to marry their daughters to alleviate household outgoings

- **School disruption** due to C-19 & conflict-limiting access of girls education

- **Reduction in dowry practices** created a lucrative opportunity to gain money/marry daughters for a lower dowry

- **Difficulties accessing** SRH and other health **services** led to higher domestic violence rates and unwanted pregnancies

- Reinforced **negative social norms** – CM to repay family debts, to resolve conflicts (baad) and to establish or reinforce family ties (baadal)

- **Migrant** working **men returning** to their home communities looking for girls to marry

INDIA *"My daughter was 15 years old when she got married. They were married right after lockdown, as it would have been too difficult to give her a dowry and marry her later. I thought before all my savings end, I should get my daughter married...."*

UNFPA: Some 47 million women in 114 low- and middle-income countries are projected to be unable to use modern contraceptives if COVID-19-related disruption continues for 6 months.

BANGLADESH *"My husband had been working as a construction worker in Dubai and had returned. As soon as he returned from abroad, his family arranged a marriage with me. I was young – a student in ninth grade."*

# Harness crises as opportunities to end child marriage.
## Is it possible?

- Crises present us with an opportunity to reimagine a world fit for children and to address child marriage.
- We need to better understand both scale and scope of children's vulnerability to child marriage during crises to produce better, scalable solutions capable of addressing heterogeneous contexts.

Adapt critical services based on needs, vulnerabilities and context

Address intersectionality of the most vulnerable. (caste, OOSC, poor and already married girls)

Identify shifting trajectories of social norms and respond to new needs they create

Ensure child marriage is a key component in HRPs

Scale up avenues/pathways to address CM - already existing emergency services

(health, SP plus, GBVie)

Expand economic opportunities for affected familied to mitigate livelihood disruptions

Focus on adolescent girls' education, skills through alternative learning pathways (ALP,CBE, ECE)

Expand online & digital platforms to reach more girls with information and services

# Towards a world with no child marriage

A presentation on what works to prevent child marriage and improve outcomes for girls

Manahil Siddiqi
1 May 2023

Without **evidence** to inform practice, it is like we are operating in the dark.

**how…**

are we going to maximize impact in Phase III?

# We know far more about child marriage then ever before.

## PRESENT

**Robust evidence base on child marriage**

- **Prevalence and trends**:
  - Who is affected? Where?
- **Drivers:**
  - Why does child marriage persist?
- **Consequences of child marriage:**
  - How does child marriage affect girls, families and societies?
- **Interventions to prevent child marriage:** (Siddiqi & Greene, Mathers, Malhotra and El Nakib)

## PAST

Evidence base limited to a handful of studies from South Asia.

# ✓ **Effective** when well-designed and executed

- At least two **high quality impact evaluations**, using randomised control trials and/or quasi experimental designs have found **statistically significant reductions in child marriage** and/or mediating drivers.

# + **Promising** but more research is needed

- One **high or medium quality impact evaluation**, using a randomised control trial, or quasi-experimental study, has found **statistically significant reductions in child marriage or a pattern of change across multiple mediating drivers** and is suggestive of this (statistical significance has not been demonstrated).
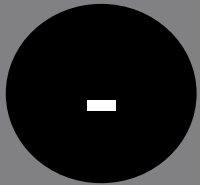
# − **Mixed or conflicting** evidence of effectiveness

- Evidence from **different high-quality studies shows conflicting results**, e.g., some interventions are found to be effective, and some are found to be harmful or detrimental.

# What works?

# Income and economic strengthening

show the most definitive pattern of success in preventing child marriage.

- Cash transfers for schooling
- Vocational skills and training for income generation
- Favourable job markets for girls

# CASH TRANSFERS

## Evidence

- Multiple systematic reviews of the evidence have concluded that cash transfers for schooling **consistently effective at reducing the risk of CM** across all contexts (21 quality studies)
- In multi-component programmes, it is often the economic transfer that reduces risk of child marriage over the empowerment programming which may have other positive effects

⬇ **Reductions in child marriage risk**

⬇ **Reductions in early sexual debut and adolescent pregnancy**

⬇ **Reductions in violence against women and girls**

## Essential components

- **Length of exposure and Frequency matter:** Longer exposure to cash transfer results in greater delays in timing of marriage.

- **Communication of programme and engagement with beneficiaries is a critical factor** in success or failure

- **Sensitive to the varied contexts of CM**

- **Integrate gender transformative plus components**

- Link to **services and systems**

# Cash transfer to address child marriage in humanitarian settings

**Large-scale, multi-purpose cash assistance for Syrian refugee children in Lebanon (Mousa 2021)**

Partners: Economic research forum, ODI, UNHCR, WFP

**Focus:** Cash transfer programme to alleviate economic hardship, improve child wellbeing and delay marriage

**Evaluated:** Yes, in 2019

**Target population:** evaluation sample was 6,207 refugee households

**Implementation:** $175 per month to eligible households over 12 months

⬇ **Reduced the likelihood of early marriage** for girls aged 15-19 years

✚ **Inc. enrollment in school** for school aged children

✚ **Improved health outcomes** for pre-primary and school aged children

# VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND TRAINING FOR INCOME GENERATION AND FAVOURABLE JOB MARKETS

## Evidence

- High quality RCTs showing **large pos. effects of investing in girls' human capital** and **employment opportunities**
- Girls who participated in a **vocational training and financial literacy program** for two years in Uganda run by BRAC were **58% less likely to marry early**
- Govt. programmes created demand for education by promoting **manufacturing growth and the visible promise of opportunities** (inc. access to call center jobs India and garment sector jobs in Bangladesh) showed large positive in reducing child marriage at scale

⬇ **Reductions in child marriage risk**

⬇ **Reductions in early pregnancy**

➕ **Increased income generation with no decrease in school attendance**

## Essential components

- Invest in interventions that promote girls' **safe transition from school to productive employment** through skills training
    - To support this transition: address **education and skills gaps**, **information gaps**, limited **employment opportunities** and adverse **social norms**
    - Deliver beyond just schools to **reach out of school girls**

- Support **macro-policies that enable economic participation** particularly in rural areas and inclusive economic growth (need more research on policy interventions)

**Education approaches** are supported by the evidence on what works.

- Cash or asset transfer
- Curriculum: targeted life skills, CSE
- Systems—strengthening: Building schools, improving facilities (especially for girls) and hiring female teachers

# EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS

## Evidence

- Cash transfers are an evidence-based strategy that can keep girls in school and reducing child marriage
- Select RCTs show that well-designed and implemented life skills training can reduce CM (e.g., BALIKA programme in Bangladesh)
- Limited but promising evidence:
  - CSE and gender-transformative curriculums more broadly can be an important component of programmes
  - Supply side interventions
  - Supporting married girls to re-enter the school system

## Essential components

- **Cross-sectoral linkages:** Work with education sector to ensure education policies and the budgets that support them place greater emphasis on reducing child marriage

- When possible, **multi-level intervention**: availability and access to secondary schools combined with quality teaching and infrastructure and evaluate these larger-scale approaches

- **Inclusive programmes** that reach married and out of school girls

Reductions in child marriage risk

Reductions in early pregnancy

# Mixed or conflicting evidence
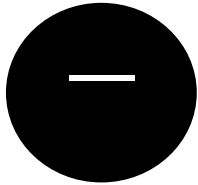
**Laws: Minimum age of marriage laws and banning of exceptions**

## Evidence

- Mixed evidence -- **legal approaches by themselves are insufficient for reducing child marriage in most contexts** and in some cases have **unintended consequences**.
    - Study using DHS data from 100 countries found that laws banning child marriage do not deter the practice;
    - Qualitative studies from Malawi and India find that it is is driving the practice underground
    - Large proportion of marriages occur illegally - 7.5 million girls marry illegally each year, making up >60% of all child marriages

- Legal approaches **must be accompanied by a wide range of additional interventions** to delay marriage including education and economic.
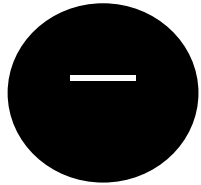
# Empowerment approaches

- Safe spaces

## Evidence

- Despite being one of the most widely implemented approaches, the evidence on safe spaces from high quality RCTs is **mixed and inconsistent**.

  - Evaluation of the COMPASS program (life skills and safe spaces for girls, plus family dialogues) for **South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia** showed **no effects on child marriage after 12 months** (possibly because of the short time frame of the study and the significant challenges associated with living in a camp environment).
  - A high quality RCT of the **Kishori Kontha program in Bangladesh** found that 4.5 years after the intervention ended, girls who undertook the 6-month empowerment programme, which included safe spaces and peer educators, showed **no change in marriage rates**.

# Promising, but more research is needed in Phase III
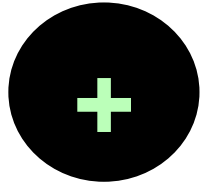
# Norms and values

+

- **Significant number of programs include plus components that aim to change norms and attitudes**
- **Norms interventions to address child marriage lack robust and valid measures, and comprehensive programming (inclusion of reference groups, longer time frames, etc.).**
  - Greene, Edmeades and Siddiqi (2023) identified only 12 programs that measured impacts on norm change and child marriage.; Of these, only two programs worked with boys, only 3 worked with family members other than girls, and only 5 with community members; and Only three programmes implemented comprehensive norms change programming.
- Research and programming on norm change needs **shared definitions, terminology, validated instruments and theories of change** linking activities to specific norms and reference groups.
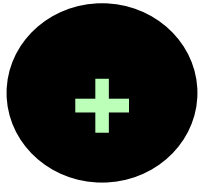
**Response and support services for married girls**

- Siddiqi et al. 2023 – Examined the evidence base on interventions for married adolescents. Our analysis of 29 intervention studies found:
  - **disparities across sectors**, with most programmes focusing on SRH and maternal health to the neglect of education and economic approaches, mental health, and interventions on relationship dynamics that engage boys and men.
  - interventions occur mostly at **a small scale are geographically concentrated**

- The child marriage field's emphasis on prevention must be matched by attention to mitigation and response.

# Systems strengthening:
Training to build capacity of workforces across sectors

- Delivering evidence-based prevention programming depends on the **strength of systems across multiple sectors**, but evidence base as it relates to child marriage is limited.

- A 2020 evaluation of **Ethiopia's Health Extension Programme** between 2002 and 2013 established that adolescent girls who had received household support from the largely female health extension workers were found to have a **reduced risk of child marriage and teen pregnancy, higher levels of school attendance, and better literacy and numeracy.**

- **Whole system and whole institution strengthening**, combined with **multi-sectoral collaboration**, is necessary for large scale impact. Often, short-term projects and vertical programming. interventions that are developed wholly outside the system, or in sectoral isolation, may struggle to achieve scale-up and sustainability and have limited reach.

# Summary

Taking an **evidence-based** approach in Phase III to accelerate towards a world with no child marriage

**Apply what we know:** We have confidence in particular programmatic directions, and they must become essential to how we address CM and improve outcomes in Phase III:

- Address poverty through **Income and economic interventions** (cash transfers, vocational training, labour market opportunities) and **supporting girls schooling** (especially secondary school) **and learning**

**Fill critical gaps in intervention research :** Strengthen evidence base on promising approaches by adapting, monitoring and evaluate interventions focused on child marriage and…

- **Norms**
- **Systems strengthening**
- **Response and support services**

**Achieve the 3 R's for Evidence Impact** (Evidence Rigour, Responsiveness and Reach) and connect with the **STAR Initiative to end Harmful Practices for support**

"When the target is human suffering, and the cause human rights, **mere rhetoric is not adequate** to the task at hand. What are needed are <u>solid methodologies</u>, <u>careful techniques</u>, and <u>effective mechanisms</u> to get the job done."

*Mary Robinson, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (1997-2002)*

# how…

are we going to maximize impact in Phase III?

# Context-specific drivers of child marriage

Implications for achieving the elimination goal

Joachim Theis
1 May 2023

# 01.
# Purpose of the presentation

- Present preliminary findings from the WCAR and ESAR research and learning project on context-specific drivers of child marriage and how they influence programme strategies at national and subnational levels
- Reflect on the implications for Phase III of the Global Programme

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# 02.
# Comparing Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone

# Commonalities in context and drivers of child marriage in Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone

- **Poverty:** Both are low-income countries. Child marriage rates are highest in the poorest, rural districts

- **Gender inequality** and discriminatory gender norms. Gendered economy with limited education and economic opportunities for adolescent girls and young women

- **Lack of access to quality services**: Education, health, social protection, child protection, GBV

- **Weak law enforcement**

- **Frequent humanitarian crises**: Armed conflict, natural disasters, public health crises, food and fuel crisis

# Child marriage trends in Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone

Women aged 20-24 married before age 18 in Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone (DHS)



Burkina Faso — Sierra Leone
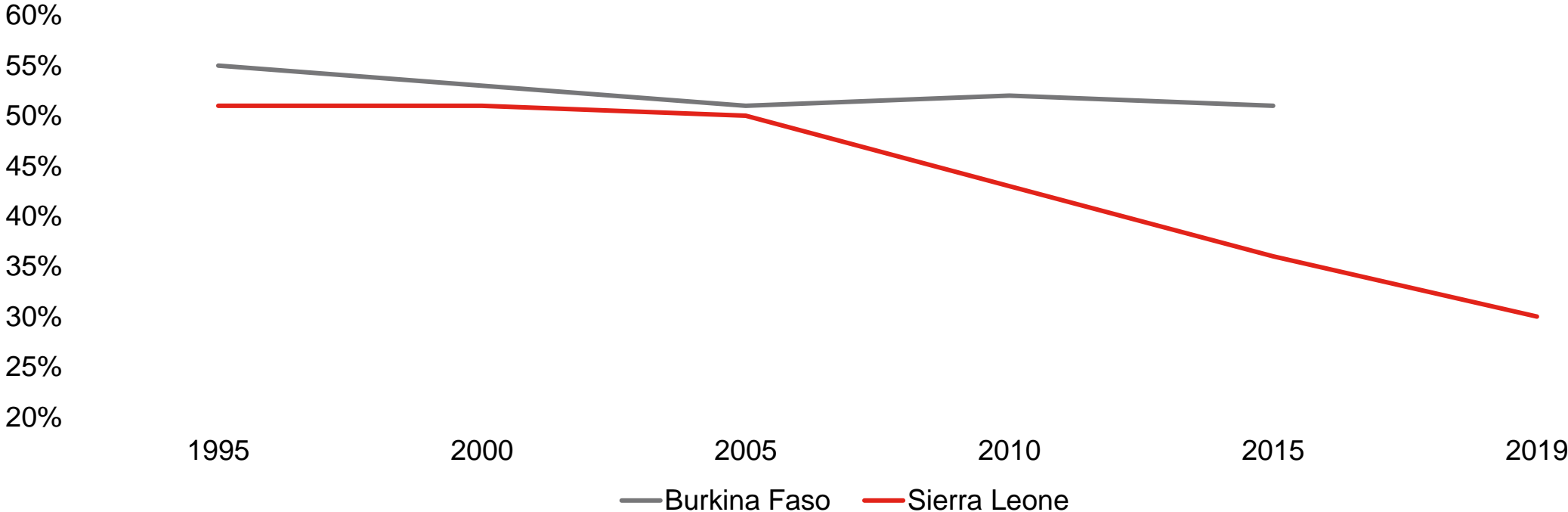
# Burkina Faso: Specific drivers of child marriage

- Arranged marriages, bride price and polygamy are common

- Fear of girls' sexuality, pre-marital sexual relations and pregnancy outside of marriage

- Marrying girls early is seen as a way to avoid premarital sexual relations and the shame this would bring to a family

- Religious beliefs and traditional power structures

- Adolescent girls lack the autonomy and agency to make decisions that affect their lives, including marriage and sexual relations

**Policies and programmes focus on preventing child marriage**

# Sierra Leone: Drivers of adolescent pregnancies

- Premarital sexual relations are common and widely condoned
- Adolescent girls have significant autonomy to engage in sexual relations and enter into marriage or unions
- Adolescent girls are expected to provide for their own needs
- Transactional sex is one of the few means for poor adolescent girls to pay for goods and services
- Adolescent pregnancies are often caused by transactional sex – and can lead to self-initiated child marriage/union

**Policies and programmes focus on preventing adolescent pregnancies**

# Relationship between girls' autonomy, marriage decisions, marriage transfers and pre-marital sexual relations

| Low | ← Girls' autonomy ➡ | | High |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Arranged**<br>**Girls have no say**<br>**(including forced**<br>**marriage)** | **Arranged**<br>**Girls have some**<br>**say** | **Self-initiated**<br>**Strong family**<br>**influence** | **Self-initiated**<br>**Little family**<br>**influence** |
| **Dowry / bride**<br>**price** | ← Marriage transactions ➡ | | **Limited / none** |
| **Low** | ← Likelihood of premarital sexual relations ➡ | | **High** |

# 03.
# Locating contexts on the "girls' autonomy" scale

| Low | ← Girls' autonomy ➡ | | High |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arranged Girls have no say (including forced marriage) | Arranged Girls have some say | Self-initiated Strong family influence | Self-initiated Little family influence |
| Dowry / bride price | ← Marriage transactions ➡ | | Limited / none |
| Low | ← Likelihood of premarital sexual relations ➡ | | High |

# 04.
# Sierra Leone: Strategies to prevent adolescent pregnancies

- **Evidence on preventing adolescent pregnancies** and transactional sex (not only child marriage)
- **Assets, skills and services for adolescent girls:**
  - **ASRH** information, services, including contraceptives for unmarried adolescent girls
  - **Life skills education** for adolescent girls
  - **GBV** and child protection services
  - **Education**: school completion, prevent school drop-out, safe schools, CSE, MHM
  - **Social protection** and economic opportunities for adolescent girls
- **Supportive attitudes towards and expectations of adolescent girls** among: families, peers, service providers, teachers, motorcycle riders, chiefs, religious leaders, etc.

# Opportunities for leveraging

- **ASRH** services, information and products (contraception): Community, service and policy levels

- **Education**: prevent school drop-out; School-related Gender-based Violence (SRGBV); Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE); Menstrual Health Management (MHM); etc.

- **Social protection**: Launch of Productive Social Safety Net and Youth Employment Project

# Linkages and convergence 1

Vulnerable adolescent girls need life skills, access to contraceptives, education and job skills and a supportive environment.

They have to reach and **converge at the level of individual adolescent girls.**

# Linkages and convergence 2

- Vertical linkages between interventions at the **community – service – and policy levels**

- Horizontal linkages between sectors, departments and agencies
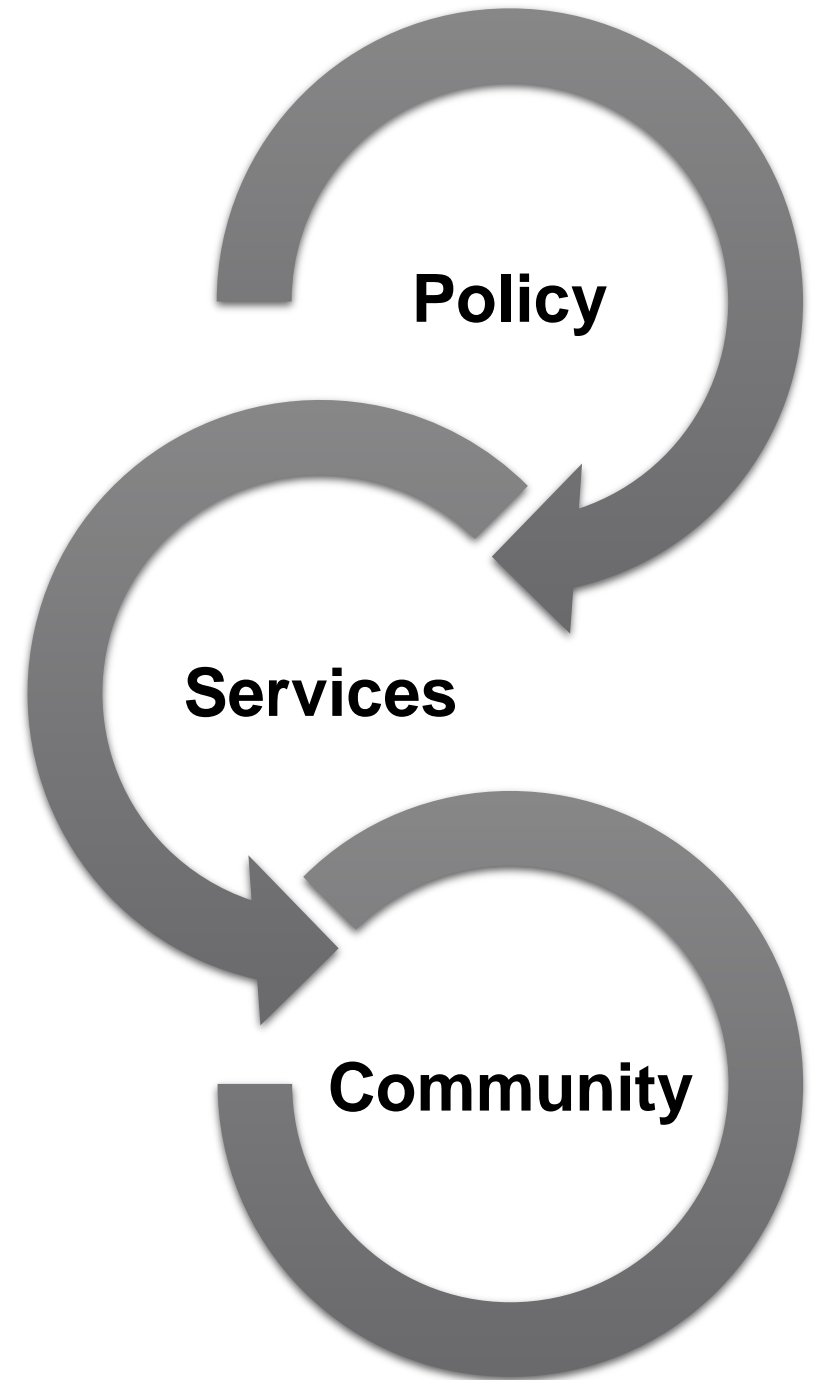
# 05.
# Implications for Phase III

- **Contextualise strategies** for sub-national contexts
- Place strategies that address the structural dimensions at the core. **Invest more in services that create greater opportunities and autonomy for adolescent girls**:
    - ASRH, including contraceptives for unmarried girls
    - Education: life skills, CSE, safe schools (SRGBV)
    - Social protection
    - Job skills and opportunities
- Ensure **policy advocacy and social and behaviour change promotion** are supporting greater opportunities and autonomy of adolescent girls
- **Leverage and scale**: expand partnerships with health, education, social protection, and job training at service and policy levels
- **Strengthen horizontal and vertical linkages**: between community, service and policy levels; and between sectors and departments

# Arguments for greater Phase III investments in services

- **Evidence of what works is much stronger for service delivery than for community engagement**

- **Drivers studies emphasise the need to invest more in services**

- **Norms are slow to change**: In areas where marriages are arranged and come with marriage transactions such as bride price and dowry, child marriage rates have declined more slowly than in areas where unmarried girls have greater autonomy to engage in sexual relations and to enter into unions not arranged by their families.

- **Services are easier to scale than community engagement**

Session 5

**Vision forward**:
Expectations and suggestions for Phase III from regional and country teams

**Speaker:**
Martha Nelems, facilitation team
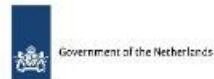
# Consensus on strengthening 'jointness' at country level

- Joint country monitoring visits

- Geographic and programmatic convergence

- Shared M&E framework

- Shared advocacy and communications strategy

- Contextualized, country specific technical guidance notes

- Peer support from other Global Programme countries



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# Phase III Priorities: Adolescent Girls

**Education and Training**

- Invest more in girls' education (ROSA)

- Vocational training programmes (Ghana)

**Integrated SRH information and services (ESARO)**

**Empowerment**

- Mentorship programmes (Zambia)

- Agency building (Nepal) through sport (Mozambique)

**Leverage more commitment / resources from Governments to increase scale and reach more adolescent girls** (Bangladesh)

**Invest in alternative pathways for already married adolescent girls - delay first pregnancy, employment, etc.** (ROSA)

# Phase III Priorities: Family and Community Environment

**Social and Behavioural Change & Social Norms and Change**

- Use robust data and analysis to measure effectiveness (ESARO)

- Design, develop and roll-out real time monitoring (Ethiopia)

- Contextualize and co-create messaging with communities (Niger);

- Intensify engagement with traditional / religious leaders (Burkina Faso)

- Scale up interventions (Uganda)

- Technical support to COs on engagement of men/boys (ASRO/MENARO)

# Phase III Priorities: Family and Community Environment
## *(continued)*

- **Community initiatives**

  - Invest in community-based structures and leadership (Zambia)

  - Strengthen the programme's community-based approach (Burkina Faso)

  - Develop village-level child protection strategies (India)

- **Partner with feminist organizations, women's collectives and youth platforms** (India)

# Phase III Priorities: System Strengthening

- **System strengthening involves collaboration with other sectors**:

  - Health

  - Education

  - Social Protection

  - Justice

  - WASH

- **Multi-sector programmatic approach may involve many sectors:**

  - Integrated education, protection, health, SRHS and data (Bangladesh)

  - Multi-sectoral service delivery at decentralized level (Ghana)

# Phase III Priorities: System Strengthening
*(continued)*

- **Advocate for increased Government investment in CM initiatives** (ESARO)

- **Support government led coordination of strategies** (Zambia)

- **Improve access to and quality of services:**

  - Digitization of services (Bangladesh)

  - Strengthen community-based referral mechanisms (Mozambique)

  - Capacity building of service providers (Ghana)

# Phase III Priorities: Poverty Drivers

**Social Protection**

- Leverage new and scale up existing cash plus programmes for the most vulnerable girls and households (Ghana)

- Sharing learning and expertise across social protection and child protection (India)

# Phase III Priorities: Laws and Policies

- Enforcement /implementation of existing laws (Uganda)

- Advocate with governments for costed National Plans of Actions with financial resources allocated (ESARO)

- Advocate for correcting laws and policies that criminalize or stigmatize adolescent sexuality (Nepal)

# **Phase III Priorities: Data and Evidence**

- Contextualize the joint theory of change according to country specific data, evidence and results framework in order to inform programmatic decisions (Bangladesh)

- Engage nationals in the development of country specific research agendas around CM (Ethiopia)

- Identify context-specific priority areas of investment at the national and sub-national level (WCARO)

- Strengthen data management and monitoring systems (India)

# Phase III Priorities: Monitoring, evaluation and learning

- Enhance the MEL systems of key partners (Ethiopia)

- Capacity build on monitoring and evaluation (ASRO/MENARO)

- Harmonize and standardize monitoring, evaluation and reporting of all partners (Sierra Leone)

- Adopt participatory M&E tools (Niger)

- Implementation research (India)

- Conduct impact evaluation of flagship initiatives (Nepal)

# Crisis Adaptive Programming in Humanitarian Crises

- Integrate new technologies to facilitate more inclusive approaches to respond to issues of inaccessibility due to crises/security challenges (Burkina Faso)

- Scale up CM interventions in emergencies (Ethiopia) and include CM in disaster management and climate change adaptation (Niger)

- Integrate CM in humanitarian-development-peace nexus (Yemen)

- Prioritize SRH and GBV services (Sierra Leone)

- Improve data collection (Ghana)

- Provide emergency cash transfers (Ghana)

# Crisis Adaptive Programming in Humanitarian Crises
*(continued)*

- Prevention focus through multidisciplinary approaches (Niger)

- Provide mental health and psychosocial support services (India)

- Systematic review of CM prevention and response programming (ASRO/MENARO)

- Implementation research on how to achieve results & operational guidance (WCARO)

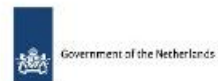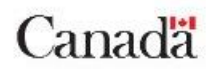# Other suggestions from COs for investments by the Global Programme HQ team

- Advocate to change 'the global narrative' to include child marriage in disaster management policy and prioritize child marriage in humanitarian context and climate change adaptation

- Engage the private sector in order to increase investments in ending child marriage

# Is an end to child marriage within reach?

Latest trends and future prospects

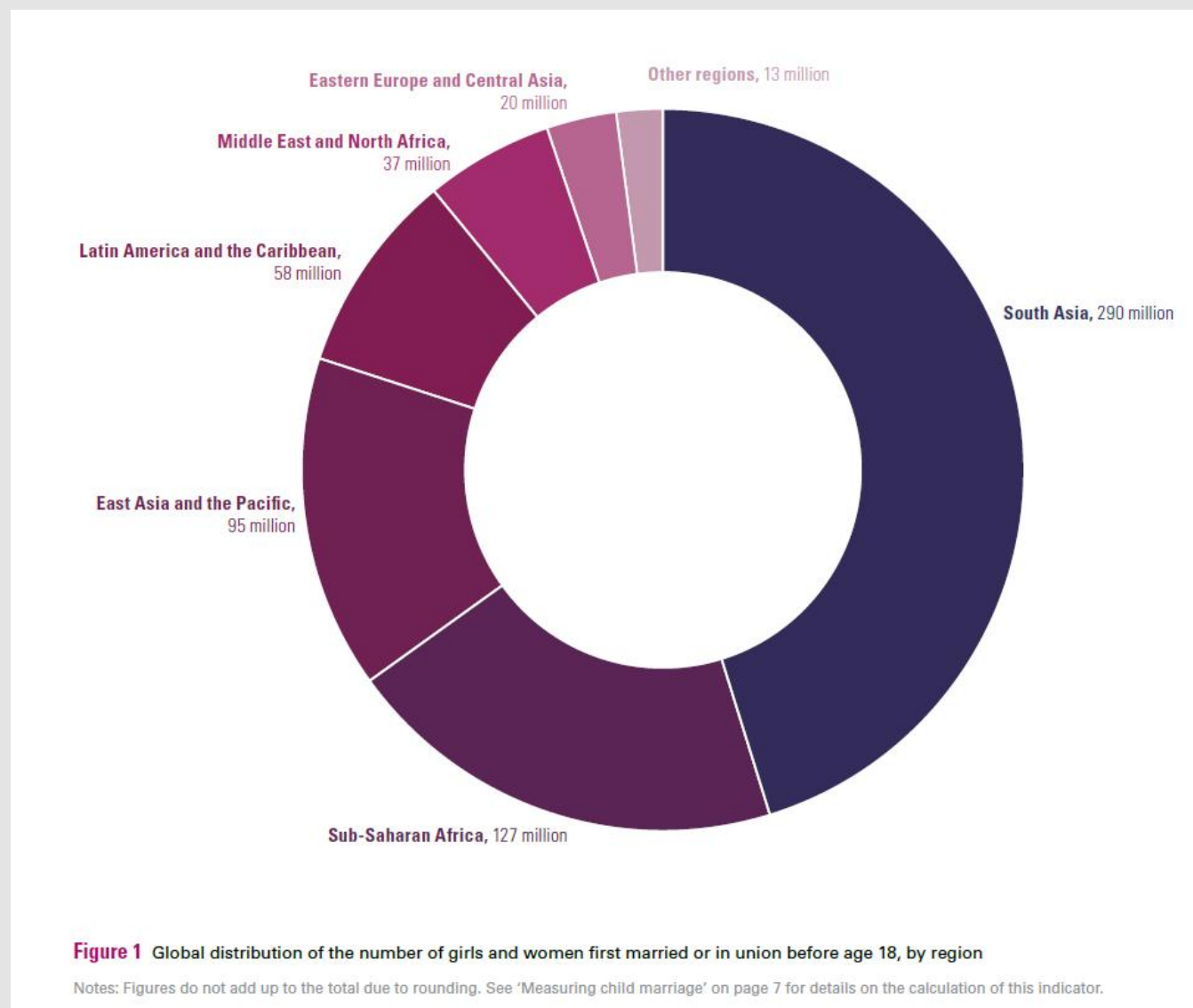Colleen Murray
2 May 2023

# Preview of global estimates launching 3 May 2023

- Current levels

- Generational trends

- Projections to 2030

- Impact of crises

# How many girls and women are affected worldwide?

- 640 million girls and women alive today were married in childhood

- South Asia accounts for nearly half of the global total (45%), followed by sub-Saharan Africa (20%)



**Figure 1** Global distribution of the number of girls and women first married or in union before age 18, by region

Notes: Figures do not add up to the total due to rounding. See 'Measuring child marriage' on page 7 for details on the calculation of this indicator.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 20 million

Other regions, 13 million

Middle East and North Africa, 37 million

Latin America and the Caribbean, 58 million

South Asia, 290 million

East Asia and the Pacific, 95 million

Sub-Saharan Africa, 127 million

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *Is an End to Child Marriage within Reach? Latest trends and future prospects. 2023 update,* UNICEF, New York, 2023.
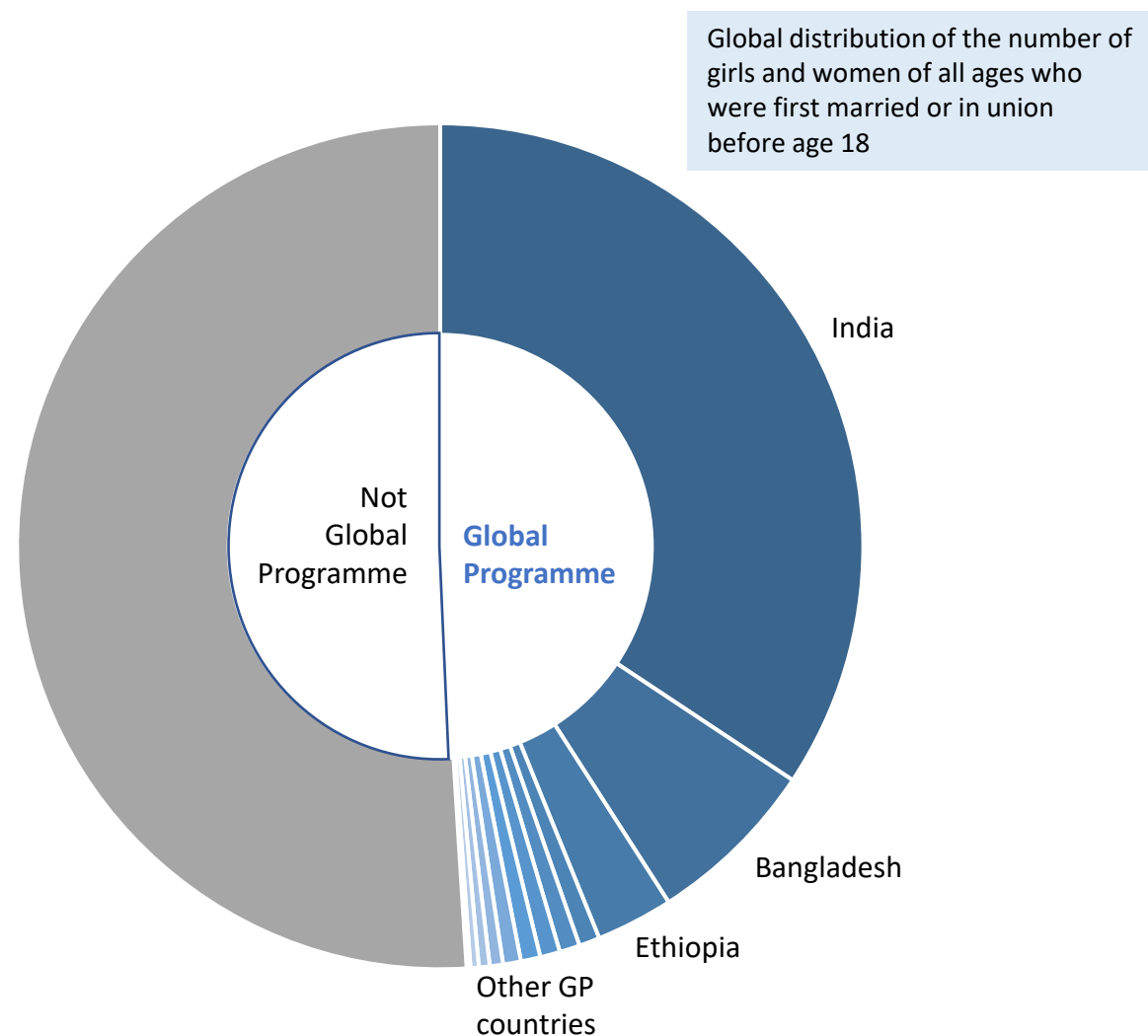
# Where is the practice concentrated?

- India alone accounts for one third of the world's child brides

- This share is equal to the next ten countries combined, with the remaining 190+ countries accounting for the final third



**Figure 2** Number of girls and women first married or in union before age 18, by country

Note: See 'Measuring child marriage' on page 7 for details on the calculation of this indicator.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *Is an End to Child Marriage within Reach? Latest trends and future prospects. 2023 update,* UNICEF, New York, 2023.

# Where is the practice concentrated?

- The Global Programme targets countries which are home to half of the world's child brides

- The twelve countries in the GP include those with a **high burden** (#), those with a **high prevalence** (%), and those with a combination of the two
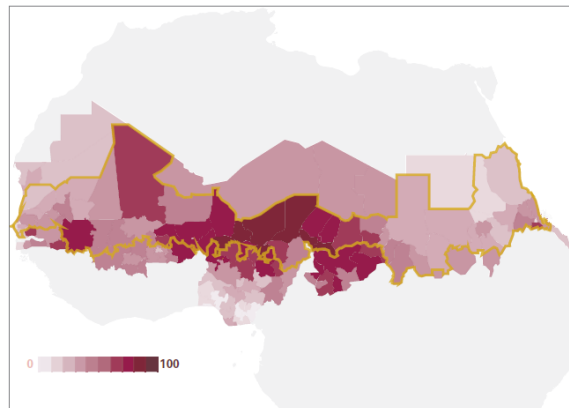
Global distribution of the number of girls and women of all ages who were first married or in union before age 18

India

Bangladesh

Ethiopia

Other GP countries

Not Global Programme

Global Programme

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2023.

# Which populations have an elevated risk?

- Child marriage is more common in rural areas, among poorer families, and among girls with the least education

- Some geographic areas including the Sahel are home to especially high levels of child marriage that cross national boundaries

- States experiencing fragility show an elevated risk for girls

**Some of the highest levels of child marriage in the world are found in the Sahel**

FIG. 3  Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18



States or provinces with the highest prevalence of child marriage (before age 18)

| State/Province | Region |
|---|---|
| Maradi, Niger | Sahel |
| Zinder, Niger | Sahel |
| Hadjer-Lamis, Chad | Sahel |
| Lac, Chad | Sahel |
| Diffa, Niger | Sahel |
| Jigawa, Nigeria | Sahel |
| Sokoto, Nigeria | Sahel |
| Bauchi, Nigeria | Non-Sahel |
| Chari-Baguirmi, Chad | Non-Sahel |
| Guera, Chad | Non-Sahel |

Notes: This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers. The yellow border encloses the states and provinces included in the operational definition of the Sahel (see pages 8-9).
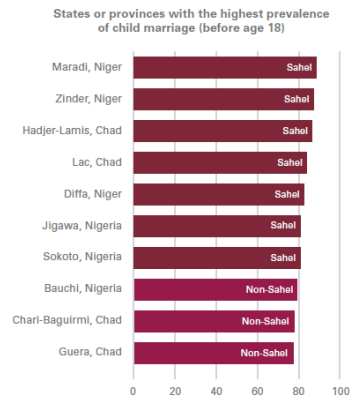
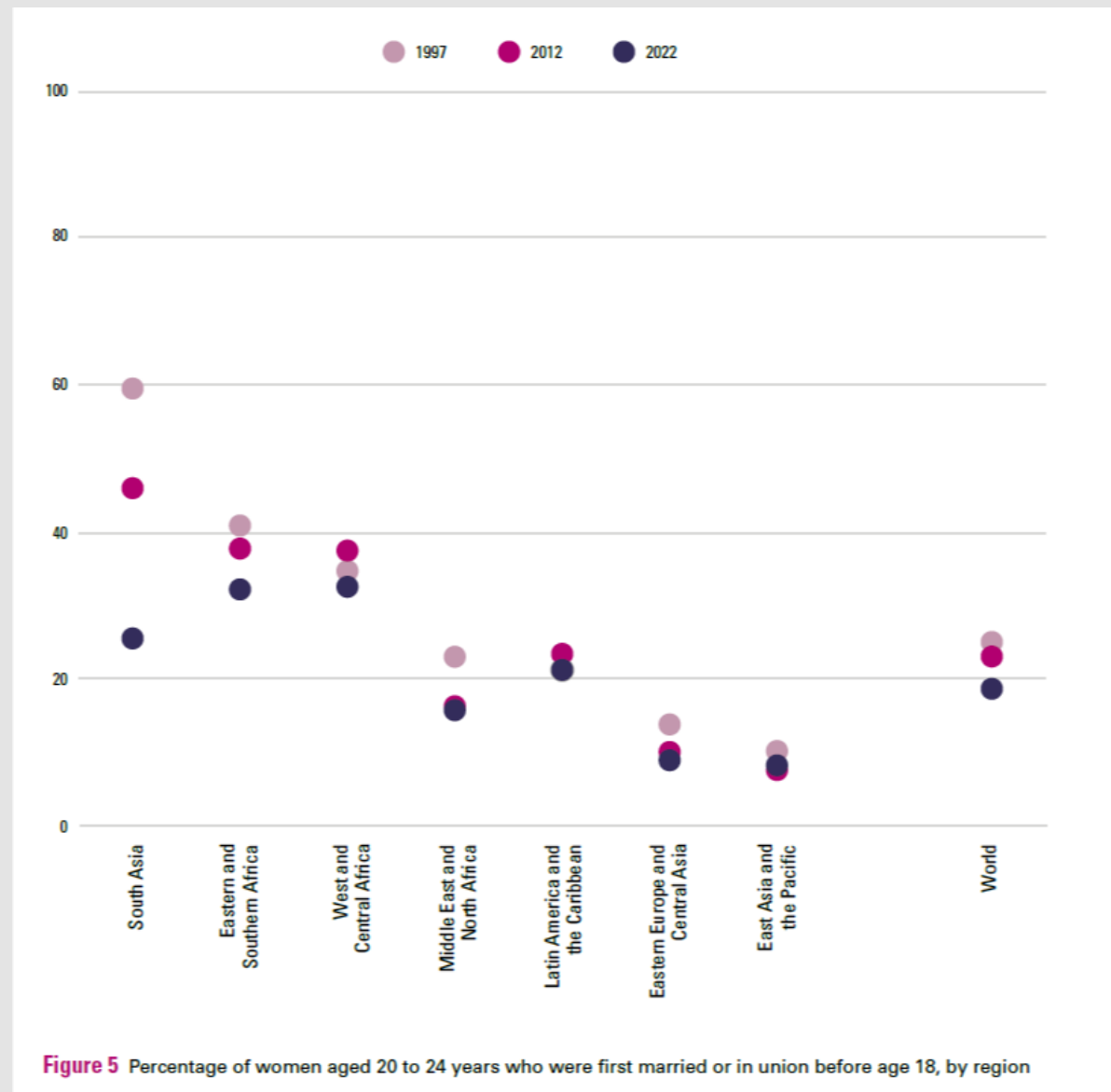**Child marriage in situations of fragility is nearly two times higher than the world average**

FIGURE 7 | Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18, worldwide and in countries with high levels of institutional and social fragility
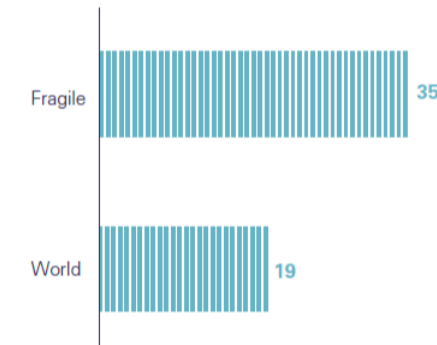


Fragile: 35
World: 19

Notes: According to the Revised Classification of Fragility and Conflict Situations for World Bank Group Engagement, fragile countries are defined as those with one or more of the following: (a) the weakest institutional and policy environment (as measured using a set of 16 criteria grouped into four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions), (b) the presence of a UN peacekeeping operation, since this reflects a decision by the international community that a significant investment is needed to maintain peace and stability, or (c) flight across borders of 2,000 or more per 100,000 population, who are internationally regarded as refugees in need of international protection, as this signals a major political or security crisis.

# Has there been a decline in the practice?

- Child marriage has declined steadily in South Asia, but there has been little progress in many other parts of the world

- The global prevalence has dropped from 23 per cent to 19 per cent in the last 10 years



**Figure 5** Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by region

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *Is an End to Child Marriage within Reach? Latest trends and future prospects. 2023 update,* UNICEF, New York, 2023.

# Who has benefitted from progress?

- Progress has been concentrated among the richest

- Girls from the richest households represent three times as many averted cases of child marriage as girls from the poorest households



Figure 6 Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by region and by wealth quintile

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *Is an End to Child Marriage within Reach? Latest trends and future prospects. 2023 update,* UNICEF, New York, 2023.

# What can we learn from countries with exceptional progress?

In the countries with the greatest success in reducing child marriage, this trend has often been accompanied by:

- improvements in economic development and poverty reduction,

- access to employment, and

- better educational attainment for girls

Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18
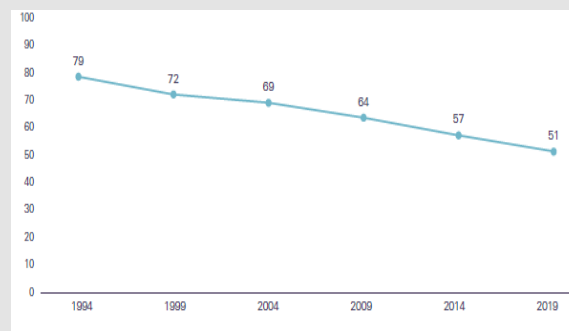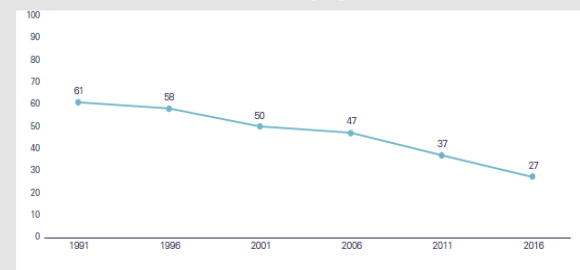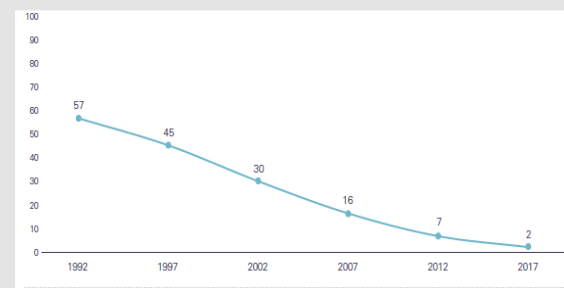
# What can we learn from countries with exceptional progress?

- Progress on multiple fronts is necessary to give girls viable alternatives to marriage

- Education without employment opportunities can lead to a more educated cohort of girls who still marry in childhood



India's progress in completion rates for primary and lower-secondary education has outpaced the low- and middle-income country average

FIGURE 37 | Percentage of girls out of school and percentage of girls who successfully completed their education, by level

India — Low- and middle-income countries
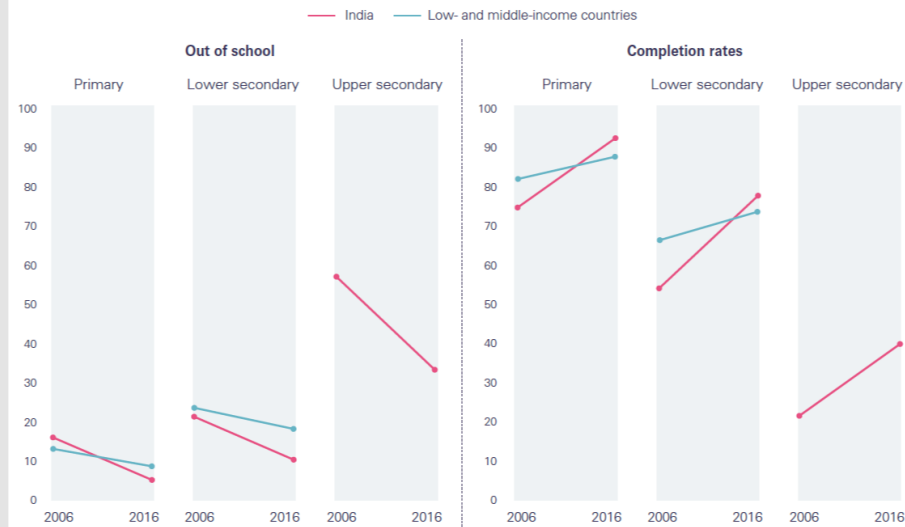
Note: Values for upper-secondary education are not available for low- and middle-income countries.



A significantly higher proportion of child brides now have an education

FIGURE 38 | Percentage distribution of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by highest education level attended

- No education
- Primary
- Secondary
- Higher

1991
- 67
- 16
- 16
- 1
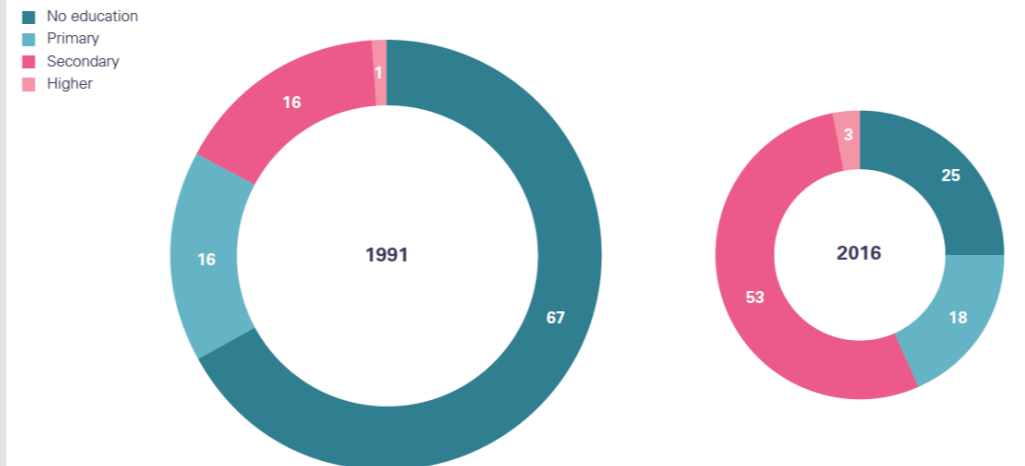
2016
- 25
- 18
- 53
- 3

Note: Due to rounding, numbers for 2016 do not add up to 100.

# What can we learn from countries with exceptional progress?

- Progress is possible in many different scenarios – from those with a historically high level of child marriage which can see large-scale reductions, to those with lower prevalence nearing elimination of the practice

- Many with large declines have not yet reached the poorest

- Equitable progress is rare

## Large declines

- Countries that began with a high prevalence of child marriage

- Generally, these are not on track to eliminate the practice by 2030

- Large declines in prevalence in some cases also correspond to large numbers of child marriages averted

- **Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India and Indonesia**

## Nearing elimination

- Countries closer to the target of eliminating child marriage by 2030

- Smaller absolute declines, both in prevalence and number

- Reaching elimination entails reaching the poorest

- **Armenia, Maldives, Rwanda and Tunisia**

## Equitable progress

- Unlike the global trend, these countries show progress among the poorest that is at least as strong as progress among the richest – gaps are either staying the same, or shrinking

- **Eswatini**

# Is the world on track to meet the 2030 target?

- Progress would need to be 20 times faster globally to eliminate child marriage by 2030

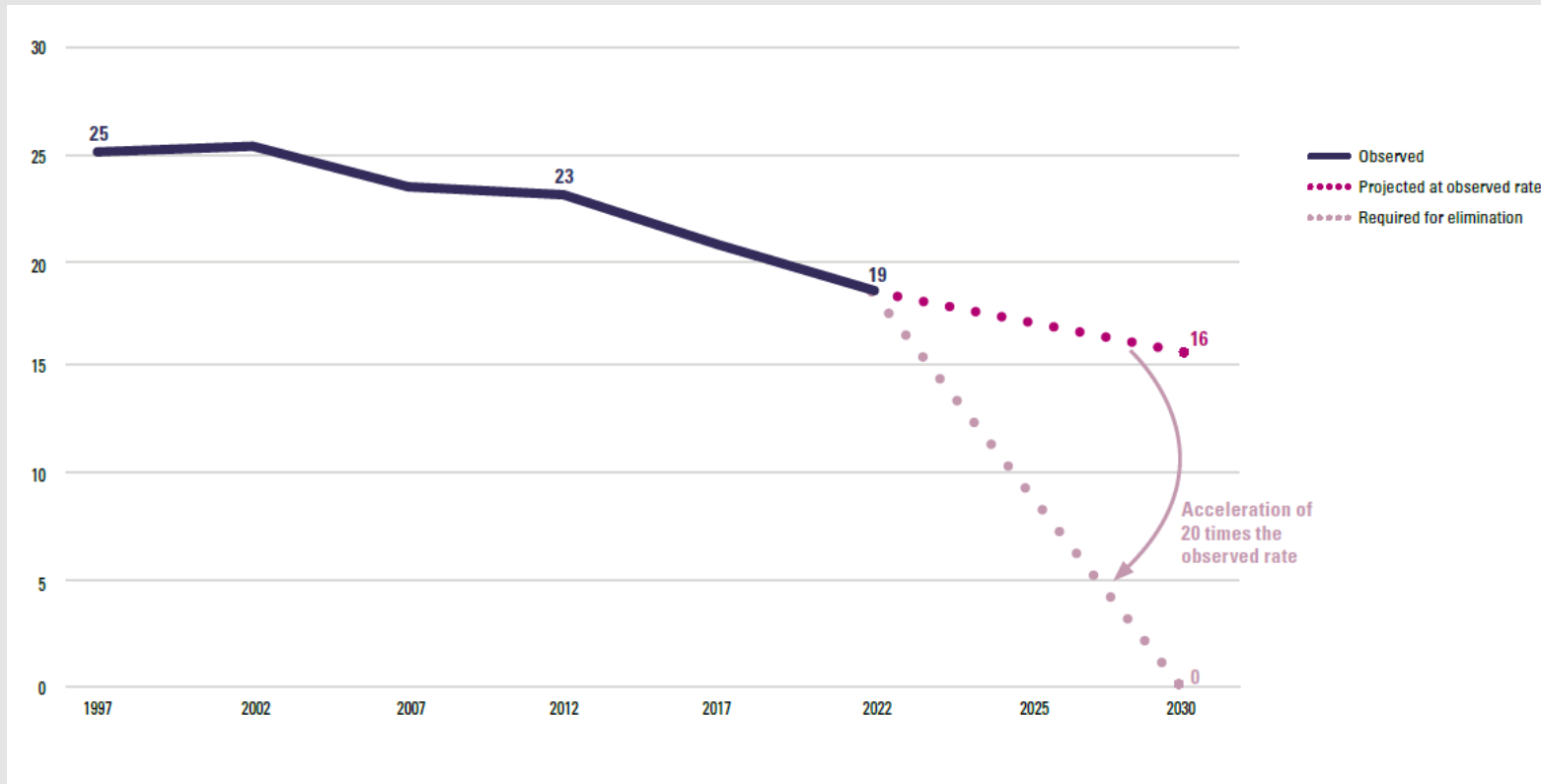- At the current pace, ending child marriage is about 300 years away



**Figure 7** Observed and projected percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18

Note: See 'Technical notes' on page 25 for details on the calculation of projections.

# Is the world on track to meet the 2030 target?

- At the current pace of progress, over 9 million girls will still marry in the 2030

- In contrast to the global trend, sub-Saharan Africa is projected to see a growing share and a steadily increasing absolute number of child brides
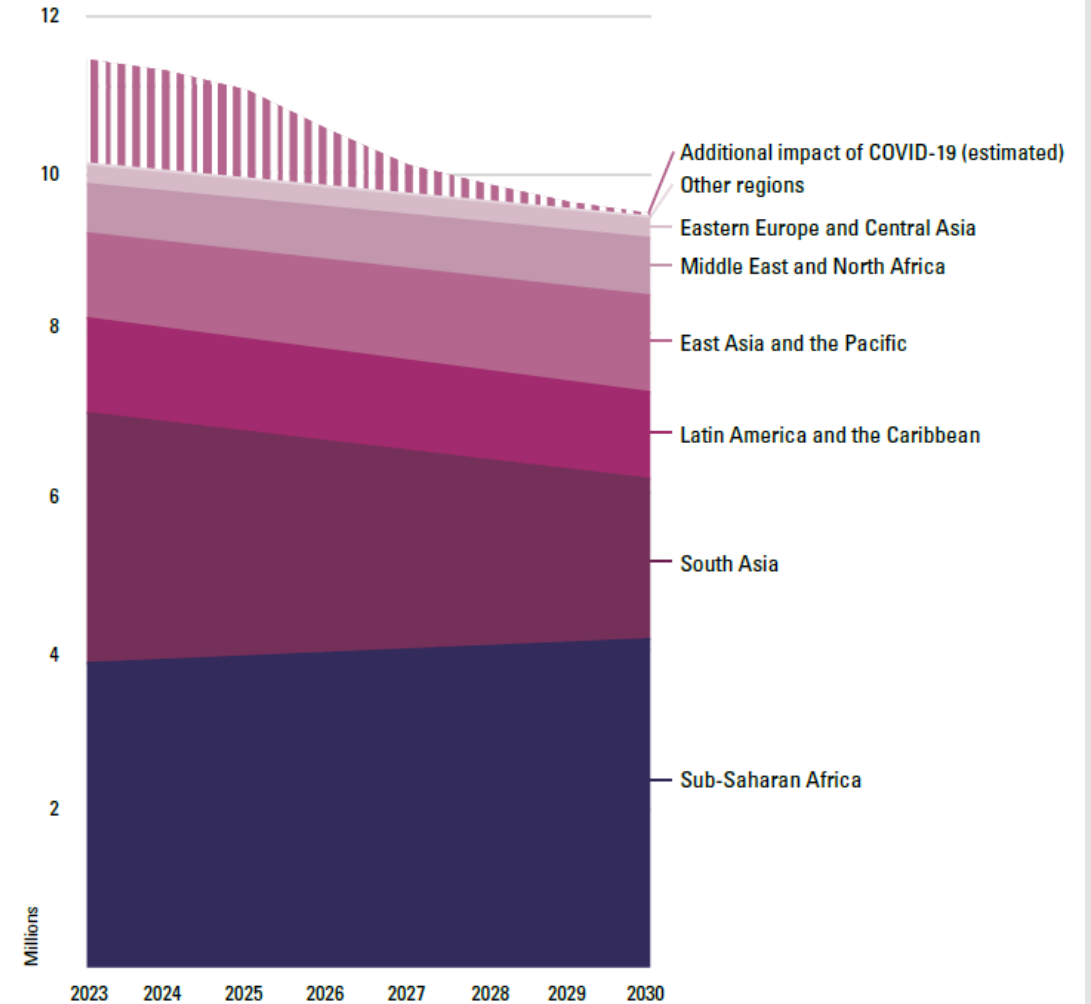


**Figure 8** Projected number of girls under age 18 married per year, by region

Note: See 'Technical notes' on page 25 for details on the calculation of projections.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *Is an End to Child Marriage within Reach? Latest trends and future prospects. 2023 update,* UNICEF, New York, 2023.

# What challenges lie ahead?

Ongoing and overlapping crises create risky conditions for girls in several ways , through channels of impact such as **interrupted education** and **income shocks** caused by a public-health crisis, a protracted conflict or a natural disaster, or several of these at once.

**10 million**

Additional child brides estimated over the course of the decade beginning in 2020 due to the **COVID-19** pandemic

**10-fold increase in conflict deaths →**

**7% increase in child marriage**

Due to a heightened sense of insecurity, threats of sexual violence, infrastructure failures and other channels

**10 per cent increase in climate shocks →**

**1% increase in child marriage**

Due to disrupted sources of income, food insecurity, strains on communal resources, and other channels

# Using country-level data for programming and advocacy
Child marriage statistical country profiles

Colleen Murray
2 May 2023

# OVERVIEW

- The country profiles present a standard set of analysis in a four-page template

- Data are drawn from the UNICEF global databases, and feature secondary analysis from household surveys

- Currently available for 82 countries

- Designed to provide a data-driven overview of the practice, answering common questions like:

    - How many girls and women are affected?

    - Where is child marriage practiced most widely? Which girls are at greatest risk?

    - How do child brides fare compared to their peers?

    - Has the practice changed over time? Is the country on track to eliminate child marriage by 2030?

# USE CASES

- Are child marriage programmes in the country targeted to the areas where the practice is most common?

- What types of interventions are most urgently needed to support married girls?

- What is the relationship between pregnancy and marriage in the country? Would pregnancy prevention avert many marriages?

- In working towards eliminating child marriage, what is a reasonable milestone to set, given the current trajectory?
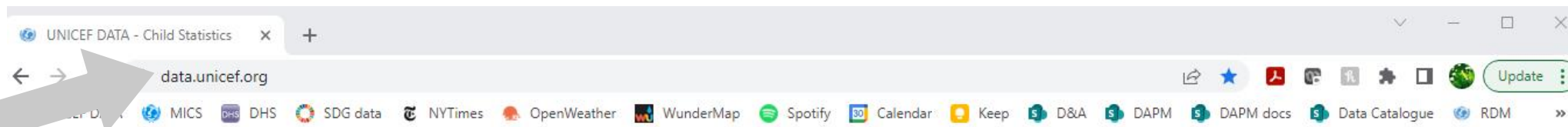
# HOW TO READ THE PROFILES

One-pager, relevant to all child marriage country profiles

Provides an overview of the data shown in the profile and notes on interpretation of each section

# CURRENT LEVELS OF CHILD MARRIAGE

*How common is child marriage?*

Burden: <u>Number</u> of child brides

Prevalence: <u>Percentage</u> married in childhood

Comparison with the region and the world

*Who is most at risk?*

Demographic groups and states/provinces

# CHARACTERISTICS OF UNIONS

*Are child brides marrying peers? Or older men?*

*Are formal marriages or informal unions more common?*



## Characteristics of unions

### Spousal age gap

Figure 5. Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 20 to 24 years by the age gap between the women and their partners

Married before age 18

Married at or after age 18

Partner is:
- Younger
- 0 to 4 years older
- 5 to 9 years older
- 10+ years older
- Don't know/missing data

### Types of unions

Figure 6. Percentage distribution of ever-married girls aged 15 to 17 years by current marital status

- Married
- Informal union
- Widowed
- Divorced
- Separated
- Don't know/missing data

# LIVES OF CHILD BRIDES

*Do child brides have economic and physical autonomy?*

*What are their impressions and experiences of violence?*

*Are child brides in school?*



## Lives of child brides

### Autonomy, empowerment and violence

Figure 7. Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who have an account at a bank or other financial institution, who have had a job in the past 12 months, who usually decide (alone or with their spouses) about visits to the women's families, who believe wife-beating is justified, and who have experienced intimate partner violence in the past 12 months

Legend: ■ Married before age 18 ■ Married at or after age 18 ■ Never married
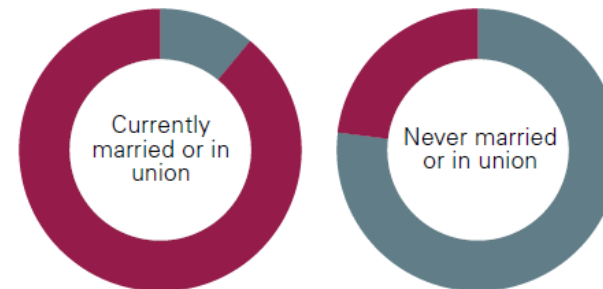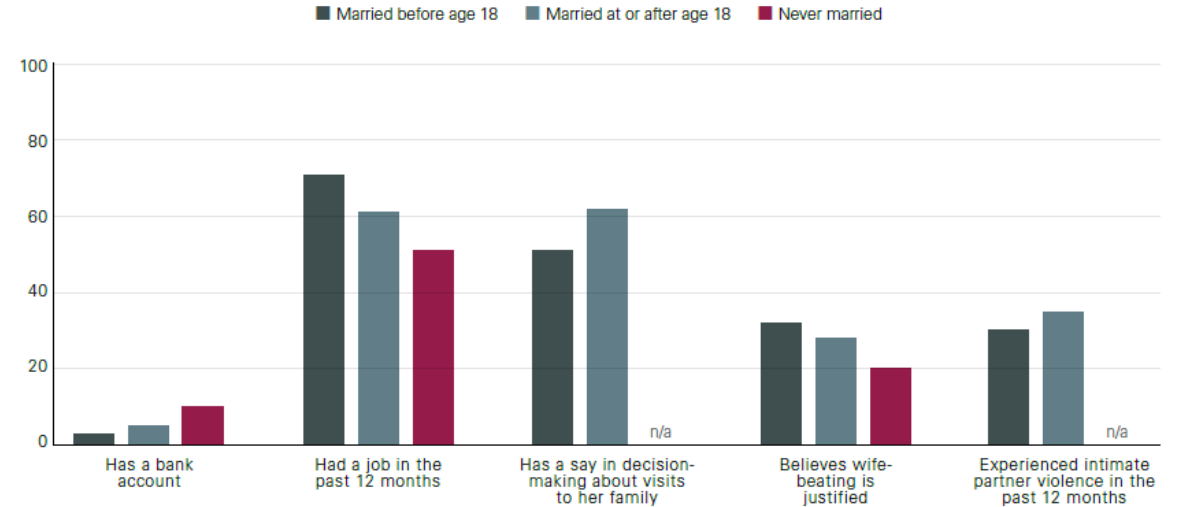
### Education

Figure 8. Percentage distribution of girls aged 15 to 17 years by schooling status

Legend: ■ In school ■ Out of school ☐ Don't know/missing data

Statistical profile on child marriage: Cameroon

# LIVES OF CHILD BRIDES

*Do child brides give birth earlier than their peers?*

*Are they often pregnant before marriage?*

*Do child brides have access to reproductive healthcare?*



**Early childbearing**

Figure 9. Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who gave birth before ages 18 and 20
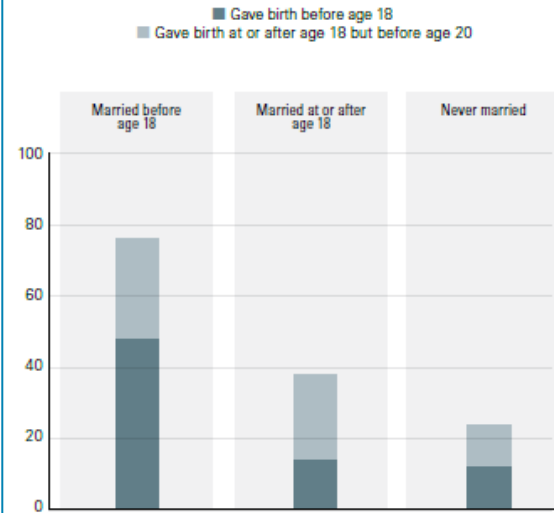
Figure 10. Percentage distribution of ever-married women aged 20 to 24 years by timing of pregnancy and marriage
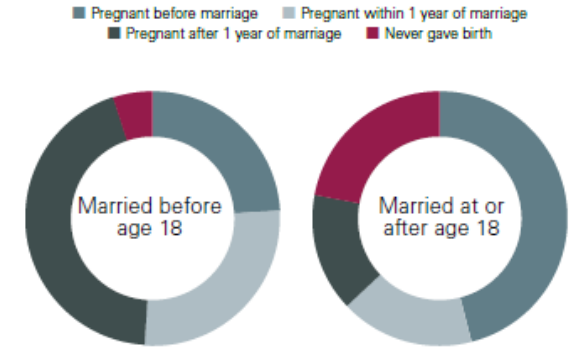
**Reproductive health**

Figure 11. Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years whose demand for family planning is satisfied by a modern method, who received antenatal care from a skilled provider during their last pregnancy, and who had a skilled attendant during their last live birth
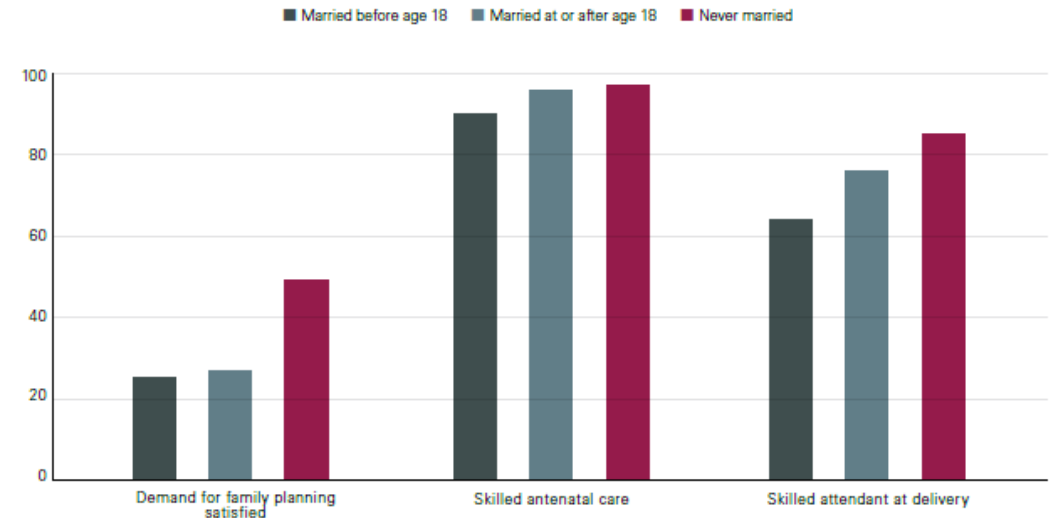
# GENERATIONAL TRENDS

*Has child marriage become less common over time?*

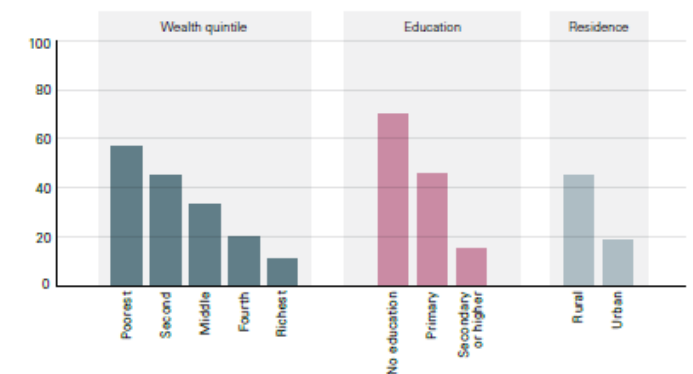## Generational trends

Figure 12. Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before ages 15 and 18

— Married before age 18    — Married before age 15
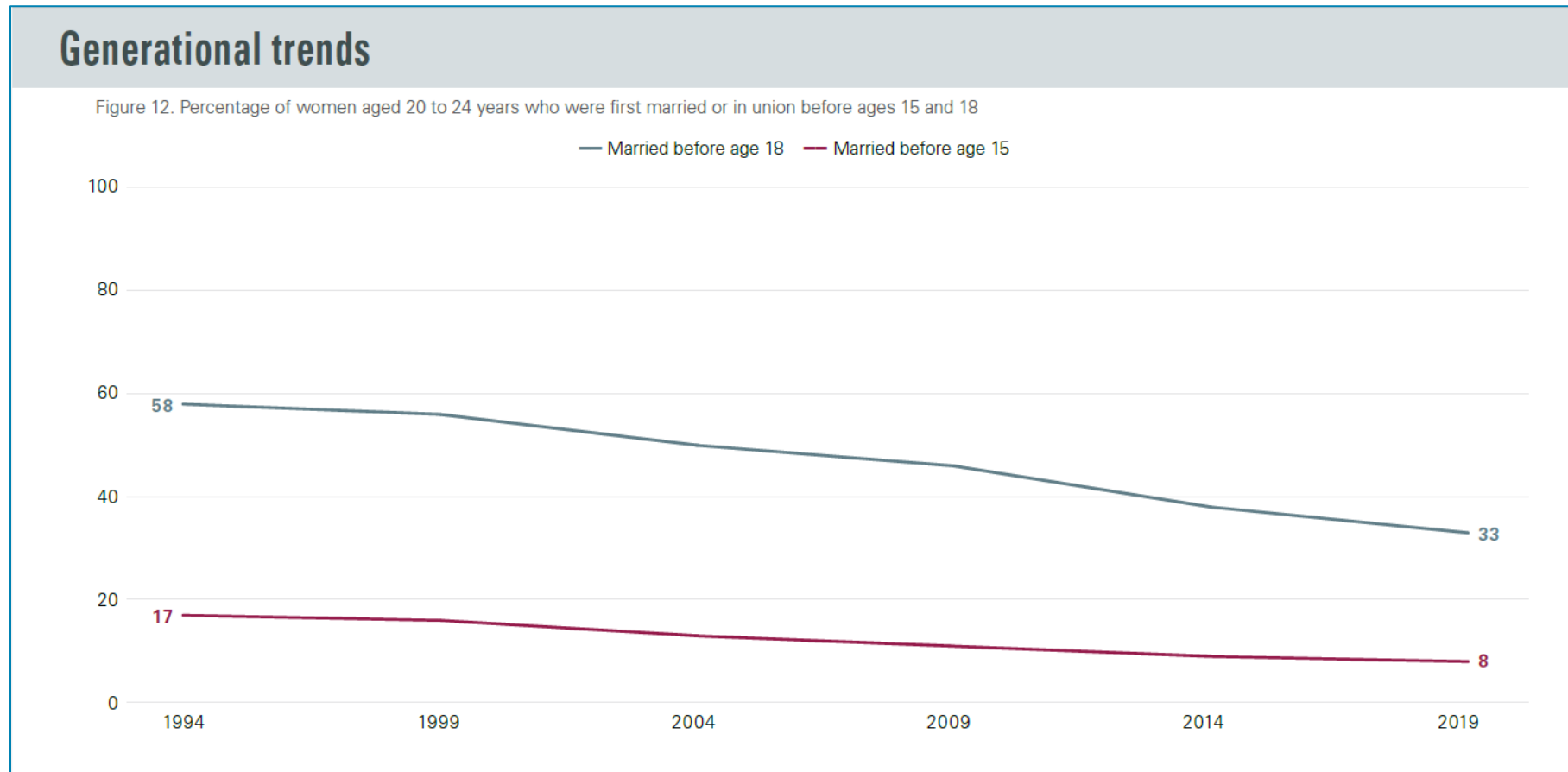
# LOOKING AHEAD TO ENDING CHILD MARRIAGE

*Is the country on track to end child marriage by 2030?*

*If not, what type of acceleration would be required to meet that goal?*



## Looking ahead to ending child marriage

**Observed and required rates of progress**

Figure 13. Average annual rate of reduction (%) in the percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18, observed and required for elimination
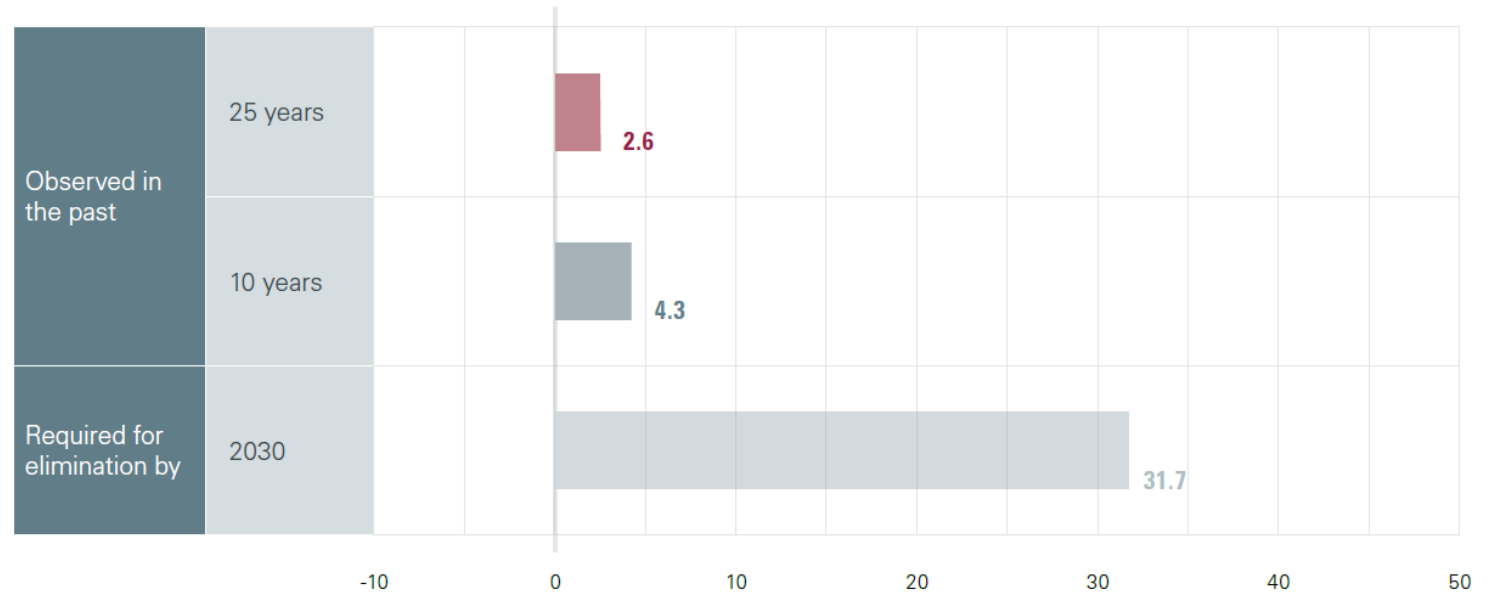
| Observed in the past | 25 years | 2.6 |
| | 10 years | 4.3 |
| Required for elimination by | 2030 | 31.7 |

# Gender-transformative approaches
A global overview

Jose Roberto Luna
2 May 2023

# GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES:
## THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME STRATEGY

In-depth **technical assistance** (field-based and virtual)

Development of **technical and programmatic tools** to support the implementation in the field – 8 tools developed

Support to **women's rights and youth-led organizations** — 134 organizations as partners

**Phase II**

**Capacity building, knowledge management** and cross-country **learning**

Creation and rollout of the **gender-transformative accelerator tool** for gender assessment, strategic prioritization and action planning — 10 countries using the tool

All data as of 2022.

# Global Programme GTA tools and resources



**A set of technical notes, webinars and reports to advance a gender-transformative approaches in Phase II (2020-2023):**

- Gender-Transformative Approaches in the Global Programme to End Child Marriage (English, French, Spanish)
- Leaving No One Behind (English)
- Adolescent Girls' Empowerment (English, French)
- Life Skills Programmes for Empowering Adolescent Girls (English, French)
- Gender Norms (English, French, Spanish)
- Partnering with Men and Boys to End Child Marriage (English)
- Adolescent Girl-Responsive Systems (English)
- Gender-Transformative Accelerator Tool (Various)

# Internal and external capacity building



Launch: E-course
Gender-transformative approaches to end harmful practices

The Global Programme offers a menu of learning options and technical assistance on gender-transformative programming in 12 focus countries and beyond:

- Public webinars, clinics and technical guidance
- Online courses and trainings (such as GenderPro and Adolescent Girls' Agency, Safety and Wellbeing)
- Gender analysis, reviews and tailored gender training

# The gender-transformative accelerator (GTA) tool



1 Reflection on 'gender continuum'
2 Analysis and prioritization
3 Action planning for acceleration

| Adolescent Girls' Skills, Agency and Empowerment | | Please provide a brief explanation for why you chose this level |
|---|---|---|
| Enter an x in the box on the right for the option that applies; select only one option. | | |
| **Gender Blind** | Programmes make choices for adolescent girls and focus on expanding their skills based on existing roles and life choices as defined by the social and gender norms in their context. | |
| **Gender Aware** | Programmes aim to expand choices, skills and opportunities for adolescent girls and to address barriers to participation in education, the workforce, and community decision-making in the interest of marginalized adolescent girls. However, few investments are made to infuence systems and communities in support of skilling and equipping adolescent girls in non-traditional roles, e.g. science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). | |
| **Gender Responsive** | Programmes work to expand choices, skills and opportunities for marginalized adolescent girls through promoting skills that are not usually associated with traditional gender roles, such as girls' STEM education or boys' caretaking, and to address barriers to participation in education, the workforce, and community decision-making for marginalized adolescent girls. | |
| **Gender Transformative** | Programmes equip marginalized adolescent girls with social, health, cognitive and economic assets and promote autonomy and control over their bodies, sexuality and life choices. Programmes work actively to engage marginalized adolescent girls as change-makers at individual, community and structural levels to challenge norms and restrictions. Programmes make tailored investments to rectify basic inequities between adolescent girls and boys, to remove barriers and expand choices, opportunities and access to skill-building and comprehensive sexuality education for all, including through tailored efforts to challenge norms and restrictions for adolescents. | |

Reference: UNFPA & UNICEF. <u>GTA tool and related products</u>

# The GTA process overview

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Day 1** | **Gender norms** | | | | |
| | Girls' skills, agency and empowerment | Engage men and boys | Mobilize communities and social networks | Adolescent girl-responsive systems | Strong institutional partnerships |
| **Day 2** | What is the programme currently doing across each level of the socio-ecological model in the priority area of focus? | | | | |
| | What opportunities does the programme have to shift towards more gender-transformative approaches? What actions could be planned to accelerate progress? | | | | |
| **Day 3** | Roadmap for actions | | | | |

# GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES:
## FUTURE CASTING AND FORWARD LOOKING FOR PHASE III

We will **fine-tune** quantitative and qualitative measurements

We will **continue capacity building** for staff, partners and service providers

We will **support** feminist movements and organizations

**Phase III: GTA 2.0**

We will **build evidence** on what works for gender-transformative change

We will **expand global reach** of the Gender-Transformative Accelerator tool
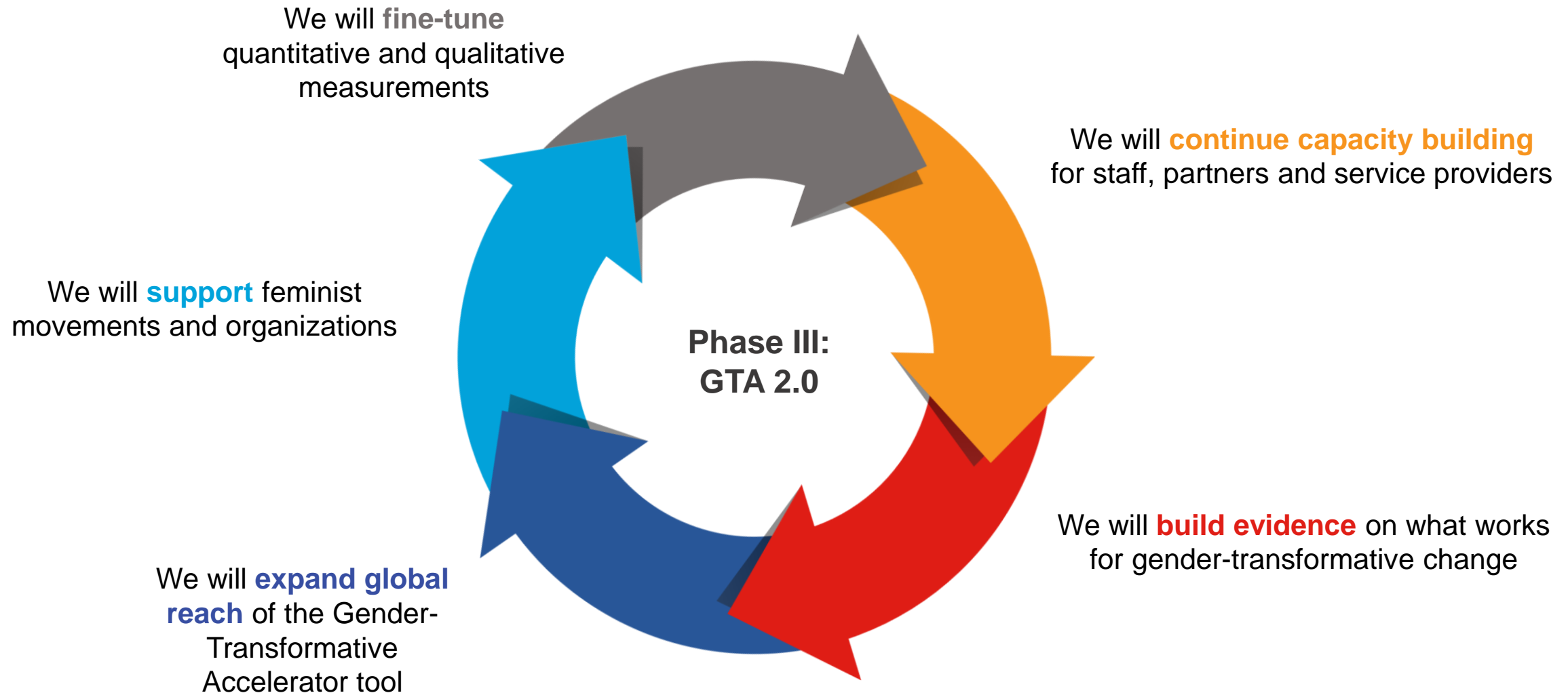
# Adolescent girls' skills, agency and empowerment through integrating gender-transformative approaches
## Bangladesh

Iliza Azyei
2 May 2023

"I did not know I had a say. I was told it was the time to have a baby"
- Kakoli Akhtar

"My friends are starting to get married. I'm in Class 6. But from the age of 11 some were already married…."

- Moumita Jannat (14)

# 2-year journey towards integrating GTA

**01.**

Collective assessment

**02.**

In-depth reflection, analysis of barriers and bottlenecks (development and humanitarian programmes in Rohingya camps)

**03.**

Actions, investment, reconfiguration
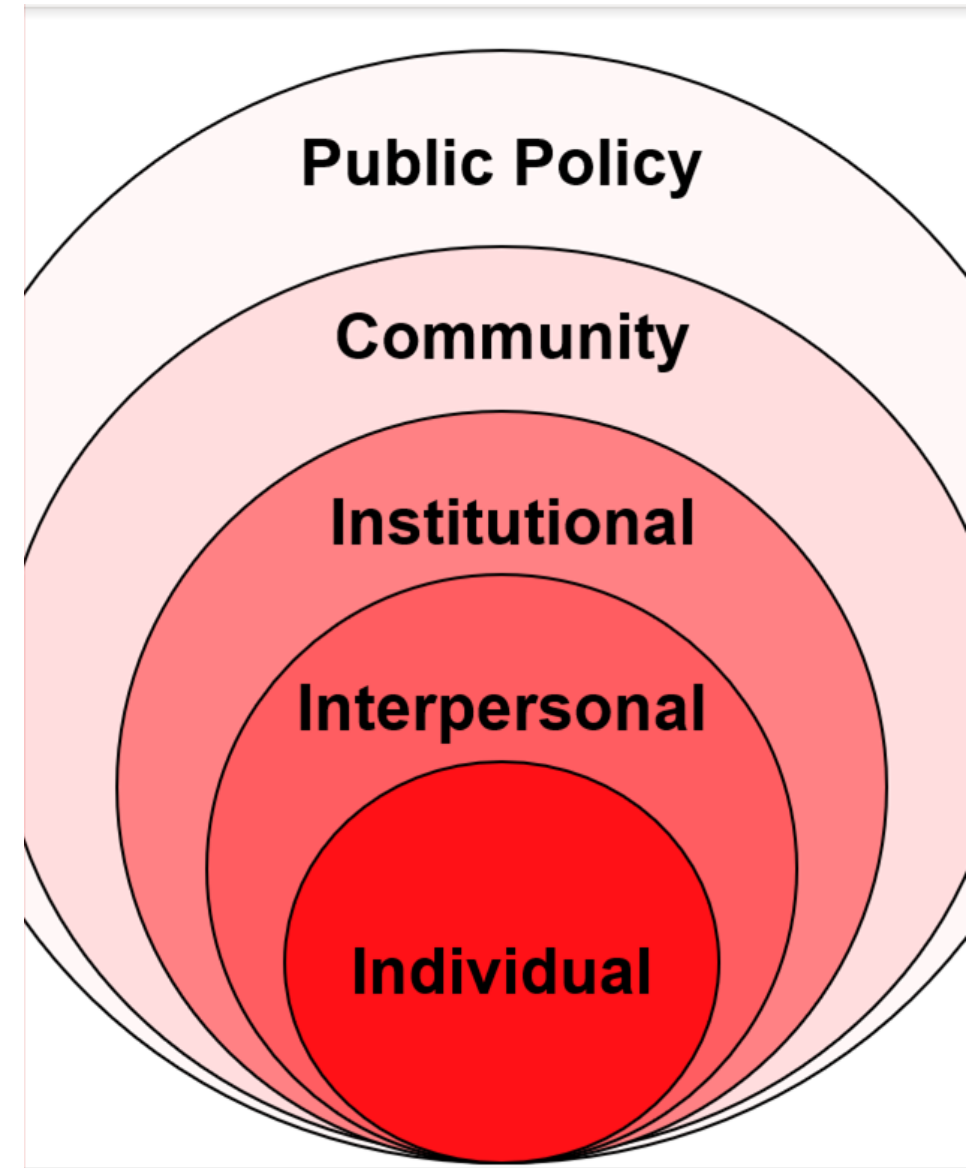
# "Accelerator" actions

1. Assessment of curriculum
2. Adaptation of curriculum (shorter, focused, SHRH..)
3. Couple session
4. Fathers' group discussion
5. Date with in-laws' session

Supported by:

- Community worker
- Income generating skills sessions
- Bringing in role models
- Supportive public services
- Supportive education services

**27,163**

"I didn't realize that I had a say in getting pregnant before, but now I know what to do. When the time comes to talk about having a second child, I will speak up for myself."

 - Arfina (18)

**11,681**

**28,716**

# Bangladesh (2017-2022)

➢ **% of girls married before the age of 18 -from 59% to 50%**　　**8 million girls**
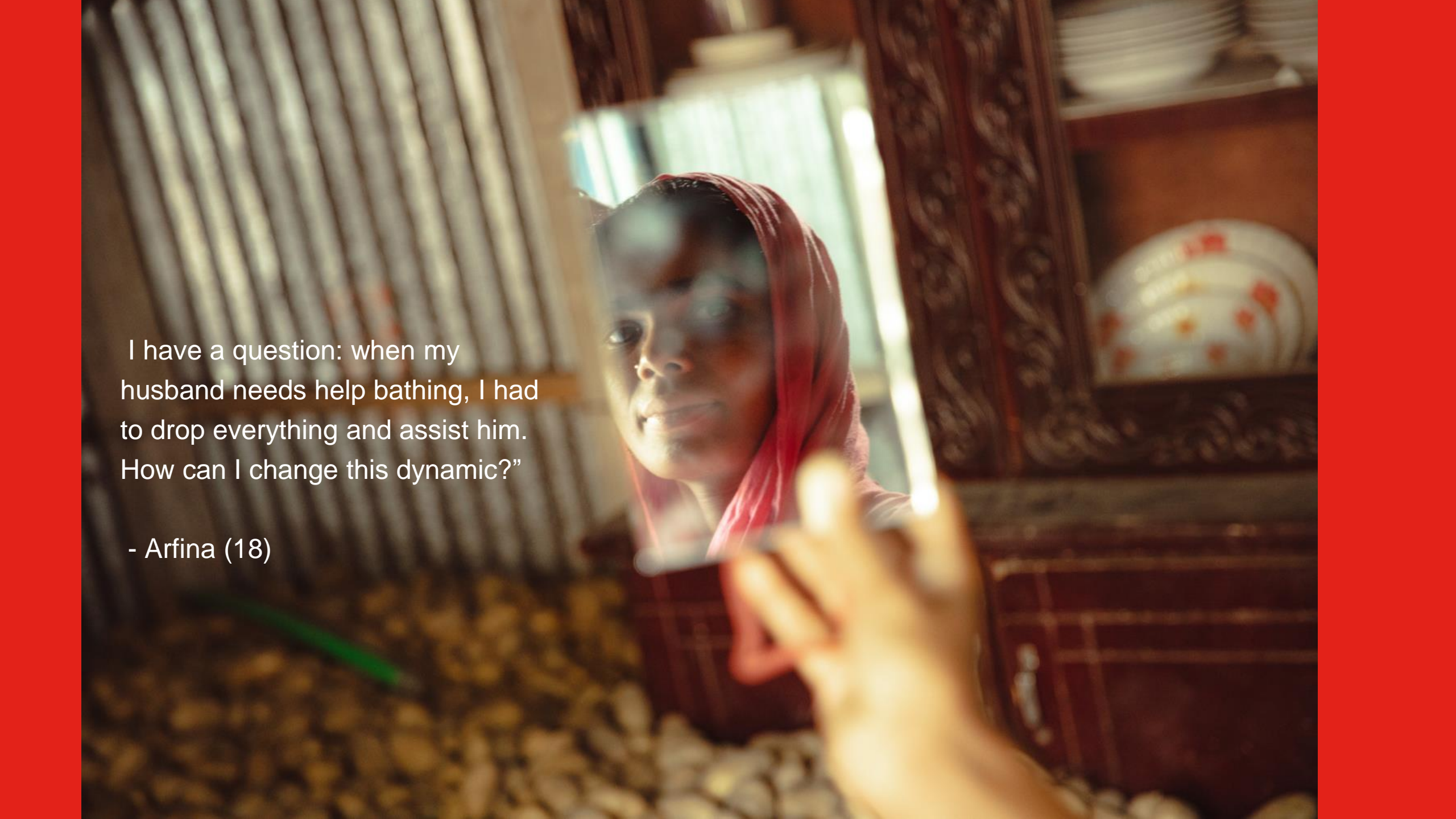
➢ **% pf girls married before the age 16-  from 43% to 27%**　　**4 million girls**

➢ **Childbearing among adolescent girls- from 28% to 23%**　　**1.9 million girls**

I have a question: when my husband needs help bathing, I had to drop everything and assist him. How can I change this dynamic?"

- Arfina (18)

# Phase III Recommendations:
## 9 Pillars of changes for Gender Transformative Programme

| Data and evidence | Geographical convergence | Integrated, holistic and multi-sectoral/multi-layered approach, applying contextualised standard packages including: Education, Protection, Health/SRHR, and Data (CRVS) |
|---|---|---|
| Right balance between prevention and response | Decentralized programming reaching the last miles, also with feedback loop for shifting national level policies and priorities (T model) | Strategic engagement and targeted advocacy to influence institutions and leverage resources |
| Catalytic programming inviting other funding as well as supporting government ownership for scale | Institutionalized mechanisms for more meaningful and systematic adolescent participation | Jointness<br>- ToC, RRF<br>- Advocacy, SBCC<br>- Visibility |

# CHANGES IN CHILD MARRIAGE AMONG WOMEN AGED 20-24 YEARS

- Maps shows changes in child marriage before age 18 years among women aged 20-24 years between 2012 and 2019 in %-points.
- Blue areas indicated decreases and red/orange areas indicate increases
- <u>Division level:</u> Decreases in two divisions: Rangpur (4.3%-points) and Mymenshing (12.8%-points). Small changes in 6 divisions
- <u>District level:</u> Decreases in 35 districts. Increases in 31 districts



Divisions
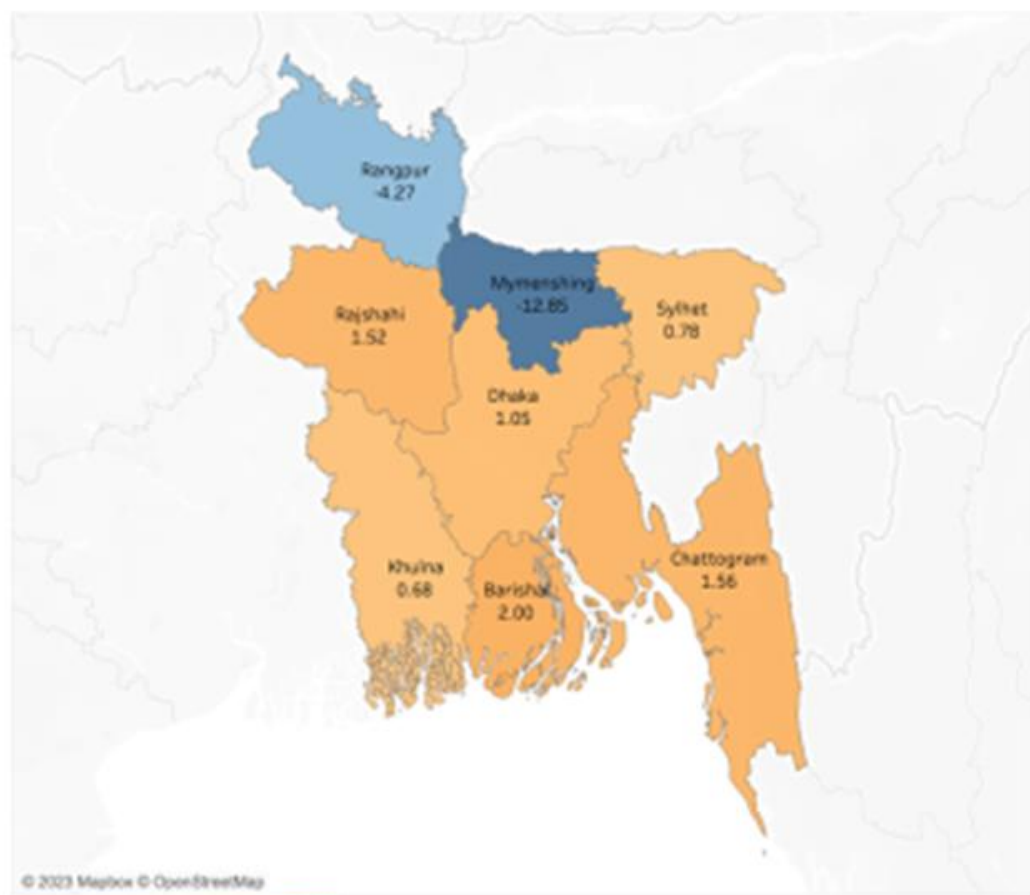


Districts
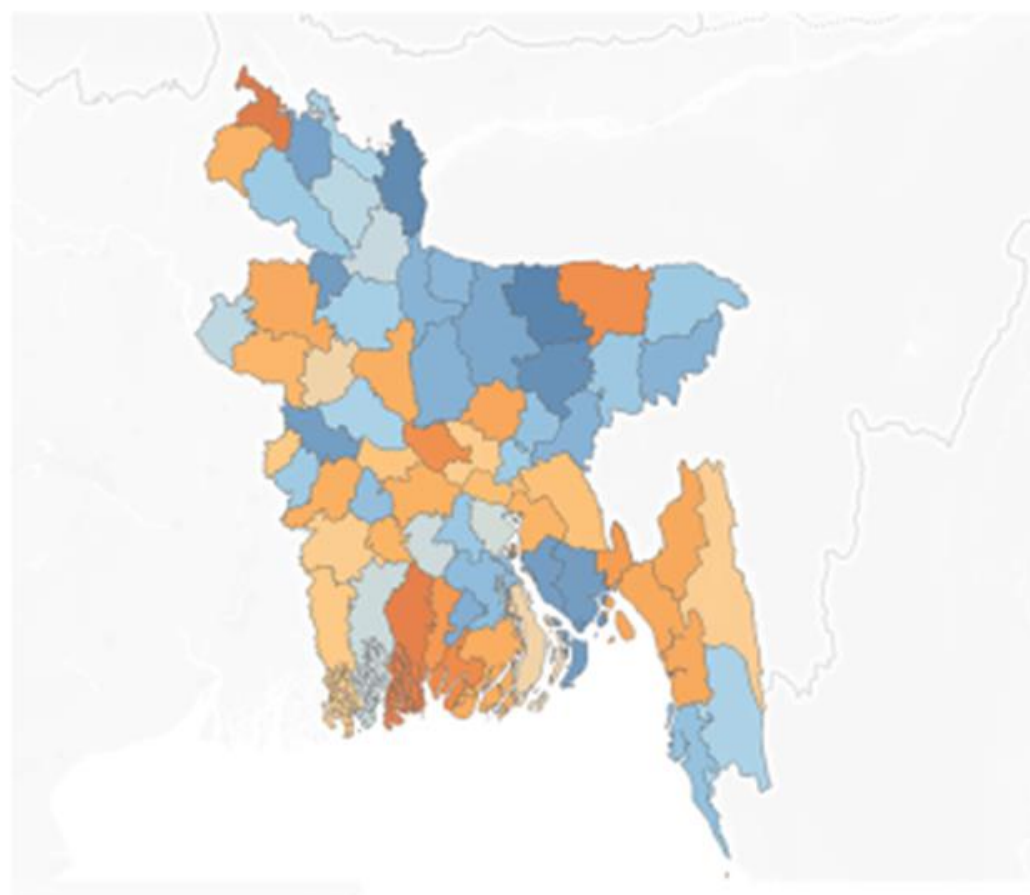
# Actioning gender-transformative approaches in India

Mary Thomas
2 May 2023

Meet Dipti, An anti-child marriage advocate

# Child marriage in India

The child marriage prevalence has halved from 1995 to 2020

Indicators on sex ratio, teenage pregnancy, anemia and GBV are concerning for adolescents
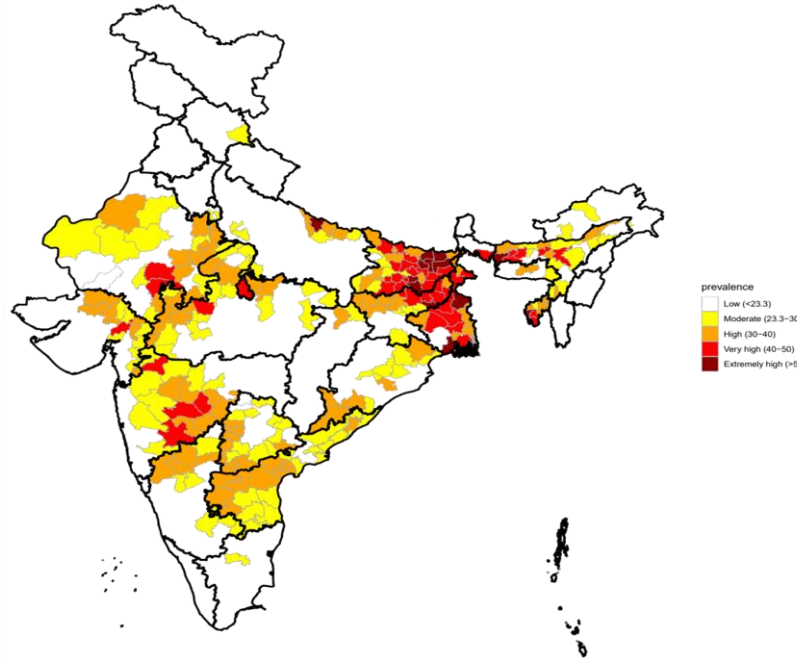
State Wise Child Marriage NFHS 5

| State/UT | % |
|---|---|
| Lakshadweep | 1.3% |
| Ladakh | 2.5% |
| Jammu Kashmir | 4.5% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 5.4% |
| Nagaland | 5.6% |
| Goa | 5.8% |
| Kerala | 6.3% |
| Puducherry | 6.5% |
| Mizoram | 8.0% |
| Punjab | 8.7% |
| Chandigarh | 9.7% |
| Uttarakhand | 9.8% |
| NCT Delhi | 9.9% |
| Sikkim | 10.8% |
| Chhattisgarh | 12.1% |
| Haryana | 12.5% |
| Tamil Nadu | 12.8% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 15.8% |
| Andaman Nicobar Islands | 16.2% |
| Manipur | 16.3% |
| Meghalaya | 16.9% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 18.9% |
| Odisha | 20.5% |
| Karnataka | 21.3% |
| Gujarat | 21.8% |
| Maharashtra | 21.9% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 23.1% |
| Telangana | 23.5% |
| Rajasthan | 25.4% |
| Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman Diu | 26.4% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 29.3% |
| Assam | 31.8% |
| Jharkhand | 32.2% |
| Tripura | 40.1% |
| Bihar | 40.8% |
| West Bengal | 41.6% |

prevalence
- Low (<23.3)
- Moderate (23.3–30)
- High (30–40)
- Very high (40–50)
- Extremely high (>50)

## PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN 20-24 YEARS AGE MARRIED BEFORE 18 YEARS AGE

Values by year:
- 54.2
- 50
- 47.4
- 26.8
- 23.3

(Years: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020)

# Gender Transformative Accelerator - India

**01.**

Developed a **GTA Roadmap for ECM programme** and identified key approaches for scale

**02.**

Dedicated **resources, partnerships, capacity building and contextualized tools** to implement GT interventions

**03.**

Design, pilot and advocate for GT lens to be **integrated within government platforms and initiatives.**

# Priorities for GTA Roadmap

- **Integrating GTA Lens within Curricula and Partnerships of Adolescent Programming**

- **Institutionalizing Positive Masculinity Interventions in Communities, Institutions and Government Platforms**

- Adolescent Girl Centric Platforms (Girl Friendly Panchayats)

- Cash transfers with plus interventions (financial literacy, life skills and behaviour change communication)

- Blended platforms to reach out of school on life skills, career readiness and to bridge the digital divide

# Integrating GT Lens in Curricula and Partnerships

- Strategic Partnerships with **feminist organizations** and those **working with men and boys** in multiple states

- **GT checklist for curricula** conceptualised in collaboration with HQ

- **Adolescent Toolkits** with a GT lens adapted and contextualized for engagement with multiple stakeholders

- **Comic Books and Digital illustration** developed in consultation with adolescents and inspired by their life stories



मोबाइल फ़ोन और सपने
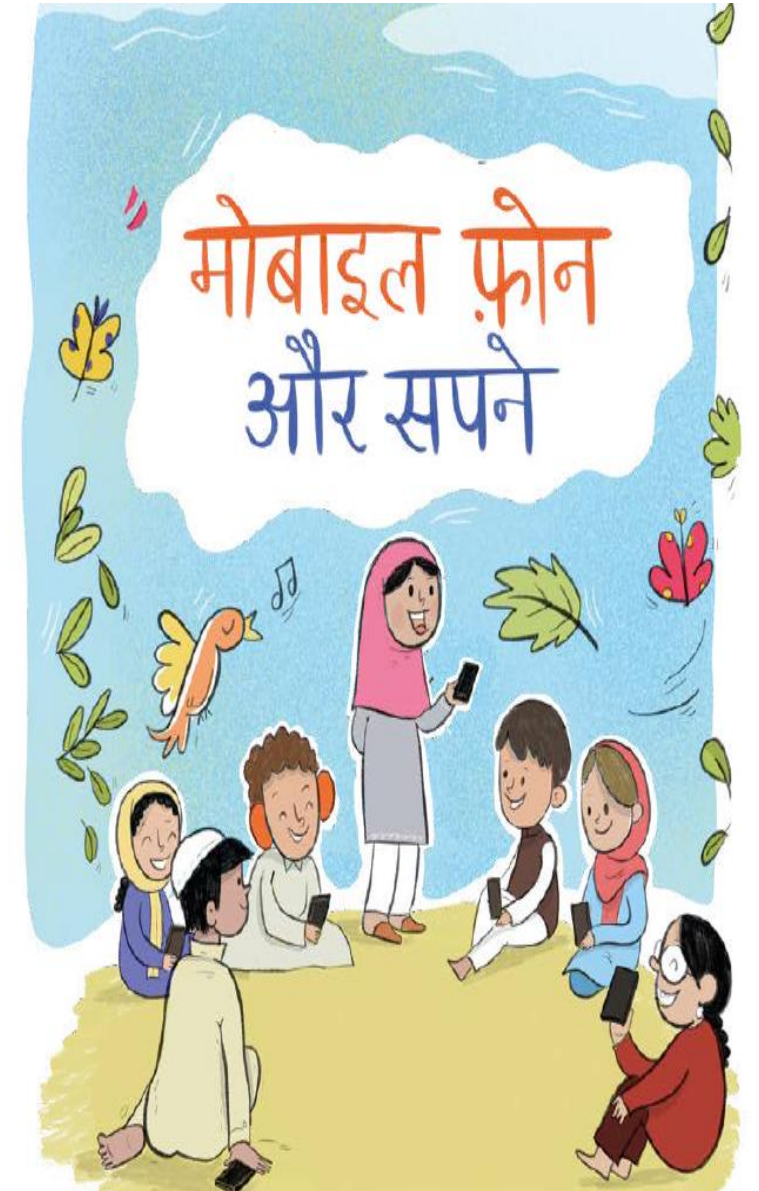
# Mainstreaming Positive Masculinities

- **1 million boys** engaged on dialogues on harmful masculinities

- **One size does not fit all** - Piloted in 7 states and adapted for different settings( schools, youth platforms and communities)

- Integrated in **flagship schemes, school curriculums and village level councils**

- Initiated a **Community of Practice** internally to drive work on PM and promote cross-learning

- Mainstreaming PM in **adolescent parenting, youth leaving care institutions** and conflict-prone areas

# Lessons Learnt

- **Shared understanding of Gender Transformative Approaches** takes time and needs consistent capacity building

- Current monitoring tools **falls short of measuring normative shifts** and gender transformative actions

- GT Approaches are **localised, cost intensive and require long term pilots and evidence-based advocacy** to be integrated within government platforms

- Need for **generating localised evidence** to understand the feasibility and scalability of interventions



our tech
our phones
our Rights
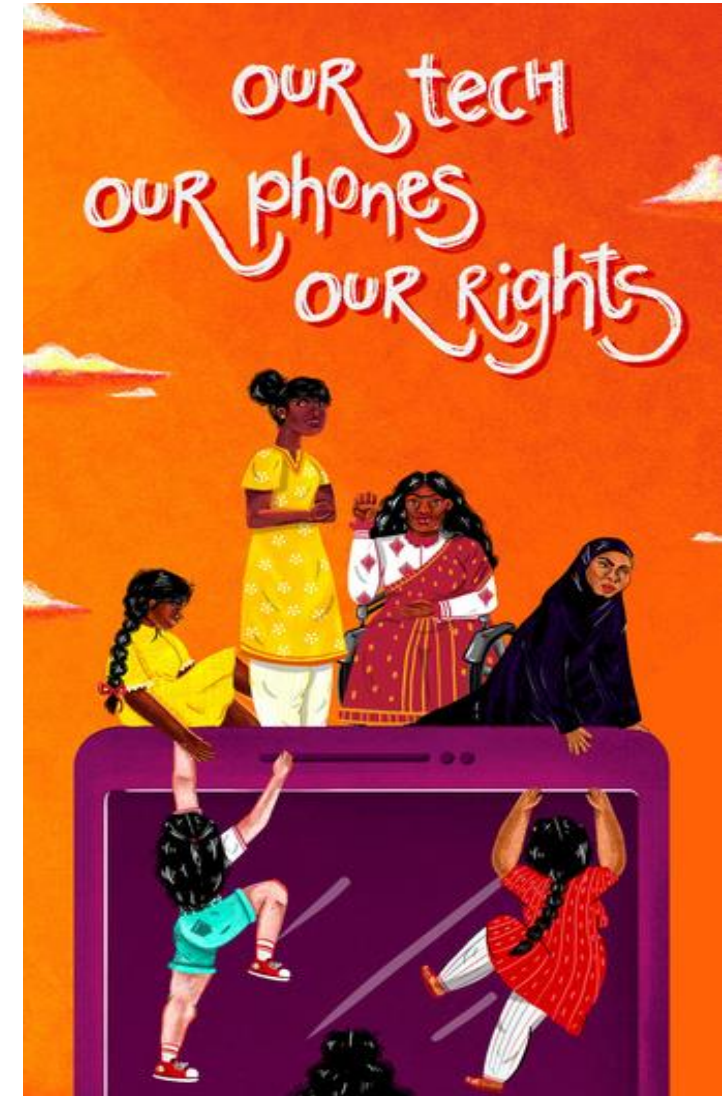
# Opportunities and Considerations for Phase III



**Scale**
Integrate GT approaches in government programmes and to leverage resources at scale

**Quality**
Greater emphasis on Adolescent Girls Leadership and linkages to employability (along with mainstreaming positive masculinities)

**Reaching the Last Mile**
GT lens to address intersectional issues and multiple forms of exclusion and vulnerabilities

**Adaptive Programming**
Moving beyond 'minimum package' to ensure mental health and GBV support services, CSE and parental engagement is integrated in multi-sectoral programming and services

# Promoting gender mainstreaming in economic empowerment and vocational education to expand opportunities for adolescent girls
## The Niger GTA experience

Salmey Bebert
2 May 2023

# Gender Transformative Accelerator Experience

3 days workshop in 2021

➢ Analysing Global Programme interventions (and adjacent) using 'Gender Norms Continuum' tool

➢ Deeper dive analysis of each priority at each level of the ecological model

➢ Identification and design of key actions with catalytic potential

➢ Road map with accelerator actions

# Road map GTA Niger: Where are we?

Action 1: Gradually integrate messages and investments into addressing negative and developing positive masculinities into existing interventions.

Action 2 and 3: Invest in capacity strengthening on gender transformative approaches for providers and service managers with a focus on frontline health workers, first responders, and teachers interacting directly with adolescents.

- Workshop for content analysis of tools modules with gender transformative glasses carried out and points for improvement identified

- Some results with the traditional leaders who have started to integrate women into their courses

- Education Sector: Analysis of tools and Gender Module for teacher training to consider gender transformative aspects, carried out. Mentoring program for girls ongoing –

- CSE integrated into highest school for teacher training in Niamey and faculties of education sciences of Zinder and Tahoua

- Child protection sector: mapping carried out, workshop for revision of tools and modules planned

# Road map GTA Niger: Where are we?

Action 4: Promote gender integration economic empowerment and vocational education in order to create expanded opportunities for adolescent girls.

Action 5: Design and implement an SBCC programme using radio and social media to promote gender norm change and positive masculinities.

Action 6: Conduct a gender analysis of partner institutions, starting with the National Assembly, to identify gaps and make a capacity building plan (Policy).

- SBC: program to deconstruct gender stereotypes – partnership signed with PMC (survey ongoing to understand context..)

- Ongoing discussions with National Assembly for a partnership

**Action 4: Promote gender integration economic empowerment and vocational education in order to create expanded opportunities for adolescent girls, Why ?**

Gender stereotypes continue to restrict adolescent girls' ability to imagine a life for themselves beyond what is expected

Need to expand opportunities for girls to see themselves and what they can do is fundamental to transforming gender norms

When girls can see different role models, they can disconnect stereotypes and begin to identify life goals beyond marriage and childbearing

Existence of pilot experiences of girls' economic empowerment investments that can be reviewed and scaled up with particular emphasis on occupations formerly reserved for boys

# Main achievements

**What have we done?**

**Out of school adolescent girls**: In 2022, **30,668 girls aged 12 to 22 benefited from support** :

❖ Discovery workshops for most popular professions for boys (wooden carpentry, metal carpentry, car repair, electricity, plumbing, cell phone repair, motor pump and grain mills, manufacture of cosmetics, market gardening)



#formationprofessionnelle
#droitsdelenfant

+2

# Main achievements

o Mafita initiative, human-centered approach to support girls on projects

o Workshop to build capacity of adolescent girls in participatory video using cell phones

o Itinerant capacity building workshops for adolescent's girls in digital technology

o Mentoring program and training in trades of their choice

# Activities with adolescent girls
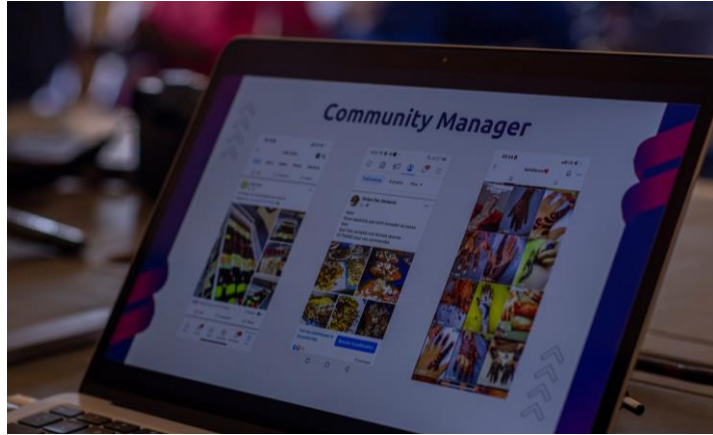
# Main achievements

## For girls in school

o Coaching program, mentoring for girls by other girls (academics)

o Competition of excellence with Miss intellects : Miss Mathematics, Miss Literature

o Awarding of prizes to the best female students

# Challenges and gaps

❖ Appropriation of GTA tool by all stakeholders

❖ Common understanding of interventions that change power relation

❖ The limit of self-diagnosis (being judge of one's interventions)

# Way forward

❖Simplify and popularize GTA tool

❖Generalize its application at every level

❖Continue technical support for measurement strategies and building in accountability

❖Initiate experience sharing

# Addressing social norms and other drivers of child marriage:
## Social and behavior change as a programme approach

Alessia Radice
2 May 2023

# Behaviour Change Programmes

Behaviour change programmes are often based on decision-making models that look like this:

| Harmful Behaviour | → | Desired Behaviour | → | Awareness Raising | → | New Behaviour |
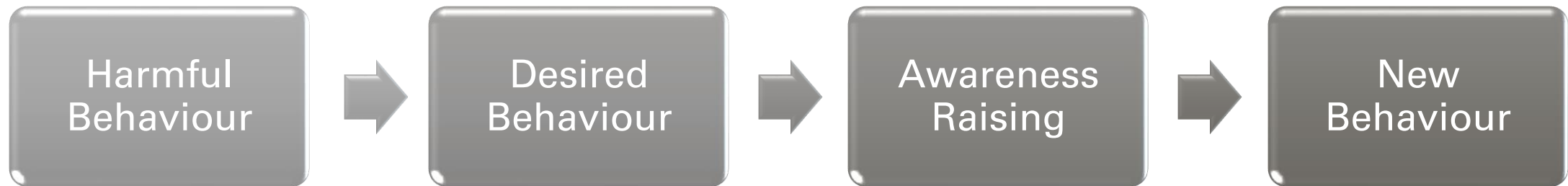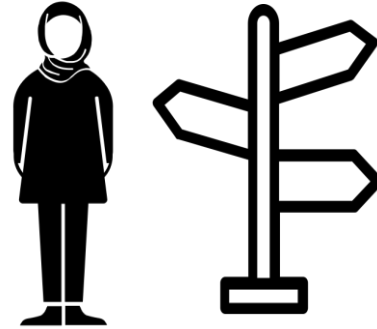
**MIND** ↔ **ENVIRONMENT**

**What drives a behavior?**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Attitude, interest, self-efficacy, intent, risk perception.

**SOCIOLOGY**

Social influence, norms, community dynamics, meta-norms.

**ENVIRONMENT**

Communication environment, emerging alternatives, governing entities, structural barriers

**High Prevalence of Child Marriage**

Multi-media campaigns
Face-to-face dialogues
Digital communication
Public narratives
Marketing

Life Skills and Empowerment
Parenting programs

Choice Architecture
Nudging

Human-Centered Design
Participatory governance
Feedback and accountability
Frontline workers training

Agency    Confidence

Skills    Motivation

Procrastination    Hassle factors

Commitment issues    Habits

Awareness    Beliefs

Knowledge    Emotions

Community-based Psycho-
Social Support

Access / quality of services

Trust in systems    Infrastructure

Stress

Fatigue

Policies

Fiscal measures

Institutional support

Advocacy
Social Mobilization
Voice and participation
Institutional partnerships

Values    Norms

Social Acceptability

Decision mechanisms

Stigma / discrimination

Poverty

Social Protection
Transfers

Value deliberations
Positive deviants
Gatekeepers engagement
Bystanders training
Organized diffusion

Collective Efficacy

Social Cohesion

Quality of leadership

Equity of participation

Socialization

Gender ideologies

Power dynamics

Perception of the child

Family roles

Education
Social Movements
Adolescent empowerment
Early Childhood Development
Gender Transformative programming

Community-based approaches
Empowerment of CSOs, CBOs, FBOs

# Global Programme Results Framework

# Attributes of Norms-Shifting Interventions

**Seek Community Level Change**

- Move beyond individual level change
- Engages people at multiple levels
- Is community-led/rooted within community groups

**Accurately Assesse Norms**

- Corrects misperceptions

**Create Space for Critical Reflection**

**Create New Positive Norms**

**Uses Organized Diffusion**

# Gender norms
## Critical considerations for moving forward

Leyla Sharafi
2 May 2023

# Gender Norms are "sticky"

Are **informal rules**, deeply entrenched and widely held beliefs, roles, standards and expectations **governing human behaviours**. They sustain a patriarchal hierarchy of **power and privilege.**

# Similar but not the same…

Knowledge & Awareness

Behaviour change

≠

Gender norms

Attitudes or practices

# Decision-making is an important measure of power.



**MEN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF MALE DOMINATED DECISION-MAKING IN THEIR CHILDHOOD HOMES**

ARAB STATES · ASIA & THE PACIFIC · EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA · LATIN AMERICA · SOUTH ASIA · SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA · TOTAL

LARGE INVESTMENTS    CHILDREN'S EDUCATION
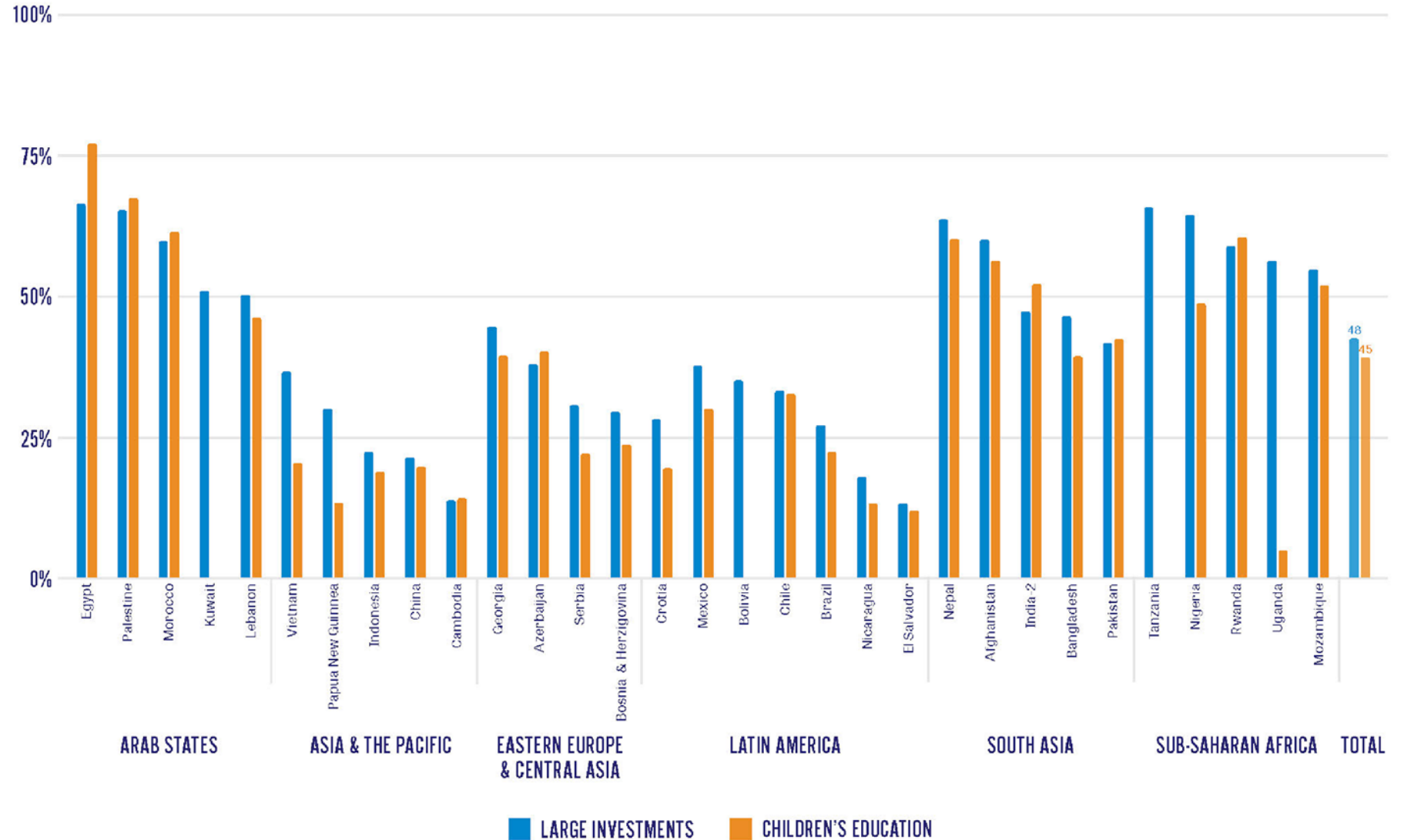
Proportion of male respondents who say men were the sole decision-makers in their childhood home regarding large investments and children's education.

# Decision-making is an important measure of power.



WOMEN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF MALE DOMINATED DECISION MAKING IN THEIR CHILDHOOD HOMES

Categories (x-axis):

**ARAB STATES:** Morocco, Palestine, Lebanon, Egypt, Kuwait
**EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA:** Azerbaijan, Georgia, Serbia
**LATIN AMERICA:** Bolivia, Chile
**SOUTH ASIA:** Pakistan
**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:** Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda
**TOTAL:** 50 / 43

Legend: LARGE INVESTMENTS (blue), CHILDREN'S EDUCATION (orange)
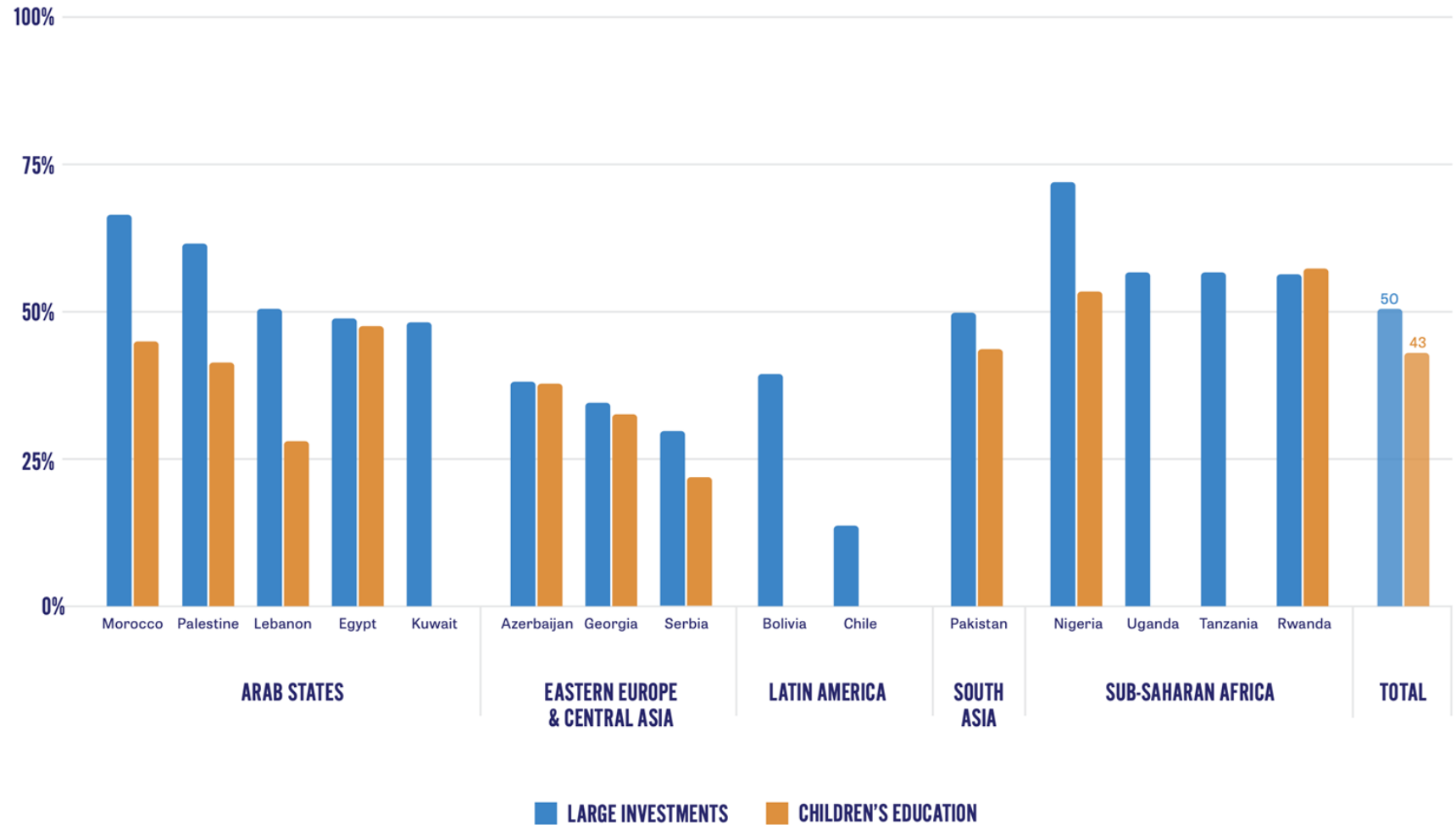
**There is limited evidence of a generational shift to more equitable attitudes**



GENDER ATTITUDES ACROSS AGE COHORTS (MEN)

AVERAGE GENDER ATTITUDE SCALE SCORE (0-3), HIGHER IS MORE EQUITABLE

Croatia
Brazil
Georgia
China
Chile
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Lebanon
Georgia
1.4
1.2
Georgia
Uganda   Tanzania
Vietnam
Indonesia
Bangladesh
Cambodia
Nigeria

50-59   45-49   40-44   35-39   30-34   25-29   20-24   18-19
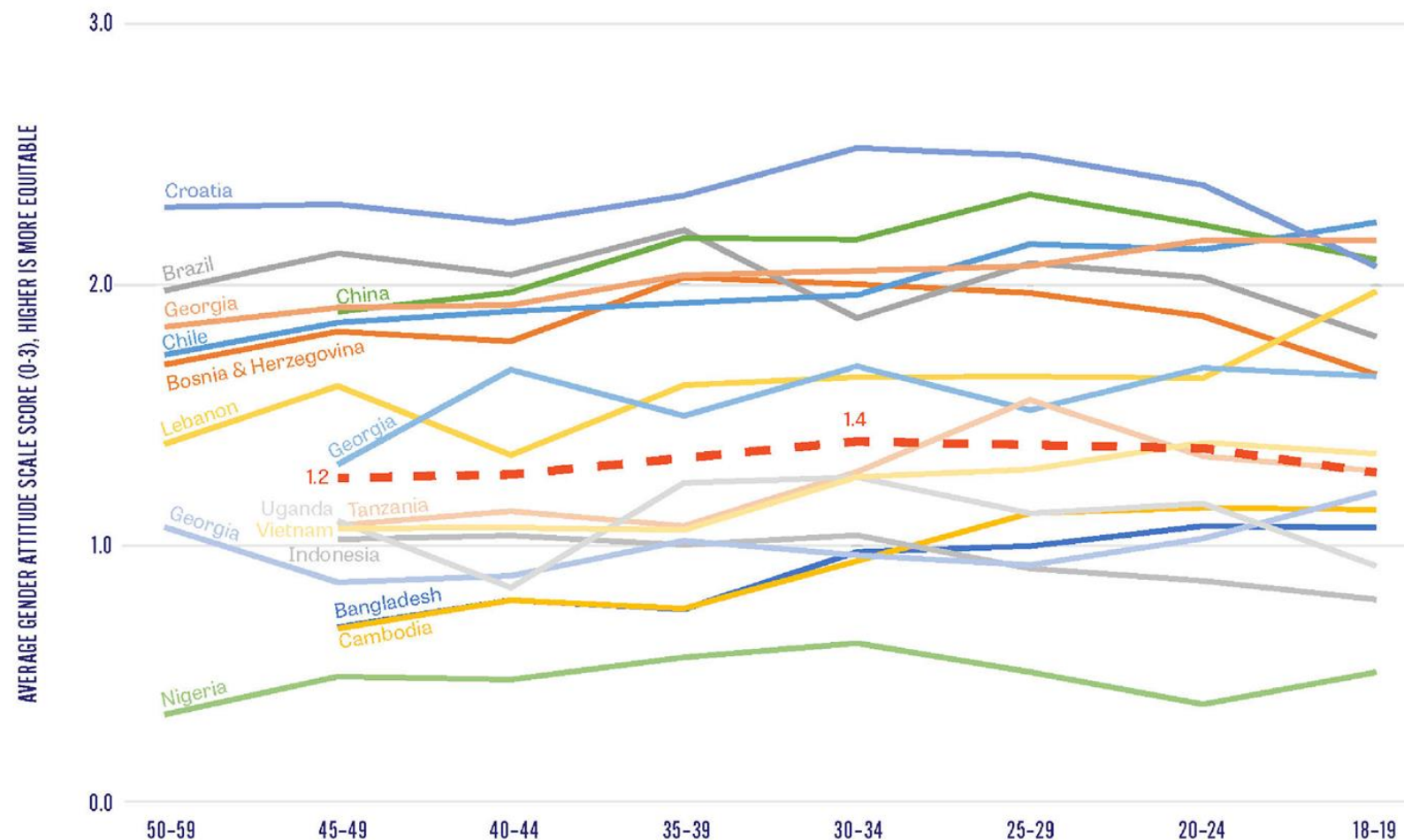
Men's Gender Attitude Scale combined score (0 to 3) across age groups, drawing again from three items: "A man should have the final word about decisions in his home" (power); "A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family" (roles); and "A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together" (violence). A higher number indicates more equitable views. Results are statistically significant at the p < .05 level across the age groups.

# Parents' attitudes and behaviours shape their sons'

## WHEN PARENTAL INFLUENCES OVERLAP

| | FATHER NOT VERY INVOLVED | FATHER VERY INVOLVED |
|---|---|---|
| **MOTHER DIDN'T WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME** | **1.3**<br>Attitude scale score | **1.4**<br>Attitude scale score |
| **MOTHER WORKED OUTSIDE THE HOME** | **1.7**<br>Attitude scale score | **2.0**<br>Attitude scale score |
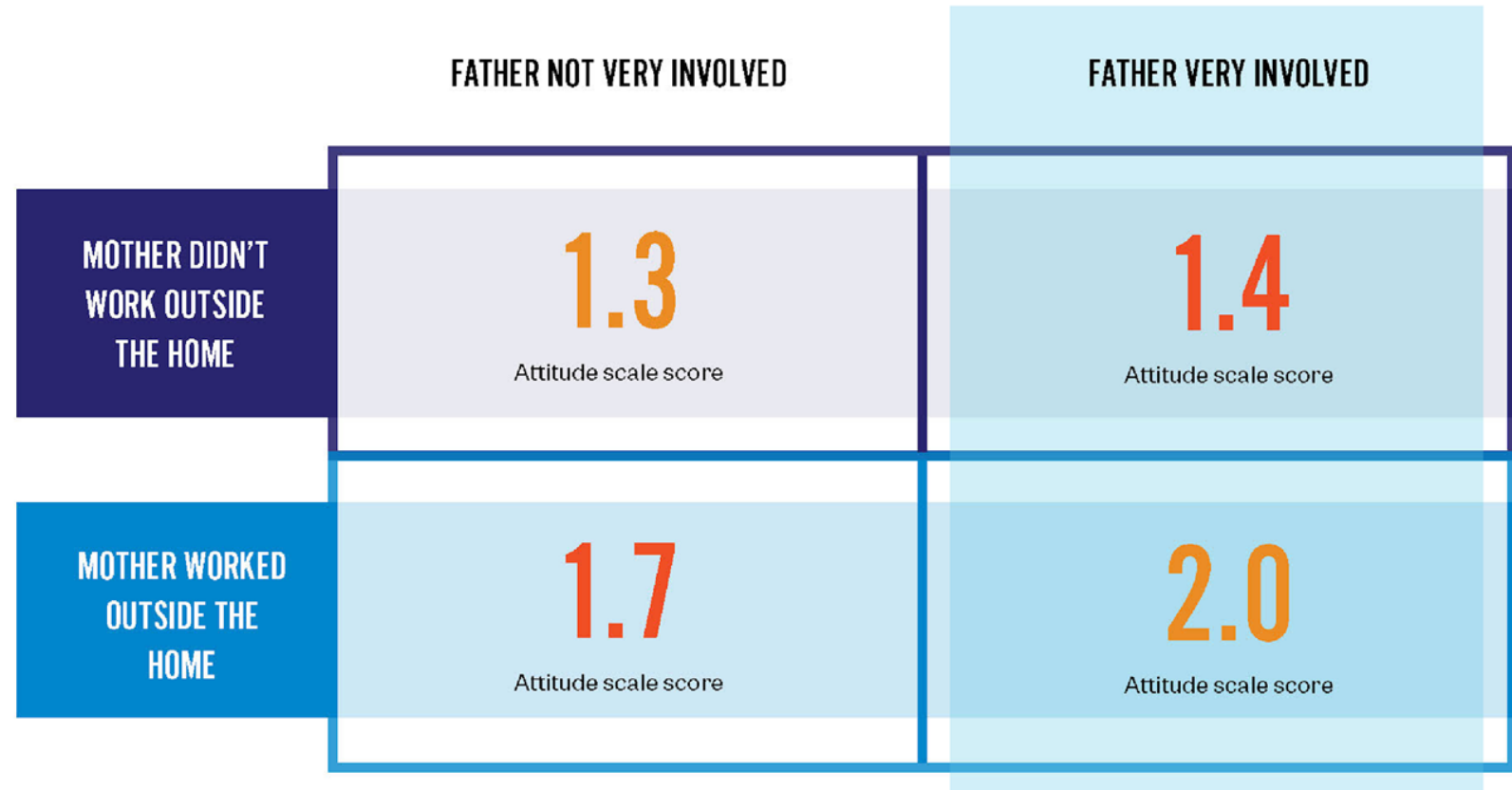
Gender Attitude Scale combined score (0 to 3) among all respondents, regardless of gender, drawing from the restricted sample for which data exist on both mother's outside work and father's involvement in domestic work. The score among those who witnessed these elements of equality for both parents is by far the most equitable. Findings are significant at the $p < .05$ level.

# Emerging findings on social norms change in child marriage and girl's empowerment

Programmes *intend* to address social norms

Need to have shared definitions, terminology and ToCs

Priotitize key norms regarding child marriage

Need for consensus building on approaches

Identify relevant reference groups for girls

Use a gender synchronized approach

Need for quantitative measurement instruments

**Margaret E. Greene, Jeffrey Edmeades & Manahil Siddiqi, 2023.**
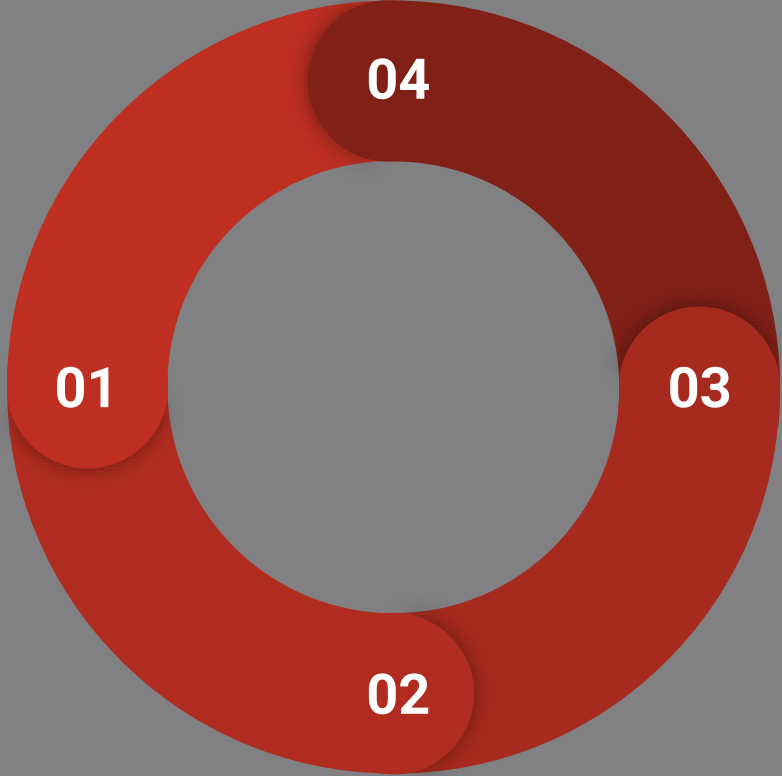
# Moving beyond awareness raising:
The SBC Playbook for community-led approaches to designing SBC and social norms activities addressing child marriage and FGM in WCAR

Catherine Muller
2 May 2023

# Co-creating a contextualized SBC Child Marriage/FGM Playbook

**PHASE 1**

Collective inputs, including stakeholder co-creation

• **PLAYBOOK DRAFT 0**

**PHASE 2**

Country workshops to further develop and test

• **PLAYBOOK DRAFTS 1-7**

**PHASE 3**

Operationalize, finalize

• **FINAL PLAYBOOK**

The greatest potential for the playbook is to demonstrate **respectful, contextual approaches** to discredit myths and address the underlying drivers to harmful behavior.

Human-centered approaches prioritize empathy and interventions that align with existing habits, build upon positive behaviors, and dispel myths that reproduce cycles of harm.

# How will the playbook be used
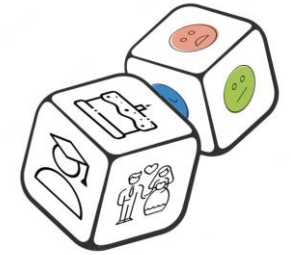
**FIRST, REFLECT.**

**(Re)set the relationship**

- Options for dramatization, role play, using storytelling or visuals, etc.
- Intergenerational prompts prototype
- local warm-ups that involve resonant with themes or activities (religion, music, theatre, etc.)

**SECOND, REVEAL.**

**Design with the community**

- Understanding visible and invisible influence
- Tools that map social networks to uncover opportunities that do not rely on prominent leaders alone
- Influencer mapping; Ghana's flash cards, Nigeria's Stepping Stones, Collective Change spark discussions, etc.

**THIRD, REVISIT.**

**Test with the community, Monitor change**

- Introduce interactive SBC tools that a community can use to facilitate conversations on their own, root cause tool, tracking positive practices tool, etc.
- Revisit the community to practice using or iterating on offered tools, allowing them to be flexible for resonance, sustainability

Playbook requirements:

Approachable for communities

Clear structure and tools for implementers

Flexible

Participatory

# Ethiopia's Experience in Developing the New Community Conversation Toolkits to Eliminate Harmful Practices

Zemzem Shikur
2 May 2023

# Background: Gaps necessitated a revision of the child marriage toolkits

Lacked proper age and sex appropriate as well as mixed group discussions.

Limited consideration of the gender Transformative approach.

Lacked a dedicated M&E component that allows tracking both immediate and intermediate results.

The size of participants was an average of 60 per group which compromised the quality of CC.

CC was development focused rather than linking humanitarian–development nexus.

Limited focus on the topics including gaps in addressing the underlying causes like gender and social norms

Limited clarity of the change pathway and lack of tailored performance tracking, monitoring, and evaluation.

Presentation modality was limited to plenary discussion which lacked the tools to be used for active participation and engagement of all participants.

**Process: Human-Centered Approach**

Step-1 Inception meeting

Step 2 Conceptualization of the HCD based evidence building

Step 3 Review of existing CC manuals

Step 4 Experiential reflection with stakeholders facilitating reflection by community members and stakeholders on their experience

Step 5. Consolidating observation and insights through a consultative process.

Step 6- Co-creation of the toolkit, validated through an iterative process, tested across all the regions, refined, and re-validated.

# Process: Human-Centered Approach

Role Model Academy is the broader approach used to facilitate long-term and sustained change and Safe Space for stressed settings.

Tailored manuals for Adolescent and Adult participants in development settings and a separate toolkit for humanitarian settings.

Age and sex appropriate as well as facilitate mixed group discussions. Gender Transformative approach underpin the toolkit.

It has a dedicated M&E component that allows tracking both immediate and intermediate results.

Introduced new concepts around different types of marriage and redefined concepts such as strong family in a way that helps to prevent child marriage.
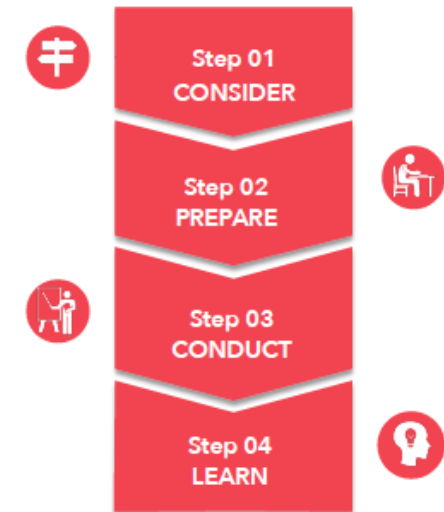
# Change Pathway: The Theoretical Framework Underpinning the Role Model Academy

- Four elements - ''core pathway" is the theoretical basis for the design of the Role Model Academy sessions.

- Each session is designed to advance participants through a comprehensive, sustainable behavior change journey.

- Over the course of the 12 sessions: as participants unite their attitudes around a desired behavior, social expectations begin to shift around that behavior and thus norm change is catalyzed.



COMPREHENSION | Motivation → VALUE → Self-Awareness → SHIFT → Self-Efficacy → MAINTAIN → Advocacy
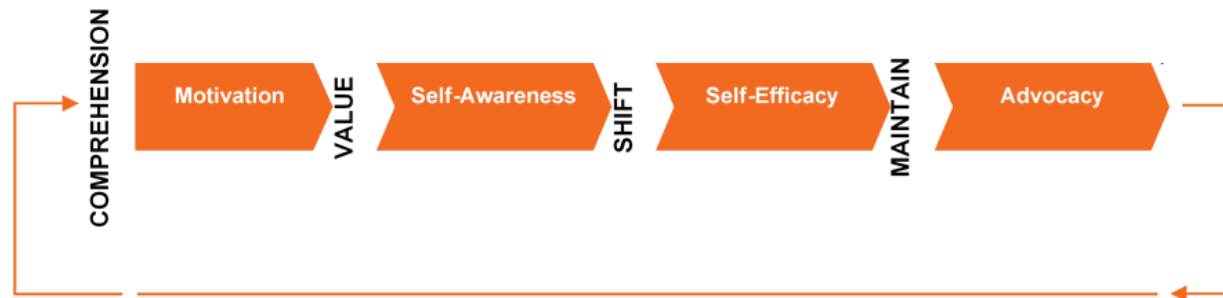
## How it works: at a glance
The Academies have a few key elements:



**01** The format of each session is flexible, but it is recommended that communities have intimate, smaller conversations that offer 'safe spaces' to discuss urgent needs, hopes, fears, aspirations and pressures that boys, girls men and women face especially in regards to FGM and CM.

**02** Building upon best practices for facilitation, sessions are structured according to: Info > Group reflection & discussion >action In this way, each session follows a similar model to diffuse information, offer time for discussion and reflection, foster encouragement and promote immediate action.

**03** Attendees leave each session with a clear understanding of what are the highest priority needs in the community and where they can go for support if needed.

**04** Facilitators encourage the deliberate diffusion of the key messages to the broader community from the outset. Shared Spaces for Change is intended to form a 'network' of changemakers in the community.

**05** Recognising that the humanitarian situation may change quickly, sessions are flexible and responsive to whatever is going on within the community.

**06** The model is guided by best practices in social and behaviour change (SBC), wherein communities identify the key drivers of harmful practices and define solutions that avoid or overcome them.

# Operationalization

- Facilitators: age 22-35 for adolescents

- Participants: 15 -25

- Sessions: 12 for the Role Model Academy and 10 for the Safe Space.

- Safe Space: 4 -5 participants per sub-group to discuss hopes, fears, aspirations, and pressures.

**Conversations for young and adolescent girls and boys** are structured around the concept of a "Role Model Academy": a kind of 'preparatory school' for adulthood, family life, personal development, and more equitable relationships that contribute to the well-being of the community.

**Conversations for young and adolescent girls and boys** are structured around the concept of a "Role Model Academy": a kind of 'preparatory school' for adulthood, family life, personal development, and more equitable relationships that contribute to the well-being of the community.

**Conversations for adults** are structured similarly around the concept of a "Role Model Academy" where parents and community leaders can identify root cause problems in their community (which prevent them from achieving their "role model community") and align on practical ways to resolve those problems.

# Status and way forward

ToT is provided

Training of facilitators underway in the target communities as well as printing.

Full rollout expected to start in May.

Mentorship support initiated.

Launched and communicated by MoWSA to sub-national areas.

Spur cross-country/regional learnings on the process of developing and implementing CC toolkits.

- It will be the main intervention that will continue to stir social and gender norms at the national level.

- It will be used by members of the National Alliance to End Child Marriage and FGM.

- To be forecasted CC as an area to be evaluated for phase 3 evaluation or country-level evaluation.

# Acknowledgment

- It is joint work with the SBC team in ECO and Child protection

- Child Protection and SBC colleagues in ESARO and HQ contributed since the inception

Session 9

**Maximizing impact:**
Quality implementation and
leveraging services and systems

**Moderated by:**
Karin Heissler, UNICEF WCARO

**Speakers:**
Yam Lal Bhoosal, Government of Nepal
Deepa Prasad, UNFPA India
Patricia Bahm, Government of Sierra Leone
Moussa Amina, Government of Niger
Humaira Aziz, UNICEF Bangladesh
Meron Negussie, UNFPA ESARO

# Leveraging synergies at all levels for multi-sectoral services for the most marginalized and vulnerable girls in Nepal

Yam Lal Bhoosal
2 May 2023

# Situation of girls

- Almost <mark>one in three</mark> young women are married before age 18 and <mark>one in ten</mark> are married before age 15

- 32% of girls aged 15-19 become <mark>pregnant by age 19</mark>

- 29% of girls with no education are <mark>married before 15</mark> and 66% <mark>before 18</mark>

# Policy Frameworks

**Opportunities to Leverage Synergy for Services**

- National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage 2016

- Children's Policy

- Development of Road Map of Implementing SDGs, Aligning with 15th Periodic Plan (2019-24)

- Provincial Level Strategies.

- School Education Sector Plan

- National Health Policy Plan

Synergy and convergence is essential at all levels of government to ensure quality services for vulnerable children and **flagship multi sectoral programs** can facilitate that synergy.

# Monitoring, evaluation, research and learning
In the Global Programme to End Child Marriage

Joseph Mabirizi
3 May 2023

>Routine monitoring data
>Evaluation findings
>Research

Gather

How are we improving trust or confidence in data and evidence collected?

Learning

Adapt

Use

How are we using data and evidence to adapt?

How are we making data and evidence available for use?
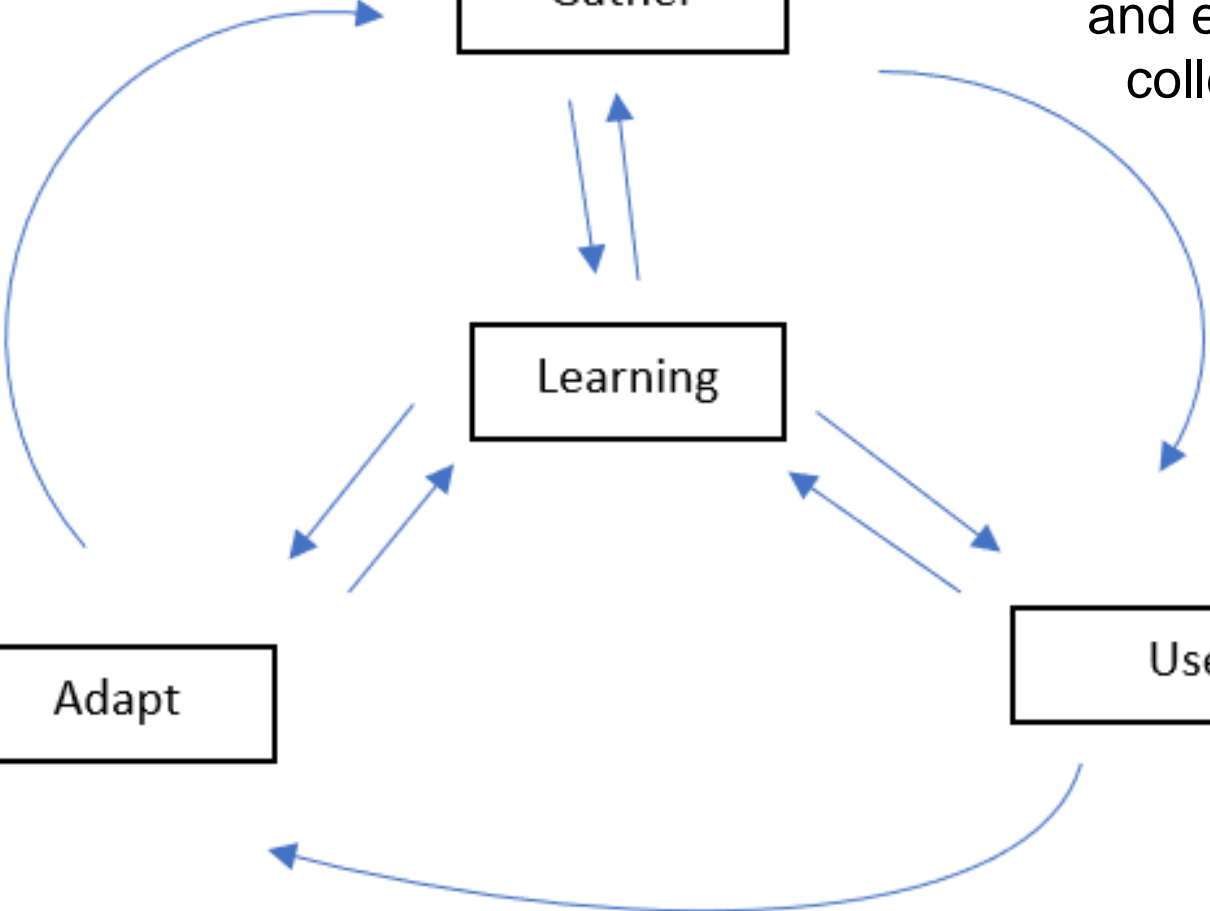
Mainstreaming of ongoing data collection has been ensured through closer coordination with relevant sectors (e.g., Bangladesh, India, Ghana, Uganda)

Consistency in programme data collection to improve availability of good quality data through standardized tools, e.g., Ethiopia, India, Ghana

Established common data systems to ease data accessibility and sharing with all stakeholders , e.g., Bangladesh, India

Closer coordination between UNFPA and UNICEF to review data and evidence and apply it to decision making e.g., Ghana and Nepal

How are you measuring changes in knowledge, attitude, self-efficacy, skills beliefs?
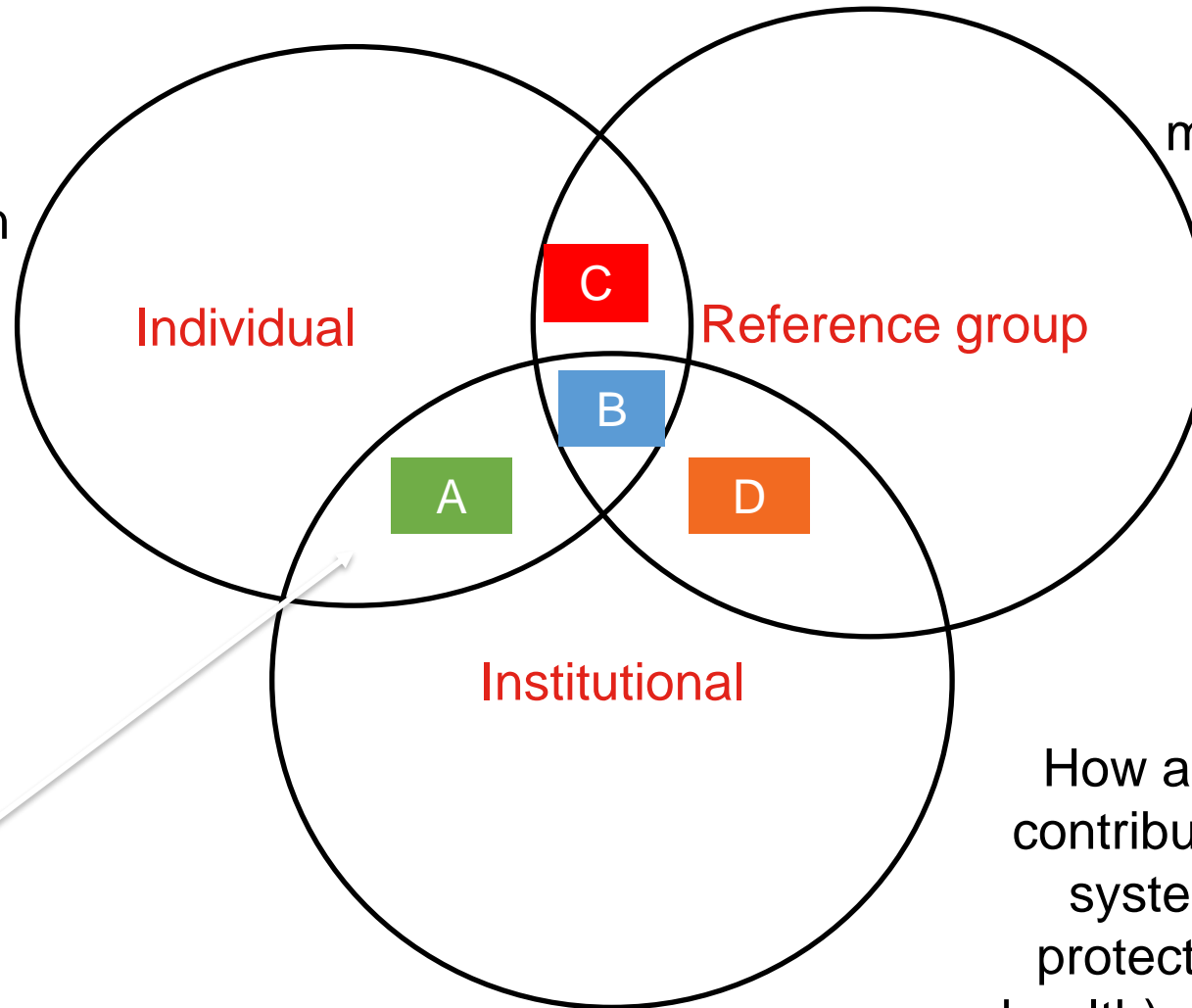
How are you measuring changes in knowledge, attitude, behaviours?

How are we measuring the intersections?

How are you measuring the contribution of policies & laws, systems (education, child protection, social protection, health), government structures, religious & traditional institutions?

Individual

Reference group

Institutional

C

B

A

D

# Bridging the research to impact gap in Phase III

Manahil Siddiqi
3 May 2023

# WHY EVIDENCE MATTERS
*to end child marriage*
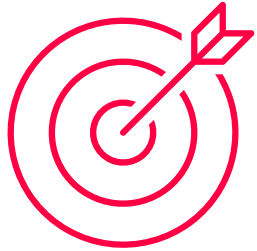
**Strengthens programmes, policies and systems**

Including effectiveness, efficiency, and equity; and informs scale-up
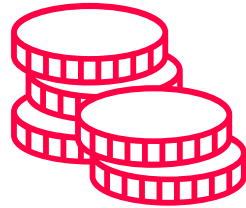
**Enables more efficient use of resources**

Important especially when resources are scarce

**Produces results**

Increase the transparency and accountability of policies, investments and interventions
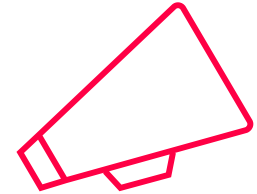
**Promotes credibility of advocacy**

# ~~Evidence as usual~~

**3 R's for evidence impact:
Responsive, Rigour, and Reach**

# MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING:
# THE STAR INITIATIVE TO END HARMFUL PRACTICES – ENABLING EVIDENCE-BASED ACTION



**Research prioritization:**
Identify, synthesize, align and monitor global, regional, and national research agendas

**Evidence translation:**
Support equitable access, use and uptake of evidence through open-access evidence portal on child marriage prevention and response and evidence workshops, convenings and guidance across languages

**Evidence generation:**
Provide technical assistance to country and regional offices to support high-quality evidence generation, lead design of multi-country, policy-relevant studies on effectiveness and implementation

**Capacity-building:**
Enhance research competencies through workshops and training, strengthen research partnerships, strengthen mechanisms for good research practice (ethical and peer-review structures), review programmes in light of new evidence

RESEARCH

**3 R's for Impact**

IMPACT

# Contributing to learning
The UNFPA and UNICEF Evaluation offices

Eduard Bonet Porqueras
3 May 2023

Are we using the information gathered through collaboration and learning activities from monitoring, research, evaluation to arrive at better decisions and make adjustments as necessary?

# Learning from evaluation

**01.**

Integrate learning in evaluation design and process.

**02.**

Dissemination and promotion of use of evaluation results.

**03.**

Evaluation management response.

© UNICEF/UN0735170/Pouget

# Learning through evaluation in the Global Programme Phase II

- Assessment of Global Programme adaptations to COVID-19

- Impact Feasibility Assessment for the Global Programme in 2022

  - Interventions mapping to assess feasibility of impact evaluation

  - Impact evaluation design of selected interventions - Impact Evaluation Catalyst Fund, 2023

- Evaluation of the Global Programme 2020–2023

  - Utilization focused, clear, feasible

    GP is designed to prevent child marriage, by addressing the needs of adolescent girls who are most at risk of child marriage

    GP design is responsive to changes over time including country contexts

    GP has in place mechanisms and practices to capture results and learn from interventions

    GP has identified or made efforts to identify scalable interventions, strategies and approaches for preventing child marriage

# Evaluation Framework elements in the Global Programme Phase III

**Ensure that credible and quality evidence from evaluations is generated and used**

- For learning and accountability of organizations and stakeholders

- To contribute to global knowledge on what interventions work, and how

- To inform the allocation, timing and predictability of funding and programmatic priorities
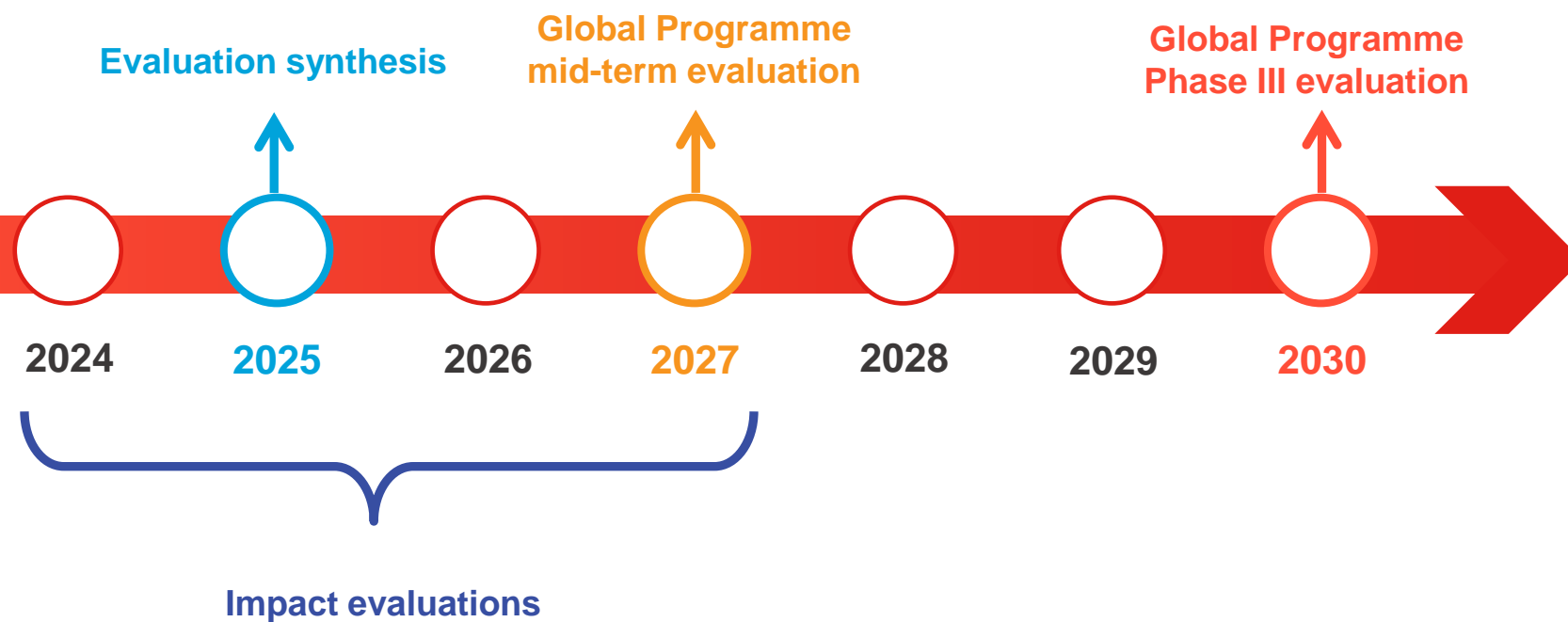
**Evaluation synthesis**

**Global Programme mid-term evaluation**

**Global Programme Phase III evaluation**

**2024** **2025** **2026** **2027** **2028** **2029** **2030**

**Impact evaluations**

# Climate change and child marriage

Angela Baschieri
3 May 2023

# 01.

## Impact of Climate Change on Child Marriage

- *UNFPA value proposition on climate change*
- *UNFPA & Queen Mary Scoping Review of the impact of Climate Change on Child Marriage.*
- *Practical solution to programming*

# Impact of Climate Change and SRHR

**01.** Climate change is a <u>major threat to the vision of human-centred sustainable development as outlined by ICPD PoA</u>

**02.** Climate change is a <u>multiplier of existing health vulnerabilities</u> and <u>gender inequalities</u> and will make the transformative results more difficult to achieve and sustain over the Decade of Action.

**03.**

- **CC impact on maternal health (direct/indirect)**
  **CC impacts on FP (indirect)**
- **CC impact on GBV**



CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE & THE PROMISE OF ICPD25

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

TRANSFORMATIVE RESULTS

HEALTHY, EMPOWERED POPULATIONS INCLUDING WOMEN, GIRLS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

CLIMATE-RESILIENT SYSTEMS: HEALTH, PROTECTION, EDUCATION

REDUCED RISK, BETTER PREPAREDNESS, STRONG EMERGENCY RESPONSE

POPULATION, HEALTH AND GENDER DATA ON VULNERABILITY, IMPACT AND RESILIENCE

POLICIES, PROGRAMMES, PARTNERSHIPS & FINANCING

# UNFPA and Queen Mary:
## *Scoping Review of the Impact of Environmental Crisis and Child Marriage*

- We reviewed: the academic and 'grey' literature on the link between environmental crises and child marriage.

- We conducted a search of Google Scholar, Scopus and MedLine for both peer-reviewed academic literature and 'grey' literature. A total of 24 relevant articles were identified, including both quantitative and qualitative work.

## Environmental crises are more frequent and intense.

Extreme temperatures / Sea level rise and acidification / Water shortage / Precipitation / Disasters and extreme weather / Soil degradation / Biodiversity loss

**Contextual factors influencing pathways to child marriage:**

Law, governance and policy

Sociocultural norms

Human rights and gender equality

Ability to adapt and respond to crises

Displacement and migration

Loss of resources and impoverishment

Instability and loss of supportive structures and networks

## Families and communities lose factors protecting against child marriage and develop coping strategies.

Dowry and bride price are used as a resource / coping mechanisms for families.

Families marry their daughters to reduce cost and secure protection for daughters

Girls lose access to education

Efforts to protect daughters from sexual violence

## The factors driving child marriage are exacerbated.
## Child marriage increases and SRHR is negatively impacted.

FGM / IPV / STIs / Early fertility / Loss of educational opportunities / Social isolation and loss of support / Obstetric and neonatal complications

# *The review shows environmental crises worsen known drivers of child marriage*

Local socio-cultural contexts such as bride price or dowry practices further shape how these factors affect child marriage.

While we present some studies from Sub-Saharan Africa, much of the evidence described in this review is taken from South Asia, and specifically Bangladesh.

Given many of the areas with the highest current rates of child marriage face the gravest environmental threats, action to tackle child marriage must take account of the link identified in this review.

Efforts to adapt to climate change must address the link between environmental crises and sexual and reproductive health and rights, including the link to child marriage presented in this review.

Similarly, action to tackle child marriage should consider how local and global environmental crises may affect the drivers of child marriage and associated harmful practices such as FGM.

# Practical solutions and adaptations for crisis-adaptive programming

- *Ensure programme account for impact of environmental crisis on SRHR & harmful practices including child marriage*
- *Strengthen community and household resilience*
- *Strengthen protective system - protect girls from sexual violence during crisis*
- *Strengthen data and studies to ensure understanding of those women and girls most impacted – vulnerability assessment to SRHR/child marriage*

# Context

## Humanitarian overview

- 1,999,127 IDPs at the end of February 2023, according to government data, CONASUR)
    - 1,167,907 children (58.42%)
    - 479,190 women (23.97%)
- 292,956 households
- All 13 regions host IDPs
- All the areas of implementation of the program are strongly affected by the security crisis: Sahel, Est, Centre-Est, Centre-Nord, Nord and  Boucle du Mouhoun

## Socio-political and institutional situation

- High level of inflation
- Change in Government Priorities: focus on the Security and Defense Sector
- Institutional instability

# The issue

## National scope

➤ One in ten women is married or in union before the age of 15.

➤ One in two women is married before the age of 18

## Exacerbation due to the security crisis

• The deepening economic crisis has made households poorer

• Considerable reduction in school provision

• Closure of health centres

• Reduction or even cessation of some CM interventions in some implementing areas

• Strengthening certain "religious practices"

• Change of priorities



BURKINA FASO (ADM1-REGION)

Source : CONASUR and INSD
Date    :618-04-2023
Contact: ksankara@unicef.org

Disclaimer
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNICEF
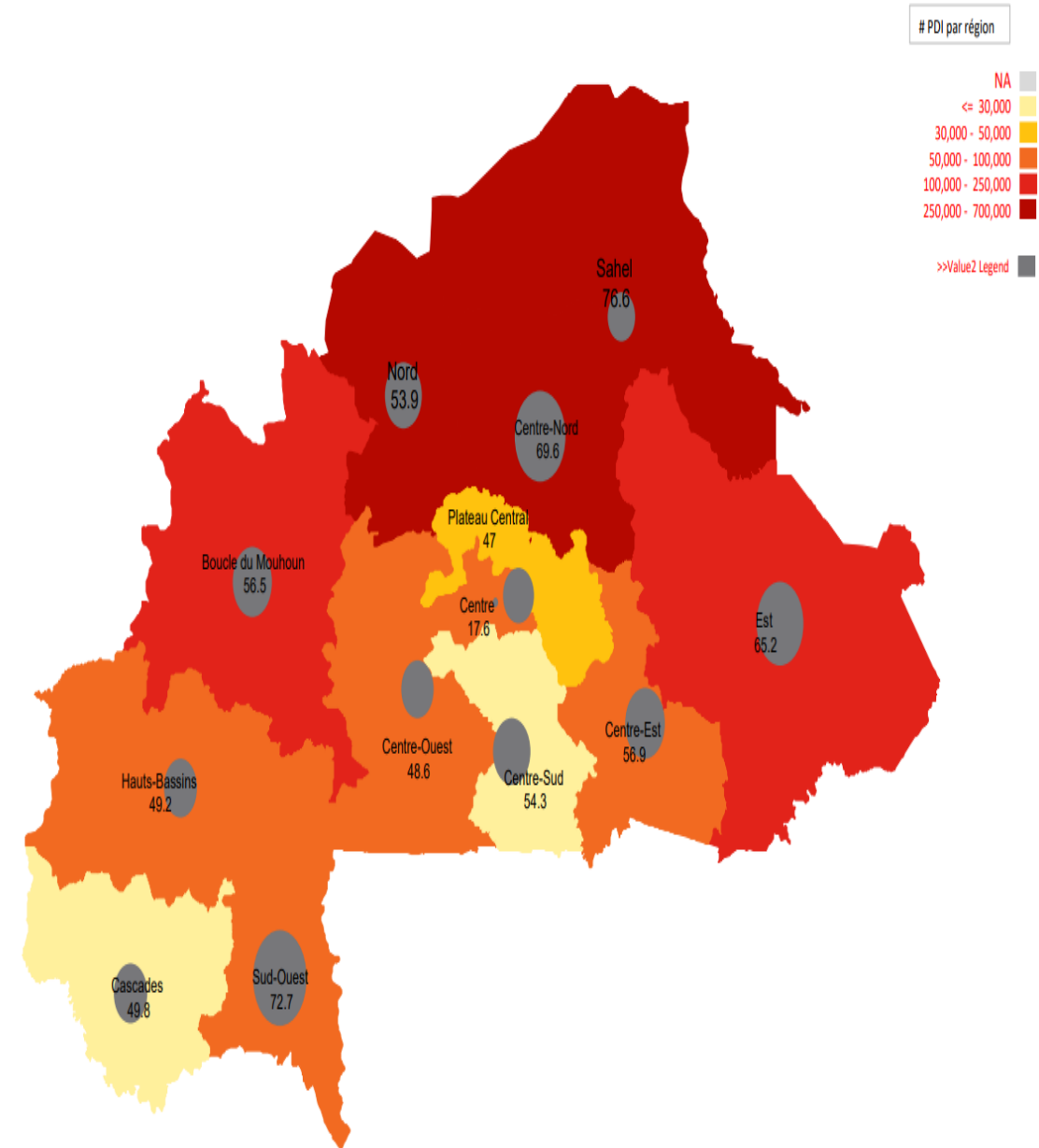
# Adaptation strategies of the child marriage programme

- Adopting a community-based approach: Mentors and Relays recruited from within the community to ensure continued access to services

- The integration of key prevention messages from CM

- Consideration of IDP  sites

- Communication approach with a focus on digital

- Use of mainly local media and other platforms such as "QG jeunes" and U-Reporters

- Activation of toll-free numbers

- Empowerment of communities, especially vulnerable and at-risk girls

- Strengthening community-based child protection mechanisms

- Implementation of gender-transformative approaches

# Challenges to ensure NEXUS

o  Continue and strengthen the mentioned above  adaptation strategies

o  Develop / Strengthen and maintain local partnerships

o  Continue work on changing norms  to ensure the sustainability of the action/build resilience

o  Strengthening the technical capacities of humanitarian actors on child marriage

o  Integrate prevention and response actions on child marriage into the HRP

o  Include a CM indicator among the HRP indicators for monitoring the child marriage issue

o  Develop technological tools to facilitate monitoring in areas with a high-security challenge: geolocation, data collection, documentation of activities – photos

# Introduction

Female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage increases during a crisis (climate events and conflict settings).

In 2022, in Ethiopia child marriage has increased by over 4 percent in drought-affected regions (SNNP, Somali, and Oromia).

Child Marriage has increased in the SNNP region by 18.5% and the Somali region by 53%, however, child marriage has decreased 5.7% in the Oromia region.

# Practical steps taken in bridging the humanitarian and development for the prevention of FGM & child marriage programme

## Preparedness

Documented risks and community protection mechanisms for preventing FGM & child marriage during climate events (droughts & floods).

Planned corresponding actions to risks identified at the community conversation sessions.

## Needs assessment & situational analysis

Alerted child protection teams to include questions in FGM & child marriage and participate in multi-sectoral assessments (such assessments done in Oromia, Afar, and Somali regions).

Mapped number of target beneficiaries, community structure, and child protection workforce who have moved into IDPs for continued programme interventions.

# Designing and Planning

**Based on identified risks designed four minimum key intervention areas of men-boys engagement, community conversation, religious leaders, empowerment, and safe space for adolescent girls**

**Re-purposing existing or ongoing tools/documents being developed for responding to emergencies an example is an abridged version of the community conversation manual for humanitarian settings.**

**Changed programme design at the country level through work plans to responding emergencies in the focus regions and districts.**

**Domiciled at CPiE HAC indicator related to FGM and child marriage programme - # women, men, girls, and boys reached by social norm change interventions.**

# Implementation and monitoring

- Collaborated with the Bureau of Women, Children, and Social Affairs to do prevention of FGM & child marriage in IDP sites as target beneficiaries have moved there.

- Collaboration with the CPHA team on joint PD on CPiE & prevention of FGM and child marriage (For example Imagine one day in SNNP, Oromia).

- Documentation via human interest stories related to climate change, conflict, and harmful practices.

- Conducted a trend analysis of child marriage cases reported to government authorities over comparative months and years.

# Harnessing the power of communication in bridging the humanitarian and development for the prevention of FGM & child marriage programme

Following links of human-interest stories of girls, we can document in relation to child marriage cases in humanitarian settings.

- [How our Child Protection team in Ethiopia is helping prevent child marriage amid a severe drought (sharepoint.com)](sharepoint.com)
- [Child marriage on the rise in Horn of Africa as drought crisis intensifies (unicef.org)](unicef.org)
- [https://www.theguardian.com/society/2022/apr/30/ethiopian-drought-leading-to-dramatic-increase-in-child-marriage-unicef-warns](https://www.theguardian.com/society/2022/apr/30/ethiopian-drought-leading-to-dramatic-increase-in-child-marriage-unicef-warns)
- [https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/stories/drought-pushes-more-and-more-girls-child-marriage-not-girls-fiinxee](https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/stories/drought-pushes-more-and-more-girls-child-marriage-not-girls-fiinxee)
- [https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/stories/i-was-forced-marry-man-twice-my-age-exchange-some-cattle](https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/stories/i-was-forced-marry-man-twice-my-age-exchange-some-cattle)

# Challenges faced and corresponding solutions by Ethiopia Country Office in integrating the nexus approach into FGM & child marriage programming

## Challenges

- Lack of geographical convergencies (most emergency areas are outside FGM focus districts).

- Inadequate tools and documents guiding the implementation of HP programming in conflict and climate-affected settings.

- Vulnerable and displaced HP para-professionals including community conversation facilitators and Anti-HTP committees.

## Corresponding Solutions

- Deliberate focus on new areas due to emergencies (conflict and climate) and developed joint programme interventions with other thematic areas (CPHA) example Imagine One Day and Bureaus of Women, Children, and Social Affairs.

- Re-purposed existing or ongoing tools/documents being developed for responding to emergencies an example is an abridged version of the community conversation manual for humanitarian settings.

- Continued HP interventions at IDP camps through the Bureau of Women, Children, and Social Affairs. Registration of girls (with phone access) from Somali and Oromia IDP sites to be included in the IVR.

# Challenges faced and corresponding solutions by Ethiopia Country Office in integrating the nexus approach into FGM & child marriage programming

## Challenges

Lack of information, data, and knowledge by communities and most government agencies and the link between vulnerabilities to HP incidences in relation to emergencies.

De-prioritization of HP interventions by government and development as not lifesaving in conflict and climate change settings.

Lack of additional funds for HP programme to respond to conflict and climate change

## Corresponding Solutions

- Deliberate push and inclusion of FGM as a push factor to child marriage into multi-sectoral assessment done for IDPs resulting from conflict and climate change. Conducted a trend analysis over comparative months and years.

- Made internal push on FGM and child marriage as part of vulnerabilities emanating from conflict and drought through availing necessary data to back.

- Flexibly used Global Programme fund. For NYHQ to push for additional donors (OCHA-CERF).

**Way forward for Ethiopia Country Office in integrating the nexus approach into FGM& child marriage programming**

Conducting a post-emergency setting assessment to examine the impact of climate change and conflict on HP programmes, lessons learned, and recommendations.

Establishing new friends and donors in relation to climate change, conflict, and HP. For NYHQ to push for additional donors (OCHA-CERF).

Strategic positioning of Prevention of child marriage at the center of child protection and gender-based violence in emergencies and other allied sectors (nutrition, health, and education).

Development of key messages of child Marriage in crisis settings.

Session 12

**Launching Phase III:**
Developing a global communications campaign

**Speaker:**
Jo Weston, Wunderman Thompson

# Creating a movement of public and private support to propel us through to 2030
# Developing a global communications strategy for Phase III

Jo Weston
3 May 2023

# 01
# CONTEXT

The challenge we've been set and how we plan to address it

# OUR BRIEF
## THE ASK FROM UNFPA-UNICEF

**Develop and execute creative communications to launch and sustain Phase III**

**1** — Highlight **what has been archieved** to date

**2** — Present **the ambition** for the next 6 years

**3** — **Acquisition and retention** of partners

**Clear and compelling, multi-country, multi-channel campaign that maximises political & financial support**

# OUR APPROACH
## WHAT WILL THE CAMPAIGN LOOK LIKE?

**"ONE VOICE" NARRATIVE**

Overarching value statement & communications strategy

**Where we are today**

**LAUNCH**

March 2024

**CONTINUITY**

2024 - 2030

**GALVANISING EVENT**

**ADVOCACY**

**FUNDRAISING**

**Mostly earned media**

(Suported by paid and owned)

Drum beat of **owned and earned media**
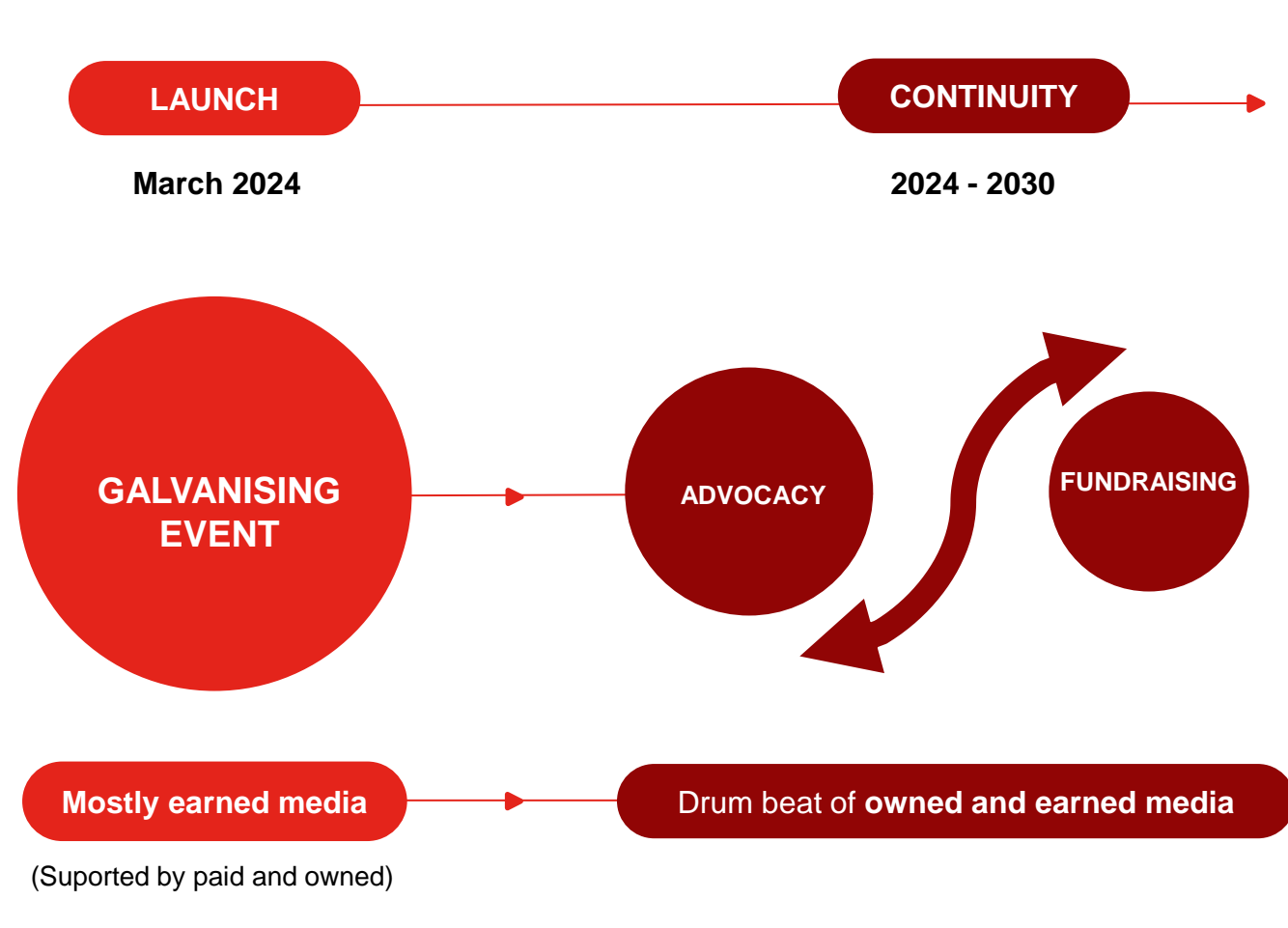
# WHAT TO EXPECT
## EXAMPLE OF FINAL OUTPUTS

**FUNDRAISING**

Creative Assets & Toolkit
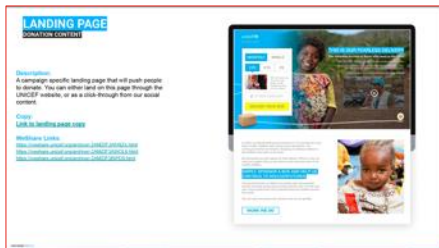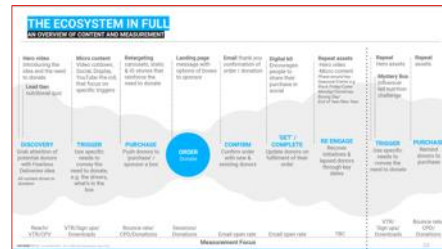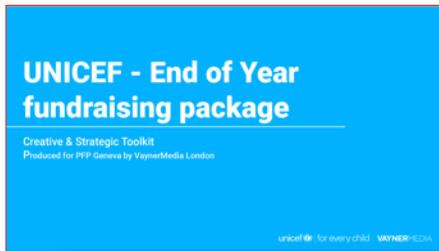


**ADVOCACY**

Global Playbook
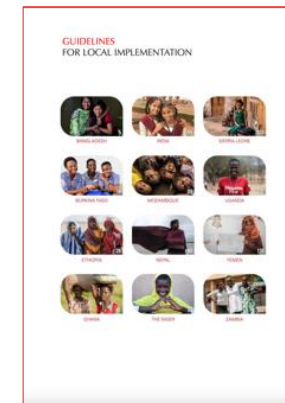
**02**

# DEVELOPING A STRATEGY

How are we going maximise support for the programme?

# ELEVATOR PITCH CHALLENGE

If you had to articulate the value that the programme brings in <u>ten words or less</u>, what would you say?

# CORE VALUE STATEMENT

**Girls are at the
heart of our strategy.**

Without girls we cannot end child
marriage or achieve such a broad
and deep impact across other SDGs.

## WHEN <u>GIRLS</u> HAVE THE POWER OF CHOICE, WE ALL THRIVE

**It's about giving girls a say
in their future.**

This is about girls understanding the power
they already possess and becoming agents
of change in their own right.

**When girls can choose
the life they want,
they are more fulfilled.**

Crucially, the positive effects ripple out
across families and communities, local
societies and economies.

WUNDERMAN THOMPSON   unicef   UNFPA

# Leaving no one behind
In programming to end child marriage

Emilie Filmer-Wilson
3 May 2023

# Why LNOB for Child Marriage?

**01.**

**Critical to achieve SDGs:** Unless address inequality, we will not reach the SDGs;

**02.**

**LNOB is not an accident:** Being left behind is often result of deliberate exclusion & discrimination. Requires targeted action;

**03.**

**Right and smart thing to do:** It is a human rights issue.
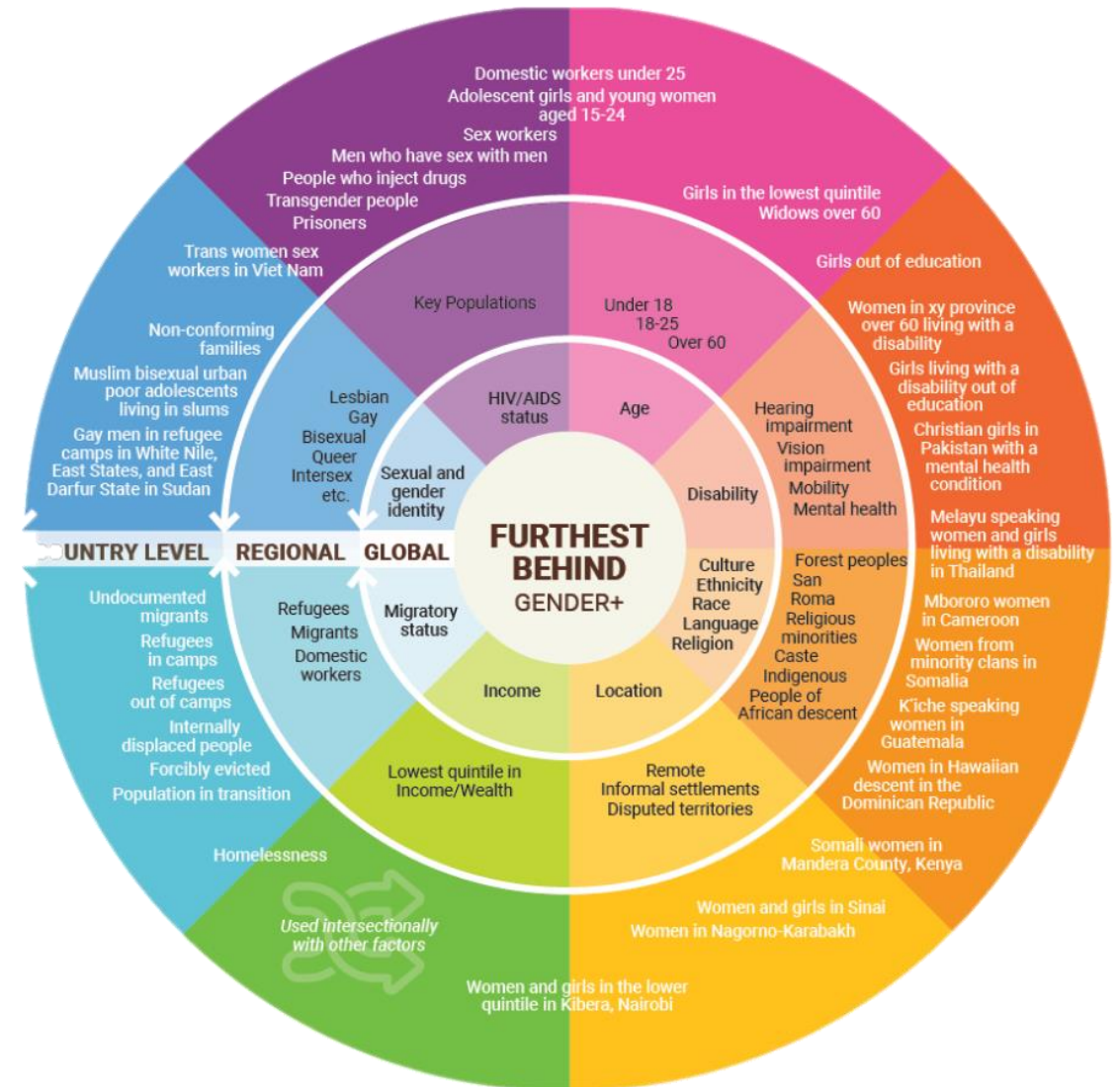
# Key Findings from evaluations and assessments regarding LNOB

# Challenges in Advancing LNOB

## Three most facilitating factors

- Our **leadership** prioritises those furthest behind
- We have **skills** available in the country office for prioritising those furthest behind
- We have **funding** available for reaching those furthest behind

## Three most inhibiting factors

- We do not have **sufficient funding** available for reaching those furthest behind
- There is not **sufficient data** or information available on certain groups
- The **political context** does not favour reaching those furthest behind

# Challenges in Advancing LNOB

- **Prioritizing left behind groups is costly** and often not aligned with donor priorities of reaching a large number of people. Evidence on cost-effectiveness is needed.

- **Working with left-behind group requires to step out of the comfort zone:** it can be work intensive and little rewarding for staff. There is a tendency to continue business as usual with a new "mantra": LNOB

- **Monitoring:** UNFPA's approach to monitoring LNOB is not well understood at RO and CO level

- **Limited staff capacity at country level:** colleagues wear multiple hats and lack time to network and effectively use the knowledge available

- **Risk appetite of UNFPA not clear:** Head office support for advocating on sensitive issues and dealing with backlash is considered

# A human rights-based approach to efforts to LNOB

**1. Make the invisible visible:** disaggregate data to extent possible & invest in studies for new data

**2. Strengthen voice & participation & partnerships**

**3. Address root causes:** discrimination, social norms, stigma, xenophobia, racism, gender inequality

**4.** Take an **intersectional** approach

**5. Enabling national environment:** policies, laws (remove discriminatory laws, enact child marriage laws)

**6. Institutionalize accountability** in systems, regulatory structures and oversight mechanisms:  Secures a feedback loop that  bring to light systemic  discrimination and ensures redress for violations

**7.** Engage with **international human rights mechanisms**, including treaty bodies, Special Procedures and UPR, to uphold human rights for all and create space for dialogue & partnership

**8.** Make **funding available**

**9. Mainstreaming** and **targeted approach:** specific programmes for specific groups **with indicators**

# Programming cycle for **leaving no adolescent girl behind**



Make excluded girls visible. Identify who is left behind and why they have been excluded

Advocate inclusive and non-discriminatory laws, policies and budgets

Remove service access barriers and tailor interventions to include the most disadvantaged girls

Monitor excluded girls and take remedial action

**Voice and engagement of marginalized adolescent girls**

**Intersections** of **power, exclusion & discrimination**

Marginalized Adolescent Girls

**Poverty**
low income, lack of protection, poor health, low literacy, poor skills

**Exclusion and discrimination**
caste, ethnicity, religion, race, age, gender, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity

**Geography**
isolation, remoteness, inaccessibility, inadequate services

**Insecurity and fragility**
natural disasters, conflict, emergencies

Adultism • Sexism • Racism • Ethnocentrism • Heterosexism • Classism • Casteism • Ableism

**Promoting Adolescents Safe Spaces (PASS)**
Multi-component community-based programme aimed at providing intensive support to the most marginalized adolescent girls in Ghana

Vera Elikem Awuye
3 May 2023

# Context in Ghana

- One in five young women married in childhood

- Highest levels of child marriage are seen among those who are both poor and have little education

- Some regions have made slower progress in reducing child marriage than others within the past decade

FIG. 2 Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18



Less than 10%

10% to 19%

20% to 29%
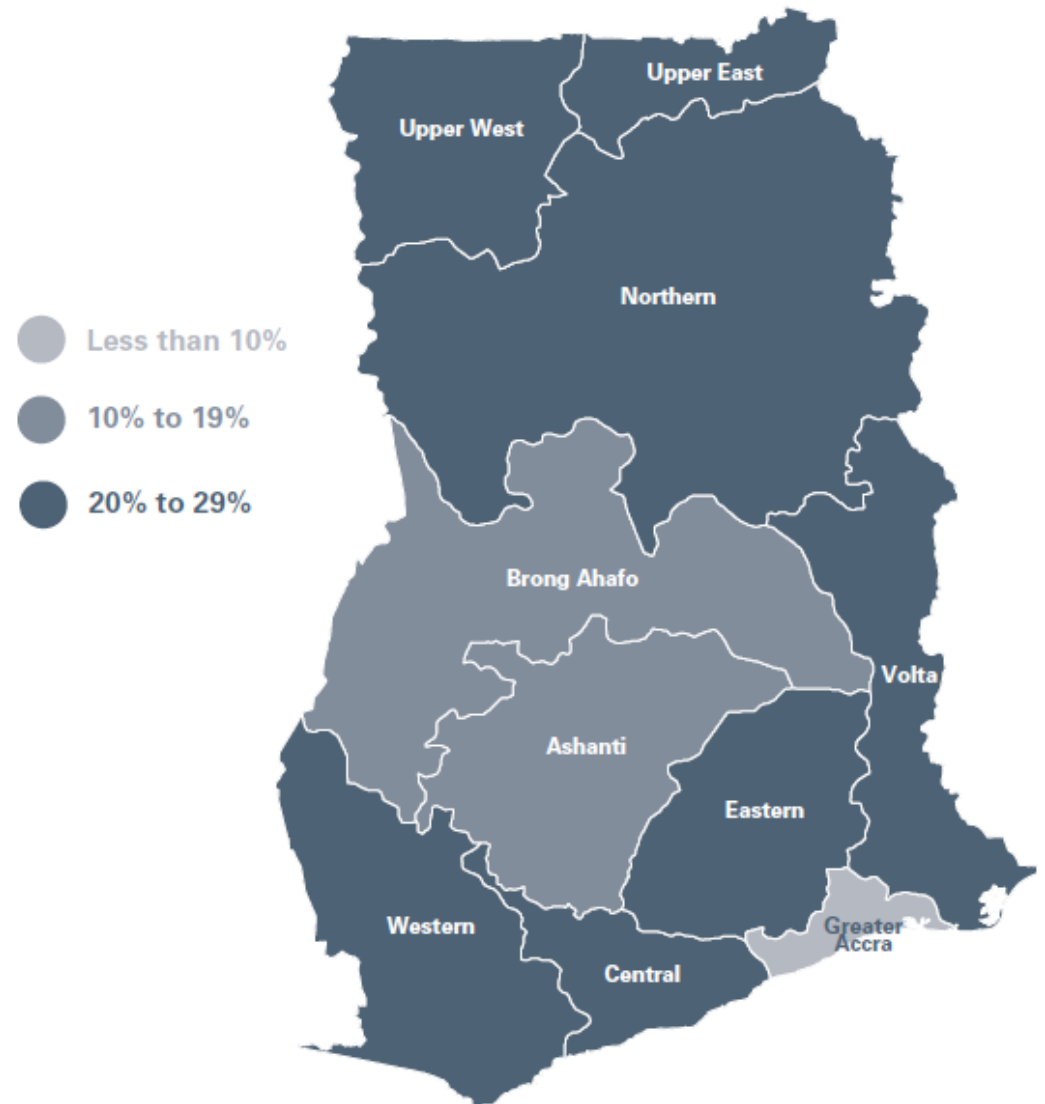
# Overview of PASS

- Jointly implemented by the NGO NORSAAC and the NGO International Needs Ghana in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA since 2019

- Reaching a cohort of 4,300 adolescent girls in the four regions with high prevalence of child marriage and adolescent pregnancy every year

# STRATEGIES

- Establish safe spaces for the most marginalized adolescent girls

- Deliver customizable life skills and comprehensive sexuality education for at least 31 contact hours over 9-12 months

- Refer girls to formal systems and services across sectors, including support to return to schools

- Provide economic empowerment skills and vocational training (in pilot stages)

# STRATEGIES

- Engage boys and young men as allies to challenge gender stereotypes and promote positive masculinity

- Engage parents and caregivers in dialogues and create platforms to promote intergenerational conversations with adolescents

- Promote the engagement of traditional and religious leaders and community level structures

- Strengthen partnerships to invest and strategize to end child marriage

- Conduct baseline and end-line surveys to measure changes over time

# ACHIEVEMENTS

- 25,000 adolescent girls received intensive support through safe spaces

- 3,800 adolescent boys and young men engaged in targeted sensitization and awareness raising sessions

- 24,000 community people engaged with community-based reflective dialogues

- Improved partnerships and collaborations among government, CSOs and INGOs



Empowered Girls
Outstandin
Assertive
Equipped

# LESSONS LEARNT

- Intentional targeting by vulnerability, sex and age is key to reach the most marginalized and to provide age- and context-appropriate content

- Structured sessions on a weekly basis through safe spaces are essential

- Peer mentorship to monitor girls and sustain safe spaces

- Stakeholder engagement and community mobilization before/during the implementation

- Engagement of traditional and religious leaders to develop local community reforms/byelaws are effective for sustainability

# WAY FORWARD

- Increase the reach and scale of the PASS initiative and facilitate access to services, with stronger linkages to government- and INGO-led initiatives

- Expand safe spaces programming to the communities affected by the Sahel crisis and other emergencies

- Apply a gender-transformative approach by strengthening and expanding a component of men's and boys' engagement

- Provide more girls with skills and vocational training in male dominated areas and/or favorable job markets

- Generate outcome- or impact-level evidence to inform effective programming

# The Change Maker

> "If I hadn't lost my hearing, I wouldn't be where I am now! It leads me to unearth my potentials and to have a mentality that to succeed.
> I want to be an artist, so that I can be able to communicate to everyone using picture and also a fashion designer to make good fabric for the people"

**Salmu Alhassan (16)**
**Joined PASS Programme in 2020**

GRACE

2023

FROM COHABITATION TO EMPOWERMENT

# Intersecting vulnerabilities: Child marriage and early pregnancy
## Country example from Mozambique

Patricia Grundberg
3 May 2023

# Country context

**Very youthful population**
30.8 million inhabitants whereof **79%** below 35 y/o.

**Child marriage**
Rates ranging from **41-53%** depending on source used (incl. DHS, census, IMASIDA, InVic).

**Early pregancy**
**53%** of girls have given birth by age 19. Childbirth 2nd leading cause of death among girls aged 15-19.

**School attendance**
Few girls complete primary education, and young women's illiteracy rates is nearly double that of young men.

# The Global Programme in Mozambique

**Strong synergies and complementarities with broader ASRH-programme Rapariga Biz (RB):**

- Same 2 provinces whereof 6 convergence districts;

- Holistic & multi-sectoral approach involving: 1) mentorship in safe spaces; 2) youth-friendly SRH/GBV services in health facilities, schools and community levels; 3) in and out of school CSE; 4) economic empowerment; 5) community mobilization and SBC.

- Participants selected through vunerability criteria incl.: pregnant/married girls, girls in poor/remote areas with limited access to services, girls with fistula, disabilities or HIV.

- Since inception in 2016, over 900,000 girls reached, with rates of child marriage and early pregnancy of less than 1%.

# Policy advancements (through UPR):

**Approved:**

- Safe abortion – legal since 2014 (access remains a challenge)
- Decree 39 (night school for pregnant girls) – revoked in 2018
- **National Child Marriage Law – adopted in 2019**
- VAC in school mechanism – approved by the Ministry of Education in 2020

**Currently under development:**

- **National Action Plan for Children (PNAC III) – will include child marriage**
- Retension and reintegration of pregnant girls in school – ministerial instruction

# Key ASRH & CSE interventions

## 01. Peer-to-peer mentorship and out-of-school CSE

Girls (RB) and boys (GPECM) 10-24 y/o peer-to-peer mentorship sessions and out-of-school CSE in safe spaces at the community level.

## 02. Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS)

Financial and technical support to YFHS, incl. provision of contraceptives and training of service providers.

## 03. Mobile brigades & school health corners

Training of school ASRH councellors and provision of contraceptives. Referalls from school level to services providers/YFHS.

Health facilities including YFHS largest entry point for case identification of girls in early marriage/union within GPECM districts: out of **845** cases identified between January to mid-March 2023, **over 65%** were identified at a health facility (compared to 4% from the police and justice sector together).

SERVICES OFFERED BASED ON VICTIMS/SURVIVORS CENTERED APPROACH

Annulment of marriage and justice services

Reintegration to the biological family (incl. temporary safe shelter if needed)

Mental health & psychosocial support

Health services at YFHS

Adolescent empowerment through life skills and psychosocial sport

Birth registration and ID

Financial literacy and saving and loan groups

Scholarships for school reintegration
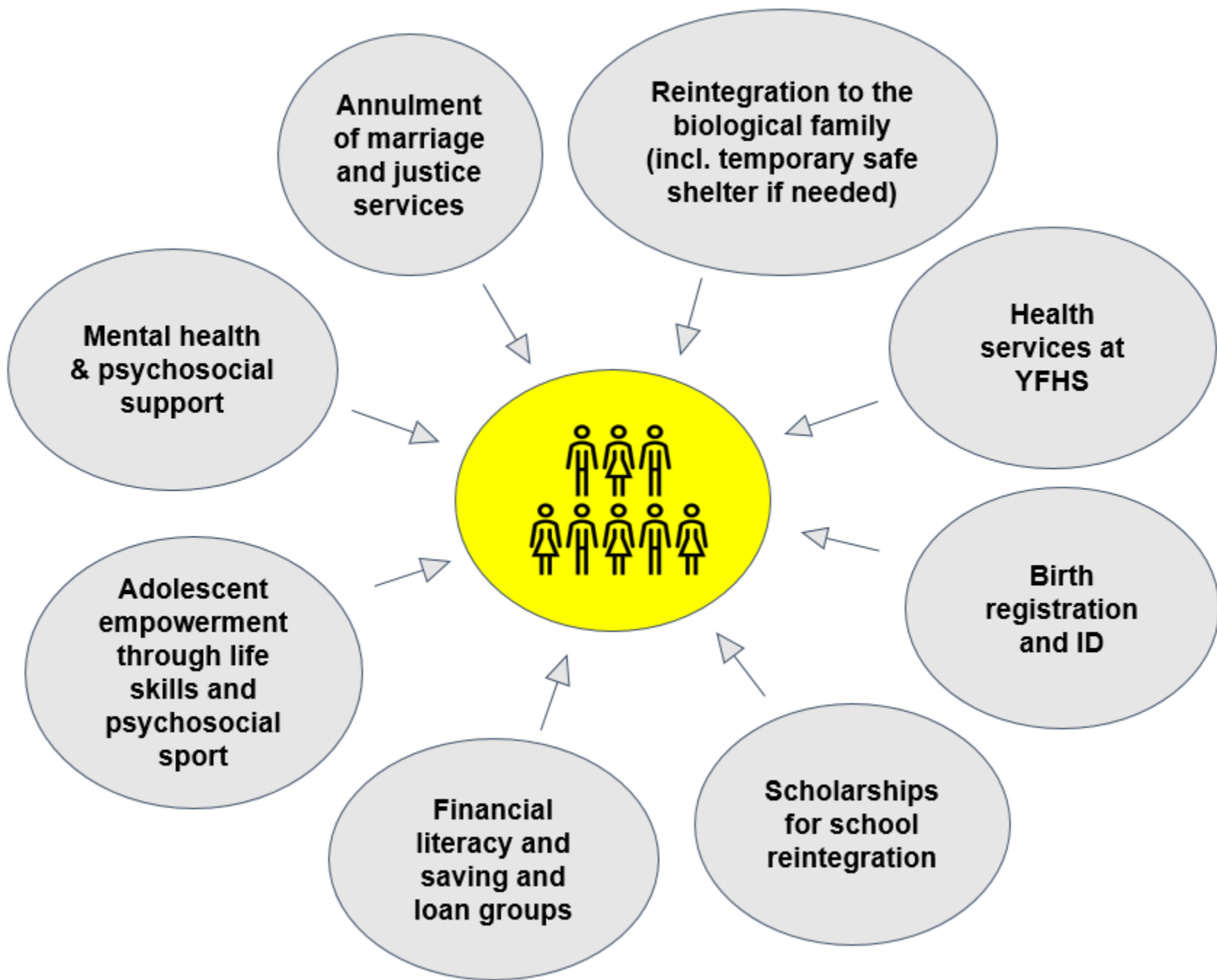
# Leaving no one behind
The case of Zambia

Ruth Kalaba Meki
3 May 2023

# Overview

- An estimated 15% of the world's population live with some form of disability.

- In addition, pregnant and married girls also face significant obstacles, including increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth, and limited opportunities to continue their education and pursue their goals.

- In Zambia, these challenges are compounded by poverty, cultural norms, and inadequate infrastructure and resources.

- YWCA with support from various donors, including UNFPA, has created and expanded opportunities for the empowerment of adolescent girls aged 10-24 years through Increase scale and reach of child marriage programmes.

- In addition to government initiatives, YWCA is working to provide additional support to pregnant, married or girls with disabilities, including out-of-school adolescents.

# In leaving no one behind, the programme targets the following…

**01.**

Marginalized girls and boys in hard to reach in communities

**02.**

Adolescents with disabilities

**03.**

Married, pregnant, separated or widowed girls

# Key Strategies

- Addressing discriminatory gender and socio-cultural norms that negatively affect women and girls

- Empowering marginalized adolescents by enhancing their life skills that build their health, social and economic assets

- Capacity building of traditional and community leaders to become champions of ending child marriage campaigns, as custodians of tradition

- Community Dialogues with parents/guardians and community members

# Key successes

**20,740**

Adolescents (12,660 girls, 8,080 boys) empowered with life skills in 2022 alone

**277**

Traditional leaders became advocates for ending child marriages campaign

**26**

Adolescents with disabilities were reached through safe spaces

**73**

Community leaders actively participated in raising awareness about discriminatory social and cultural norms.

# Lessons Learnt

**01.**

Multi-sectoral responses expands reach for those left behind

**02.**

Sustained community engagement is key towards addressing stigma and discrimination

**03.**

Constituency development funds and social cash transfers a key entry points towards narrowing gaps among those left behind

Session 14

# Phase III acceleration:
## Innovative solutions for scaling up

**Moderated by:**
Denise Ulwor Apiyo, UNICEF Egypt

**Speakers:**
Anna Spinardi, Data Pop Alliance
Apekchya Rana Khatri, UNFPA Nepal
Iliza Azyei, UNFPA Bangladesh
Gaia Segola, UNICEF Mozambique
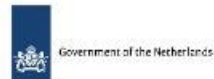
# Using technology-based interventions to mitigate child marriage and female genital mutilation
## Innovation for acceleration and scaling up

Anna Spinardi
4 May 2023

# Review of Technology-based Interventions to Mitigate Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation

### Mapping and Review

✓ Comprehensive **landscape mapping of key technology-driven and technology-enabled interventions** to mitigate child marriage and FGM across 13 countries in Africa and Asia.

### In-Depth Analysis

✓ Assessment of the digital solutions and tools used in these interventions, their **effectiveness and potential areas for improvement**.

## Intersectional Feminist Approach

**13 Country Case Studies** ➕ **In-Depth Assessment Report (3 Case Studies)**

# Countries of Focus
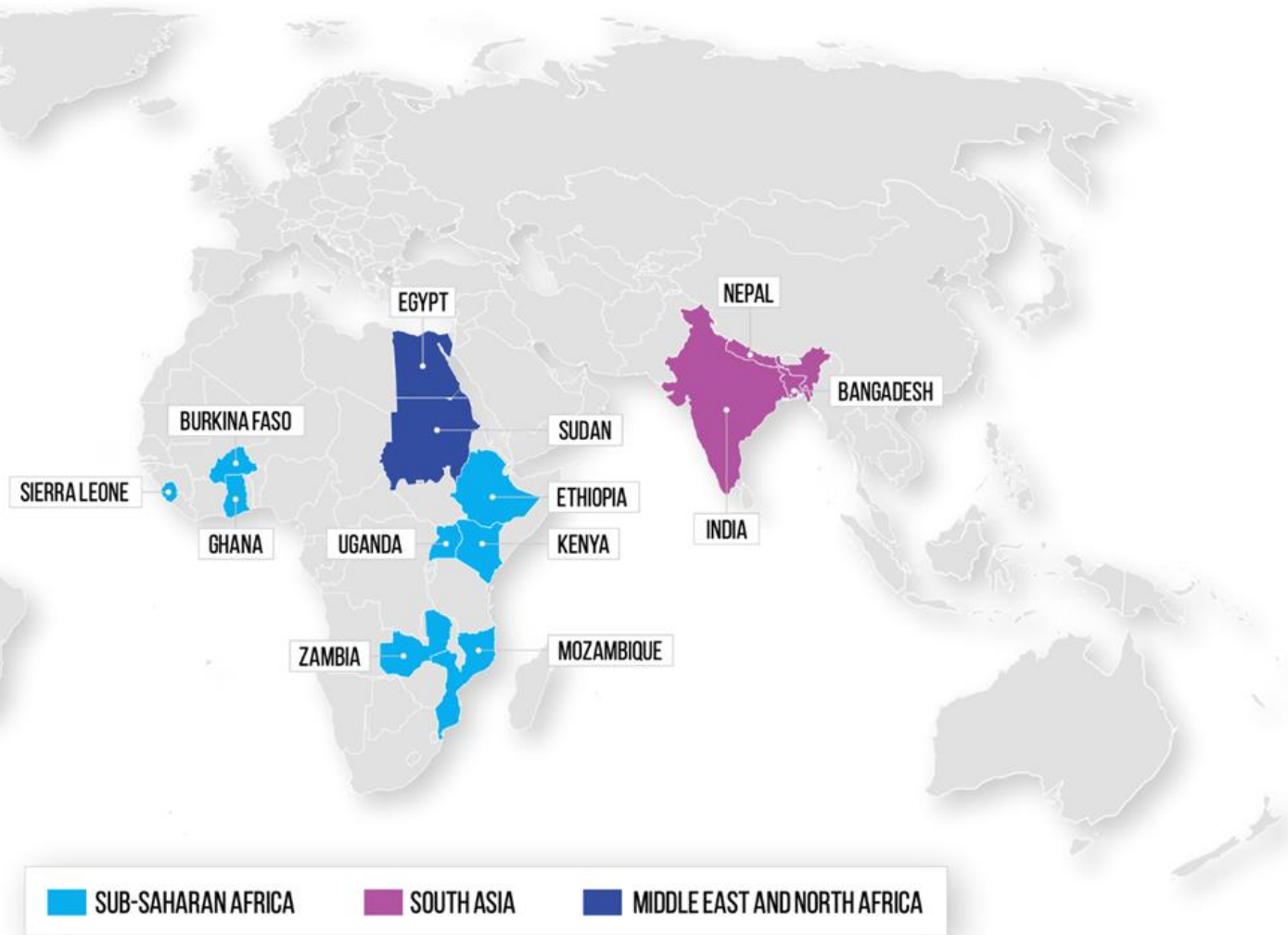


Note: This map is stylized and not to scale. It does not reflect a position by UNFPA or UNICEF on the legal status of any country or area or the delimitation of any frontiers.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA   SOUTH ASIA   MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

# OVERALL CONTEXT IN AFRICA

On a global average, the majority of cases of FGM take place on the **African continent**, where almost 140 million girls and women have been affected by this practice. Regarding child marriage, West and Central Africa have the highest prevalence, with nearly 60 million (37%) married before age 18, and 12% before age 15.

## SNAPSHOT OF THE TECHNOLOGY LANDSCAPE IN AFRICA

### TABLE 1. DIGITAL ACCESS AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN AFRICA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 🖥️ | **Internet users**[28]<br>(proportions of the adult male and female populations) | 35% of men<br>24% of women |
| 📱 | **Mobile phone ownership**[29]<br>(proportions of the adult male and female populations) | 82% of men<br>69% of women |
| 🖥️ | **Level of government support for digital literacy**[30]<br>(scale 0–3)[a] | Medium: 2.2 |

# OVERALL CONTEXT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), almost 50 million girls and women have undergone FGM in five practising countries, accounting for one quarter of the global total. Around 40 million girls and women alive today are affected by child marriage in the region, or 700.000 per year (6% of the recorded numbers around the world).

**GLOBAL NEWS ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

**FIGURE 1.** GDELT word cloud. Most common words portrayed in the reports of the global media for both FGM and child marriage in relation to technology in Africa and the MENA region (2014–2022)

YOUNG MARRIAGE
CHILD AND FORCED MARRIAGE
EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE
GIRLS NOT BRIDES
UNDERAGE MARRIAGE
HONOR KILLING
EARLY MARRIAGE
CHILD MARRIAGE
CHILD BRIDE
FORCED MARRIAGE
ARRANGED MARRIAGE
VIRGINITY TESTING
GENITAL MUTILATION
FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING
GENITAL CUTTING
FGM

**Note:** This word cloud map was produced with data from the Event Database of the GDELT project, which monitors the world's broadcast, print, and web news in over 100 languages; identifying the people, locations, institutions, topics, publications, sentiments, numbers, quotations, pictures, and occurrences linked to events worldwide. After filtering the database for a comprehensive pool of keywords related to FGM, child marriage and technology in Africa and the Middle East, the most common words portrayed in the reports related to these topics are mapped in a country word cloud. The bigger the font size, the more frequently the word appears.

## SNAPSHOT OF THE TECHNOLOGY LANDSCAPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**TABLE 2. DIGITAL ACCESS AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Internet users**[35] (proportions of the adult male and female populations) | 61.3% of men 47.3% of women |
| **Mobile phone ownership**[36] (proportions of the adult male and female populations) | 90% of men 82% of women |
| **Level of government support for digital literacy**[37] (scale 0–3)[b] | High: 2.7 |

# OVERALL CONTEXT IN ASIA

In South-East Asia and the Pacific, the rate of girls married or in unions before the age of 18 ranges between 11 - 33%, with a general decrease over the last decade. Data on the prevalence of FGM among countries in the region is limited and rarely included in worldwide reporting.

**GLOBAL NEWS ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR ASIA**

FIGURE 4. GDELT word cloud. Most common words portrayed in the reports of the global media for both FGM and child marriage in Asia (2014–2022)



Note: This word cloud map was produced with data from the Event Database of the GDELT project, which monitors the world's broadcast, print, and web news in over 100 languages; identifying the people, locations, institutions, topics, publications, sentiments, numbers, quotations, pictures, and occurrences linked to events worldwide. After filtering the database for a comprehensive pool of keywords related to FGM, child marriage and technology in Asia, the most common words portrayed in the reports related to these topics are mapped in a country word cloud. The bigger the font size, the more frequently the word appears.

## SNAPSHOT OF THE TECHNOLOGY LANDSCAPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**TABLE 3. DIGITAL ACCESS AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IN ASIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Internet users**[47] (proportions of the adult male and female populations) | | 59% of men 54% of women |
| **Mobile phone ownership**[48] (proportions of the adult male and female populations) | 87% of men 62% of women (South Asia) | 94% of men 93% of women (East Asia and the Pacific) |
| **Level of government support for digital literacy**[49] (scale 0–3)[d] | | Medium: 2.3 |

# COMPARATIVE MAPPING OF INTERVENTIONS ACROSS 13 COUNTRIES IN AFRICA AND ASIA

**50**

interventions mapped in 13 countries

**23**

are supported by UNICEF, UNFPA or both
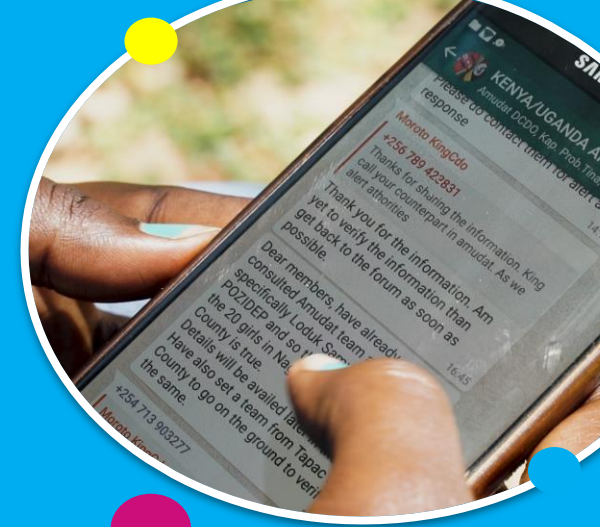
**TYPE**

**35**

are **tech-driven**

*(tech is a core element)*

**15**

are **tech-enabled**

*(tech is secondary to the intervention, there are other non-tech components)*

**21**

focus on both child marriage and FGM

**FOCUS**

COMPARATIVE MAPPING OF INTERVENTIONS ACROSS 13 COUNTRIES IN AFRICA AND ASIA

# RADIOS AND MOBILE PHONES

are the most commonly types of technology used

**LEVEL OF IMPACT**

**46** Have **individual-level empowerment** as their main area of impact

**41** Have **family and community engagement** as their main area of impact

**FEMINIST LENSES**

**27** Have applied an **intersectional feminist approach**

# Key Findings and Recommendations

## Phase 1:
## Mapping and Review

# Key Findings

## 01. Stakeholders involved

The most impactful interventions are **multi-sectoral initiatives**, which involve a variety of partnerships across different stakeholders.

## 02. Tech features

The majority of these interventions employ a **combination of both traditional and modern tools,** and the re-use and adaptation of these technologies was necessary due to COVID-19 constraints, which served as a catalyst to look for alternative, innovative channels to reach communities.

## 03. Impact areas and key achievements

The main achievements of these technological interventions rely not only on the effectiveness of their products, but also on factors resulting from a combination of **context-based social, economic and technological development** at local and regional levels.

## 04. Intersectional feminist approach

Of the 27 interventions where this data was collected, nearly all organizations conducted **consultations with experts and/or local leaders**; 15 have adopted **monitoring and evaluation** activities; 13 carried out **consultations with the populations** targeted; and 6 have been designed and/or implemented by a **women/girl-led organization**.

## 05. Opportunities and challenges

Several challenges remain that hinder these interventions' greater reach, use and effectiveness: **the cost, the digital gender gap, and the deeply ingrained patriarchal culture.**

# Key Recommendations

## 01. User-centred design

Know the people you are designing for.

## 02. Design for scale and build for sustainability

Interventions can and should go beyond the pilot population to impact the most difficult to reach and vulnerable groups.

## 03. Being collaborative

Sharing information, insights, strategies and resources across projects, organizations and sectors.

By highlighting innovative ways to address these harmful practices, this study seeks to contribute to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls worldwide in both policy and practice.



REVIEW OF

# TECHNOLOGY-BASED INTERVENTIONS

TO ADDRESS CHILD MARRIAGE AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

UNFPA

unicef
for every child

DATA-POP
ALLIANCE
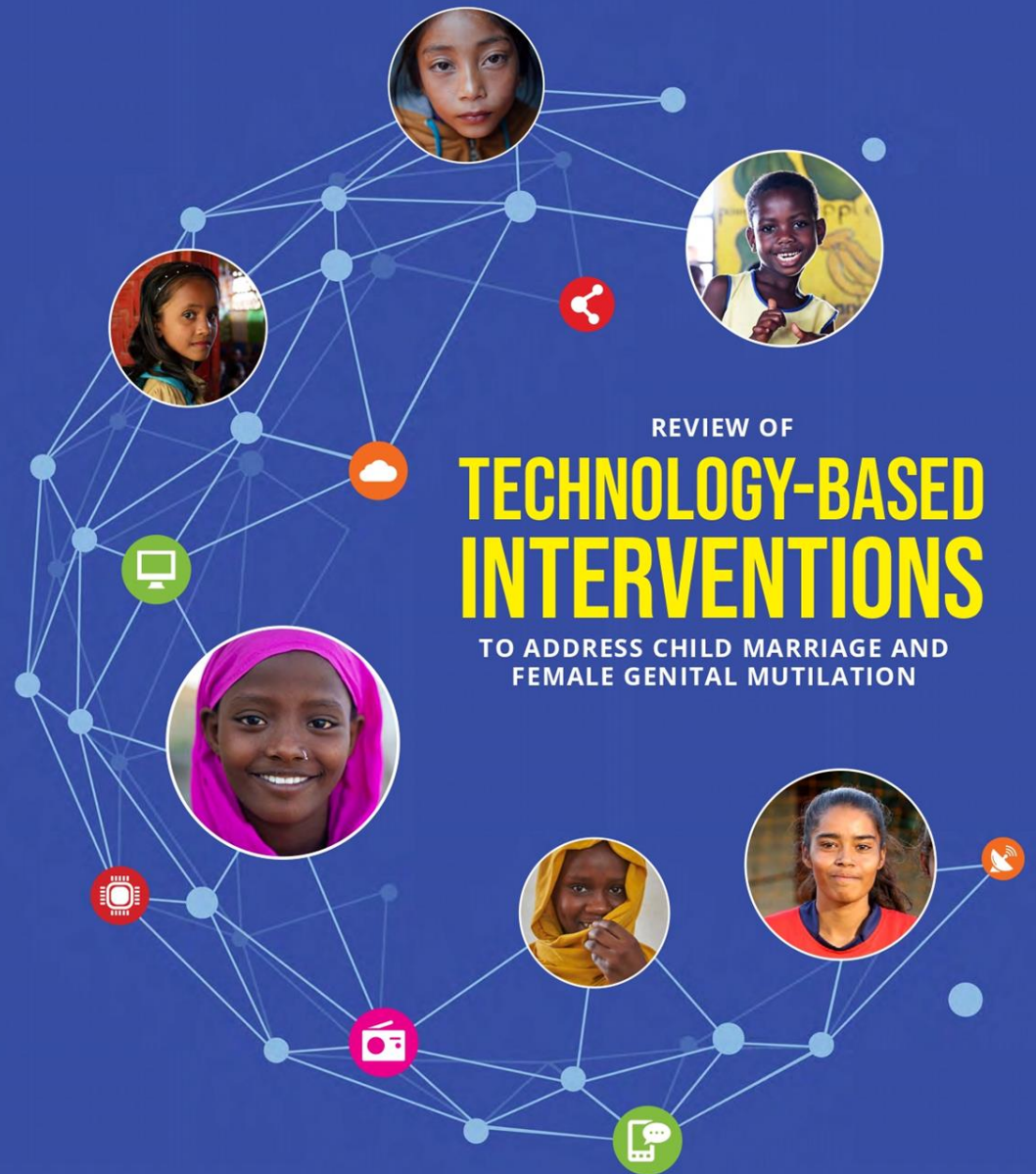
**Deep Dive**

*Linha Fala Criança* (Mozambique Case Study): Key Findings

# Overall Context in Mozambique

Mozambique has one of the highest rates of **child marriage** in the world, affecting one in every two young women in the country. In 2022, the country had 4.4 million child brides, with 1.6 million (17%) married before the age of 15.

**MOZAMBIQUE CASE STUDY**

| MOZAMBIQUE OVERVIEW | |
|---|---|
| **Child marriage prevalence**[246] (girls married before the age of 18 years, as a proportion of all girls) | 53% |
| **FGM prevalence**[247] | – |
| **Internet users**[248] (proportions of the adult male and female populations) | 30% of men 19% of women |
| **Mobile phone ownership**[249] (proportions of the adult male and female populations) | 37% of men 26% of women |
| **Level of government support for digital literacy**[250] (scale 0–3)[a] | High: 3 |

# *Linha Fala Criança* (Talk-Child Helpline)

- *Linha Fala Criança* **(LFC)** is a non-profit organisation dedicated to protecting and ensuring the well-being of children in Mozambique through the **'116' emergency telephone helpline.**

- LFC operates predominantly through **telephone lines,** although other means of communication, such as **television** and **social media platforms** are also used to reach children and the overall population in Mozambique with support on issues such as **domestic violence, family issues, relationships and sexual abuse.**

| Topic | Key Findings |
|---|---|
| **Context Awareness** | Understanding unsuccessful efforts and the issues with **existing hotlines** in Mozambique (e.g. police line) was fundamental for LFC to achieve the success it has in the country today. |
| | LFC's **free nature of the call,** as well as the possibility to make **anonymous reports** has a significant impact on the ability and willingness of the target population in using intervention. |
| | Users shared less **fear of reporting** cases after becoming aware of the helpline. |
| **Digital Inequalities** | To mitigate problems related to its technological component (e.g. use of mobile phones and access to network to make calls), LFC installed physical reporting boxes in the schools, which proved to be a valuable alternative tool given the high number of **children in remote areas** that did not (or do not) have access to phones. |
| | LFCs use of **alternative communication channels and activities** (such as television and campaigns in schools) has allowed more people to become aware of the line and on the need to protect children's rights. |
| **Data Governance** | LFC has strict **protocols for the protection and security** of the data collected and stored, increasing the reliability and credibility of the intervention in Mozambique. |
| **Collaboration** | LFCs strong network of collaboration with **local institutions** across Mozambique is one of the most important components to the success of responses to reports on violations of children's rights. |
| **Funding and Revenue** | LFC faces challenges in expanding its **infrastructure** (e.g. being 24/7) and **human capacity** to have more counsellors answering calls and providing more in-person support. |

# Lessons Learned

**Prioritize** girls' and women's **voices** during the design, piloting, implementation, evaluation and scalability of **every** initiative.

# "Rupantaran" (Transformation) Social and financial skills programme

Apekchya Rana Khatri
4 May 2023

Life skills-based curriculum endorsed by government

Jointly developed by UNICEF and UNFPA

15 topical issues identified and validated in consultation with adolescents

Developed on the basis of - desired knowledge, attitude and skills; and behavioral outcome and impact of behavior

Change in knowledge, skills and attitude monitored through pre and post test

Radio Delivery- from 7000 to 70,000

Blended approach - reach girls/families for continuous information flow, knowledge enhancement and services uptake

Rapid assessment - to know the situation of adolescents during lockdown (3,000 adolescents)

Adaptation of Sessions - content expanded to address emerging concerns expressed by adolescent girls, including their mental health and online safety.

Delivery - via local radio broadcasts in combination with personal follow-up from peer leaders, either by phone or home visit.

**Information Delivery**

- Video/Audio Content
- Text Based Content
- Illustration content
- Downloadable content

**Learning Activities**

- Quiz: Q and A
- Quiz: Flip the card
- Puzzle: Match the following
- Puzzle: Sequence the process
- Games: Snakes and Ladder
- Games: Geo Location Pin
- Infographic

**Reach and Scale**

Context - 753 local levels in the country, 679 have a broadband connection. 5,554 ward offices, 5,032 community schools, and 4,027 health posts have access to broadband internet

Need to digitalize - alternative mechanism of delivery, ease of access and efficient path to scale.

E-learning Platform: platform with content management module, scenario-based learning module, and knowledge management module

High impact program through an e-learning platform with a potential to impact the lives of millions of beneficiaries.

# Key steps

1. Stakeholder consultation
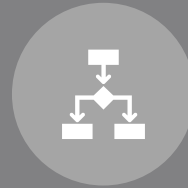
2. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) matrix

3. Consultation with adolescents and parents

4. Product development

5. Product pretesting

6. Product dissemination

# *Activity (Flip the picture for information)*

तल देखिएका साधन मध्ये कुन चाही साधनले एच आइ भी , यौन संक्रमण र गर्भधारण रोक्न मद्दत पुराऊछ ?
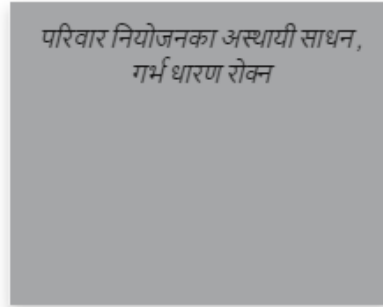
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| परिवार नियोजनका अस्थायी साधन, गर्भ धारण रोक्न | | |
| आई.यू. सी.डी. | इम्प्लान्ट | गर्भनिरोधक सुइ डिपोप्रोभेरा |
| महिला कण्डम | गर्भ निरोधक चक्की वा पिल्स | मिनिल्याप |

**Rupantaran New**

**Rupa Rani Video** ✓

**Module 11 Rupa Rani Nepali Questions** ✓

**Module 13 Reproduction SRHR Nepali** ✓

**Sequencing Reproduction process** ✓

**Flip Module 13 Contraceptives** ✓

**Module 13 Mensuration Nepali** ✓

बाल विवाह (Audio) Maithili

**Module 14 लैंगिक हिंसाका प्रकारहरु Nepali** ✓

# Video and Activity (Snake and Ladder)

# "Building Blocks"
## The case of Bangladesh

Iliza Azyei
4 May 2023

# Building block platform

# The Operational Model



**Step 1:**
**Entitlement Allocation**

UNFPA assigns entitlements such as sanitary pads to the selected beneficiaries by entering their information into the Building Blocks system.

**Step 2:**
**Notification**

The beneficiary receives an SMS notification that their entitlements are available to them in a nearby shop.

**Step 3:**
**Redemption**

The beneficiary goes to the shop, where the shopkeeper gives them the entitlements after verifying their identity and submitting their purchase into the Building Blocks app

**Step 4:**
**Analytics and Invoice**

At the end of the month, UNFPA extracts data from Building Blocks to prepare invoices and reports.

**Blockchain Journey**

**Step 5:**
**Payment**

UNFPA pays the vendor for the transactions that happened at their shop. The payment is done independently of Building Blocks.

# Normalizing access using existing social structures and shifting choices from aid agencies to local businesses

# SMS-BIZ/U-Report
Amplifying voices of young people

Gaia Segola
4 May 2023

# Where were We?

**1**

- IEC Material (radio spots in local languages);
- Capacity building to SMS BIZ activists and counselors

**SMS BIZ:**
1. Context
2. Partnership
3. Donors

**1**

PILOT (2015-2016):
1. In 5 provinces.

**2**
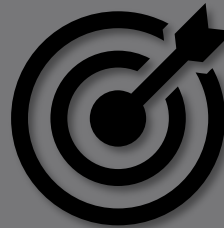
Over 50,000 ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH (10-24) in 1 year.

**3**

SMSBIZ/U-Report National Scale Up

**4**

- Online peer-to-peer counseling service (free of charge); For adolescents & youth (10-24 yrs old);
- Partners: Mobile Telecom Companies (Tmcel, Vodacom e Movitel) – Civil Society Org. (Youth Coalition Association)
- Donors: Sweden, Canada, Spanish Natcom, Gobierno de Navarra & European Union;
- Counseling Hub: 1 in Maputo City – 08 counselors.

# Where are We now?

2

**9 22 22**
SMS Biz

---

## 01

### Total # of u-reporters

Over 799,700 u-reporters where 60% are adolescents & young people in the age group of 10-24 years old;
Gender: Male 60% - Female 40%
Geographic Coverage: National.

Mass Media Campaign on SSR and HIV prevention (IEC Materials – "Aqui para Ti" or "Here 4 U" in English);

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## 02

### Total # of Counseling Hubs

03 counseling hubs:
1. Southern Region: Maputo City;
Total # of conselors: 36 (50% male– 50% female);
03 shifts: morning, noon, evening.
Total # of answers on a daily basis : 2,400;
2. Center Region: Quelimane City:
Total # of conselors: 12 (F: 50% M: 50%).
3. Northern Region: Nampula City
Total # of counselors: 20 (40% M – 60% F) & 2 Shifts (Morning & Noon).

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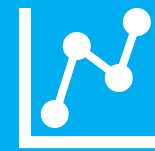
## 03

### Most Discussed Topics

1. COVID-19;
2. Family Planning & Teen Pregnancies;
3. Sexuality;
4. STI & STD;
5. HIV: Prevention/Transmission

---

## 04

### Statistics Data:

Total # of messages used since the launch of the platform (Incoming + Outgoing): **81,593,204;**
Total # of Incoming messages: **20,906,677;**
Total # of Outgoing messages: **60,686,527**
*Source: RapidPro (SMS BIZ/U-Report backend)*
*Date: 30 April 2023*

**Session 15**

**Mobilizing for change:**
Youth-led, feminist and women-led organizations take the lead

**Moderated by:**
Shadia Elshiwy, UNFPA HQ

**Speakers:**
Ellen Alem, UNICEF HQ
Chiagozie Udeh, UNFPA ESARO
Faith Mwangi-Powell, Girls Not Brides
Gugulethu Sihlali

# Engagement with feminist-focused and women/girl-led CSOs in the Global Programme

Ellen Alem
4 May 2023

➢ The Global Programme aims to support, foster and enable feminist organizations and those that are youth or women/girl led to pursue a gender transformative approach & advance gender equality

➢ The Global Programme worked with over 165 CSOs by 2021, around half of which focus on women's rights

*Women's and/or Girls' Organisation (WGO) is a registered or informally organised group or network led by a woman/girl, whose leadership and staffing is made up of women and/or girls, comprising minimum 50% of board, executive positions, and staff/volunteers, with a mandate to advance gender equality and women's and/or girls' rights and empowerment. Women/Girls' led organizations can include organizations with less than 50% of board, executive positions, and staff/volunteers in exceptional crisis contexts where it is difficult or not safe for women/girls to take up public positions. (IASC)*

**134 // 10**

- 134 CSOs that are part of the Global Programme in 10 countries were listed, of which 86% were assessed and **ranked**

- Online resources, strategy documents, annual reports, commentaries of external parties… were reviewed

- Self-assessment survey administered (24 open ended and multiple-choice Qs)
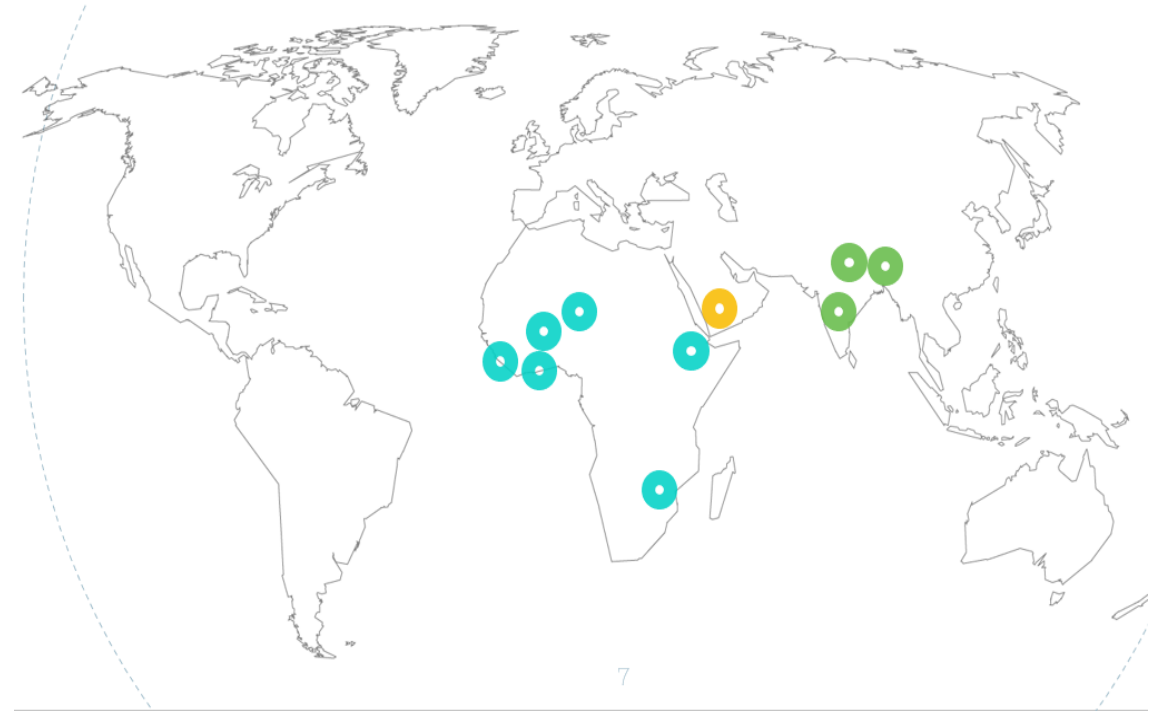
**Structural** and **Substantive** qualities of an organization

| Structural | Substantive |
|---|---|
| ➤ Mission and Vision<br>➤ Policies and strategies<br>➤ Learning and evaluation<br>➤ Leadership and team<br>➤ Representation and empowerment | ➤ Activities<br>➤ Systemic change<br>➤ Knowledge generation<br>➤ Networks and coalitions<br>➤ Representation and empowerment |

Rating scale applied on structural and substantive dimensions

UNCLEAR — NON-EXISTANT — BASIC — MODERATE — GOOD — STRONG
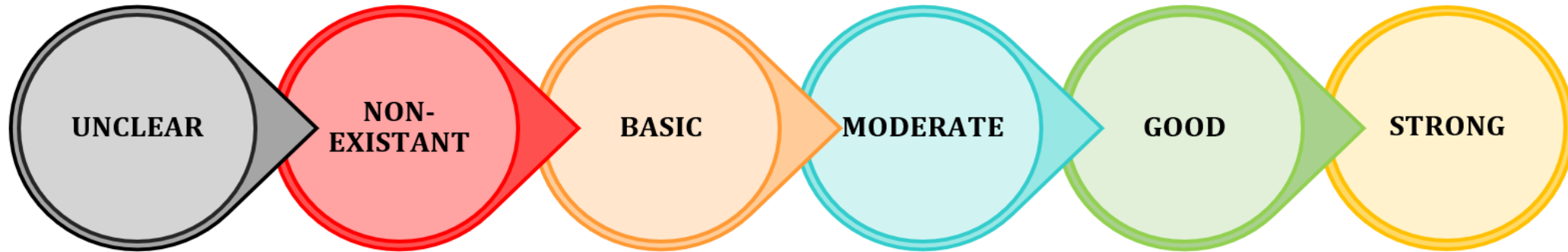
Ranking based on rating

GENDER-UNEQUAL
*Perpetuates gender inqualities*

GENDER-BLIND
*Ignores gender norms, discrimination and inequalities*

GENDER-AWARE
*Acknowledges but does not address gender inequalities*

GENDER-RESPONSIVE
*Acknowledges and considers women's and men's specific needs*

GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE
*Addresses the casues of gender-based inequalities and works to transform gender roles, norms and power relations*

**Gender-transformative (GT): 20%**

**Gender-responsive (GR): 36%**

**Gender-aware (GA): 19%**

**Gender-blind (GB): 10%**

**Gender-unequal (GU): 1%**

**Not-assessed (NA): 14%**

**Over 50% of CSOs have as a core part of their vision & mission, the advancement of the rights of women and girls through a gender transformative lens**

## Way Forward

| Gender-transformative internal policies and organizational practices | Staff training/ capacity building | Regular gender analysis and utilization of findings |

# Mobilizing youth-led organizations working on climate change and the SRHR agenda

Chiagozie Udeh
4 May 2023

# 01.
# Climate change



**CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE & THE PROMISE OF ICPD25**

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

TRANSFORMATIVE RESULTS

HEALTHY, EMPOWERED POPULATIONS INCLUDING WOMEN, GIRLS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

CLIMATE-RESILIENT SYSTEMS: HEALTH, PROTECTION, EDUCATION

REDUCED RISK, BETTER PREPAREDNESS, STRONG EMERGENCY RESPONSE

POPULATION, HEALTH AND GENDER DATA ON VULNERABILITY, IMPACT AND RESILIENCE

POLICIES, PROGRAMMES, PARTNERSHIPS & FINANCING

UNFPA takes a multi-prong approach to climate change anchored around four pillars of its value proposition

# Joint Youth Working Group on SRHR and Climate Change

**01.**

Established in 2021;

**02.**

Brings together a strong network of young climate and SRHR advocates from the different youth networks working across climate change, health and SRHR;

**03.**

Drives our global, regional and national climate advocacy and action based on the goals of ICPD.

© UNFPA ESARO

# Youth NDC Review

- Worked with 6 selected young people from all regions of the Global South from our JYWG and YOUNGO to review the NDCs through a youth lens;

- Produced a youth report after their review of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in their respective regions through a youth lens;

- Fully-funded to COP27 and main drivers of ICPD-based advocacy messages at COP27 negotiations using the findings of their review;

- Crucial part of UNFPA evidence building and knowledge generation on these intersections and conducted a global survey ahead of COP27 with fascinating results;

- They are getting ready to engage robustly and meaningfully in the next review of their NDCs at their various countries to ensure its integration of the SRHR agenda;

- Part of the consultation and validation of the UNFPA Climate Change and CSE module and now empowered as trainers in their various communities.
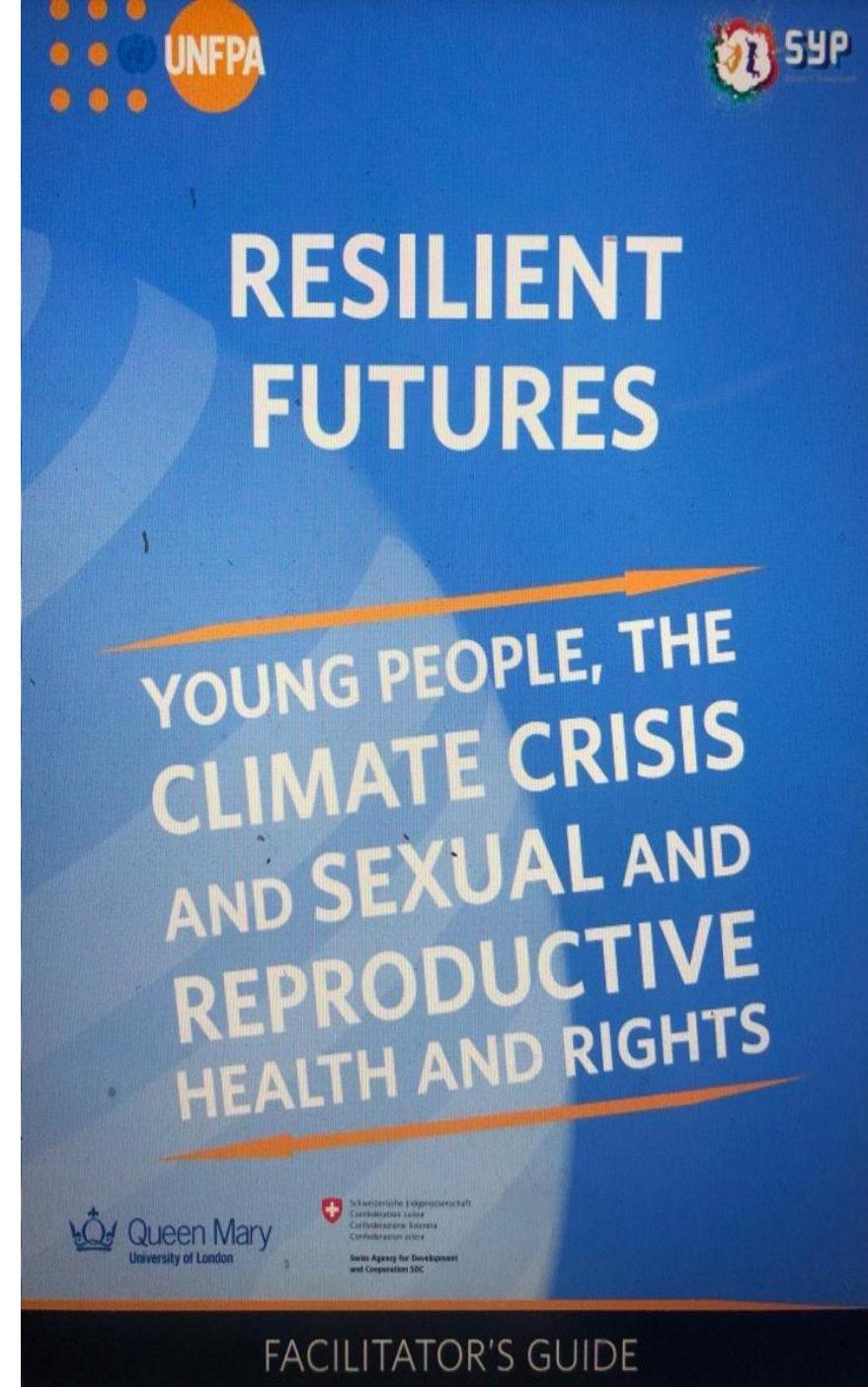
# Workshops at COY17

- Supported the 17th Global Conference of Youth (COY) organized by YOUNGO just ahead of the commencement of the COP27;

- Panel session on climate change and SRHR in addition to two other workshops on NDC and Gender-Climate;

- Part of the final text of the Global Youth Statement submitted to the COP27 Presidency;

- UNFPA held about the most attended workshop at the COY17 on SRHR and climate change.

# Global Youth Statement at COP27

- Provide accessible, flexible and sustainable financing that will enable youth, especially young women and girls, to implement NDCs in thematic areas that affect their rights, including gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and others.

- Recognize UN Women's Generation Equality Forum's 5-year action journey to implement the agreed actions outlined in the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Global Acceleration Plan for Gender Equality and reaffirm existing and adopt further commitments in line with the Global Acceleration Plan published by UN Women and Generation Equality partners.

- Promote the importance of regionally-driven collaboration between environmental civil society organisations, supported by multilateral norm-settings to allow better coordination of civil society movements, strengthening their nationally established programs and participation in multilateral environmental forums where they can present their own identified region-based climate justice solutions, programmes and potential ways forward.

## Climate Justice and Human Rights

- Commit to the full, effective and meaningful implementation of the Agreed Conclusions and outcomes of the 66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/2022/L.7), convened under the theme of "Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes".

- Commit to implementing grassroots, local and community outreach programmes to disseminate information on climate and disaster preparedness, safe water and health sanitation, including quality comprehensive sexuality education.

- Promote climate laws and policies that enhance social protections, and provide key services such as quality health care, including access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Working with youth networks to strengthen national-level data and research to support the evidence base to determine the  impact of climate change on SRHR, gender-based violence, and harmful practices including child marriage and inform future policies.

# Global NDC Review 2022

**36/111**

Number of countries with references to aspects of SRHR

**1/111** **mention child marriage**

"Climate change may also lead to a higher risk of early marriage as a means of reducing economic burdens for families"- Vietnam NDC, 2021: p14

# Mobilizing change to end child marriage
## With the help of youth, feminists and women-led organizations

Gugulethu Sihlalil
4 May 2023

# Contextual background

*Adolescent girls are forced into child marriages because of arraying factors that are often framed as consequences of these factors rather than an imbalance in power. Therefore child marriage is not a consequence of poverty or gender equality but rather a result of an evident power imbalance. (e.g Ukuthwala and religious sectors)*

# Youth is NOT a Concept
# Women are NOT a Concept

- Intersectionality Theory (feminist movement and agency)

- Proportional representation

- Distribution of power to these organizations.

- Why should we support and give space to these organizations?

Child Marriage is a result of unequal power. Men being able to take away the agency of children is because of unequal power.

#EndChildMarriages&GenderBaseViolence

# Objectives of the session

Identify ways to expand partnerships with youth, feminist and women-led organisations to mobilise change to end child marriage.

**Reflecting on these questions**:

- What are successful examples of mobilising youth, feminist and women-led organisations to end child marriage and prevent adolescent pregnancies?

- What contributed to the success of these examples?

# About *Girls Not Brides*. The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage



**Key**

- ⚫ Member CSOs
- 🟡 National Partnerships
- 🔵 Coalitions
- 🟢 Secretariat U.K. Teams: India, Kenya, Mexico
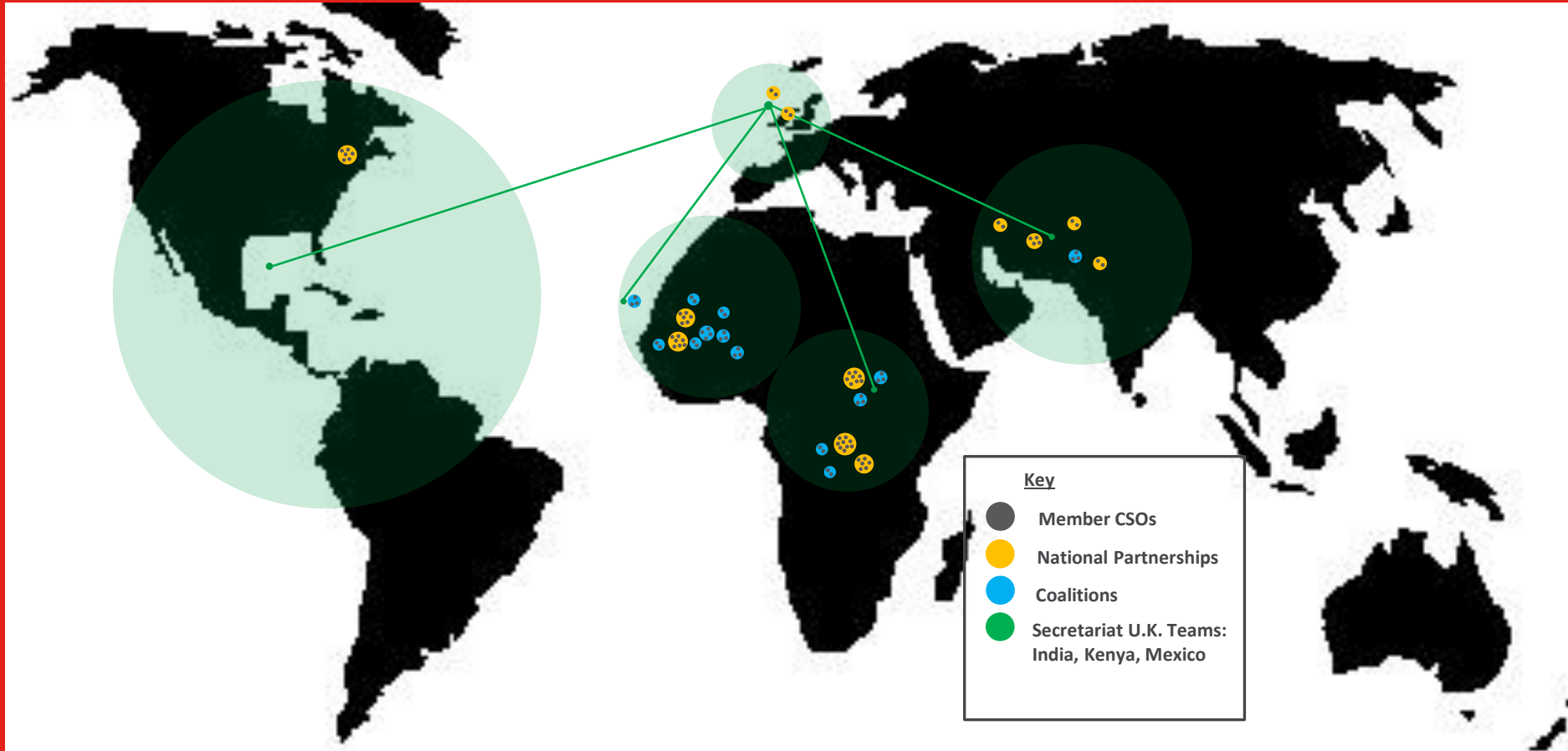
# Mobilising partnerships with youth, feminist and women-led organisations

**Why women/youth-led?**

- Fosters agency
- Directly affected by the issue
- Young people can break generational cycle of CEFM
- Ability to reach stakeholders at scale in some countries, young people make up half of the population
- All can be strong agents of change
- Creativity and credibility to the table

# What does success look like?



- **Africa:** Youth activists trained to act as champions & working with government structures to organise mentorship sessions in and beyond schools, created child protection committees

- **Asia**: 2,100 adolescent girl leaders and their peers implemented 100 (what?), reaching 13,224 community members and local decision-makers in 28 districts

- **LAC**: Indigenous adolescents, youth and women leading community-led, urgent action to end child marriage and presented to member states

# What contributed to the success?



Inclusion

Safe spaces

Dialogue

Ownership and leadership

Funding

"*Women and young people are critical change makers for ending child marriage and they must be central to our response as key allies and partners*".

Session 16

# A key intervention to address child marriage:
Gender-responsive social protection

**Moderated by:**
Veronica Kamanga Njiko, UNICEF ROSA

**Speakers:**
Lauren Whitehead, UNICEF HQ
Tilahun Gebretsadik-Wolde-Mesk, Government of Ethiopia
Saphia Tamiru, Government of Ghana
Miho Yoshikawa, UNICEF Ghana

# A key intervention to address child marriage:
## Gender-responsive social protection

Lauren Whitehead
4 May 2023

# SETTING THE SCENE

**DRIVERS OF CHILD MARRIAGE**
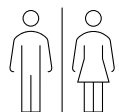
- Poverty
- Gender inequality
- Lack of access to education
- Insecurity and crises
- Cultural norms
- Wealth inequity
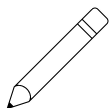
**POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION**

- Economic empowerment
- Household poverty reduction
- Multi-sectoral linkages to services
- Social behavior change
- Systems strengthening
- Reduction in GBV (especially IPV)
- Shared household decision-making
- Girls' education costs covered
- Reach households with at-risk girls
- Jobs and livelihoods for parents

unicef
for every child
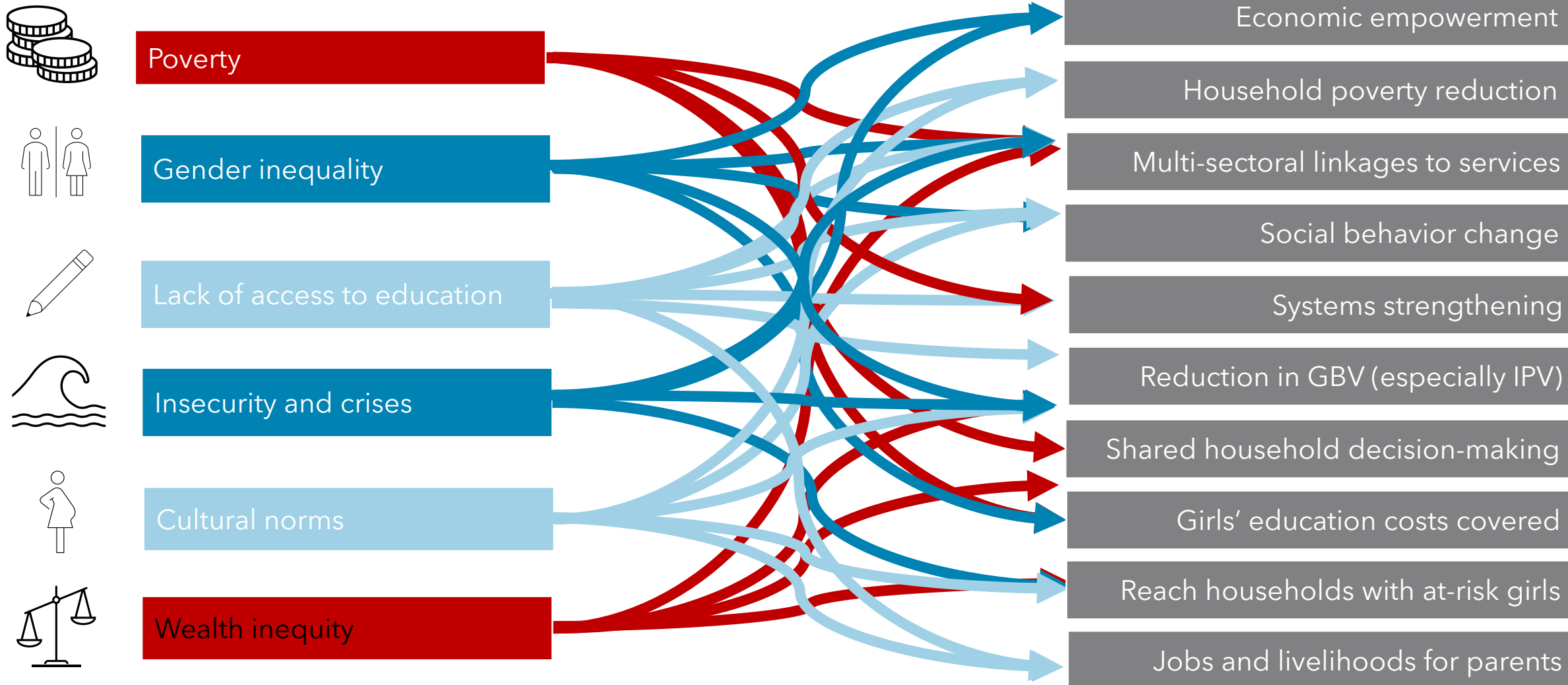
# THE UNIVERSE OF SOCIAL TRANSFERS
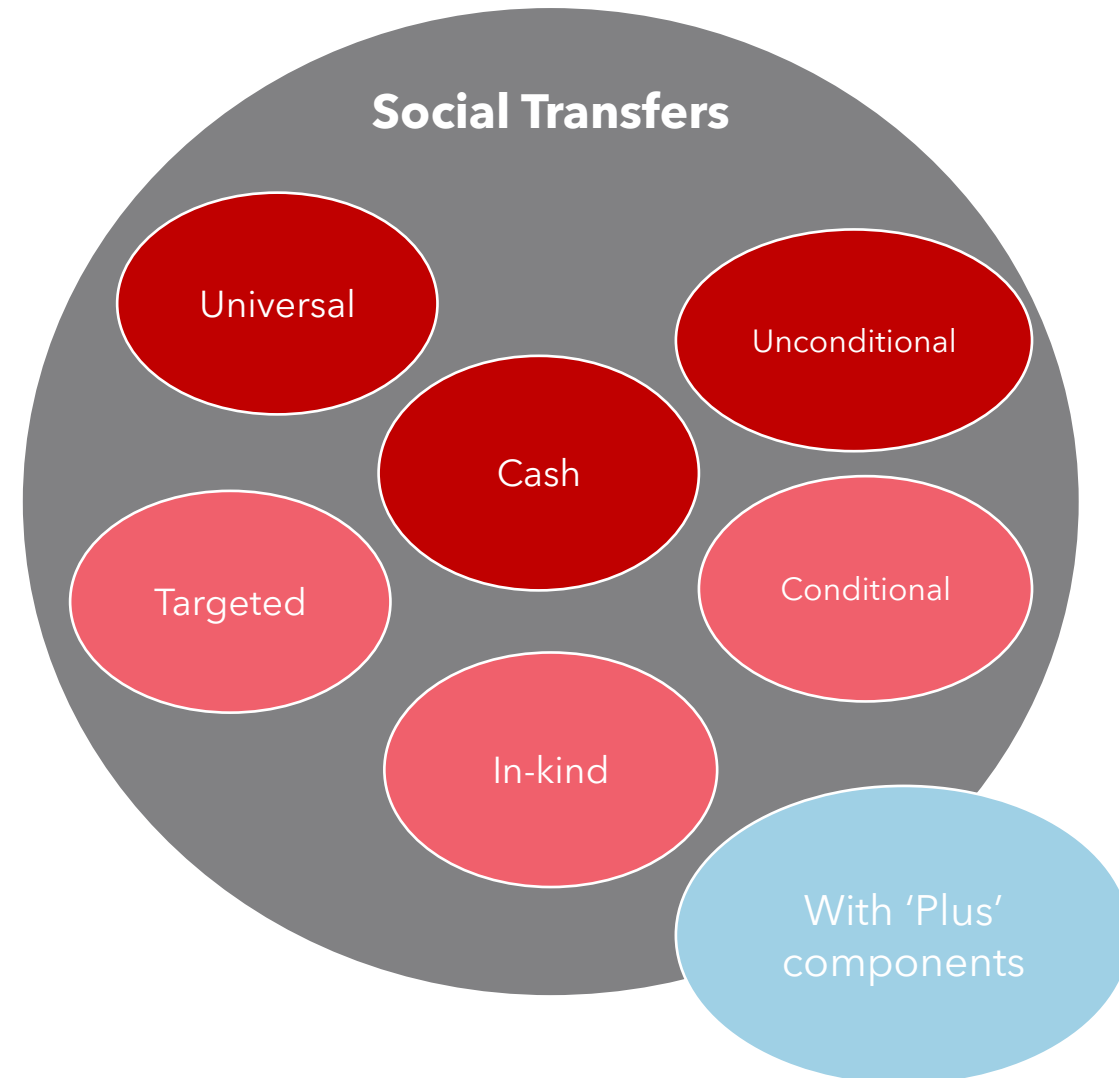
**Caution on conditions!**
Schooling conditionalities in CCT= lower child marriage, **however:**
- ✓ conditions can easily penalize the most vulnerable
- ✓ costly to monitor compliance and to scale
- ✓ reinforce punitive control of the poor
- ✓ should be facilitated with accompanying measures
- ✓ often lack evaluation comparison to UCTs
- ✓ can be achieved with alternatives such as nudges, SBC, messaging, labelling, contracts/pacts

**Social Transfers**

- Universal
- Unconditional
- Cash
- Targeted
- Conditional
- In-kind
- With 'Plus' components

# WHAT CASH **CAN** AND **CANNOT** DO



🚫
- Reach **unregistered households**
- Guarantee rolling or dynamic **enrollment**
- Always include **case management**
- Automatically address **social norms**
- Legally **target** at-risk girls as minors
- Solve all problems as a **silver bullet**

✓
- Reduce monetary **poverty**
- **Target** households/families of at-risk girls
- Lower **GBV risks**, especially IPV rates
- Balance household **control of finances**
- Increase **decision-making** of women
- Link to **labor and jobs** for sustainability
- Most impactful if **longer term** and **sufficient for living costs**

# SOCIAL PROTECTION BEYOND CASH

Figure 3 Components of a child-sensitive social protection system



**ADMIN:** Integrated administrative tools such as registries, payment mechanisms, grievance and redress etc.

**PROGRAMMES:** Coordination and harmonization among programmes at all levels

**POLICIES:** Overall policy coherence, including common and shared vision, coordination and financing mechanisms

**EVIDENCE BASE:** Poverty and vulnerability analysis, systems assessment and evaluations

UNICEF, 2019

**Cash transfers are just one component of social protection that can be leveraged for child marriage outcomes.**

Others include:

- In-kind transfers
- Social insurance
- Social service workforce
- Labor and jobs (livelihoods)
- Social registries and MIS
- Social service delivery
- Multi-sectoral service linkages
- Cash plus programmes
- Humanitarian cash transfers

**A system in crisis is only as good as the system before the crisis.**

# BENEFITS OF LEVERAGING SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection can address two of the strongest drivers of child marriage:
**poverty** and **gender inequality**

## Almost half of the world is covered by a social protection benefit.

- Covered by at least one SP benefit
- Not covered

53%

47%
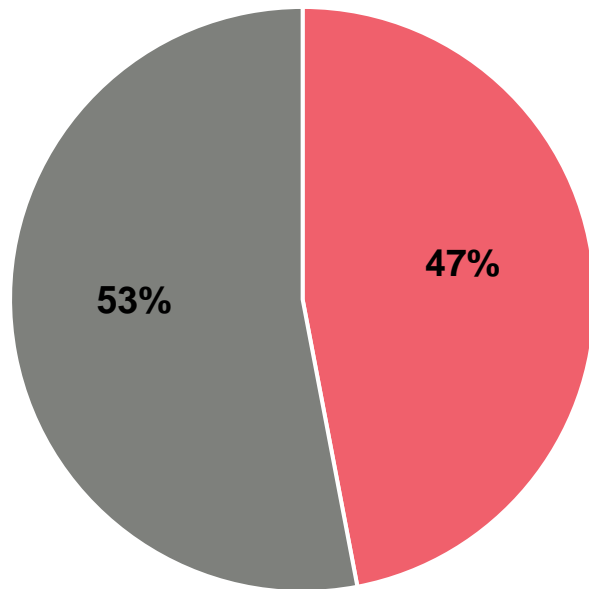
## Nearly $800B was spent on social protection globally in 2021.



900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0

2021    2009

■ 2021  ■ 2009
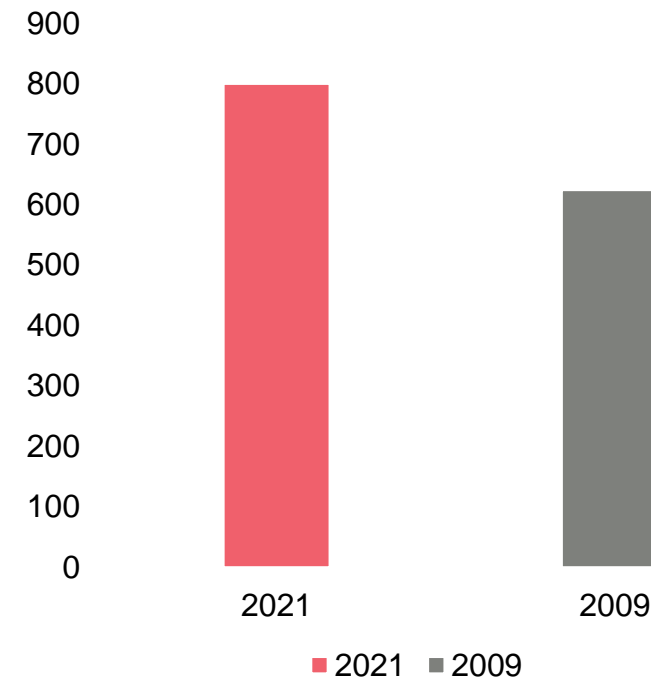
Gentilini, U. 2021. A game changer for social protection? Six reflections on COVID-19 and the future of cash transfers. World Bank Blogs.
ILO. 2021. World Social Protection Report.
UNICEF. 2020. Global Annual Results Report: Gender Equality.

# BENEFITS OF LEVERAGING SOCIAL PROTECTION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SCALE** | Reach, esp. rural populations | Global financial investments |
| **TARGETING** | Social registries to target families of at-risk girls | Targeting of women and girls, married and unmarried |
| **SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY** | Integrated social service delivery | Management Information Systems |
| **SHOCK RESPONSE** | Humanitarian contexts | Adaptive crisis response |
| **CASH PLUS** | Case management and social service workforce | Information, SBC, Nutrition, Health, SRH, Skills, Livelihoods |

## But intentional design is critical.

# SOCIAL PROTECTION TO CURB CHILD MARRIAGE

| CASH TRANSFERS | **Ethiopia** Productive Social Safety Nets Program |
|---|---|
| **CASH PLUS PROGRAMS** | **Mozambique** Child Grant 'Cash and Care' Pilot<br>**India** Cash Plus + MNREGA (livelihoods) +Targeted Services<br>**Kenya** Adolescent Girls Initiative – Kenya (AGI-K) |
| **TARGETING AND SERVICE DELIVERY** | **Ghana** Integrated Social Services (ISS) with LEAP CT |
| **LINKAGES TO SERVICES** | **Nepal** Beti Bachau Beti Padau Scheme ('Educate a Girl, Save a Girl') |
| **SKILLS TRAINING AND JOB MARKET PREPAREDNESS** | **Zambia** Sustainable Women's Livelihoods Program |
| **SOCIAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION** | **Benin** 'Cash Plus Care – Programme multi-sectoriel' |

# GLOBAL PROGRAMME: GOVERNMENTS OF ETHIOPIA AND GHANA

## Case study: Ethiopia's Produxctive Safety Nets Program (PSNP)

- Between January-April 2021 and the same period in 2022, child marriage increased by 119% across regions worst hit by drought

- PSNP has been found effective in mitigating poverty-related incentives to marry off girls, and in increasing their school enrolment

- Providing income to households indirectly contributed to the creation of an enabling environment where girls have access to the information, life skills and support networks

## Case study: Ghana's Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

- Young women married under the age of 15 in Ghana are 9 times more likely to experience sexual IPV compared to women who were not- the highest likelihood among countries with comparable data in Africa

- LEAP reduces IPV and has potential to reduce child marriage further through multiple pathways, including integrated social services

UNICEF, 2022. Child marriage on the rise in Horn of Africa as drought crisis intensifies.
UNICEF, 2020. Child Marriage and Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program: Analysis of protective pathways in the Amhara region Final Report.

# GOVERNMENT OF BENIN
# CASH PLUS CARE – PROGRAMME MULTI-SECTORIEL

**30.7%** of girls are married before 18

- **Increased access of girls to integrated services**
  - +57,000 girls/adolescents received child marriage prevention and care services in 2022
  - +39,952 schoolgirls with school kits are kept in school and protected from child marriage
  - 100% of intervention villages have a village monitoring committee active against VFE/ME

- **Community engagement of parents and religious leaders**
  - 94% of children surveyed know how to report VFE or ME compared to 40% at baseline
  - 96% of parents know at least 3 disadvantages compared to 22% at baseline

- **Social mobilization of adolescent girls and boys**
  - of boys/adolescents educated on positive masculinity including SSR, GHM (+ 26,700 in 2022)
  - of children/adolescents and young people (+ 88,000 in 2022)

## Lessons Learned

- ❑ Cash plus care is a viable model

- ❑ Cash can be used to keep girls in school with complementary components (e.g. school kits)

- ❑ Parents and boys must be engaged

- ❑ Religious leaders are critical influencers

- ❑ Community sensitization and mobilization
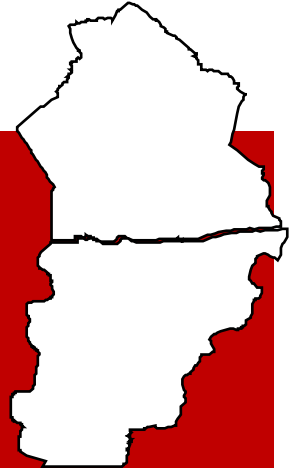
# SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

## How can the Global Programme move to action?

**Collaborate**

- Partner with social protection colleagues who coordinate with Ministries of Social Protection and related ministries

**Advocate**

- Elevate compelling evidence on prevalence of child marriage among beneficiaries of social protection programs; data is key

**Target**

- Leverage social registries for targeting existing and at-risk girls

**Data**

- Collect data on girls who are enrolled in social protection program households, enrolled in school, and married

**Reporting**

- Incorporate reporting of child marriage in grievance response mechanisms for beneficiaries

**Linkages**

- Develop linkages to support services, referrals, and across ministries

**CREATE LASTING IMPACT FOR GIRLS!**

# SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME



**In Phase III, together we will:**

- **Harness the potential of social protection systems**—policies and programs—to reduce poverty <u>at scale</u> for adolescent girls

- Leverage **strong social policy and social protection influence** with **national *and* local governments** to drive policy shifts

- Utilize UN's **coordination mandate across ministries** to support children, including adolescent girls: Ministries of Social Protection, Education and Health

- Test integration of **social and behaviour change** as part of **cash plus** social protection programming

- Generate and disseminate **evidence** on leveraging social protection service delivery and systems

## <u>Research Priorities</u>

What are beneficial pre-conditions of cash transfer programs that most impact the effect of social protection on child marriage?

How can social protection support girls at risk in humanitarian and  crisis contexts?

What cash plus components work best and why?

How can other aspects of social protection beyond cash be leveraged?

What alternatives to conditions work best to reduce child marriage and why?

# EXISTING EVIDENCE - UNICEF INNOCENTI

| TYPES OF INTERVENTION | AREA | TYPE |
|---|---|---|
| Effective | Income and economic strengthening | Cash transfers, vocational training, favourable job markets |
| Promising but requires further research | Systems strengthening | Training to build the capacity of workforce across sectors |

**The evidence suggest that cash transfers may help to delay marriage, particularly in the context of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).**

**Economic approaches show the most definitive patter of success in preventing child marriage!**

**Cash transfers**

↕

**'Plus' Component**

- Can alleviate several of the economic and social drivers of child marriage through distinctive pathways, such as improved household economic security and increased access to education.

- Can also decrease violence against women and girls; decrease adolescent girls' sexual debut; and delay adolescent pregnancy.

- Together with cash, can also contribute to girls' health and wellbeing, to their sense of agency, and to a greater say in the decisions that affect them.

# Ethiopia's experience for successful approaches to leverage gender-responsive social protection to end child marriage

Tilahun Woldemeskel
4 May 2023

# Evidence in the Pathways of PSNP Contribution to Prevention of Child Marriage

Family poverty or economy is one driver which pushes girls from school as well as increases the vulnerability of girls to child marriage.

Studies conducted by different organizations including Young Lives, IFPRI, and Innocenti revealed that the social protection program especially PSNP has contributed to reducing school dropout.

The cash support provided for continuous years also contributed to enhancing family resilience to shocks related to food insecurity ultimately reducing the use of CM as a negative coping mechanism.

The main mediator between PSNP and the prevention of child marriage is its contribution to school retention or reduction of school dropouts.

# Evidence in the Pathways of PSNP Contribution to Prevention of Child Marriage

More than 900 thousand girls benefit from the programmes both economically and in protection services

The cash plus programme which includes the increased role of social workers in the provision of case management and linkage with various services enhanced protection of girls.

Identification of girls and boys to various challenges including irregularity of attendance and school dropout and providing guidance and counseling services to families.

The mandatory SBC session which includes CM and FGM provided an opportunity for raising awareness as well as increasing mutual accountability.

# How improved economic security can decrease the risk of child marriage in three key ways

First, the qualitative data finds that greater influx of cash reduces families' financial burdens, improving their ability to keep girls in school and alleviating economic pressures to marry them in order to cope with poverty and income shocks, particularly over the short term.

Second, qualitative research suggests that participation in the PSNP has somewhat affected the allocation of work within the household with implications for girls' time use and child marriage outcomes. There is some indication that increases in demands on adult labour as a result of PSNP participation draws adolescents into labour activities (both on the public works sites and domestic tasks).

Third, it has been suggested anecdotally that parents may retain girls in the household to maintain (or enlarge) transfer sizes, as these are based on household size

# What contributed to its success in preventing child marriage?

PSNP-5 design document clearly incorporates the prevention and mitigation of Gender and HTPs in PSNP-5 intervention regions/woredas across all outputs.

- Linkages to available social services facilitated for core PSNP clients with an emphasis on PDS and TDS.

- Focus on the workforce as well as community capacity on SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, GENDER AND NUTRITION MAINSTREAMING IN PSNP.

- Integration of childcare centers (as an early childhood development intervention) along with public worksites.

- Integrated dedicated SBC sessions on child marriage and FGM. Capacity on gender and social development adequately integrates the issues of CM and FGM as well as other GBV.

# Efforts to leverage large-scale social protection programmes to end child marriage

The National Costed Roadmap to End Child Marriage and FGM/C (2020–2024) identifies poverty as one of the drivers of child marriage. Outcome 3 and output 3.3 were designed to tackle the economic drivers of child marriage, as follows:

- **Output 3.3:** Improved economic services and opportunities for families of vulnerable adolescent girls to engage in income-generating activities (IGA) and access employment opportunities, and providing alternative livelihoods for circumcisers.

- **Output indicator 3.3.1:** Number of families of vulnerable adolescent girls referred to economic services/support programmes.

- **Definition and method of calculation:** Number of families that have adolescent girls in all the target intervention areas that are referred to the PSNP, IGA programmes. Disaggregated by: Type of service referred to and by region.

Strengthen the evidence base for effective advocacy.

Specific evidence on consideration of child marriage prevention and formulate the argument on

- its contribution to addressing inter-generational mal-nutrition.

- its contribution to economic development, GDP, and enhanced resilience.

Engaging the donors of the PSNP programmes.

Leveraging entry points including the donors (world bank and ADP) of PSNP

# Challenges to leverage large-scale social protection programmes to end child marriage

- Multi-stakeholder interest and influencing requires massive effort.

- It requires political leadership beyond MoWSA to influence the programme and integrate KPI on CM in its result framework.

- Shortage of trained community service workforce.

- Limited availability of evidence that shows the added value of addressing CM to the objective of PSNP.

- The dilemma of whether attaching conditionalities with social protection considering that it is a right in itself.

# Recommendations to leverage large-scale social protection programmes to end child marriage

- Strengthening the argument on the niche through investing on specific evidence-generation efforts.

- Advocacy at different level including donors of GPECM and UNJP-FGM programmes to influence those supporting PSNP programmes.

- High-level advocacy with key government ministries including MoA, MoH both by members of the National Alliance and UN Agencies.

# Evidence on the two-way relationship of PSNP core objective and child marriage is critical

**How can large-scale social protection and integrated social services play a role in preventing and reducing child marriage?**
Ghana's experience

Saphia Tamimu and Miho Yoshikawa
4 May 2023

# Many Ghanaians face multiple vulnerabilities

## Poverty in Ghana
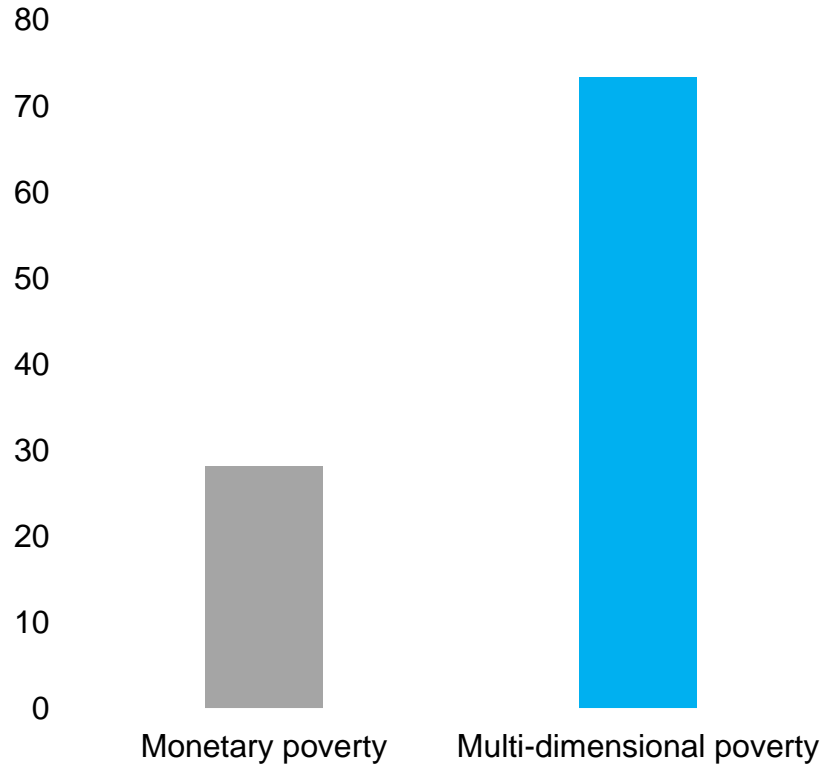


**Multidimensional poverty is extremely high,** with increasing inequality and clear disparities in access to services

# 7 in 10

Ghanaian children don't have access to three or more key services

# Child marriage in Ghana



Legend: ━━ Married before age 18    ━━ Married before age 15

Married before age 18: 39 (1983), 34 (1993), 24 (2008), 19 (2018)

Married before age 15: 8 (1983), 8 (1993), 6 (2008), 5 (2018)

Y-axis: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

X-axis: 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018
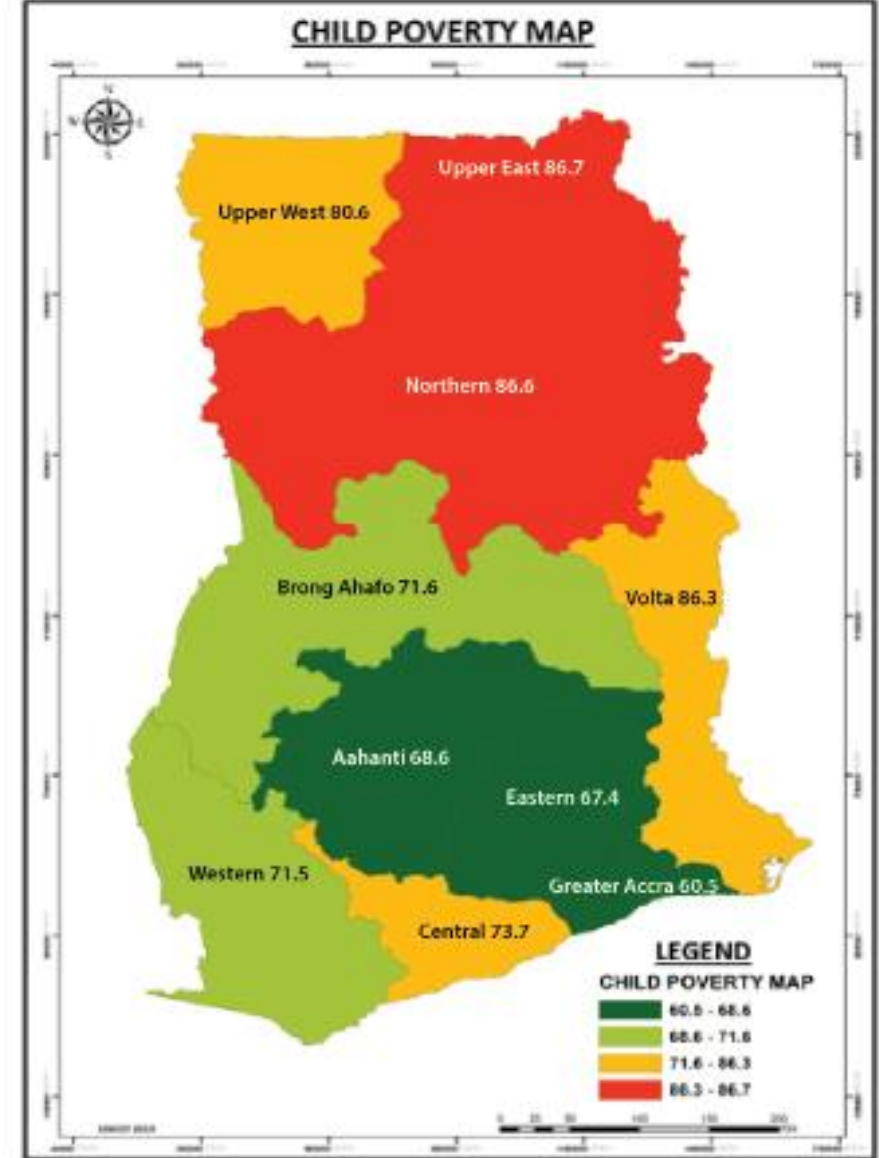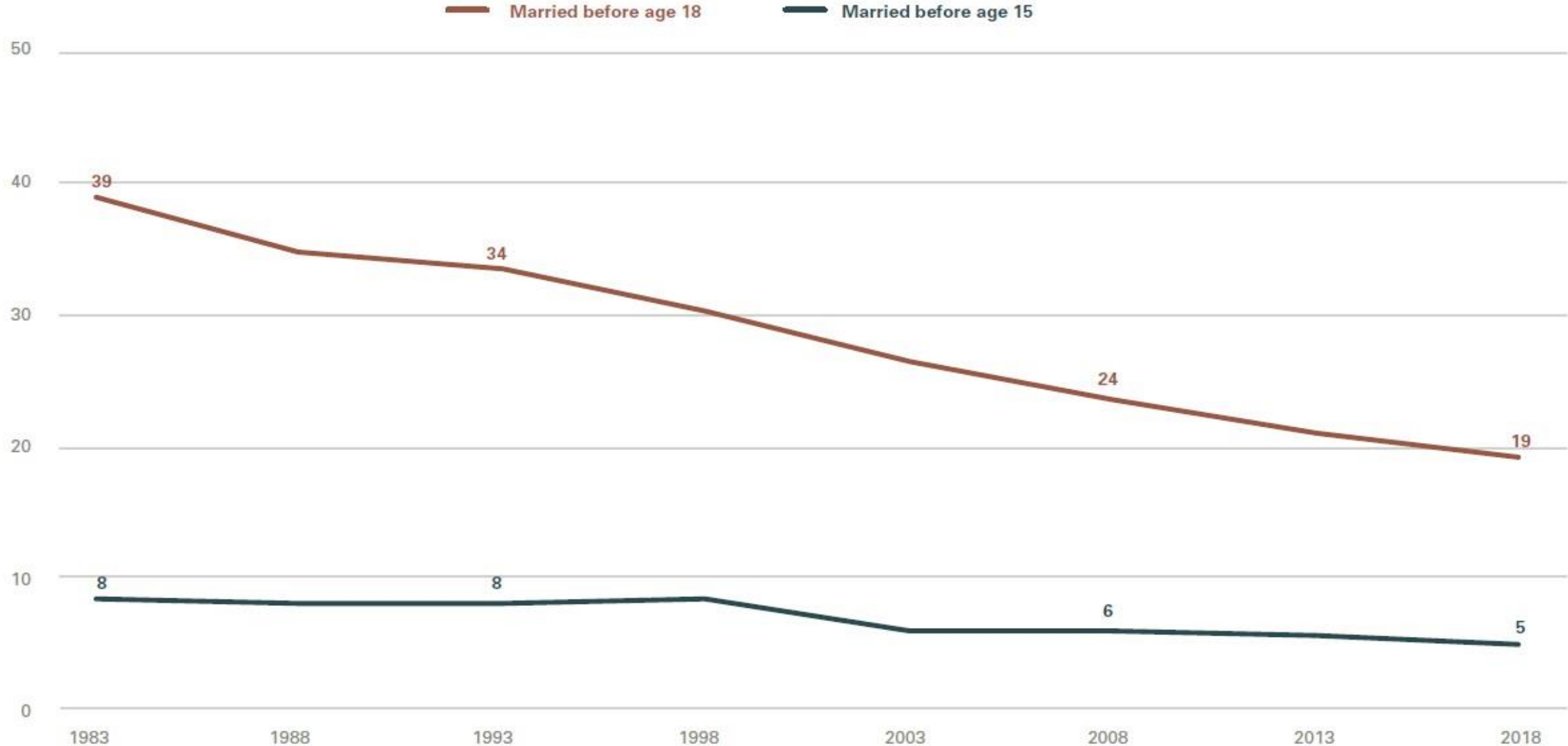
# Linkages between child marriage and IPV
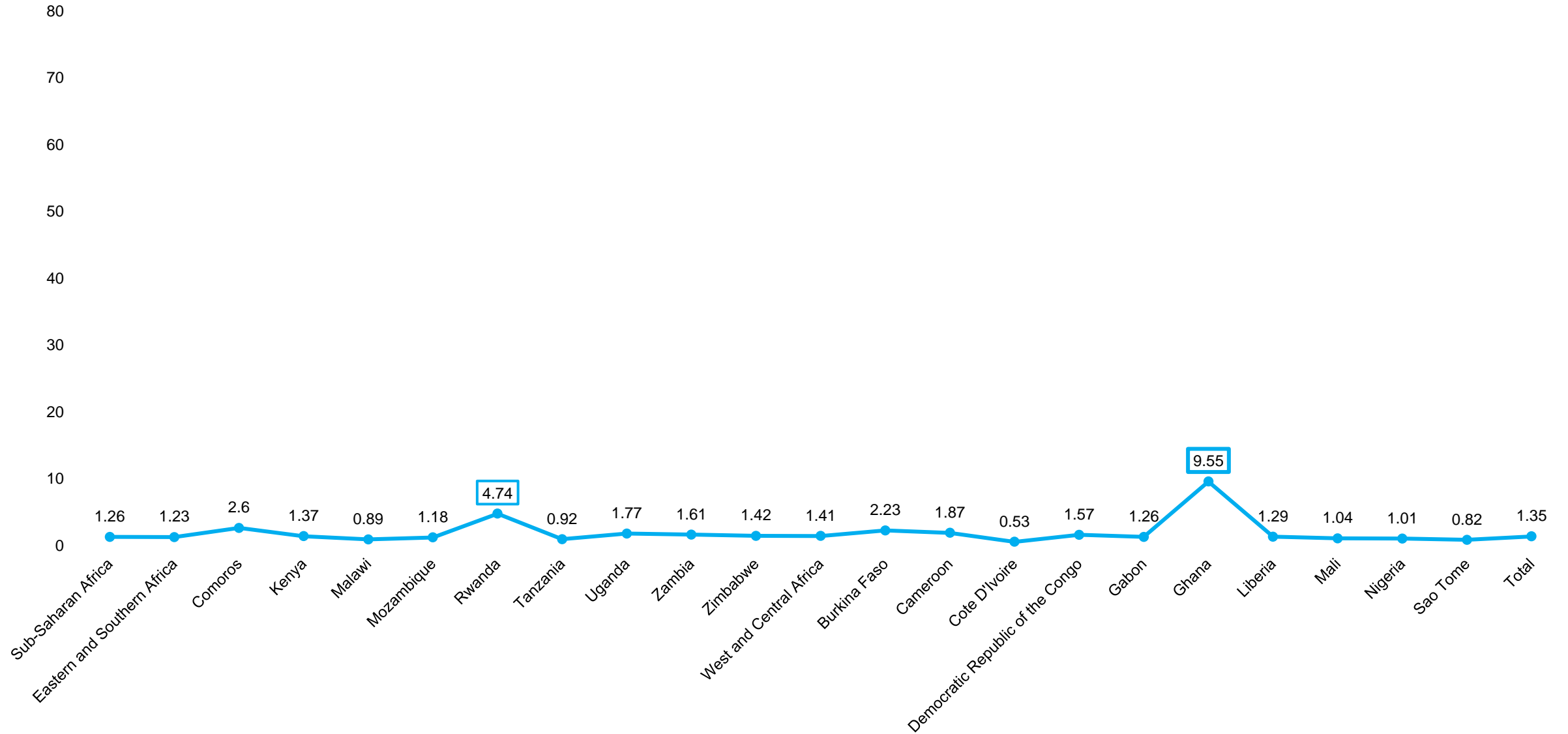
# Programmatic approach

- Adopted **a system-strengthening approach** to address multidimensional and monetary poverty and root causes in an integrated manner

- Implementing two flagship initiatives: **the LEAP cash transfer programme**; and **the Integrated Social Service (ISS)**

- **National multi-sectoral coordination structure for ending child marriage** in place

- Coordinating the implementation of **the National Strategic Framework for Ending Child Marriage 2017-2026**, with LEAP and ISS incorporated

- Rolled out the Gender-Transformative Accelerator Tool in 2022 and **further integrating a gender-transformative approach into LEAP and ISS** for adolescent girls' responsive system

# LEAP Cash Transfer Programme

**The Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme** is Ghana's flagship social protection programme that provides unconditional bi-monthly cash transfer to extremely poor households with a main objective of alleviating short-term poverty and encouraging long term human capital.

Increase access to healthcare services (inc. free health insurance)

Increase basic school enrolment, attendance and retention

Facilitate access to complementary services to improve welfare, livelihoods and labour productivity

Mitigate shocks that may occur from humanitarian crisis

**Coverage:** Over 344,185 households (1,827,035 individual beneficiaries) in all the 261 districts across the country.

# Integrated Social Services (ISS) initiative

Implemented by 7 government agencies to strengthen service delivery mechanisms across sectors to address multiple vulnerabilities of children and their families in a holistic manner. **"Child marriage and adolescent pregnancy" integrated into the ISS as one of the seven primary protection concerns.**

Capacity building on case management procedures

Rollout of Social Welfare Information Management System (Primero)

Multi-sectoral referrals and service delivery

Strengthened delivery of cash+ services to LEAP beneficiaries

Integrated planning, budgeting and reporting at the district level

Social behaviour change and community engagement

**2019**

**2020**

**2021**

**2022**

**2023**

Started in 6-9 districts

Scale up in 60 districts

Scale up to 100 districts

Scale up to 160 districts

Scale up to 170 districts

# Results – ISS and LEAP

**01.**

**261** **districts**
Include child & social protection and health activities in their annual action plans with indicators aligned with key SDGs

**02.**

**Over 6,500 social service workforce**
Across 160 districts were trained on the Inter-sectoral Standard Operating Procedures

**03.**

**175,245 people, including 90,473 children**
Benefited from tailored case management and multi-sectoral referrals

**04.**

**Over 4 million people**
reached by the Ghanaians Against Child Abuse (GACA) social drive and the Child Protection Community Facilitation Toolkits

**05.**

**76% (approx. 1,388,000 people)**
Cash transfer (LEAP) beneficiaries enrolled in the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS)

**06.**

**Over 700 social workers**
Use SWIMS to facilitate case management, document cases and report data on seven priority protection concerns, including child marriage and adolescent pregnancy

# Lessons learnt based on evidence

**Identification and reporting:** Low number of reported high-risk child protection cases, such as SGBV and child marriage

**Quality of services and referrals across sectors:** Improved coordination and collaboration across child and social protection, GBV, education, health and justice

**Social behaviour change (SBC)**: A less of a change in attitudes as regard to child marriage in rural communities and among less educated families

**Positive impacts of LEAP on educational outcomes and reduction in IPV:** LEAP has led to reduced likelihood of girls missing schools and improvement in their attendance as well as reduction in IPV among households

**Public Finance Management (PFM):** Need for strengthening the PFM to ensure sustainability and national ownership of ISS

# Opportunities and consideration for the Phase III

- Improve **identification, reporting and referrals across sectors**, especially for stronger linkages with education and justice

- Increase **access to and quality of services**, including through the study on social protection and child marriage

- Further integrate a **gender-transformative approach** into programming (e.g. Gender analysis of existing community engagement initiatives with support from STAR)

- Ensure **the most marginalized adolescent girls access cash transfer and complementary services (cash+)** with more inclusive eligibility criteria and dynamic enrolment

- Strengthen **emergency preparedness across systems** and ensure the integration of child marriage as a key priority, including in emergency cash transfer

- Ensure **sustainability and national ownership** by restructuring the ISS governance structure, developing financing plans for ISS and exploring Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

# National policies and programmes to prevent child marriage
## The India experience

Indevar Pandey
4 May 2023

# About Ministry of Women & Child Development

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the **nodal Ministry** that works in **Mission Mode** to facilitate comprehensive support to women and children. MWCD is committed to facilitate policy, schematic and individual assistance for women and girls to ensure holistic approach of the life-cycle continuum of a woman.

Ministry of Women and Child Development

### Vision for the Future

Action oriented Mission Mode of Ministry of Women and Child Development

Scheme integration and support for women's life cycle continuum

The future is women- Naari Shakti in Amrit Kaal

Inter-ministerial and State-level convergence

*Our Prime Minister has "heralded a renewed age of **'Naari Shakti'** in the run-up to **'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'** to **'Amrit Kaal'***

# Child Marriage Heat Map*

Percentage of Women 20-24 years, married before 18

High Burden Districts



Rajasthan
25.4%

Women aged 20-24
married before 18 years
(%)

40

30

20

10

Bihar 40.8%

Assam 31.8%

Tripura 40.1%

West Bengal 41.6%

Jharkhand 32.2%

Telangana 23.5%

Andhra Pradesh 29.3%

prevalence

Low (<23.3)

Moderate (23.3~30)

High (30~40)

Very high (40~50)

Extremely high (>50)
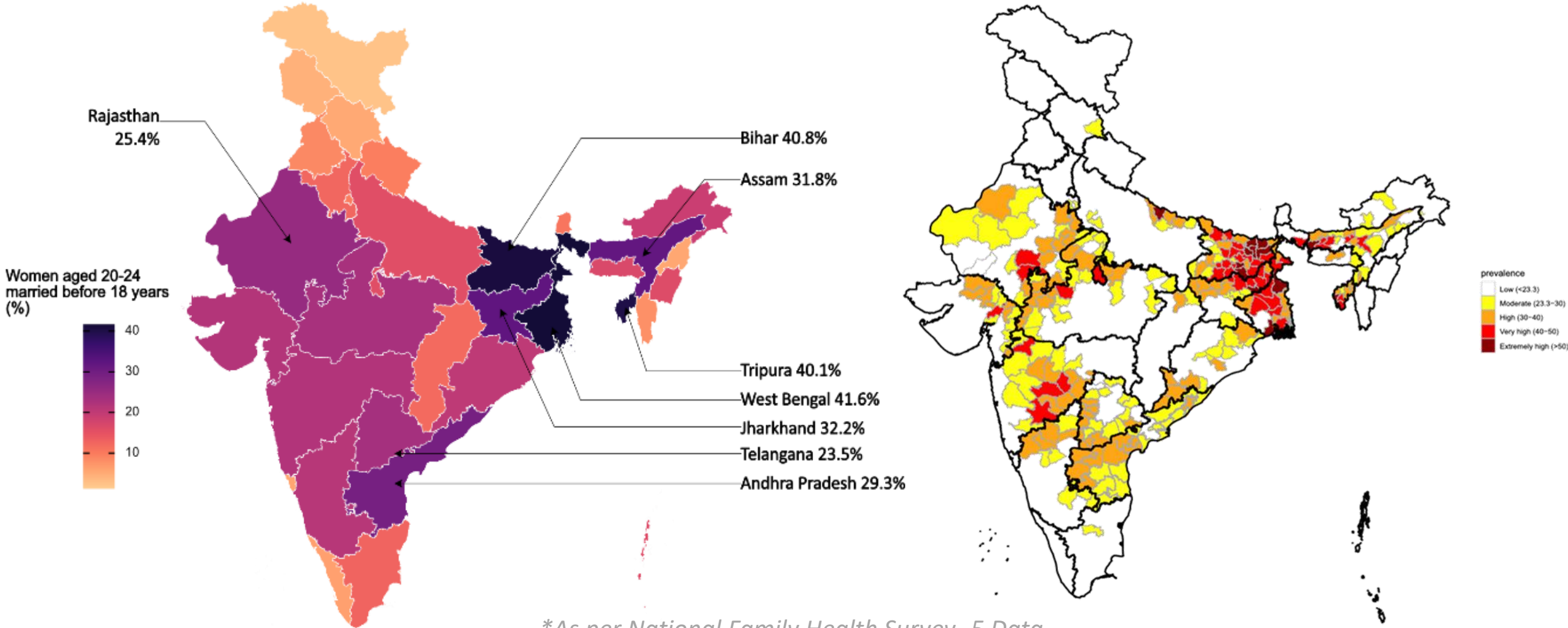
*As per National Family Health Survey- 5 Data*
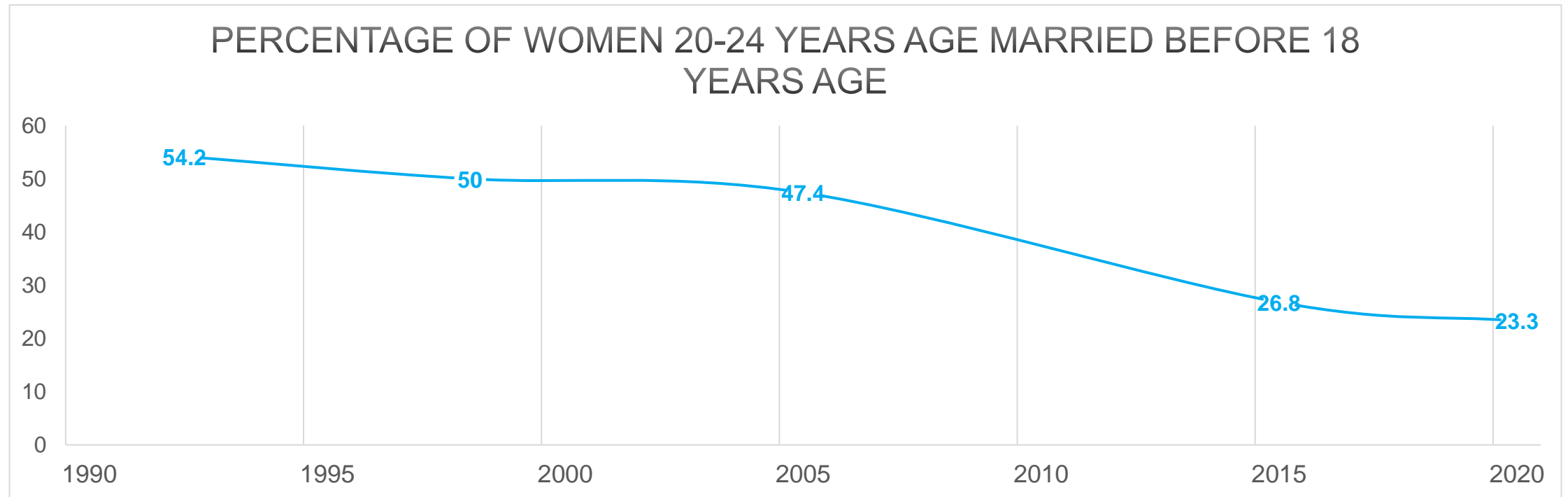
# Mission Shakti:
## Integrated Women Empowerment Programme

*The **objective** is to provide to all women and girls including differently-abled, socially and economically marginalized and vulnerable groups, in need of care and protection, with **short term and long-term services** and information for their **holistic development and empowerment**.*

**Ministry of Women and Child Development**

**Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav**

Progressive

Preventive

**Mission Shakti**

Action Oriented

## Sambal
### *Safety and Security*

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**
- **One Stop Center**
- **Women Helpline**
- **Nari Adalat**

## Samarthya
### *Social Empowerment*

- **Shakti Sadan**
- **Sakhi Niwas**
- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana**
- **Palna Scheme**
- **Hub for Empowerment of Women**

# Scheme Integration and Support for Women's Life Cycle Continuum

Ministry of Women and Child Development

Education:
NEP, NSIGSE, PRAGATI, Udaan, SVM, e-VIDYA

Health:
RKSK, PMHASG, Padhna Likhna Abhiyan, WoSS, Vigyan Jyoti

Others:
Scholarship- schemes of MoMA, DoEd, DoSJE,
Balika Samriddhi Yojana
Sukanya Samriddhi Account,
Khelo India, NYK, NSS

Safety:
ERSS, CCPWC, CVCF, Safe City Project, VTF, IERMS, FTSCs, NDSO, ITSSO etc.

Skill:
Skill India (PMKVK), PMGDISHA

Entrepreneurship:
Start-up India, Stand-up India, MUDRA, PMJDY, PMEGP, Aajeevika (DDU-NRLM), MNREGA, PMGSY MKSP, SHG-Bank Linkage (NABARD), Maternity Benefit Act, SH Act, Labour Codes, Code on Wages

Health:
PMJAY, AMBP, SBM, JJM

Others:
Women in Armed Forces, Police, Commandos, PMAY, PMBJP, Ujjawala, PMJVK, EWRs

Jal Jeevan Mission, RBSK, M/o Ayush initiatives

MoHFW- JSY, JSSK, PMSMA, Mission Indradhanush

**SAG**

**OSC, WHL, Nari Adalat Shakti Sadan, Sakhi Niwas**

**Poshan 2.0 Childline Vatsalya Palna**

**PMMVY BBBP**

**Shakti Sadan, Krishna Kutir**

NSAP, IPSC under Atal Vayo Abhyuday Yojana (AVYAY), PMVVY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, Counselling through NIMHANS

**Lifecycle Approach**

364

# Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
## *(Save Girl Child, Educate Girl Child)*

A **flagship scheme** of the Government of India s**tarted in 2015**

To address the issue of **decline in child sex ratio** (CSR) in the country

Along with related issues of empowerment of girls and women, over a **life cycle continuum**

Through a nation-wide media, advocacy and outreach campaign

Along with multi-sectoral interventions in selected gender critical districts.

The scheme, which was earlier **operational in 405 districts,** was **expanded in 2022**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **to cover all the districts of the country** | through **multi-sectoral interventions** | scope widened to include  of **development and participation** of girl child, in addition to protection and promotion | aim expanded to include **Skilling, Higher education, Reducing dropout, and Menstrual Hygiene** |

# MINISTERIAL CONVERGENCE

Education

Health and Family Welfare

Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Youth Affairs and Sports

Minority affairs

Government of India

Home Affairs

Rural Development

Housing and Urban Affairs

Panchayati Raj

# Activities for Addressing Child Marriage under Mission Shakti

*Ending child marriage is a core focus area under Sambal Component of Mission Shakti via **BBBP, One Stop Centres**, and **Women Helpline***

## Mandatory Monitoring

Tracking child marriages and taking strict actions to stop them

## Innovation

- Prevention of Early/Child Marriage to promote girls to complete their education and fulfill their dreams.
- Special efforts for prevention of child marriage on Akshaya Tritiya, organised on a massive scale in different parts of India
- Promotion of Simple Weddings (or group weddings) at right age to protect parents from financial burden of ostentatious marriage ceremonies.

## Community Participation and Inclusion

- Special efforts to include men and boys on discussion around child marriage, gender roles, gender-based socialization, etc.
- Bal Sabhas for mobilizing and bringing together adolescents to end child marriage, violence against girls and other related issues.

## Convergence With Housing & Urban Affairs

Form community watch groups for identifying the illegal practice of sex selection, child marriage.

## Reward and Recognition

Felicitate champions who helped stop Child Marriage

## Convergence with Education

Systematic career counselling to be provided to girls to plan their future and avoid early marriage.

# ACTION PLANS
# Under Mission Shakti

| Hub for Empowerment of Women | To facilitate inter-sectoral convergence of schemes and programs for women and girls with the mandate to create an environment in which they realize their full potential. | National/ Central Level (NHEW) | State/ UT level (SHEW) | District level (DHEW) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| Central, State and District action plans are an important tool to work in a focussed manner to end child marriage and need to be: | costed and funded appropriately |
|---|---|
| | implemented with a gender-transformative approach |
| | covering all strategies, policies and programmes to end child marriage |
| | within and across different ministries and departments at all levels |

# Action Plan Features

**National Annual Action Plan** to be prepared by the **Central Committee**
- headed by the **Secretary, MWCD**
- blueprint for other action plans

State Action Plans to be prepared by **State Level Committee**
- headed by **Chief Secretary**
- finalised by Central Committee

District Action Plans to be prepared by **Mission Shakti District Committee**
- headed by District Magistrate/District Collector
- constituting officers in charge of WCD and other nodal departments.

Strategic activities of the Ministry of Women and Child Development,

Submit in the last quarter of the financial year (FY) for the next FY.

Convergent action with other relevant ministries

Elements of District Action Plans:

To be submitted to the State with a copy marked to the Centre

Quarter-wise list of activities

Estimated budgeted amount for each activity
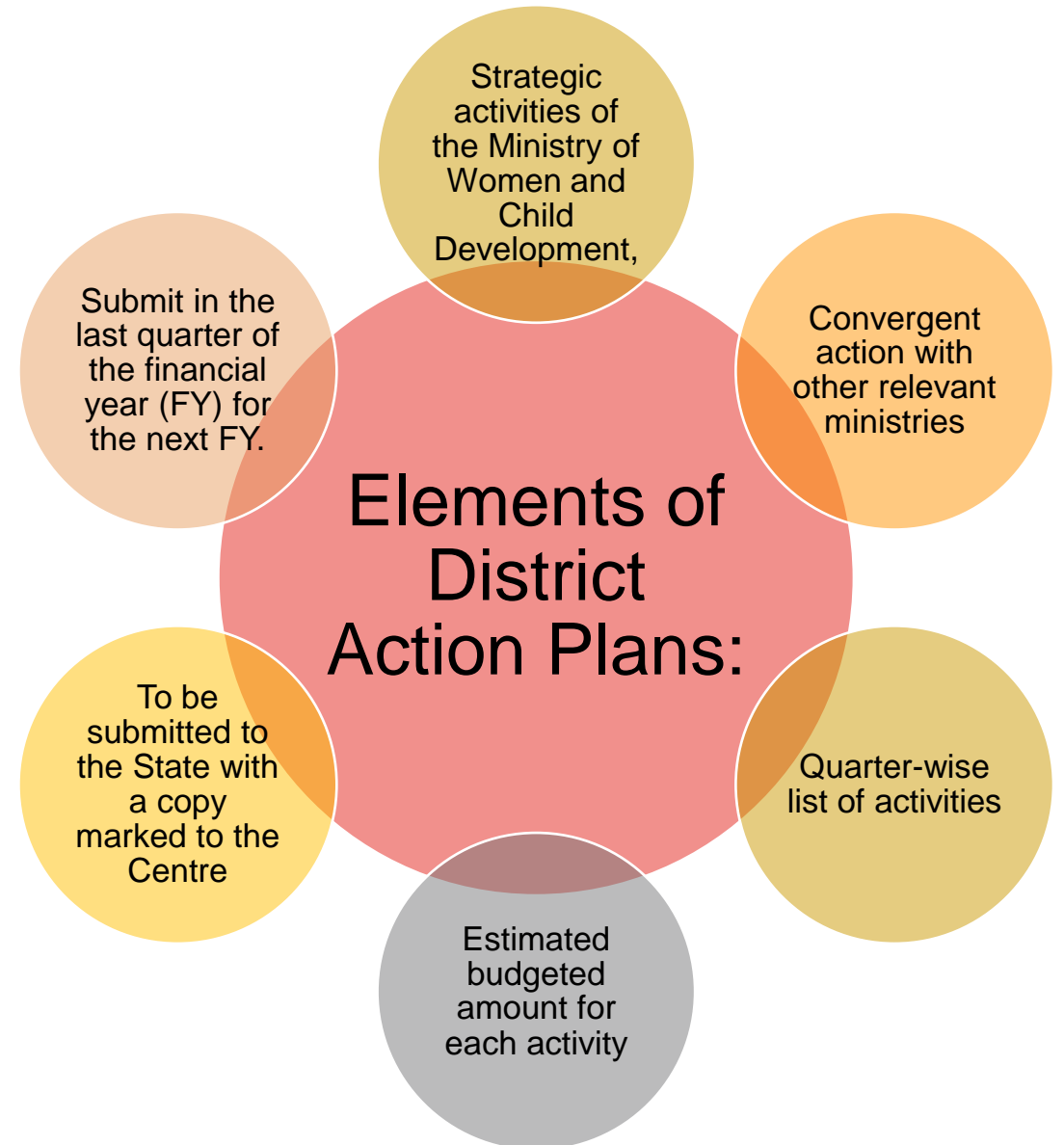
# Other Schemes for Empowerment of Girls

**Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (Small Deposit Scheme for the Girl Child)**

**CBSE Udaan Scheme**

**Balika Samridhhi Yojana**

**National Scheme of Incentive for the Girls of Secondary Education**

**Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana**

**Dhanalakshmi Scheme**

## State Schemes

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ladli Scheme (Delhi) | Ladli Laxmi Yojana (MP) | Kanya Kosh Scheme (Haryana) |
| Bhagyashree (Karnataka) | Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme (Maharashtra) | Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme (Tamil Nadu) |
| Kanyashree Prakalpa (West Bengal) | Advika (Odisha) | Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana (Uttarakhand) |

# Influencing national policies to leverage sector-wide approaches for ending child marriage
## The Uganda experience

Lydia Najjemba Wasula
4 May 2023

**Ministry of Education and Sports**

# REVISED GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN SCHOOL SETTINGS IN UGANDA

# Uganda context

- Uganda's teenage pregnancy rate stands at 25% with an estimated five million child brides.

- 

- Pregnancy contributes 25% to the school dropout rate Most girls who get pregnant are forced to marry

- Only 8% of the girls that drop out of school are given a second chance to re-enroll (MoES, 2015)

- Prolonged closure of educational institutions due to COVID 19 resulted in increased teenage pregnancies and child marriages as widely reported in the print and Electronic Media

- In 2021, about 31,566 teenage girls got pregnant monthly an equivalent of 1,052 daily – the highest in the last five years

- The right to education is nationally recognized in Uganda, but the policy frameworks are discriminatory, preventing pregnant girls from continuing with education

# Re-entry of pregnant girls to school
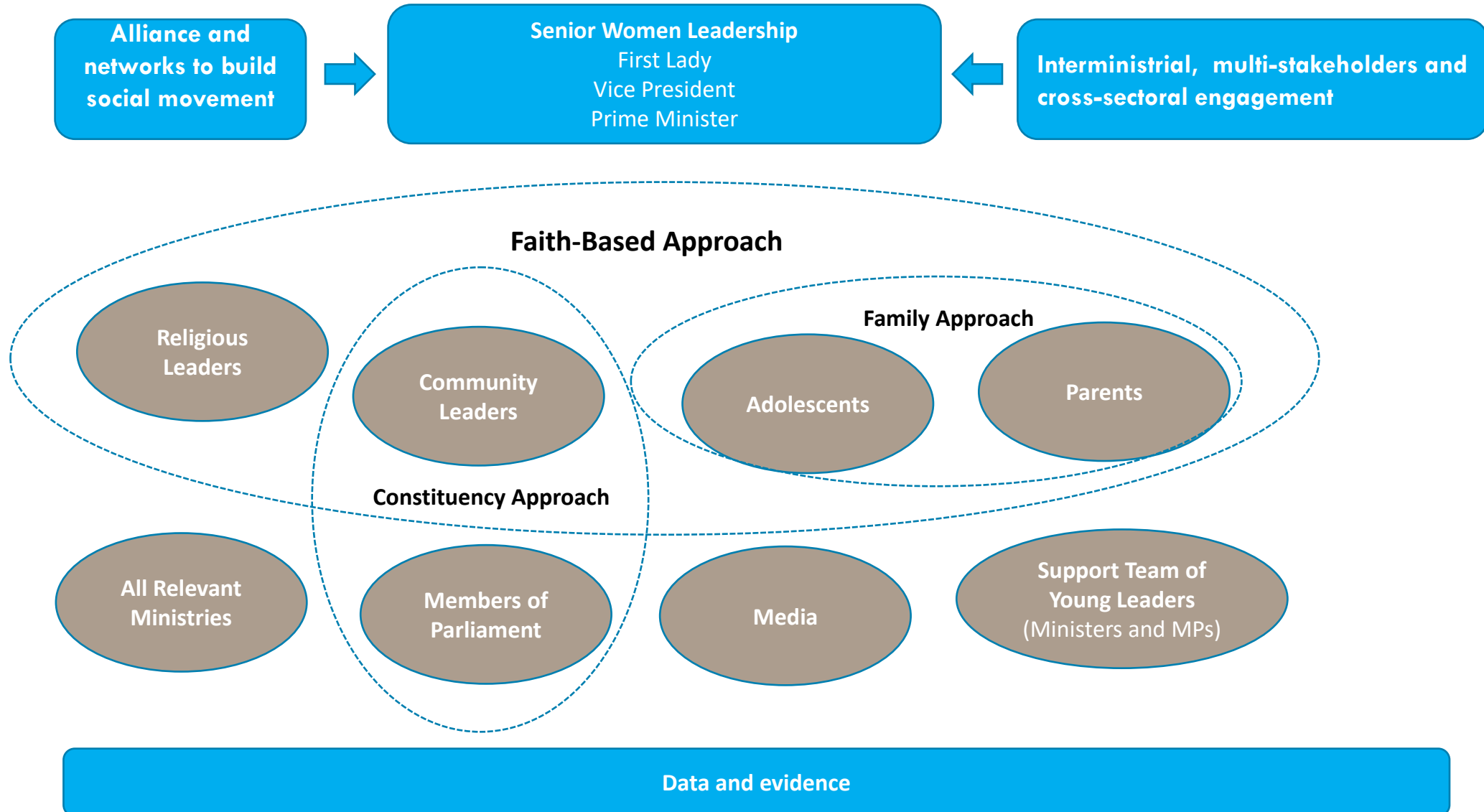
# Key achievements

- **Revised Policy guidelines (2020),** allow pregnant girls and child mothers re-entry to school, address stigma and discrimination and standardised support for re-entry

- **13,880 child mothers were re-enrolled in school since reopening of schools after**

- **High level commitment and support**

- **A social movement** to end teenage pregnancy and child marriage

- Recovery learning, **abridged curriculum, retooling** of teachers

- **Implementation** of Re-entry guidelines

- National campaign, go back to school campaign, peer to peer support

# Lessons learnt and key take aways

High level political leadership and commitment provided a platform for all key actors engage, discuss bottlenecks and make recommendations for re-entry guidelines

Dissenting voices from religious and cultural leaders, shifting positions from political leaders on practicality of implementation –need for continuous evidence-based advocacy engagement focusing on addressing contentious issues

Reluctance of pregnant adolescents, child mothers, etc. to return to school-Implementation of a 3-pronged approach national campaign – regional high-level consultations, P2P support and SBC interventions

Data and evidence for is key for influencing policy advocacy and getting stakeholders on-board

Building allies, multisectoral partnerships and consensus for policy development and implementation

# An assessment of the level of integration of national and sectoral policies and plans on ending child marriage in government budgets of selected African countries

Mona Aika
4 May 2023

# Objectives

**01.**

Assess the extent to which governments of selected countries are effectively integrating ECM policies and plans in their national and local budgets

**02.**

Analyse trends, adequacy, allocative efficiency and composition of public spending on a range of services and programs, across several sectors, which contribute to the prevention and response to child marriage.

**03.**

Map out off-budget expenditures going towards ECM activities by donors and NGOs.

**04.**

Identify game changers, challenges and good practices in ECM spending

**05.**

Generate recommendations for selected governments to improve allocation and utilisation of budgets to end child marriage

Chad
Mali
Nigeria

Ethiopia
Mozambique
Zimbabwe

Powered by Bing
© GeoNames, Microsoft, OpenStreetMap, TomTom

# Main Findings: Policy planning and budgeting

- Supportive policy environment;

- Low integration of ECM policies and plans in government budgets;

- Negligible and mostly indirect ECM spending;

- ECM under-funded even in ministries that coordinate child protection issues;

- Development partner financing of ECM expenditure is significant;

- ECM expenditures largely recurrent.

# Recommendations

- Budget Advocacy for investments in child protection systems, including ECM;

- Strengthen  technical capabilities of public officials on integrated ECM planning and budgeting for ECM ;

- Integration of ECM plans  into sector medium-term expenditure frameworks and annual budgets;

- Visibility of ECM in programme-based budgets

# **Lessons learned**

- Enactment of laws, policies and plans on ECM does not translate to budget allocation;

- Holistic approach to investing in ECM;

- Limited awareness of the socio-economic consequences of CM;

- Programme or output based budgeting helps with measuring of ECM expenditures

# End-Game

- ✓ *If* governments have robust evidence on role of budgets in ending child marriage and current gaps/ challenges in spending,

- ✓ *Then* they are likely to improve the quantity and quality of spending on programs to end child marriage,

- ✓ *Leading to* accelerated implementation of policies and plans to end child marriage,

- ✓ *And ultimately* attainment of SDGs and realization of children's rights.

# Resources

- [ESAR's budget brief website.](#)

UNFPA

end child marriage
A voice. A chance. A future.

unicef
for every child

**Session 18**

# What is next?:
Areas of agreement for moving forward

**Speakers:**
Nankali Maksud, UNICEF HQ
Jose Roberto Luna, UNFPA HQ

Belgium partner in development

Canada

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Government of the Netherlands

Norad

UKaid from the British people

Co-funded by the European Union

ZONTA INTERNATIONAL EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH SERVICE & ADVOCACY

Spotlight Initiative To eliminate violence against women and girls

# THE PHASE III
## DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

### 2023

| January | February | March | April | May | June |
|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|

Independent evaluation

Phase III design process: Multi-stakeholder consultations, evidence review

Design workshop

Phase III programme…

Resource mobilization initiated

| July | August | September | October | November | December |
|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|

Final evaluation report and 4 country deep dives

…document development

Global Programme country-level work plans and target setting
Countries beyond the programme develop child marriage concept notes

### 2024

| January | February | March |
|---------|----------|-------|

Global Programme Phase III

Official launch of Phase III

What is your biggest takeaway from this week?

Quels sont les elements principaux que vous avez retenus de cette semaine?

Quais foram os principais elementos que retirou desta semana?

# 1. The importance of integrated, multi-sectoral programming and systems strengthening (37%)

*"Leverage linkages between integrated social services and social protection to prevent and respond to child marriage"*

*"Need to integrate child marriage as life saving criteria in humanitarian response"*

*"Not only UNICEF and UNFPA work"*

- With government, girls and women, youth-led organizations, feminist organizations, health sector, education sector, tech sector, all sectors...

# 2. The importance of using data and evidence to guide program design and to strengthen accountability (28%)

*"Embedding evidence generation in all our work"*

*"J'ai retenu que les études et les évaluations permettant de disposer de données probantes sont indispensables pour non seulement avancer mais pour convaincre ceux et celles qui sont reticents"*

**3. Many good practices exist and this knowledge is in the room. What is needed now is for this to be applied to the different country contexts**

*"the experiences and the learnings are there we just need to look into them and into adapting relevant ones to our context"*

**4. The need to take the polycrisis into account**

**5. The importance of scaling up efforts**

**6. The need to engage youth, feminist organizations and women**

**7. The need to leverage innovations as a critical means of scaling up programming and impact**

*"We have to be able to do our programming taking into account the polycrisis and the megatrends"*

"The wealth of knowledge, expertise and experience in this room and beyond is mind boggling (in a positive way)"

"Time to unlearn and challenge some assumptions, and take some bold steps"

"The biggest strength of the programme, is its people. Without all the brilliant and talented people in the room, we cannot end child marriage"