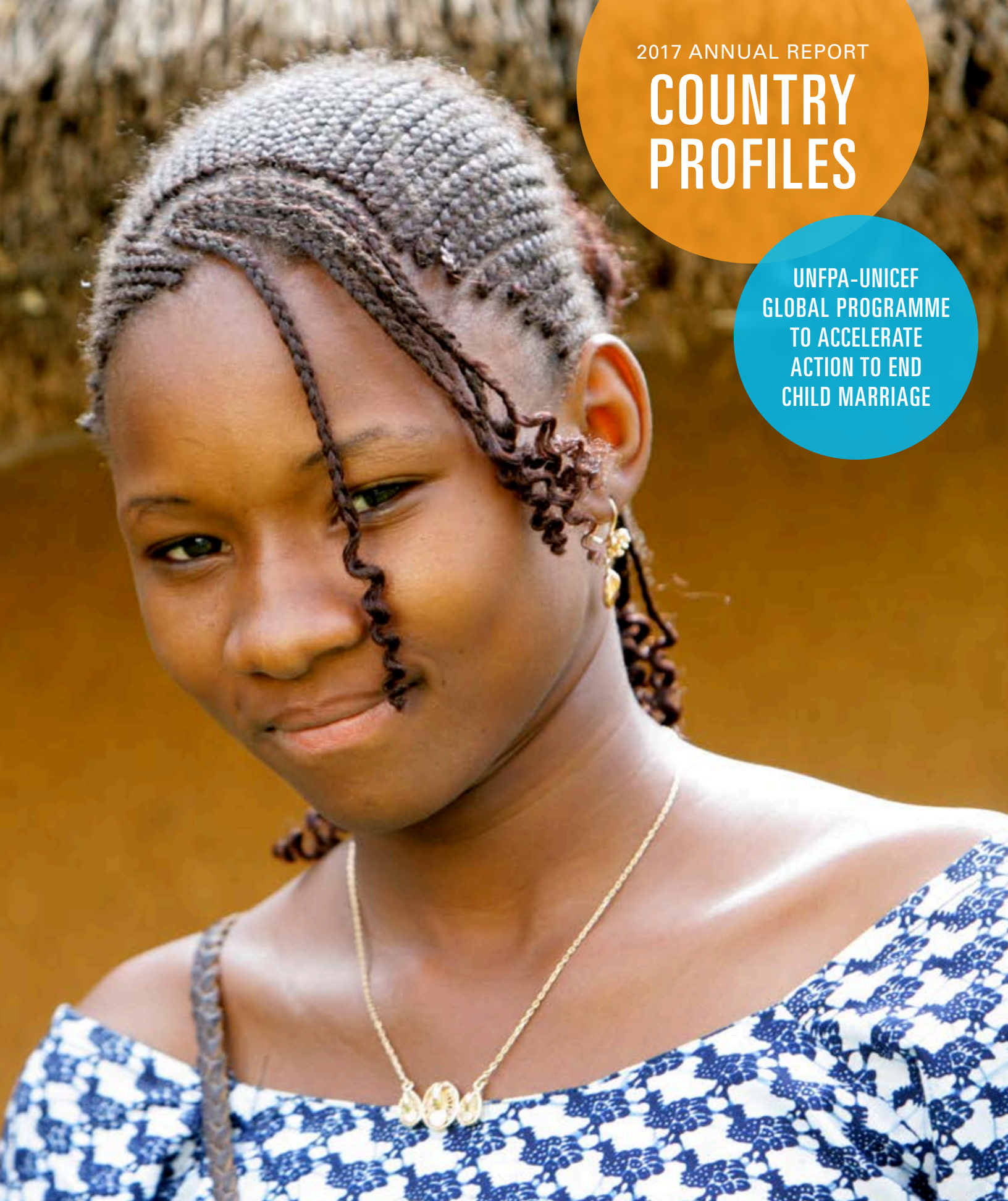


2017 ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTRY PROFILES

UNFPA-UNICEF
GLOBAL PROGRAMME
TO ACCELERATE
ACTION TO END
CHILD MARRIAGE



The Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage is generously funded by the Governments of Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the European Union.

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August 2018

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COUNTRY PROFILE

BANGLADESH

22

PER CENT OF WOMEN
AGED 20–24 WERE
FIRST MARRIED OR
IN UNION BEFORE
AGE 15
(DHS 2014)

59

PER CENT OF WOMEN
AGED 20–24 WERE
FIRST MARRIED OR
IN UNION BEFORE
AGE 18
(DHS 2014)

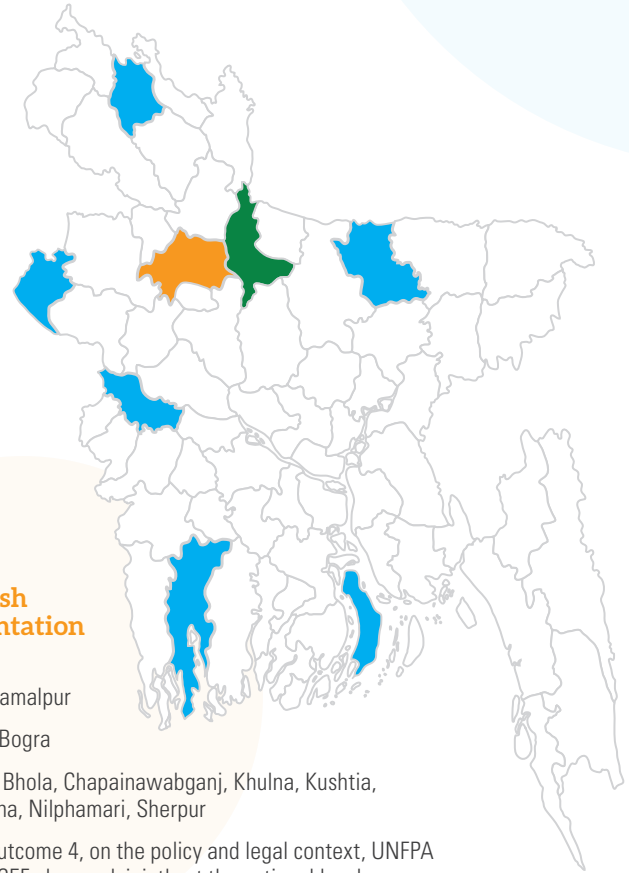


FIGURE 1:
Bangladesh
implementation
areas

- JOINT: Jamalpur
- UNFPA: Bogra
- UNICEF: Bhola, Chapainawabganj, Khulna, Kushtia, Netrakona, Nilphamari, Sherpur
- Under Outcome 4, on the policy and legal context, UNFPA and UNICEF also work jointly at the national level.

CURRENT CHILD MARRIAGE LEVELS, TRENDS AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh has the highest prevalence of child marriage in South Asia, including of girls under 15. • Child marriage has begun to decline, but not fast enough to eliminate the practice by 2030, the target set out in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). • Estimated population of adolescent girls aged 10–19 (in 2015): 15,923,000.¹ • Estimated population of young women aged 20–24 (in 2015): 7,508,000.²
FERTILITY RATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As in other South Asian countries, the overall fertility rate is lower than in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the adolescent birth rate is significantly higher than that of India. • Total fertility rate³: 2.22 births per woman (in 2015).⁴ • Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15–19): 78 (in 2016).⁵ • Percentage of women aged 15–19 who have begun childbearing: 31% (DHS 2014).
MAJOR CHALLENGES (SOCIAL NORMS, POVERTY, GOVERNANCE, ETC.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to most sub-Saharan African countries, Bangladesh's social indicators are relatively good. Even when comparing them with those of South Asia, Bangladesh has had some notable successes in terms of health and education, despite higher poverty levels than India, for example. • The main obstacles are deep-seated social, gender and religious norms that contribute to continued high prevalence of child marriage. • The central government is under pressure from conservative religious groups and has not provided the same proactive leadership that has allowed the country to reduce child mortality and improve girls' education.
PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcoming the political barriers to more decisive actions against child marriage continue to be a priority. • Efforts are being increased to mobilize local leaders and influencers to promote change. • Bangladesh has major opportunities to bring about change through large-scale partnerships, such as the education sector-wide approach (SWAp) and with the World Bank.

1 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition.

2 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition.

3 Average number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive period if her experience followed the currently prevalent age-specific fertility rates.

4 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition.

5 United Nations Statistics Division (2018). SDG Database, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>

KEY RESULTS BY OUTCOME AREA



Outcome 1: Empowering adolescent girls

STRATEGY

- The country programme supported the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) with its plan to establish adolescent clubs throughout the country and continued to implement life skills education for girls. The life skills sessions cover empowerment training, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) promotion and knowledge on sexual and reproductive health (SRH).
- In some conservative societies, such as Bhola, where adolescent girls are not allowed to sit together with adolescent boys at the community level due to religious practices, the Global Programme has contributed to a gender-transformative agenda by facilitating the interactive sharing of ideas between boys and girls through mixed adolescent safe spaces that provide life skills to both sexes.
- The programme has increased its focus on girls' secondary education by addressing issues on:
 - » capacity building of the secondary education system to implement skill based education for adolescents;
 - » strengthening sub-national systems and schools to remove bottlenecks and barriers to reduce dropouts and to increase cycle completion;
 - » an alternative learning programme for out-of-school adolescents.

RESULTS

TABLE 1: Bangladesh Outcome 1

■ ABOVE 95% ■ 90-95% ■ 60-80% ■ BELOW 60% ■ NOT APPLICABLE

INDICATOR	BASELINE	MILESTONES				SCORECARD
		2016		2017		
		PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	
Output Indicator 1.1 Number of adolescent girls (aged 10–19) in programme areas actively participating in at least one targeted intervention	16,169	100,000	93,166	101,500	87,024	90-95%
Output Indicator 1.2 Number of adolescent girls in programme areas supported to access and remain in primary or lower-secondary school or non-formal education	16,169	9,000	37,371	NA	NA	NOT APPLICABLE

- The 2017 results show progress in activities, but do not, however, meet annual targets for girls' empowerment with life skills education, because resources were used to provide life skills training to 21,756 boys (20 per cent) in Bhola as outlined in the strategy above.
- No regular education programme support was planned during the programme period because most of the support consisted in conducting operational research on keeping girls in secondary school.



Outcome 2: Social and behaviour change communication to influence gender and social norms

STRATEGY

- The country programme considers that the at-scale national multimedia communication campaigns on adolescent issues supported in 2017 are key in reinforcing the public focus on child marriage prevention for the next two years and beyond.
- The programme is creating change champions using participatory dialogue on issues related to child marriage. These dialogues are held weekly with local elected leaders and key community influencers who can play important roles in changing community perceptions.

RESULTS

TABLE 2: Bangladesh Outcome 2

■ ABOVE 95% ■ 90-95% ■ 60-80% ■ BELOW 60% ■ NOT APPLICABLE

INDICATOR	BASELINE	MILESTONES				SCORECARD
		2016		2017		
		PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	
Output Indicator 2.1 Number of individuals in programme areas who regularly participate in dialogues promoting gender-equitable norms including delaying child marriage	722,491	1,003,000	1,013,419	165,400	429,420	ABOVE 95%

- The programme supported the launch of the Government of Bangladesh's multimedia campaign on ending child marriage with the theme, 'Raise the Beat for Ending Child Marriage'. The campaign package included five Public Service Announcements (PSAs) for television and radio, posters, outdoor media, an entertainment education (EE) docudrama and a drama serial. The PSAs alone engaged more than 15 million people, most of whom adolescents, through the programme's social media platforms and have been aired on 13 TV stations, 18 radio stations, local satellite channels and information centres. The Global Programme Support Unit provided technical support for better estimating the media audience.

BANGLADESH CONTINUED



Outcome 3: Strengthening prevention and protection systems

STRATEGY

- The Bangladesh country programme has increasingly shifted focus on systems strengthening by ensuring that interventions supported by the Global Programme are integrated within the Government's own plans, particularly the MoWCA and the Ministries of Social Welfare and Youth and Sports.
- This approach has also been adopted in the capacity building of health service providers on adolescent-friendly health services in the Global Programme's target districts and in other sectors.
- Girl-focused strategies are embedded in systems strengthening work through Country Office support to adolescent girl clubs through national systems.

RESULTS

TABLE 3: Bangladesh Outcome 3

■ ABOVE 95%
 ■ 90-95%
 ■ 60-80%
 ■ BELOW 60%
 ■ NOT APPLICABLE

INDICATOR	BASELINE	MILESTONES				SCORECARD
		2016		2017		
	2015	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	
Output Indicator 3.1 Number of service delivery points in programme areas implementing guidelines for adolescent girl-friendly health or protection services	NA	100	89	50	134	
Output Indicator 3.2 Number of non-formal/primary/secondary schools implementing interventions to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls	7	47	620	70	72	

- By providing support to cascade training provided by trainers, the country programme was able to reach more facilities in the implementation of guidelines for adolescent girl-friendly health or protection services.
- The strengthening of education systems is combined with the provision of gender-friendly water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, including: MHM provision; hygiene promotion sessions in schools; training of teachers, members of School Management Committees and School Brigades on hygiene promotion; and operation and maintenance of school WASH facilities and information to government partners on the need to provide financial resources for their operation maintenance.



Outcome 4: Strengthening the legislative and policy frameworks

STRATEGY

- UNFPA and UNICEF carry out joint national advocacy as 'One UN Voice' to the Government.

RESULTS

- UNFPA and UNICEF, together with other development partners and civil society, advocated with the Government of Bangladesh to finalize the Child Marriage Restraint Act (CMRA) of 2017 and to exclude the Special Provision that allows for marriage of children below the age of 18 under specific circumstances. While this Special Provision is included in the revised Act, in all other aspects, it is more robust than the Act of 1929. The programme continued to support MoWCA to develop the rules of the CMRA, so that the Special Provision can only be used under exceptional circumstances, subsequent to a rigorous process of vetting by local officials and the court.
- The final draft of the National Plan of Action (NAP) to End Child Marriage was completed and submitted to MoWCA. The Ministry circulated the draft NAP to other Ministries for their comments and input before finalization, and the final draft of the NAP is under review by the Inter-Ministerial Committee. As soon as the NAP is endorsed by MoWCA and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework is developed with support from UNICEF, UNFPA will conduct the costing exercise of the NAP.
- A costed National Adolescent Health Strategy was launched in 2017 with support from the programme.



Outcome 5: Strengthening data and evidence base

STRATEGY

- The capacities of national and sub-national local governments are strengthened in real-time monitoring and changes in the normative aspects of child marriage practices are tracked.
- Partnerships are created in research and collecting data, and joint monitoring visits are carried out with implementing partners.

RESULTS

- The programme, in coordination with the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Planning, and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, developed a module on normative beliefs and attitudes driving child marriage that will be applied to 64 Districts of the country. This module will provide district-level information on the perceived drivers of child marriage by the communities, the impacts of child marriage on continuing education and adolescent health, the level of the community's acceptability of child marriage and reporting of child marriages in the community.
- The programme also contributed towards evidence generation by publishing the study, 'Context of Child Marriage and its Implications in Bangladesh'. The study provides in-depth insight into the causes and consequences of child marriage in Bangladesh, and makes concrete recommendations for ending it. The findings show that, since child marriage is influenced by a multiplicity of causes, a multi-dimensional approach is needed to prevent child marriage in Bangladesh and to minimize its negative consequences. More specifically, concerted efforts are needed from all levels – individual, community, institutional, state and policy – to impact the context of child marriage in the country. The findings were shared and discussed with locally elected representatives to create community awareness and to encourage key influencers to speak out about the consequences of child marriage.
- The programme, together with the Population Council, completed a baseline survey and a detailed community assessment in the Global Programme target areas. The baseline study generated data for a set of indicators from the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage (GPECM) results framework, against which change can be measured. Two policy briefs were produced from the findings, which will be used to advocate for eliminating child marriage with parliamentarians in the Bangladesh National Parliament through the Sub-Committee on Eliminating Child Marriage. The similarities in findings between the baseline survey and the national study on child marriage corroborates the importance of working with adolescent girls and engaging the community to change social norms and perceptions on what constitutes a child.
- The programme supported baseline research with the BRAC University among adolescents and their parents to assess the impact of the media campaign, 'Raise the Beat for Ending Child Marriage', on social norms and behaviours on child marriage and related adolescent issues over the campaign period. The baseline was conducted in three selected districts, based on child marriage prevalence.
- Additionally, a joint budget scoping analysis was undertaken with the Ministry of Finance and the MoWCA on ending child marriage in Bangladesh. The study used FY2010/11–2015 budget allocation and expenditure data of development programmes for all ministries, departments and agencies, as well as non-development operations for seven key ministries to identify child marriage relevant



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expenditures. The 'Scoping Analysis of Budget Allocations for Ending Child Marriage' identified seven development programmes and 57 projects that were publicly funded in Bangladesh. Safety net programmes, adolescent health and secondary education for girls are the main focus of these investments. In contrast, very little funding was allocated to community awareness raising and protection from gender-based violence (GBV). Given that GBV is a key determinant of child marriage in Bangladesh, it is important to address this gap in public financing. The Bangladesh scoping study aimed at seeking opportunities for leveraging and is a good example of systematically assessing platforms for their potential for leverage and scale-up of successful interventions to end child marriage. This scoping study is a first step towards a full baseline assessment of government expenditures related to ending child marriage and will assist line ministries and other stakeholders in ascertaining the relevance of budget commitments and releases, and in discussing ways to improve their programme and policies to contribute to overall child marriage objectives.

Additional information

- Press release from UNICEF on the national multimedia campaign: www.unicef.org/bangladesh/media_10371.html
- Four videos, showing different aspects of child marriage and how to say 'no' to the practice, from the national multimedia campaign: www.youtube.com/watch?v=KNV0pkBjg3U; www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kgye-DcwrGs; www.youtube.com/watch?v=FbFYctQ4mCk; and www.youtube.com/watch?v=8HxvmJU4iws

COUNTRY PROFILE

BURKINA FASO

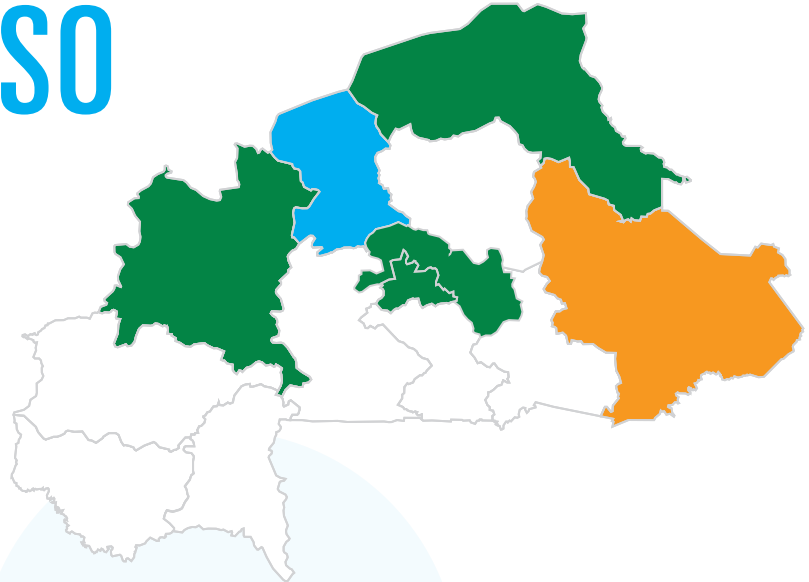
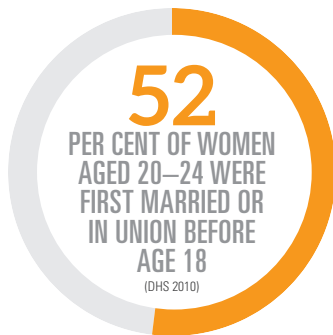


FIGURE 2:
Burkina Faso implementation areas

- JOINT: Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre, Plateau Central, Sahel
- UNFPA: East
- UNICEF: North
- ⊙ Under Outcome 4, on the policy and legal context, UNFPA and UNICEF also work jointly at the national level.

CURRENT CHILD MARRIAGE LEVELS, TRENDS AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child marriage prevalence is high and there is no evidence of change over the last ten years with data (2000-2010). • Estimated population of adolescent girls aged 10–19 (in 2015): 2,113,000.⁶ • Estimated population of young women aged 20–24 (in 2015): 810,000.⁷
FERTILITY RATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarly to the high child marriage prevalence, overall fertility rate and the adolescent birth rate are also high. • Total fertility rate⁸: 5.65 births per woman (in 2015).⁹ • Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15–19): 129 (in 2014).¹⁰ • Percentage of women aged 15–19 who have begun childbearing: 24% (DHS 2010).

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/云报告?reportId=5_20226



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