

Project Title: Prevent 1200 teenagers from pregnancy in Sindh

(Budget is attached on following pages)

Ground Realities: Early marriages, forced marriages, sale of girls for marriages are common problem all over Pakistan. Desert areas like District Tharparkar has high ratio of early marriages. Peace Foundation has conducted base line survey in 80 villages of (40 villages from Taluka Nagarparkar and 40 villages from Chachro) District Tharparkar Sindh. Peace Foundation is working in the district Tharparkar since 2010. Social, print and electronic media also has been highlighting early marriages issues in the villages.

Ref: <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1437300/hindu-underage-girl-forcibly-converted-married-off-tharparkar/> . We met 585 people (105 girls age 10-17, 65 married girls, 157 women, 166 men, 60 boys 10-19 age, 32 married boys), we collected data from Jan 2016 to Dec. 2016, where we found early marriages are 68 % , 10 % girls age 10-17 are sold for marriages, 2 Hindu (non Muslim minority community in Pakistan) girls forcefully married and converted to Islam. All Nikah Khuwan (who solemnize marriage) were unregistered in local union councils. Nikah Khuwan are ready to solemnize marriage of Hindu girl with Muslim, because Hindu girl become Muslim, Nikah khuwan gets handful money to solemnize marriage of teenagers or non-muslim girls. 9 govt, school record show enrollement 176 girls, drop out girls were 32 in grade 5. Out of these, 20 married. Villagers are illiterate, educated villagers are living in city areas. Our team met early married girls: We met 13 married teenager girls, who were grazing goats, 02 were pregnant collecting fire woods. 21 married girls who have been hospitalized because of complication in pregnancy, 16 have laboratory reports of anemia, 17 girls under age 18 have repeated pregnancy, 6 teenagers had miscarriage, 30 have hepatitis C. 2 divorced girl. We found poverty and insecurity play key role .

No single responded heard about Sindh Early marriage law and Hindu Marriage Law. Our targeted villages are 150 kilometres away from district head quarter, police cannot reach at time, courts are also in cities, so people have not access. There is need to involve grand parents for girls education in villages. There is not discussion on early marriages and its consequences, there model of Tostan, a women's human rights charity based in Senegal should be replicated. Key points of Tostans models as: Community outreach programmes which educate community elders and decision makers about the importance of educating young women. Mobilize religious leaders and educate parents. Anti early marriages campaign should be launch where young people of villages generate discussions on the early marriages and community mobilization for taking pledge to say no to early marriages. Local religious leaders have not exposures, they remain in one hole. We propose 5 religious leaders from our villages belonging Muslim, Hindu should go to get training from Tostan Senegal, they visit their villages and met religious leaders.

Location:

40 villages from Nagarparkar and 40 villages from Chachro district Tharparkar Sindh. District Tharparkar is backward district in Pakistan. District Tharparkar is the desert of

Sindh, which is ranked as world's seventh largest and hottest desert. Tharparkar lies in the southeastern part of Sindh province and is one of the most deprived regions of Pakistan.

Beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries: Minority and desert resident girls, Women, Early married couples, Young people of the area. Nikah Khuwan (Who solemnizes marriages).

Total number of beneficiaries:

Social condition of our targeted area: There is deeply patriarchal and feudal society in our targeted villages, which, does not allow girls a space to exercise freedom of choice, they are seen as a property whose lives may be decided upon and as an economic strain on the family. Girls are considered as, a property belonging to the in-laws and so the need to invest in them is confined only to the socially prescribed purpose of marriage. Marriages are considered as the sole responsibility of the parents. Married young women report considerable pressure to have a child, and few young couples use contraceptives to delay first pregnancy. Young people reported having very little sexual and reproductive health knowledge before first pregnancy. Social norms that encourage early childbearing are compounded by inequitable access to health and education services. belonging from drought affected villages in districts Tharparkar and Umerkot (Desert area). : Girls with older sisters and without older brothers are less likely to be married before 18, but girls with an elder brother, who is working and contributing to the family income, tend to get married earlier. A brother who contributes to his sister's dowry may also influence decisions about her marriage.. Our in-depth qualitative research interviews highlight parents' concerns that unmarried girls may engage in pre-marital (sexual) relationships or may be exposed to sexual violence and harassment, and many see child marriage as a means to protect their daughters against these risk.

Women have limited information about termination of pregnancy and usage of family planning methods. that is why they have limited knowledge about condom use, family planning methods, age and time of marriage, timing and spacing of pregnancies. Minority women bear violence and pass life in social isolation. People and local community are inactive for girls education issues: Rigid social norms: In our targeted area rigid gender norms are stipulating that girls should married earliar, she remain modest, chaste and ignorant about sexual matters. Education ratio is just 2% in women.

Economic Profile of beneficiares:

Economic profile: All beneficiaries are living in under poverty line and Economic Condition: Our targeted area, Tharparkar and Umerkot are facing drought since 2013, where is lowest Human Development Index in Sindh province (in 2005 it was 0.314).¹

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_districts_of_Pakistan_by_Human_Development_Index our proposed area also falls among the districts with lowest nutrition rate in Sindh province <http://www.pnds.org/pnds-activities/world-diabetes-day/tharparkar-camp-by-pnds-team/>. They do not go to hospital, they have not money to travel and purchase medicine. Women's health has secondary place, male people do not get proper attention to women's health. Women are agriculture workers, they have not agriculture land. Girls from the poorest households were twice as likely to be married before age 18 as those from the least poor households. When money is in short supply, social norms that position daughters as the 'assets' of their future in-laws, that is why poor parents to choose to invest more in their sons. They marry younger and older daughters at the same time to reduce costs. House hold decision makers are grandparents, they had profound regard for their social customs and traditions. Ref: http://www.sau.edu.pk/sau_journal/2016/vol-32-2016-2/Paper-14%20V.%20Suthar.pdf

The overall goal of the project is to increase the human security of adolescent girls - who are married or at-risk of an early marriage - living in 80 big villages within two regions of desert prone district Tharparkar, through an integrated and multi-sectoral approach that sought to improve their education, health and social status

OBJECTIVES:

- To increase the human security of adolescent girls-who married –risk of an early marriage living in 80 villages of Tharparkar region through engaging religious leaders, educating parents and mobilizing govt. education department including school management committees for girl friendly education in their schools..
- Reduced gendered risks through local youth effective interventions as taking pledges, speaking and generate discussion in Otaq (meeting places of villagers for gup shup and discussions) .
- Specific support to young married couples, including access to sexual and reproductive health services to enable married adolescent girls and their husbands to delay pregnancies and know safe sex principles.

Activities:

(i) to engage with over 100 local community leaders to gain their support in mobilizing the social and political will to enforce laws respecting human rights, including those of

women; (ii) to give 50 per cent of girls the opportunity to stay in school and to access economic resources; (iii) to mitigate the negative impacts of early marriage for 50 per cent of married adolescent girls through a peer education programme, vocational trainings and access to healthcare in 24 locations; and (iv) to improve maternal and child health services among both married and unmarried adolescents as well as women living in the target villages.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS (i) By mobilizing community leaders, the project successfully created an enabling environment for defending the rights of women and adolescent girls. Small networks of community leaders were established and offered training and advocacy skills. To maximize the impact of these networks, partnerships were also formed with community radio and television stations and art troupes to produce programmes and commercials on early marriage and its potentially negative consequences. Through these partnerships, the project held 94 film screenings, 140 drama forums, 58 radio plays, and 46 thematic musical performances, which ultimately reached more than 200,000 people. (ii) The project managed to support nearly 500 adolescent girls who were at-risk of early marriage through continued education and employment skills training, which allowed them to stay in school and improve their employment prospects. In addition to a scholarship programme that covered educational costs, the project established 13 basic literacy centres and 13 basic training facilities in order to reach a broader group of adolescent women, and to introduce lifeskills and employment training programmes beyond what traditional education would have offered them. Courses organized through the centres drew widespread attention from officials who subsequently suggested that the activities should be offered more broadly. (iii) For young married women the project established a support network that comprised 144 ‘mother educators’, vocational training opportunities and improved healthcare access in the 24 villages. In collaboration with local associations, mother educators carried out a host of community mobilization activities including 967 educational talks, 28 advocacy meetings and 671 home visits, reaching more than 50,000 people.

Results:

1200 girls will be prevented from early marriage so that they can continue their education and enjoy childhood. 144 mothers will be well educated and trained, there will be trained human force on SRH issues and family planning. Community networks will react on child marriage, legal education will influence local policy makers and police stations to implement child marriage laws. Unregistered religious leader offering Nikah will be registered. Forced conversion followed by marriage will be red

Estimated Budget Attached

BUDGET LINE DESCRIPTION							
	Unit type	Unit cost	Quantity	Six month	Six month	Total	BUDGET NOTE
6.22 USD per mother expenses for 12 months, 144 mothers educators group, training, facilitation access to health care, reduce pregnancy, reduce early marriage							
1.1	Fuel	3000	12	18000	18000	36000.00	1.1 rent a car for formation of a support network per month cost is 3000.
1.2	Expense, stationary, banner and training manual	5000	12	30000	30000	60000.00	1.2 Stationary, banner and training manual
Total				48000	48000.00	96000.000	
One educational task cost 33.65 US, 96 educational tasks on family planning and safe pregnancy.							
2.1	Fuel	3000	96	144000	144000	288000.00	2.1 Travelling charges is 3000 per educational talks.
2.2	Stationary, banner	600	96	28800	28800	57600.00	2.2 Stationary and banner charges per activity.
Total				172800	172800	345600.00	
One advocacy session cost 161.21 28 Advocacy meetings to influence law makers, officials and community notable persons to reduce child marriage and birth spacing							
3.1	Banner	750	28	10500	10500	21000.00	3.1 penaflix banner publish, 750 rupees for per banner.
3.2	Stationary	1500	28	21000	21000	42000.00	3.2 30 participant in one meeting. 50 rupees for stationary per participants.
3.3	Rent car	3000	28	42000	42000	84000.00	3.3 Rent car charges is 3000 rupees for per meeting.
3.4	Refreshment + travelling of poor participants.	12000	28	168000	168000	336000.00	3.4 The lunch for 30 participants and travelling expenses of advocacy meeting. cost is 12000 rupees.
Total				241500	241500	483000.00	
one home visit cost 29 USD, 61 home visits to support early married couples sharing about familial life, safe sex, family planning and safe abortion including important information sharing on SRH							
4.1	Rent car charges	2500	61	76250	76250	152500.00	4.1 visiting to educate illiterate population per visit 2500 rupees charges.
4.2	Refreshment	600	61	18300	18300	36600.00	4.2 Refreshment of 4 staff member. per member is 150 rupees charges.
Total						189100.00	
one film screening, 48 USD 14 film screening for information sharing on SRH issues including early marriages, pregnancy and child caring							
5.1	Generator	1000	14	7000	7000	14000.00	5.1 so many load shiting in rural areas generator charges 1000 per film screen.
5.2	Meltimedia charges	1500	14	10500	10500	21000.00	5.2 Meltimedia charges is 1500 per film
5.3	Rent car	2000	14	14000	14000	28000.00	5.3 Rent car charges is 2000 rupees for per film screenings in communities.
5.4	Fuel of generator	600	14	4200	4200	8400.00	5.4 Fuel charges for generator is 600 per film screening.
Total				35700	35700	71400.00	
one informative drama cost 89 USD, total 14 dramas to share information through entertainment							
6.1	Actor charges	3000	14	21000	21000	42000.00	6.1 Actor fees is 3000 rupees per drama forums.
6.2	Chair rent	3500	14	24500	24500	49000.00	6.2 chair on rent is 3500 rupees per drama forums.
6.3	rent charges of staff	3000	14	21000	21000	42000.00	6.3 Travelling charges for staff is 3000 rupees for per drama forums.
Total				66500	66500	133000.00	
one musical folk show 150 USD, 46 thematic folk musical performance which ultimately reach to 200000 people in village fairs							
7.1	Local Singer	3000	46	69000	69000	138000.00	7.1 Local singer fees is 3000 rupees for per thematic folk musical performance.
7.2	Chair rent	5000	46	115000	115000	230000.00	7.2 chair rent charges 5000 rupees for per thematic folk musical
7.3	Generator with fuel	1000	46	23000	23000	46000.00	7.3 Generator charges 1000 rupees for per thematic folk musical.
7.4	Sound charges	4000	46	92000	92000	184000.00	7.4 Sound rent charges 4000 rupees for per thematic folk musical.
7.5	Travellin charges	3000	46	69000	69000	138000.00	7.5 travelling charges for poor person who are not aford rashkaw charges or bus.
Total				368000	368000	736000.00	
one basic literacy center for SRH education 73, total 13 basic literacy center for SRH education will be established							
8.1	Rent charges	2000	13	13000	13000	26000.00	8.1 Rent charges is 2000 rupees per literacy centres.
8.2	Stationary and banna	800	13	5200	5200	10400.00	8.2 Stationary banner charges is 800 for per literacy centres.
8.3	Service provider	5000	13	32500	32500	65000.00	8.3 Resource person charges is 5000 rupees per literacy centres.
Total				18200	18200	101400.00	
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES						2155500	