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| Say no to child marriage in Sunsari  |
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| Submitted by: Sankalpa CBR-Nepal |

Table of Contents

**Organizational Introduction**

[Organizational introduction 5](#_Toc507184861)

[Project name: 6](#_Toc507184862)

[Project Goal: 6](#_Toc507184863)

[Project Outcome: 6](#_Toc507184864)

[Project summary 6](#_Toc507184865)

[Total budget and donation option 6](#_Toc507184866)

[Geo-social context: 6](#_Toc507184867)

[Project relevancy: 6](#_Toc507184868)

[Partners and process 7](#_Toc507184869)

[Design 7](#_Toc507184870)

[Implementation 8](#_Toc507184871)

[Reporting 8](#_Toc507184872)

[Monitoring 8](#_Toc507184873)

[Impact of the project 8](#_Toc507184874)

[Long term 8](#_Toc507184875)

[Short term 8](#_Toc507184876)

[Activities 8](#_Toc507184877)

[Case study 10](#_Toc507184878)

Organizational introduction

Sankalpa Community Based Rehabilitation-Nepal (Sankalpa CBR-Nepal) is a Non-Government Organization registered at District Administration Office, Sunsari in 2062 B.S. It has affiliation with Social Welfare Council on 2062. Sankalpa CBR-Nepal is secular and a pioneer a humanitarian organization working in community, taking sides with poor and excluded people to end poverty and injustice. Sankalpa CBR-Nepal is committed to improving the quality life of the poor and excluded people so that they can live a life of dignity & Peace.

Its mission is to work with people living in poverty and excluded people to eradicate poverty and injustice. The vision of the organization is A Society without poverty and injustice in which every person enjoys their right to a life of dignity. The major objectives of the organization are to advocate on behalf of the people at risk, protect their rights and release them from all kinds of poverty, exploitations and abuses including any kind of challenges that can be addressed with sectoral intervention. Support all children to attain quality education in a safe and equitable environment.

Project name:Say no to child marriage in Sunsari

Project Goal: 2000 Girls would say no to Child Marriage!

Project Outcome: Empower 2000 girls of Sunsari, Nepal with basic child rights education so that they could continue their study and say no to child marriage.

Project summary
Sankalpa community based rehabilitation Centre plans to reach out 2000 girls children who are prone to child marriage from the poorest and marginalized families to aware their rights and assist to say no to child marriage.

Total budget and donation option

Sankalpa is raising US$5500 and asking for your kind support to raise just less than 50% ote total required budget to implement the project to protect 2000 girl children from the risk of child marriage in Sunsari, Nepal. Just merely 6 USD can save a child from child marriage and we will add 100% locally on your contribution so that wider level impact could be achieved on same time with limited resources.

## Geo-social context:

Sunsari District is located in Koshi Zone of the state no 1 of Nepal. It borders with Morang district to the East, Saptari and Udayapur district (Koshi River) of Sagarmatha Zone to the West, Dhankuta (Bheddetar) of Koshi Zone to the North India (Bihar) to the South. The district has 2 Sub metropolitan cities, 4 municipalities, 6 Rural municipalities, 4 constituency areas. The total area of the district is 1257 km2. The district lies mostly in the Terai and partly in the Mid-Hills. The lowest elevation point is 610 meter and the highest elevation point is 1430 meter from mean sea level. As a result of the elevation differences, the district has two different types of climate: tropical and subtropical climate. Subsistence agriculture farming, mainly small scale livestock is the main source of occupation and livelihood of the majority of the population, with 80% of the population active in this sector. Out of 41% countrywide child marriage this district itself has lowest 35% to highest 45% child marriage in the particular caste, ethnic people groups.

## Project relevancy:

Terai part of the country has been considered as productive land for the farming in Nepal but at the same time it is also true that due to the fertile land people are migrating in this area for livelihood from hilly region as well as from rural part to the nearby city area for the daily wages. It has challenged the local socio economical system thus we can see many kind of social issues in terai. Among many many development issues child marriage is one of the prone challenge which has impacted in multiple side of the society. Government, social organizations and private sectors are working together to address the issue but is is not adequate due to its dynamics and density.

Following are the key reason why this project has relevancy on the context of Sunsari:

* Nepal is third in terms of child marriage (41%) in south Asia
* Sunsari is among the top ten districts where child marriage is issue in Nepal
* According to census 2011, even children below 10 has also got married before age of 10 in Sunsari
* 51% girls are married before 19 in Sunsari
* Out of total child marriage girls are five times more than boys
* Boys and girls has higher level of discrimination because of gender

**Consequences**

* Increase in social conflict, poverty and denial on girls participation in programme
* Discontinue the further education (67.1% of males and 33.1% of females)
* To be engaged in household responsibility in early age
* Risk of domestic violance
* Pregnant before physical, mental maturity
* Increase in child, maternal mortality
* Uterus prolapsed
* Disability on mother and child
* Deprivation from opportunity
* Divorce due to the age difference

**Research Findings:**

* A paradigm shift was found in some aspects, such as the shift in decision-making from parents to children, from arranged to love marriages, from parental pressure to love and fulfilment of sexual desire, and from rural to rural-urban settings.
* According to household heads, the major causes of child marriage were family pressure (32.1%), children's own desire (32.1%), and the need for support in carrying out household activities (14.2%), whereas those who had married young said parental pressure (52.7% for male and 67.1% for female) and the need for support in carrying out household chores (45.2% for male and 1.2% for female).
* The people who married young had suffered physical health related consequences. All 41 of the maternal deaths identified occurred among females who married young and 51.5% males who married young reported that their wives suffered from illness, weakness and fever. The females who married early stated they suffered from pain in the lower abdomen (35.1%) and a foul-smelling vaginal discharge (18.5%)

# Partners and process

## Design

Participatory project design would be in place with active engagement of local authority i.e. police, CDO, municipalities, child clubs, religious leaders, political parties, parents groups, women’s groups, I/NGOs and journalist.

Sectoral cross cutting with disability, disaster management, child protection and education as well as other major impacting areas like health, leadership development and livelihood will be regarded in the process.

## Implementation

On the basis of project design it would be implemented with engagement of children, local authority i.e. (police, CDO, municipalities, child clubs, religious leaders, political parties, parents groups, women’s groups, I/NGOs) journalist and other key stakeholders in the districts in collaboration and coordination.

## Reporting

Sankalpa CBR-Nepal would be reporting on the basis of events, monthly, quarterly and annually as it is doing till now however it is also our institutional commitment to report as per the donor’s requirement.

## Monitoring

Mainly accountability, transparency and empowerment through participation are key areas of program monitoring. For the effective program management different four level of monitoring would be in place during and after the project implementation and those are:

1. Staff level activity monitoring
2. NGO board/local government level outcome monitoring
3. Donor, line ministry and journalist level impact monitoring
4. Audit and external stakeholder level compliance level audit

# Impact of the project

## Long term

Though GEPS would be directly contributing on SDG numbers 1,3,4,5 and 10 main focus would be in goal number 5 which is gender equality. After effective implementation of the project it would support to achieve goal five including other four in long term.

It can be measured by decreasing poverty, child marriage, children experiencing well being of life and empowerment in their age groups. Ultimately children would be able to say No child marriage.”

## Short term

In total more than 1000 children are benefited from the GESP and are able to “say no to child marriage” in Sunsari

# Activities

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| Activity | Target Group/Numbers | Required budget in US$ for six months | Reason for the activity |
| One day Introduction workshop with district level stakeholders | Political party leaders, Police, Municipality authority, Journalist, religious leaders, Child clubs leaders and I/NGOs | 1500 | These people are the key stakeholders to bring the changes in the policy, implement and monitor |
| One day training on Child rights and consequences of child marriage  | Children specially focusing on marginal families and children who belongs to those caste and people groups where we find high child marriage | 4500(ToT 1800, child rights training 2700)31 events covering at least 30 children/event | It is to cover wider level of children under 18. One TOT would be for 30 master trainers development who would conduct follow up training to their colleagues applying child friendly method |
| Media partnership | PSA to sensitize children on implication of child marriage | 2000At least 3 PSA/ day | Media plays vital role to reach in each household level and its effective tool to disseminate message about child health and child rights  |
| Livelihood support to marginal children | At least 5 children | 500 | To encourage those girls who says no to child marriage despite of their  |
| Administration Cost(Including all staff, Utilities, Office rent Stationeries, Communication/Internet, Transportation, Newspaper, printing and photocopy ) |  5 Staff7 Board Members2 Rooms for office1 landline telephone At least 6mb/s internetFuel purchase and vehicle hire2 local news papers | 3000 | Estimated cost for six months |
| Total budget | 11500 | At least 50% budget would be generated locally from government, I/NGOs, private sector and interested like minded people |
| Project duration | six month from the date of project agreement signed |
| Taget groups: | Directly targeted total children 930 up to age of 18 Indirect target group 1000 childrenTotal more than 1930 children |

## Case study

The girl named Dambari Biswakarma was born on 1995 is an permanent resident of sunsari district ward no.6 inurawa municipality

She says ,’’ I got an arranged marriage with Mr. prem Biswakarma at the age of 19 in Dharan. After marriage I came to know that my husband is an drug addicted person. I tried so hard to take out him from drug addiction but I failed. I have faced domestic violence .He used to bit me without any reason. I got pregnant after one month of marry. Although his violence on me didn’t stop, Since in all this, one day police came on house and caught him with them when I went to police office then I came to know that he was aggressed on drug trafficking. Each day was really hard for me as I was pregnant and all alone without any economical backstop. I decided to live in my father’s home .After an 8 month and 9 days i gave birth to a baby girl.

My husband returned home from jail after 2 years 1 month. And he took me back to his home Dharan again. As soon as we reached home started assaulting on me by blaming me the baby which I gave birth was not his .He refused to accept a baby girl as his daughter and started biting badly .Me and my child got assaulted everyday even now those beaten and cigarette scares are visible on my body and face of baby. My neighbor informed to my family about my condition thus my mother and father came to rescue me.From that day onwards I have been staying with them. Due to poor economical condition i left a small daughter at home and started working on ply factory from 8am to 5pm where I can get NPR 300 per day. This amount i will spend on my home but it is very difficult to manage. On low financial condition its really difficult to maintain even basic need. All these are consequences of child marriage so someone has to take lead to stop it now.”