

「STOPPING CHILD MARRIAGES」

*A Glimpse of the
successful case
studies*



Publisher

Voluntary Health Association of India

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This report is a culmination of the views, opinions and information shared by all stakeholders of the UaCM programme and could not have been possible without the active involvement of the community members and stakeholders who contributed invaluable thoughts, experiences and analysis. The case stories reflected are of those beneficiaries who have helped us create this resource.

We sincerely hope that learning's of this document will effectively contribute towards the development and prohibition of Child Marriage practices in India.

We would also like to thank Seema Gupta her close reading, tireless comments and critical advice over several drafts of the text.

Sincere thanks to Debananda Mohanta and the entire team under UaCM Project for textual inputs. Last but not the least; we would thank Aditi Tewari for burning midnight oil on this document and seeing it through.

CHILD MARRIAGE : BACKGROUND

Globally, every year 15 million girls are married as children, denied their rights to health, education and opportunity, and are robbed of their childhood. That statistic broken down means 28 girls every minute are married off too soon.

According to the 2011 Census, India had 5 mn child brides (women marrying under 18 years of age), against 380,000 in 2001 - an increase of 4.56 mn in 10 years. There has been a decline in the incidence of child marriage nationally and in nearly all states (from 54% in 1992-3 to 43% in 2007-08), but the pace of change remains slow. According to a U.N. report, India also has the highest number of unregistered children under age five between 2000 and 2012 and the second-highest number of child marriages.

This evil practice is still widespread and affects Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh the worst. It is also found that infant mortality rates are higher than the national average in the states where child marriage is highly prevalent. The consequences of child marriage are often early and closely timed pregnancies as the adolescents are not physically equipped to become mothers. There is a risk of survival for both the mother and child and often the adolescents give birth to low weight babies. Child marriages also makes girls more vulnerable to domestic violence, sexual abuse and an incomplete education.

In Odisha child marriage average is 34.7% (Percentage of women age 20-24 married before age by State (DLHS 3, 2007-2008). The Annual Health Survey Report (2012) reveals that in Odisha, specifically in Ganjam District, 38% of the married women between the ages of 20-24 were married before they were 18 years and 46% of the married women between the ages of 15-19 are pregnant or have become mothers already.



DETERMINANTS OF CHILD MARRIAGE



POVERTY

Girls living in poor households are almost twice more likely to marry before 18 than girls in higher income households.



EDUCATION

Educating adolescent girls has been a critical factor in increasing the age of marriage in India.



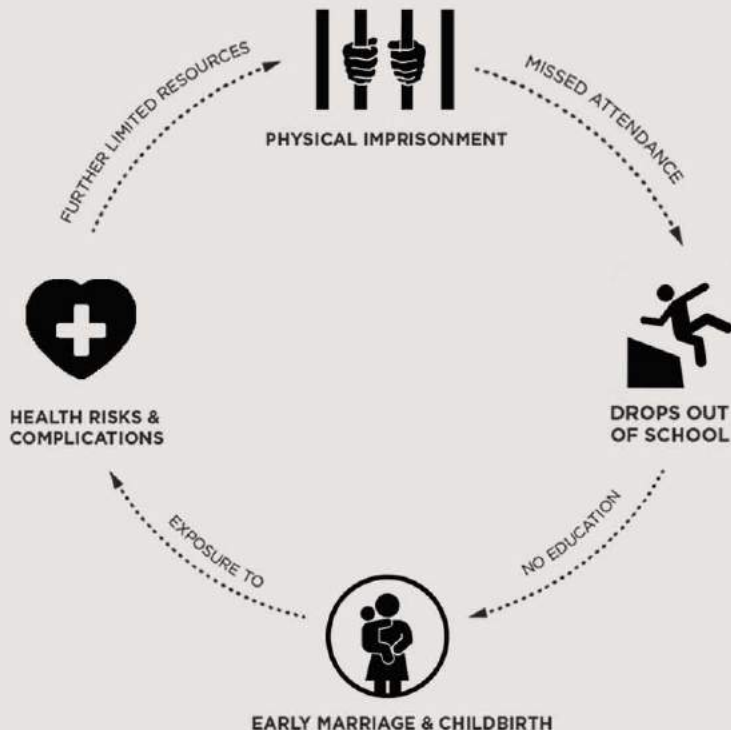
HEALTH

Frequent pregnancies is consistently among the leading causes of death for girls between 15 to 19 years.



VIOLENCE

Girls who marry before 18 are more likely to experience domestic violence than their peers who marry later. A study conducted by ICRW in two India states found that girls, who were married before 18 were twice as likely to report being beaten, slapped or threatened by their husbands than girls who married later. Child brides often show signs symptomatic of sexual abuse and post-traumatic stress such as feelings of hopelessness, helplessness and severe depression





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ମଜ୍ଜା ଭଣ୍ଡାର ରାମା ଗଢ଼ିବା ।

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UNITE AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGE IMPLEMENTED BY VHAI APARAJITA, ODISHA

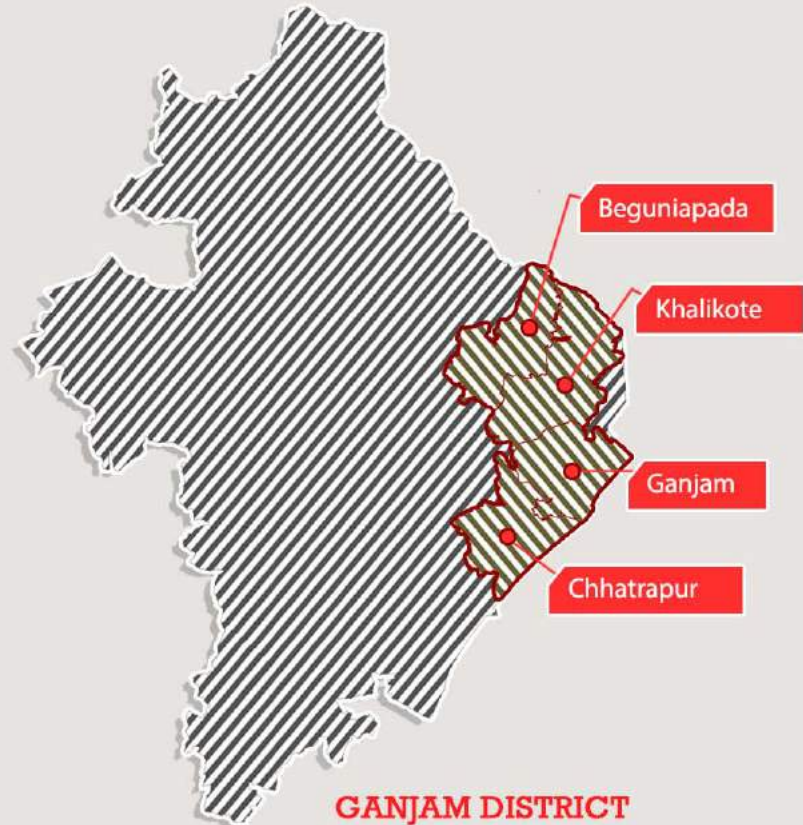
Keeping the dismal state of affairs in mind, VHAI Aparajita, Odisha is implementing a range of programmes. The “Unite against Child Marriage” (UaCM) programme is implemented by VHAI- Aparajita and is operational in four blocks of the Ganjam districts namely Kholikote, Ganjam, Chatrapur and Beguniapada. In Kholikote and Ganjam block the programme is directly implemented by VHAI and in Begunipada and Chatrapur. It is implemented with the support of NGO partners, Aruna and GPSS respectively.

The programmes focusses on :

- Establishing and reviving Child Marriage Protection Committee (CMPC) in all intervention villages.
- Campaigning with community structures, media & relevant government departments for the issue.
- Increased awareness on the social, emotional, physical and psychological effects of child marriage, with various stakeholders specifically community members ,leaders, adolescents & service providers.
- Policy advocacy for implementation of The Child Marriage Act.

VHAI Aparajita Odisha with technical support from VHAI, Delhi Office is implementing two programmes, (i) Unite for body rights (ii) Unite against child Marriage. The programmes focusses on Sexual & Reproductive health rights & Child Marriage, supported by SIMAVI.

The programme has been targeting young people (Girls 10-17 years and Boys 12-20 years). Since this practice affects girls more grimly, they were given more focus. The target has been those girls who are prone to early marriages, namely children in rural areas, and specifically out-of-school-youth, children from poorer households and scheduled castes and tribes. In rural India, less than a third of the girls between 15-17 years attend school. Under the UaCM Project VHAI focused on Odisha specifically in the high incidence district of Ganjam, where early marriage stands as 51.5%. The base line conducted in Khalikote block (2012), illustrated early marriage as a major issue with 71.29% women who had gotten married before 18 years of age and 49.0% women who had given birth before 18 years.



The holistic programme through its multi-dimensional approach addressed the various factors that contribute to forced and early marriages. The programme understands the plight of young brides who tend to be exposed to violence due to their limited negotiation power which compels them into early and repeated child bearing.

Current attitudes, social norms and poor knowledge at the individual and community level hamper efforts to prevent child marriages. In the Indian context, legislation forbidding child marriage exists yet, lacks of institutional mechanisms contribute to an ineffective implementation. The programme aimed at enhancing girls education by addressing factors like poor quality of education, lack of girl-friendly circumstances in schools and the distance to secondary education.

We addressed five factors contributing to child marriage namely empowerment of youth (specifically girls up to 18 years), enabling environment, functional institutional mechanisms (to implement the Child Marriage Act and other policies regarding child marriage, improving access to formal education and retention of girls 13+) and improved access to Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health services for young people which are in line with the newly established government policies.

We started with educating young people; we formed groups of peer educators who spoke to the other youth of the community. The peers underwent training and were linked to health resource centres which were equipped with informative material. We activated the CMPC's which were there on paper but no meetings had been held in the intervention sites. Our work with caste panchayats was exceptionally useful because they are the main institutions which make decisions for the village.

We understand that child marriage is a complex mix of cultural and economic factors which means there is not a single, simple solution. But, through partnership, long-term programming and a willingness to learn from our successes and failures, we hope we can end the practice and have worked on developing a document for others working in the field.

Our strategy has been in complete harmony with the theory of change model where we understand and view child marriage at different levels and not just causal or linear processes. Our broader view of the situation has helped us identify drivers as well. Keeping in line with the model of change, we addressed aspects of increasing awareness about the issue with all the stakeholders and increasing accessibility and utilization of quality counseling and health services, contributing for aborting prevalence of child marriage which has helped in creating an enabling environment for furthering CM efforts in the community. This approach includes the prevention of child marriage as well as its mitigation, or the provision of support to girls who are already married. Empowering girls with information about their rights and the skills to exercise has been crucial. In addition, we have tried to address the broader context in which girls are married as children and for that we work with families and communities to question child marriage and to envision other options for their daughters. Community health workers, community leader and government bodies have played in strong role as well.

Ending child marriage will require long-term, sustainable efforts. Change will ultimately take place within communities, but will happen after it is supported and catalyzed by a collective effort at a block, district, state & national.





OUR KEY STRATEGIES :

1

CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT -

Specifically exploring the influence of Caste Panchayats, Peer Educators, SHGs, Youth Clubs, Child Marriage Protection Committees and Mother Support Groups.



2

UTILISING POLICY ADVOCACY -

Networking and liaising with key stakeholders at the block/district/state level to advance efforts on prevention of child marriage.



3

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT -

Equipping girls with training, skills, information in an interactive and informative manner.



4

WELL DIRECTED MEDIA ADVOCACY -

Utilizing the media to sensitize stakeholders on the issue of child marriage



5

CREATION OF YOUTH FRIENDLY SPACES -

Establishing adolescent youth clubs as a forum for addressing prevention of child marriage at the community level. These clubs are linked with existing community structures



6

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES -

Creating a learning atmosphere by engaging in effective communication through well designed strategies and tools inclusive of FGDs and discussions.



The aim has been to enable the adolescents to acquire the skills, connections and capacities that help them with an environment and an opportunity to live a life of freedom and dignity.



STRATEGIC ACTION

The Unite against Child Marriage programme is implemented in four blocks of Ganjam districts and one of the intervention villages is Katuru which is 12 kms away from the block headquarter of Chatarpur in Ganjam District.

The core strategy of the programme has been to foster an enabling environment for child marriage protection. The team has been strengthening the community structures and sensitizing the stakeholders on the consequences of the practice.

Understanding the ground reality and the needs of the young people was an important aspect that was addressed in the programme. The activity conducted to involve young people was formation of youth clubs and adolescent resources which are also in line with the theoretical research that highlight the significance of adolescent friendly spaces. These clubs were formed in February 2015 which was followed by activities such as rallies and street plays to increase awareness in the community about the project and the centre. Club promotion was the responsibility of the VHAI peer educators who interacted directly with the village youth.

The club was established on 1990 and was registered in 1992 under the *Societies Registration Act of 1860* and was named “Saraswati Pathagara”. This socially active club had 35 members by June 2015. The eligibility criteria for the club membership is applicant needs to be under 30 years of age & the rule is that once the members complete 30 years of age, his membership is cancelled. These active members have participated in all debates and awareness workshops that were held in the centre. They were 27 members who were a part of sensitization campaign on child marriage. The members had taken up the cause of cleanliness earlier, drawing inspiration from the government agenda. However, the educative sessions at the centre made them choose child marriage as the issue requiring immediate and collective action. The members decided on an action plan to campaign the issue of child marriage in the community. In the month of November 2015, there was a potential case of child marriage in the village but none of the members could avert the marriage. The team did their research and came to know that the sixteen year old girl in question Sunitha Rao, had been sitting home for over year, since she was unable to pass her class tenth examination. The girl's father was a farmer who could barely make ends meet and for him getting her married was an economically viable option as he wouldn't have to feed her.

The incident left the members to address one of the causes of child marriage in the village which is of girls unable to score the minimum passing score in the 10th class examination. The girls find it difficult to pass Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and English and hence end up dropping out of school. The club members were aware that they would not be able to help the parents financially so they had to develop a strategy which would be economical and beneficial. The solution which emerged was providing the girls free tuition for the difficult subjects. Mr. Maheshwar Reddy volunteered and has been providing tuitions four days a week. His class has strength of 41 girls who come from 7 nearby villages. The service is rendered as a tool to ensure that the girls continue to study and get educated.

This strategy worked well as it addressed the issue without hurting the sentiments of anyone since the team understands that child marriage is a traditional practice and has a long history deeply embedded in the culture of the community. The members believe that if there is willingness to do something, there is always a way out. They realize the importance of small efforts and in their last meeting have vowed that, there will be no Child Marriage in their village.



“If somehow we can improve the performances of the girls in few subjects, we would be able to prevent many Child Marriages in the villages.”
- R. Maheshwar Reddy
(The Club member and Tutor)

WHILE AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGE PROJECT
CAPACITY BUILDING
OF PEER EDUCATORS
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COLLECTIVE WOMEN POWER

The small village of Pustapur in Khalikote block of Ganjam district, Odisha is a known for the united energy and zeal of the women of the area. The government officials especially the BDO, CDPO and the Panchayat development officer are well informed about the self help groups the women formed eighteen years back. One of the bigger groups called 'Radha- Krishna Women SHG Group' has received awards for the work they have done in the area of women empowerment. activities. The journey of the group began in Pustapur in 1998 with members participating in pickle making which now includes fisheries too. The Radha Krishna group is become economically stable and has a corpus of five lacs . The latest addition in the SHG has been providing mid-day meals to the local primary school thrice a week. This group has a strong consciousness with strong leaders.

As a part of their social responsibility, the members have organized many rallies to campaign against dowry, child marriage, HIV/AIDS Awareness and the Right to Education. The SHG group members have been sensitized by the VHAJ staff through detailed FGD's and discussions.

In the month of April (2015) the SHG members came to know that Rashmi Behra , a 16 year old from their village was set to get married to a 24 year old man from an another village who has working in Surat, Gujarat. The groom seemed economically stable and an ideal match for parents with limited financial abilities.

The group members had a meeting to discuss and develop a comprehensive strategy to address the case. During their internal meeting, the members shared the possible obstacles and apprehensions, one of which was deciding if they should and protest against the particular case or not. The doubt was that the practice however evil it is, it still is a reality for the people and no one had intervened in personal family issues before. However, the extensive training and sensitization of the members helped them to unanimously agree that Child Marriage is not a family issue any more but a societal issue with big repercussions. They decided to address the issue and met the Village Sarpanch, who was not keen to interfere in the matter. The women were persistent and very convincing and ensured the Sarpanch cooperated.

The next day, the Sarpach valong with few community male members, a senior citizen along with six members of the SHG group visited the girl's family. The family members understood the reason for their visit. The issue of marriage was discussed and reasons for getting the girl married early was also asked. It was revealed by the family members that they fear that the girl might elope with someone if they wait for her to get adult.

The SHG members discussed with the girl, who had finished her class tenth and was waiting for the result. She convinced her parents that she would not elope with anyone and would marry the same person after two years when she turns 18, if the groom is ready to wait for 2 years. This smooth flow of conversation was facilitated by the SHG members who were able to convince the girl's family to call off the marriage or delay it for two years. The marriage which was to happen in May 2015 but was called off for the time being. The SHG members were the bridge which got together the parents and the adolescent. They were mediators who through their problem solving skills negotiated a smart resolution between the adolescent and the parents.



" Child Marriage is not a personal issue alone, it affects our community as well. We cannot ignore it, hence we got involved."

*- Sunita Patra
(SHG Member)*



COMMITTED CASTE PANCHAYAT COMMITTEE

in Schachina village of Beguniapada block of Ganjam district, the CMPC was formed by VHAI. The proactive actions of the Bal Vivah Nirodhak Somittee was appreciated by the villagers and others. The fifteen members of the Committee underwent sensitization programmes on the effects of child marriage. The committee was formed in the month of April (2015) and the next month they were faced with a case of child marriage.

Child marriage has been happening in the village and is a reality for the community, the last case was in February 2015. Since the formation of the CMPC, the adolescent youth groups have been campaigning against early child marriage through rallies and street plays. However, the case in hand for the CMPC members was of Mr. Subhas Chandra Gauda, a peasant, who found a good match for his daughter, Anita Gauda. Anita could not clear her 10th class examination. She is the youngest in her family and has two siblings, one who got married 4 years back and a working brother.

The prospect groom was 25 years old from Khalikote block working in Bhubaneswar. One of the CMPC members, Mr. Balram Gauda, a young and dynamic person called a meeting to discuss the issue of Ms. Anita Gauda. Out of fifteen members, eleven members turned up for the meeting, all members wanted to stop the marriage however some were not keen to interfere as it is considered to be a family issue. After discussion majority opinion was to prevent the marriage. Out of the 11 present members only 8 members joined the team to visit the family of Subhas Chandra Gauda. The members visited the family and asked about the marriage proposal, Mr. Gauda narrated the details of the groom and the CMPC members tried to persuade him to call off the marriage or delay it as the girl has not attained the legal age of marriage. Further it was shared by the members that there is risk to girl's life during delivery. After some intense discussion, the girl's father agreed to talk to the boy's family about it. Finally the marriage did not take place, which was to happen in May 2015. This incident was a landmark one in the history of the village.



"Enough is enough, we would not allow any more child marriages in our village"
-Balram Gauda



ENTERPRISING ELECTED VILLAGE HEAD

The role of an effective leader in leading social change has been reiterated many times, one such person in a village is the Sarpanch who is the focal point of contact between government officers and the village community.

Mr Surender Sethi, the current Sarpanch from Boulagaon Gram Panchayat of Beguniapada block is one such leader who had the audacity to transform and challenge the village reality. He is a middle aged graduate working in the nearby factory. As a part of our programme strategy of stakeholder sensitization, he had attended the sensitization workshop on prevention of child marriage organized in the month of April, 2015. Before the workshop, there was no Village Child Marriage Protection Committee, but post it, the Sarpanch was motivated to do something to prevent such cases. Even though, he was aware that it would be an uphill task to stop and combat a practice deeply entrenched in the system.

He started with keeping an account of the evil practice in the area, which was done through silent monitoring. Mr Sethi worked backwards and addressed the subject, keeping his role as Sarpanch in mind. He was aware that earlier fake birth certificates were issued by the Sarpanch office to the parents, when the girl was minor and was married before she actually turned 18 years. He decided to address those lacunas by closing that window of discussion and ensured no fake certificates were issued from there on.

Since VHAI's interaction of 6 months, he had prevented two child marriages in a span of three months. Some parents requested him to reconsider their requests but he stood strong and counseled the parents instead. Mr. Sethi had a meeting in May (2015) which was attended by all ward members and village caste panchayats groups where he requested all present to do their bit to ensure that no child marriage took place in their villages. The village caste panchayats were asked to keep a photocopy of the birth certificates. His view of not working in silos and creating a positive change collectively has surely helped the adolescents of the area.



"I would try my best that no more child marriages take place in our village"
-Surender Sethi
(Sarpanch Kharida village)



ASSERTIVE ACTION

Aliabad village in Ganjam block is an intervention site of the UaCM programme. It is the origin point of Maa Ram Chandi Club which came into existence in January 2015. The club strength is 55 which includes 34 adolescent boys and 21 adolescent girls. The members are active and it is perhaps the only space in the community which sanctions a healthy discussion space between the adolescent boys and girls. The members through the months have been sensitized on various social issues affecting their lives including child marriage. They have facilitated rallies and street plays in the community to generate mass awareness and support.

Santosh Kumar Sahu, a club member was attending a family wedding when his friend shared his cousin Protima Das's situation; the 16 year old from Panibandha (adjacent village) who was set to marry a 27 year old man working in Surat, Gujarat. Both Santosh and his friend Jitender were keen to avert the marriage and decided to intervene by talking to the girl's father. The conversation was not pleasant and the father refused to understand their point and sternly told them to mind their own business and leave. Refusing to succumb to the situation, the duo spoke to Jitender's father, the paternal uncle of the girl. He understood the boy's points and agreed with them as well but did not want to intervene in a family issue. He was torn between his heart and head and finally yielded to the requests of the boys and agreed to meet the father of the bride.

He visited his house and had a mature one to one discussion with the father, who shared his worries. His apprehension stemmed from the fact that he had three daughters to get married and Pratima was the oldest and the groom was a nice man. He did not want to lose this opportunity. It was a very thought provoking conversation with the father bearing his vulnerabilities which were understood and valid. He was also receptive and realized the health consequences of child marriage which was an aspect, which had not crossed his radar. The discussion led the father to postpone the marriage for a year & also gave a moral boost to Jitender's father who felt like a hero who had averted child marriage.



'This incident made me realise I was young and maybe immature to negotiate with the elders of the community. I will pursue hard to avert child marriages and learn to work with people' of all ages'
-Santosh Kumar Sahu



PERSEVERING PEER EDUCATOR

The UaCM programme have kept young people at the core of the project design. Peer education is an important component because we understand that people are comfortable discussing sex and sexuality with people closer to their age or situation. Taking that forward, the formation of adolescent friendly youth centers in the implementation area has been a crucial activity. These youth centres have trained peer educators who have undergone intensive training on child rights, child marriage, health and education. There are usually 3 peer educators per centre and they are responsible for the facilitation of rallies, marches and debates in the community. The main aim is mass information dissemination and sensitization.

There are centers in Badopodoro village in Khalikote block and Sundarpur Vilage in Chattarpur block of Ganjam district. In the above mentioned centres, there were two cases of how the VHAI peer educators showed exceptional courage at a very young age to combat the evil practice.

The peer educator is usually one who is active, articulate and eager. In Sundarpur, Sreema Satapathy is an eighteen year old pursuing her Bachelor in Arts. She is a good singer and aspires to be a teacher someday. Her family includes her parents and two siblings. Her father is a government employee and understands the repercussions of the practice of child marriage. One day, while interacting with her sister, Sreema was informed about Srabani's (cousin) wedding. Srabani is 15 year old girl who cleared her class 10th examination and was set to marry a man working in the Indian Army.



"Me and my family are very happy that we could prevent a Child marriage. I am so proud of my father for listening to us and trusting us"

*-Sreema Sathapathy
(Peer Educator)*

On hearing this, the peer educator was disturbed and spoke to her mother about this. Her mother had chosen to remain silent until then, even though she personally was not in approval of this alliance. Listening to her daughter, Sreema, the mother decided to have a word with her husband who was unlike the other conservative men of the village. Our peer educator was disturbed and spoke to her mother about the repercussions of child marriage putting all her sensitization lessons to use. The husband decided to speak to his cousin brother and explained to him his reasons for rejecting the union. Srabani's father held Sreema's father in high regard and gave him a patient and a receptive hearing. The final outcome was positive and Sreema's father assured the girl's father with complete support in finding a suitable groom once she turned 18 years.

In Badopodoro, Kholikote Block, Sarita Gauda is another role model who challenged the social dogmas that exists in societies. Gauda's cousin, the 15 year old Pratima, stayed in Manikapur Village with her parents and two siblings. Pratima's father is a petty farmer who works hard to ensure basic survival and worries about the future of his overweight daughter Pratima. The parents believe that their daughter is not good enough and they would be lucky if some boy would like to marry her. The prospective groom owned a community utility store and made enough money to survive. Keeping these points in mind the parents were excited about this alliance. On hearing the situation, our peer educator Sarita decided to speak with her parents and reminded them about the laws against child marriages along with the penalties that are levied. She also reminded them of the difficulties faced by Pratima's elder sister during her teenage pregnancy, which included two miscarriages. Her parents were taken aback by the peer educator's behaviour but agreed to speak with the family. The heated discussions with the parents were fruitful as they declined the marriage offer.



I feel good that I have been able to bring about a small change in her life. I think Pratima is a wonderful person & the person she marries must like her for what she is, irrespective of her weight.

Sarita Gauda (Peer Educator)



OUTCOMES

EMPOWERMENT OF GIRLS



- 142 TRAINED EDUCATORS FOR SRHR-ISSUES
- 7328 YOUNG PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN SRHR EDUCATION SESSIONS
- 510 YOUNG PEOPLE TAKING LEADERSHIP ON SRHR IN THEIR COMMUNITY
- 20 YOUTH CLUBS INVOLVED IN PREVENTION OF CHILD MARRIAGE

3568 PEERS EDUCATORS TRAINED ON CHILD MARRIAGE ISSUES

33340 COMMUNITY MEMBERS REACHED OUT THROUGH
ADVOCACY EFFORTS

4212 COMMUNITY MEMBERS REACHED OUT THROUGH MEDIA
AND CAMPAIGNING EFFORTS

LOCAL COMMUNITY
INVOLVEMENT IN
COMBATING
CHILD MARRIAGES



20

MEETINGS HELD AND PARTICIPATED
IN TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGES AT
LOCAL/ REGIONAL/ NATIONAL LEVEL

DEVELOPING & IMPLEMENTING
POLICIES TO PREVENT CHILD
MARRIAGES



IMPROVED
ACCESS TO
SRHR SERVICES



36

SERVICE PROVIDERS TRAINED IN THE DELIVERY OF YOUTH-FRIENDLY
SERVICES

1235

YOUNG PEOPLE DIRECTLY PROVIDED SRHR SERVICES

3124

YOUNG PEOPLE INDIRECTLY PROVIDED SRHR SERVICES

450

CONTRACEPTIVES PROVIDED TO YOUNG PEOPLE

* 3 GRAM PANCHAYATS DECLARED AS CHILD MARRIAGE FREE

* 5 CASTE PANCHAYATS TAKEN PROACTIVE ACTION TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGE

* OVER 200 MEDIA PERSONNEL CAPACITATED, LEADING TO ENHANCE COVERAGE OF THE ISSUE

* 84 FULLY FUNCTIONAL CMPCS

* 20 CHILD MARRIAGES AVERTED IN THE LAST YEAR OF THE PROGRAMME

Other Publications under UaCM

BROCHURES

UaCM: A New Approach to Family Planning
 This brochure discusses the UaCM (Unconventional Approach to Contraceptive Method) project implemented in the districts of Odisha. It highlights the use of mobile phones to reach women in remote areas and the role of community health workers.

Odisha Mobile Youth
 This brochure focuses on the 'Odisha Mobile Youth' project, which aims to provide reproductive health information and services to young people through mobile technology.

ବିଶୋରା ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ
 (ବେ - ବେ ପତ୍ନୀ)

This brochure provides information on reproductive health and family planning. It includes sections on 'ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସୂଚକ' (Health Indicators) and 'ସୂଚକ' (Indicators). It features illustrations of women and children, and a list of health services provided by Simavi.

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POSTERS

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- ୧୮ ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ବିଧିକୁ ବାଧା ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ
- ୧୮ ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ବୟସର ଝିଅକୁ ବାହା ଦେବା ଆଇନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଦଣ୍ଡନୀୟ ଅପରାଧ
- ୧୮ ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ବିଧିକୁ ବାହା ଦେବା କାଚିକି ?
- ମାନସିକ ଏବଂ ଶାରୀରିକ ଉତ୍ତର ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥାଏ
- ପରିଧାରଣ ଓ ପ୍ରସବର କ୍ଷମତା ଆସିଥାଏ
- ମା' ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଭଳି ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ଶିଶୁଟିଏ କରୁ ଦେଇଥାଏ

ଯୌନ ପ୍ରଚଳନ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ଅଧିକାର ପ୍ରଚାର
 ବି.ଏଚ୍.ଏ.ଆଇ
simavi

ଉଚିତ ବୟସରେ ବିବାହ

- ୧୮ ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ବିଧିକୁ ବାହା ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ
- ୧୮ ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ବୟସର ଝିଅକୁ ବାହା ଦେବା ଆଇନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଦଣ୍ଡନୀୟ ଅପରାଧ
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 ବି.ଏଚ୍.ଏ.ଆଇ
simavi

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ଯୌନ ପ୍ରଚଳନ ତଥ୍ୟ ଓ ଅଧିକାର ପ୍ରଚାର
 (ବେ - ବେ ପତ୍ନୀ)

This poster features a grid of numbers from 1 to 100, arranged in a pattern that resembles a DNA helix. The numbers are used for a game or activity related to reproductive health.

simavi

A Journey on Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights (SRGR) Programme in India
 A film by Indira Alliance Partners

This poster promotes a film about the SRGR programme in India. It features a photograph of a group of people, likely participants or staff of the programme.

SRGR Alliance
 simavi | dance4life | choice | Rutgers/WVI | AARF Flying Doctors



"Faith is the bird that feels the light
when the dawn is still dark."
Rabindranath Tagore



Voluntary Health Association of India

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