

UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage













unicef 🌚 for every child

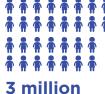
(UNFP/

BURKINA FASO COUNTRY PROFILE

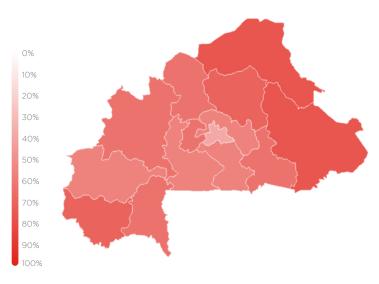
Burkina Faso is home to 3 million child brides. Of these, 500,000 married before age 15.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2020. Demographic data are from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects 2019, Online Edition. Rev. 1.

Notes: For details on the calculation of girls and women married in childhood, see: United Nations Children's Fund, Child Marriage: Latest trends and future prospects, UNICEF, New York, 2018. Estimates refer to population year 2019. Values below 2 million are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; those above 2 million are rounded to the nearest million.



Married before age 18



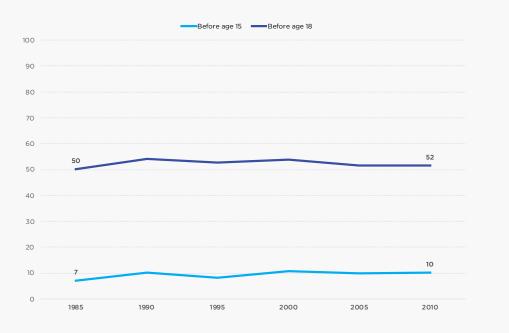
Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 18

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. Source for child marriage prevalence data is the Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey 2010.

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

Source: Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey 2010

Note: This trend analysis is based on the prevalence of child marriage across age cohorts, as measured in the latest available survey.



Projections are not shown for Burkina Faso as the country does not show evidence of progress in reducing the prevalence of child marriage, so it is not possible to build on observed rates of change. The projected prevalence will remain the same as today's levels until signs of progress are evident.

Message from UNFPA and UNICEF Burkina Faso country representatives

In Burkina Faso, one in two girls are married before the age of 18. Rooted in gender inequalities, child marriage prevents girls and women from enjoying their rights and achieving their full potential. Ending this practice means empowering girls to be healthy, to continue their education and to participate actively in development. At the International Conference on Population and Development in 2019 (ICPD25), governments made strong commitments to end gender-based violence and harmful practices, particularly child marriage. Indeed, if significant progress is not made towards ending child marriage, the achievement of eight Sustainable Development Goals will be jeopardized. Phase I of the Global Programme laid the foundations for a change in the values and social norms that legitimize this practice. We want to empower adolescent girls to make choices and decide when and who they should marry. That is why we remain committed to continuing our initiatives to make the elimination of this practice a reality by 2030.



Auguste J. Kpognon UNFPA Burkina Faso country representative



Anne H. Vincent UNICEF Burkina Faso country representative

Country movement to accelerate action to end child marriage: Key moments and achievements of Phase I In Phase I, the Global Programme in Burkina Faso deepened partnership with the government to accelerate action to end child marriage and provided data and evidence with advocacy to promote policy change and legal reform at various levels.

Significant achievements in Burkina Faso since the inception of the Global Programme include:

418,267 adolescent girls

have participated in at least one programme intervention aimed at empowering them with skills and information to delay child marriage.

Burkina Faso has co-sponsored the United Nations General Assembly resolution on eliminating child, early and forced marriage.

.....

In addition to the First Lady of Burkina Faso's regional initiative to lead and convene the African First Ladies conference to eliminate child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM), the First Lady led bilateral advocacy that has resulted in eight ministries incorporating gender-sensitive budgeting.

69,384 adolescent girls aged 10-19

have been supported by the programme to enrol and continue with their education in order to delay child marriage.

Concerted advocacy and support resulted in inclusion of comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum aimed at elimination of child marriage and FGM.

The Quality Child-Friendly School (QCFS) approach piloted during the inception of the Global Programme was institutionalized with training of 43,000 primary school teachers using the national budget, and resulted in an increase from

151 to 1,343 primary schools

providing quality education for adolescent girls by 2019.

533,910 individuals in the community

were engaged and regularly participated in dialogues promoting genderequitable norms including delaying child marriage.

2,000 villages in areas with the highest

child marriage prevalence made open declarations to end child marriage following participation

in a series of community-based activities.

Over

3.1 million

people in programme areas were reached with mass media campaigns to end child marriage.

in 2015

the National Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Marriage (2016-2025) with a costed National Plan of Action (2016-2018) was adopted.

n 2017

a budget line was allocated for implementation of the costed National Plan of Action for the prevention and elimination of child marriage (2016–2018).

in 2018

a multi-stakeholder platform was established to support implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Marriage.

n 2019

the National Plan of Action to end child marriage received a contribution of US\$1 million from the World Bank through support from the government project Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project ('sukabe rewle') for the ending of child marriage.

Phase I Country Programme Strategies

UNFPA and UNICEF Burkina Faso are implementing a holistic and cross-sectoral approach to end child marriage involving gender-transformative approaches across the sectors of child protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene and communication for development. The main strategies include:

- Innovative advocacy for political commitment to end child marriage.
- Provision of cross-sector quality service delivery for adolescents.
- Economic empowerment of unmarried and married adolescent girls aged 15–19.
- Strengthening adolescent girls' life skills, and knowledge of sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence.
- Strengthening the health system to provide reproductive health services for adolescent girls.
- Promotion of positive masculinity among girls and boys, men and women, as part of the gendertransformative key intervention.
- Capacity strengthening of stakeholders, including child protection, education and health.

- Increasing community empowerment and social mobilization to promote positive social norms and behavioural changes in favour of girls' rights.
- Evidence generation and knowledge management.
- Support for the coordination of the national strategy for ending child marriage.

These strategies are in line with the 2016-2025 national strategy to prevent and eliminate child marriage in Burkina Faso. It is the main reference for partners who support the government and a consultative document. It was developed through a participatory, intersectoral and multidisciplinary process.

It includes five key components:

- Analysis of child marriage stating the actors involved, past approaches, including their strengths and weaknesses, as well as the opportunities, threats and lessons learned on actions already undertaken in the field;
- **2.** Foundations, vision, guiding principles and their objectives;
- 3. Funding and their sources;
- **4.** Organizational framework and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for activities follow-up;
- **5.** Risks and mitigations for effective implementation of the strategies.



Country programme strategies

EMPOWER ADOLESCENT GIRLS





Creating opportunities for girls' accelerated learning



Developing girls' skills for employability and financial literacy

ENHANCE THE ACCESSIBILITY AND QUALITY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Formation of

Developing utilization of service delivery guides and booklets

Capacity-building of teachers on quality child-friendly school approach



Strengthening of referral mechanisms through reinforcement of providers' skills

Providing data and

policy change and legal reform

evidence to promote



Capacity-building through training of social workers

Supporting development of a

national plan of action

FOSTER AN ENABLING LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK



OFFER ECONOMIC SUPPORT AND INCENTIVES FOR GIRLS AND THEIR FAMILIES



Leveraging other funding streams to support education



Cash and in-kind support for girls' education



dialogues with religious and traditional leaders and other local actors

Multimedia campaigns



EDUCATE AND MOBILIZE PARENTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS



Harmonizing community empowerment approaches based on social norms change



Making public declarations expressing the need to end child marriage



EMPOWERING ADOLESCENT GIRLS WITH SKILLS AND INFORMATION

In 2019:



310,042 adolescent girls aged 10-19

in programme areas actively participated in at least one targeted intervention

A total of 310,042 girls participated regularly in empowerment activities in the Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord, Centre-Ouest, Plateau Central and Est regions. This led to surpassing of the 2019 target, to 151% (310,042 reached against 204,291 targeted).

in programme areas

actively participating

intervention

in at least one targeted

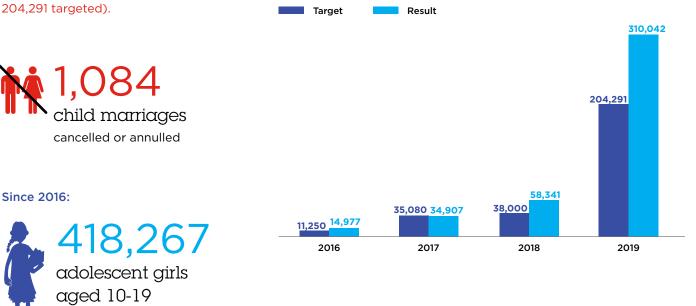


The programme conducted a systematic identification of girls at risk of child marriage in each of the 2,000 villages targeted by the programme with the support of community facilitators, and traditional, religious and local leaders using door-to-door household visits. All at-risk girls were mobilized along with adolescent boys to attend activities at adolescent clubs, and invited to dialogue sessions on ending child marriage. Increased government commitment to, and involvement in, activities geared towards the elimination of harmful practices, boosted by two high-level advocacy events led by the First Lady, led to greater mobilization of communities with more girls being recruited to the life-skills training.

In total, 418,267 adolescent girls participated actively in at least one targeted intervention. Among them, 256,946 girls were aged 10–14 years and 7,670 were married.

During the 4,391 club meetings, the adolescents learned about life skills, sexual and reproductive health, leadership and negotiation skills and are now acting as social change agents in their communities to support the abandonment of child marriage. A total of 3,567 child marriages have been cancelled or annulled in the process. 400 adolescent girls were trained and received equipment for income-generating activities, such as soap making, sheep fattening, weaving and poultry farming. These activities will contribute to foster girls' economic empowerment.

Number of adolescent girls (aged 10–19) in programme areas actively participating in at least one targeted intervention



Over 85,000 boys aged 10-19 in programme areas have also actively participated in at least one targeted intervention

Challenges

The ongoing security crisis in Burkina Faso has become increasingly challenging to Global Programme partners, with important implications on fulfilment of girls' empowerment. The incidence of attacks and threats by non-state armed groups has significantly increased, reaching 588 incidents in 2019, involving 886 deaths (724 civilians and 162 security and defence forces) compared to 256 between 2016 and 2018. In November 2019, five children were killed during an attack at a church in the Est region. The regions most affected by insecurity are: the Sahel, Nord, Centre-Nord and Est regions.

Because of the unpredictably deteriorating security, the country has seen an unprecedented increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDP). As of 9 December 2019, 560,033 IDPs were registered with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the largest number compared to the neighboring Sahelian countries (Mali and Niger). A total of 855,000 children needed humanitarian assistance in September 2019.¹

¹ United Nations Children's Fund, Humanitarian Action for Children: Revised version, UNICEF, 2019.

Lessons learned

The door-to-door household visits have been effective in identifying and mobilizing at-risk adolescent girls into clubs. With local, traditional and religious leadership support, this systematic identification and registration approach can not only improve girls' participation in safe space activities, but also facilitate with parental education on the value of keeping girls in school. It also facilitates referral of girls to adolescentfriendly health and protection services.

Shifts in Phase II

The main strategic shifts in Phase II include:

- Because of the prevailing security situation, interventions in humanitarian zones will be scaled up (supporting girls in internally displaced camps, providing gender-based violence and child marriage prevention and response services).
- Intervention for boys and men on positive masculinities.
- Use of cash transfers.
- Reinforcing intersectoral collaboration with the nutrition sector.
- Scaling up in terms of geographical areas and targets.
- Improving the collaboration between UNFPA and UNICEF through jointness in programming, concrete synergy, complementary pilot areas, as well as common baseline and end-line studies.



EMPOWERING GIRLS THROUGH EDUCATION SUPPORT

In 2019:



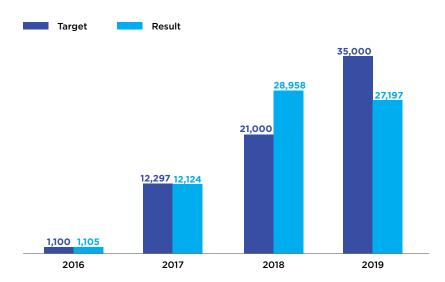
During 2019, the gender parity index in primary school attained gender equity (1.009). However, the national gross enrolment rate at lower secondary level remains low and further regressed from 52 per cent in 2018 to 50.5 per cent in 2019.

Results from 2016–2019 programme implementation

Through direct support from UNICEF, 1,762 schools have implemented the Safe School approach since 2018 to build resilience in schools. A total of 339,754 children (52 per cent girls) are studying in schools equipped with emergency preparedness and response plans (87 per cent of achievement against the annual target for 2019). UNICEF and partners improved access to education for 98,408 children (51,173 girls and 47,235 boys) in conflict-affected areas through provision of essential teaching and learning materials. Because of the large funding gap in the sector, this result was constrained at 49 per cent of the 2019 Humanitarian Action for Children target. In addition, 15,835 children have obtained access to education through UNICEF-supported temporary learning spaces or classrooms. A total of 340,590 boys and girls in the Sahel, Centre-Nord, Est, Nord and Boucle du Mouhoun regions are learning in classrooms where their teachers have been trained in psychosocial support, a 90 per cent achievement against the 2019 target.

A total of 69,384 adolescent girls at risk of child marriage in lower secondary school received scholarships, school supplies and learning kits aiming to delay age of marriage with support from the Global Programme. In addition, 3,200 adolescent girls aged 12-18 years acquired vocational skills through professional and literacy training.

Number of adolescent girls in programme areas supported to access and remain in primary or lower secondary school or nonformal education



Since 2016:

6 girls in pro

69,384

in programme areas enrolled and/or remained in primary or lower secondary school or non-formal education with Global Programme support

In 2019, while the gender parity index in primary school has attained gender equity (1.009), the national gross enrolment rate at lower secondary level remains low and further regressed from 52.0 per cent in 2018 to 50.5 per cent in 2019, with significant gender inequality, unfavourable to boys (47.1 per cent for boys compared to 54.1 per cent for girls). In the Sahel region, the completion rate among girls has decreased from 6.8 per cent to 5.9 per cent and from 10.4 per cent to 7.1 per cent for boys between the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 school years. About 21 per cent of girls in the country are obliged to drop out during their menstrual periods (according to a study by UNICEF on menstrual hygiene management from 2017). Child marriage and adolescent pregnancies are also barriers to retention of adolescent girls at school.

Through financial and technical support from UNICEF to the government, 18,450 adolescents (13,450 girls) obtained access to lower secondary education in four targeted regions (Sahel, Est, Centre-Ouest, and Boucle du Mouhoun). UNICEF continued to provide scholarship to 1,275 of the most vulnerable girls, and school supplies to facilitate their schooling. A study conducted in 2018 on girls' education revealed that incentive measures such as the availability of a school canteen, scholarships, support for school supplies and a means of commuting (e.g. bicycles) have a definite impact on access and retention of girls at school. Furthermore, these strategies must be complemented by sensitization of parents and community participation.



SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE COMMUNICATION TO INFLUENCE SOCIAL AND GENDER NORMS

In 2019:



204,809 individuals

(150,029 men and boys) in programme areas regularly participated in dialogues promoting genderequitable norms including delaying child marriage



1,231 villages

publicly declared to end child marriage and female genital mutilation in their communities



3.1 million

individuals

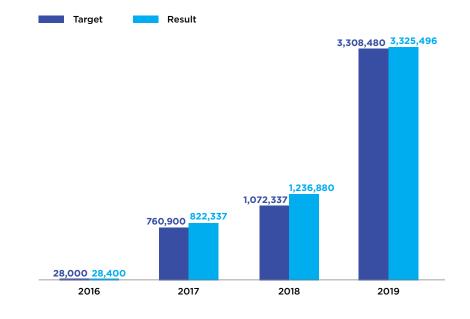
were reached with media campaigns in communities targeted by the programme

Results from 2016–2019 programme implementation

The programme's success has been increasing engagement with community leaders, boys and men through door-to-door participatory dialogues. In total, 497,912 individuals in the community have been engaged and regularly participated in dialogues promoting gender-equitable norms including delaying child marriage since the inception of the programme in 2016. A total of 1,231 villages have publicly declared the abandonment of child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). These villages have registers in which marriages that are celebrated in mosques are recorded, and close to 2,833 child marriages have been cancelled or annulled. This is to facilitate monitoring of the commitments that have been made. Each of the villages has set up a committee with the mission of ensuring protection of children against any form of violence.

People have understood the dangers of child marriage. They especially know how to make the link between health problems of young mothers and their early marriage. The Global Programme has supported large-scale communication and sensitization campaigns, e.g. the national campaign 'Ne m'appelez pas Madame' (Don't call me Madam) which has reached over 10 million people through radio debates.

Number of individuals in programme areas who regularly participate in dialogues and/or were reached by mass media campaigns promoting gender-equitable norms including delaying child marriage



Since 2016:



497,912 individuals

in programme areas regularly participated in dialogues promoting gender-equitable norms including delaying child marriage This includes 368,859 boys and men



The national campaign 'Ne m'appelez pas Madame' has reached over 10 million people through radio debates.

¥

In the commune of Zorgho, Ganzourgou province, Plateau Central, a young girl named Fati from the village of Nabma-Yaoghin was promised in marriage. At 17 years old and enrolled in third grade, Fati is a member of a teenage club and has benefited from capacitybuilding in many life-skills topics, including sexual and reproductive health, law, gender, leadership, and negotiation, as part of a project funded by UNICEF. Fati's parents and members of the future in-laws had also been made aware of the reasons and importance for abandoning child marriage, as well as promoting children's rights and specifically those of adolescent girls.

One day, Fati mentioned the problem of her impeding marriage to her teenage club, as the marriage would risk stopping her schooling and create other consequences linked to child marriage and early pregnancy.

After several interventions by the club and community members, a member of the future in-law family said: "I followed the sensitizations and the discussions on the consequences of child marriage and after discussion with the girl's family, we decided to cancel this marriage to allow Fati to continue her school and decide later regarding her own life."

The two families reached an understanding and currently, Fati is attending school.

STRENGTHENING PREVENTION AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS

In 2019:

126 service delivery points

> in programme areas implement guidelines for adolescent girlfriendly health and protection services



59,763 adolescent girls in programme areas have utilized health or protection services



non-formal, primary or secondary schools

implement interventions to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls

Since 2016:



323 service delivery points

in programme areas implement guidelines for adolescent girlfriendly health and protection services

Results from 2016–2019 programme implementation

The Global Programme focused on strengthening prevention and protection systems by building the capacity of institutional and community service providers through training on sexual and reproductive health and the quality child-friendly schools (QCFS) approach.

During Phase I, three districts were identified to implement adolescent-friendly health activities in relation to delaying child marriage: Nouna health district in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, Dori health district in the Sahel region and Diapaga health district in the Est region. These districts benefited from resources to strengthen the skills of 81 health-care providers on adolescent and youth reproductive health, 76 on family planning and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) counselling and testing, and 65 on clinical family planning. Also, 21 conferences for students and teachers were held, as well as 8 debates for students. The Global Programme supported training of 1,519 community-based health workers and 65 child protection workers, who offer front-line services and referrals to adolescents on health and protection issues. As a result, 80,883 girls utilized health and protection services.

Through communication activities, the Global Programme is contributing to create greater demand for inclusive, equitable, quality pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and informal education in communities, especially for children living with disabilities, girls and out-of-school children, as well as in emergency situations. During Phase I, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education to develop the 'Education strategy for children in areas with high security challenges' (SSEZDS) and its action plan for 2019. This strategy, spanning the next five years, was identified as a good model during the subregional meeting on education in emergencies that took place in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, in November 2019. Further, UNICEF coordinated the 'Education Cannot Wait' funds and leveraged US\$ 2.2 million for Burkina Faso shared between Plan International, Save the Children and UNICEF.

The communication interventions for demand creation, guided by the integrated communication plan developed jointly with the Communication for Development (C4D) sector, have contributed to enrolment of 53,122 children (45,187 girls) in education.

Challenges

Education programmes are significantly constrained by the rapidly worsening security situation, as many schools are closed and humanitarian access to these areas is difficult. The security context requires programmes to collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in zones of limited access. However, this has created heavy dependency on a few partners (mostly international NGOs) that are operational in these 'emergency' zones. To address this challenge, UNFPA and UNICEF will diversify partnerships with new NGO partners in emergency-affected areas through an ongoing open selection process.

Since 2016:

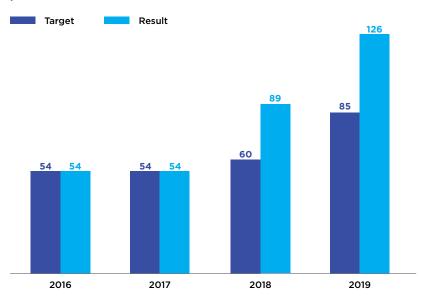
1,343

primary or secondary schools

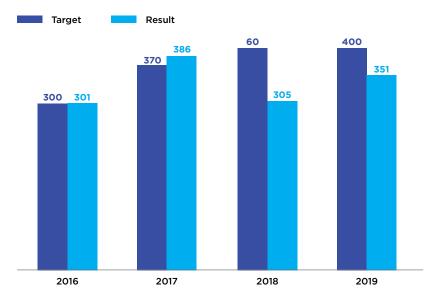
implement interventions to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls



Number of service delivery points in programme areas implementing guidelines for adolescent girl-friendly health and protection services



Number of non-formal/primary/secondary schools implementing interventions to improve the quality of education for adolescent girls



Lessons learned

Demand for children's education among populations is very sensitive to the security situation and can be affected negatively. Therefore, close monitoring is required at the community level to strengthen C4D interventions. In this regard, establishment of community communication networks composed of trained community relays has made it possible to maintain C4D interventions to gain sustainable interest from communities in educating their children.

UNICEF has partnered with local radio stations to facilitate recruitment and capacity development of

community relays. These networks are contributing to increased demand for education of girls and out-ofschool children through local sensitization activities.

Also, diversifying the offer of educational services to respond to local needs is essential to create a greater demand for education among the population. The introduction of QCFS in Franco-Arabic bilingual schools in the Sahel region seems to have responded well to the needs of the population, given that these are official Ministry of Education schools but less likely to be targeted by non-state armed groups.

STRENGTHENING LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS



The country has a national strategy and costed national action plan with identified funding sources and a monitoring and evaluation framework on ending child

marriage

Results from 2016–2019 programme implementation

Since 2016, there have been two annual sessions of the multisectoral platform in charge of coordinating all national efforts for the abandonment of child marriage, allowing better monitoring and coordination of the National Strategy for Abandoning Child Marriage (2016–2025). With the technical and financial support of the Global Programme, the country is implementing a second three-year national action plan (2019–2021) to end child marriage with a monitoring and evaluation framework and an operational budget, including funding.

In 2017, joint UNFPA-UNICEF advocacy helped maintain high-level commitments to end female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage, under the leadership of the First Lady. With the support of both agencies, the First Lady led bilateral advocacy to eight key line ministries on child marriage, leading to the public declaration of engagement for ending child marriage by the prime minister and eight ministers.

In 2018, the collaboration between UNFPA and UNICEF contributed to the success of the international conference on FGM in Ouagadougou under the theme 'Galvanizing Political Action to Accelerate the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation by 2030'. This historic conference was organized by the African Union, with the support of the African First Ladies, with more than 300 participants from 34 countries. The 'Ouagadougou Call to Action on Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation' highlights the urgency to galvanize political and community action, strengthen and implement legislative frameworks, mobilize and invest resources, and strengthen accountability and partnerships to accelerate the elimination of FGM.



Following UNFPA and UNICEF technical and financial contributions and advocacy, the government adopted a penal code in May 2018 to reinforce the criminalization of perpetrators and accomplices of child marriage, taking into account all forms of child marriage and doubling the penalties.

Challenges

National laws are not harmonized with the government's commitment to eliminate harmful practices such as child marriage. Girls are still being forced to marry through kidnappings, sexual abuse in schools, including by teachers, and through traditional contracts based on honour.

Shifts in Phase II

During Phase II, the high-level advocacy plan will be implemented to monitor commitment of high-level authorities, including advocacy for an increased national budget to abandon child marriage and FGM, and adoption of a revised Persons and Family Code. The national multisectoral platform coordinated by UNFPA and UNICEF holds an annual review of the Global Programme as well as the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation to take stock of the results and way forward. The members have recommended rapid adoption of the revised code for persons and family and development of a specific action plan for prevention and response to child marriage in an emergency context. They have also agreed to give more space for documentation and increased visibility of civil society's interventions to tackle the child marriage issue.

The national campaign 'Ne m'appelez pas Madame' will continue, as well as, together with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ, a German development cooperation agency), capacity strengthening of parliamentarians, decision makers and other institutional actors on gender and child rightsbased budgeting.



STRENGTHENING DATA AND EVIDENCE

Results from 2016–2019 programme implementation

A basic qualitative study on child marriages has been carried out in each village of intervention to provide a reference situation with which to guide interventions. Close follow-up and monitoring is ongoing of more than 2,000 villages in Centre, Est, Nord, Sahel, Centre-Nord, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Ouest and Plateau Central regions which have declared abandonment of FGM and child marriage. The 2018 survey on public declarations shows the importance of establishing early warning and follow-up systems in the villages to maintain the commitment of communities to the abandonment of FGM and child marriage.

During the 2019 Annual Consultation for the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme On Elimination Of Female Genital Mutilation (held in Cairo, Egypt, in June 2019), Burkina Faso shared good practice on 'Guidance for quality of public declarations'. The guidance was developed in 2017 with the support of UNFPA and UNICEF, providing all stakeholders with a reference tool for effective harmonization of practices and optimization of effectiveness of interventions. The key lessons learned include:

- The existence of a reference guide is very important for the common understanding and commitment of community actors in public declaration of the abandonment of FGM and child marriage.
- The joint work between UNFPA and UNICEF has helped maintain a good level of advocacy with the government as well as capacity-building of civil society actors in the development and use of the guide.
- The guide reinforces strategies based on culture and changing social norms. It facilitates the implementation of the joint programme and ensures the buy-in of communities and their contributions to initiating the expecting changes.

A thematic report on FGM and child marriage based on a secondary review of the data from the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the 2015 Continuous Multisectoral Survey was finalized and validated by the National Statistics and Demography Institute. An impact evaluation of the programme for abandonment of FGM, child marriage and violence against children was initiated through an existing long-term agreement with the non-governmental organization Innovations for Poverty Action.

UNICEF commissioned a small-scale study at the University of Ouagadougou to generate much needed evidence on the results from UNICEF-supported C4D interventions, initially targeting the Est region. According to the study, 75.2 per cent of the population interviewed received messages on FGM and 71.5 per cent on child marriage. Also, 67.1 per cent cited at least two negative consequences of FGM and, on average, 53.3 per cent of the sample cited at least two negative consequences related to child marriage. Regarding birth registration, 74.9 per cent of those interviewed received such messages. On average, 68.2 per cent of the population in the Est region knew at least two benefits of birth registration. In 2020, UNICEF will expand this study to generate further evidence from the C4D interventions to improve practices. In addition to the Est region, four new regions will be included in the study.

Challenges

Delay in signing an agreement with the research institute Innovation for Poverty Action (IPA) to conduct an impact assessment of the programme for ending FGM and child marriage caused delayed implementation of the project. Partners had to wait for instructions from the research institute before starting the activities.

Shifts in Phase II

Evaluation of the impact of the programme interventions will be implemented, using a 'case control' study to compare a group of girls at risk of child marriage who benefitted from the programme interventions with a control group of girls who were not affected by the programme interventions.



COMMUNICATIONS TO END CHILD MARRIAGE

Stories and videos

- Artist Smarty is committed to fight child marriage
- <u>Child marriage persists because of tradition</u>
- Ne m'appelez pas madame

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

NAME OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	TYPE OF PARTNER	PARTNER FOCUS AREA	MAIN PARTNER
Christian Children's Fund of Canada/Children Believe	International NGO	Children's rights	Both
Association Voix de Femmes	Local NGO Women's rights		Both
Association pour le Développement Communautaire et la Promotion des Droits de l'Enfant (ADC/PDE)	Local NGO Children's rights		UNICEF
Tin Tua	Local NGO	Women's rights	UNFPA
Association Trait d'Union des Jeunes Burkinabe	Local NGO	Youth rights	UNFPA
Faida Association	Local NGO	Youth rights	UNFPA
Mwangaza Action	Local NGO	Children's rights	UNICEF
Groupe d'appui en santé, communication et développement (GASCODE)	Local NGO	Local NGO Children's rights	
Cinéma numérique ambulant (CNA)	Local NGO Children's rights		UNICEF
The National Coalition Against Child Marriage in Burkina Faso	National Children's rights, youth Partnership rights, women's rights		Both
Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action/General Directorate of the Family and Child	Government body		Both
Ministry of Education, Literacy, and Promotion of National Languages	Government body		UNICEF
Ministry of Health	Government body		UNFPA
The Cabinet of the First Lady	Government body		Both

Social media posts

 La revue à mi-parcous du programme conjoint #unfpa #unicef est en cours.

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AREAS

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Output 1.1: Life-skills and economic support	Output 1.2: Education support	Output 2.1: Social and behavioural change	Output 3.1: Quality health and protection services	Output 3.2: Quality education
Centre					
Est	•	•	-	•	•
Sahel	•	-	-	-	-
Boucle du Mouhoun	•	-	-	-	-
Centre-Nord	•	-			
Nord				-	-
Plateau Central	-	-			

