

「STOPPING CHILD MARRIAGES」

A GLIMPSE OF THE
SUCCESSFUL CASE
STUDIES

APARAJITA
VHAI
- ODISHA



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 analyses. 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.

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CHILD MARRIAGE : BACKGROUND

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

In India, according to the 2001 census there are 1.5 million girls, under the age of 15 already married. Of these, 20% or approximately 300,000 are mothers. The 2001 census also estimated the average age of marriage had risen to 18.3 for females and the male average was 22.6 years. This evil practice is still widespread and affects Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh the worst. 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. It is also found that infant mortality rates are higher than the national average in the states where child marriage is highly prevalent.

According to the Census 2011, 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.

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 a number of developing countries



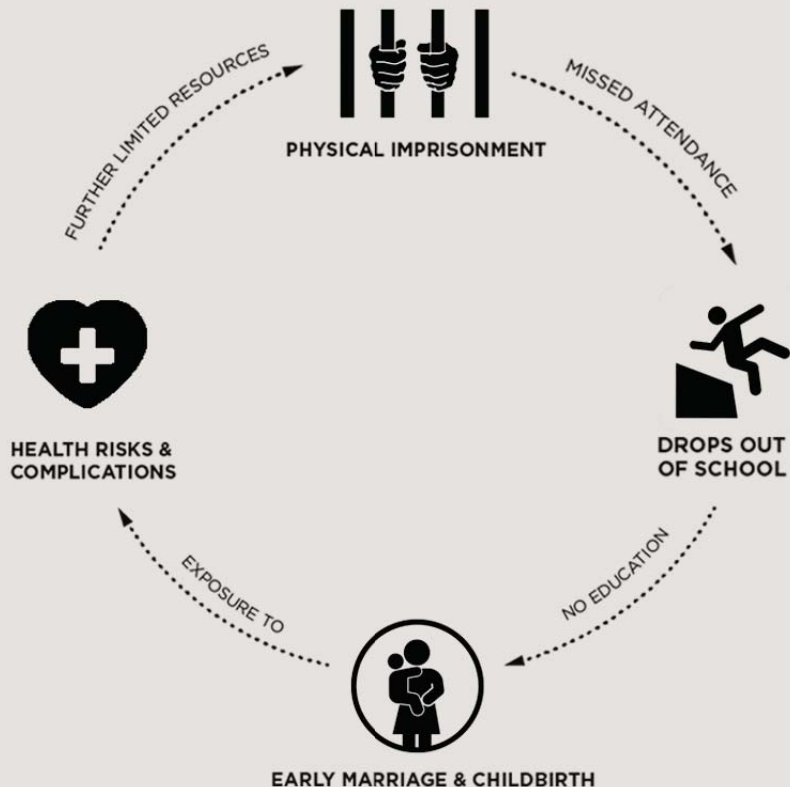
HEALTH


Pregnancy is consistently among the leading causes of death for girls ages 15 to 19 worldwide.




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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ନିଜ ଭୟର ରାସା ଗଢ଼ିବା ।

ଦୁଷ୍ଟ (ବେକ୍ରିଶା ବାଜିହୁସ ଦୁଷ୍ଟ) ଗଣନା କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ ।

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UNITE AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGE - PROJECT - VHAI APARAJITA, ODISHA

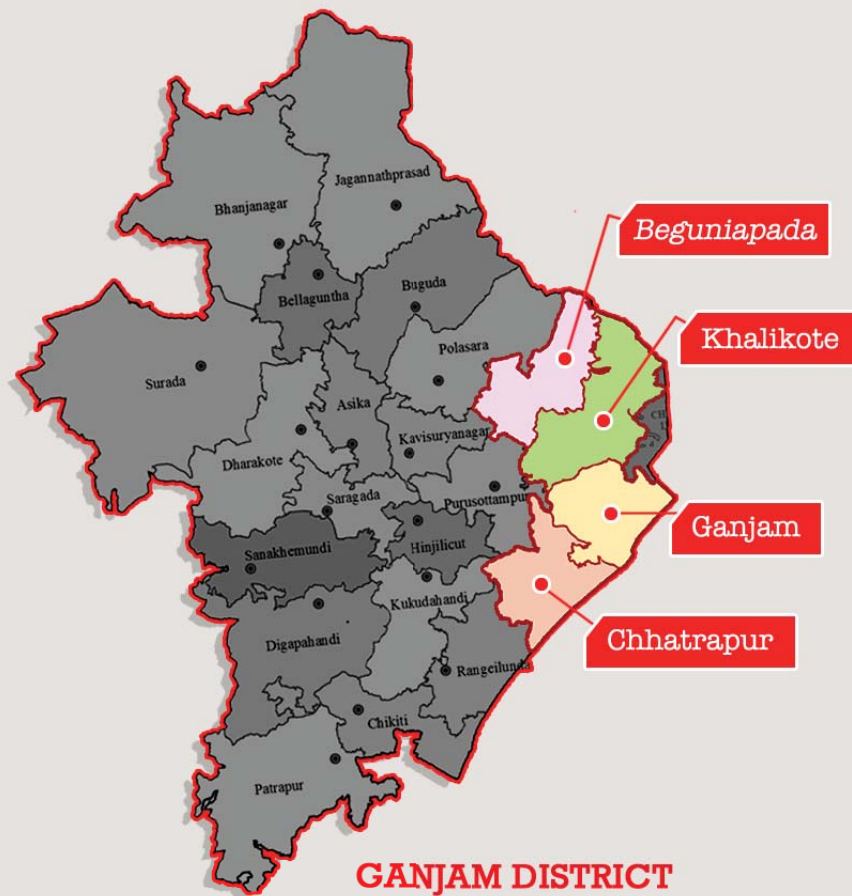
Keeping the dismal state of affairs in mind, VHAI Aparajita is implementing a range of programmes in Odisha. The focus of work is towards making a positive impact towards achieving inclusive and sustainable socio - economic development and poverty reduction. Efficient use of resources has been a core area where VHAI has played a significant role. They have been providing technical inputs in aspects which are focused on programme and project support, networking, institutional strengthening and monitoring and evaluation.

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 focus on :

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

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 . There are three intervention states namely Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha, however in this document the focus is on our achievement in Odisha specifically in the high incidence district of Ganjam, where early marriage stands as 51.5%. The base line 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. Low age at marriage is one of the direct causes which are con-



The holistic programme approach kept in consideration the multi-dimensional issues such as cultural factors, social practices and economic pressures interacting with poverty, gender inequality and low status of girls along with the social determinants which contribute to forced and early marriages. The programme understands how young brides are more likely to be exposed to violence due to their limited power of negotiations and are usually compelled into early and repeated child bearing and social isolation.

Current attitudes and social norms at the individual and community level are hampering efforts to prevent child marriage as well as poor knowledge on the negative consequences of child marriage. In the Indian context, legislation forbidding child marriage exists yet, lacks of institutional mechanisms contribute to an ineffective implementation. Factors like poor quality of education and girl-friendly circumstances in schools as well as the distance to secondary education which hamper improving access to education, especially for girls are important issues that have been addressed.

Approach: In this programme, we looked at addressing 5 factors, contributing too and associated with 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, in line with the newly established government policies.

We started with educating young people; we formed groups of peer educators who went around talking to other young people of the community. We linked them up with health resource centres where there was adequate information education material for them, where there could learn. They went through a whole intensive training program. We activated the Child Protection Committees 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.

As per Prohibition of Child marriage Act, 2006; in India child marriage is defined as the marriage of males below the age of 21 years and females below 18 years | Child marriage, Unicef information sheet on India (2011) Available at: http://www.unicef.org/india/Child_Marriage_Fact_Sheet_Nov2011_final.pdf | NFHS 2005-06 | E.g. availability of toilets in general or for girls only.

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 national, regional & international level.

Our Key Strategies which have helped in averting child marriages :



WORKING IN LOCAL COMMUNITY REALITY -

Specifically exploring the influence of Caste Panchayats, peer educators, SHGs, youth clubs, mother support group in mobilizing the community for prevention of child marriage.

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ENABLING POLICY FRAMEWORK-

Government schemes specifically Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (National Adolescent Health Programme), RMNCH+A

.....



EMPOWERING THE WOMEN-

A programme which equips girls with training, skills, information, as well as the provision of safe spaces and a support network.

.....



PROVIDING & CREATING 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 CBOs like GKS, SHG, MSG through our peer educators

.....



WELL DIRECTED STRATEGIES TO ENGAGE & MOBILISE FAMILIES-

Effective advocacy strategies and FGD's, discussions etc

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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.



“SARASWATI PATHAGARA” YOUTH CLUB IN ACTION TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGES IN KATURU VILLAGE OF CHATTARPUR BLOCK OF GANJAM DISTRICT

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 Chattarpur 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 young population of the village.

The club was established on 1990 and was registered under Societies Registration Act of 1860 in the year 1992 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 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 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)*



THE COLLECTIVE WOMEN POWER PREVENTED CHILD MARRIAGE

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 their kitty is 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 VHAI staff through detailed FGD's and discussions.

In the month of April, 2015, the SHG members came to know that Rashmi Behra , a sixteen 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 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. 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 co-operated.

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 were able to negotiate a problem resolution.



*Child marriage is not a personnel issue alone,
it's a societal issues and we cannot ignore it,
hence we had to got involved.*

*- Sunita Patra
(SHG Member)*



CHILD MARRIAGE PROTECTION COMMITTEE , PREVENTED EARLY MARRIAGE

The incident is of Schachina village of of Begunipada block of Ganjam district. The proactive actions of the Bal Vivah Nirodhak Somittee was appreciated by the villagers and others. The fifteen member of Child Marriage Protection Committee (CMPC) was formed by VHAI under its programme UaCM. Locally the committee is termed as “Bal Vivah Nirodhak Somittee”, the members of which have undergone VHAI conducted sensitization programmes that have focussed on child marriage and its effect. The committee was formed in the month of April, 2015 and the first case of child marriage after formation came in the month of May, 2015. Child marriage has been happening in the villages since long and the latest Child Marriage happened in February this year. Rally has been taken out by the adolescent group of the in the village against child marriage, however again an issue was in front of the CPMC. The case was of Mr. Subhas Chandra Gauda, a peasant, who got 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 from Khalokote block & was working in Bhubaneswar & was 25 years of age. One of the CPMC member Mr. Balram Gauda, young and dynamic member of the CPMC called a meeting to discuss the issue of Ms. Anita Gauda. Out of fifteen members around eleven members turned up for the meeting. CPMC members were against Child marriage; however some were not keen to interfere in the matter. After discussion majority opinion was to prevent the marriage. Out of the 11 members only 8 members joined the team to visit the family of Subah Chandra Gauda. The members visited the family and asked about the marriage proposal, Mr. Gauda narrated about the proposal 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 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 in the history of the village.

*“Enough is enough we would not allow now any more child marriage in our village”
-Balram Gauda (CPMC member)*



ELECTED VILLAGE HEAD USES STATUTORY POWER TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGES

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 Kbarida 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 here on.

Through our interaction of 6 months, he prevented two child marriages in 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 Kbarida village)



YOUTH CLUBS PREVENTED CHILD MARRIAGE

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 seventeen 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 eldest 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 realize 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"
-Santosh Kumar Sahu



PEER EDUCATORS INSTRUMENTAL IN PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE.

The Alliance and the programme have kept young people at the core of the project design. Under the UaCM programme, 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. Keeping that principle, the formation of adolescent friendly youth centers in the implementation area has been a crucial activity.

There are centers in all implementation villages inclusive of Badopodoro village in Khalikote block and at Sundarpur Village in Chattarpur block of Ganjam district. 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 is mass information dissemination and sensitization.

The selection process of the peer educators is well thought off and usually those candidates who articulate, aware and active are the ones who are selected. In the above mentioned centres, there were two case of how the VHAI peer educators showed exceptional courage at a very young age to combat the practice.



“I 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)*

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. On hearing this, our peer educator was disturbed and spoke to her mother about the repercussions of child marriage putting all her sensitization lessons to use. 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 men of the village. 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 Bodopodar, 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 marriage along with the penalties that are levied. Her parents agreed to speak with the family and remind them of the difficulties faced Pratima's elder sister during her teenage pregnancy, which included two miscarriages as well. The discussion was fruitful and the Pratima's parents declined the marriage offer.

I feel good that I have been able to bring about a small change in my cousins life. I think Pratima is a wonderful person and the person she marries must like her for what she is, irrespective of her size'
Sarita Gauda
(Peer Educator)

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UNITE AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGE PROJECT
CAPACITY BUILDING
OF PEER EDUCATORS
 BEGUNIAPADA BLOCK
 DATE: 07/07/2018 VENUE: LADDA
 VOLUNTARY HEALTH SOCIETY OF INDIA **simavi**



1 | Empowerment of girls (UFBR result area 2)

	Target	Result	Percent
No. of Trained Educators	2986	2680	90%
Youngsters Participation	37200	38270	103%
Young Leadership	5800	3870	67%
No. of (Youth) Clubs	1156	741	64%

2 | Access to formal education for girls

	Target	Result	Percent
Schools - more girl friendly	744	104	14%
Activities to promote school participation	2764	46	2%
Teachers trained in gender-sensitive	1600	500	31%

3 | Involvement of local communities in the combat of child/early/forced marriage (UFBR: result area 2: strengthening enabling environment for SRHR)


	Target	Result	Percent
Trainers/ peers trained	10620	7854	74%
Members Local community	123100	29834	24%
Members local community (incl. local leaders)	426000	111457	26%

4 | Development and implementation of legislation & policies to prevent child/early/forced marriages (UFBR result area 2: strengthening enabling environment for SRHR)

	Target	Result	Percent
Partners formulated Action Plan	29	23	79%
Partner organisations active	24	41	171%
Meetings with partners	58	23	40%

5 | Improved access to SRHR services (UFBR: result area 2 : strengthening SRHR services)

	Target	Result	Percent
Service providers/health staff trained (YFS)	194	89	46%
Services by partner organisations	1600	2255	141%
Services by govt with partner orgns	5900	7268	123%
Contraceptives provided	320	3829	1197%



'We can't help everyone,
but everyone can help someone.'
- Ronald Reagan



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