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| **Ethiopia** | - Develop teaching materials, facilitate theological reflections/Fatwa against CM; - Assess and utilize potential of traditional and religious platforms like 'Dagu', 'Meblo', 'Jumea'/Friday Prayer; - Implement a mechanism to monitor progress of Faith Based Organizations engagement with NCA. |
| **Nepal** | UNICEF C4D in partnership with Department of Women and Children; Ministry of Youth and Sports; CSO: Mobilize inter-faith community (religious leaders) and strengthen their capacity to work against child marriage and related harmful social norms  |
| **Uganda** | Religious and cultural institutions to provide and promote platforms for open discussion and public declarations in communities aimed at ending child marriage. |
| **India**  | Advocacy events organized with Panchayats/religious leaders to make public statements against child marriage and gender norms – 2 events per quarter in 1 district in 4 states |
| **Ghana** | Engagement with traditional leaders, including through Regional house of Chiefs, Queen Mothers Associations and religious leaders, in at least 5 regions on child and family welfare issues, including aspects of child marriage.  |
| **Sierra Leone** | Promote social and behaviour change in 14 districts for communities (including chiefs, religious and traditional leaders, mothers groups, men, boys, children, youth, etc.) to develop locally generated solutions end child marriage: through social/community mobilization, interpersonal and group communication. |

**Child Marriage Country Plans with Faith-Based Components**

**Community level indicators in Child Marriage Results Framework:**

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| **Outcome 2: Households demonstrate positive attitudes and behaviours toward investing in and supporting adolescent girls** |
| **Indicator 2:** Number and proportion of individuals in programme areas that score positively on a gender equity index () |
| **Output 2.1:** Households are increasingly aware of the benefits of investing in adolescents girls and ending child marriage |
| **Indicator 2.1:** Number of individuals in programme areas who regularly participate in dialogues promoting gender equitable norms including delaying child marriage  |

* UNICEF worked with imams in North Darfur, Sudan in 2009 to promote breastfeeding and other aspects of child nutrition.9 After receiving training, over 100 imams began including information about the importance of breastfeeding in the first two years of a child’s life in their worship services. UNICEF reports that the success of the program was indicated by a significant increase in the number of children being brought into centers for nutrition assessments and supplemental treatment, with women reporting that the messages from the imams were the reason for their changes in behavior.
* In Sierra Leone, after two years of activity, a UNICEF-led social mobilization team comprised of Islamic and Christian Action Groups (imams, pastors, scholars, and prominent religious businessmen and government officials), the National Council of Muslim women, and the Christian Council of Sierra Leone, raised the **immunization coverage** of children under one year of age from 6 percent to 75 percent.16
* Jordanian Ministry of Health sought to integrate LAM natural family planning into the national health care system, it worked with the USAID-funded LINKAGES project, which provided technical information, assistance, and training to organizations on breastfeeding, related complementary feeding and maternal dietary practices, and LAM. An advocacy program to increase awareness of LAM’s impact on breastfeeding practices, infant health, and child spacing included workshops held for 100 women religious leaders in 2003. The women leaders responded with enthusiasm to the opportunity to promote breastfeeding in their religious lessons and sessions for women in mosques, Islamic centers, schools, and women’s gatherings.