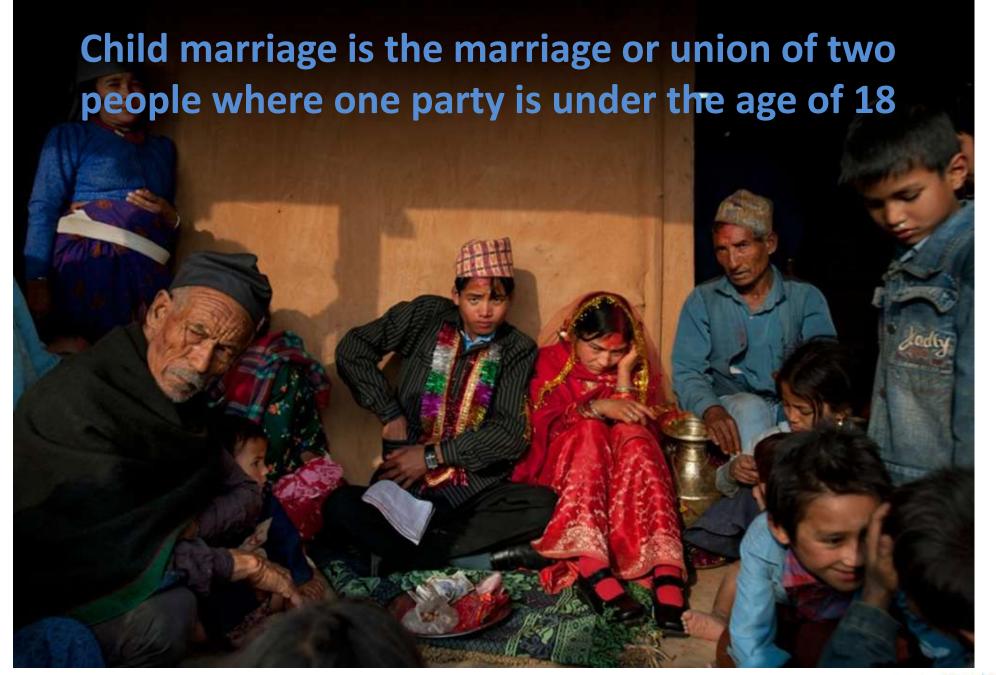


Kendra Gregson
UNICEF Regional Advisor, Child Protection

Outline

- What is child marriage
- Civil registration as a protective mechanism
- Potential uses of civil registration to end child marriage





Minimum Age of Marriage in South Asia

Country	Girls	Girls with parental consent/court approval	Boys	Boys with parental consent/court approval
Afghanistan	16	15	18	
Bangladesh	18	No minimum	21	No minimum
Bhutan	16	-	18	-
India	18	-	21	-
Maldives	18		18	
Nepal	20	-	20	-
Pakistan				
Punjab	16	-	18	-
Sindh	18	-	18	-
Hindu marriages	18	-	18	-
Sri Lanka	18	No minimum for	18	No minimum for
ef or every child		Muslim marriages		Muslim marriages

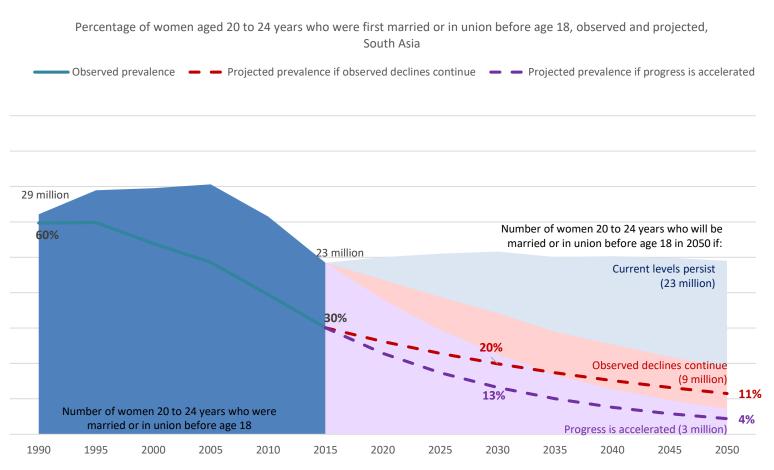
Child Marriage Risks



- Health of the mother due to early child bearing
- Higher rate of maternal mortality
- Increased health risks to child
- Higher rate of infant mortality
- Higher likelihood not to complete secondary school
- Negative impact on earning potential
- Child bride more likely to be victim to domestic violence
- Social isolation
- High economic costs for country and global economy



The prevalence of child marriage in South Asia could more than halve by 2030 if progress is accelerated



Note: The projected percentage based on observed trends (red dotted line) applies the annual rate of reduction observed from the past 25 years. The accelerated scenario (purple dotted line) assumes a doubling in the rate of reduction. Analysis includes data from 6 countries in South Asia, covering 99% of the regional population.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2018, based on DHS, MICS and other nationally representative surveys, 2010-2016. Demographic data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects, 2017 Revision*.



Strategies to End Child Marriage

Enhanced voice and agency of adolescent girls and boys in South Asian countries

Empowerment of girls & boys

Enhanced knowledge, skills, attitudes and capacities, to make informed choices and decide on their relationships

Family and Community Engagement:

Boys, men, mothers, fathers, religious leaders demonstrate more genderequitable attitudes and support for girls and boys rights contributing to social norm change

Enhanced resources & opportunities for adolescent girls and boys and their families in South Asia

System Strengthening:

Capacity of education, health, CP, systems to deliver integrated and coordinated quality programmes and services for adolescents and their families

Economic Empowerment:

capacity of
economic and
social
protection
porgrammes
and services to
provide
adolescents and
their families
with life options
and alternatives

Enhanced legal & political response to prevent child marriage &to support married, divorced or widowed adolescent girls and boys at risk or married

Laws and Policies:

Capacity of government to implement policies and interventions to end child marriage

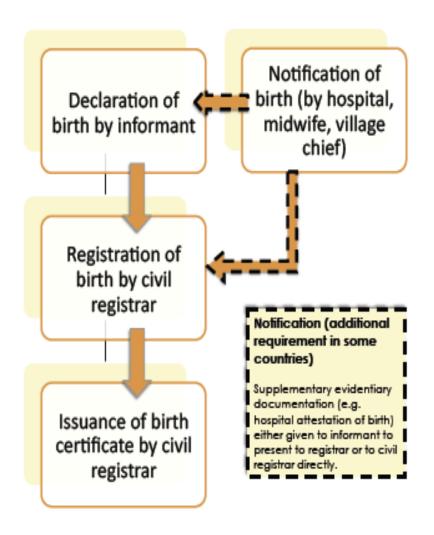
Data and Evidence:

Generate and use evidence to inform policy, programme design and monitor progress





Legal Certificate



Is the vital record that documents the birth of a child.

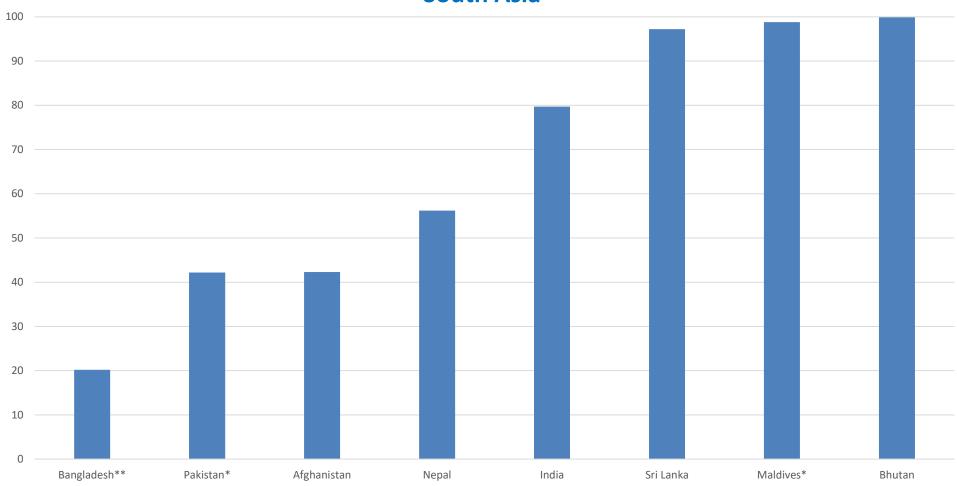
It should contain the minimum information.

The base material should be a security substrate image using secure printing techniques and a unique identifier.

Birth registration determines a person's age



Percentage of children under age five whose births are registered, South Asia



Source: UNICEF global databases, 2019.

^{*}Data which is final and published but has not yet been confirmed through the SDG country consultation exercise for SDG indicator 16.9.1

^{**}More recent data from MICS 2019 will be published soon and these data are included in the upcoming global UNICEF report



Showing a birth certificate before marriage is a good policy practice.

Birth and marriage registration can be required for annulment



Vital Statistics

- Trends
- Policy changes
- SDG monitoring

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

