

ANNEX 1

PROFILES OF 10 COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST RATES OF CHILD MARRIAGE

Country profiles for 41 countries with a child marriage prevalence of 30 per cent or more can be found at:

www.devinfo.info/mdg5b/profiles

NIGER

CHAD

BANGLADESH

GUINEA

MALI

MOZAMBIQUE

MALAWI

MADAGASCAR

SIERRA LEONE

BURKINA FASO

ANNEX 2

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN 20-24 YEARS OF AGE THAT MARRY/IN UNION BEFORE AGE 18 BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

NIGER

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

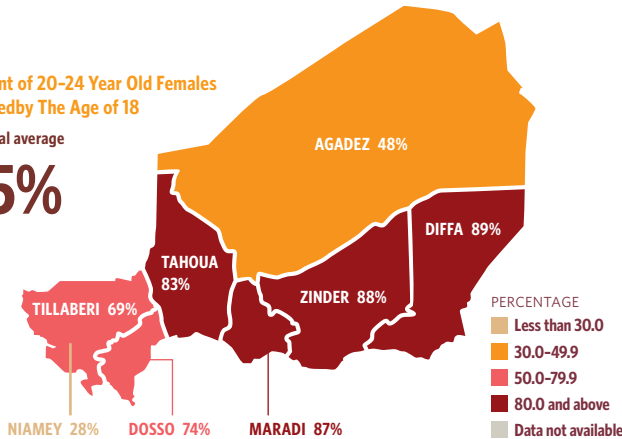
Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:
 Female 15/<15 Male 18/<18

Current Law in Place: Children’s Code and Civil Code

Percent of 20-24 Year Old Females Married by the Age of 18

National average

75%



Source: DHS, 2006

NIGER HAS THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATE IN THE WORLD. On average, three out of four girls will be married before their 18th birthday. In 2006, three quarters of the women aged 20-24 (75%) were married/in union before age 18. Data shows little to no change since 1998 (77%).[¶] While child marriage is very common in Niger, prevalence is highest in south Niger, specifically, Diffa Region (89%), Zinder Region (88%), Maradi Region (87%) and Tahoua Region (83%), followed by Dosso Region (74%), Tillaberi Region (69%), Agadez Region (48%), and Niamey Region (28%).[¶] Child marriage prevalence in Niger is significantly higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). Once girls in Niger are married, very few of them (4.3%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Only 26.1% of them have their demand for contraception satisfied.

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. In 2006, women aged 20-24 and living in rural areas were twice as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts. This urban-rural divide has remained at roughly the same level since 1998.[¶] Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Niger. 81% of women aged 20-24 with no education and 63% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to only 17% of women with secondary education or higher.[¶] Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage only for girls from the richest 20% of the households. The prevalence remains high and stubbornly the same among all other wealth quintiles.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population (000)	15,512 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Population under 18 (%)	56 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	53 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	199.0 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
CPR (15-19) (%)	4.3 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
UNR (15-19) (%)	12.2 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
PDS* (15-19) (%)	26.1 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	8 <small>SOWC, 2007-2010</small>

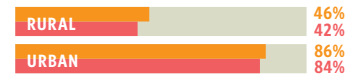
*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?

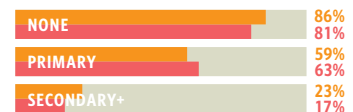
1998 2006



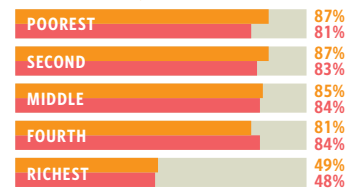
RESIDENCE



EDUCATION LEVEL

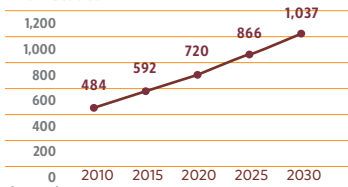


WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES



Source: DHS

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN NIGER TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 484,000 women aged 20-24 were married/in union before age 18. If present trends continue, 1,037,000 of the young girls born between 2005 and 2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030. This projection is more than double the 2010 estimate of married girls, an increase that is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past.[¶] Ending child marriage requires strategies for girls’ empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls’ schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.

CHAD

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:

Female 15/NA Male 18/NA

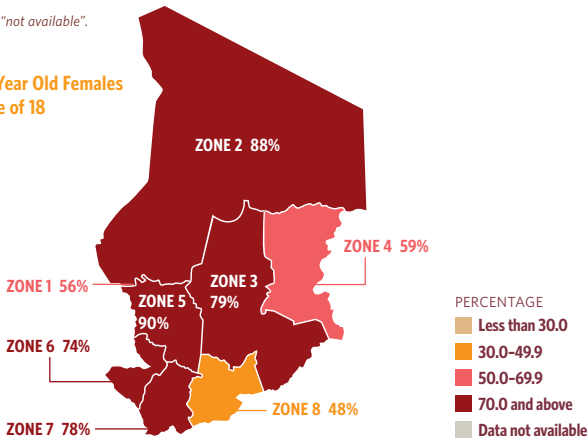
Current Law in Place: Civil Code (1958), Article 144

Note: “N/A” stands for “not available”.

Percent of 20–24 Year Old Females Married by The Age of 18

National average

72%



Source: DHS, 2004

CHAD HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATES IN THE WORLD. On average, almost three out of four girls will be married before their 18th birthday. In 2004, nearly three quarters of the the women aged 20–24 (72%) were married/in union before age 18. Data shows very slow decline since 1996 (71%). ¶ **While child marriage is very common in Chad, prevalence is highest in Zone 5 (90%),** followed by Zone 2 (88%), Zone 3 (79%), Zone 7 (78%), Zone 6 (74%), Zone 4 (59%), Zone 1 (56%), and Zone 8 (48%). Child marriage prevalence in Chad is significantly higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). ¶ Once girls in Chad are married, very few of them (7.4%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Only 28.6% of them have their demand for contraception satisfied.

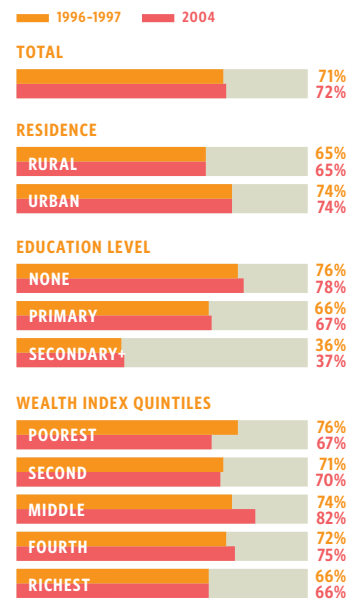
CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED. There seems to be no difference in child marriage prevalence between girls living in urban areas and girls living in rural areas. ¶ **Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Chad.** 78% of women aged 20–24 with no education and 67% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to 37% of women with secondary education or higher. In Chad, only 5% of girls of secondary school age are enrolled in secondary school. ¶ **Household wealth seems to have no influences on the prevalence of child marriage.** The prevalence remains high and stubbornly the same among all wealth quintiles.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population (000)	11,227 / 11,040 UNPD, 2010 / Census, 2009
Population under 18 (%)	52 / 44 UNPD, 2011 / Census, 2009
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	49 / 52 UNPD, 2011 / Census, 2009
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	187.0 DHS, 2004
CPR (15-19) (%)	7.4 DHS, 2004
UNR (15-19) (%)	18.5 DHS, 2004
PDS* (15-19) (%)	28.6 DHS, 2004
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	5 SOWC, 2005-2009

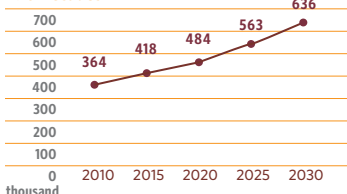
*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?



Source: DHS

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN CHAD TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 364,000 women aged 20–24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 636,000 of the young girls born between 2005 and 2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.** This projection shows an increase of 75% from the 2010 estimate of married girls, which is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past. ¶ **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls' empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls' schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.

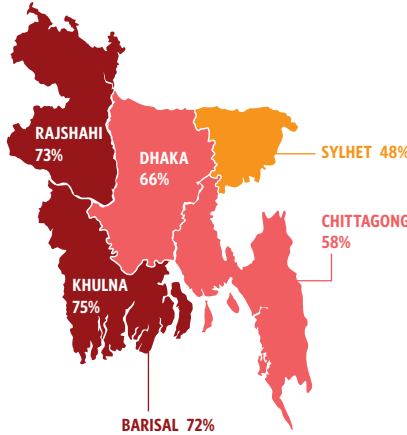
BANGLADESH

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:
 Female 18/NA Male 21/NA

Current Law in Place: Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929), Art. 2

Note: “N/A” stands for “not available”.



Percent of 20-24 Year Old Females Married by The Age of 18

National average

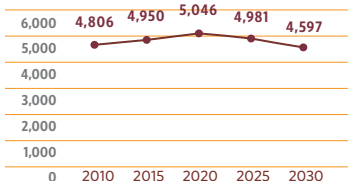
66%

Source: DHS, 2007

BANGLADESH HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATES IN THE WORLD. On average, about two out of three girls will be married before their 18th birthday. In 2007, over half of the women aged 20-24 (66%) were married/in union before age 18. Data shows little to no change since 2006 (64%). **While child marriage is very common in Bangladesh, prevalence is highest in west Bangladesh,** specifically, Khulna Region (75%), Rajshahi Region (73%), and Barisal Region (72%), followed by Dhaka Region (66%), Chittagong Region (58%), and Sylhet Region (48%). Child marriage prevalence in Bangladesh is much higher than the regional average for South Asia (46%). Once girls in Bangladesh are married, only a few of them (41.8%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Of them, 68.2% have their demand for contraception satisfied.

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. In 2007, women aged 20-24 and living in rural areas (70%) were more likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts (53%). This urban-rural divide has remained at the same level since 2006. **Education is associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Bangladesh.** In 2007, 82% of women aged 20-24 with no education and 80% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to 57% of women with secondary education or higher. **Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage among all wealth quintiles.** Girls from the poorest 20% of the households were almost twice as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than girls from the richest 20% of the households.

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN BANGLADESH TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 4,806,000 women aged 20-24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 4,597,000 of the young girls born between 2005 and 2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.** **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls’ empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls’ schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.

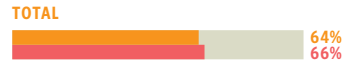
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population (000)	148,692 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Population under 18 (%)	38 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	67 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	126.2 <small>DHS, 2007</small>
CPR (15-19) (%)	41.8 <small>DHS, 2007</small>
UNR (15-19) (%)	19.5 <small>DHS, 2007</small>
PDS* (15-19) (%)	68.2 <small>DHS, 2007</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	43 <small>SOWC, 2007-2010</small>

*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?

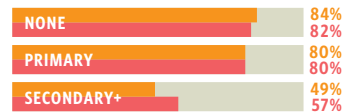
2006 2007



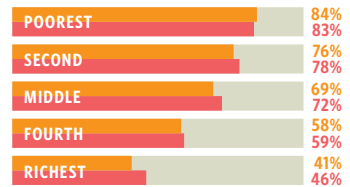
RESIDENCE



EDUCATION LEVEL



WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES



Source: MICS 2006/DHS 2007

GUINEA

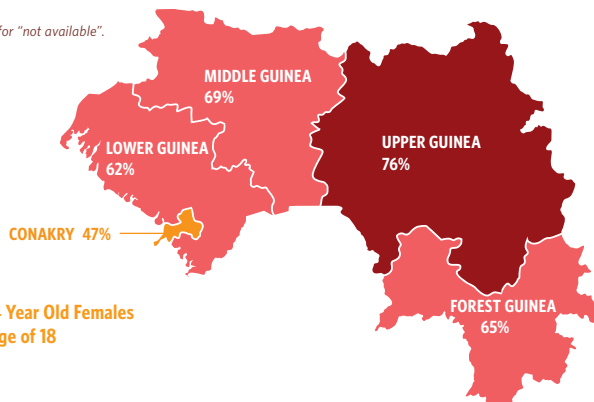
CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:

Female 18/NA Male 18/NA

Current Law in Place: Child Code (2011)

Note: “N/A” stands for “not available”.



Percent of 20–24 Year Old Females Married by the Age of 18

National average

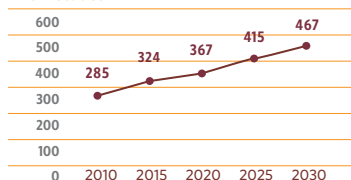
63%

Source: DHS, 2005

GUINEA HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATES IN THE WORLD. On average, three out of five girls will be married before their 18th birthday. In 2005, over half of the women aged 20–24 (63%) were married/in union before age 18. Data shows little to no change since 1999 (65%). **While child marriage is very common in Guinea, prevalence is highest in Upper Guinea Region (76%),** followed by Middle Guinea Region (69%), Forest Guinea Region (65%), Lower Guinea Region (62%), and Conakry (47%). Child marriage prevalence in Guinea is much higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). **Once girls in Guinea are married, only a few of them (8.8%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Only 30.0% of them have their demand for contraception satisfied.**

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. In 2005, women aged 20–24 and living in rural areas were about 1.7 times as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts. This urban-rural divide has remained at roughly the same level since 1999. **Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Guinea.** 73% of women aged 20–24 with no education and 48% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to only 27% of women with secondary education or higher. **Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage only for girls from the richest 20% and the fourth 20% of the households.** The prevalence remains high and stubbornly the same among all other wealth quintiles.

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN GUINEA TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 285,000 women aged 20–24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 467,000 of the young girls born between 2005 and 2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.** This projection shows an increase of 64% from the 2010 estimate of married girls, which is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past. **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls’ empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls’ schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population (000)	9,982 / 11,300 <small>UNPD, 2010 / INS 2012</small>
Population under 18 (%)	49 / 53 <small>UNPD, 2010 / INS 2012</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	59 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	154.0 <small>DHS, 2005</small>
CPR (15–19) (%)	8.8 <small>DHS, 2005</small>
UNR (15–19) (%)	20.2 <small>DHS, 2005</small>
PDS* (15–19) (%)	30.0 <small>DHS, 2005</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	22 <small>SOWC, 2007–2010</small>

*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?

1999 2005

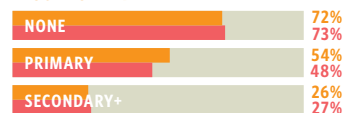
TOTAL



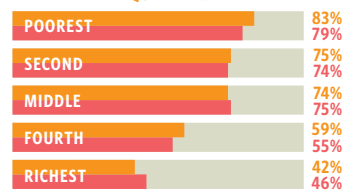
RESIDENCE



EDUCATION LEVEL



WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES



Source: DHS

MALI

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:
 Female 18/16 Male 21/18

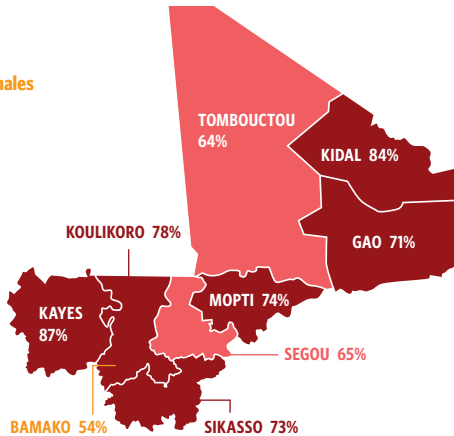
Current Law in Place: Personal and Family Code (2009), Article 282 (adopted but not signed into law yet)

Percent of 20-24 Year Old Females Married by The Age of 18

National average

55% (2010 MICS)

71% (2006 DHS)



Source: National estimates: MICS, 2010 / Regional estimates: DHS, 2006

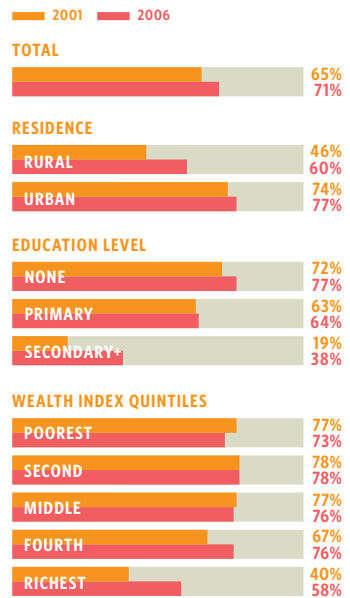
MALI HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATES IN THE WORLD. On average, one out of two girls will be married by their 18th birthday. In 2010, more than half of the women 20-24 years of age (55%) were married/in union before age 18. Child marriage prevalence rate has been declined about 16% since 2006 (71%) but still remains high. **While child marriage is common across Mali, prevalence is highest in Kayes Region (87%),** followed by Kidal Region (84%), Koulikoro Region (78%), Mopti Region (74%), Sikasso Region (73%), Gao Region (71%), Segou Region (65%), Tombouctou Region (64%) and Bamako Region (54%). Child marriage prevalence in Mali is also higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). **Once girls in Mali are married, very few of them (7.7%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Only 17.9% of them have their demand for contraception satisfied.**

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. In 2006, women aged 20-24 and living in rural areas were almost 1.3 times as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts. This urban-rural divide has declined 30% since 2001 (1.6 times). **Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Mali.** 77% of women aged 20-24 with no education and 64% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to 38% of women with secondary education or higher. **Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage only for girls from the richest 20% of the households.** The prevalence remains high and stubbornly the same among all other wealth quintiles.

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Total Population (000)	15,370 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Population under 18 (%)	54 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	49 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	188.0 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
CPR (15-19) (%)	7.7 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
UNR (15-19) (%)	35.4 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
PDS* (15-19) (%)	17.9 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	23 <small>SOWC, 2007-2010</small>

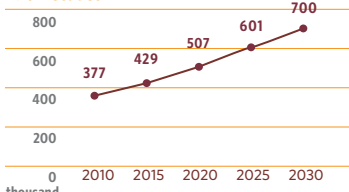
*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?



Source: DHS

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN MALI TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 377,000 women aged 20-24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 700,000 of the young girls born between 2005-2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.** This projection is almost twice the 2010 estimate of married girls, an increase that is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past. **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls’ empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls’ schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.

MOZAMBIQUE

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:

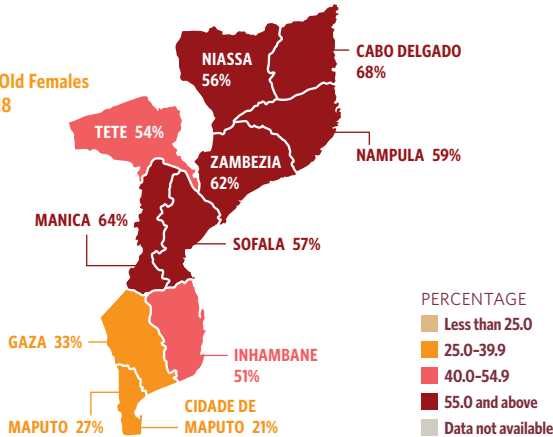
Female 18/16 Male 18/16

Current Law in Place: Family Law Act (10/2004), Art. 30

Percent of 20-24 Year Old Females Married by The Age of 18

National average

52%



Source: MICS, 2008

MOZAMBIQUE HAS THE SEVENTH HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATE IN THE WORLD. On average, one out of two girls will be married before their 18th birthday. In 2008, over half of the women aged 20-24 (52%) were married/in union before age 18. Data shows slow decline since 2003 (56%). ¶ **While child marriage is very common in Mozambique, prevalence is highest in Cabo Delgado Region (68%),** followed by Manica Region (64%), Zambezia Region (62%), Nampula Region (59%), Sofala Region (57%), Niassa Region (56%), Tete Region (54%), Inhambane Region (51%), Gaza region (33%), Maputo Region (27%) and Cidade de Maputo Region (21%). Child marriage prevalence in Mozambique is also higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). ¶ **Once girls in Mozambique are married, only a few of them (11.0%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time.** Of them, about 39.7% have their demand for contraception satisfied.

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. In 2008, women aged 20-24 and living in rural areas were about 1.5 times as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts. This urban-rural divide has remained at roughly the same level since 2003. ¶ **Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Mozambique.** 67% of women aged 20-24 with no education and 57% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to only 12% of women with secondary education or higher. Similar trend has been observed since 2003. DHS 2011 will provide new data on the education disparity. ¶ **Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage among all wealth quintiles.** Girls from the poorest 20% of the households were more than twice as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than girls from the richest 20% of the households.

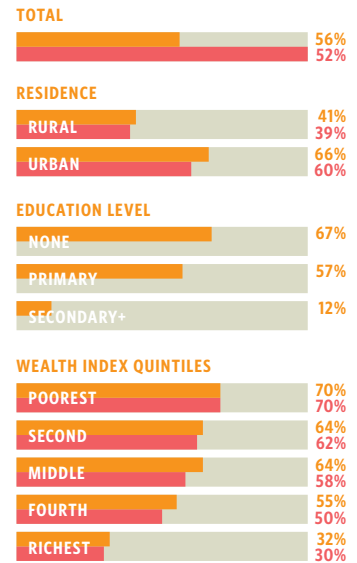
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population (000)	23,391 / 23,701 <small>UNPD, 2010 / INE 2012</small>
Population under 18 (%)	51 / 52 <small>UNPD, 2010 / INE 2012</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	48 / 53 <small>UNPD, 2010 / INE 2012</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	167.0 <small>DHS, 2011</small>
CPR (15-19) (%)	11.0 <small>DHS, 2003</small>
UNR (15-19) (%)	16.7 <small>DHS, 2003</small>
PDS* (15-19) (%)	39.7 <small>DHS, 2003</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	14 <small>SOWC, 2007-2010</small>

*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

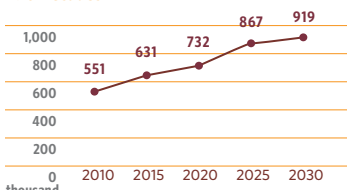
Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?

2003 2008



Source: DHS 2003/MICS 2008

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN MOZAMBIQUE TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 551,000 women aged 20-24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 919,000 of the young girls born between 2005 and 2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.** This projection shows an increase of 67% from the 2010 estimate of married girls, which is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past. ¶ **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls' empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls' schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services. The government and civil society in Mozambique are working together to end child marriage.

MALAWI

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

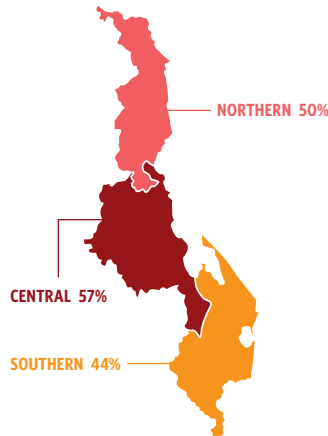
Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:
Female 18/15 Male 18/15

Current Law in Place: Constitution of the Republic of Malawi (1994), Article 6-8

Percent of 20-24 Year Old Females Married by The Age of 18

National average

50%



Source: DHS, 2010

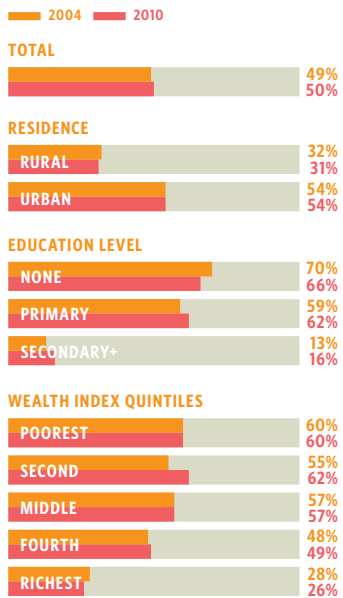
MALAWI HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATES IN THE WORLD. On average, one out of two girls will be married by their 18th birthday. In 2010, half of the women 20-24 years of age (50%) were married/in union before age 18. Data shows little to no change since 2000 (47%). ¶ **While child marriage is common across Malawi, prevalence is highest in the Central Region (57%),** followed by the Northern Region (50%) and Southern Region (44%). Child marriage prevalence in Malawi is also higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). ¶ **Once girls in Malawi are married, only a few of them (18.9%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Only 42.1% of them have their demand for contraception satisfied.**

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. In 2010, women aged 20-24 and living in rural areas were almost twice as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts. This urban-rural divide has been stagnant since 2004. ¶ **Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Malawi.** 66% of women aged 20-24 with no education and 62% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to only 16% of women with secondary education or higher. ¶ **Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage only for girls from the richest 20% of the households.** The prevalence remains high and stubbornly the same among all other wealth quintiles.

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Total Population (000)	14,901 / 14,800 <small>UNPD, 2010 / NSO 2010</small>
Population under 18 (%)	53 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	54 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	152.0 <small>DHS, 2010</small>
CPR (15-19) (%)	28.8 <small>DHS, 2010</small>
UNR (15-19) (%)	24.9 <small>DHS, 2010</small>
PDS* (15-19) (%)	53.7 <small>DHS, 2006</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	24 <small>SOWC, 2007-2010</small>

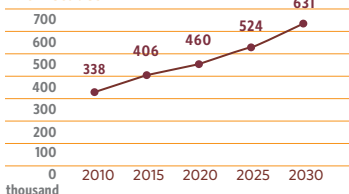
*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?



Source: DHS

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN MALAWI TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 338,000 women aged 20-24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 631,000 of the young girls born between 2005-2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.** This projection is almost twice the 2010 estimate of married girls, an increase that is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past. ¶ **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls’ empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls’ schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.

MADAGASCAR

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:

Female 18/NA Male 18/NA

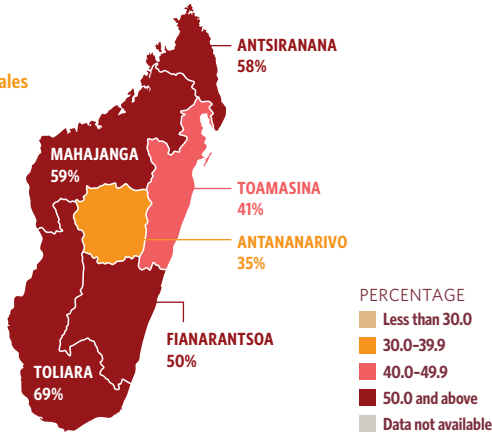
Current Law in Place: Private Law, LOI N° 2007-022, Art. 3

Note: “N/A” stands for “not available”.

Percent of 20-24 Year Old Females Married by The Age of 18

National average

48%



Source: DHS, 2009

MADAGASCAR HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATES IN THE WORLD. On average, one out of two girls will be married before their 18th birthday. In 2009, about half of the women aged 20-24 were married/in union before age 18. The child marriage prevalence rate has increased about 10% from 39% in 2004 to 48% in 2009. **While child marriage is very common in Madagascar, prevalence is highest in Toliara Region (69%),** followed by Mahajanga Region (59%), Antsiranana Region (58%), Fianarantsoa Region (50%), Toamasina Region (41%), and Antananarivo Region (35%). Child marriage prevalence in Madagascar is higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). Once girls in Madagascar are married, only less than a quarter of them (24.6%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Of them, 63.7% have their demand for contraception satisfied.

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS.

In 2009, women aged 20-24 and living in rural areas were approximately 1.5 times as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts. This urban-rural divide has remained at roughly the same level since 2004.

Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Madagascar. 68% of women aged 20-24 with no education and 53% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to only 28% of women with secondary education or higher.

Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage among all wealth quintiles. Girls from the poorest 20% of the households were twice likely to be married/in union before age 18 than girls from the richest 20% of the households.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population (000)	20,714 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Population under 18 (%)	50 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	61 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	147.7 <small>DHS, 2009</small>
CPR (15-19) (%)	24.6 <small>DHS, 2009</small>
UNR (15-19) (%)	14.0 <small>DHS, 2009</small>
PDS* (15-19) (%)	63.7 <small>DHS, 2009</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	24 <small>SOWC, 2007-2010</small>

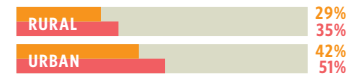
*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?

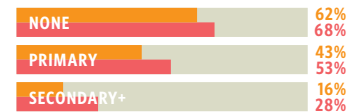
2004 2009



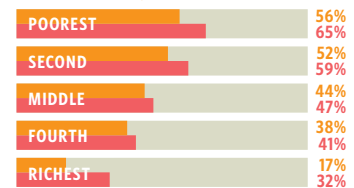
RESIDENCE



EDUCATION LEVEL

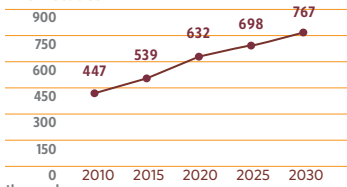


WEALTH INDEX QUINTILES



Source: DHS

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS

IN MADAGASCAR TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 447,000 women aged 20-24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 767,000 of the young girls born between 2005 and 2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.**

This projection shows an increase of 72% from the 2010 estimate of married girls, which is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past. **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls' empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls' schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.

SIERRA LEONE

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

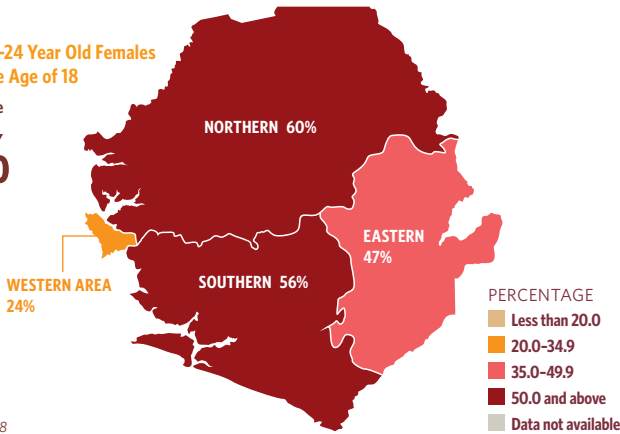
Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:
 Female 21/<21 Male 21/<21

Current Law in Place: Registration of Customary Marriage and Divorce Act (2007), Art. 2; Child Rights Act (2007), art.34

Percent of 20-24 Year Old Females Married by The Age of 18

National average

48%



Source: DHS, 2008

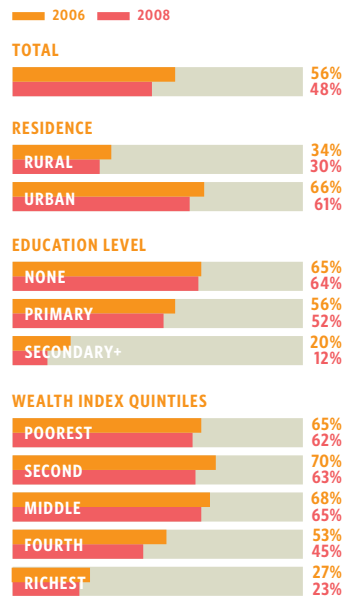
SIERRA LEONE HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATES IN THE WORLD. On average, almost one out of two girls will be married before their 18th birthday. In 2008, about 48% of the women aged 20–24 were married/in union before age 18. Data shows a 14% decline since 2006 (56%). ¶ **While child marriage is very common in Sierra Leone, prevalence is highest in Northern (60%),** followed by Southern (56%), Eastern (47%), and Western Area (24%). Child marriage prevalence in Sierra Leone is higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). ¶ **Once girls in Sierra Leone are married, very few of them (1.2%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Only 5.8 of them have their demand for contraception satisfied.**

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. In 2008 women aged 20–24 and living in rural areas were more than twice as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts. This urban-rural divide has remained at roughly the same level since 2006. ¶ **Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Sierra Leone.** 64% of women aged 20–24 with no education and 52% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to only 12% of women with secondary education or higher. ¶ **Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage only for girls from the richest 20% and the fourth 20% of the households.** The prevalence remains high and stubbornly the same among all other wealth quintiles.

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Total Population (000)	5,868 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Population under 18 (%)	49 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	49 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	145.9 <small>DHS, 2008</small>
CPR (15-19) (%)	1.2 <small>DHS, 2008</small>
UNR (15-19) (%)	19.5 <small>DHS, 2008</small>
PDS* (15-19) (%)	5.8 <small>DHS, 2008</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	20 <small>SOWC, 2005-2009</small>

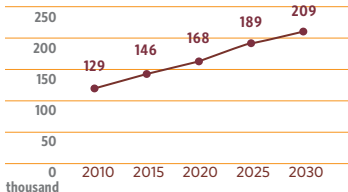
*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?



Source: MICS 2006/DHS 2008

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN SIERRA LEONE TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 129,000 women aged 20–24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 209,000 of the young girls born between 2005 and 2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.** This projection shows an increase of 62% from the 2010 estimate of married girls, which is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past. ¶ **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls’ empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls’ schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.

BURKINA FASO

CHILD MARRIAGE occurs when one or both spouses are below the age of 18. While boys can be affected, the practice predominantly impacts girls. It is often referred to as “early and forced” marriage because the girls, given their young age, can rarely make a free and informed decision about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. An element of coercion may be involved because their families may pressure or force the girls into marriage. Strong social and cultural norms also drive the practice despite legislation in place.

Legal Age at Marriage (2010) Without/with parental consent or approval by pertinent authority:

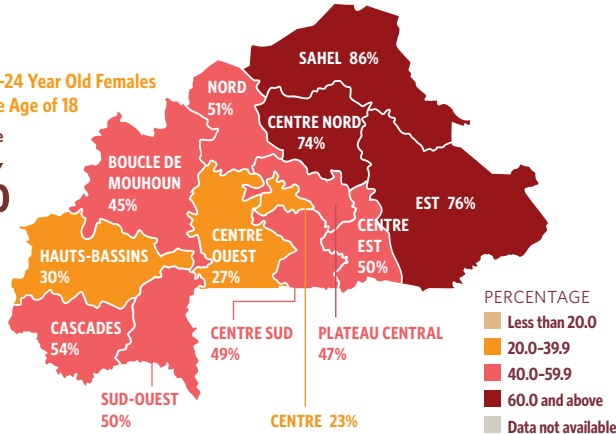
Female 18/16 Male 20/18

Current Law in Place: Family Code (1989), Article 238

Percent of 20–24 Year Old Females Married by The Age of 18

National average

48%



Source: MICS, 2006

BURKINA FASO HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CHILD MARRIAGE PREVALENCE RATES IN THE WORLD. On average, almost one out of two girls will be married before their 18th birthday. In 2006, about 48% of the women aged 20–24 were married/in union before age 18. Data shows a 8% decline since 2003 (52%). **While child marriage is very common in Burkina Faso, prevalence is highest in Sahel (86%),** followed by Est (76%), Centre-Nord (74%), Cascades (54%), Nord (51%), Sud-Ouest (50%), Centre-Est (50%), Centre- Sud (49%), Plateau-Central (47%), Boucle du Mouhoun (45%), Hauts-Bassins (30%), Centre-Ouest (27%), and Centre (23%). Child marriage prevalence in Burkina Faso is higher than the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa (37%). Once girls are married, only a few of them (8.3%) are using contraception in spite of their needs to space their childbearing time. Of them, 55.7% have their demand for contraception satisfied.

CHILD MARRIAGE OCCURS MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG GIRLS WHO ARE THE LEAST EDUCATED, POOREST AND LIVING IN RURAL AREAS. In 2006 women aged 20–24 and living in rural areas were more than twice as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than their urban counterparts. This urban-rural divide has remained at roughly the same level since 2003. **Education is highly associated with the prevalence of child marriage in Burkina Faso.** 60% of women aged 20–24 with no education and 42% with primary education were married or in union at age 18, compared to only 3% of women with secondary education or higher. **Household wealth influences the prevalence of child marriage only for girls from the richest 20% of the households.** The prevalence remains high and stubbornly the same among all other wealth quintiles.

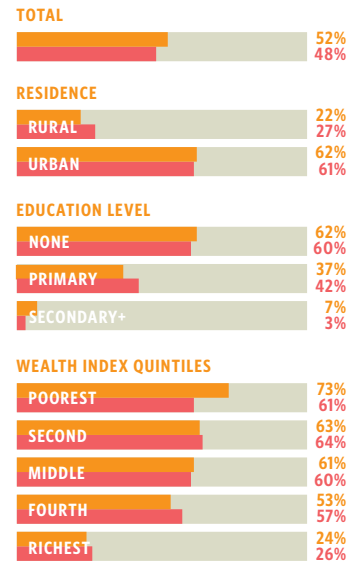
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population (000)	16,469 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Population under 18 (%)	52 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	54 <small>UNPD, 2010</small>
Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)	127.5 <small>UNSD, 2006</small>
CPR (15–19) (%)	8.3 <small>MICS, 2006</small>
UNR (15–19) (%)	6.6 <small>MICS, 2006</small>
PDS* (15–19) (%)	55.7 <small>MICS, 2006</small>
Net enrolment in secondary, female (%)	13 <small>SOWC, 2007–2010</small>

*PDS (Percentage of demand satisfied) = CPR/(UNR+CPR)

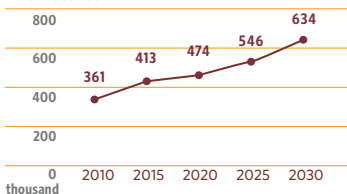
Background Characteristics—Which Girls are Affected?

2003 2006



Source: DHS 2003/MICS 2006

Future Child Brides: Projections for the Next Two Decades



Source: UNFPA

URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED TO TAKE SOLUTIONS TO SCALE AND PREVENT THE THOUSANDS OF GIRLS IN BURKINA FASO TODAY FROM BEING MARRIED IN THE NEXT DECADE(S). In 2010, 361,000 women aged 20–24 were married/in union before age 18. **If present trends continue, 634,000 of the young girls born between 2005 and 2010 will be married/in union before age 18 by 2030.** This projection shows an increase of 76% from the 2010 estimate of married girls, which is compounded by high fertility and low mortality in the recent past. **Ending child marriage** requires strategies for girls’ empowerment, social and cultural norms change, legal reform, and policy action. Proven solutions involve girls’ schooling (especially lower secondary) and programmes that offer life skills, literacy, health information and services, and social support. Married girls especially need access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health services.