Youth-led Research

Within HER CHOICE, a programme that builds child marriage free communities

Summary report from Ethiopia, Nepal and Pakistan
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About Youth-led Research
We believe that the answer to all these questions is ‘yes’ and that putting girls and boys at the centre of research and advocacy efforts at local level would bring great results!
About ICDI and the HER CHOICE programme

International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI) is a knowledge organization in psychosocial development of children and young people growing up in difficult circumstances. ICDI believes in the power of children and young people, supporting their rights and addressing the underlying causes of the problems they face (for more information please visit www.icdi.nl).

Child marriage is a widespread phenomenon that endangers the healthy development and well-being of girls and young women. Each year, 15 million girls get married before the age of 18. HER CHOICE is an alliance of four Netherlands-based organisations: Stichting Kinderpostzegels, The Hunger Project, International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI) and the University of Amsterdam. They combine their efforts with 27 local partner organisations to fight child marriage in ten countries in Africa and Asia. The programme runs from January 2016 to December 2020 and is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (for more information, please visit www.her-choice.org).

Where:

Youth-led Research as part of the HER CHOICE programme was piloted in three countries in close cooperation with the following partner organizations:

Ethiopia:
In Ethiopia, the activity is carried out by Education for Sustainable Development (ESD, www.esdethio.org). They work on integrated community development with a special focus on children, youth and women since 2007.

Nepal:
In Nepal the project is carried out with CWIN (www.cwin.org.np), a pioneer child rights organization active since 1987. CWIN’s main areas of concern are child labour, street children, child marriage, bonded labour, trafficking of children, children in conflict with the law and commercial-sexual exploitation of children.

Pakistan:
In Pakistan, Youth-led Research is carried out with Bedari (www.bedari.org.pk), a non-governmental organization working for the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls. Active since 1991, Bedari has longstanding experience in creating attitudinal change in communities through training and education, and in conducting advocacy for legal and policy reforms through networking and lobby with parliamentarians. For many years they have been fighting to change laws to lower the legal age for marriage in Pakistan.

These three countries were chosen to pilot the Youth-led Research approach, to investigate if this method can contribute to the overall HER CHOICE programme. One of the reasons why child marriage is still prevalent in many places is because children and young people (and especially girls) are not heard and their rights and needs not respected. Empowering children and youth through this activity could help alleviate this problem.
Training
ICDI carried out training to staff of the local organizations on how to engage young people in participatory research projects. Subsequently, the trained staff members delivered training to the girls and boys who would be carrying out the research. Young researchers were divided into groups, selected their own topics and developed plans for implementation. All throughout the process they received support and advice from staff of the local partner organizations (with long distance support from ICDI).

Young people learned how to implement different aspects of doing research, such as:
- Research ethics
- Framing a research question
- Observation techniques
- Interview techniques
- Questionnaires and surveys
- Experimental techniques
- Analyzing qualitative data
- Analyzing quantitative data
- Producing a research report
- Presentation skills

All this was embedded in a 7 step process, that can be visualized as follows:

- Engaging young people
- Building community ownership
- Identifying facilitators
- Informing community
- Conducting research
- Building capacity
- Sharing findings

The table below shows how many adults and young people were involved in the pilot project. These are just the numbers for those involved in the training and implementation of the researches. During the implementation phase the young researchers went out in to their communities and interviewed many more peers and adults.

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
<th>Pakistan</th>
<th>Nepal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received training by ICDI</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth trained by local partner organization</td>
<td>76 (52 girls and 24 boys)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>73 (57 girls and 16 boys)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age range of the youth</td>
<td>14-18</td>
<td>13-17</td>
<td>14-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts covered</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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Research topics and findings
In each country the young researchers could define the topics they wished to explore (centered around issues that negatively affect them and that may lead to child marriage). The range of topics they came up with was diverse:

### Ethiopia
- Why and how are schools not friendly for girls, as well as possible solutions
- Reasons for girls’ relatively poor academic performance
- Impact of child marriage and possible solutions

### Nepal
- Alcohol and drugs use in children and adults
- Domestic violence
- Prevalence and causes of child marriage
- Prevalence and causes of child labour

### Pakistan*
- Health & hygiene
- Reasons for boys dropping out of school
- Reasons for girls not participating in games and outdoor play
- Reasons for girls not participating in games and outdoor play

* In Pakistan the topic of child marriage is very sensitive, so it could not be directly addressed.

"Before becoming part of this activity I used to think that only a student of master’s degree can do research. But now I have experienced it at 10th grade. I am proud of being a researcher."

Adolescent girl, Pakistan
In this short report we only highlight some of the many interesting findings that the young researchers found.

Ethiopia:
Parents believe that getting their daughters married enables them to secure additional income through dowry and decreases household consumption costs. Parents don’t see any advantage of continued education for their daughters. A specific reason why (married) girls don’t attend school has to do with menstruation: because they don’t have proper sanitation materials, almost all of them stay home when menstruating. However, girls themselves indicate they want to stay in school and not be married young.

Nepal:
In Nepal, young people found that child marriage has other negative consequences such as early pregnancy and health complications. Their research also indicates that child marriage is still prevalent, for example in one community where over 50% of the people said they would allow child marriage. Respondents mentioned cultural traditions as the most important reason. The young researchers found it alarming that the dowry system can lead to domestic violence: poor families are not able to give dowry. In those cases many of the (married off) daughters face violence at their husband’s homes. But some of the results from the Youth-led Research also indicate positive developments concerning child marriage, such as:
• Most of the adolescents were aware of the legal age of marriage in Nepal.
• Most of the adolescents said they will only marry after their 20th birthday when they (think they) can earn their own money.
• Most respondents said they would inform the police when they come to know of a child marriage taking place.

Pakistan:
One of the main findings was that girls 12 – 18 years old hardly play outside because of (their parent’s) fear of harassment and because they have many duties such as caring for siblings and doing household chores. There is a direct link between these findings and child marriage. When there are no spaces for girls to play and especially if they are not attending school, girls live at home all the time and the parents think that they should get rid of this burden/responsibility as soon as possible. Furthermore, when girls are only trained in household chores the parents tend to assume that they are mature enough and can also perform such duties in a husband’s home. In other words: parents think they are ready for marriage. Also parents often want to get rid of the responsibility of taking care of their daughters before any mishap in terms of family honor can happen. But a large majority of the girls interviewed did clearly state that they would like to be able to be more free like boys.

“Adolescent researchers from Nepal were very excited to share their finding among their peer group and teachers in school. As this was the first ever research initiated by themselves they were really happy to put forward their learnings and experiences. They have said that this training and whole experience of research has built self-confidence and courage.”

Sony Piya, CWIN Nepal
Follow up and recommendations
Follow up: from young researchers to child rights advocates

Ethiopia:
During community meetings the results were shared and discussed with a whole range of stakeholders, including staff from Ministries of Education and Women & Children Affairs, municipal administration offices, Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs), influential community and religious leaders, health workers, school principals, teachers, parents, and girl and boy students. The main goal of the validation workshops was to verify the findings and to develop joint action plans. Some of the concrete follow up activities implemented by the young researchers (who had now become child rights advocates) included a series of edutainment activities through drama shows and musical performances at schools and out of schools (see picture on page 17).

Nepal:
The young researchers presented their findings to groups of stakeholders such as local authority representatives, teachers, mother groups, religious leaders and young people themselves. These meetings led to concrete commitments from the participants. For example, a local authority representative promised to allocate budget for children, women and other marginalized groups. This year his municipality will become officially a ‘child friendly community’. Religious leaders committed to advocate against child marriage and harmful practices through their preaching. Also plans were made for awareness-raising and school enrollment campaigns in communities, led by the young researchers.

Pakistan:
During a meeting of the young researchers with the regional governor on the issues girls face regarding access to education and safe play spaces, the governor gave instructions to the education department to take required actions to resolve these problems.

Overall recommendations from the Youth-led Research pilot in HER CHOICE

Youth-led Research can be an important contribution to programmes combatting child marriage. It empowers girls and boys by enhancing life skills like cooperation, conducting interviews and analyzing data and presenting results to (adult) stakeholders. And very importantly, it can lead to concrete youth led activities that raise awareness and address child marriage and other practices that negatively affect the rights and development of children and young people.

We the young people should be asked how we feel about things like child marriage. Too often adults just decide things for us, not realizing how this really badly affects us. Being a researcher I felt taken seriously for the first time.'

Adolescent girl, Ethiopia
International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI) is a knowledge organization in psychosocial development of children and young people growing up in difficult circumstances.

ICDI believes in the power of children and young people, supporting their rights and addressing the underlying causes for the problems they face.

We aim to improve policies and practices by building the skills of: children, mothers, fathers, families, communities, local organizations, and authorities. ICDI also works with and for bigger international child rights organizations, supporting knowledge transfer through training, research and advice.

From Nepal to Nicaragua, and from Kiev to Katwijk, our dream is ‘a happy life for all children’. Serious and sincere, academic and practical, small and with major impact, ICDI has been promoting psychosocial well-being of children and young people for more than twenty years.