**GLOBAL PROGRAMME PHASE II THEORY OF CHANGE**

**2020-2023**

**Impact**
Adolescent girls, including the most marginalized, in countries targeted by the Global Programme fully enjoy their childhood free from the risk of marriage: they experience healthier, safer and more empowered life transitions, including making choices about their education, sexuality, relationships, marriage, and childbearing.

**Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in union before age 15 and before age 18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Causes and drivers</th>
<th>Impact</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1100</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adolescent girls at risk of and affected by child marriage are effectively differently served and choices regarding marriage, education and sexual and reproductive health.</strong></td>
<td>Increase the voice and choices regarding marriage, education and sexual and reproductive health.</td>
<td><strong>End child marriage</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1200</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adolescent girls are supported to enroll and remain in formal and non-formal education, including through the transition from primary to secondary school.</strong></td>
<td>Create and expand opportunities for the empowerment of adolescent girls: increase scale and reach of child marriage programmes, especially for the most marginalized, leveraging, coordinating and complementing other government, United Nations and civil society-led initiatives in line with national action plans.</td>
<td><strong>Strengthen governance to prevent child marriage</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1300</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gender equality and the elimination of gender-based violence.</strong></td>
<td>Gender inequality and control of adolescent girls’ sexuality: social norms that promote harmful and discriminatory gender stereotypes for girls, women, boys, and men.</td>
<td><strong>End gender-based violence</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1400</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adolescent girls are empowered and supported to make informed choices about their lives.</strong></td>
<td>Lack of meaningful and informed opportunities for girls and young women to choose.</td>
<td><strong>Girls’ empowerment</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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**Outputs**
- **1100** Underserved, marginalized adolescent girls (age 10-19) who are at risk of child marriage, married, divorced or widowed, and adolescent girls who are pregnant or already have children, are engaged in gender-transformative life skills and comprehensive sexuality education programmes that build their knowledge, skills, and awareness of their rights, and connect them to services.
- **1210** Boys and men are engaged in gender transformative programmes (including comprehensive sexuality education for boys) that promote healthy relationships and positive masculinity and gender equality.
- **1220** Families, communities, traditional and religious leaders, and other influencers are engaged in policies and programmes to promote gender equality and non-formal education on alternatives to child marriage (including education), the rights of adolescent girls, and gender equality.
- **1230** Women’s organizations and youth-led organizations are included and supported to mobilize the voices of the marginalized (particularly girls), challenge harmful social norms, and promote gender equality.

**Strategies**
- Create and expand opportunities for the empowerment of adolescent girls: increase scale and reach of child marriage programmes, especially for the most marginalized, leveraging, coordinating and complementing other government, United Nations and civil society-led initiatives in line with national action plans.
- Promote a supportive and gender equal environment: create a dialogue and raise awareness of gender inequalities and their negative consequences for women, men, girls and boys, the economy and society, and work with local champions and influencers at all levels including in households, communities, local institutions (including schools and health centers) and at all levels of government to address them.
- Gender inequality and control of adolescent girls’ sexuality: social norms that promote harmful and discriminatory gender stereotypes for girls, women, boys and men.
- Manifestations of multidimensional poverty: material deprivation to meet basic needs, social isolation, inequality, exclusion, intergenerational, denial of fulfillment of one’s capabilities, physical and psychological well-being.
- Lack of economic opportunities, disruption of the economy.
- Strengthen governance to prevent child marriage: foster an enabling legal and policy environment, government leadership, financing and accountability, inclusive voices of civil society, youth-led organizations and women’s rights organizations, researchers, media, traditional and religious leaders and other influencers for effective actions to end child marriage.
- Enhance sustainability and impact of child marriage programmes: Support community-sensitive programmes and strategies at national and local levels.
- Build partnerships: leverage additional resources and co-investments on preventing and responding to child marriage across Global Programme countries and with initiatives in other countries.

**Causes and drivers**
- Adolescent girls, including the most marginalized, is a common practice in many societies and is associated with a combination of structural, economic, socio-cultural factors and broader gender inequality.
- Lack of locally acceptable alternative life opportunities pushes adolescent girls and boys into marriage. A total of 150 million women and girls alive today were married as children.