



WORK PACKAGE 2-Activity 2.3:

EDUCATIONAL&TRAINING MATERIAL

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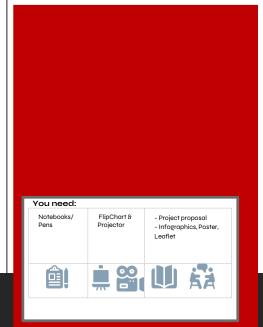


About the Project & the training material



















The present training material is integrated in the European Project "Roma Influencers Network - breaking the circle of early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities" (Grant Agreement no. 2024-1-EL01-KA220-ADU-000247507) in the framework of the ERASMUS+ Programme. "Roma Influencers Network" project centers on early marriage and early motherhood in Roma communities and focused on empowering and awareness raising of the Roma community, especially women and girls. The main purpose is to suggest ways to change behaviors and attitudes in order to overcome, reduce or eliminate the phenomenon and its harmful impacts.

The project includes the participation of 4 countries: Greece, Irland, Portugal and Romania.

This training material is part of the Work Package 2: "Breaking the circle of early marriages and early motherhood in Roma Communities", and in particularly constitutes the deliverable of the Activity 2.3: "Development of Educational and Training material" with CooperActiva and Klimaka NGO as team leaders and will be used for Activity 2.4: "Training of Roma Influencers in 4 countries".



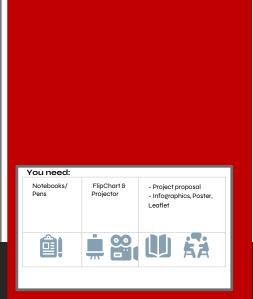








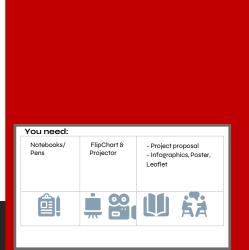
About the Project & the training material





Funded by the European Union

About the Project & the training material



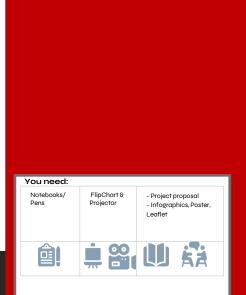


Erasmus+



About the Project & the training

material













WP2	Breaking the circle of early motherhood in Roma communities
2.1	า Project Transnational Meeting in Lisboa - Portugal for project's implementation efficacy & production of high-quality activities
2.2	4 National Researches on early marriages and early motherhood in 4 countries for improved knowledge & analysis of the issue 4 Reports on National researches in 4 countries for diffusion of the findings in national level & awareness raising of representatives of decision making centers, mass media and the wider community 1 Comparative report (transnational for the 4 countries on early marriages and early motherhood for diffusion of the findings in transnational level & awareness raising of representatives of decision making centers, mass media and the wider community 4 Press releases, 4 newsletters, social media posts about national researches reports and comparative report and targeted e-mail messages in 4 countries (Lists with recipients of specific target groups to e-mail the link to download the national reports and the comparative report, press releases to media representatives, newsletters, social media posts, translations needed according to the recipients)
2.3	4 Educational & Training Material for "Roma Influencers" in 4 countries for a targeted and successful training & diffusion to educational communities of other learning environments & issues
2.4	4 Training courses in 4 countries for 20 Roma women & girls trained as Roma Influencers for early marriages & early motherhood with gained knowledge, awareness, empowerment and changes in attitudes and behaviour
2.5	Transnational (virtual) Meeting of 20 Roma Influencers from 4 countries for exchange of knowledge, practices, perceptions& methodologies and creating bonds between Roma Influencers from 4 countries





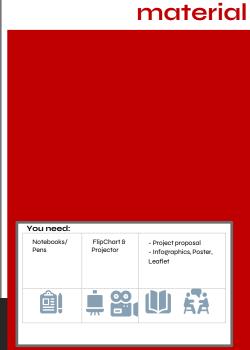








About the Project & the training



WP3	Roma Infuencers Network
3.1	1 2nd Project Transnational Meeting in Dublin – Ireland for Monitoring & Evaluation of the commitment and active contribution of all participating organisations and quality control to ensure that the project implementation is of high quality, completed in time and on budget. 1 Transnational Workshop in Dublin – Ireland with the Representatives of the Roma Influencers Network from 4 countries for exchange of knowledge & awareness, ideas & proposals on forthcoming awareness rasing campaigns and creating networking and strong relationships between Roma Influencers from 4 countries 4 Roma Influencers Networks on early marriages and early motherhood in 4 countries & 1Transnational Roma Influencers Network for active participation of women and girls to challenge the harmful practice of early marriages & early motherhood and to advocate for policy change and for change in attitudes and behaviors in the Roma community.
3.2	288 Awareness raising campaigns on early marriages and early motherhood in Roma settlements in 4 countries to create awareness of the Roma community, the representatives of decision making centers & the wider community and adapted positive attitude towards democratic values, fundamental rights children & women's rights into Roma culture
3-3	1 Transnational (virtual) Meeting of 20 Roma Influencers from 4 countries for exchange of experiences, good practices &recommendations about awareness raising campaigns
3.4	4 policy recommendations (national) from 4 countries & 1 policy recommendations (transnational) to create awareness of decision making centers representatives 12 Press releases, 12 newsletters, social media posts & e-mail





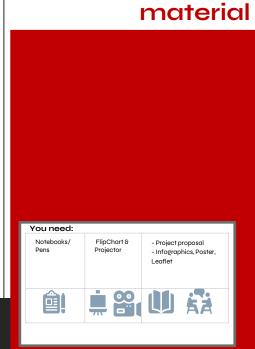








About the Project & the training



VA/D 4	Influencing new Influencers
WP4	Influencing new Influencers
4.1	4 Redesigned Educational & Training Material for "40 new Roma Influencers" in 4 countries for building motivation, empowerment and active participation of women ang girls on the issue of early marriages & early motherhood 4 new Training courses in 4 countries – 40 new Roma women & girls will be trained from Roma Influencers 40 new Roma Influencers members to Roma Influencers Network
4.2	4 national workshops on the thematic of early marriages & early motherhood in 4 countries with the participation of 200 representatives of NGO's, Roma associations, local, national, regional and European Authorities, Mass Media to optimize cooperation between the Roma community and representatives of decision making centers. 8 Press releases, 8 newsletters, social media posts and targeted e-mail messages about a) the national workshops on the thematic of early marriages & early motherhood,in 4 countries and b) the national and transnational Good Practices Guide on the thematic of early marriages & early motherhood in 4 countries
4-3	4 National Good Practices Guide on the thematic of early marriages & early motherhood & 1 Transnational Good Practices Guide on the thematic of early marriages & early motherhood to identify good practices, to highlight the effective practices, to build cooperation across countries and organisations, to develop contacts between the Roma community and other communities facing the same problem







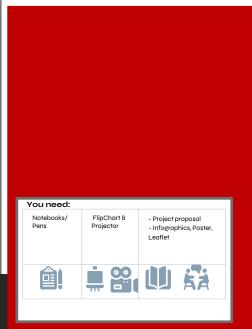






About the Project & the training

material

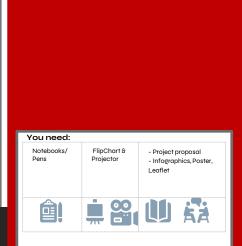


WP5	Roma Influencers Festivals / Leader: KLIMAKA (GR)
5.1	20 national documentary short films filmed & edited during the awareness raising campaigns/visits to settlements (subtitles in English) (5 short films, duration: 5-10 min./each* 4 countries) & 400 photos shot & 100 photos edited during the awareness raising campaigns/visits to settlements and during discussions between Roma Influencers and Roma families (100* 4 countries) to create awareness of relevant stakeholders & the wider community on early marriages and early motherhood 1 Transnational Documentary Film edited by the 20 national documentary short films (duration: 50-75 min.) & 12 Participations of the transnational documentary film to European and national film festivals to share insights and spark cooperation between the Roma community and Mass Media as well as arts & culture representatives 20 Uploads in links & platforms
5.2	4 Roma Influencers Festivals in 4 countries to develop & expand understanding and responsiveness to all kinds of diversity, e.g. social, ethnic, gender and cultural diversity by the wider community Promotional material for the Festivals in 4 countries: Invitation (dig.), Posters(dig. & printed 50 units*4 countries=200 posters), Banners(printed 3*4 countries =12 banners), Wooven Bags (printed 200 units*4 countries=800bags) 8 Press releases, 8 newsletters, and targeted e-mail messages for a) participation to Film Festivals in national & transnational level, b) Roma Influencers Festivals in 4 countries





About the Project & the training material



















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	Transnational Project Meetings (Virtual)				П																						П	
		Monitoring rep	orts																									
		Evaluation reports I	BY CESIS																								ш	
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			to partners (Annex 2) & (Annex 3)		Н		_	A2	_	A3					_		<u> </u>		_		_	<u> </u>			-		Н	\vdash
	Evaluation WP2:Training Roma Influencers/Participants' characterisation and perceptions identification Form (Annex 4)/ Evaluation of the training by participants(AnnexS)/Evaluation of the training by project team (Annex 6)											A4		A5, A6												П		
		P2&3: Satisfaction of Roma ion (Annex 7) /Satisfaction of	Influencers with transnational of stakeholders (Annex 8)													A7									A8			
MP1- Project Management Leader: Klimaka-GR																								A8, A9, A10		П		
	Evaluation WP3:	Policy recommendations/S 8)/ Satisfaction of partne	atisfaction of stakeholders (Annex ers (Annex 10)																						A8, A10			
			Participants' characterisation and tisfaction of participants (Annex 9)																						A4, A9			
	Evaluation WP	WP4: National workshops/ Satisfaction of stakeholders (Annex 8)/Satisfaction or partners (Annex 10)																							A8, A10			
	Evaluation WP4	ustion WP4: Good Practices Guide/ Satisfaction of stakeholders (Annex 8)/Satisfaction or partners (Annex 10)																							A8, A10		\square	
	Evaluation WP5: Roma Festivals/Satisfaction of participants (Anr 9)/Satisfaction of partners (Annex 10)																								A9, A10		Ш	
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	Activity 2.1	1st Project Transnatio	nal Meeting in Lisbon - Portugal																								ш	
WP2- Breaking the circle			National Researches						_						_				_			_					ш	\vdash
of early marriages and early motherhood in	Activity 2.2	National researches	National & Comparative reports		Н		_								_		_		_			_					Н	\vdash
Roma communities			Dissemination of the reports		Н		_			-	-	┢			⊢		┢		\vdash			⊢					Н	\vdash
Leaders: Cesis & Cooperactiva- PO	Activity 2.3		cational and Training Material		Н												\vdash		\vdash			\vdash	\vdash	\vdash		\vdash	Н	\vdash
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WP3- Roma Influencers	Activity 3.2				-										\vdash				Н			\vdash					\vdash	-
Network Leader: Cairde-IE	Activity 3.2	Awareness raising campaigns in Roma settlements			H										\vdash												\vdash	-
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WP4- Influencing new	Activity 3.4 MD4 Influencing and Activity 4.1		Policy Recommendations (national & transnational) Training of new Roma Influencers by Roma Influencers																								H	
Influencers	Activity 4.2	National Workshops																									П	-
Leader: Sastipen- RO	Activity 4.3	Good Practices Guides (national & transnational)																									\Box	
WP5- Roma Influencers Festivals	Activity 5.1		lms & photos form 4 countries																								Ц	
Leader: Klimaka- GR	Activity 5.2 Roma Influencers Festivals in 4 countries																											













About the Project & the training material

The educational material has been prepared for a total duration of a training of 50 hours spread across 5 sessions. The delivery mode is facilitator-led in an informal classroom setup to group of 5 Roma Influencers (participants).

Participatory training methods should be used such as group discussions and brainstorming, group presentations and role plays etc. Use of ppt, films, posters and other media will enhance participation and retain interest throughout the training.

The experts for these sessions have been envisaged as a group of trainers who are familiar with the issues and mostly have been engaged in implementing social interventions.













About the Project & the training material



1st phase:

Analysing reality and data in each country of early marriage and early motherhood. National (&European) framework on marriage /data on early marriages & early motherhood.

2nd Phase:

Human rights, Women and Children rights.

3rd Phase:

Causes & Consequences of early marriages & early motherhood (myths & realities)

4th phase:

Attracting and creating bonds with Roma Influencers. Alternatives.

5th phase:

Introduction to ICT, social media platforms, video & image editing (for campaigns-WP3, act.3.2).









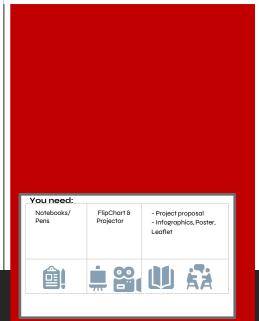






About the Project & the training material

The educational & training material has been prepared for a total duration of **50 hours**, spread across **5 sessions**:



Session I	motherhood. National (&European) framework
Session II	Human rights, Women and Children rights
Session III	Causes & Consequences of early marriages & early motherhood (myths & realities)
Session IV	Alternatives
Session V	Introduction to ICT, social media platforms, video & image editing (for campaigns-WP3, act.3.2)











Introduction & Rules. The role of Roma Influencers.















- Roma women / girls are the closest to communities and the first interveners and agents of social change.
- Roma Influencers are members of the community they will work with and have a significant a significant influence in the girl's life.
- They have the best knowledge about the attitudes and behaviours of their communities and are most vested in changing discriminatory norms, especially around women's human rights.











Influencers from the community

They are critical stakeholders in the process of addressing early marriages & early motherhood. It is therefore very important to engage with them and increase their knowledge on the harmful effects of early marriages & early motherhood.

Also, by enhancing their skills on mitigating this complex issue, we will be able to create sustainable solutions to the problem of early marriages & early motherhood.













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You need:

Notehooks/

FlipChart &

Project proposal

- Infographics, Poster,

Introduction & Rules. The role of Roma Influencers.

Build a sound understanding on human rights, women and child rights and how it is linked with the issue of early marriages & early motherhood. This understanding will also include ways in which gender roles lead to violations of women's human rights and limit both men and women in achieving their potential.

Create awareness on the reasons why early marriages & early motherhood are so prevalent. Participants will be able to analyze the messages we receive from the society on the roles women must play, which is intrinsically linked to why families choose to get their daughter married early. With this understanding, participants will be able to frame their arguments against this prevalent mindset, and therefore work towards addressing early marriages & early

motherhood.

Aims

Encourage participants to make clear action plans on how they will intervene with their communities, and raise awareness against this harmful practice.

WORK PACKAGE 2 - Activity 2 . 3:

DEVELOPMENT OF

EDUCATIONAL & TRAINING

MATERIAL









key issues

Introduction & Rules. The role of Roma Influencers.

The following key issues were closely considered while creating the educational material:

- Adolescent girls aged between 13-18 years face the highest risk in getting married early
- They have limited educational facilities and livelihood opportunities
- They have limited decision making abilities and powers in choosing education and livelihood, selecting a life partner, having children, managing household expenses etc.
- They are subjected to age-old customs of early marriage, dowry and gender discrimination









key issues

The following key issues were closely considered while creating the educational material:

- •They are expected to conform to old societal expectations from women as daughters/bride/wife/ mother
- They mostly possess little self-value, self-respect and selfconfidence
- They largely display insufficient negotiation skills
- The Roma women/girls though aware about the issue of early marriage and its impact, did not have the tools and talking points to address this complex issue in the community. They also were unaware of the linkages between patriarchy, early marriage, domestic violence and rights violation.



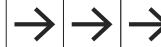
Influencers.













- Respect: Give undivided attention to all persons
- •Confidentiality: What we share in this group will remain in this group
- •Openness: We will be as open and honest as possible, but we won't disclose or discuss with others' (family, neighbors and friends) personal or private issues or lives. It is okay to discuss situations as general examples, but we won't use names or other identification.

- •Non-Judgmental Approach: We can disagree with another person's point of view or behavior without judging or putting him/her down.
- •Sensitivity to Diversity: We will remember that members in the group may differ in any background and/or other preferences













Roma women & girls will take action to challenge the harmful practice of early marriages & early motherhood, to advocate for policy change, to support the marginalized Roma community by Roma themselves amplifying their voices, to integrate their perspectives into decision making processes, overcome apathy, disconnection, disengagement, unequal access to resources, information, and opportunities, to give them the floor to express opinions, contribute to decision-making processes & policy decisions that affect them that shape their communities and lives, to share perspectives and collaborate with community, local, governmental, non governmental Organizations, to be the influencers to change hearts and minds of other Roma women & girls, contribute to the general objectives: create awareness of the Roma community, the representatives of decision making centers m& the wider community and adapted positive attitude towards democratic values, fundamental rights children & women's rights into Roma culture.













The training of Roma women & girls in each country to become influencers on the concern of early marriages and early motherhood, to provide them skills in information and communication technology (ICT), to engage the Roma community and specially Roma women & girls in active participation and to establish Roma Influencers Networks on the phenomenon, to gain knowledge and awareness in fundamental, women and child's rights, to empower them for their active participation in education, employment and society and to adapt alternative ways of shaping the individual's future and to promote different life styles in the Roma community, to motivate Roma women & girls in education, employment and society.

All above contribute to the general objectives: create awareness & construct active involvement of the Roma community in the field of prevention of early marriages & early motherhood.













The training will activate the natural and moral advantage of their active and not passive participation and they will realize that they are really primary contributors to the project. Therefore they will realize the huge responsibilities they are taking on for the realization of the project, the opportunity they have through their commitment to intervene and have a decisive effect, to create a rupture, in order to change the flow of the social history of their community.

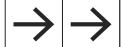
To be the ones to take on the role of raising awareness in their entire community and act as role models for young girls and women in their local communities. Models, which will work effectively for young girls on many levels: in asserting their rights as children and adolescents, in their right to education, in their participation in economic and social life, in their right to autonomy and selfsufficiency, in their right them to define themselves and not to be hetero-defined, to decide about their lives themselves and not others for them.















Act 2.4 Implementation of 4 Training courses in 4 countries for 20 Roma Influencers, 50 hours, including ICT, video & image editing, social media platforms, fundamental rights, reproductive and sexual health, causes & consequences of early marriages & early motherhood. (Aug-Sept. 2025)

Act. 2.5 Virtual Transnational Meet. of 20 trained Roma influencers for exchange of experiences, ideas, proposals, etc. (Sept. 2025)

Activity 3.2. Awareness raising campaigns in Roma settlements in 4 countries Implementation of 288 visits in Roma families in 4 countries with specific approach and methodology. Once per week for 6 months period the Roma influencers will visit Roma families and discuss about the issue of early marriages, will shoot films & photos (based on a storyboard) aiming to raise awareness and find new women & girls to become new influencers. (Oct. 2025-March 2026)

Activity 3.3.Transnational virtual meeting of Roma Influencers to exchange experiences & practices about awareness raising campaigns (April 2026)

Activity 3.4 Policy recommendations. Under the support of CESIS, Roma Influencers will elaborate national policy Recommendations & CESIS will develop the transnational recommendations. (April - May 2026)













Roma Influencers will bring new Roma women & girls from the Roma community into the Network achieving wider possible response and extroversion, will redesign the educational & training methodology to educate 40 new Roma women & girls from the Roma community, will enhance and strengthen their advocacy skills (teamwork, creativity, communication, networking, collaborating), will take the lead to be the influencers to change hearts and minds of other 40 Roma women & girls, Roma Influencers Network will be expanded.









Introduction & Rules. The role of Roma Influencers.

Act.4.1 Roma Influencers will redesign the education and training material & educate new Roma Influencers to participate in the Network. The Roma influencers will be the educators and they will redesign and renew the material incorporating their experiences from awareness raising campaigns so that the material will be transcribed in a Roma gender perspective. (April-May 2026)

Act.4.2 National Workshops in each country with the participation of 200 representatives of local, regional and national authorities and NGOs. The Roma Influencers Network in cooperation with the partner organization in each country will organize a National Workshop with the participation of 50 stakeholders mainly representatives of NGO's, Roma associations, local, national, regional and European Authorities, Mass Media. Agenda of the national workshops will include:

presentations of national researches & transnational report on early marriages and early motherhood, documentary short films shooted during awareness raising campaigns, focus groups on improving communication and collaboration, team – building on generating ideas for solutions, and evaluating and selecting the most viable options.(June-July 2026)

Act.4.3 National & Transnational Good Practices Guides

The partners in cooperation with the Roma Influencers in each country will collect good practices and elaborate a Guide in national & transnational level. (May-Aug. 2026)

























Every year at least 15million girls are married before they reach the age of 18. Primarily women and girls are affected by this violation of fundamental, child's, women' rights. Early marriage is a global problem that is not restricted to one country, culture, religion or ethnicity. International human rights conventions and bodies have acknowledged the need to take measures to address early marriage but the phenomenon is still viable. In 2015, United Nations (UN) Member States committed - through the Sustainable Development Goals - to end early marriage by 2030. With an estimated population between 10 to 12 million (Estimated number for the 47 member states of the Council of Europe), the Roma are among the most disadvantaged and marginalised groups in Europe. While often affected by poverty and social vulnerability, the Roma constitute diverse and heterogeneous communities, with groups and sub-groups representing different degrees of integration or social exclusion. The health situation of many Roma communities is precarious and often compounded by inadequate housing, lack of employment and limited access to education. In Europe, early marriage rates are particularly high among the Roma, in the respective age groups 13-17 and 15-19, more than 40% are married or have a 'companion".











Early marriages and early pregnancies disempower Roma women, hindering their chances to get an education, to protect their health and to improve their prospects in life. They contribute to perpetuating the vicious cycle of exclusion and poverty with which many Roma communities struggle.

Despite the fact that the EU Roma strategic framework by 2030, the 2020-2030 National Roma Strategic Frameworks are adopted and the EU and Member States developed several initiatives to involve Roma in preparing the strategies, and consulted relevant stakeholders, such as equality bodies and national human rights institutions and mainstreamed Roma inclusion in several policy and legislative files, on major policy areas, such as employment, education, health and housing, Roma inclusion is not achieved.

All above data and facts affect the lives of millions of Roma women and girls in the EU pointing out that this extremely harmful phenomenon is a gross violation of child rights, especially the rights of girls, child neglect, deprivation of the right to childhood, education, proper and full development and freedom of choice as well as gender based violence.















Fundos by the temporary union, views and opinions expressed are forever indeed of the support of

To be included

National Researches Reports of each country

















750 million

women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday.





You need: Notebooks/



FlipChart &

Projector





https://www.youtube.c

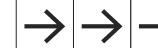
om/watch?v=VaaSQte Child marriage: 'At 12, I was sold into marriage Women, BBC World













Session II: Human rights, Women and Children rights



15 hours





















Session II: Human rights, Women and Children rights

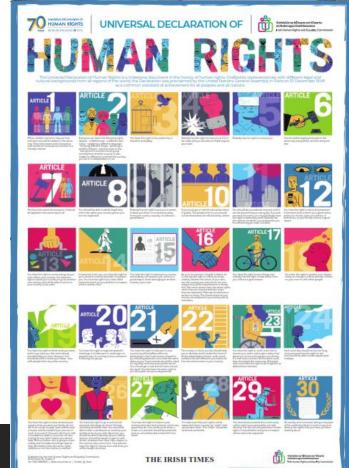
Vou need: Notebooks/ Pens | FlipChart & FlipChart & -Universal Declaration of Human Rights https://www.un.org/en/a bout-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights

What Are Human Rights?

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.

Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.

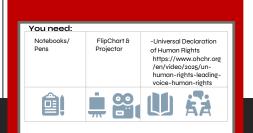
Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.







Human rights, Women and Children rights













Key aspects of human rights:

Universal and inherent:

Human rights belong to everyone, simply by virtue of being human.

Non-discriminatory:

They apply to all individuals without distinction, regardless of any personal characteristic.

Interdependent and indivisible:

All human rights are equally important and interconnected.

Protected by law:

Human rights are often enshrined in national and international legal frameworks.

Examples of human rights:

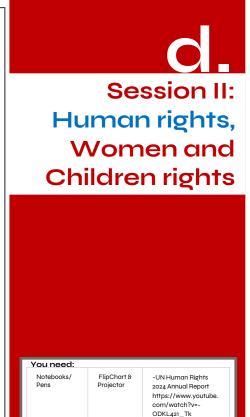
Civil and political rights:

Include the right to life, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, the right to a fair trial, and freedom from torture.

Economic, social, and cultural rights:

Include the right to work, education, health, an adequate standard of living, and cultural rights.















International human rights bodies:

United Nations (UN): The UN plays a central role in promoting and protecting human rights through various declarations, treaties, and specialized agencies. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): The OHCHR works to promote and protect human rights globally.

The Council of Europe:

Established in 1949, the Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organization. It creates a common legal space based on the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) across its 46 member states.

The Council of Europe includes the European Court of Human Rights.

The European Union:

The EU has its own mechanisms for protecting fundamental rights.

The European Union Agency for Eurodamental Pights (EPA) is an improve the European Union Agency for Eurodamental Pights (EPA) is an improve the European Union Agency for Eurodamental Pights (EPA) is an improve the European Union Agency for Eurodamental Pights (EPA) is an improve the European Union Agency for Eurodamental Pights (EPA) is an improve the European Union Agency for Eurodamental Pights (EPA) is an improve the European Union Agency for Eurodamental Pights (EPA) is an improve the European Union Agency for European Union European Union Union European Union Union Union Union Union Union U

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) is an important player in this area, working to make fundamental rights a reality for everyone in the EU.

International NGOs:

Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Anti-Slavery International, etc.





Session II: Human rights, Women and **Children rights**













The women's rights movement is a social and political movement advocating for equal rights and opportunities for women, often rooted in struggles against gender discrimination. It has evolved through different waves, each with specific goals and strategies, and continues to address a wide range of issues globally.

First Wave (Late 19th - Early 20th Century): Primarily focused on suffrage (The right to vote) and achieving legal equality.

Second Wave (1960s-1970s): Expanded the focus to include issues of social and cultural equality, including reproductive rights, sexual liberation, and challenging traditional gender roles.

Third Wave (1990s - Present): Focuses on intersectionality, challenging multiple systems of oppression, and embracing diversity within feminism.















<u>d.</u>

Session II: Human rights, Women and Children rights

Key aspects of women's rights today:

Legal and Political Rights:

Women have the right to vote and participate in democracy, influencing laws and policies.

Education and Economic Rights:

Women have the right to education and equal opportunities in the workforce, including fair wages and property ownership.

Physical and Mental Health:

Women have the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including access to reproductive healthcare.

Freedom from Violence:

Women have the right to live free from violence and discrimination, including domestic violence, sexual violence, and gender-based violence.

Equality and Non-Discrimination:

Women have the right to be treated with respect and dignity, and to be free from all forms of discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, religion, or other characteristics.







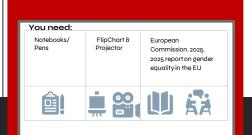








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women.

we are 49.6% of humanity, but:

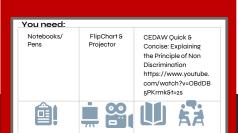
Only 13.4% of world leaders. Perform 76% of all unpaid labour. 4.8% of Fortune 500 CEOs. 84% of single parent households. Earn just 36% of global income. Hold 26.7% of parliamentary seats. Receive 2.2% of venture capital funding. Only 0.9% of history textbook content.

At current rates, gender equality will take 131 years





Session II: Human rights, Women and Children rights













Challenges and Issues:

Despite progress, women continue to face challenges:

Gender Inequality:

Women are still underrepresented in leadership positions, face wage gaps, and experience higher rates of poverty.

Violence and Discrimination:

Violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and honor killings, remains a serious issue.

Reproductive Rights:

Access to reproductive healthcare, including abortion and contraception, is a contested issue in many parts of the world.

Intersectionality:

Women's rights are further complicated by factors like race, ethnicity, disability, and sexual orientation.

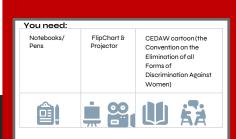
Backlash and Resistance:

In some countries, there are reports of backlash against women's rights, with governments and other actors undermining women's legal protections and opportunities.





Children rights













Moving Forward

Advancing women's rights requires ongoing efforts to address these challenges:

Advocacy and Awareness:

Raising awareness about women's rights and the issues they face is crucial.

Legal Reform:

Ensuring that laws protect women's rights and provide for equal treatment is essential.

Economic Empowerment:

Providing women with access to economic resources and opportunities can help them achieve self-sufficiency and independence.

Ending Violence:

Preventing and responding to violence against women is a critical priority.

Promoting Gender Equality:

Creating a society where women and men are treated equally and have equal opportunities is a long-term goal.













EU Roadmap for Women's Rights 2025

The Commission plans to further pave the way towards:

- •freedom from gender-based violence
- •the highest standards of health
- equal pay and economic empowerment
- work-life balance and care
- equal employment opportunities and adequate working conditions
- quality and inclusive education
- political participation and equal representation
- •institutional mechanisms that deliver on women's rights













Children rights

International Organizations: UN Women:

The United Nations entity focused on gender equality and women's empowerment, working globally to promote their rights and well-being. CEDAW:

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which monitors the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Equality Now:

An international organization working to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

Amnesty International:

A human rights organization that works to ensure women's rights, including the right to live free from violence and discrimination, among other things.

AWID:

The Association for Women's Rights in Development, a global feminist organization working to achieve gender justice and women's human rights. **Human Rights Watch:**

A human rights organization that regularly investigates women's rights issues globally.











Session II: Human rights, Women and Children rights National Women Organizations in Greece

National Women Organizations in Ireland

National Women Organizations in Portugal

National Women Organizations in Romania

Other Relevant Bodies in Greece

Other Relevant Bodies in Ireland

Other Relevant Bodies in Portugal

Other Relevant Bodies in Romania

You need: Notebooks/

FlipChart & Projector

Gender-Based Violence (GBV): Causes, Contributing Consequences https://www.voutube. com/watch?v=oo2V6F







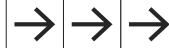












Session II: Human rights, Women and Children rights

National Organizations: National Organization for Women (NOW):

A major US-based feminist organization focused on ending sex discrimination.

Ministries of Women and Child Development:

In various countries, government ministries are responsible for promoting women's and children's rights.

Other Relevant Bodies:

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE): A European Union agency focused on gender equality.

FEMM Committee (Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality): A committee within the European Parliament that promotes and protects women's rights and equal opportunity policies.

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW): The principal global intergovernmental body dedicated to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.







PROTECTION OF PRIVACY

CHILDREN IN DETENTION

43-54

HOW THE CONVENTION WORKS









Session II: Human rights, Women and **Children rights**











PROTECTION FROM HARMFUL WORK

MAKING RIGHTS REAL







































You need: Notebooks/

FlipChart &

Projector

-Convention on the

om/watch?v=S25L4jllA

rights of child https://www.youtube.c









All children have all these rights, no matter who they are, where they live. what language they speak, what their religion is, what they think, what they look like, if they are a boy or girl, if they have a disability, if they are rich or poor,

and no matter who their parents or families are or what their parents or families believe or do. No child should be treated unfairly for any reason.

When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children. All adults should do what is best for children. Governments should make sure children are protected and looked

after by their parents, or by other people when this is needed. Governments should make sure

that people and places responsible for looking after children are doing a good job.

Children who move from their home country to another country as

refugees (because it was not safe for them to stay there) should get help and

protection and have the same rights as children born in that country.



the best possible life in society. Governments should remove all obstacles for children with

disabilities to become independent and to participate actively in the community.



drink, healthy food and a clean and safe environmen to live in. All adults and children should have information about

how to stay safe and healthy

Session II: Human rights, Women and **Children rights**



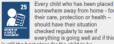
all they can to make n their countries can eniov all the rights in



Governments should let families and communities guide their children so that, as they grow up. they learn to use their rights in the best way. The more children grow. the less guidance they will need.



Every child has the right to be alive. make sure that children survive and develop in the best possible way.



their care, protection or health should have their situation checked regularly to see if everything is going well and if this is still the best place for the child to be.



should provide money or other support to help children from poor families.



Children have the right to food, clothing and a safe place to live so they can develop in the best possible way. The government should help families and children

who cannot afford this.

Children must be registered when they are Children have the right to their own identity - an Every child has the right to an education. Primary born and given a name which is officially official record of who they are which includes their education should be free. Secondary and higher recognized by the government. Children must name, nationality and family relations. No one education should be available to every child. have a nationality (belong to a country). should take this away from them, but if this happens, Children should be encouraged to go to school Whenever possible, children should know governments must help children to quickly get their their parents and be looked after by them.



to the highest level possible. Discipline in schools should respect children's rights and never use



Children's education should help them fully develop their personalities, talents and abilities It should teach them to understand their own rights, and to respect other people's rights, cultures and differences. It should help them to live peacefully and protect the environment.



Children should not be separated from their parents unless they are not being properly looked after - for example, if a parent hurts or does not take care of a child Children whose parents don't live

together should stay in contact with both parents unless this might harm the child.



different country than their parents. governments must let the child and parents travel so that they can stay in contact and

is against the law - for example, being kidnapped by someone or held

abroad by a parent when the other parent does not agree.

Governments must stop

children being taken out

of the country when this



Children have the right to use their own language, culture and religion - even if these are not shared by most people in the country where they live.



the right to rest, relax, play and to take part in cultural and



protected from doing work that is dangerous or bad for their education, health or development If children work, they have the right to be safe and paid fairly



right to give their opinions freely on issues that affect them. Adults should listen and take children seriously.

ioin or set

up groups or

and they can

Parents are the main

for bringing up a child.

When the child does

not have any parents.

"guardian". Parents and guardians

should always consider what is best

for that child. Governments should

help them. Where a child has both

esponsible for bringing up the child.

parents, both of them should be

another adult will have this responsibility and they are called

people responsible

others, as long as this does

not harm other people.

organisations.



to share freely with others what they learn, think and feel, by talking drawing, writing or in any other way unless it

Every child has the

children's privacy,

communications

family, home,

and reputation (or good name) from

he law must protect

Governments must

protect children from

violence, abuse and

being neglected by

anyone who looks

another country.

right to privacy.

Children have the right



Children can choose their own thoughts, opinions and religion. but this should not stop other people from enjoying their rights. Parents can guide children so that as they grow up, they learn to properly use

Children have the right to get information

newspapers, books and other sources.

should encourage the media to share

information from lots of different sources, in languages

that all children can understand.

When children are adopted, the most important thing is to do what is best

for them. If a child cannot be properly looked after in their own country -

for example by living with another family - then they might be adopted in

Adults should make sure the information

they are getting is not harmful. Governments

Every child who cannot be looked

after by their own family has the

right to be looked after properly

religion, culture, language and

by people who respect the child's

from the Internet, radio, television,



taking, making, carrying or selling harmful



the right to be

war. No child

protected during

under 15 can join

the army or take

If the laws of a

country protect

children's rights

better than this

Convention, then

Children have the right to be protected

these are not specifically mentioned in

from all other kinds of exploitation

(being taken advantage of), even if

The government should protect children from sexual exploitation (being taken advantage of) and sexual abuse. including by people forcing children to have sex for money, or making sexual pictures or films of them.



Governments must make sure that children are not kidnapped or sold, or taken to other countries or places

advantage of).

to be exploited (taken

Children who are accused of breaking the law should not be

killed, tortured, treated cruelly, put in prison forever, or put in prison with adults. Prison should always be the last choice and only for the shortest possible time. Children in prison



Children accused of breaking the law have the right to legal help and fair treatment. There should be lots of solutions to help these children

should have legal help and be able to stay in contact with



Governments should actively tell children and adults about this Convention so that



and dignity.

children's rights.

Children have the right

to get help if they have

treated badly or affected

been hurt, neglected,

by war, so they can

get back their health





These articles explain how governments, the United Nations - including the Committee on the and other organisations work





those laws should

everyone knows about

Rights of the Child and UNICEF to make sure all children eniov all



You need:

Notebooks/

FlipChart &

Projector

-Child rights

UNICEFIreland

https://www.voutube.

com/watch?v=5V524vi





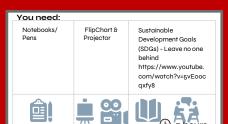






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e.

Session III:
Causes &
Consequences
of early
marriages &
early
motherhood
(myths &
realities)



If we don't #endchildmarriage, eight of the Sustainable Development Goals cannot be met.

























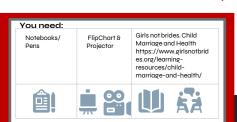


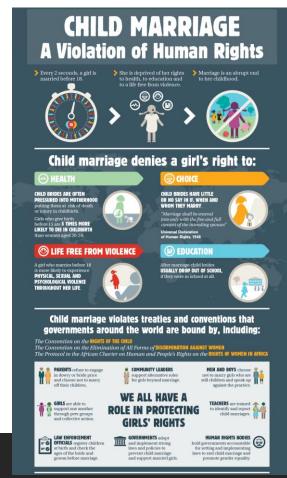












CHILD MARRIAGE

A global problem too long ignored

> Child marriage robs girls of every opportunity to thrive. A human rights violation, child marriage denies girls their health, education and the choice of when and whom to marry.

> Child marriage directly hinders progress on 6 of the 8 Millennium Development Goals. Unless the international community tackles child marriage, it will not fulfil its commitments to reduce global poverty.





111 1 IN 3 GIRLS in the developing world are married BY AGE 18



in the developing world are married BY AGE 15

What does child marriage mean for girls?

POVERTY

Child brides do not receive the educational and economic opportunities that help lift them and their family out of poverty. THEY ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE POOR AND REMAIN POOR



(III) EDUCATION Child brides are likely to

DROP OUT OF SCHOOL. hindering their personal development, preparation for adulthood and their ability to contribute to their family and



(INEQUALITY

LITTLE SAY IN WHEN OR WHOM THEY WILL MARRY. Marriage often ends girls' opportunities for education. better paid work outside the home and decision making roles in their communities

(N) HIV/AIDS

Child brides lack the knowledge

or power to abstain from sex or

negotiate safe sexual practices,

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

leaving them at increased RISK OF HIV/AIDS AND OTHER



Child brides face high risk of death or injury: girls who give birth before the age of 15 are 5 TIMES MORE LIKELY TO DIE IN CHILDBIRTH than girls in their early 20s. Their children are less likely to



O VIOLENCE

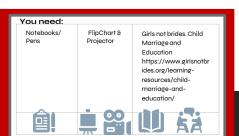
Child marriage puts women and girls at increased risk of violence throughout their lives. Child brides are MORE LIKELY TO DESCRIBE THEIR FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AS FORCED.













CHILD MARRIAGE REDUCES OPPORTUNITIES



Child marriage is likely the cause of 3 in 4 girls having children before the age of 18



Child marriage reduces the future earnings of child brides by 9%



Child marriage greatly reduces the likelihood of girls completing secondary school



Child brides may have less decision-making ability in the household and face higher risks of violence

WORK PACKAGE 2 - Activity 2.3: DEVELOPMENT OF **EDUCATIONAL & TRAINING MATERIAL**

You need: https://www.eirlsnotbrides.ore/learning-Noteboo FlipChart resources/child-marriage-research-actionks/ Pens & Projector network/crank-research-meetings/symposiun action-mental-health-child-marriage/ University College London (UCL), Global Network on Mental Health and Child Marriage, CRANK Symposium: What's known and what's next -Charting future action on the mental health consequences of child marriage



















Charting future action on the mental health consequences of child marriage

Summary report

July 2024



Why focus on child marriage & mental health?

- . Mental health conditions like anxiety and depressive disorders - are among the top causes of burden of disease among adolescents.
- . Millions of adolescent girls and boys are married before age 18 each year.

- . The evidence base on the mental health. consequences of child marriage" is thin.
- · What evidence does exist suggests that few programmes focus specifically on the mental health needs of those who marry before age 18.

What this report is

This brief summarises insights shared during a symposium on child marriage and mental health, which brought together over 200 researchers, practitioners, policymakers and donors to explore the evidence on the mental health consequences of child marriage, what works, priorities and practical tools to support girls who are - or have been - married (ever-married girls). It begins with the key takeaways and then provides more detail form each of the three sessions.

The symposium was hosted by the University College London Global Network on Mental Health and Child Marriage, in collaboration with the Child Marriage Research to Action Network (the CRANK). All the symposium resources presentations, recordings and brief - are available on the Girls Not Brides website.

New research shows:

Almost 1 in 4 women who experienced childhood marriage & sexual violence experienced mental distress in the last month Sexual violence increases mental distress by 2.5 X

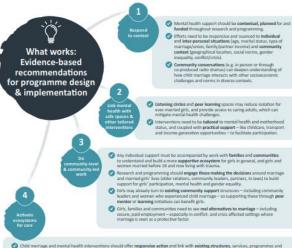
Unwanted pregnancy increases mental health disorders by 5 X

Key takeaways



What's known: The evidence on child marriage & mental health

- Existing evidence shows a range of poor mental health outcomes for girls and women who experience child marriage - including low self-esteem, anxiety, depression and suicidal ideation, but that support services are limited and poorly
- Control over married girls' mobility combined with stigma around mental health block their access to services
- . The impact is greater the younger a girl is married, and is compounded by experiences of sexual violence, unwanted pregnancy, divorce/separation/becoming a widow, and conflict or crisis.
- . Dedicated outreach and additional support are needed for ever-married girls.
- . Long-term, participatory, trauma-informed studies and programming including arts-based approaches can act as mental health interventions in themselves, by offering ever-married girls an opportunity to share their stories and concerns, within safe and supportive environments.



- networks across sectors including community led efforts to bring holistic, sustainable, quality support to ever-married girls. Where such structures do not exist, they should be developed.
- Acknowledge the key role that community social support networks and programmes may already play in providing support for symptoms of distress associated with poor mental health in the long term; where these exist, identify opportunities for evaluation and scale-up. Girls and women can identify the trusted service providers (community health care workers, teachers, police) and services (ante-natal care,
- child vaccinations, HIV/AIDS interventions) they are already engaging with, and these can become entry points for work on child marriage and
- Support service providers to examine their own beliefs and role in addressing child marriage, and access training to identify, support and refer One-stop centres for health, legal, psychosocial support and refurrals may be effective for ever-married girls - whose mobility is often limited -
- WORK PACKAGE 2 Activity 2.3: DEVELOPMENT OF **EDUCATIONAL & TRAINING MATERIAL**





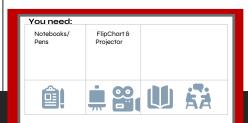












Negative Impacts of early Marriage

-Physical and Emotional:

Explaining the risks to girls' health, such as complications in childbirth, sexually transmitted diseases and psychological problems (such as anxiety, depression and trauma).

-Economic and Social:

Address the impact on education and life opportunities. Contextualizing the early marriage as a possible factor in perpetuating cycles of poverty, inequality between men and women and social vulnerability.

-Consequences for the children of these marriages:

Negative effects on the development of children born of early marriages, in which mothers will often not be capable of the emotional maturity to accompany, 'support' the needs of a newborn/child





















-Health:

Consequence of early pregnancy; Misinformation about pregnancy and contraceptive methods; Families with other cases of early pregnancy; Conflicts and unfavorable family environment; Women's health literacy.

-Educational:

Low academic expectations or lack of life plans.

Causes and Consequences of **Early Marriage and Motherhood**





Poverty

Families with few resources may see early marriage as a way to reduce financial burdens



Lack of education

Without access to school or sex education, the risk of early pregnancy



Gender inequality

Girls often have less power to decide about their bodies and lives



Violence and abuse

Abuse cases can lead to pregnancy, with forced marriage used as a "solution."



Conclusion

Early marriage and motherhood are serious social problems.

Education, access to information, and support are essential to protect girls' rights and help them build a future with freedom and opportunity



Consequences



School dropout

Many girls leave school to take care of their children.



Health risks Teen pregnancies

can lead to serious complications for both mother and baby



Social and emotional isolation

Young mothers may feel lonely and unsupported





































HEALTH AND CULTURAL MYTHS TRAINING AND PROMOTION OF HEALTH LITERACY

AMONG ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT WOMEN FROM RLM

During menstruator

women cannot do

certain types of pak or take part in su-



Women, can go on with their daily activities work and le'sure during menstrution. It's a natural

REALITIES

Menstruation is a normal biological precess that happen's when there's no prognancy. It has nothing to do with impurity or being "dirty Bathing does not stop menstruation

In Tact, keeping clean is important

A woman should become a mother

when she feels teady and has the

richt life conditions. Parenthood

should be a conscious personal

Even without vaginal penetration,

ntacts the vriva

be a free choice.

pregnancy can occur if semen co-

Most contraceptives do not cause

permanent intertility. Only

stentization is permanent.

and warm baths can even help

with cramps.



MENTAL HEALTH

Menstruation 's a sign of impuritu. or being "dirty"

> If a girl doesn't have vaginal ses, chant get pregnant. Contraceptives

intertility.

Cousin marriages increase the cause permanent risk of cenetic diseases because of shared genes.

Most contraceptives do not cause pernichant intertility Only stentization is asio provents

Wornen an, forced mer and part of our trudition.

Domestic or phy" sical violence's accentable in certain situdtions and should be

Mental healthareequire), learning an adanovation It's one role among many a woman can have

"Children shouldn't go to elementary school, their mothers*

Even if they exist in some traditions. forcod marriages victate haman richts. Marriage should always

No type of violence physica or verbal-should ever be, tolcrated. Evierione has the right to safety and dignity.

Mental healthrequres learning and adaptation. It's one role among many a woman can have,

Children should be integrated into pre-school education in order to acquire social, relational and emotional skills and routines

Health and Cultural Myths



Promoting Health Literacy and Informed Decision-Making



















▲ Menstruation Myths

Myths:

Women cannot work or socialise while they are menstruating.

Menstruation is considered impure.

Women should not bathe during their period.

Realities:

Women can continue with all their daily activities during menstruation.

Menstruation is a natural biological process, not an unclean one.

Bathing is important for hygiene and can relieve cramps.

Methodology:

Brainstorming and group discussion











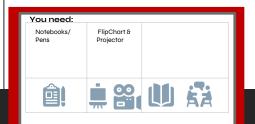






Pregnancy and Contraception Myths

Session III: Causes & Consequences of early marriages & early motherhood (myths & realities)



Myths:

- To honour the family, women should get pregnant young.
- Pregnancy between cousins is risk-free.
- If there is no vaginal sex, there is no risk of pregnancy.
- Contraceptives can cause permanent infertility.

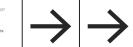
Realities:

- Pregnancy should be an informed and personal choice.
- Cousin marriages increase the risk of genetic diseases.
- Pregnancy is possible if semen comes into contact with the vulva
- Most contraceptives do not cause permanent infertility.
- 🔁 Methodology: Interactive approach



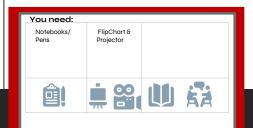














Body and Sexuality Myths

Myths:

- Talking about sex is shameful.
- A person's virginity should be preserved until marriage.

Realities:

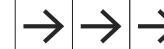
- Sexual health education promotes health and prevention.
- Whether or not to be a virgin is a personal choice; protection is key.







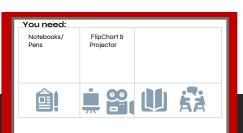






Health and Access to Care Myths

Session III: Causes & Consequences of early marriages & early motherhood (myths & realities)



Myths:

- Genital pain is normal and does not require a doctor's attention.
- Diseases don't affect Roma people.
- Traditional remedies are enough to keep you healthy.

Realities:

- Any discomfort should be assessed by a healthcare professional.
- Anyone can be affected by disease.
- While traditional remedies can help, they should not replace medical care.

Methodology: Expository method



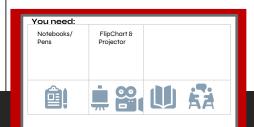














Myths:

- Arranged marriages are a traditional practice.
- In some situations, violence is acceptable.

Realities:

- Forced marriage is a violation of human rights.
- Violence must never be tolerated.
- Roma women have always had the power and opportunity to refuse a marriage they do not want (as expressed in the Portuguese saying, 'dar cabaças').









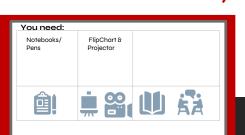






Mental Health Myths

Session III:
Causes &
Consequences
of early
marriages &
early
motherhood
(myths &
realities)



Myths:

- Emotional issues should not be discussed with outsiders.
- Roma women shouldn't express their emotions

Realities:

- Talking to professionals is an important part of the healing process.
- Expressing your emotions can improve your mental health

E Methodology: Brainstorming and group discussion





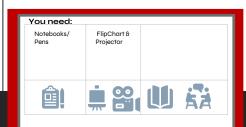














Motherhood Myths

Myths:

- Roma women are naturally good mothers, and motherhood is their sole purpose in life.
- They believe that children should stay at home rather than attend preschool.

Realities:

- Motherhood is a learning process and one of many roles.
- Preschool helps children to develop essential life skills.















Our Future, Our Choice Freedom to Dream, Time to Grow







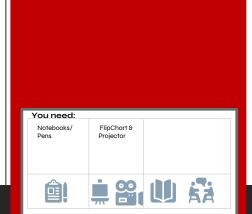












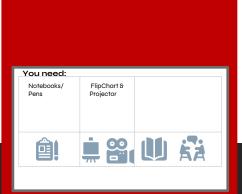


Freedom to Dream, Time to Grow



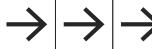














Our Future, Our Choice Freedom to Dream, Time to Grow















Girls with a Future

Session IV: Alternatives

General Objective

To empower women, promoting informed decision-making and increasing educational attainment levels through participatory sessions adapted to contexts of low education.

Introduction

Following on from the research carried out as part of the European Project Roma Influencers Network - breaking the circle of early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities (Grant Agreement n. 2024-1-EL01-KA220-ADU-000247507) in the framework of the Programme ERASMUS+, some of the most relevant data is presented below:









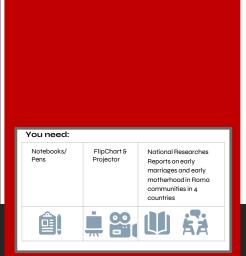


Session IV:

i) Consequences of early marriage

The women interviewed from all the countries said that getting married at a young age meant they had to stop their education and/or employment.

	Greece		Ireland		Portugal		Romania	
	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν
I couldn't go to school anymore	21.6	8	65.5	19	33.3	11	26.3	10
I couldn't go to work anymore	5.4	2	24.1	7	33.3	11	31.6	12

















Session IV:

ii) Consequences of early motherhood

The same goes for the consequences of early motherhood.

You need:			
Notebooks/ Pens	FlipChart & Projector	National Researches Reports on early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities in 4 countries	
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Alternatives

	G	reece	Ireland		Portugal		Romania	
	%	a.n.	%	a.n.	%	a.n.	%	a.n.
I wish I'd been at school longer	16.2	6	88. 9	16	73. 7	14	57. 8	26
I wish I'd been to the university	16.2	6	77. 8	14	26. 3	5	18.8	9















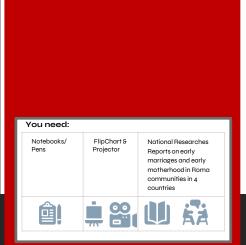
Becoming a mother early in life also means missing out on childhood.

You need: Notebooks/ Pens	FlipChart & Projector	National Researches Reports on early
命	<u></u>	marriages and early mortherhood in Roma communities in 4 countries

	Greece		Ireland		Portugal		Romania	
	%	a.n.	%	a.n.	%	a.n.	%	a.n.
I wish I'd had more time to play	13.5	5	66.7	12	63.2	12	4.4	2















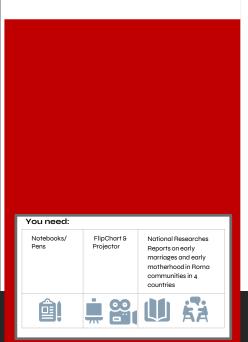


Early motherhood can also have negative consequences for the health of both mothers and newborn babies.

	newboni bables.	Greece		Ireland		Portugal		Romania	
		%	a.n.	%	a.n.	%	a.n.	%	a.n.
	I had health problems after my pregnancy	2.7	1	16.7	3	10.5	2	20	9
	I had mental health problems after my pregnancy	5.4	2	16.7	3	15.8	3	0	0
	The child was born premature	2.7	1	11.1	2	0	0	2.2	1
	The child was born under weight	0	0	22.2	4	5.3	1	37.8	17

















iii) How you can intervene:

Many suggestions and opinions were made by those who believe that action can be taken to prevent and reduce early marriages and pregnancies.

'Before they get married and have children, they must grow up, become women. To work. To feel themselves first.' Roma Woman, 27 years, Greece.

'Girls must at least finish high school, have a high school diploma, and be able to find a job to comfortably raise their children.' Roma Woman, 36 years, Greece.

'Girls need to learn that when they become mothers, responsibilities arise. As children, they should learn to live carefree.' Roma Woman, 32 years, Greece.

'Girls should continue school, learn a craft. Family can wait. It will come at any age.' Roma Woman, 26 years, Greece.



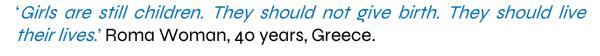












'I would advise them to finish school, get a job, see what life is like and then have a family.' Roma Woman, 62 years, Greece.

'We have to tell them that they have to grow up. Girls are children. They don't know what love and motherhood mean. Obligations are *created.*' Roma Woman, 71 years, Greece.

'It's a waste of life, so let them know how to choose and how to enjoy life, and only then think about it.' Roma Woman, 43 years, Portugal.

'To prevent it! Get to know each other first, give it time, and then become parents.' Roma Woman, 37 years, Portugal.





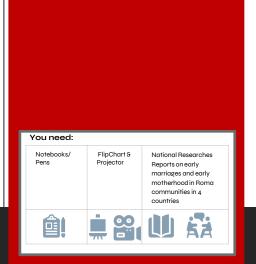












In parallel, the importance of education and the right to a childhood as a child is clear:

'Girls are still children. They must not get married.' Roma Woman, 32 years, Greece.

'Continue studying so that when you have children you are prepared to offer them a good education and be able to offer them better opportunities.' Roma woman living in Ireland, 26 years.

'Parents should stop being afraid of sending their girls to school, we have to prioritize education. We have to break the circle, and this will be achieved by first educating parents so that they do not repeat the circle, the world has changed, now we no longer have to be afraid we can have more opportunities and a better life. Everything bad in the world is fought with education, so we can fight better for our rights.' Roma woman living in Ireland, 53 years.











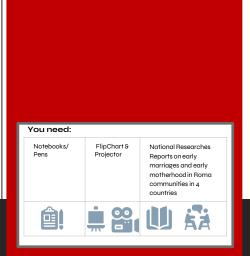


'Children should finish school earlier and become mothers at an older age.' Roma Woman, 48 years, Greece.

'Children should get married at older ages, such as 20 to 22. They should go to school and finish school.' Roma Woman, 19 years, Greece.

















In Romania and Portugal in particular, the importance of role models is emphasised. The role of older women is also highlighted in Portugal:

'I think it would be good if we had more positive role models'. Roma Woman, 19 years, Romania.

'Roma women should talk to teenagers and set an example for them'. Roma Woman, 24 years, Portugal.

'A respected woman in the community should be the one to have this conversation.' Roma Woman, 46 years, Portugal.

'Talking to older people it makes you realise that there's time for everything and that there's no point in rushing.'Roma Woman, 50 years, Portugal.

'Meet someone who is important and respected in the community.' Roma Woman, 28 years, Portugal.

















'Parents should explain to their children that childhood is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Marriage is not a joke; it involves responsibilities.' Roma Woman, 31 years, Portugal.

'Parents need to learn that it is wrong for children to have children. It would be good for them to get married and have children at a legal age. To enjoy their lives. To find a job so they can live. To have a maximum of 3 children and not 10.' Roma Woman, 53 years, Greece.

'Parents should send their children to school. When children go to school, they think differently, they become smarter. Parents should not marry their children young.' Roma Woman, 30 years, Greece.





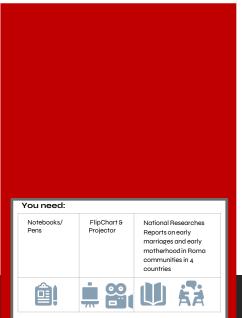












'The problem are the mothers-in-law. The mothers of the boys. We need to talk to the mothers of the boys and tell them that girls are still children. They need to finish elementary and high school. They need to get married after they are 18. They need to know what they want. 'Roma Woman, 28 years, Greece.

'There should be fines and imprisonment for parents who "marry" their teenage children. 'Roma Woman, 28 years, Greece.





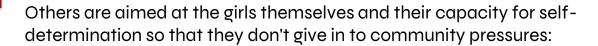












'We need to tell girls that they need to go to school, finish it, go to college so they can get a job and be independent. When all of that is done, get married so they can support themselves and their children.' Roma Woman, 45 years, Greece.

'We need to tell girls that they need to continue school, study, get a job, have their own money and everything will come at the right age. e.g. 25 years old.' Roma Woman, 40 years, Greece.

'Many girls don't know how not to get pregnant. If someone explained it to us, maybe we wouldn't have children so early'. Roma Woman, 25 years, Romania.





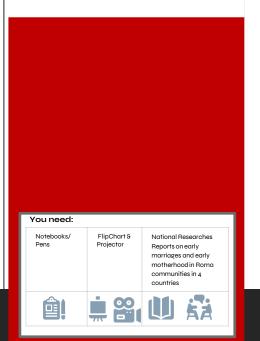












In conclusion, here's a quote from a Roma woman who emphasises integration as a fundamental pillar:

'Society has to stop being xenophobic. Because they never make integration easy. Once there is ease of integration, it will be easier for the girls and the Roma community to become aware.'
Roma Woman, 29 years, Portugal.



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"Message to my future" sheet

Message to my Future 💸

My name _____

When I think about my future, I want to be...

To do that, I'm going to...

Something I'll never forget about myself:

One piece of advice I leave for myself:

(free space for drawing or collage)















Who am I?

Theme

Self-knowledge and self-esteem

Objective

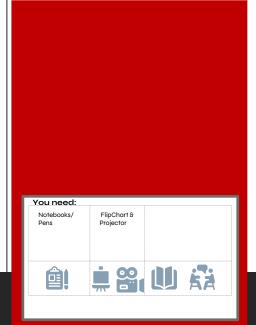
To identify personal qualities and promote self-worth.

Dynamics | "Mirror of Strength"

Materials: A3 sheets, mirrors, colored markers

Each girl draws the outline of her face and writes down 3 qualities she likes about herself.

Sharing in a circle: each girl compliments the other girl next to her Support material: Poster with positive phrases and illustrated symbolic mirror

















Communicating and socializing

Theme

Social skills and communication

Objective

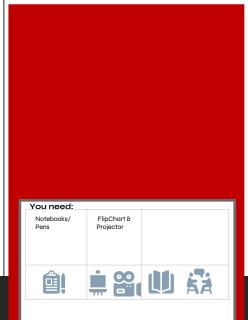
To develop empathy, active listening and clear expression

Dynamics | Paper theater

Materials: Cards with everyday situations (arguing with a friend, asking for help, refusing something)

In pairs, they act out the situation and the group comments on alternatives

Support material: Set of laminated cards with illustrations of the situations

















My body, my rules

Theme

Body, consent and sexuality

Objective

To reinforce respect for personal boundaries and the right to one's body

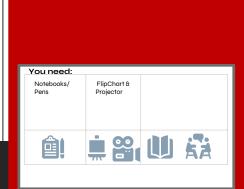
Dynamics | Myths & Truths

Material: Cards with statements about sexuality (true and false)

Read them out in groups and each person goes to the "MYTH" or "TRUTH"

side and justifies it.

Support material: Cards with colored symbols (M/V) and poster with reproductive rights

















Exercise 4

Deciding is Power

Theme

Decision-making and life plans

Objective

To explore choices and planning for the future

Dynamics | Dream map

Materials: Magazines, scissors, glue, cardboard

Create a "vision board" with images of what they want for the future Support material: "My Future" collage template, with printed frame and

encouraging phrases



















My rights

Theme

Girls' rights and protection

Objective

To recognize fundamental rights and identify support networks

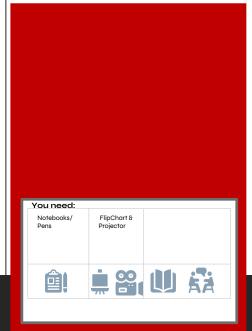
Dynamics | Circle discussion

Material: Cards with dilemmas (e.g. marrying young, leaving school)

Each person expresses their opinion and listens to that of their colleagues

without interruption

Support material: Set of printed dilemmas with illustrations, girls' rights guide

















School as an ally

Theme Valuing education

Objective

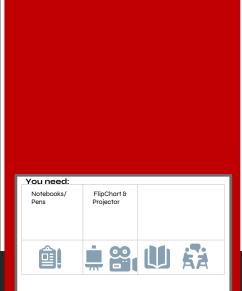
To promote staying in school and access to Opportunities

Dynamics | Inspiring meeting

Material: Guest from the community (a woman who has studied and overcome barriers)

Conversation round with questions from the girls

Support material: Preparation sheet with questions, mini-biography of the guest on poster

















What pa

Exercise 7

What parents say?

Theme

Parental influence

Objective

to express what they would like their parents to understand

Dynamics | Focus group

Material:

Sentences from national reports/ comparative report Conversation round with questions from the girls

Support material: Preparation sheet with sentences.

















Transversal Methodology:

Simple and affective language; Constant use of visual materials; Encouraging active and safe participation.

Closing suggestion:

Symbolic certificate of participation;
Presentation of the "Dream Maps" to family members;
Final dynamic: "Message for my future";
Support material: Certificate template with space for name and personalized phrase; "Message to my future" sheet with illustration for coloring.

You need: Notebooks/ Pens	FlipChart & Projector	
	- 00	















Kit of Support Materials for Printing:

Illustrated situation cards (Exercise 2)

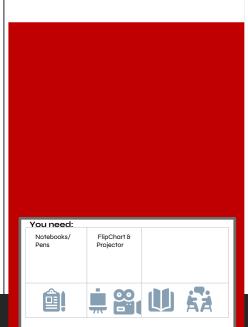
Color-coded "Myth or Truth" cards (Exercise 3)

Dream collage frame (Exercise 4)

Posters with girls' rights and positive phrases (Exercises 1 and 5)

Cards with illustrated dilemmas (Exercise 5)

Symbolic certificate (Closing)







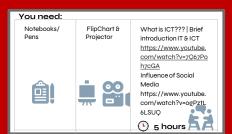






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Session V:
Introduction to
ICT, social
media
platforms, video
& image editing
(for campaigns
WP3, act.3.2)



ICT: Social Media

in-depth understanding and practical application of the basic operating principles of the most popular Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, Tik Tok, YouTube)

plan, develop, shape and implement a comprehensive social media campaign

photography and videography

skills, knowledge and techniques to take photos fundamentals of mobile photography, including composition, lighting, and focus use of various camera apps and settings to capture the best possible photos and videos editing techniques to enhance and refine their visual content use of special effects, filters, and other tools to create unique and engaging content tips and tricks















-Child marriage: 'At 12, I was sold into marriage for \$9' - BBC 100 Women, BBC World Service

https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights

-Universal Declaration of Human Rights

https://www.ohchr.org/en/video/2025/un-human-rights-leading-voice-human-rights

-Universal Declaration of Human Rights

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ODKL421_Tk

UN Human Rights 2024 Annual Report

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S25L4jllAng

-Convention on the rights of child

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5V524yjw530

-Child rights - UNICEF Ireland

https://www.youtube.com/@eige_eu/videos

-European Institute for Gender Equality VIDEOS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_UjYOfmkn8

-A global history of women's rights, in 3 minutes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbhjXK2mMe8&t=13s

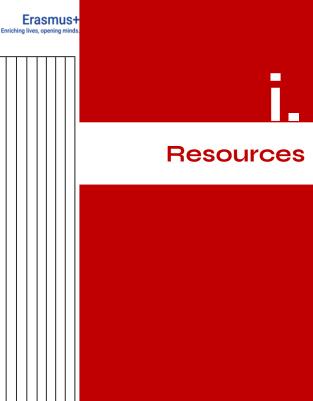
-Gender equality means empowering women and girls

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OBdDB5PKrmk&t=2s

-CEDAW Quick & Concise: Explaining the Principle of Non Discrimination

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sbVKn8_AxPQ&t=5s

-CEDAW cartoon (the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women)













https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFT1L-H9yqk

-What is the Istanbul Convention?

https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/video/2023/07/21/accelerate-gender-equality

-Accelerate Gender Equality for a Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Future

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ogPztL6LSUQ

-Influence of Social Media

Girls Not Brides. Advocacy briefing paper. 2024. *Ten years of progress: reflecting on the un general assembly resolution on child, early and forced marriage*

Breakthrough Organization. A Toolkit for NGOs/ Community Workers and Teachers Elimination of Early Marriage

Child Marriage Research to Action Network (the CRANK). 2024. Research Spotlight: Girls' empowerment interventions to address child marriage and support married girls.

Child Marriage Research to Action Network (the CRANK). 2024. What's known & what's next: Charting future action on the mental health consequences of child marriage.

World Vision UK. Policy Paper. 2016. Ending Child Marriage by 2030 Tracking Progress and identifying gaps.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund. 2013. *Motherhood in Childhood. Facing the challenge of adolescent pregnancy.*

Girls Not Brides. Thematic brief. 2022. Girls' education and child marriage.

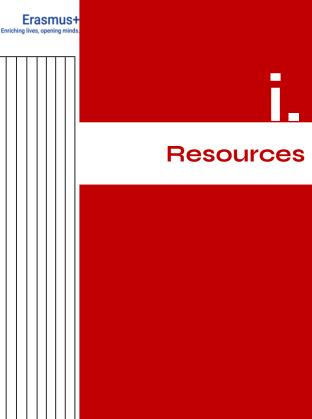
Girls Not Brides. Thematic brief. 2024. The impact of the law on child marriage and girls' rights.

United Nations. 2015. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) illustrated edition.

General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989. Convention on the Rights of the Child.

United Nations. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child - the children's version.

Council of Europe. 2011. Istanbul, 11.V.2011. Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.













European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. 2019. Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey. Roma women in nine EU Member States

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. 2022. *Handbook on European law relating to the rights of the child*

Girls Not Brides. 2019. *Toolkit 'Stop stealing her childhood" campaign*https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-atlas/atlas/
Girls Not Brides. *Child Marriage Atlas*

https://journals.plos.org/globalpublichealth/article?id=10.1371/journal.pgph.oooo131#seco13 Burgess, R., Jeffery, M., Adhiambo Odero, S., Rose, K., Delanjathan Devakumar, C. 2022. *A narrative review of mental health consequences of child marriages.*

https://commission.europa.eu/news-and-media/news/eu-roadmap-womens-rights-renewed-push-gender-equality-2025-03-07_en

European Commission. 2025. 2025 report on gender equality in the EU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5vEoocqxfy8
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Leave no one behind

https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-and-education/ Girls Not Brides. *Child Marriage and Education*

https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-and-health/ Girls not brides. *Child Marriage and Health*

https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-research-action-network/crank-research-meetings/symposium-action-mental-health-child-marriage/University College London (UCL), Global Network on Mental Health and Child Marriage, CRANK. Symposium: What's known and what's next - Charting future action on the mental health consequences of child marriage











National Research Report on early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities in Greece (English & Greek) https://www.romainfluencersnetwork.eu/library-deliverables/

National Research Report on early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities in Ireland (English) https://www.romainfluencersnetwork.eu/library-deliverables/

National Research Report in Roma communities on early marriages and early motherhood in Portugal (English & Portuguese https://www.romainfluencersnetwork.eu/library-deliverables/

National Research Report on early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities in Romania (English & Romanian) https://www.romainfluencersnetwork.eu/library-deliverables/

Comparative Report on early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities in 4 countries (English, Greek, Portuguese, Romanian)

https://www.romainfluencersnetwork.eu/library-deliverables/

Infographics on National & Comparative Reports on early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities in 4 countries (English, Greek, Portuguese, Romanian) https://www.romainfluencersnetwork.eu/library-gallery/

Malhotra, Anju e all (2011), Solutions to End Child Marriage, What the evidence shows, ICRW (International Centre for Research on Women).

https://www.icrw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Solutions-to-End-Child-Marriage.pdf

