

PROJECT PLAN AND STRATEGY FOR THE GIRL CHILD.

(NAME OF THE NGO)

PROJECT DETAILS

PROJECT TITLE :

PROJECT TYPE :

PROJECT PROPONENT :

PROJECT MANAGER :

AMOUNT REQUESTED :

PROJECT DURATION :

(NAME OF THE NGO)

STRATEGY AND FUNDING PROPOSAL

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This document was prepared by (name of ngo) and () on behalf ()

BACKGROUND

The issue.

While there are numerous studies looking at the demographics of women currently in high school and college, highlighting their numbers, earnings and potential after graduation and what their values are, there is very little information about the real challenges these young women are facing today.

Majority of girls in Kenya face many challenges with respect to the right and access to education right from the point of enrollment, retention and completion of their education. In 2017, the primary school enrolment for boys stood at 52 percent while that of girls was 48 percent, according to the Economic Survey 2018. On average 4 out of 10 women are literate, and a staggering 59 percent of females compared to 17 percent of females are involved in trade apprenticeship since they are not allowed to further their education. Educating girls is vital and crucial since they have the potential to impact positively on society as a result of the dominant role they play. As one Ghanaian politician once said “If you educate a man, you educate an individual but if you educate a woman you educate a nation”.

Another challenge facing girls in Kenya and preventing them from getting access to formal education is early marriages, female genital mutilation, rape and poor sanitation such as the lack of access to sanitary towels. This is according to a study by ActionAid conducted in eight counties namely: Baringo, West Pokot, Migori, Garissa, Kajiado, Embu, Taita Taveta and Isiolo. This is unfortunate as it's a barrier to not only their personal wellbeing but even their access to education. In 2017, President Uhuru Kenyatta signed into law the Basic Amendment Bill 2016, which allowed for the government to provide free, sufficient and quality sanitary towels to reduce the number of girls missing school during their menses. However, concerns have been raised that the government's supply is neither consistent nor adequate, resulting in absenteeism.

The solution.

One of the ways to change the negative attitude towards girl child education is through educating and creating awareness among traditional, religious leaders, disadvantaged communities and the community at large. This will change the perception that the abilities of the girl child in society is limited to being homemakers who are expected to stay home and cater for the needs and wants of the men or that the place of a woman is in the kitchen. This strategy should be supported by putting in place a package or structure that is affordable so as to facilitate these female children to go to school.

Promoting better sexual education and health information, increased access to contraceptives is vital so as to discourage early marriages or premature pregnancies. In addition to that, sex education will promote proper knowledge on the effects of female genital mutilation not only on the girls' self-esteem and self-worth but on her health and general wellbeing.

Both Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations should join hands to establish Girls Clubs and inter- school games where the female students get to interact with other females from different walks of life and spread their knowledge on different aspects of life. This will also help to raise the self-esteem of these girls and thereby reduce sexual harassment to the barest minimum.



