111TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION S. 987

### **AN ACT**

To protect girls in developing countries through the prevention of child marriage, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 2 This Act may be cited as the "International Pro-
- 3 tecting Girls by Preventing Child Marriage Act of 2010".

#### 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

- 5 Congress makes the following findings:
- 6 (1) Child marriage, also known as "forced marriage" or "early marriage", is a harmful traditional practice that deprives girls of their dignity and human rights.
  - (2) Child marriage as a traditional practice, as well as through coercion or force, is a violation of article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states, "Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of intending spouses".
  - (3) According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), an estimated 60,000,000 girls in developing countries now ages 20 through 24 were married under the age of 18, and if present trends continue more than 100,000,000 more girls in developing countries will be married as children over the next decade, according to the Population Council.
  - (4) Between ½ and ¾ of all girls are married before the age of 18 in Niger, Chad, Mali, Bangladesh, Guinea, the Central African Republic, Mo-

- zambique, Burkina Faso, and Nepal, according to
  Demographic Health Survey data.
  - (5) Factors perpetuating child marriage include poverty, a lack of educational or employment opportunities for girls, parental concerns to ensure sexual relations within marriage, the dowry system, and the perceived lack of value of girls.
  - (6) Child marriage has negative effects on the health of girls, including significantly increased risk of maternal death and morbidity, infant mortality and morbidity, obstetric fistula, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.
  - (7) According to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), increasing the age at first birth for a woman will increase her chances of survival. Currently, pregnancy and child-birth complications are the leading cause of death for women 15 to 19 years old in developing countries.
  - (8) Most countries with high rates of child marriage have a legally established minimum age of marriage, yet child marriage persists due to strong traditional norms and the failure to enforce existing laws.

- 1 (9) Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has stat-2 ed that child marriage is "a clear and unacceptable 3 violation of human rights", and that "the Depart-4 ment of State categorically denounces all cases of 5 child marriage as child abuse".
  - (10) According to an International Center for Research on Women analysis of Demographic and Health Survey data, areas or regions in developing countries in which 40 percent or more of girls under the age of 18 are married are considered high-prevalence areas for child marriage.
  - (11) Investments in girls' schooling, creating safe community spaces for girls, and programs for skills building for out-of-school girls are all effective and demonstrated strategies for preventing child marriage and creating a pathway to empower girls by addressing conditions of poverty, low status, and norms that contribute to child marriage.

#### 19 SEC. 3. CHILD MARRIAGE DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "child marriage" means the marriage of a girl or boy, not yet the minimum age for marriage stipulated in law in the country in which the girl or boy is a resident or, where there is no such law, under the age of 18.

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(1) child marriage is a violation of human

It is the sense of Congress that—

#### 1 SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

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4	rights, and the prevention and elimination of child					
5	marriage should be a foreign policy goal of the					
6	United States;					
7	(2) the practice of child marriage undermines					
8	United States investments in foreign assistance to					
9	promote education and skills building for girls, re-					
10	duce maternal and child mortality, reduce maternal					
11	illness, halt the transmission of HIV/AIDS, prevent					
12	gender-based violence, and reduce poverty; and					
13	(3) expanding educational opportunities for					
14	girls, economic opportunities for women, and reduc-					
15	ing maternal and child mortality are critical to					
16	achieving the Millennium Development Goals and					
17	the global health and development objectives of the					
18	United States, including efforts to prevent HIV/					
19	AIDS.					
20	SEC. 5. STRATEGY TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGE IN DE-					
21	VELOPING COUNTRIES.					
22	(a) Assistance Authorized.—					
23	(1) In general.—The President is authorized					
24	to provide assistance, including through multilateral,					
25	nongovernmental, and faith-based organizations, to					
26	prevent the incidence of child marriage in developing					
	†S 987 ES					

1	countries through the promotion of educational,					
2	health, economic, social, and legal empowerment of					
3	girls and women.					
4	(2) Priority.—In providing assistance author-					
5	ized under paragraph (1), the President shall give					
6	priority to—					
7	(A) areas or regions in developing coun-					
8	tries in which 40 percent or more of girls under					
9	the age of 18 are married; and					
10	(B) activities to—					
11	(i) expand and replicate existing com-					
12	munity-based programs that are successful					
13	in preventing the incidence of child mar-					
14	riage;					
15	(ii) establish pilot projects to prevent					
16	child marriage; and					
17	(iii) share evaluations of successful					
18	programs, program designs, experiences,					
19	and lessons.					
20	(b) Strategy Required.—					
21	(1) In general.—The President shall establish					
22	a multi-year strategy to prevent child marriage and					
23	promote the empowerment of girls at risk of child					
24	marriage in developing countries, which should ad-					

1	dress the unique needs, vulnerabilities, and potential
2	of girls under age 18 in developing countries.
3	(2) Consultation.—In establishing the strat-
4	egy required by paragraph (1), the President shall
5	consult with Congress, relevant Federal departments
6	and agencies, multilateral organizations, and rep-
7	resentatives of civil society.
8	(3) Elements.—The strategy required by
9	paragraph (1) shall—
10	(A) focus on areas in developing countries
11	with high prevalence of child marriage;
12	(B) encompass diplomatic initiatives be-
13	tween the United States and governments of
14	developing countries, with attention to human
15	rights, legal reforms, and the rule of law;
16	(C) encompass programmatic initiatives in
17	the areas of education, health, income genera-
18	tion, changing social norms, human rights, and
19	democracy building; and
20	(D) be submitted to Congress not later
21	than one year after the date of the enactment
22	of this Act.
23	(c) Report.—Not later than three years after the
24	date of the enactment of this Act, the President should

25 submit to Congress a report that includes—

- 1 (1) a description of the implementation of the 2 strategy required by subsection (b);
- 3 (2) examples of best practices or programs to 4 prevent child marriage in developing countries that 5 could be replicated; and
- (3) an assessment, including data disaggregated
  by age and sex to the extent possible, of current
  United States funded efforts to specifically prevent
  child marriage in developing countries.
- 10 (d) Coordination.—Assistance authorized under 11 subsection (a) shall be integrated with existing United 12 States development programs.
- 13 (e) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Assistance authorized 14 under subsection (a) may be made available for activities 15 in the areas of education, health, income generation, agri-16 culture development, legal rights, democracy building, and 17 human rights, including—
  - (1) support for community-based activities that encourage community members to address beliefs or practices that promote child marriage and to educate parents, community leaders, religious leaders, and adolescents of the health risks associated with child marriage and the benefits for adolescents, especially girls, of access to education, health care, livelihood skills, microfinance, and savings programs;

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1	(2) support for activities to educate girls in pri-						
2	mary and secondary school at the appropriate age						
3	and keeping them in age-appropriate grade level						
4	through adolescence;						
5	(3) support for activities to reduce education						
6	fees and enhance safe and supportive conditions i						
7	primary and secondary schools to meet the needs of						
8	girls, including—						
9	(A) access to water and suitable hygiene						
10	facilities, including separate lavatories and la						
11	trines for girls;						
12	(B) assignment of female teachers;						
13	(C) safe routes to and from school; and						
14	(D) eliminating sexual harassment and						
15	other forms of violence and coercion;						
16	(4) support for activities that allow adolescent						
17	girls to access health care services and proper nutri-						
18	tion, which is essential to both their school perform-						
19	ance and their economic productivity;						
20	(5) assistance to train adolescent girls and their						
21	parents in financial literacy and access economic op-						
22	portunities, including livelihood skills, savings,						
23	microfinance, and small-enterprise development;						
24	(6) support for education, including through						

community and faith-based organizations and youth

- programs, that helps remove gender stereotypes and the bias against girls used to justify child marriage, especially efforts targeted at men and boys, promotes zero tolerance for violence, and promotes gender equality, which in turn help to increase the perceived value of girls;
  - (7) assistance to create peer support and female mentoring networks and safe social spaces specifically for girls; and
- 10 (8) support for local advocacy work to provide
  11 legal literacy programs at the community level to en12 sure that governments and law enforcement officials
  13 are meeting their obligations to prevent child and
  14 forced marriage.

#### 15 SEC. 6. RESEARCH AND DATA.

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- 16 It is the sense of Congress that the President and 17 all relevant agencies should, as part of their ongoing re-18 search and data collection activities—
- 19 (1) collect and make available data on the inci-20 dence of child marriage in countries that receive for-21 eign or development assistance from the United 22 States where the practice of child marriage is preva-23 lent; and
- 24 (2) collect and make available data on the im-25 pact of the incidence of child marriage and the age

1	at marriage on progress in meeting key development
2	goals.
3	SEC. 7. DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S COUNTRY REPORTS ON
4	HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.
5	The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—
6	(1) in section 116 (22 U.S.C. 2151n), by add-
7	ing at the end the following new subsection:
8	"(g) The report required by subsection (d) shall in-
9	clude, for each country in which child marriage is preva-
10	lent, a description of the status of the practice of child
11	marriage in such country. In this subsection, the term
12	'child marriage' means the marriage of a girl or boy, not
13	yet the minimum age for marriage stipulated in law or
14	under the age of 18 if no such law exists, in the country
15	in which such girl or boy is a resident."; and
16	(2) in section 502B (22 U.S.C. 2304), by add-
17	ing at the end the following new subsection:
18	"(i) The report required by subsection (b) shall in-
19	clude, for each country in which child marriage is preva-
20	lent, a description of the status of the practice of child
21	marriage in such country. In this subsection, the term
22	'child marriage' means the marriage of a girl or boy, not
23	yet the minimum age for marriage stipulated in law or

- 1 under the age of 18 if no such law exists, in the country
- 2 in which such girl or boy is a resident.".

Passed the Senate December 1, 2010.

Attest:

Secretary.

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