CLIMATE CHANGE AND CHILD MARRIAGE

The link between child marriage and climate change is a growing concern. As the world faces environmental challenges, the impact of climate change on child marriage becomes intertwined for him: “The two things are inextricably linked.”

The evidence is clear: girls who are married before age 18—estimated at 1 in 20 worldwide, and 1 in 9 married before age 15—are far less likely to receive a complete education, will suffer from greater health risks, and are more likely to be victims of domestic violence. Indeed, girls who are married before age 18 are more likely than non-listeners to state that “the ideal age at which a woman should get married for a woman is 18 years and older.” A similar shift in attitudes was observed following the broadcast of the Nigerian drama series “Zoukoutap,” which aired in Senegal in 2008-2009. Listeners were 6.3 times more likely than non-listeners to state that “the ideal age at which a woman should get married for a woman is 18 years and older.”

The compelling story of a girl named Zakara, who is forced to marry at age 12, highlights the profound impact of child marriage. Zakara’s story is a powerful testimony to the harsh realities faced by many girls around the world. In many cultures, early marriage is deeply entrenched, and the consequences are often severe. Girls who marry young are at a higher risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth, and their children are more likely to be stunted and underweight.

For many girls, child marriage is a result of poverty, with families often forced to marry their daughters off to relieve financial pressure. In other cases, child marriage is a cultural practice that is deeply ingrained in society, with girls being married off to secure a place for themselves in the community.

The challenge of ending child marriage is complex, but it is clear that addressing both the root causes of poverty and the cultural attitudes that justify child marriage is essential. Education, economic empowerment, and increasing awareness about the rights of girls are key strategies. By working together, we can help to break the cycle of child marriage and create a brighter future for girls around the world.
SOMALIA, COMMUNITIES AND "SUPER START" UNIT FOR A COMMON PURPOSE

On the last Saturday of every month, Ramadan took part together on community projects, in a tradition known as "Ungarega" or "running together in complete purpose to achieve an objective." The entire community worked together to build shelters for refugees from Somalia. In the capital city of Mogadishu, the Somali National Revolution fighters and citizens joined forces, working together to build shelters for refugees from Somalia. They were joined by about 200 refugees from Somalia, who had already arrived in Khartoum, and they were joined by about 500 refugees from Tanzania, who had already arrived in Khartoum. The refugees contributed labor, food, and water, and they were supported by local government officials, who provided logistical support and resources. The refugees and local government officials worked together to build shelter for refugees from Somalia as part of the "Somalia, Communities and "Super Start" Unit for a Common Purpose" initiative. This initiative aimed to build shelters for refugees from Somalia in order to provide them with a safe and secure place to live while they wait for the opportunity to return to their homeland.