PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GIRLS’ EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL NORMS PROGRAMMING

These recommendations emerged from the findings of an external evaluation of Tipping Point’s programming. The report describing the evaluation and findings can be found [here](#).

BUILD GIRLS’ SKILLS IN NEGOTIATING ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

It is expected that there would be community resistance to adding more explicit content to skill sessions with adolescent girls’ groups. As an alternative, look for creative ways to incorporate transferable skills that could be applied to romantic or sexual relationships, such as consent, refusal, decision-making, and safety planning. Parents may also be more willing to allow comprehensive sexuality education if they are exposed to it themselves.
INVOLVE MORE GIRLS IN FUN CENTER ACTIVITIES
If capacity is an issue, consider adding circles of membership, so that additional adolescents can participate at some level. For example, a wider group could join in planning and organizing community events, or core members could facilitate peer groups.

FIND CREATIVE WAYS TO ENGAGE FATHERS AND MEN
Build on activities that men found interesting and that built their relationships with their daughters. Consider giving more fathers specific roles at Fun Centers, even minor roles, so that they feel their participation is important.

ADDRESS SOCIAL MEDIA SKILLS AND MOBILE PHONE TECHNOLOGY
As users of internet technology, youth need skills in recognizing unfamiliar threats and knowing how to protect themselves online. If boys are the primary users in project areas, they should be aware that their behavior online can have impacts on others in the real world.

EXPAND FINANCIAL LITERACY AND LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS
Girls who earn income and contribute to their families may be more successful at delaying marriage. Tipping Point connected many girls to livelihood skills trainings and may consider building adolescents’ skills in financial literacy, savings, and banking more directly.
INTENSIFY COMMUNITY DIALOGUE EVENTS

Events like the community talk show, drama performances, and cooking competitions drew in large crowds. More frequent activities like these will expand the project’s reach and deepen the impact on observers, especially when dialogues are well facilitated. The project may wish to tailor events to certain audiences, such as fathers or elders.

BUILD GIRLS’ NETWORKS OUTSIDE THEIR VILLAGES

The football tournament gave girls exposure to other villages and other peers. Work with family members and community leaders to create safe, acceptable reasons for girls to travel and socialize with each other, so that their social networks and sense of solidarity grow.

MAKE INROADS IN FORMAL PROCESSES OF ARBITRATION

Seek collaboration with the officials and religious authorities that conduct arbitration. EVAW Forum members would be well placed to liaise with them to create a role in arbitration processes for a girl’s advocate.

REVISIT THE INVOLVEMENT OF MARRIED ADOLESCENTS

Because they face the greatest restrictions, adolescent girls who have already married are likely to miss out on activities that are not designed and targeted expressly to them. Their particular points of view, needs, and wishes are not well represented in the evaluation data and therefore it is difficult to understand the project’s relationship to them as a group. Tipping Point could support married girls more in continuing their education, negotiating within their households, and by working with husbands and in-laws to promote married girls’ rights.

FIND RELIGIOUS LEADERS OPEN TO SUPPORTING GIRLS’ RIGHTS

Religious leaders can be challenging to work with, yet they make impactful allies in socially conservative communities. Find the leaders that have at least some stances in common with the project and build on those relationships. If there are progressive Muslim or Hindu organizations active in Bangladesh, consider ways to link local leaders to them.

FOLLOW GIRLS’ INTERESTS

Ask girls to identify what activity they would like to start doing and be ready to support it in the same way that the project and its allies supported girls’ football. For example, some girls expressed interest in music and singing, although they are frowned on for girls. The project could lend its credibility to new activities to expand what is seen as acceptable behavior for girls.