

A STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS (AAG)/HILOR PROGRAMME

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Introduction:

- Action for Adolescent Girls Initiative (AAG) was started in 2014 in Salumber and Kherwara block of Udaipur district by UNFPA.
- This program mainly focuses on adolescent girls falling in the age group of 10-19 years, with main focus on out-of-school, unmarried and married girls.

GOALS-

- The goal of this program is to protect adolescent girls' rights, in particular delay age at marriage and childbearing, and empower the most marginalized girls.
- Improving sexual and reproductive health and HIV knowledge and practices
- Increasing the demand for and use of quality, rights-based, voluntary family planning
- Enhancing girls autonomy, social networks, and participation
- Reducing school drop-out

ROLE PLAYED BY ASHA /AWW IN THIS PROGRAMME

- Sharing the information of scheme with general community and eligible candidate
- Selection of PE applicant from the village
- Counsel parent to allow their daughter to attend kishori meeting
- Assist adolescent girls in selection of peer educator
- Facilitate session related to Health menstrual hygiene /AIDS/STD's of adolescent girls

Key activities carried out under this program

- Baseline survey
- Formation of adolescent club at village level
- Selection of cluster coordinators
- Curriculum development on social ,health and financial aspects
- Training of the trainers
- Selection of peer educators among the adolescent girls
- Capacity building of peer educators and other stakeholders
- Kishori meeting and kishori diwas (transaction of knowledge to adolescent girls through peer educators
- Panchyat meeting/cluster meeting/block meeting
- Monitoring framework

Rationale

The project was designed to empower the adolescent girls to overcome the existing challenges and develop model intervention for further scale-up.

Objective of study

To assess the implementation of AAG project strategies to identify the strengths and weakness in its implementation.

Specific objective:

To assess the role of ASHA/AWW in implementation of AAG program.

METHODOLOGY

Study Area- Kherwara and Salambur block of Udaipur

Sample Size - 30 AWW,30 ASHA(out of 30,29 AWW and 23 ASHA were interviewed)

Sampling Method- Simple Random Sampling

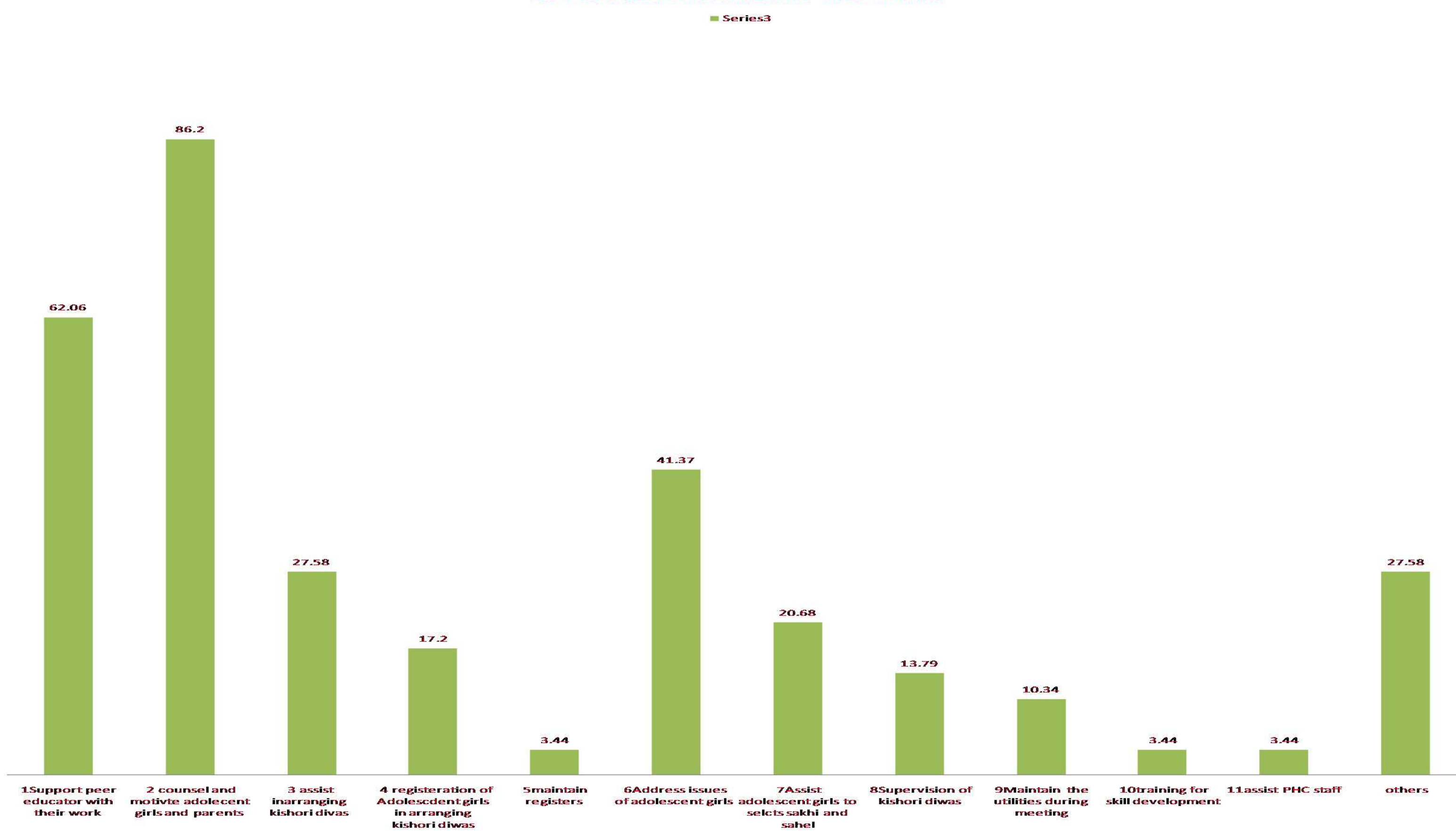
Study Tool – Semi structured questionnaire designed for 6 key stakeholders

Selection Criteria-The project is being implemented in 611 villages from these two blocks . This study have randomly selected 12 villages from Kherwara block and 18 villages from Salumber block. The study used both quantitative and qualitative data collected through structured and semi-structured data collection tools.

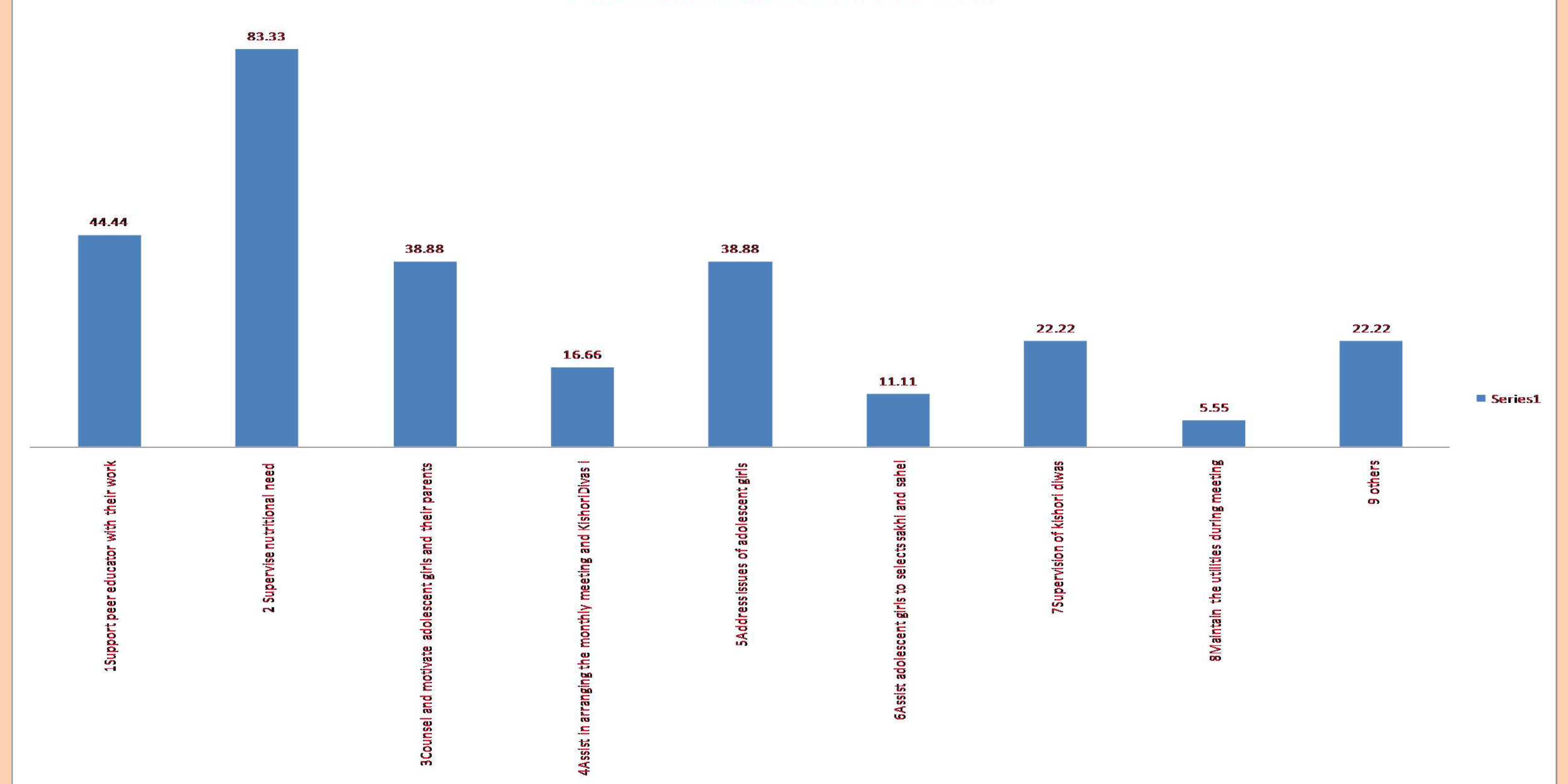
FINDINGS

- According to project guidelines ASHA/AWW play an major role in selection of peer educators but only approx. 9%of peer educator were selected based on ASHA/AWW suggestion.
- Only 11%of ASHA and 10% of AWW responded that they assist adolescent girls in selection of peer educators.
- Opposition from parents to send their daughters to attend kishori meeting is the major challenge faced by ASHA /AWW.
- Majorly ASHA and AWW were involved in mobilizing adolescent girls and assisting peer educators,and they were unaware about other roles.
- Only few ASHA were transacting health related knowledge to adolescent girls as they are busy in other government programs(based on observation)

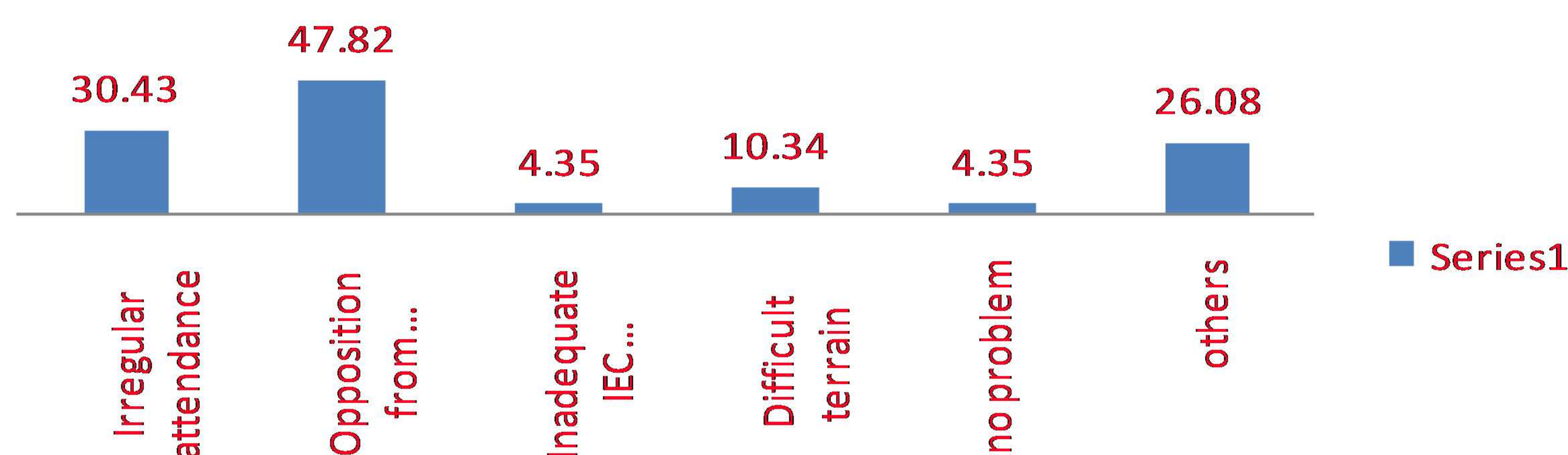
ASHA awareness about their roles



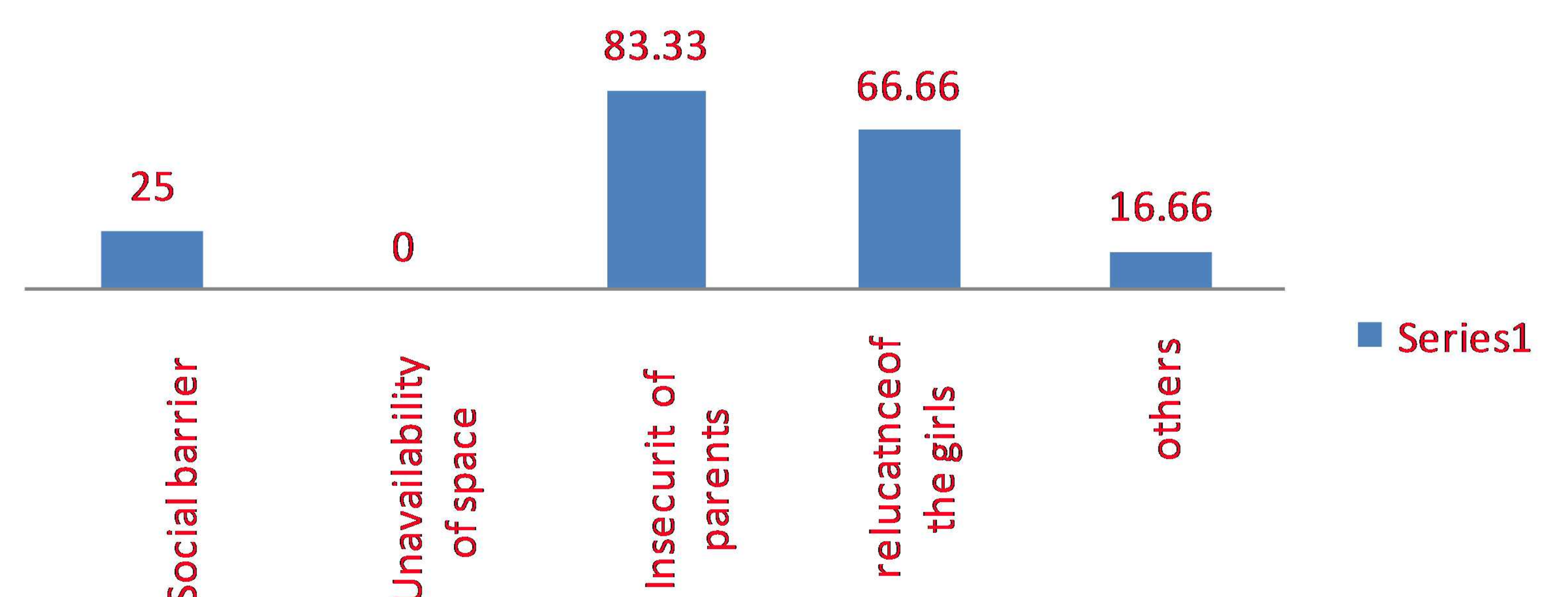
AWW awareness about their roles



Challenges faced in managing activities of AG's in the adolescent club



challenges faced in formation of adolescent club



Suggestions

- Trainings should be organized more frequently for ASHA/AWW.
- ASHA and AWW should be provided with some incentives so that they also put their best efforts in this program.
- Fix the day for ASHA to take health related sessions for adolescent girls.
- There should be strict monitoring by the supervisors.
- Build skill development sources in the village itself to overcome the accessibility issue.
- Kishori meetings can be organized at a large scale involving 4-5 villages rather than in the individual villages giving an opportunity to the adolescent girls to get more self-confident & able to get vocal about their thoughts and also ASHA can give her time easily.

CONCLUSION

Action for adolescent Girls has succeeded in creating awareness related to the social, health and financial aspects of girls among the adolescent girls and the villagers. Girls have started vocalizing their thoughts and few who were out of school enrolled themselves in the school or in other vocational trainings. Major problems faced by the implementations of the program is mobilizing the girls to the Kishori meetings and teaching the out of school girls.