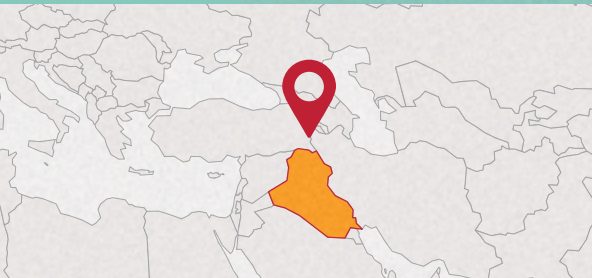


Kurdistan Region of Iraq





BACKGROUND


STUDY TIMELINE

 March – October 2019

POPULATION

-  Iraqi IDPs
-  Syrian refugees

TYPE OF EMERGENCY

-  Conflict in Syria (2011 – present); Emergence of ISIS (2013 – 2019)

STUDY PARTICIPANTS



Quantitative: 1,976 adolescent girls; 1,870 adult women; 10,351 household members.

Qualitative: 36 married adolescents; 9 key informants with stakeholders and related ministries; 12 focus group discussions with humanitarian actors and community leaders.

1

The prevalence of child marriage was **highest among internally displaced persons** compared to refugees and host populations.



2

Agency and decision-making power for girls were diminished and related to **serious mental health consequences**.



3

Education was a protective factor.



4



Economic insecurity within displaced populations is driving decision-making around child marriage and inter-ethnic marriages.

5

Gender norms and associated practices regarding family honor and education are grounded in **gender discrimination** that drives child marriage.



Child Marriage in Humanitarian Settings

Click to view the regional report and country findings here 

The Women's Refugee Commission, in partnership with the Johns Hopkins Center for Humanitarian Health, has joined forces with a [broad consortium](#) of UN agencies, international NGOs, and academic institutions to examine the prevalence and drivers of child marriage in humanitarian contexts and inform prevention and risk mitigation programming.