The drivers of child marriage are multidimensional.

Implicit gender norms govern girls’ sexuality and parents’ justification of early marriage.

Displacement was both a driver and a moderator of child marriage.

The impact of displacement varies across time and across families.

Certain legal barriers posed risks to both refugees and host populations that increase vulnerability.

**Background**

**Study Timeline**
- February – August 2019

**Population**
- Syrian refugees residing in Greater Cairo and Damietta
- Egyptian host communities

**Type of Emergency**
- Conflict in Syria (2011 - present)

**Study Participants**
- Qualitative: 55 married and 68 unmarried adolescent girls; 116 parents; 28 key informants.

**Key Findings**

1. The drivers of child marriage are multidimensional.

2. Implicit gender norms govern girls’ sexuality and parents’ justification of early marriage.

3. Displacement was both a driver and a moderator of child marriage.

4. The impact of displacement varies across time and across families.

5. Certain legal barriers posed risks to both refugees and host populations that increase vulnerability.

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.