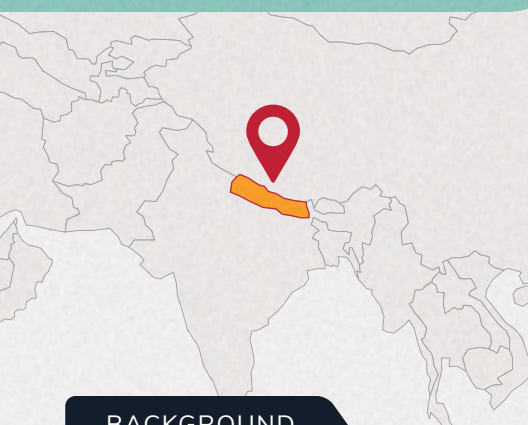


Nepal




BACKGROUND


STUDY TIMELINE

 August – September 2019


POPULATION

 IDP populations in Nepal; 4.5 years post earthquake

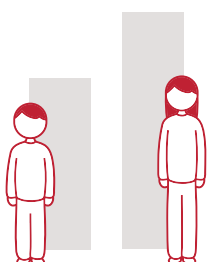
TYPE OF EMERGENCY

 Earthquake (natural disaster)

STUDY PARTICIPANTS

 **Quantitative:** 1,207 female household heads; 1,431 adolescents aged 10–19.
Qualitative: 49 in-depth interviews; 20 key informant interviews; 21 focus group discussions.

1



Child marriage prevalence was moderate among internally displaced populations. **The proportion of adolescents married before age 18 was higher for girls than boys.**

2

Gender discrimination is driving child marriage through widespread traditional gendered norms, control of girls' reproduction and sexuality, and family honor, and as a coping strategy to secure basic needs and avoid violence.




3

Systemic poverty linked to caste and ethnic discrimination was a driver of child marriage.



4

Increased economic pressure was one of the most noted earthquake-related drivers of child marriage.



5

Adolescent agency was a driver of child marriage resulting in an increased proportion of self-initiated marriages.




6

The disruption of protective systems for children, including the closure of schools, was one of the most noted earthquake-related drivers.



7

The recent change in the **legal age of marriage** in Nepal and an accompanying **education and awareness campaign** had a moderating effect on 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.