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

**Enhanced perception of protection risks impacts decision-making for child marriage.**

There was an increased perception of risk of sexual harassment to daughters; having a husband was seen as a protective factor that would alleviate these concerns.

**The effect of displacement on economic security impacts decision-making for child marriage.**

**Imbalanced power dynamics within the household and pervasive gender norms reduce girls’ autonomy and agency, and drive child marriage.**

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.