Child Marriage in Humanitarian Settings

Forced displacement and its associated risk factors on child marriage are context specific and variable based on:

1. Cause of the emergency
2. Length of displacement
3. Diversity of group composition for those forcibly displaced

Sustainable humanitarian responses are multi-level, cross-sectoral, and bridge the humanitarian-development nexus to ensure service provision for IDPs and refugees within national systems.

Programming needs to be inclusive, holistic, adaptive and gender transformative to be effective.

In order to address the changing nature of drivers in emergencies, programming must remain flexible and grounded locally in the needs and priorities of diverse groups, providing a foundation for what can feasibly be done to prevent or mitigate the effects of child marriage across the continuum of humanitarian action.

Meaningful engagement with communities related to child marriage should include men and boys.

As key decision-makers within families and communities, men and boys are aptly placed to drive gender transformative change to ensure women and girls are supported and valued within society.

More implementation research is needed to examine the effectiveness of programming in preventing and delaying 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.