Child, early and forced marriage is a harmful practice, which violates human rights and perpetuates other harmful practices, including female genital mutilation. Child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) remains a major concern in humanitarian settings. In these settings, various factors exacerbate the incidence and risk of child, early and forced marriage. These include insecurity, breakdown of rule of law and state authority, the misconception of providing protection through marriage, the use of forced marriage as a warfare tactic, a disruption of social networks, increased poverty, and the absence of livelihood opportunities. Yet, CEFM is not being sufficiently addressed in humanitarian settings.

In its resolution A/HRC/res/35/16 adopted on 20 June 2017, the Human Rights Council called all States, humanitarian actors, men and boys, and youth organizations to develop and implement holistic, comprehensive and coordinated responses, strategies and policies to prevent, respond to and eliminate child, early and forced marriage, including in humanitarian settings.

The Human Rights Council also requested “the High Commissioner to provide an oral update on child, early and forced marriage with a focus on humanitarian settings with input from all relevant stakeholders at its 38th session.

Accordingly, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights will be grateful to receive any relevant information for the preparation of this oral update. Information would be welcome on any of the following points:

**Nature and scope of child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings**

1. Forms of child, early and forced marriage in various contexts, displacement, conflict and or natural disasters?
2. Prevalence and or incidence data on child, early and forced marriage?

**Contributing factors to and causes of child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings**

1. What are the contributing factors at societal, community and individual levels?
2. Sources of vulnerability that intersect with pre-existing and or current discrimination and violence to child marriage in these settings?

**Impact on women, girls, individuals and community?**

1. Impact of child marriage, and of forced marriage in humanitarian settings on girls’ rights?
2. Risks face by married adolescents, young mothers in humanitarian settings and particularly in relation to their SRHRs, other human rights concerns?
3. Intergeneration consequences of child and forced marriage, particularly on violence faced by the children of married girls?

**Measures taken to prevent child, early and forced marriage?**

1. Measures in place to prevent CEFM during all the phases of humanitarian crises?
2. What policies systems, legislative measures, mechanisms are in place to mitigate risks for child, early and forced marriage?
3. What institutional and programmatic measures taken to address child, early and forced marriage? (ICT tools and social media campaigns - etc)

**Measures taken to respond to child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings**?

1. What measures are in place to ensure accountability and fight against impunity for child, early and forced marriage in these settings?
2. What services are provided to women and girls affected by child, early and forced marriage, and its consequences?
3. What are the referral, reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems in place?

**Challenges, research and data collect**

1. What are the current challenges in preventing and providing response to child early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings?
2. Collect forced marriage age and sex desegregated date on child early and

All answers should be sent to [couaffowafang@ohchr.org](mailto:couaffowafang@ohchr.org) and [WRGU-intern@ohchr.org](mailto:WRGU-intern@ohchr.org), tel. +41 229179881 preferably by 28 February 2018.