ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES EXACERBATE SOME DRIVERS OF CHILD MARRIAGE

Actual or threatened
SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN POST-DISASTER SETTINGS IS LINKED TO EARLY, FORCED AND CHILD MARRIAGE, with marriage used by families to ‘protect’ their child and their ‘family honour’ (Alston et al., 2014; HRW, 2015; Ahmed et al., 2019).

4 MILLION GIRLS in low- and lower-middle-income countries WILL BE PREVENTED FROM COMPLETING THEIR EDUCATION because of climate-related events (Malala Fund, 2021).

Early and child marriage is sometimes linked with FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AND OTHER HARMFUL PRACTICES (Karumbi et al., 2017).

Disruption of education due to CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS is linked to increases in child marriage (HRW, 2015; Ahmed et al., 2019).

In Malawi, it is estimated that 1.5 MILLION GIRLS ARE AT RISK OF BECOMING CHILD BRIDES due to the impacts of extreme weather events caused by climate change, making it harder for families to afford to feed and house their own children (Chamberlain, G., 2017).

UPHOLDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS DURING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSTABILITY MEANS TAKING ACTION ON CHILD MARRIAGE. Child marriage is a violation of a girl’s human rights and can present challenges to her health and well-being across the life course. Climate change increases vulnerability and, as a result, can erode the ability of families and communities to ensure and uphold sexual and reproductive health and rights. Building resilience to climate change means tackling the complex issues of rights, health and justice, including child marriage.