

CRANK child marriage research tracker

This research tracker is a curated resource with details of ongoing and upcoming research by CRANK members. Use it to avoid duplicating research, and to identify priority research areas. It is updated after each quarterly meeting.



Organisation	Authors / focal point	Title of study	Brief description	Country/Region	Link	Duration of study	(Likely) Date of publication	Focus areas: Prevalence, determinants etc; Consequences; Intervention effectiveness; Implementaton study
CARE USA	Sadhvi Kalra, CARE USA	Girls' agency and social norms' change: Implications for practice. Baseline findings from a RCT conducted in Bangladesh and Nepal.	CARE's Tipping Point initiative is a multi-country initiative addressing child, early and forced marriage by focusing on its root causes. This initiative focuses on using gender-transformative approaches to reduce the rates of child, early and forced marriage in Bangladesh and Nepal through an 18-month intervention. The Tipping Point intervention and the evaluation were designed to facilitate and study a more comprehensive and deeper change in adolescent girls' lives that is necessary for sustainable transformation and impact at scale. The project uses a 3-arm cluster Randomised Control Trial (RCT) design and a mixed-methods measurement approach with a strong focus on social norms. In findings, we found an interesting contradiction between girls' self efficiency and confidence in comparison to the norms and abiding behaviors. We realise that girls' movement-building skills need to be improved so they can stand up for their own rights.	Bangladesh and Nepal	https://www.care.org/our-work/health/fighting-gender-based-violence/tipping-point/tipping-point-meal-resources/	Baseline: 3 months	Endline data in 2021	Intervention effectiveness
CARE USA	Pravin,K. et al. (2020).	Tipping Point Project: Report of the baseline study findings from Bangladesh, CARE USA and icddr,b.	icddr,b, Bangladesh, in collaboration with CARE Bangladesh, is conducting an impact evaluation of the CARE Tipping Point initiative focused on reducing the rates of child early and forced marriage as well as increasing adolescent girls' agency and decision-making power. The evaluation is designed as a three-arm cluster Randomised Control Trial (RCT), using mixed methods to assess girls' agency, relations and the social norms restricting them. The Baseline Report published on the Tipping Point website in 2020, presents findings of this study. In program areas, the majority of girls have accepted gender-inequitable attitudes, including control by their family about their mobility and other aspects of their lives. Girls rarely negotiate marriage, since social norms related to girls' voice and decision-making would lead to girls' opinions being ignored. Girls' interaction with boys outside of their family is also restricted and the result of violating this norm could be early marriage. The study recommends building the girls' movement for collective action in favor of girls' rights and community sensitisation to girls' rights, both of which are important components of the Tipping Point Phase 2 package.	Bangladesh	https://caringpoint.org/phase-2-evaluation-reports/	Jan - April 2019	Peer reviewed publication likely by December 2021	Intervention effectiveness
CARE USA	Bergensfeld, I. et al. (2020)	Tipping Point program impact evaluation: Baseline study findings in Nepal	Emory University (USA) and IDA (Nepal), in collaboration with CARE Nepal, is conducting an impact evaluation on the CARE Tipping Point initiative focused on reducing the rates of child, early and forced marriage and increasing adolescent girls' agency and decision-making power. The evaluation is designed as a three-arm cluster Randomised Control Trial (RCT) using mixed-methods to assess girls' agency, relations and the social norms restricting them. The study found that in programme areas, even girls in school were at risk of being married early if perceived to be disobedient – for example by roaming around their village "without purpose" or interacting with boys. Restrictive norms around girls' mobility, interacting with boys, and participating in leisure activities outside the home intensify during adolescence to guard against expected reputational damage. Norms are somewhat in flux, especially among educated families, but despite this, girls face limitations in their ability to participate in decisions about the timing of marriage and choice of spouse. Collective action among adolescents is in a nascent stage, but there are some adult stakeholders who are committed to supporting such activity.	Nepal	https://caringpoint.org/phase-2-evaluation-reports	May - July 2019	Peer reviewed publication likely by December 2021	Consequences
CEFM and Sexuality Programs Working Group- Girls Not Brides	Jacky Repila / Eugenia Lopez Uribe	Tackling the Taboo: Sexuality and gender-transformative programmes to end child, early and forced marriage and unions	Tackling the Taboo focuses on the need to address patriarchal control of adolescent girls' sexuality in the movement to end child, early and forced marriage and unions, and highlights the vital role played by gender-transformative programmes. The report presents findings from a review of 23 organisations that work at the intersection of child marriage and sexuality, and includes three case studies that feature the work of grassroots organisations working in politically and culturally conservative contexts.		https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/resource-centre/tackling-the-taboo-sexuality-and-gender-transformative-programmes-to-end-child-early-and-forced-marriage-and-unions/		2019	
Centre for International Health, University of Bergen	Joar Svanemyr	Child marriage and adolescent pregnancies in Malawi. Study on Save the Children's program on preventing child marriages and adolescent pregnancies	Qualitative study on the causes and drivers of child marriage and adolescent pregnancy with a focus on social norms, and on whether the programmatic response from Save the Children is appropriate and effective.	Malawi	Not available yet	Aug 2019 - June 2021	August 2021	Prevalence, determinates etc
Centre for International Health, University of Bergen	Joar Svanemyr	Adolescent pregnancies, child marriage and social norms in Zambia	Qualitative study on social norms for adolescent sexual behavior and child marriage in rural Zambia.	Zambia	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13691058.2019.1621379	2016-21	2020	Consequences
Flying Broom Women's Communication	Sedagül Yavuz	Kızlar Okulda Gelecekleri Güvence	Within the scope of the EU-funded UN Women project "Regional Programme on Ending Violence against Women in the Western Balkans and Turkey", we continue our activities to include the needs of refugee girls. Within this collaboration, since 2018, our association has carried out activities such as mapping child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) in Turkey, and developing advocacy materials, creating a basis for dialogue between the public and civil society, creating shadow reports and establishing national-international partnerships. The project aims to prevent the early and forced marriage of Syrian girls living in Turkey, and to ensure that girls attend school. Through the project, we have reached thousands of people - including Syrian girls, Syrian mothers, Syrian fathers, teachers, psychological counsellors, experts working for refugee rights, etc. - through training, workshops, digital activities and social media campaigns. We have conducted workshops on gender, legal mechanisms of CEFM, and preventing discrimination in schools. We have created a bilingual (Turkish and Arabic) website to support girls' education and increase their interests in STEM fields.	Western Balkans and Turkey	http://kizlarokulda.gelecekleri.guvence.org/	2018 - June 2021	2022	Consequences
GAGE/ODI	Nicola Jones et al. Contact: Kate Pincock	Child marriage risks in the context of COVID-19 in Ethiopia	To explore the short-term effects of the pandemic and resulting policy response on adolescents' risks of child marriage, this policy brief draws on rapid virtual qualitative research from the Gender and Adolescence: Global Evidence (GAGE) longitudinal research sample in the Afar, Amhara and Oromia regions of Ethiopia. A total of 138 adolescent girls and boys aged 13-19 years were interviewed by phone using a semi-structured format in May and June 2020. These were complemented by 31 key informant interviews with officials from the bureaus of health, education and women, children and youth affairs, emergency and food security, and kebele officials in each locality. Our findings highlight that adolescent girls in rural areas and some adolescent boys were and continue to be at heightened risk of child marriage even in the early phases of the COVID-19 pandemic.	Ethiopia	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5f314dec8fa8f57aca337db/GAGE-Covid-19-Ethiopia-child-marriage.pdf		July 2020	Methodological / measurement
GAGE/ODI	Elizabeth Presler-Marshall et al. Contact: Kate Pincock	Through their eyes: Exploring the complex drivers of child marriage in humanitarian contexts	On the anniversary of the refugee compact, a report on child marriage drivers in humanitarian contexts (Middle East and North Africa, and Rohingya). This report draws on data collected between 2017 and 2020 as part of the GAGE programme to understand adolescent and parental perspectives on the patterning and drivers of child marriage in humanitarian contexts and to explore options for prevention.	Middle East and North Africa, and Rohingya	https://www.gage-odi.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Child-marriage-report-final.pdf		December 2020	
GAGE/ODI	Kate Pincock	Experiences of married girls	Report on the experiences of married girls across six capability domains in both developmental and humanitarian contexts. This will include the effects of COVID-19.		Not available yet		2021	Implementation study

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Girls Not Brides	Eline Versluis	The impact of COVID-19 on adolescent girls in West Africa and promising practices to improve access to quality education for girls at risk of marriage	This is a desk study looking into the impact of COVID-19 on adolescent girls in Francophone West Africa, as well as a compilation of promising practices to improve access to quality education for girls at risk of child marriage. Practices will be collected from member organisations from both ending child marriage and education coalitions who are participating in <i>Girls Not Brides</i> 'Education Out Loud' project in West Africa.	West Africa	Not available yet	March 2021-August 2021		Implementation study
Girls Not Brides Rajasthan	Indira Pancholi and Yogesh Vaishnav	COVID-19 response: Impact on girls. Making their voices heard. A study by <i>Girls Not Brides Rajasthan</i>	A recent study conducted by Rajasthan Alliance, partners of <i>Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage</i> . This study was conceived and implemented to understand the impact of COVID-19 on the lives of girls in rural Rajasthan, India, with reference to health, education and their dignity of life, particularly in the age group of 15-19 years. It also aimed to elicit adolescent girls' perceptions and aspirations and the call for government and civil society organisations to work for the well-being and protection of their rights. The findings of this research paved the way to a strong advocacy network to raise voices around the concerns of girls, and to work in collaboration to end child marriage and promote girls' education. The research also finds that there are immense possibilities and potential among active girls to talk about their concerns and become activists. The analysis also showed that girls can be involved in the process as change-makers.	Rajasthan, India			October 2020	Prevalence, determinates, etc.
GreeneWorks	Margaret Greene	Mapping the global evidence on child marriage over two decades: A large-scale systematic scoping review	Our review identified 1,068 publications (58% were peer-reviewed journal articles, 26% reports, and the remaining grey literature. Most publications focused on sub-Saharan Africa (n=335, 31.4%) or South Asia (n=309, 29%) and were published in 2013 or later (n=884, 82.8%). Approximately half (49.1%) of the publications used quantitative methods. Across all study designs, causes and determinants of child marriage and consequences were the most commonly represented domains (41.2% and 37.8%, respectively). Other domains represented included efforts to prevent child marriage (31.8%), followed by prevalence and trends (21.1%). The least represented domain described efforts to respond to the needs of married girls (10.7%). These data permit complex analyses of the growth of the child marriage field over this twenty-year period.	Global	www.greeneetworks.com	Data from 2000-2019, analyses ongoing	September 2021	Prevalence, determinates etc
GreeneWorks	Tara Abularrage	Systematic scoping review on child marriage, 2020	While the prevalence of child marriage has decreased worldwide from one in four girls married a decade ago to approximately one in five today, the practice remains widespread. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals call for global action to end this human rights violation by 2030. However, if efforts are not accelerated, more than 120 million girls will marry before their eighteenth birthday by 2030. This systematic scoping review of child marriage literature published in 2020 builds on Margaret Greene and Manahil Siddiq's review of child marriage research from 2000-2019 using an adapted version of their study protocol. The review will evaluate and synthesise the global evidence on child marriage from 2020 and assess where progress has been made, how COVID-19 has impacted rates of child marriage, and where research gaps lie, to inform and shape future research and programme priorities.	Global	http://greeneetworks.com	2020	8 October 2020	Prevalence, determinates etc; Consequences
Harvard	Yvette Efevbera; Jacqueline Bhabha	Defining and deconstructing girl child marriage and applications to global public health	Through an extensive review of primary and secondary sources – including legal documents, peer-reviewed articles, books, and grey literature across disciplines – we explore what the term "girl child marriage" means and why it more accurately captures current global efforts than other terms like early, teenage, or adolescent marriage. The lack of harmonised terminology – particularly in global public health – prevents alignment amongst different stakeholders in understanding what the problem is, in order to determine how to measure it and create solutions to address it.		https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-020-09545-0		15 October 2020	Methodological / measurement
International Federation of the Red Cross	Gurvinder Singh		Creating a compendium of tools and evidence for programming on child marriage				TBC	Prevalence
International Rescue Committee	Mehreen Jaswal	Formative study: Addressing child marriage in humanitarian contexts	Extension of Girl Shine addressing early marriage in humanitarian contexts. Tools and guidance include curriculum for married/divorced and unmarried girls and their caregivers, outreach strategy, training content (in-person and remote) on Girl Shine and for service providers responding to adolescent girls as well as key messages guidance for broader dissemination.	Uganda, Lebanon	https://gbvresponders.org/adolescent-girls/girl-shine/	2019		Implementation study
McGill University	Alissa Koski	Child Marriage in Canada	Child marriage, defined as formal or informal marriage before the age of 18, is a globally recognized indicator of gender inequality. Canada has placed itself at the forefront of global efforts to end child marriage as part of its commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Despite these global aspirations, child marriage remains legal throughout Canada. Data from vital statistics agencies and recent censuses indicate that child marriage, although rare, is practiced across the country. In 2016, nearly 2,300 children between 15 and 17 years of age were in union, a prevalence of 0.2 percent. The vast majority (98 percent) of these were informal, common-law unions. Demographic patterns of child marriage in Canada are similar to those observed in many low- and middle-income countries. Girls were far more likely to be married as children than boys and typically wed much older spouses. There were marked differences in the prevalence of child marriage across the country, with the highest estimates found in Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the territories. These findings draw attention to the discrepancy between Canada's domestic law and its foreign policy. They also highlight thorny challenges inherent in efforts to end this practice in Canada and elsewhere.	Canada	https://onlinebrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/padr.12369	2000-2018	December 2020	Prevalence, determinants, etc; consequences
McGill University	Alissa Koski	Child marriage in the United States: How common is the practice, and which children are at greatest risk?	Marriage before the age of 18, commonly referred to as child marriage, is legal under varying conditions across the United States. The prevalence of child marriage among recent cohorts is unknown. Methods: American Community Survey data for 2010–14 were used to estimate the average national and state level proportions of children who had ever been married. Prevalence was calculated by gender, race and ethnicity, and birthplace, and the living arrangements of currently married children were examined. Results: Approximately 6.2 of every 1,000 children surveyed had ever been married. Prevalence varied from more than 10 per 1,000 in West Virginia, Hawaii and North Dakota to less than four per 1,000 in Maine, Rhode Island and Wyoming. It was higher among girls than among boys (6.8 vs. 5.7 per 1,000), and was lower among white, non-Hispanic children (5.0 per 1,000) than among almost every other racial or ethnic group studied; it was especially high among children of American Indian or Chinese descent (10.3 and 14.2, respectively). Immigrant children were more likely than U.S.-born children to have been married; prevalence among children from Mexico, Central America and the Middle East was 2–4 times that of children born in the United States. Only 20% of married children were living with their spouses; the majority of the rest were living with their parents. Conclusions: Child marriage occurs throughout the country. Research on the social forces that perpetuate child marriage is needed to inform efforts to prevent it.	United States	https://onlinebrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1363/psrh.12025	2010-2014	January 2021	Prevalence, determinants, etc; consequences
McGill University	Alissa Koski	Has child marriage declined in sub-Saharan Africa? An analysis of trends in 31 countries	The study used data from Demographic and Health Surveys in 31 countries to measure trends in child marriage over time.	Sub-Saharan Africa	https://onlinebrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/padr.12035	mid 1990s - mid 2010s	-	
Monash University	Laura Vidal	An examination of the experience of young women impacted by forced marriage in Australia: Experiences of vulnerability and support	This research is an exploration of young women's experiences of forced marriage in Australia. The research is interested in developing an understanding about the context in which forced marriage occurs and the strategies young people adopt when responding to their own or others' situations. The research seeks to inform considerations regarding law and policy responses to forced marriage.	Australia	www.forcedmarriagearesearch.com	2019-22	The paper was published in 2021	Prevalence
Norwegian Church Aid	Dashakti Reddy	TBC	Developing gender-based violence guidance and tools for child marriage. Includes curriculum for girls (married/unmarried with a focus on emotional support), caregivers, comprehensive community engagement components and for adolescent boys.		https://www.kirkensnohjelp.no/en/			
Partners for Law in Development	Madhu Mehra	Why girls run away to marry: Adolescent realities and socio-legal responses in India	Based on stories of girls from three cities, this study introduces the issue of self-arranged marriages into the debate on child and early marriage in India. It provides qualitative insights into the contexts within which young relationships develop and are compelled into elopements, and to show how punitive legal responses cause harm to young lives. "The report is fascinating because it highlights some of the most crucial complexities that surround the issue of women's freedoms... it is heart-breaking to read of a 17-year-old girl sent to a remand home and a 19-year-old boy imprisoned merely for the 'crime' of sleeping together or running away to get married." - Vaishna Roy, Journalist (The Hindu, 2019)	India	https://bit.ly/3uW9ax		Cases identified from period 2010-16	

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Partners for Law in Development	Madhu Mehra	Grassroots experience of using the Child Marriage Act, 2006	Based on case studies submitted by 25 organisations, this report aims to comprehend the grassroots experience of what "using the law" means for girls in a position of vulnerability for whom the law is intended, in order to provide them with security and claimant's well-being. Should the attention be fixed on mounting legal sanctions, or focus on interventions to deal with root causes of such vulnerability?		https://bit.ly/2OrIn9	2017-18		Intervention effectiveness
Plan International Asia Regional Office	Rasa Sekulovic	Their time is now: Eliminating child, early and forced marriage in Asia. Integral technical report	Plan International undertook extensive research on the prevalence of child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam in late 2017. This technical report provides comprehensive details of CEFM in Asia and further consolidates evidence that governments, universities, civil society organisations, and Plan International have generated over the past ten to fifteen years in the 14 countries that make up Plan International's Asia region. It analyses recent evidence on the prevalence, causes, trends, drivers and impact of CEFM and outlines actions that must be taken to address CEFM in Asia and the strong commitment needed from stakeholders at multiple levels. This full technical report is complemented with a summary report derived from it and publicised under the same title.	Asia	https://plan-international.org/publications/their-time-now-eliminating-child-early-and-forced-marriage	2018	August 2018	Social context.
Plan International Asia Regional Office	Rasa Sekulovic	Their time is now: Eliminating child, early and forced marriage in Asia. A Summary Report	Plan International undertook extensive research on the prevalence of child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam in late 2017. This technical report provides comprehensive details of CEFM in Asia and further consolidates evidence that governments, universities, civil society organisations, and Plan International have generated over the past ten to fifteen years in the 14 countries that make up Plan International's Asia region. It analyses recent evidence on the prevalence, causes, trends, drivers and impact of CEFM and outlines actions that must be taken to address CEFM in Asia and the strong commitment needed from stakeholders at multiple levels. This summary report is derived from a full technical report publicised under the same title.	Asia	http://www.civilsocietyasia.org/resources/their-time-is-now-summary	2018	August 2018	Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates
Plan International & Women's Refugee Commission (WRC)	Alexandra Shaphren; Clare Lofthouse; Kathrine Gambir	Understanding the drivers and decision-making pathways of child marriage: A participatory, mixed-methods study in humanitarian settings	We are investigating the drivers and decision-making pathways of child marriage in food insecure areas of Zimbabwe and communities facing conflict, displacement, insecurity, and/or natural hazards settings in the Philippines. The research will help to understand the needs and priorities of adolescents in selected communities with the overall goal of developing a tailored approach to child marriage prevention and response. The research utilises a mixed-methods study design, including key informant interviews, participatory group sessions, and storytelling with SenseMaker*. SenseMaker* is a mixed-method research and analysis tool that allows people to exchange short, open-ended stories about their experiences based on a story prompt. Adolescents (married and unmarried) and people influential in their lives (caregivers, community leaders, religious leaders, etc.) are engaged in study tool development, data analysis, and action planning to inform a child marriage in humanitarian settings program model.	Zimbabwe and Philippines	Forthcoming		September 2021. Data expected to be analysed Q1 2021, tools developed by Q3.	Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates
Plan International Asia Regional Office	Rasa Sekulovic	Time to act: Accelerating efforts to eliminate child, early and forced marriage in Asia. Emerging effective interventions and strategies	The Time to Act! report was produced with the support of UNFPA APRO and it builds on the previous report Their Time is Now, providing recent evidence on the prevalence, causes, trends, drivers and impact of child, early and forced marriage (CEFM), and outlines actions that should be taken to prevent and end CEFM in Asia, emphasising the strong commitment needed from stakeholders at multiple levels. The Time to Act! report delves into emerging interventions that have high potential to be successful and effective in preventing, reducing and ending CEFM, and highlights the factors that might lead to success. It also identifies initiatives and innovative approaches that seem most likely to end CEFM if implemented at scale by governments and other relevant stakeholders in Asia and beyond. Extensive document review and interviews with a range of stakeholders were conducted in five focus countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia and Vietnam) to identify promising interventions and key success factors, challenges, opportunities and themes.	Asia	https://plan-international.org/time-act-accelerating-efforts-eliminate-child-early-and-forced-marriage	2018	7 November 2018	Intervention effectiveness
Plan International Asia Pacific Regional Hub	Rasa Sekulovic	Their time is now - Time to act! Report of the regional comparative analysis of approaches to youth activism and engagement to eliminate child, early and forced marriage in Asia	As part of a multi-phased research series in the countries of South and South East Asia, the recent Time to Act! report (2018) identified youth-led advocacy and activism among the interventions and innovative approaches with a high potential for impact if implemented at scale by governments and other stakeholders. This comparative analysis, Their Time is Now - Time to Act! builds on the report and on previous child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) research studies and focuses on different aspects of youth-led activism, advocacy and engagement to end CEFM in Asia. This comparative analysis aims to systematise the information from 10 Asian countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam) where young people are supported by Plan International in preventing, reducing and ending CEFM. It also provides an analytical overview of the key enablers and barriers encountered by youth advocates. This comparative analysis report presents key findings on structural and functional aspects of the youth groups engaged in ending CEFM, while offering a set of practical recommendations for key stakeholders. It is complemented with a thematic brief, serving to strengthen and further legitimise youth engagement and activism in ending CEFM across Asia.	Asia	www.civilsocietyasia.org/resources/their-time-is-now-time-to-act-report	2019	July 2019	Youth activism to end child marriage
Plan International Asia Pacific Regional Hub	Rasa Sekulovic	Their time is now - Time to act! Report of the regional comparative analysis of approaches to youth activism and engagement to eliminate child, early and forced marriage in Asia. Thematic Brief	This thematic brief is derived from a full analysis report under the same main title. Young people's ideas, solutions and actions to end child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) are gathering considerable momentum across the Asia region. Evidence confirms that when young people are meaningfully involved in messaging and decision-making, real progress towards ending this harmful practice can be achieved. The creativity, boldness and energy that young people are contributing needs to be built upon, scaled up and sustained. Their time is now - Time to act! presents key findings on structural and functional aspects of youth groups engaged in ending CEFM, while offering a set of practical recommendations for key stakeholders.	Asia	www.civilsocietyasia.org/resources/their-time-is-now-time-to-act-brief	2019	July 2019	Thematic brief on youth activism to end child marriage
Population Council	Sajeda Amin	Bangladesh: COVID-19 knowledge, attitudes, practices & needs. Responses from three rounds of data collection among adolescent girls in districts with high rates of child marriage	From 20 to 30 April 2020, during a nationwide lockdown, the Population Council Bangladesh conducted the first round of a rapid phone-based survey on COVID-19 knowledge, attitudes and practices. The survey randomly selected girls who had provided phone numbers during enrollment in a skills-building programme that began before the pandemic. The survey's objective was to assess the impact of COVID-19 on adolescent lives and to design programs that would contribute to protecting girls and meet social distancing guidelines imposed by the government. Phone interviews were conducted with 479 girls living in the districts of Chapainawabganj, Kushtia, and Sherpur who were participants in a program focused on reducing child marriage by increasing school attendance and grade progression among girls ages 12 to 15. A follow-up survey was conducted from 12 to 22 June 2020, prior to the introduction of virtual skills sessions as school closure and social distancing protocols were in effect. The nationwide lockdown had been withdrawn by that time. A third round of remote data collection took place from 5 to 11 September 2020. This brief presents the findings and comparisons from the three rounds of phone surveys.	Bangladesh	https://knowledgecommons.popcouncil.org/departments-sbr-pgv/1170/		November 2020	Overview of all child marriage research 2000-2019
Save the Children	Chiara Orlassino	Global girlhood report 2020: How COVID-19 is putting progress in peril	This report looks at 25 years of progress with and for girls and the threats that the COVID-19 crisis now poses to those hard-won gains. It includes new projections based on the economic impact of COVID-19 in 2020, expected to increase the number of girls at risk of child marriage and adolescent pregnancy. This is Save the Children's first adolescent-friendly global flagship report. It was written with input from a girls' advisory group and includes written content, girls' stories, videos, art and poetry in every chapter, as well as recommendations to the global community on how to work with girls to #ProtectaGeneration against the worst impacts of the pandemic.	Global	https://resourcecentre.savethethechildren.net/node/18201/pdf/global_girlhood_report_2020_africa_version_2.pdf		October 2020	Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates
Save the Children International	Nina Gora	Addressing data gaps on child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings	Data gaps and ensuring accountability on child, early, and forced marriage in humanitarian settings		https://resourcecentre.savethethechildren.net/node/16649/pdf/cefm-in-humanitarian-settings-database-save-the-children.pdf		2019	Consequences
Stony Brook University	Rachel Kidman	Adverse childhood experiences, sexual debut and HIV testing among adolescents in a low-income high HIV-prevalence context	This is a longitudinal study in Malawi that interviewed adolescents age 10-16 in 2017-18 and will be re-interviewing them in 2021. One of the key outcomes we are tracking is child marriage.	Malawi	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6832840/		2019	Consequences

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Terre des Hommes, Kings College London	Marta Gil Gonzalez	Understanding child marriage amongst Syrian refugee communities in Jordan and Lebanon	This large, multi-method piece of research was undertaken in partnership with the University of Bedfordshire (UK), with lead researcher Dr. Aisha Hutchinsin who has worked on the project with Tdh from 2016-20. The research draws together deliverables based on different research methodologies, addressing a variety of angles to analyse the process of child marriage itself, illuminating how it is understood, explained, considered and justified by girls and their families, as well as tackling policy and programme responses and the views and processes followed by different governments, organisations and community stakeholders such as faith-based actors. It also details the challenges faced by married girls and their reflections on marriage and life in the future.	Middle East and North Africa	https://www.tdh.ch/en/medi-a-library/documents/research-child-marriage-		2020	To generate consensus and priorities for driving action and response to the under explored topic of mental health impacts of child, early and forced marriage.	
UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage	Johns Hopkins/Women's Refugee Commission - Maksud Chalasani Nankali Maksud	Child marriage in humanitarian settings in South Asia	This report combines the findings from research with conflict-affected Rohingya refugees from Myanmar residing in Bangladesh, and earthquake-affected communities in Nepal. The findings analyse similarities and differences across the contexts, in order to learn about these two settings and also to understand what might be generalised to child marriage in humanitarian settings more broadly.	Bangladesh and Nepal	https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/publications/child-marriage-humanitarian-settings-south-asia			Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates	
UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage	Nishan Krishapalan	Child marriage in humanitarian settings in the Arab States Region	The study sought to answer the following questions: What is the prevalence of child marriage? How does conflict impact child marriage trends? What risk factors are associated with child marriage? Do conflict and displacement affect norms around child marriage and, if so, how?	Djibouti, Egypt, Kurdistan Iraq, Yemen	https://s33660.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Child-marriage-Arab-states-synthesis-report-FINAL.pdf		2020	Implementation of research studies	
UNHCR	Page Munala		UNHCR mini guide on child marriage					TBC	Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates
University College London (UCL)	Dr Rochelle Burgess	Mental health consequences of child marriages: A narrative review	This review attempted to answer the following questions: What are the mental health consequences child marriages had on girls and/or boys globally between the year 2000 and 2019? What causes distress in child marriages? And what are the resulting mental health consequences of causes of distress in child marriages? The review included both empirical and non-empirical papers using qualitative and quantitative methods focusing on the implications of child marriages and discussions of the resulting mental health impacts. Studies were included if they discussed mental health of children married or promised in marriage before the age of 18 years. Studies in which children married before reaching 18 years old were part of a larger sample, other populations were only included if their results were presented separately. This review did not limit inclusion based on study design. Studies that reported outcomes regarding child marriages but did not report or discuss any mental health impacts were also excluded.	Global	https://www.erd.york.ac.uk/rospaper/display_record.php?RecordID=139685	May 2019-August 2019	Expected summer 2021	Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates	
University College London (UCL)	Dr Rochelle Burgess	Mapping risk and resilience to mental health consequences of child marriage in Zimbabwe	While the global social justice field works tirelessly to end child marriage, the associated trauma and distress has been widely overlooked and thus we know very little about the mental health consequences of child marriage. This study is the first known study on the mental health consequences of child marriage in the Southern African Development Community. This study will be conducted in Zimbabwe, where 1 in 3 girls are married before the age of 18. Using interviews and conversations with stakeholders in the wider community such as teachers, cultural leaders and health professionals, we will identify the elements which explain how child marriage and the socioeconomic challenges which Zimbabweans face, can affect mental ill-health. Our primary aim is to map and assess pathways of risk, resilience and coping for mental health conditions in families and communities where the occurrence of child marriage is high. This project will allow us to gain a better understanding of how child marriage contributes to poorer mental health outcomes, not only among women and girls, but also their families and wider communities. We will develop locally relevant interventions to prevent and support mental health issues associated with this phenomenon in Zimbabwe, to be piloted and evaluated in future studies.	Zimbabwe	https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-health/research/2020-07-22-research/march-zim	Dec 2020-July 2022	The paper was published in 2018	Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates	
University College London (UCL)	Dr Rochelle Burgess	Bringing an end to the silence: An investigation into the mental health consequences of child marriage and potential solutions	Background: Despite being a global priority that is covered by Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDGs) to end all harmful gendered practices by 2030, child, early and forced marriage continues to be a pervasive problem globally. While there is growing evidence on the physical health consequences of child marriage, there is a persistent lack of evidence on the mental health consequences of child marriage. The purpose of this study was to generate consensus and priorities for driving action and response to the under explored topic of mental health impacts of child, early and forced marriage. Methods: This study used the change-oriented Delphi approach to incorporate participatory research methods to draw on community perspectives and expert opinion, to examine the mental health consequences and potential solutions to the problem of child marriage. The study consisted of four stages; a workshop, a focus group in Zimbabwe with child marriage survivors, an online questionnaire with experts in the field, and finally, a follow-up questionnaire. Each stage informed the next.		https://www.ucl.ac.uk/global-health/research/2020-07-22-research/mental-health-and-child-marriage-bringing-end-silence	Aug 2019-Apr 2021	2017	Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates	
University of Kent & University of Malaya	Amrit Amirapu, Niaz Asadullah, and Zaki Wahhaj	The threat to female adolescent development from COVID-19	We are investigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the practice of female early marriage in rural Bangladesh by monitoring trends in marriage outcomes. Longitudinal data spanning pre- and post-crisis period is utilised. The key outcome measures used to examine the effects of COVID-19 are: marital status and marriage offers, school enrolment status, intention to return to school after the lockdown, disruption to learning time and self-reported measures of income loss. A telephone survey was conducted during the week of 12-18 June 2020 (Survey on children, early marriage and COVID-19), directed towards 536 women located in 80 villages (from 23 districts) in Bangladesh. The respondents included all women with one or more unmarried daughters aged 9 to 24 years. If additional research funding becomes available, the study set up can be used to further track prevalence, trends, determinants and correlates extending into 2021.		https://edi.opmi.co.uk/resource/the-threat-to-female-adolescent-development-from-covid-19/			Ongoing (a brief is available summarising preliminary findings)	Ethical conduct of research on child marriage
WHO	Marina Plesons		IYAPP - ASRH needs during the COVID-19 pandemic						Consequences
Women's Refugee Commission	Janna Metzler	Child marriage in humanitarian settings in the Arab States Region: Study results from Djibouti, Egypt, Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Yemen	This synthesis report highlights findings on the prevalence and drivers of child marriage in four conflict-affected contexts in the Arab States region. Field studies were conducted amongst Somali and Yemeni refugees in Djibouti, Syrian refugees in Egypt, Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and IDPs in Yemen.	Arab States	https://s33660.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Child-marriage-Arab-states-synthesis-report-FINAL.pdf	2018-20	September 2021	Intervention effectiveness	
Women's Refugee Commission	Janna Metzler	Child marriage in humanitarian settings in South Asia: Study results from Bangladesh and Nepal	In an effort to establish an evidence base for child marriage in humanitarian settings generally, and for South Asia in particular, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) partnered with the Women's Refugee Commission and the Center for Humanitarian Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health to conduct two country studies on child marriage in humanitarian settings in Bangladesh and Nepal.	South Asia: Bangladesh and Nepal	https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/research-resources/child-marriage-in-humanitarian-settings-in-south-asia/	2019-20	2019	Prevalence, trends, determinants & correlates	
Women's Refugee Commission	Janna Metzler	A practitioner's guide to the ethical conduct of research on child marriage in humanitarian settings	The "Practitioner's guide to the ethical conduct of research on child marriage in humanitarian settings" is intended to offer practitioners a framework for decision-making considering whether and how to conduct research on child marriage in humanitarian settings. Our focus is on the ethical conduct of research among female and male adolescents and young people (aged 10-24 years) who are at risk of or have experienced child marriage and are living in challenging, low-resource, and often insecure environments. This guide is designed to help practitioners make decisions about whether or not human subject research on child marriage is needed in humanitarian settings, and, if it is needed, to help them examine the key concepts, elements, and options that should be considered in conducting ethical research.		https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/research-resources/practitioners-guide-ethical-conduct-of-research-on-child-marriage-in-humanitarian-settings/	2020	2019	Intervention effectiveness	
Young Lives	Gina Crivello	Young Lives' response to COVID-19	Young Lives has conducted three rounds of COVID-19 phone surveys with two age cohorts of youth in Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states), Peru and Vietnam. The surveys capture broadly the impacts of the pandemic on young people and their households (eg, education, work, income, domestic violence, mental wellbeing, COVID-19 knowledge, etc.) but these surveys do not record child marriage (not least because the cohorts are aged 19 and 26). The headline reports of the second call are just out and can be found in the link column.	Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam	https://www.younglives.org.uk/content/young-lives-response-covid-19			Intervention effectiveness	