ECPAT International[[1]](#endnote-1) Submission in response to a Call for Input: OHCHR Report on Protecting the Rights of the Child

 in Humanitarian Situations[[2]](#endnote-2)

# Introduction

This submission by ECPAT International[[3]](#endnote-3) is in response to the Call for Input regarding the report on Protecting the Rights of the Child in Humanitarian Situations which the OHCHR will present to the Human Rights Council during its upcoming 37th Session.

Acknowledging that the definition of humanitarian situations used therein refers to armed conflict and its consequences, complex emergencies (i.e. protracted crises, situations of violence and forced displacement) and natural disasters, ECPAT’s contribution focuses on the sexual exploitation of children (SEC) in humanitarian situations.

This report examines what is known about the scale and scope of SEC in humanitarian situations, and explores the main challenges of addressing the phenomenon. It provides related examples of reported good practices already undertaken to protect children’s rights in humanitarian situations, and highlights extant practices aimed at guaranteeing the right of children to participate and to be heard in humanitarian situations. Finally, it makes recommendations on how to better protect children from sexual exploitation in humanitarian situations. This report is based on secondary research through a review of current literature.

# Scale and Scope of SEC in Humanitarian Situations

## Exploitation through/in prostitution

Sexual exploitation of children through or in prostitution refers to cases when children perform sexual acts in exchange for (the promise of) something, including money, material objects, benefits or influence, etc. It is important to note that the promise of exchange, even though it may never occur, is enough to satisfy this definition; in addition, these objects or benefits may not be given to the child, but to an intermediary or third party.[[4]](#endnote-4)

Documented examples of exploitation through/in prostitution in humanitarian situations include children coming from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East to Europe,[[5]](#endnote-5) and exploitation of children in refugee/internally displaced person (IDP)/migrant camps (e.g. in Uganda after the civil war between the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and the government, or in Sudan).[[6]](#endnote-6)

## Online child sexual exploitation (OCSE)

This manifestation of sexual exploitation of children includes any practices that are in any way connected to the internet or an online environment, as the *means* by which children are exploited.[[7]](#endnote-7) These practices include, among others, child sexual abuse/exploitation material (CSAM/CSEM), online grooming, sexting, sexual extortion, and live streaming or live performance of child sexual abuse.[[8]](#endnote-8) Although this phenomenon continues to evolving rapidly with the onset of new ICT developments, it is not a new form of sexual exploitation in humanitarian contexts as can be seen from examples of the online exploitation of children in Côte d’Ivoire, Sudan and Haiti by employees of aid or humanitarian organisations.[[9]](#endnote-9)

## Trafficking for sexual purposes

As laid out in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, trafficking of children is understood as unique from the trafficking of adults because it only requires an act and a purpose, not a means.[[10]](#endnote-10)

Several well-documented examples of trafficking in children for sexual purposes occurring in humanitarian situations include: children trafficked out of conflict zones for marriage - most recently reported in relation to girls trafficked within and across national borders as ‘wives’ of members of non-state armed groups (NSAG) (e.g. the LRA in Uganda, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic[[11]](#endnote-11); members of the Yazidi minority in IS-controlled territory; and Boko Haram in Nigeria[[12]](#endnote-12)); children trafficked after natural disasters (e.g. girls trafficked out of Haiti to the Dominican Republic for prostitution after the 2010 earthquake,[[13]](#endnote-13) and girls trafficked out of Nepal after the 2015 earthquake[[14]](#endnote-14)); and unaccompanied refugee children from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East trafficked within Europe,[[15]](#endnote-15) often after their arrival in a country where they seek asylum or en route to their destination.[[16]](#endnote-16)

## Sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT)

This manifestation denotes exploitation that takes place in the context of travel and tourism, regardless of whether it takes place internationally or domestically, and whether the perpetrator is a citizen, a short-term visitor or a long-term visitor, for work or on holiday.[[17]](#endnote-17) However, in humanitarian situations the most relevant examples in the context of travel are sexual exploitation of children committed by staff of humanitarian NGOs, or by UN and regional Peacekeepers in places like the Central African Republic, Haiti, and the Balkans.[[18]](#endnote-18)

## Child, early and forced marriage (CEFM)

Though not typically considered sexual exploitation of children, ECPAT International argues that it should include child, early and forced marriage,[[19]](#endnote-19) marriages in which one or both of the individuals is a child, or children are married off without their consent.[[20]](#endnote-20) Children are forced to get married in humanitarian situations (e.g. Syria, Central African Republic, Nigeria, Bangladesh, etc.) when parents feel that they can no longer support or protect them, or in some cases, girls may be trafficked for the purpose of marriage[[21]](#endnote-21); the same can be said for countries in situations of protracted decline.[[22]](#endnote-22)

## Additional considerations

Though not traditionally considered humanitarian crises, protracted financial crises experienced by certain countries – very often in times of conflict or severe political instability – mean that children are at higher risk of being sexually exploited.[[23]](#endnote-23)

# Main Challenges in Protecting the Rights of the Child in Humanitarian Situations

The main challenges in protecting children from sexual exploitation during humanitarian situations can often be thematically described based on disruptions in society, the influx of refugees/asylum seekers/IDPs/migrants, and increased vulnerability. There are clear consequences to the challenges contained in each of these themes although of course these factors are usually interlinked.

Disruptions in society[[24]](#endnote-24) have serious effects on child populations. Humanitarian situations prevent enforcement of existing protection systems against SEC and disrupt social structures through the breakdown of the rule of law.[[25]](#endnote-25) The disintegration of social norms leads to broken families, and children may be forced to provide for their families. When education systems collapse, children out of school may resort to any means necessary to support themselves and their families. Believing their children to be better off or safer, some parents allow child, early and forced marriages, which may become trafficking situations, especially in exchange for a dowry or bride-price.[[26]](#endnote-26)

Recent examples of one challenge to protecting children from SEC are the sudden influxes of refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs or migrants, from places like Syria or Sub-Saharan Africa. This influx leads to the precarious physical safety of children living in camp situations, who are vulnerable to other camp residents, citizens of the host country,[[27]](#endnote-27) and staff responsible for the administration of the camp.

In cases where there is a lack of economic opportunities for children and youth, they may be subjected to forced labour, which can entail sexual exploitation. Sometimes children seemingly ‘voluntarily’ enter the sex trade as a means of supporting themselves and their families, but because of their age this still constitutes exploitation.[[28]](#endnote-28)

# Examples of Good Practices Undertaken to Protect Children’s Rights in Humanitarian Situations

Existing international conventions address children’s, women’s, migrants’, and refugees’ rights,[[29]](#endnote-29) although their effectiveness can be impeded by limited ratification, reservations and/or declarations made by states.[[30]](#endnote-30) In the same vein, membership in regional bodies and ratification of regional mechanisms are further examples of good practices.[[31]](#endnote-31)

States can exhibit their commitment to protecting children from sexual exploitation by allowing external teams to monitor and report on the status of protection from SEC during a crisis. In addition, countries have taken measures in the past to temporarily halt international adoptions to prevent trafficking in the aftermath of crises,[[32]](#endnote-32) and cooperated with other governments to restrict the movement of convicted paedophiles attempting to enter countries and take advantage of a chaotic situation to exploit children.[[33]](#endnote-33)

# Specific Practices that Aim to Guarantee the Right of Children to Participate and Be Heard in Humanitarian Situations

While there are examples of practices allowing children to participate in the protection of their rights after natural disasters and situations of conflict, there are, unfortunately, few examples of practices that exist *during* humanitarian situations.

In the direct aftermath of the 2015 earthquake in Nepal, UNICEF conducted focus group discussions with children as part of their campaign to ensure the protection of children’s rights. This campaign highlighted, among others, protection of vulnerable groups, available psychosocial services, and gender considerations. The feedback from the focus groups was incorporated into UNICEF’s advocacy efforts at bottom-up policy adjustments.[[34]](#endnote-34)

After the 2004 tsunami in Asia, a UNICEF report on child participation in the aftermath of humanitarian emergencies stated that children’s involvement often served to better protect children, by engaging them in part of the rehabilitation process, by providing them with activities to do and access to psychosocial services, supporting their sense of helping others, and increasing their capacity to ‘bounce back’, their resiliency.[[35]](#endnote-35)

Children can also contribute to the planning, assessment, distribution, and monitoring of rights protection programmes. The same UNICEF report after the 2004 tsunami acknowledges that children are “experts on the lives of children in their communities”.[[36]](#endnote-36) Asking children for input on planning protection programmes, and then on ways to assess these programs, allows organisations working in child protection to adequately address children’s needs and ask the right questions about whether their needs are truly being attended to.[[37]](#endnote-37)

Finally, children have participated in assessments to make decisions as important as where they live and with whom in and after refugee camps.[[38]](#endnote-38) Similar programmes in refugee camps could assess the situation of child sexual exploitation in the camps; asking children to participate in assessments and activities would serve the dual purpose of gathering information and spreading awareness.

# Conclusion and Recommendations

In humanitarian situations around the world, sexual exploitation of children is one of the most serious offences against children, and more needs to be done to ensure the prevention of and protection from SEC. The long-term effects of sexual exploitation on children have serious repercussions for societies in general and those emerging from humanitarian crisis are especially inundated with many aspects of recovery and rebuilding. Countries experiencing a humanitarian crisis therefore need to ensure the protection of their children from sexual exploitation through the establishment of a prevention and protection framework. Key advocacy recommendations emerging from the literature include:

## General Recommendations

* Improve data collection methods to gain a better understanding of the scale and scope of sexual exploitation of children in humanitarian situations, which would allow for more targeted prevention and protection approaches.[[39]](#endnote-39)
* Address underlying factors that make children especially vulnerable to SEC-related offences during situations of humanitarian crisis, such as poverty, separated and disrupted families, lack of education, rural-urban migration, gender discrimination, harmful traditional practices, and lack of physical and food security.
* Special attention should be paid to refugee, displaced, migrant and trafficked children, and measures put in place to address their specific protection needs in camp situations and other contexts in which they may be exploited and abused.
* Establish formal protection and monitoring mechanisms including registration schemes for aid and identification/monitoring systems for children, especially those who are unaccompanied, in order to reduce the risk of exploitation.
* States should address the lack of a SEC-specific component in their National Plans of Action (NPAs).

## Legislation and law enforcement approaches

* All States should ratify or accede to relevant conventions, protocols, and regional instruments; if States have reservations and/or declarations, encourage their withdrawal.
* Advocate for national legislation that prohibits, prevents and responds to SEC in all its manifestations, including child, early and forced marriages. Such legislation should be in compliance with international legal standards.
* Incorporate child- and victim-sensitive approaches to criminal justice measures taken in response to SEC-related offences. These approaches should aim to prevent re-victimisation and re-traumatisation of children.
* Punitive measures should be taken against all perpetrators and accomplices of SEC-related offences, regardless of who they are and when or in what circumstances the crimes were committed.

## Child participation and community involvement

* Facilitate child and youth participation, prior to, during and after humanitarian situations; this will increase the effectiveness of targeted prevention efforts and protection responses to SEC.
* Ensure that children who have been subjected to any manifestation of sexual exploitation receive adequate services in order to fully recover and reintegrate into their communities.
* Strengthen communities’ ability to protect children and enhance their knowledge on the special needs of children recovering from sexual exploitation to avoid prolonged psychosocial consequences, re-victimisation and re-traumatisation.
* Develop the capacities and resilience of children during and after humanitarian situations through, *inter alia*, developing peer support systems and education programmes.

## Peacekeepers and NGO staff

* Develop internal child protection policies and procedures (e.g. code of conducts) to be implemented at all organisational levels.
* Require awareness raising and training on sexual exploitation and abuse generally and specifically in emergencies to be mandatory for all personnel, military and civilian, and volunteers.
* States contributing personnel to peacekeeping operations should investigate allegations of sexual exploitation meticulously and promptly.
* Commit to disciplining personnel who have been repatriated. Follow up with and report on cases to ensure that appropriate decisions and remedies are enforced.
* Encourage cooperation among States to enact best practices and procedures regarding peacekeeper discipline.
* Ensure that national investigators are properly equipped to handle cases involving child sexual exploitation, such as prior experience with children, adequate training, experience with crimes of a sexual nature, etc.
1. ECPAT International is a global network of organizations dedicated to combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). Formed in 1991 as a response to the sexual exploitation of children in Asia, EI has grown to have 90 groups in 82 countries in 2016. Network member groups are independent organisations or coalitions working at grassroots, national and regional levels to combat CSEC. The EI Secretariat, based in Thailand, facilitates, supports and builds capacity of its network members, while advocating for children at an international level. EI is involved with a range of international human rights platforms, mechanisms and bodies and has Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Report prepared by Kathryn Kosanovich, MA Anthropology and Sociology of Development, from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. With input from FAPMI/ECPAT Spain, ECPAT Belgium and WAO Afrique (Togo). [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Interagency Working Group (2016), “Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse” (hereinafter Luxembourg Guidelines), adopted in Luxembourg, 28 January 2016, <http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Terminology-guidelines_ENG.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Carassava, A., “Child refugees in Greece sell sex for smugglers’ fees”, *DW*, 21 April 2017, accessed 31 July, <http://www.dw.com/en/child-refugees-in-greece-sell-sex-for-smugglers-fees/a-38535488>; Lee, L., “Italy refugee crisis: Gangs running child prostitution rings”, 1 June 2017, accessed 31 July, <http://www.aljazeera.com/blogs/europe/2017/06/italy-young-refugees-care-centre-reveal-dark-side-trafficking-170601050104059.html>. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Sturcke, J., “Q&A: Child abuse by aid agency staff”, *The Guardian*, 27 May 2008, accessed 2 August, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/may/27/unitednations.childprotection>. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. Luxembourg Guidelines. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. ECPAT International (2017), “Online Child Sexual Exploitation – A Common Understanding”, accessed from <http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SECO-Booklet_ebook-1.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Save the Children (2008), “No One to Turn To: The under-reporting of child sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers and peacekeepers”, pg. 6, accessed from <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=10666>. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. Luxembourg Guidelines; UN General Assembly Resolution (2000), “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, UN Doc. Res/55/25, 15 November 2000, art. 3(c), [http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx). [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. Carlson, K. and Mazurana, D. (2008), “Forced Marriage within the Lord’s Resistance Army, Uganda”, accessed from [http://fic.tufts.edu/assets/Forced+Marriage+within+the+LRA-2008.pdf](http://fic.tufts.edu/assets/Forced%2BMarriage%2Bwithin%2Bthe%2BLRA-2008.pdf). [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. Cockayne, J. and Walker, S., “Fighting Human Trafficking in Conflict”, (Workshop Report on 10 Ideas for Action by the United Nations Security Council, USA, September 2016), [https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5780/UNUReport\_Pages.pdf](https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU%3A5780/UNUReport_Pages.pdf); #BringBackOurGirls Campaign, “Homepage”, accessed 1 August 2017, <http://www.bringbackourgirls.ng/>. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. Milner, G., “Haiti earthquake: children sold by traffickers for as little as 76 pence each”, *The Telegraph*, 21 February 2011, accessed 31 July, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/centralamericaandthecaribbean/haiti/8328850/Haiti-earthquake-children-sold-by-traffickers-for-as-little-as-76-pence-each.html>. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. UNICEF, “Nepal Earthquake Humanitarian Report – Three Months Review”, 25 July 2015, 16-17. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. ReACT Project (2016), “Better support, better protection: Steps lawyers and guardians can take to better identify and protect trafficked children”, accessed from <http://ecpat.be/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ecpat_react_final.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. UNODC (2016), “Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016”, Vienna: UNDC, page 61. Source courtesy of FAPMI-ECPAT Spain Report in response to request for information on SEC and humanitarian situations. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. Luxembourg Guidelines. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. Jennings, Kathleen (2015), “The UN’s Shame: Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in UN Peacekeeping”, *E-International Relations*, <http://www.e-ir.info/2015/10/21/the-uns-shame-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-in-un-peacekeeping./>; ECPAT International (2016), “Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism – Regional Report – Sub-Saharan Africa”, Dodds, P., “UN child sex ring left victims but no arrests”, *Associated Press*, 12 April 2017, accessed 31 July 2017, [https://www.apnews.com/e6ebc331460345c5abd4f57d77f535c1/AP-Exclusive:-UN-child-sex-ring-left-victims-but-no-arrests](https://www.apnews.com/e6ebc331460345c5abd4f57d77f535c1/AP-Exclusive%3A-UN-child-sex-ring-left-victims-but-no-arrests); Human Rights Watch (2002), “Hopes Betrayed: Trafficking of Women and Girls to Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina for Forced Prostitution”, *Human Rights Watch* 14, no. 9 (2002): footnote 1, <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/bosnia/Bosnia1102.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. Early or forced marriage *as a form of* sexual exploitation for multiple reasons, including, but not limited to: acknowledgment of marital rape and proper handling of this crime; early sexual initiation; non-consensual sex; unwanted pregnancies, premature childbearing, and lack of decision-making capacity regarding spacing of children; domestic violence; and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other diseases (Chaudhuri, Dr. Eliana Riggio (2015), “Thematic Report: Unrecognised Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children in Child, Early and Forced Marriage”, Bangkok: ECPAT International and Plan International.). [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. Luxembourg Guidelines. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. Cockayne, J. and Walker, S., “Fighting Human Trafficking in Conflict”. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. Lemmon, Gayle Tzemach (2014), “Working Paper: Fragile States, Fragile Lives – Child Marriage Amid Disaster and Conflict”, New York: Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.google.co.th/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiG1OvdvLrVAhUIvo8KHdTXDY0QFggoMAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cfr.org%2Fcontent%2Fpublications%2Fattachments%2FWP_Fragile_States.pdf&usg=AFQjCNG68BP_GafNX1aOY5aVqliGA98ABA>. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. “Global Data: Fragile States Index 2017”, *Fund for Peace*, accessed 2 August 2017, <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/data/>; 263Chat (2016), “Poverty in Zimbabwe driving child sexual exploitation”, Harare, YouTube Video, accessed 2 August 2017, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rX79Ua6kusc>. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. “Indicators”, *Fund for Peace*, accessed 3 August 2017, <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/indicators/>. [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Singh, D., “Child traffickers thrive on disaster”, *UNISDR archives*, 26 March 2012, accessed 27 July 2017, <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/25934?utm_source=unisdrcomms&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Child%2Btraffickers%2Bthrive%2Bon%2Bdisasters>. [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. Batha, E., “Child marriages, trafficking will soar after Nepal quake – charity”, *Thomson Reuters Foundation News*, 19 May 2015, accessed 26 July 2017, <http://news.trust.org/item/20150519172258-ynpr6/?source=spotlight>. [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. Harper, L., “Syrian women in Jordan at risk of sexual exploitation in refugee camps”, *The Guardian*, 24 January 2014, accessed 26 July 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/jan/24/syrian-women-refugees-risk-sexual-exploitation>. [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. 263Chat, Poverty in Zimbabwe. [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. Articles 19, 22, 32, 34, 38 and 39, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989); Preamble, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2002); Articles 1-3 and 9-10, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2002); Article 3(a) and (b), ILO C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) (1999); Preamble, Articles 6, 14(h), and 16, UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1981); Article 3, 9 and 14, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000); Recommendation B(2), Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951). [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. Examples of such reservations and declarations include Thailand not ratifying the 1951 Refugee Convention (UN Treaties, “Status of Treaties – Convention relating to the Status of Refugees”, accessed 4 August 2017, <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsII.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=V-2&chapter=5&Temp=mtdsg2&clang=_en>) despite being both a destination and transit country for child refugees from Myanmar, Viet Nam, and Pakistan, among others (UNHCR, “Population Statistics: 2016, Country of Residence=Thailand, Country of Origin=All”, accessed 9 August 2017, <http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/asylum_seekers>); Islamic countries making reservations to provisions in the CRC which are incompatible with Sharia law (UN Treaties, “Declarations and Reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child”, accessed 4 August 2017, <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&clang=_en>); Malaysia’s and Sweden’s, among others, limitation of the legal understanding of child pornography under OPSC, so that ‘representation’ only means ‘visual representation’ (UN Treaties, “Declarations and Reservations to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography”, accessed 4 August 2014, <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-11-c&chapter=4&clang=_en>); or the declaration by Azerbaijan that it is unable to guarantee application of the Palermo Protocol in territories “occupied by the Republic of Armenia until these territories are liberated from that occupation” and its subsequent refusal to settle disputes at the International Court of Justice (UN Treaties, “Declarations and Reservations to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children”, accessed 4 August 2017, <https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&clang=_en>). [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. Such as the Pact for Security, Stability and Development for the Great Lakes Region, signed in 2006 and amended in 2012 by the members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (<https://www.icglr-lmrc.org/index.php/icglr-pact-protocols?download=3:icglr-2012-pact-on-security-stability-and-development-for-the-great-lakes-region-december-2006-amended-november-2012>); and the Framework of Cooperation Between The United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and The African Union Commission Concerning the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Africa, signed in 2014 (<http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/joint-communique/joint-communique-with-the-african-union-and-the-united-nations-on-landmark-agreement-to-prevent-and-respond-to-conflict-related-sexual-violence/AU-Framework-of-Cooperation-Signed.pdf>). [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. Delaney, Stephanie (2006), “Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence in Disaster and Emergency Situations”, Bangkok: ECPAT International, page 50-51. [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
33. ECPAT International (2006), “Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Australia”, Bangkok:ECPAT. [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
34. UNICEF (2015), “Nepal Earthquake Humanitarian situation Report – Three Months Review”, accessed from <http://unicef.org.np/uploads/files/490686761967626139-nepal-earthquake-humanitarian-situation-report-three-months-review.pdf>, page 24-25. [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
35. UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (2007), “The Participation of Children and Young People in Emergencies: A guide for relief agencies, based largely on experiences in the Asian tsunami response”, accessed from <https://www.unicef.org/eapro/the_participation_of_children_and_young_people_in_emergencies.pdf>, page 15. [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
36. *Ibid,* page 26. [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
37. *Ibid,* page 31. [↑](#endnote-ref-37)
38. Skeels, Anna (2012), “Refugee children’s participation in protection: a case study from Uganda”, Geneva: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Policy Development and Evaluation Service, <http://www.unhcr.org/503de69c9.pdf>, page 11. [↑](#endnote-ref-38)
39. Human Rights Council (2011), “Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Najat Maala M’jid”, UN Doc. A/HRC/19/63, 21 December 2011, para. 25, 30, 31, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/19session/A.HRC.19.63_English.pdf>. [↑](#endnote-ref-39)