LITERATURE REVIEW: TRAFFICKING IN POST-CONFLICT SITUATIONS

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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

AI	Amnesty International
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIVPOL	U.N.'s Civilian Police in Liberia
CPR	Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit, World Bank
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DCOF	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping, United Nations
ECOMOG	ECOWAS peacekeeping force in West Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GENIe	Global Problematique Education Network Initiative
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPTF	International Police Task Force (Bosnia)
KFOR	NATO Kosovo Force
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army (Uganda)
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (Sri Lanka)
MLC	Mouvement de liberation du Congo
MONUC	U.N. Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
RCD Goma	Congolese Rally for Democracy-Goma
RAF	Regional Action Forum
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SARI	South Asia Regional Initiative
SFOR	Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina
TNI	Indonesian National Army
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

UNHCHR	U.N. High Commission for Human Rights
UNHCR	U.N. High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	U.N. Children's Fund
UNDP	U.N. Development Program
UNIFEM	U.N. Development Fund for Women
UNMIK	U.N. Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	U.N. Mission in Liberia
UNTAC	U.N. Transitional Authority
UPDF	Ugandan People's Defense Force
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WAFF	Women Associated with Fighting Forces
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development
YRTEP	Youth Reintegration Training and Education for Peace Program (Sierra Leone)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The review, conducted in 2004 and updated in July 2006, found a great deal of work on the subject of conflict and its effects on women, children, and gender-based violence; the gender aspects of peacekeeping; and human trafficking in countries that once were in conflict. However, very few of these works deal directly with the issues of conflict, human trafficking, and their interrelationships; even fewer works contain in-depth descriptions and analyses of conditions present in conflict and post-conflict situations, which particularly contribute to the emergence of human trafficking in post-conflict and neighboring countries. The exception is the growing body of work on child soldiers and women associated with the fighting forces (WAFF), recent works on human trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation in and around areas with peacekeeping missions, and the evolving links between post-conflict trafficking in persons and organized crime.

From the literature review, most trafficking in post-conflict countries follows predictable patterns based on the country's placement on the conflict spectrum. Immediately before and during conflict, human trafficking is primarily related to the recruitment and use of child soldiers[1] and WAFF.[2] At this stage, there is also human trafficking of refugees and displaced persons, especially for sexual exploitation or labor. Immediately following conflict, most child soldiers and WAFF victims are released and try to reintegrate back into civilian society—usually through a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program. With the influx of large numbers of peacekeepers, human trafficking shifts toward prostitution of women and girls. In the post-conflict period, the lack of law and order and the large numbers of vulnerable and destitute populations, especially female refugees, internally displaced populations (IDPs), separated children, and war widows, contribute toward the country becoming a source and a transit point for human trafficking for sexual exploitation or forced labor. In this post-conflict climate, women and girls suffer disproportionately from lack of access to resources and education, thereby heightening their vulnerability to various forms of exploitation and human trafficking. In search of opportunities to improve their social, economic, and political situations in more developed cities or countries, yet lacking comprehensive information or access to legitimate migration programs, many of these persons fall victim to human traffickers. This phenomenon occurs not only in the immediate post-conflict period, but often well after the conflict has subsided. In some areas, such as the former Soviet Union and the Balkans, literature links post-conflict trafficking with organized and transnational crime. A few of the reviewed works also examine the role wealthier countries play as sources of demand and destination of trafficked persons.

The literature review also revealed geographic patterns and trafficking trends. The work on child soldiers and WAFF is overwhelmingly related to the large number of continuing conflicts in Africa. The work on human trafficking and the presence of large numbers of peacekeepers tends to focus on the problems in the former Yugoslavia; however, more recent attention has turned toward trafficking for sexual exploitation in areas such as East Timor, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Afghanistan, and Iraq. The work on post-conflict trafficking is much broader- covering the former Soviet Union, Balkans,

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[1] Using the Capetown definition, child soldiers include noncombatant children under 18.
[2] The term WAFF is used to denote women associated with the fighting forces. It does not differentiate between the women forced to associate with the forces and women who voluntarily associate themselves with the armed forces. However, in general usage, WAFFs are usually considered to be in involuntary servitude.

Africa, Southern Asia, South America and other areas of the world. Another emerging pattern is the heightened risk faced by displaced children and women before, during and after conflict. These risks include significant impediments and limited resources dedicated to poverty-alleviation and education programs, human rights awareness, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims within their home communities, as well as critical individual and public health risks from rising prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other related health complications. Among the most vulnerable populations are street children, IDPs and refugees. Yet, due to a lack of comprehensive data, population tracking, awareness-raising, multi-disciplinary examination of inter-related phenomena related to such persons in conflict and post-conflict situations, reliable information on their numbers, prevention and protection services and reliable indicators for measuring interventions for such victims are lacking.

TRAFFICKING OF COMBATANTS, LABORERS AND "WIVES" BY ARMED GROUPS INVOLVED IN CONFLICT

More than half the documents reviewed related to the issue of trafficking in children and women for use by armed forces. Most of this literature started after peacekeeping operations began in the early 1990s and more than half of it is related to the DDR process. The work initially focused on male child combatants but over time has expanded to include girl combatants and WAFF, although girls are still often only a separate paragraph or a section in works that use "child soldier" in a generic (and male) sense. This literature is primarily based on the experiences in Africa and the Americas, although there is also work on South and South East Asia.

The literature demonstrates an increasing awareness of the complexities involved when addressing the phenomenon and effects of human trafficking and the need to design appropriate DDR programs. This closely follows the evolution of donor programs and policies. The literature also tracks the progression of victims through the trafficking cycle. Some works discuss recruitment, use, and conditions within the armed groups. Others focus on their demobilization and reintegration back into civilian society. Some address the issue of post-war reconciliation, healing, justice, and the controversial issue of whether child soldiers who commit atrocities should be held accountable for their crimes. Some research is also being done on former child combatants and WAFF who were demobilized in the mid-1990s and their situation today. However, the studies reviewed focused almost exclusively on the situation of former combatants or WAFFs and the long-term national and subregional consequences of conflict trafficking are not addressed.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING DURING PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

Literature on human trafficking that emerges during peacekeeping operations is relatively new. Despite problems reported in earlier peacekeeping missions, most of the literature relates to recent incidents, such as those in the Balkans, East Timor, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. Earlier works addressing this issue deal with the "pull" factor of large peacekeeping missions and a few discuss the complicity of peacekeepers. Few documents rigorously examine why peacekeeping operations have served as a magnet for the trafficking of persons, rather than as a deterrent to human trafficking.

An important exception to this is a recent work that documents the extent to which peacekeeping operations in the Balkans have had the unintended consequence of

serving the demand for trafficked females from Eastern Europe and Eurasia for prostitution, and analyzes recent trafficking policies adopted by the U.S. Department of Defense, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the United Nations, most notably among them the zero tolerance policy on trafficking.

POST-CONFLICT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

With many peacekeeping operations completed or almost completed, the focus of researchers and experts is shifting toward trafficking issues that arise in the immediate post-conflict period. Most of these deal with the increase in trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation and labor. Post-conflict countries are identified as vulnerable—both as a source for victims and as transit countries. Several works note the participation of post-war government officials and the climate of impunity that enables this trade. Several deal with the growing problem of trafficking by organized crime and how these organizations can flourish in a post-war situation. The literature includes descriptions of post-war conditions (militarized populations with high levels of violence against women, breakdown in social structures and legal institutions, gender inequality and low status of women and girls, dislocated persons and families, and a lack of physical and social protection mechanisms) that create fertile ground for human trafficking. However, much of the work on trafficking in post-conflict countries does not address in-depth or substantially analyze the links and causalities between post-conflict and human trafficking.

CONCLUSIONS

There is an increasing amount of literature and research on post-conflict trafficking. Although initially almost exclusively focused on child soldiers and WAFF, the focus is shifting to the aftermath of conflict and emerging patterns of trafficking. Some of the issues that are still not being adequately addressed during the review include the lack of studies on the long-term effects of conflict on human trafficking on a national (and subregional) basis; the lack of research on the subregional and regional aspects and effects of conflict and post-conflict on human trafficking; the lack of comparative studies on the long-term consequences of DDR experiences and programs on former victims, as well as programs that will lessen the demand within post-conflict societies and wealthier countries for services and labor of trafficked persons; and development of the links between transnational crime, post-conflict country conditions, and trafficking.

Furthermore, the literature reflects a dearth of programs aimed at prevention of human trafficking during conflict and post-conflict periods; interventions targeting health risks, including HIV/AIDS and prevalence of the spread of HIV/AIDS related to human trafficking during conflict and post-conflict periods; comparative strategies and longitudinal studies related to poverty-alleviation; and successful integration of trafficked victims within immediate families or alternative community settings. Overall, the literature reflects that human trafficking in post-conflict countries is a complex issue, requiring more rigorous analysis and multidisciplinary perspectives on the development of well-targeted, culturally-appropriate interventions, which focus upon comprehensive prevention strategies and protection programs for at-risk and actual victims of human trafficking, as well as efforts to promote societal, political, and economic conditions that repel, rather than facilitate, the phenomenon of human trafficking in conflict and post-conflict situations. Although many works refer to the need for more information and analysis, most works are descriptive and few delve deeply into the multidimensional

aspects and conditions forming a nexus between the growth of human trafficking within conflict and post-conflict situations.

1. INTRODUCTION

This literature review and analysis related to human trafficking was commissioned by the Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID) in USAID.[3] The purpose of the review was to identify, annotate, and synthesize research studies, projects, and interventions related to trafficking in post-conflict situations in order to serve as a tool for future USAID planning. The review was done under the Women in Development Indefinite Quantity Contract through two task orders supported by EGAT/WID. The original review was prepared by Development Alternatives, Inc. under their Anti-Trafficking Task Order (GEW-I-00-02-00017-00, Task Order 1). The update of the review was done under the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (GEW-I-00-02-00016-00 Task Order 2) managed by Chemonics International Inc.[4]

A literature search was done of available publications in English and French from 1995 to the present. These were both published and unpublished materials and included articles, reports, research studies, surveys, and programmatic interventions related to post-conflict trafficking.

For the purposes of this review, *trafficking* was defined as the following:[5]

> *(a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments of benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs;*
> *(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;*
> *(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in persons' even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article; and*
> *(d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.*

Post-conflict was defined as: "Immediately before, during, and after DDR process, post-war."[6]

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[3] This literature review was prepared by Sue Nelson, Team Leader; Jeannine Guthrie; and Pamela Sumner Coffey of Development Alternatives, Inc (DAI). The update of the review was prepared by Katie Sheketoff and Tracy Pilar Johnson of Chemonics International Inc.
[4] Annotations added in 2006 are indicated by a "*" at the beginning of the entry.
[5] United Nations (2000): Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, Art. 3. The post-conflict definition was provided in Scope of Work for the initial review.
[6] The report provides an analysis of the available literature and programmatic interventions in areas related to trafficking in post-conflict situations. An annotated bibliography of available literature on the subject was prepared as Attachment 1 and the list of organizations working on post-conflict trafficking issues is Attachment 2.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Much has been written on conflict and its effects on women and children. The review found many works and bibliographies on women and war, women and conflict, children and war, war and gender-based violence, and gendering peacekeeping. However, few of these works referenced the problem of human trafficking and conflict, and even fewer directly addressed human trafficking and in post-conflict situations. The same was found for works that focused on human trafficking: these works and bibliographies address the trafficking for sexual exploitation and trafficking for child labor, but very few focus on the issue of human trafficking in the immediate post-conflict period. Even works discussing human trafficking in seriously affected post-conflict countries, such as Cambodia, had little or no reference back to conflict.

The exception was work that deals with child soldiers and women associated with fighting forces (WAFF). Here, much has been written on their recruitment, status, demobilization, and reintegration. The amount of literature and attention paid to these issues directly relates to the large levels of international assistance provided to peacekeeping and DDR efforts, as well as the humanitarian plight of these young victims.

2.1 LITERATURE ON TRAFFICKING IN CHILD SOLDIERS AND WOMEN ASSOCIATED WITH FIGHTING FORCES

More than half of the reviewed documents on post-conflict human trafficking deal with the issue of child soldiers and WAFF. These documents and studies mirror the growing awareness and attention paid to the child soldier issue by international agencies and donors, from the realization of the scope of the problem identified in the early peacekeeping missions of the 1990s and the specific targeting of child soldiers in the DDR programs in the mid to late 1990s, to the recent inclusion of WAFF in programs and, finally, the current realization that girls and WAFF have multiple roles in armed groups—including combatant—and that these multiple and special needs must be addressed.

Illustrative of this trend are works commissioned by the World Bank's Conflict and Reconstruction Unit. Its in-depth study, *Child Soldiers: Preventing, Demobilizing, and Reintegrating* (Verhey 2001), focused on the prevention, demobilization, and reintegration of "child soldiers" using lessons learned from earlier DDR programs in Angola and El Salvador. Its next study, *Addressing Gender Issues in Demobilization and Reintegration Programs* (de Watteville 2002), focused on trafficked girls and women and their DDR needs. This is typical of most gender-related analysis and literature found in the review, much of it dated from 2002 and 2003. A few earlier works exist, including *Promoting the Reintegration of Former Female and Male Combatants in Eritrea* (Klingebiel 1995), which made recommendations for gender-differentiated German reintegration assistance programs.

The focus and type of the work found on trafficking in child soldiers and women associated with fighting forces fall into several general categories:

2.1.1 Reports by Human Rights Agencies on the Recruitment and use of Child Soldiers and WAFF Held by Armed Groups

These reports document the use of trafficked victims and the violations of their human rights. Most reports are country-specific, such as *"You'll Learn Not to Cry: Child Combatants in Colombia* and *Stolen Children: Abduction and Recruitment in Northern Uganda* (both Human Rights Watch 2003). At the initial publication of this review, few reports had been found on the regional or subregional aspects of the recruitment and trafficking, with the exception of some of the works on Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) that referred to the cross-border movements and use of child soldiers in the region. However, in late 2004, the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers published the *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*. This report provides a listing, country by country, of the use of child soldiers and the political and social contexts leading to such phenomena in the various regions. It also notes that although many demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration programs are targeted towards child soldiers, they are often poorly supported and fail to encompass the high numbers of girl soldiers.

These types of reports are usually based on interviews conducted in-country by the organization and are used for monitoring, public awareness, and advocacy purposes—urging the end of these practices and recommending international action to address the problems found. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch are the major producers of these reports. A few international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) dealing with children's issues, humanitarian assistance, and refugee relief also produce these types of report, as well as a coalition of NGOs called the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers.

2.1.2 Reports and Studies Relating to DDR Programs and Issues for Child Soldiers and WAFF

More than half the literature found on child soldiers and WAFF deals with the demobilization process and reintegration. These reports tend to be mission-specific (such as the DDR process in Sierra Leone), group-specific (such as girl soldiers) or issue-specific (such as psychosocial assistance needs). Some of these are comparative studies and many include lessons learned. Program reports and evaluations tend to be written by the implementing agency or commissioned by the donor, while some of the analysis and comparative studies were done by experts—either commissioned by a donor as academic research or for publication in a journal.

    a. Mission- and Country-Specific Literature

Much of the work is conducted on a country or peacekeeping mission basis—in particular, on the major conflict countries in Africa and the Americas. The review found very little on earlier conflicts in South East Asia or elsewhere. This literature includes case studies, program reports, evaluations, and lessons learned. Many, such as UNICEF's *The Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Liberia, 1994-1997* (Kelly, 1998), are written by the agencies involved in the organization of DDR programs for child soldiers and WAFF. Others are written by their implementing partners, such as child protection and humanitarian NGOs (for example, Save the Children and the International Rescue Committee). These reports tend to focus on their programmatic activities, the problems they encountered, and their impact on child

soldiers and WAFF. An example is the Christian Children's Fund's (CCF) *Final Report, Project of Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Angola* (1998), which documents CCF's program and the difficulties of reintegrating former child combatants into a country destroyed by war and still in conflict.

Most of the documents cover a specific program or event at a specific point in time on the conflict spectrum, primarily just before, during, and immediately after a DDR process. However, a few of the documents capture the reintegration process of former trafficked victims over time. These types of studies are relatively new but appear to be increasing as time passes from the completion of peacekeeping missions. These studies relate the post-DDR condition of the former trafficked victims back to the quality of the DDR programs, post-war country conditions, and any continuing levels of conflict within the country.

Case studies on Angola and Mozambique are interesting for comparative purposes. Both had large-scale peacekeeping operations at roughly the same time, but with radically different outcomes—Angola returned to war, while Mozambique remained relatively peaceful. The literature on Angola is replete with references to the difficulties of reintegrating former child combatants in a continuing conflict situation and preventing re-recruitment (such as that reported in the CCF *Final Report* noted above). However, recent studies on Mozambique, such as *Child Soldiers in Southern Africa* (Mausse 1999), discuss the current social reintegration status of former trafficked victims and link their current condition back to what was done during the DDR process. For example, Mausse's article traces the current post-war plight of many former WAFF back to their abandonment by their "husbands" during the cantonment phase of DDR and the WAFF's exclusion from the DDR process and programs.

These studies tend to focus on the condition of the victims. The review did not find any literature that explored the long term impact of war-time trafficking or quality of the DDR interventions on a national or (sub) regional basis.

   b. Group-Specific Literature

Victims tend to fall into two categories in the literature reviewed: child soldiers, and girls and women associated with the fighting forces.

Works that deal with "child soldiers" use the term generically and primarily cover the activities of male combatants. In these works, if girls are mentioned, it is in a separate reference or section. Much of the pre-2000 work relates to "child soldiers," such as UNICEF's *Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Liberia.* Post-2000 work on "child soldiers" includes much greater coverage of girl combatants, but the primary focus still tends to be on male child combatants.
More recently, there have been a number of studies on girls and women associated with the fighting forces. Most of these books cover the multiple roles of trafficked girls and women such as combatant, "wife," laborer, and cook. Some of these are *Girls in Fighting Forces in Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Mozambique: Policy and Program Recommendations* (Mazuran and McKay, 2003) and *The Demobilization and Reintegration of Women Combatants, Wives of Male Soldiers, and War Widows: A Checklist* (Farr, 2002). A newer publication, *Crossing the Border: The Demobilization and Reintegration of Rwandan Boys and Girls Associated with Armed Groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo* (Taouti-Cherif and Sewonet 2004), documents some of

the more successful reintegration efforts that have involved girls as well as boys, including a donor-funded facility where children were taken after demobilization and taught basic skills, literacy, and Rwandan history, specifically related to the genocide, before being reintroduced to their families and communities.

The study, *Girls in Militaries, Paramilitaries, and Armed Opposition Groups* (McKay 2002), notes that 100 percent of the girls associated with the armed forces in Africa are abducted, followed by Asia (80 percent), the Americas (50 percent) and Europe (33 percent). This illustrates why the term "WAFF" is generally used to denote a trafficked female, regardless of her role within the armed group. These victims can be recruited from anywhere, including school, IDP camps, or refugee camps.

An interesting finding in the literature review is that most of the literature on trafficked girls and women deals with them within the context of victim. However, the work done on Ethiopia and Eritrea indicates that former trafficked females felt empowered by their experiences. This is documented in Veale's "*From Child Soldier to Ex-Fighter. Female Fighters, Demobilization, and Reintegration in Ethiopia* (2003) and other works on Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The review found very few works that deal exclusively with female combatants or female noncombatants, and trafficked boys with noncombatant roles. It also found only a few references to adult men trafficked by armed groups as combatants or for forced labor. One of these addressed the use of adult male and child forced labor in the DRC diamond and gold mines (*Addressing the present and building a future, A Memorandum to the DRC transitional government*, Amnesty International 2003).

c. Issue-Specific Literature

There are many studies that look at a specific aspect of human trafficking and the DDR process. Most of these relate to some portion of the reintegration process of former trafficked victims back with their families and communities. Psychosocial support is one aspect that is examined and where the work provides specific guidelines for programmatic interventions. As an example, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has several works on providing victim support, including *PsychoSocial Support to Groups of Victims of Human Trafficking in Transit Situations* (Macedonia 2004) and the *Victims Assistance and Protection Program for Women Rescued from Trafficking* (Croatia 2003).

Mediation and reconciliation are other issues covered in the literature. With many child soldiers forced to commit atrocities during their recruitment and use, many communities and families do not want to take the child soldiers back. Ensuring a safe reception for the former combatant and a safe environment for the community requires reconciliation and education. "Wives" and girls with children resulting from rape can also be seen as tainted and find it difficult to reintegrate, especially if they return to their home communities with children conceived during the mother's enslavement. The use of traditional healing mechanisms is discussed in a number of the works reviewed. *Child Soldiers in Southern Africa* (Mausse and Nina, 1999) discusses the benefits and effectiveness of blending of modern reintegration techniques with traditional healing and healers as done in Mozambique.

There are also works dealing with accountability issues and child combatants alleged to have committed atrocities. Earlier work refers to the post-conflict situation of former child combatants in Rwanda, while more recent works focus on Sierra Leone and the establishment of the Special Court. In studies such as the Coalition to Stop Child Soldiers' *Juvenile Justice and Child Soldiering: Trends, Challenges, Dilemmas* (Clark 2002) and *Juvenile Justice, Counter Terrorism and Children"* (Brett 2002), the discussion centers around whether child soldiers should be criminally prosecuted for atrocities they may have committed and the amount of criminal liability that can be attributed to their commanders and recruiters. This is an unresolved issue and more works can be expected on this topic. A few legal journals and news articles address issues related to redressing trafficking crimes against victims (including the pursuit to include forced marriage as a crime against humanity within the Special Court for Sierra Leone Tribunal and the recognition by the Yugoslav and Rwanda Tribunals that various forms of sexual violence constitute crimes against humanity, means of torture, forms of persecution, crimes of war, and crimes of enslavement), but very few explore in-depth issues related to actual legal status of trafficked victims, redress, or compensation for abuses suffered.

d. Guidelines for Working with Child Soldiers and WAFF

Several agencies have written guidelines on how to develop programs to address the needs of former child soldiers and WAFF. Most of these were written for use within their own organization or for general use by practitioners. Among the guidelines found are those by the International Rescue Committee, Save the Children U.K., the OSCE, UNICEF, and UNHCR.

There is also a growing number of works on how to include a gender perspective in DDR programs and peacekeeping, such as Farr's *Gendering Demilitarization as a Peacebuilding Tool* (2002) and the U.N.'s "Gender Perspectives on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration" from *Conflict, Peace-building, Disarmament, Security* (2001). These works provide specific recommendations and checklists to ensure the inclusion of gender and women's issues into each step of the DDR process. Some of these are the simple steps of separating children and women from male combatants during encampment and the provision of separate sanitary facilities for females. Others include ensuring peacekeeping contingents include women peacekeepers and child protection monitors.

SARI/Equity, a Regional Program on Equity for Women and Children funded by USAID has produced a resource book compiling sustainable livelihood programs implemented in the Asia region, which, with appropriate modifications and adaptations, could be used as a guide for organizations, government units and corporate businesses who assist survivors in their rehabilitation and reintegration. The guide provides comprehensive descriptions of case studies from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka of sustainable livelihood programs that have proven successful as a means of economic rehabilitation leading to economic empowerment by addressing three basic developmental needs—economic, social, and personal—of women and children survivors of conflict:

2.2 LITERATURE ON DISPLACEMENT AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The review found a handful of works that addressed the links between conflict-caused displacement and human trafficking. Some of these deal with issues related to IDPs

while others deal with the vulnerability of refugees. One paper, *Child soldiers, displacement, and human security* (Alfredson 2002), specifically addresses the links between population displacements and the trafficking of child soldiers—two of these links are the displacement of child soldiers as combatants and the displacement of children to prevent their recruitment. This later topic is one mentioned in many works on human trafficking in Uganda.

IDPs and refugees are extremely vulnerable to trafficking for labor, armed recruits, and forced sex. This is detailed in UNHCR's *Sexual and Gender-based Violence against Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Response* (2003) and the Reproductive Health for Refugee's Consortium's *If Not Now When? Addressing Gender-based Violence in Refugee, Internally Displaced, and Post-Conflict Settings* (2002). The IOM study on *The Trafficking of Women and Children in the Southern Africa Region* (2003) also found a growing trade of refugees being trafficked to South Africa for sex from the refugee-producing countries in the region. Recognizing that the issue of sovereignty often makes it difficult for external donor agencies to provide IDPs with the same assistance refugees receive, *Orphans of Conflict: Caring for the Internally Displaced* (Steinberg 2005) discusses how states can address the needs of IDPs and recommends that one central agency, for example, USAID, be put in charge of IDP issues.

One of the few case studies on displacements and human trafficking is *Agrarian Conflict, Internal Displacement and Trafficking of Mexican Women: The Case of Chiapas State* (Acharya 2004). This study explores the trafficking of both men (as agricultural labor) and girls (as prostitutes and bar girls) as a means to escape conflict and poverty. Another is *Armed Conflicts and Human Traffic in Tajikistan* (Mirzoyeva 2004), which discusses women leaving conflict areas and their vulnerability to being trafficked for sexual exploitation to countries of the CIS and Persian Gulf States. A third, more recent case study, *Abuse Without End: Burmese Refugee Women and Children at Risk of Trafficking* (Young and Pyne 2006), describes the plight of Burmese refugees in Thailand at risk of being trafficked into sexual exploitation, begging in Bangkok, domestic servitude, and dangerous labor conditions. Unable to speak Thai and separated from families, their movement is restricted and they are completely isolated. Although recent newspaper articles and media press releases have addressed the sexual enslavement of female IDPs and refugees in East Timor and Sudan, detailed accounts and programmatic responses are not yet available.

2.3 LITERATURE ON POST-CONFLICT HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS

There is a growing body of evidence in the literature reviewed that links the spread of HIV/AIDS with conflict, massive displacement, and human trafficking. This was referenced in many of the works reviewed, especially the ones dealing with armed conflict. However, few works specifically focus on HIV/AIDS and conflict. One of these, *HIV and Conflict: A Double Emergency* (Save the Children, 2002), details the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS from unchecked child trafficking and sexual exploitation in IDP and refugee camps. Subramanian's *Impact of Conflict of HIV/AIDS in South Asia* (2002) details the increase in the spread of HIV/AIDS in conflict-affected areas, such as India and Pakistan (over Jammu and Kashmir), northeastern India, where high numbers of refugee and displaced women and children have been trafficked, in Bhutanese refugee camps in Nepal, and in conflict-affected districts of Sri Lanka. Subramanian's work also details protection measures and projects being undertaken in South Asia.

2.4 LITERATURE ON PEACEKEEPING AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE POST-CONFLICT PERIOD

Links between peacekeeping and human trafficking are detailed in a number of recent works. One of the more in-depth studies is *Gender Aspects of Conflict Interventions: Intended and Unintended Consequences* (Skjelsbæk, Barth and Hostens 2003). This explores the consequences of three large peacekeeping missions (including SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina), including their links with human trafficking and prostitution. The supply and demand factors between trafficking and peacekeeping are explored in *Peacekeepers and Sex Trafficking* (Panagiota 2003), which asserts that human trafficking in the form of prostitution was almost nonexistent in Kosovo, Bosnia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Cambodia, until the arrival of international troops spurred the demand for prostitution. Few works comprehensively address the impact of peacekeeping on the phenomenon of trafficking for sexual exploitation within Ethiopia and Eritrea, East Timor, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. However, organizers of peacekeeping missions recognize these links and are starting to address them.

An important recent work, *Barracks and Brothels: Peacekeepers and Human Trafficking in the Balkans* (Mendelson 2005) documents the extent to which peacekeeping operations in the Balkans have had the unintended consequence of serving the demand for trafficked females from Eastern Europe and Eurasia for prostitution. The report notes that beyond the implications that trafficking has for human rights and the rule of law, human trafficking in post-conflict regions has important security implications for peacekeepers that often go overlooked or are downplayed by defense officials and militaries. Criminal networks that traffic in humans provide trafficking networks in guns and drugs with revenue. Moreover, peacekeepers who serve with honor are being tainted by the minority who commit human rights violations and support these criminal networks.

Barracks and Brothels analyzes recent trafficking policies adopted by the U.S. Department of Defense, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the United Nations, most importantly among them the zero tolerance policy on trafficking, and details the prevalence of existing attitudes—including indifference, denial, misperception, and even acceptance—that pose serious challenges to the comprehensive implementation of these anti-trafficking policies. Moreover, it moves beyond earlier literature in this area by providing detailed recommendations for these organizations, including training of staff, creating departments with each organization to investigate offenses and oversee the implementation of anti-trafficking policies, ending rapid repatriation of civilian contractor offenders, and establish monitoring mechanisms to follow up on repatriated international staff.

2.5 LITERATURE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE IMMEDIATE POST-CONFLICT PERIOD

About a third of the articles reviewed deal with trafficking in the immediate post-war period. Most of these reflect the changing pattern of trafficking in persons from times of war to times of peace and recovery. As discussed above, large numbers of peacekeepers and other internationals that enter a country after conflict lead trafficking

toward prostitution and sexual exploitation. The large number of displaced and war-affected women and children are vulnerable to traffickers—including returnees, unaccompanied children, single women, and single women heads of household. In this post-conflict climate, women and girls suffer disproportionately from lack of access to resources and education, thereby heightening their vulnerability to various forms of exploitation and human trafficking. In search of opportunities to improve their social, economic, and political situations in more developed cities or countries, yet lacking comprehensive information or access to legitimate migration programs, many of these persons fall victim to human traffickers. Literature demonstrates that victims can be trafficked to other areas of the region or world, and the country can be used for transit by other human trafficking operations. This pattern is documented in UNIFEM's *Issue Brief on Trafficking,* Human Rights Watch's *Hopes Betrayed: Trafficking of Women and Girls to Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina for Forced Prostitution* (2002), and Pearson's *Study on Trafficking in Women in East Africa* (2003).

A desk study conducted in 2004, *Armed Conflict and Trafficking in Women*, (Wolte 2004) divides conflict into two stages—ongoing conflict and post-conflict—and notes vulnerabilities of women and girls particular to each stage. One of the significant differences noted in the review between conflict and post-conflict trafficking was the for-profit motive of post-war trafficking. Apart from the trafficking of displaced persons for sexual exploitation, human trafficking during conflict was primarily based on armed groups' immediate need for labor, "wives," and combatants as documented in the literature. However, the literature on post-war human trafficking deals with economic need, profit making, and organized crime. Work such as *Traffickers Make Money Through Humanitarian Crises"* (IOM 1999) and *Trafficking in Human Beings in Transition and Post-Conflict Countries* (Klopcic 2004) explore the links between the trafficking of post-conflict victims, profit making, and organized crime. Links between drug trafficking and using trafficked women as drug carriers are also discussed in *Women, Violence, and Tajikistan* (Vandenberg 2001). One report by UNICEF (*Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeastern Europe,* Limanowska 2002) observes that when women are trafficked by organized crime networks that also engage in arms and drugs trafficking, trafficking in women appears to decrease as conflict increases because arms trafficking is more profitable.

The *Modern Slave Trade* (Carpenter 2003) argues that post-conflict countries are unable to deal with post-conflict trafficking because of the complicity of post-war government officials and the legacy of a corrupt legal system. The lack of institutional capacity of the post-war government to prevent and address human trafficking is another issue raised in the literature. Several of the child protection agencies are working in capacity-building projects in post-conflict countries, in coordination with UNICEF, within Ministries of Justice, and in particular on the development of protection and redress mechanisms for victims of human trafficking.

3. POST-CONFLICT HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCES

The review found that many of the organizations involved with combating trafficking in persons in post-conflict countries have made extensive use of the Internet to post their materials and provide links to essential documents and relevant organizations. The complete list is found in Attachment Two, but some of the larger resource banks include the following:

- The Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers with country-specific statistics, monitoring reports, and links to relevant organizations;
- Essex University's Children and Armed Conflict Division, which has links to many studies and international agreements on children, conflict, and child soldiers;
- ILO's Program for the Elimination of Child Labor has studies and programs on trafficking of children;
- OSCE's Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings posts an annual report on victims and assistance, with data on every anti-trafficking program in South Eastern Europe;
- UNESCO's GENIe Web site has a large section on child soldiers and links to international documents, reports, and statistics. It also has information on and links to related U.N. programs;
- UNIFEM's data bank of documents on women, war, and peace;
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which has works on women and girls in post-conflict transitions;
- World Bank, Prevention of Conflict and Reconstruction Unit, with links to papers on child soldiers, gender, and DDR programs; and
- IOM has numerous publications regarding counter-trafficking programs in countries and regions throughout the globe.

4. CONCLUSION

The literature on human trafficking in post-conflict countries reveals two distinct patterns of human trafficking in countries affected by conflict. The first is the trafficking by armed groups primarily for combatants, laborers, and wives. The second is the for-profit trafficking that emerges once the conflict has abated. Much of the literature deals with human trafficking during conflict and the DDR process, although more recent works are starting to focus on the for-profit trade. A common thread through the literature is the presence of vulnerable groups—in particular, displaced women and children and women and children affected by war. Another common thread is the lack of protection, prevention, or enforcement of anti-trafficking laws and standards.

Most of the works reviewed start or end with an event, such as the peace accord, DDR, or the establishment of a post-war government. One important exception to this is *Gender and Conflict Early Warning: A Framework for Action* (Schmeidl and Piza-Lopez 2002), which discusses the development of an early warning system for conflict that incorporates gender-sensitive indicators and analysis into both information collection and formation of response options. Schmeidl and Piza-Lopez recommend incorporating gender issues into conflict early warning systems for three reasons: (1) incorporating gender-sensitive indicators into the analytic process makes existing models more comprehensive by anticipating conflict through micro-level events, (2) incorporating these micro-level changes makes political and humanitarian responses more targeted, and (3) early warning and preventative activities are made more effective by using women's networks and organizations as actors for peace.

In 2004, this review noted that studies were missing that take a more comprehensive, larger-picture view of post-conflict human trafficking—that not only place the problem on the conflict spectrum, but that relate with the development continuum and include analysis of issues such as poverty, gender equality, access to education, and human rights. Some initial steps toward taking this larger-picture view are coming from USAID's Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), and their innovative programming that recognizes that children and young people will remain vulnerable to trafficking throughout extensive post-disaster reconstruction periods. However, it remains equally important as it did in 2004 to highlight the need for studies to examine and analyze the evolution of human trafficking in post-conflict countries, factors that make certain persons more or less vulnerable to human trafficking, long-term effects of human trafficking on victims, communities, nations, and (sub)regions, the long-term effectiveness of donor intervention programs, and the role that wealthier countries play within human trafficking phenomena.

ANNEX A

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. PRE-PEACE ACCORD OR CONFLICT SITUATIONS

1.1 Combatants, WAFF, and Forced Labor

Amnesty International. *Addressing the present and building a future, a memorandum to the DRC transitional government of national unity, armed groups and foreign governments involved in the DRC conflict, and the international community*. **Amnesty International Library, November 2003.**

This memorandum to the DRC was prepared after an Amnesty International delegation visited the DRC following the official withdrawal of Rwandese and Ugandan government forces from DRC and the June 2003 installation of a transitional government. The memorandum is organized into three sections (immediate measures, transitional reforms, and justice issues) with findings and recommendations.
Findings for immediate measures include the following:

- Tens of thousands of Congolese children, girls as well as boys, have been recruited— in many cases forcibly—to fight with various armed forces;
- Thousands of women and girls have been abducted from their homes and forced to remain with armed groups as sexual slaves;
- The prevalence of HIV/AIDS among women and girls forced to serve with armed groups as sexual slaves has added considerably to the trauma faced by these women;
- Females forced into servitude by armed forces suffer social stigma and fear of being ostracized and abandoned by their families and communities;
- Medical and social psychological treatment for the above-mentioned victims are uniformly absent throughout the DRC; and
- In order to plunder the natural resources and raise funds to purchase arms during the conflict, numerous Congolese adult and child civilians have been forced to work in diamond and gold mines.

Recommendations include the following:

- The DRC government and leaders of armed political groups must order their forces to end recruitment of persons under 18 and immediately remove these serving child soldiers from frontline positions;
- MONUC and other relevant agencies and governments must assist the DRC in establishing a coordinated strategy to receive large numbers of demobilized children and prepare for their long-term care and rehabilitation into civilian life;
- The DRC government and leaders of armed political groups must issue clear instructions to combatants to immediately cease sexual violence against women and girls;
- MONUC and other relevant agencies and organizations should assist the DRC government to establish a systematic and comprehensive program of care for survivors of sexual violence and sexual slavery. Such programs should include counseling centers at local and national levels; and

- The DRC government should enable victims of sexual violence, including sexual slavery, to obtain full redress before courts and ensure that the dignity and physical and psychological well-being of victims who bring complaints are protected.

Berdal, Mats, and Malone, David M. *Greed and Grievance: Economic Agendas in Civil Wars.* **A project by the International Peace Academy, Inc. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., Colorado, 2000.**

This volume identifies the economic and social factors underlying the perpetuation of civil wars, including the role of forced labor and children trafficked for sexual exploitation. Child labor and sex exploitation and their unquantifiable gains during war are briefly mentioned as one of the economic gains during civil war. It examines child exploitation in terms of the inability to quantify economic gains such as "in-kind taxation" for the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) with Ugandan-abducted girls.

Conciliation Resources. *Impact of War on Women and Girls in Sierra Leone.* **London, 1997.**

This article was produced by Conciliation Resources with the help of CARE U.K., CONCERN Universal, Tear Fund, ACTIONAID, MERLIN, and Christian Aid. It describes the status of women and girls in Sierra Leone during the conflict. In particular, it discusses the plight of women and children targeted by the rebel group Revolutionary United Front (RUF). The article noted that the situation of boy soldiers within Sierra Leone had been documented, but little had been written on the girls. There were an estimated 10,000 women and girls with RUF; 9,500 of them may have been abducted. According to the article, their primary role was to serve as "wives" and provide domestic and sexual services. Some also served as fighters. Those attempting to escape were killed, serving as a deterrent to others.

he article also reports on the status of women and girls in refugee camps and in rural Sierra Leone. It concludes that women's special needs are often overlooked and it is important to include women's voices and approaches in peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction. It argues for more research on ex-RUF women and rural women to understand the plight of other women engaged in war. The lists of specific questions that need to be answered include the following:

- What was their understanding of the root causes of violence?
- Why did they join or remain with RUF?
- What were the gender relations in the RUF camps?
- What were their coping strategies and was there anything positive in their association with RUF?
- What are their needs and what future do they see for themselves and Sierra Leone?

Human Rights Watch. *"My Gun Was as Tall as Me": Child Soldiers in Burma.* **New York, 2002.**

The report documents the situation of child soldiers in Burma from research done in the region in 2002. It found that Burma has more child soldiers than any other country. Most

are found in Burma's national army, which forcibly recruits children as young as 11. They are denied contact with their families, face beatings, and are forced to engage in human rights abuses against civilians. Child soldiers are also found in opposition groups, but in far smaller numbers. Different armies take different approaches to the issue of child soldiers, so generalizations for rebel groups are not possible.

The report notes the expansion of the national army, which has a goal of 500,000 troops. Observations suggest that 70,000 of the current 350,000 soldiers are children. To gain new recruits, the army pays soldiers for each new recruit brought in. In some places, soldiers with five years of experience can get a discharge if they bring in five new recruits. In other places, boys from forced civilian labor brigades are kept and sold to recruit holding camps.

Recommendations are made to the government of Burma and to the international community. It asks the government and opposition groups to stop the recruitment of children and start demobilization. It asks UNHCR to provide special recognition and protection for child soldiers who seek refugee status.

Human Rights Watch. *Reluctant Recruits: Children and Adults Forcibly Recruited for Military Service in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo.* **Vol. 13, No. 3 (A) New York, 2001.**

The report documents the forced recruitment of child soldiers by armed groups in Rwanda and Uganda for use against the government of the DRC and its allies. It is based on information gathered during a December 2000 mission to the region. Human Rights Watch (HRW) found evidence that soldiers of the RCD Goma (Congolese Rally for Democracy-Goma) and the Rwandan Patriotic Army started an intensive campaign to forcibly abduct children and young men to serve as soldiers, starting in the last quarter of 2000. The report asks the government of Rwanda and the RCD-Goma to stop the recruitment, abduction, training, and use of child soldiers and allow those who do not want to be in the armed forces to leave. It recommends the international community denounce the use of child soldiers and urge all parties to enter into a DDR process.

Human Rights Watch, *The Scars of Death. Children Abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda.* **New York, 1997.**

The report is based on field research done in 1997 and documents the plight of children abducted and used by the LRA in northern Uganda. Captured children are tied to each other and forced to carry heavy loads as they return to the LRA bases in southern Sudan. Children who cannot keep up or resist are killed. Children as young as eight can be recruited, although the rebels prefer girls and boys between 14 and 16. Younger children are used as servants and forced labor, while the girls as young as 12 are given to commanders as "wives." Children are forced to fight—in Sudan against the Sudanese People's Liberation Army and in Uganda against the Ugandan government soldiers. HRW reports that in fighting in Uganda, the LRA forces the children into the front and those who hang back are beaten or killed.

The report urges all sides to stop the use of children in war and for the international community to press the governments of Sudan and Uganda to resolve the conflict and minimize child casualties during fighting.

Human Rights Watch. *Stolen Children: Abduction and Recruitment in Northern Uganda.* **Vol. 15. No. 7 (A), 2003.**

The report documents the abduction of children in northern Uganda by the LRA for child soldiers, labor, and sexual slaves. It also mentions the use of child soldiers by the Ugandan government. It is based on research done in northern Uganda in early 2003. HRW found that an estimated 5,000 children were abducted from their homes and communities in 2002—a dramatic rise from the less than 100 children abducted in 2001. The increase is a result of a 2002 military offensive by the Ugandan People's Defense Force (UPDF) that forced the LRA out of their bases in Southern Sudan and back into northern Uganda.

The LRA abducts children from their homes, schools, and communities. They are used as forced labor, carrying heavy loads over long distances. They are frequently beaten and forced to carry out raids, kill civilians, and abduct other children. Children who fall behind or try to escape are killed. Girls are used as servants and are forced into sexual slavery as "wives" of the LRA commanders. The UPDF recruits children as young as 12 with promises of money, which they use to fight against the LRA.

The report urges the LRA to stop the abducting, killing, and sexual abuse of children and to release all captives. It asks the government of Uganda to stop the use of child soldiers and return them home via a Child Protection Unit. It urges the international community to monitor the human rights situation in northern Uganda and to provide diplomatic and financial support for the appointment of a U.N. Special Envoy for the abducted children in northern Uganda.

Human Rights Watch. *"You'll Learn Not to Cry": Child Combatants in Colombia.* **New York, 2003.**

The report provides a comprehensive view of how Colombia's illegal armies recruit and use child soldiers. More than 11,000 children fight in Colombia's armed conflict, one of the highest totals in the world. Both guerrilla and paramilitary forces rely on child combatants, who have committed atrocities and are even made to execute other children who try to desert. At least one in four irregular combatants in Colombia is under 18 and the recruitment of child soldiers is growing. The information came from HRW interviews in 2002 with former child soldiers in Colombia.

The report covers their recruitment, training, life in ranks, role in combat, and treatment after desertion, capture, or rescue. Its conclusions are urgent and unequivocal: all sides in Colombia's conflict must end the recruitment of children; demobilize children from the armies and militia forces under their control; and, for the children's well being and safety, hand them over to an appropriate national agency or international humanitarian organization.[7]

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[7] Cited from the report, p. 5.

*InterAgency Standing Committee. *Report on the Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises.* 2002.

This report discusses gender-based violence in post-crisis situations and provides tools for practitioners to effectively respond to such violence. Because they are separated from family and community following disasters and during and after conflicts, women and children are exceptionally vulnerable to sexual assault and physical abuse at the hands of armed forces. It is the premise of the authors that regardless of the presence or absence of concrete and reliable evidence, all humanitarian personnel should in fact assume and believe that gender-based violence, and in particular sexual violence, is taking place during the post-crisis period place and is a serious and life-threatening protection issue.

The report outlines a set of guidelines, the primary purpose of which is to enable humanitarian actors and communities to plan, establish, and coordinate a set of minimum multisectoral interventions to prevent and respond to sexual violence during the early phase of an emergency. Although the guidelines primarily focus on the detailed implementation of minimum prevention and response during the early stages of the emergency, they also provide an overview of activities to be undertaken in the preparedness phase, in the more established phases, and during recovery and rehabilitation.

For each of the interventions detailed in the early stages, an action sheet is provided that provides guidance on specific key actions, responsibility for those actions, and key resources available to support implementation of the key actions. The Action Sheets are organized by cross-cutting functions requiring action from multiple organizations— coordination, assessment and monitoring, protection, human resources, and information education communication—and sectors—water and sanitation, food security and nutrition, shelter and non-food items, health and community services, and education. The guidelines emphasize the importance of multisectoral coordinated action and community involvement, and each Action Sheet is linked to related Sheets in other sectors and addressing other functions.

These guidelines were developed from a thorough review of tools, standards, research and background materials, and other resources developed by UN, NGO, and academic sources to address gender-based violence in post-conflict situations. Each Action Sheet lists a set of key recommendations making this a very valuable toolkit for all those intervening in post-crisis contexts.

*Jolly, Susie. *Gender and Migration: An Overview Report.* BRIDGE, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, UK, 2005. http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/CEP-Mig-OR.pdf

This report studies the gendered causes and impacts of forced and voluntary migration, both within and between borders. Regardless of cause, migration—especially forced migration—hinders long-term development goals. Current efforts focus either on stemming migration and eliminating forced migration or on advancing women's rights. Few efforts center around combining the two. The report recommends shifting to a gendered human rights approach, which would include immigration and emigration policies designed to enable women to take advantage of safe, regulated channels;

support for international rights frameworks offering protection to women migrants and trafficked people; and advancing migrant rights throughout the process. The report recommends shifting to a rights-based approach centered on human security and insecurity to address the root causes of trafficking.

Kav La Oved. *Migrant Workers in Israel, A Contemporary Form of Slavery*. Kav LaOved Mission Report. Paris, 25 August 2003.

This report, produced by Kav LaOved an Israeli workers' rights NGO, contains findings from a joint investigative mission by the International Federation for Human Rights and the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network on abuses and trafficking of migrant workers in Israel. The report states that Israel has increasingly turned to migrant workers to replace the Palestinian workers unable to enter Israel since the rise in conflicts in autumn 2000. According to the report, 60 percent of the 300,000 foreign workers in Israel are illegal workers; half of the migrants are from Asia and about 45 percent are from Eastern Europe. The report maintains that a substantial number of these legal and illegal migrants are subject to debt bondage, restricted movement (confiscated passports, identity and travel documents) and perilous working conditions akin to slavery. The report calls on the Israeli authorities to enforce compliance with workers' rights, better regulate distribution of work permits and visas, and prosecute people involved in trafficking of people.

McKay, Susan, and Dyan Mazurana. *Girls in Militaries, Paramilitaries, and Armed Opposition Groups.* 2002.

The purpose of this paper is to "expand the discussion about girls in government militaries, paramilitaries, militia, and armed opposition groups by using a gender analytical framework to raise challenges for data collection, policy, practice, and research." It argues that little attention is given to girls: they have been marginalized within peace accords and assistance programs ignore their multiple roles in conflict situations. It examines the data of girls in armed forces and groups from 39 countries and found active recruitment, including the forced abduction or gang pressing of girls in 65 percent of these 39 countries. Africa had the highest propensity for girls entering through force or abduction (100 percent) followed by Asia (80 percent), the Americas (50 percent) and Europe (33 percent).

Another finding is that girls performed multiple roles, so a clear distinction of duties, such as "wives," cooks, or fighters, was not accurate. DDR process reports also lacked data on the inclusion of girls. The paper concludes that one of the biggest challenges is to obtain credible data so that an accurate assessment of girls' participation and experiences can be made.

Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict. *Colombia's War on Children*. New York, 2004.

The report documents the use of children in Colombia's conflict. It discusses issues such as refugees and IDPs, HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence (GBV), health, and education. It includes sections on trafficking and child soldiers. Colombia has one of the largest numbers of child soldiers—an estimated 11,000 and 14,000, some as young as seven. Indigenous and Afro-Colombian children often targeted for recruitment. Although the government no longer recruits or uses child soldiers, guerrilla groups and paramilitaries

still recruit children— sometimes through force. Much of the GBV by guerrilla organizations occurs in relation to the forced recruitment of girls into the armed group. Children are regularly killed for acts of disobedience and girls are often sent on missions that require them to have sex with government soldiers in order to get information. A social reintegration program for former child soldiers was started by the government in 1999 and more than 1000 children have gone through the program so far.

Colombia is also one of the biggest sources of trafficking victims in the Western hemisphere, with an estimated 35,000 to 50,000 women and girls trafficked abroad a year. The increase in trafficking is attributed to the ongoing conflict and massive displacements, as well as the lack of anti-trafficking legislation.

The report lists recommendations for action for the following:

- Guerrilla and paramilitary groups: end killings and stop recruitment and use of child soldiers, demobilize child soldiers, and stop all gender and sexual violations against girls, including those associated with the fighting forces;
- Government of Colombia: end impunity for abuses against children, stop the use of children in intelligence and propaganda activities, and uphold all applicable international standards for the protection of children in armed conflict; and
- the United Nations: condemn all parties recruiting and using child soldiers and take appropriate steps in accordance with the U.N. charter (such as freezing assets and instituting travel bans) if insufficient progress is made.

Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict. *The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).* **New York, 2003.**

The report documents the impact of the ongoing armed conflict on children in the DRC since 1998. DRC is a significant country of origin for trafficking in persons. Findings related to trafficking in children and women in the DRC for forced recruitment within armed forces and other forms of exploitation include the following:

- War, poverty, and the breakdown of traditional coping mechanisms force children onto the streets or away from their home environment into situations where they face abuses, such as forced military recruitment, prostitution within military forces, on the streets, within refugee camps, and into neighboring countries;
- Approximately 80 percent of displaced persons within the DRC are women and children. These women and children, particularly single or widowed women and unaccompanied children, are especially vulnerable to violations of their security and rights, such as forced recruitment, gender-based violence and prostitution, whether inside or outside refugee camp settings;
- One of the factors fueling the spread of HIV in the DRC is the massive breakdown of the economy caused by the conflict, which has led to extreme poverty and forced women and girls into prostitution for money and protection;
- The DRC government, Mouvement de liberation du Congo (MLC), RCD-Goma, RCD-National, RCD-Kisangani/ML, UPC, Musunzu's forces, Lendu militias, Ex-FAR Mai Mai, Rwandan Defense Force, and other irregular armed groups forcibly recruit and use children as soldiers; and

- Many instances are reported where Mai Mai have abducted and raped women and girls and used them as sexual slaves and domestic servants, sometimes for periods exceeding a year.

The report lists several recommendations for actions, including for the following:

- MONUC to strengthen its capacity to protect children, including its capacity within MONUC to properly investigate allegations of abuse, sexual exploitation, or other forms of misconduct;
- U.N. agencies, NGOs, donors, and others to improve coordination in responding to crises, including addressing gaps in protection and essential services IDPs, with particular emphasis on IDP children and adolescents; and
- Integrated response to the problem of unaccompanied minors, including prevention, protection, and reunification programs.

1.2 Displaced populations and Human Trafficking

Acharya, Arun Kumar. *Agrarian Conflict, Internal Displacement And Trafficking Of Mexican Women: The Case Of Chiapas State, UNAM, Mexico for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Population Association of America*. Boston, 2004.

This paper addresses the effect of abuses of human rights and humanitarian law in the agrarian conflict between the EZLN (Zapatistas) and the Mexican government in Chiapas on internal displacement and its relationship to the trafficking of women from the area.

The paper notes that some 40,000 indigenous people have been internally displaced due to the conflict in Chiapas from 1994 to 2002, many claiming to have been both physically and sexually abused by military personnel. According to the author, displacement has exacerbated poverty in the region and placed IDPs at greater risk of exploitation. To escape from poverty and conflict, some parents have sold their daughters in hope of a better life. The author cites statistics that indicate that about 3,000 young girls from Chiapas are trafficked to Mexico City and Cancun, Acapulco, Merida, and Tapachula for exploitation as prostitutes, table-dancers, and barmaids. Some are trafficked on to the United States and Canada. The paper notes that the conflict has also resulted in increased trafficking of men and children, with men trafficked to the United States mainly for agricultural work.

The paper provides detailed policy recommendations to control the violence and to combat the trafficking of displaced persons.

Alfredson, Lisa. "Child soldiers, displacement and human security." Disarmament Forum. Vol. 3 18-26, 2002.

The paper discussed the practice of using child soldiers, population displacements, and the links between child soldiering and displacement. The definition of child soldier includes children used for other tasks such as laborer or sexual slave and the population displaced during conflict includes refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers, and separated children. It states there are more than 300,000 child soldiers and more than

22 million displaced children. The paper posits that there is an interrelationship between displacement and child recruitment through four basic connections:

- Former child soldiers who are vulnerable to displacement;
- Displaced children who are vulnerable to displacement;
- Children who are displaced or relocated to prevent recruitment; and
- Child soldiers who are displaced as soldiers.

Each of these connections is explored in the paper and the author provides a list of recommendations to governments, international organizations, and NGOs on ways they can address these connections.

Amnesty International. *Sudan: Systematic rape of women and girls.* Amnesty International News. April, 2004.

This press release summarizes reports in western Sudan that women and girls have been abducted to be used as sexual slaves and domestic workers by the government-backed armed militia, the Janjawid. It explains that women make up a disproportionate number of internally displaced people who have sought refuge in urban centers in the region, subsequently coming under the control of the Janjawid and government forces, and are at risk of sexual attacks and sexual and domestic slavery.

The extent of the problem has yet to be fully established; similar to the plight of hundreds of women reportedly systematically raped by the militia, women and girls forced into sexual and domestic slavery are reluctant to talk about their experiences. Furthermore, a month after the cease-fire agreement of April 8, 2004, human rights monitors and humanitarian agencies have not received full access to refugees and other vulnerable persons in western Sudan. Amnesty International calls for humanitarian access and protection of civilians, including monitors who are trained to deal with specific issues relating to sexual violence and forced servitude.

*Buscher, Dale. *Displaced Women and Girls at Risk: Risk Factors, Protection Solutions and Resource Tools.* Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, New York, 2006.

This study discussed the risk factors leading to the displacement of women and girls and solutions to protect them. Displaced girls, elderly women, urban refugee women and girls, physically and mentally disabled women and girls, and internally displaced girls are particularly at risk of trafficking and gender based violence, as they generally face greater poverty and less familial and community support. Push factors leading to displacement include armed conflict, poverty, human rights violation and persecution, inequality/social exclusion, and gender-based violence.

Once at camps, women are susceptible to trafficking because of physical insecurity, food insecurity, lack of documentation, the need to collect firewood, lack of educational opportunities, the loss of the traditional male role, and family separation. In order to increase the protection of women and girls at refugee camps, the study recommends including women and girls in identifying risks and proposed solutions. These proposed solutions include implementing community based activities and rules such as community watch programs, camp rules and codes of conduct, and male accompaniment of women

collecting firewood; an increased presence of female staff; improved camp layout and access to services; establishment of safe houses and protected areas; access to health care, education and training programs, and income generating activities; prosecution of perpetrators; codes of conduct for humanitarian staff; and the adaptation of asylum law to recognize gender persecution.

The study draws attention to the risks are attendant to the early withdraw of the international community and recommends programs and funding that target host communities. Host states have a critical but overlooked role to play in prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, including punishing national perpetrators (police, army, host community members) in accordance with domestic laws, ensuring displaced women and girls are given unrestricted access to domestic legal systems, including legal aid, and including refugee protection in awareness campaigns. During return and reintegration, the study advocates cross-border analysis and information sharing, returnee monitoring, community participation in determining solutions, engagement of civil society groups, rehabilitation programs for ex-combatants, and education opportunities for children and youth. The study also includes a check list for facilitating the identification of at-risk women and girls and good practices in protecting these groups. Some of these practices include:

- Interviewing women asylum seekers separately using same sex interviewers and interpreters.
- Train all peacekeeping and security enforcement personnel in international human rights laws, gender awareness, prevention of gender-based violence, and children's rights.
- Strive for gender balance among UN and NGO field-based staff, including female protection offers.
- Ensure access to legal assistance and judicial mechanisms, mobilize camp women, men, and youth to identify, map, and monitor risk areas and engage in services that reduce sexual exploitation.
- Ensure that women are individually registered and provided with proper documentation.
- Establish tracing and reunification mechanisms for unaccompanied and separated children, as well as a monitored foster family system.
- Provide equal access to education for displaced girls and confirm that schools provide safe environments for girls
- Include displaced women on an equal basis as men for vocational and skills training programs, micro-credit loans, and self-reliance activities and ensure that these activities meet real market needs.
- Develop comprehensive strategies involving men to address the widespread problem of sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence and HIV/AIDS.

International Organization for Migration. *The Trafficking of Women and Children in the Southern Africa Region, Presentation of Research Findings.* **Pretoria, 2003.**

IOM conducted research in 2002 and 2003 on the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation in Southern Africa. Although its focus was not on post-conflict trafficking, the study found that the trafficking of refugees to South Africa was significant.

The traffickers are refugees who have been in South Africa for more than a year. They recruit a close friend or family relation as a survival mechanism ("vulnerable prey on the more vulnerable") and tend to only recruit one person each. The victims come from the refugee-producing countries in Africa and travel with the trafficker to South Africa without documents. Victims tend to be women aged 25 to 44 with children and are required to earn a minimum amount of money per night. The study concludes that the Southern Africa region is fertile ground for traffickers, who capitalize on the vulnerabilities caused by war, poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment.

*International Rescue Committee (IRC). *Pain Too Deep For Tears: Assessing the Prevalence of Sexual and Gender Violence Among Burundian Refugees in Tanzania.* **IRC, New York, September 1997.**

Burundi refugees have suffered a high degree of sexual and gender violence. The initial results of this International Rescue Committee (IRC) assessment suggest that approximately 26 percent of the 3,803 Burundi refugee women between the ages of 12-49 residing in the Kanembwa camp have experienced sexual violence since becoming a refugee. Refugees have been subject to such violence at every stage of their quest for safety: in the conflict situation in Burundi, along the Tanzanian border, between the border and the refugee camps, and within and around the camps. Perpetrators have included soldiers, policemen, Burundi and Tanzanian nationals, fellow refugees, relatives, husbands, and one reported case of a rape by a NGO security staff member. The vast majority of survivors who have reported incidents of sexual violence to IRC are women and girls, although there is one account of a man and several boys reporting incidents.

Recommendations include:

- Using Participatory Approaches to Assessing the Prevalence of Sexual and Gender Violence. It is critical to involve women in the refugee community in each phase of the design and implementation of a project dealing with sexual and gender violence. Without their trust and guidance such a project could do much more harm than good. In exchange for the support of these women, the project staff must be willing to share power and decision making authority with the women. Through the process of exposing sexual and gender violence, the women involved relive a degree of the pain experienced and develop a determination to want change in the security situation of the camp environment.
- In-Depth Interviews. This method of collecting information on incidents of sexual and gender violence has several distinct advantages. The informants come at a time when they are ready to discuss this private matter. The loose format of the interviews allows the interviewer to probe for further information, which may not be anticipated in the design of more formal survey instruments. On the other hand, the lack of a standardized question guide means that the same questions are not answered by each respondent and the coding of narrative to determine general trends in refugees' experiences is more difficult.
- Surveys. Surveys are appealing because they produce quantitative results which are valued by authorities who are asked to pay attention to the issue of sexual and gender violence. Women in the community can help design and conduct the survey. Survey sampling may miss affected portions of the population (age and sex specific) and richness of descriptive detail about incidents needed for planning interventions. Analysis using a software package such as Epi-Info takes

the analysis of the results away from the refugee women and can slow the analysis if the project staff are not familiar with the software. However, it is much easier to examine frequencies and to conduct cross-tabulations of results using computer software.

- Responding to the Problem. It is critical that referral services for the medical and protection needs of violence survivors be in place when an assessment is conducted. It would be unconscionable to not offer women assistance once they reveal their concerns resulting from incidents of sexual and gender violence such as the need for sexually transmitted disease screening, protective custody, or emergency contraception for women who come forward immediately. Although the details of the community response process will be detailed in a subsequent report, project staff worked with the survivors of sexual and gender violence, camp management, IRC medical staff, and IRC social workers to meet the needs as they were identified.[8]

Mirzoyeva, Gulchehra. *Armed Conflicts and Human Traffic in Tajikistan*. Modar NGO Report, 2004.

This Tajik NGO report describes the emergence of human trafficking in Tajikistan, during conflict (1991-1997) and the post-conflict period. The report states that in addition to a rise in gender-based violence and aggression against women, militants kidnapped women and girls, forced them to "serve as their wives," forced them "to entertain and serve as cooks for fighters," "forced them to trade their bodies for food and habitation," and "forced them to smuggle narcotics across borders and then sell their bodies into slavery in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and United Arab Emirates."

In addition, the report states that the conflict exacerbated poverty and dislocation, resulting in a new phenomenon, where women and children from Tajikistan are trafficked for prostitution abroad. Under the existing conditions in the Republic of Tajikistan, new kinds of violence began occurring among the forcibly displaced persons. The danger of violence increases when women leave areas of conflict in search of asylum. They become victims of violence by other displaced persons, inhabitants, fighters, and security soldiers. This is a main concern of widows and women who become the head of their families. According to the report, the main at-risk groups are youth, women-refugees, and displaced persons. Young Tajikistani women are taken away for sexual exploitation to countries of the CIS such as Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, to Persian Gulf States such as Yemen, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and UAE, and via Russia to Germany and Poland.

*Steinberg, Donald. *Orphans of Conflict: Caring for the Internally Displaced*. US Institute of Peace, Washington, 2005.
http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr148.pdf

This report discusses (IDPs in conflict settings, and how states can address their needs. IDPs lack basic necessities, have high mortality rates, and are particularly vulnerable to exploitation—including trafficking, forced labor, and mandatory conscription into fighting forces. Because of issues of sovereignty, it is often difficult for external donor agencies to provide IDPs with the same assistance refugees receive. This report argues that

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[8] Taken from executive summary of International Rescue Committee (IRC). September 1997. Pain Too Deep For Tears: Assessing the Prevalence of Sexual and Gender Violence Among Burundian Refugees in Tanzania. New York: IRC

despite sovereignty, international organizations and donor states have an obligation to assist IDPs—not only to defend individuals' human rights, but also to maintain international security. Large-scale internal displacement brings chaos and provides a breeding ground for increased trafficking, terrorism, criminal activities, conflict generation and escalation, and pandemic diseases. The report recommends several methods for restructuring the UN's approach to IDPs, including designating a single agency to lead in each crisis or establishing a new agency within the UN that is specifically tasked with assisting IDPs. To improve the US Government's response to IDP crises, the report recommends putting USAID "in charge" of IDP issues, thus assuring that USAID receives the necessary resources to end crises rather than merely mitigating the consequences. Finally, the report advocates for identifying a domestic constituency for the support of IDPs that would be able to ensure political momentum.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Situation of Human Rights in East Timor.* UNHCHR Report for UN General Assembly A/54/660. December, 1999.

This report on the joint mission to East Timor, undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on the question of torture, and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on violence against women, contains information regarding the incidence of sexual slavery in East Timor that followed the crisis in 1999. The report's sections on torture and violence against women emphasize that widespread violence against women and girls—including sexual slavery—was organized and involved members of the Indonesian National Army (TNI), pro-government militias and paramilitary groups. Sexual slavery, along with other forms of sexual violence, was used as a means of intimidation and was facilitated by a climate of impunity created by security forces operating on the island. Female refugees and IDPs were particularly vulnerable to enslavement by the TNI. In addition, in the period between January 1999 and July 1999, females whose husbands and other male family members left villages (such as Liquica and Viqueque) were raped, abducted, and subjected to sexual slavery by TNI and militias. The report summarizes testimony from East Timorese women and girls forced into sexual slavery, and calls for further investigation into these crimes.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. *Sexual and Gender-based Violence against Refugees, Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons: Guidelines for Prevention and Response.* Geneva, 2003.

The UNHCR Guidelines provide an updated framework for developing effective prevention and response strategies for sexual and gender-based violence in complex emergencies for refugees and internally displaced populations. This manual is intended for use by staff of UNHCR, other U.N. agencies and their partners. It is an update of UNHCR's 1995 guidelines and incorporates the lessons learned from implementing these earlier guidelines. It was the result of an ongoing evaluation process that culminated in the Inter-Agency Lessons Learned Conference on Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Refugee Situations held in Geneva in March 2001.

Participants at the conference identified areas for improvement and highlighted the importance of revising the 1995 Guidelines to reflect progress made over the years and to refine an inter-agency, multisectoral approach to addressing sexual and

gender-based violence against refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons. Recommendations from the conference included strengthening institutional commitment by developing a code of conduct for humanitarian workers, setting common minimum standards for addressing sexual and gender-based violence, supporting the allocation and management of adequate funding and staff, and integrating a gender-equality perspective in institutional practices.

The Guidelines discuss the root causes of sexual and gender-based violence in and outside of camps. It also discusses the special needs of refugee children, identifying child soldiers and girl mothers as those at particular risk. It provides standard forms for reporting (incident, medical, and monthly reports) and a code of conduct for aid workers.

*United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and Save the Children-UK. *Note for Implementing and Operational Partners on Sexual Violence & Exploitation: The Experience of Refugee Children in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.* **Based on Initial Findings and Recommendations from Assessment Mission 22 October - 30 November 2001, UNHCR, New York.**

This assessment studies incidents of sexual abuse and exploitation in refugee children in West Africa. The assessment found that many girls aged 13 to 18 in refugee camps participated in an exchange of sex for money or gifts; these children often felt that this exchange was necessary to receive food and basic necessities. Parents occasionally encouraged such behavior as a way to bring in income; however, the children most vulnerable were those lacking one or more parents. The men most likely to participate were men in positions of power and influence who controlled access to goods and services—particularly UN staff, peacekeepers and NGO workers. This abuse is most widespread in areas of large established aid programs. Staff use their position and influence to withhold services until sex is offered. As one male refugee in Sierra Leone stated, "If you do not have a wife or a sister or a daughter to offer the NGO workers, it is hard to have access to aid." In areas where peacekeepers are stationed, the high prices military forces pay for young girls leads to girls being trafficked from far distances.

There were several factors leading to sexual exploitation of refugee children: poverty and lack of livelihood options, and therefore the inability to meet survival needs; insufficient food rations and supplies; dependency of refugees to humanitarian aid and management problems in the delivery of aid; and pressure from peers and parents to bring in money.

The assessment team developed a framework for action, with recommendations focusing on ensuring that women, children, and youth have a say in camp design and implementation; strengthening training and awareness of UNHCR staff and implementing partners on adherence to the definition of "child" as everyone under 18; investigating alternative livelihood options (e.g., microcredit, agriculture, etc) within refugee communities and setting aside agricultural land for self sufficiency; incorporating programs addressing sexual exploitation of refugee children into existing programs; identifying at-risk girls and provide aid and services direct towards them; and establishing effective reporting mechanisms in which children can report complaints to senior staff.

UNICEF. *Guinea: a window on West Africa's war-weary children*. **Media Release. November 4, 2003.**

This November 2003 media release by UNICEF reported that thousands of children fleeing West Africa's wars were living as street children in Guinea, along with many Guinean children returning from Liberia, where they had been recruited to fight in that country's civil war. The experiences of these children provided a "snapshot" of the link between trafficking in children and armed conflict in Africa. "Children fleeing recruitment, violence, and exploitation; crisscrossing borders; beginning as unaccompanied children in one place, becoming child soldiers in another, and refugee minors in a third." The press release notes that if they can't find the means to subsist, or if they are simply rejected by their families, they may return to the "bondage of war, servitude, and sexual exploitation."

UNICEF said it was also trying to register and de-mobilize Guinean child soldiers, both boys and girls, and provide some of them with vocational training and assistance in rejoining their families. But a shortage of funding threatens to leave those halfway through the reintegration process high and dry, and the others without any prospect of support.

Ward, Jeanne. *If Not Now, When? Addressing Gender-based Violence in Refugee, Internally Displaced, and Post-Conflict Settings: A Global Overview.* **The Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium. New York, 2002.**

This report is an outcome of a two-year global GBV initiative spearheaded by the Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium. The overall objective of the report is to provide a baseline narrative account of some of the major issues, programming efforts, and gaps in programming related to the prevention of and response to gender-based violence among conflict-affected populations worldwide. The report contains nine profiles (the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan/Pakistan, Burma/Thailand, East Timor, Azerbaijan, Bosnia, and Herzegovina and Kosovo) divided into sections including background information, GBV issues, GBV programming, and recommendations. Human trafficking and other forms of sexual violence against women and girl refugees, IDPs, and other conflict-affected persons are addressed throughout most of the sections.

Regarding trafficking of women and girls, the report notes that this kind of sexual violence can be systemic, for the purposes of destabilizing populations and destroying bonds within communities and families, and expressing hatred for the enemy or supplying combatants with sexual services. In East Timor, some women were forced into prostitution servicing Indonesian troops, while others were raped because of their assumed link to East Timorese resistance. In Sierra Leone and Burma, rebel, paramilitary, and military contingents force women and girls into sexual slavery and, in some cases, marriage. These sexual crimes also occur in flight from conflict and during civilian displacement, committed by bandits, insurgency groups, military, border guards, host communities, humanitarian aid workers, security and peacekeeping forces, and fellow refugees.

The report notes that sexual violence is only one variation of GBV that periods of armed conflict and consequent social disruption exacerbate. Other forms of violence that may increase during war and its aftermath include early or forced marriage; prostitution or

other forms of sexual exploitation, often an impact of war-related poverty on women and girls; and trafficking in women and girls, to which the black markets that invariably attend conflict appear to give rise.

The report found that protections for survivors of all forms of GBV are weak in each country profiled in the report. Donors, humanitarian institutions, and organizations tend to focus on sexual crimes (particularly rape) committed during conflict, but these and other violent acts are also endemic in post-conflict societies and must be addressed accordingly. The report also recommends that donor initiatives should be conducted on a more realistic and long-term basis, recognizing that self-sustainability for GBV programming is not realistic in many post-conflict settings.

World Health Organization (WHO). "*Gender-based and sexual violence during armed conflict and displacement" Section E, Chapter 17, "Understanding gender-based and sexual violence" in Reproductive health during conflict and displacement.* WHO/RHR/00.13. Geneva. Undated.

This chapter describes characteristics and special problems of gender-based and sexual violence during conflict and displacement. It discusses common forms of gender violence encountered in the context of armed conflict, such as rapes, sexual assault, or female genital mutilation (FGM), and abuses related to trafficking, such as military sexual slavery, prostitution, forced "marriages," and forced pregnancies. The chapter also examines why there may be an increase in the prevalence of gender-based and sexual violence in these situations and notes that men and boys can also be the victims of sexual violence.

It examines most vulnerable groups, including people from targeted ethnic groups, where rape is used as a weapon of ethnic cleansing; lone women and lone female heads of households; the elderly, infirm, or disabled; unaccompanied minors and children in foster care arrangements; and persons in detention and detention-like situations. The chapter also examines the dynamics of gender-based and sexual violence during different phases of conflict. It mentions that women and girls may also be abused or exploited by members of international peacekeeping forces.

*Young, Wendy and Sandee Pyne. *Abuse Without End: Burmese Refugee Women and Children at Risk of Trafficking.* New York: Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, New York, 2006.

This report describes the plight of Burmese refugees in Thailand at risk of being trafficked. Under Thai law, very few migrants can be classified as refugees, leading to huge populations of Burmese fleeing conflict and human rights violations in Burma with extremely limited means to support themselves. Because of their illegal status, migrant Burmese are exploited and marginalized as a cheap source of labor, and often they are forced into an underground existence strongly at risk of trafficking. Trafficking occurs throughout migration, before, during, and after crossing the border, and results from force, coercion, and deception. Women and children are trafficked into sexual exploitation, begging in Bangkok, domestic servitude, and dangerous labor conditions. Unable to speak Thai and separated from families, their movement is restricted and they are completely isolated. Moreover, the solution for trafficked persons in Thailand is typically deportation back into Burma, leaving them at risk of being identified and targeted by the Burmese military.

The report notes that what is clearly missing in the dialogue on trafficking in Thailand is a holistic, rights-based approach that addresses the root causes of migration from Burma to Thailand. This new approach would cast an analytical net wide enough to consider the unique vulnerabilities to trafficking as experienced by both recognized and unrecognized refugees in Thailand. Trafficking of persons who are in refugee-like circumstances must be considered within the international refugee framework, which traditionally has promoted the durable solutions of local integration, third country resettlement or safe, dignified, and voluntary return. Thailand—with the support of the international community—must abide by these principles.

*Young, Wendy. *Caught in the Crossfire: Displaced Colombians at Risk of Trafficking.* New York: Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, 2005.

This report describes the situation of trafficking among refugees of the ongoing Colombian conflict. War and persecution have created a "lawless" environment further encouraging criminal networks—such as the existing narco-trafficking and arms-trafficking groups—to engage in trafficking in persons. Additionally, Columbia's economy has been weakened from the war, with approximately 60 to 65 percent of Colombians living below the poverty line. Migration has also increased as a result of the conflict, bringing about increases in the numbers of Colombians being trafficked. Experts estimate that at least 15 percent of trafficked Columbians were originally internally displaced within Colombia.

Although the government has been criticized for failing to protect its citizens, extensive anti-trafficking laws have been passed. However, the Government of Ecuador, a major destination country for displaced Colombians, has not been receptive to working with the Government of Colombia, or providing support to Colombian victims. New legal standards within Ecuador make it increasingly difficult for Colombians to obtain asylum.

The study offers several recommendations, including the international community's adoption of a rights-based approach addressing the root causes of trafficking; resettlement of victims of displacement to third countries; and the protection of IDPs in Colombia.

1.3 HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking

Benjamin Judy A., *Conflict, Post-Conflict, and HIV/Aids – The Gender Connections; Women, War and HIV/AIDS: West Africa and the Great Lakes.* Remarks by Senior Technical Advisor, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children. Presented at the World Bank, March, 2001.

This presentation addresses violence against women as a cofactor of HIV/AIDS. Two African countries, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, illustrate how war affects men and women differently. The material is drawn from the author's field research in those countries. Benjamin notes that quantifying the link between conflict and the spread of HIV/AIDS is difficult because reliable statistical data are not readily available. "Military forces do not publicize HIV infection rates of their troops even when statistics exist."

Based on her country studies Benjamin found the following:

- Inequitable distribution of resources between men and women in camps, even when gender guidelines were in place;
- Women with inadequate access to resources (particularly food) resorted to coping strategies that put them at greater risk of HIV/AIDS;
- U.N. agencies, governments, and religious institutions were unsuccessful in protecting individual women and children in conflict settings;
- Forced migration caused by conflict increased the vulnerability of women in every regard but especially to gender-based violence—rape, torture, abduction, forced marriage, slavery, trafficking, and forced pregnancies;
- UNHCR's mandate did not provide for the protection of individual refugees, even though their policies describe various modalities for ensuring that the rights of women are protected. In practice, the institutional mechanisms for operationalizing these policies were lacking; and
- Humanitarian assistance agencies and NGOs did not view protection as part of their role.

The report also notes the link between prostitution and trafficking of persons and peacekeeping operations and advocates training in international human rights laws, gender awareness, preventing gender violence, and HIV/AIDS safeguards for all peacekeepers. She stresses the need for U.N. mission staff to be gender-balanced, and for violations and gender abuse to be exposed and those responsible prosecuted. She calls for STI treatment to be made be available to troops, refugees, displaced persons, and local populations and for increased donor funding to combat gender violence and HIV/AIDS.

Save the Children U.K. *HIV and Conflict: A Double Emergency*. **London, 2002.**

This report reflects the International Save the Children Alliance's experience of HIV/AIDS and its effects on young people in conflict situations around the world, and summarizes the growing body of evidence that links wars and mass displacement to the spread of HIV/AIDS. In war, HIV/AIDS spreads rapidly as a result of sexual bartering, sexual violence, low awareness about HIV, and the breakdown of vital services on health and education. Within refugee camps, child trafficking for sexual exploitation and "organized prostitution" place vulnerable populations at even higher risk of contracting and spreading HIV, with little or no access to prevention, protection, or treatment. In particular, separated children and children who have lost their parents as a result of conflict are most at risk of being abused and trafficked for sexual exploitation. Many young women and girls in refugee settings are trafficked for sexual exploitation (sometimes referred to in the report as "organized prostitution") and forced to use their bodies to get food, clothing, and services for themselves and their families.

The report notes that in conflict situations, forced sexual exploitation, along with other forms of sexual violence, often goes unchecked. Responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in conflict countries have so far been inadequate to slow the spread of HIV. Governments in most conflict and post-conflict countries are not responding adequately, due to a lack of resources, capacity, and commitment. Humanitarian agencies, struggling to provide for basic needs, are not providing a sufficient level of prevention and treatment for HIV to vulnerable populations, including trafficked girls and women,

and girls and women at-risk of trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation. The report urges donors to increase funding for HIV/AIDS prevention programs in conflict situations, and urges humanitarian agencies to build capacity in all programs to provide timely responses to the threat of HIV/AIDS in conflict and post-conflict settings, include HIV/AIDS in emergency assessments, provide care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS, and ensure livelihood security to vulnerable and affected populations.

Subramanian, K.S. *Impact of Conflict on HIV/AIDS in South Asia*. 2002.

This report contains an appraisal of the impact of conflict on HIV/AIDS in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The report provides context to situations in which inter-state and intra-state conflicts have increasingly come to have an impact on the growing AIDS crisis in South Asia, including factors such as human trafficking that contribute to the spread of HIV during conflict situations. Over 150,000 persons from South Asia are trafficked each year, and conflict aggravates the causes of human trafficking within and across borders.

The report mentions specific conflict-affected areas where human trafficking (primarily for sexual exploitation) has emerged, leading to an increase in the spread of HIV/AIDS, including the conflict between India and Pakistan over Jammu and Kashmir and the northeastern subregion of India, where high numbers of refugee and displaced women and children lack protection and have been trafficked. The report also notes that conflict-related emergencies in areas such as Jhapa camp for Bhutanese refugees in Nepal result in women and girls being forced to exchange sex for money and services, and this has led to high HIV rates among the refugee camp population. Also, in the conflict-affected Anuradhapura districts of Sri Lanka, females and children have been forced to migrate and forced into sexual slavery that has resulted in an increase of HIV transmission in surrounding areas.

The report also notes that some prevention measures aimed to reduce vulnerabilities linked with trafficking during conflict and in post-conflict are underway. In Pakistan, a pilot project, Women's Crisis Home, coordinates inputs for women, including trafficked women affected by conflict; in Bangladesh, an income-generating project was developed for women who suffered during the unrest in Chittagong Hill tracts; compensation for war widows was increased in India; and women's participation in conflict resolution activities in Sri Lanka has increased, as well as women's participation in the design of protection measures against violence and trafficking.

2. DDR AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

2.1 Peacekeeping and Human Trafficking

Amnesty International. *So does that mean I have rights? Protecting the human rights of women and girls trafficked for forced prostitution in Kosovo,* May, 2004.

This Amnesty International report claims that U.N. and NATO peacekeeping troops deployed in Kosovo have contributed to a huge rise in human trafficking in Kosovo. The report, based on interviews with international actors in Kosovo and women and girls who have been trafficked from Eastern European countries, found that the peacekeeping troops use the trafficked women and girls for sex and some peacekeeping troops have

been directly involved in the trafficking of women and girls. The report found that "women and girls as young as 11 are being sold into sexual slavery in Kosovo and international peacekeepers are not only failing to stop it they are actively fuelling this despicable trade by themselves paying for sex from trafficked women."

This report found that after deployment in 1999 of 40,000 Kosovo Enforcement Force (KFOR) troops and hundreds of U.N. civilian workers to Kosovo, a "small-scale, local market for prostitution was transformed into a large-scale industry based on trafficking run by organized criminal networks." The report found that the number of places, such as bars and clubs, where women were exploited had increased tenfold from 18 in 1999 to more than 200 in 2003. According to the report, one in five of those using trafficked women were international personnel, despite making up just 2 percent of the Kosovar population.

Amnesty International found that despite some positive measures by the authorities to combat trafficking, the women and girls are often still treated as criminals—prosecuted for being unlawfully in Kosovo or charged with prostitution.

The report calls for the Kosovo authorities, including the U.N. Mission in Kosovo, to take the following steps:

- Implement measures to end the trafficking of women and girls to, from, and within Kosovo;
- Ensure that measures are taken to protect victims of trafficking; and
- Ensure trafficked victims have a right to redress and reparation for human rights abuses suffered.

*Mendelson, Sarah. *Barracks and Brothels: Peacekeepers and Human Trafficking in the Balkans.* Washington, D.C.: Center for Strategic International Studies, 2005.

This report documents the extent to which peacekeeping operations in the Balkans have had the unintended consequence of providing the demand for trafficked females from Eastern Europe and Eurasia for prostitution. In the Balkans over the last several years, thousands of women and girls have been trafficked, with an estimated 10 percent of them being minors.

Beyond the implications that trafficking has for human rights and the rule of law, human trafficking in post-conflict regions has important security implications for peacekeepers that often go overlooked or are downplayed by defense officials and militaries. Criminal networks that traffic in humans provide trafficking networks in guns and drugs with revenue. Moreover, peacekeepers who serve with honor are being tainted by the minority who commit human rights violations and support these criminal networks.

In 2004, the U.S. Department of Defense, NATO, and the United Nations adopted a zero tolerance policy on trafficking. This report details the prevalence of existing attitudes— including indifference, denial, misperception, and even acceptance—that pose serious challenges to the comprehensive implementation of these anti-trafficking policies. The attitudes appear so widespread that to create a taboo around trafficking, and thus to cut the links between trafficking and peacekeeping, will require nothing less than a shift in the organizational culture of these complex institutions.

The report lists key recommendations for these organizations, including training of staff, creating departments with each organization to investigate offenses and oversee the implementation of anti-trafficking policies, ending rapid repatriation of civilian contractor offenders, and establish monitoring mechanisms to follow up on repatriated international staff.

Panagiota Tritaki. *Peacekeepers and Sex Trafficking: Supply and Demand in the Aftermath of the Kosovo Conflict.* **2003.**

This paper asserts that trafficking for sexual exploitation in Kosovo is a multidimensional phenomenon that arose from a variety of circumstances in the Kosovo conflict, including poverty, unemployment, weak state institutions, and exploitation of socioeconomic conditions by criminal groups in the Balkans. However, the paper claims that human trafficking in the form of prostitution was almost nonexistent in Kosovo, Bosnia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Cambodia until the arrival of international troops, which spurred a demand for prostitution in the conflict zone. This paper provides a series of recommendations on how to minimize the chances of soldiers being involved in sex trafficking and curb the sex industry in Kosovo and other post-conflict areas, including recommendations for U.N. Peacekeeping operations in Kosovo and its partner agencies to do the following:

- Develop an anti-corruption strategy to identify and reprimand officials who participate in trafficking activities;
- Strengthen the legislation against organized crime, specifically addressing sex trafficking and including the possibility of deporting international soldiers involved with human trafficking;
- Provide training to military, judicial, immigration, and other administrative authorities regarding the human rights factor involved in their missions, specifically addressing the problem of sex trafficking and organized crime in the Kosovo region; and
- Establish an agency that researches and collects accurate data about the scale and dimensions of human trafficking.

Picarelli, John T. *Trafficking, Slavery, and Peacekeeping: The Need for a Comprehensive Training Program (Conference Report).* **U.N. Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Turin, 2002.**

This report summarizes the conclusions of a May 2002 conference examining the role of international peacekeepers in human trafficking and organized crime. The report states that it is "important to recognize the socioeconomic chaos of conflict and post-conflict fuel trafficking."

The report includes three observations that characterize the relations between peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and trafficking in persons. First, in contemporary PKOs, the international community is the primary or only source of law enforcement, making the PKOs the primary law enforcement for combating trafficking. Second, because PKO staffs are paid at a high wage in the context of the localities they serve in, they knowingly or unknowingly serve as a primary source of demand for trafficked persons in brothels and domestic labor. Finally, in some cases, members of PKOs have

been implicated in trafficking themselves. Therefore, "new missions and new deployments risk add up to new opportunities to traffickers and organized crime."

Other key findings of the report include the following:

- Strategies by member states and related institutions to form a comprehensive anti-trafficking framework for PKOs fall short of the demand;
- Political will is vital for the implementation of successful anti-trafficking operations (e.g. law enforcement and prosecution); and
- Addressing counter-trafficking needs is also hampered by a lack of knowledge or ongoing or proposed training efforts and measures of efficacy.

The meeting initiated a process for developing and implementing a training-based, comprehensive program to address and combat the trafficking in persons in peacekeeping operations.

Refugees International. *Liberia: UNMIL's Crackdown on Trafficking Puts Women at Risk.* May 2004.

This article is based on an assessment mission in Western Africa conducted by Refugees International Advocate, Sarah Martin. The article states that there are increasing reports of Ukrainian and Moroccan women being trafficked for purposes of prostitution into Liberia, home to the largest peacekeeping mission in the world (15,000 troops when it reaches its authorized strength). The article states that the number of Liberian women working as prostitutes is unknown, but Refugee International is concerned that "trafficking for sexual exploitation of Liberian women may be a big problem."

The article acknowledges that UNMIL and the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) are trying to address the problem of human trafficking in peacekeeping areas, but it finds that the aggressive approach to tackle human trafficking may exacerbate the problem. For instance, the assessment mission revealed that raids on suspected trafficking establishments were not well-coordinated, did not take victim assistance and protection needs into full consideration, and may drive the trafficking industry underground, thereby making it more difficult to rescue victims in the future.

The article contains recommendations by Refugee International, including the following:

- UNMIL should modify its law enforcement approach to human trafficking by working more collaboratively with NGOs and supporting organizations, in compliance with U.N. policy;
- UNMIL should begin sensitizing UNMIL's Civilian Police (CIVPOL) and other staff on human trafficking; and
- CIVPOL should ensure interviews with women are conducted in a safe and secure environment by a female police officer.

Skjelsbæk, Inger, Elise Fredrikke Barth, and Karen Hostens. *Gender Aspects of Conflict Interventions: Intended and Unintended Consequences.* International Peace Research Institute. Oslo, 2003.

The study examines ways in which "gender dimensions shape and are shaped by international conflict interventions. In particular, the report seeks to outline the ways in which three particular interventions—the United Nations Mission in Eritrea/Ethiopia (UNMEE), the NATO Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR), and the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH)—fulfill the goals of gender balancing and gender mainstreaming outlined in core U.N. documents. Special attention is paid to the negative consequences of increased prostitution, the need to consider sexual violence, and the positive effects that local women's involvement in an intervention can bring about."[9]

In the case of Bosnia, the report discusses the negative result of the massive international peacekeeping presence—the development of Bosnia as a transit country for the trafficking of women and the immense increase in prostitution within the country. It states that SFOR and other international organizations are involved not only as customers but as organizers of trafficking. The majority of trafficked women come from Moldova, Romania, and the Ukraine; some have been kidnapped, while others are lured by promises of job opportunities.

The report recommends Norway take the lead in pushing increased gender balancing and mainstreaming within conflict interventions. In particular, it recommends the establishment of a Nordic-Canadian lobby to promote the intentions of U.N. Resolution 1325, and for Norway to assist and encourage research on gender dimensions of the conflicts in which Norwegian soldiers are likely to be deployed.

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations. *Human Trafficking and United Nations Peacekeeping, DPKO Policy Paper.* **New York, 2004.**

The U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) issued a draft policy paper that examines human trafficking as it relates to U.N. peacekeeping. It aims to define the problem in the context of U.N. peacekeeping and proposes a strategy for DPKO to address human trafficking, based on lessons from previous missions and consultations with partner organizations in anti-trafficking.[10]

The policy recognizes that trafficking is a form of serious exploitation that is increasingly present in U.N. peacekeeping environments and is a problem of perception (that brands peacekeepers as part of the problem rather than the solution) as well as reality. It also recognizes that peacekeeping operations are not suited to deal with the problems of human trafficking but that traffickers see peacekeeping missions as a source of demand for trafficked services. This requires a strategic and flexible response.

The goal of the strategy is to "ensure from the outset of any peace operation, that human trafficking, as a serious form of exploitation and abuse, is given due attention and is managed appropriately as a problem that can undermine core U.N. and peacekeeping objectives." It sets two objectives:

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[9] Executive Summary
[10] DPKO's introduction to the paper

- Establish a system to monitor, prevent, minimize, investigate, and punish involvement of peacekeeping personnel in activities that support human trafficking and other sexual exploitation and abuse;
- Where mandated, have tools available to establish and support national efforts to prevent and counter trafficking, in particular through rule-of-law activities; and
- The strategy is adopting a three-pronged framework to address the problem and meet its objectives: awareness and training; discipline, accountability, and community relations; and support to anti-trafficking activities.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, Addendum to the Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council***, New York, 2002.**

This UNHCR document, which sets out principles and guidelines for promoting the human rights of trafficked persons, states that the direct or indirect involvement of peacekeeping, peace-building, civilian policing, humanitarian, and diplomatic personnel in trafficking raises special concerns. States, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental organizations are under an obligation to take effective measures to prevent their nationals and employees from engaging in human trafficking and related exploitation, and should consider the following measures:

- Ensure pre-and post-deployment training programs for all peacekeeping, peace-building, civilian policing, humanitarian, and diplomatic staff adequately addressing human trafficking issues and standards of behavior;
- Ensure staff do not engage in trafficking and related exploitation or use the services of a person where there are reasonable grounds to suspect they may have been trafficked;
- Develop specific codes of conduct setting standards of behavior and consequences for failing to adhere to standards;
- Require all personnel to report suspected human trafficking activity;
- Establish mechanisms for investigation of trafficking and related exploitation; and
- Apply appropriate criminal, civil, and administrative sanctions against personnel who have engaged in or have been complicit in human trafficking and related exploitation.

U.S. Mission to NATO. *Conference Paper, NATO Conference on Trafficking In Persons.* **Brussels, 2004.**

This conference paper summarizes the aims of the first NATO conference on trafficking in persons. The conference, held by U.S. and Norwegian Missions to NATO in cooperation with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, launched a discussion about the problem of human trafficking—particularly of women and children—in the Balkans and across all areas of NATO's operations, and aimed to formulate a NATO policy to ensure NATO forces do not contribute to human trafficking in conflict and post-conflict areas. The conference convened human trafficking experts and military personnel to draft guidelines in accordance with the December 16, 2002 National Security Presidential Directive reaffirming:

- U.S. commitment to combating such trafficking and setting a zero-tolerance policy for all
- U.S. military personnel, including peacekeeping troops in the Balkans, and the Jan. 30, 2004 Defense Department memorandum stating that trafficking in persons "is incompatible with military core values and will not be facilitated in any way."

NATO members and partners were urged to take the following steps to address the trafficking problem as it affects military operations in conflict and post-conflict situations:

- Review national pre-deployment training, to ensure their peacekeepers in NATO-led operations do not contribute to the problem of trafficked persons in conflict situations;
- Educate military personnel overseas about the human trafficking issue;
- Increase the efforts of commanders and military police worldwide to pursue evidence of trafficking in persons in clubs and other places frequented by NATO military personnel, placing offending establishments off-limits, and providing support to host-country authorities investigating trafficking, within their authority to do so;
- Incorporate provisions in overseas civilian service contracts that prohibit contract employees from knowingly participating in any activities that support or promote trafficking in persons, and impose suitable penalties on contractors who fail to monitor their employees' conduct; and
- Devise ways to evaluate such efforts as part of ongoing reviews by inspectors general.

2.2 DDR for trafficked persons

Africa Recovery. *The road from soldier back to child. Demobilization and rehabilitation are only the first steps.* **15-18. October, 2001.**

This article discusses the plight of child soldiers and efforts made to secure their release for DDR programs and the problems encountered along the way. It quotes Jean-Claude LeGrand, a UNICEF Senior Advisor, on a number of issues facing the return and reintegration of child soldiers. Some of these include ensuring girl soldiers are included in DDR programs and avoiding stigmatization. LeGrand says the best way to avoid stigmatization is to provide programs for all children and to help them reintegrate back into their communities.

Agborsangaya, Ozong. *Policy Dialogue to Advance the Process of Child Soldier Demobilization, Final Report for Task Order, Educational Assessment: Demobilization of Child Soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo.* **USAID Basic Education and Policy Support Activity. Creative Associates. Washington, 2000.**

The purpose of this report was to assist the DRC in formulating a national policy on the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers, assess the educational needs of ex-child combatants, and promote a policy dialogue to prevent the recruitment of child

soldiers. Some of the challenges facing the DDR of child soldiers identified in the report included the continuing state of conflict in the DRC, the level of compensation for child soldiers seen as a means to escape poverty, and the perception of child soldiers as a valuable asset by the military. Recommended strategies for DDR and prevention included the following:

- Establishing an institutional structure for government to implement and coordinate the demobilization process and monitoring mechanisms to prevent recruitment;
- Provision of alternative income generation opportunities for vulnerable families and ex-child combatants; and
- Provision of educational opportunities without fees and psychosocial services.

Amnesty International. *Sierra Leone, Childhood-a Casualty of Conflict.* **2000.**

This report describes the condition of children in Sierra Leone from interviews conducted by Amnesty International in 2000. It found that children had fought with various factions involved with the conflict and were still being used as child soldiers. It found that girls who had been abducted and forcibly recruited had specific problems and that the DDR process offered them no real opportunities.

Recommendations to address the needs of these girls included the following:
- Providing an opportunity for them to speak privately with U.N. personnel about their desire to leave the men who abducted or sexually abused them;
- Providing all necessary medical and psycho-social care; and
- Supporting their return to their families where possible or to reestablish their lives together with their children.

Barth, Elise Fredrikke. *Peace as Disappointment, The Reintegration of Female Soldiers in Post-Conflict Societies: A Comparative Study from Africa.* **PRIO Report No. 23/2003. International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, 2003.**

The report describes post-war challenges faced by female ex-combatants in Africa, and in particular from Eritrea. The purpose of the report is to make policy makers aware of the situation facing female ex-combatants and is intended for use by aid workers, diplomats, and researchers. The report states that the roles of women during war and peace are often different and women socialized during war as combatants are socialized out of civilian society because their military experience did not give them the tools to cope with the demands of every day civilian life. In war, men and women are encouraged to act out similar roles as fellow soldiers but post-conflict society encourages gender differences. Female ex-combatants frequently hide their military past rather than face social disapproval. Post-war optimism and happiness fade as pessimism and disillusionment set in.

Recommendations on ways to avoid this disillusionment and to help female ex-combatants include the following:

- Better information to and targeting of female combatants to ensure their inclusion in DDR programs;
- Special attention by DDR planners to disabled women and girl veterans;

- Women's networks, church groups, health centers, and other less formal information channels are more effective methods of reaching female combatants than using the media (such as newspaper or radio);
- Adopting questionnaires in demobilization camps for use for abducted women and dependents;
- Separate facilities for women and men and health care adapted to women's needs;
- Reintegration for some women who have been soldiers and socialized out of civilian society is not possible. They need assistance to build a civil existence so they can care for themselves and their children; and
- Child care opportunities help the employment prospects of female ex-combatants.

Bennett, Allison. *The Reintegration of Child Ex-combatants in Sierra Leone with particular focus on the needs of Females. * 2002.

This dissertation aims to discover the reintegration needs of girls and young women who were separated from their families and recruited into armed groups during the conflict in Sierra Leone between 1991 and 2002. The research is comprised of interviews with 60 female and male ex-child soldiers in Freetown, as well as informants in government, the U.N., and NGOs. The research collected from male and female respondents is compared and provides information on the consequences of the sexual violence during the conflict and how this affects the reintegration of females. It also shows the inequality of females in terms of educational opportunities and access to reintegration resources, thus identifying areas for resources to be targeted.

The research shows that the experience of this group of male and female child combatants has marked differences:

- Prior to their capture females had more access to education;
- During their time with armed groups, females suffered from sexual assault carried out in a systematic and brutal strategy to subdue and terrorize the population;
- As a result of rape, many girls and young women were caring for children while with armed groups and after demobilization;
- Many of the female ex-combatants feel they have no choice but to engage in prostitution in order to survive;
- Females suffer from the stigma of having children outside of traditional rites and customs and from association with prostitution. They were less sure of a welcome from their families than the males and it is likely that this is one of the causes; and
- The aspirations of females in the study are lower than those of the males (they see less value in formal education, as it does not provide an income as quickly as skills training and they have an immediate need for money to provide for their children, and they aspire to education for their children but not for themselves).

Center for Defense Information. *Child Combatants: "The Road to Recovery,"* **America's Defense Monitor. 13 September 1998.**

This television program features interviews with assistance providers and U.N. peacekeeping commanders in Sierra Leone exploring "challenges involved in helping child combatants lay down their guns and become productive citizens." Interviewees describe UNICEF's work in Sierra Leone with a network of 17 relief agencies, each with its own approach to helping the former child combatants and safely placing them back within their communities. The job of identifying and demobilizing child combatants in Sierra Leone is made difficult by ongoing hostilities and professional resources for trauma counseling are slim in a country with more than five million people, but only one trained psychiatrist.

Reintegration for many of the child soldiers in Sierra Leone begins at temporary camps, where relief workers offer preliminary treatment for health problems such as drug addiction, malnourishment, sexually transmitted diseases, as well as therapy for emotional wounds and psycho-social assistance. The interviewees state that often the biggest hurdle is trying to place child soldiers back into communities that they may have harmed. This requires work with local chiefs or village leaders who often are quite fearful of the young people. UNICEF and the other relief agencies work with communities to help them understand that the child soldiers are also victims of the conflict—not war criminals. This means that assistance providers must make concerted efforts to raise the level of awareness that these children were victims so they can be protected when they emerge from wherever they are hiding, or when they are captured.

A challenge for relief workers is adapting to new issues as they arise, such as the low numbers of girls in the camp because the soldiers keep the girls as wives and servants, and did not allow release of the girl soldiers. Another barrier to the recovery process is a perception that child combatants are "damaged goods" or a "lost generation." Interviewees say that service providers in Sierra Leone possess experience with the "mechanics of demobilization" (sorting the child soldiers, putting the guns down, transporting child soldiers back to the communities), but they lack strategies for what to do after the child soldiers return to their home communities because of a dearth of educational, vocational, and livelihood skills training programs for returning child soldiers in Sierra Leone. In particular, there are few programs and resocialization strategies for returning girl soldiers.

Christian Children's Fund. *Final Report, Project of Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Angola.* **1998.**

The report chronicles the activities of the Christian Children's Fund reintegration project for demobilized child soldiers in Angola that ran between 1996 and 1998. It discusses its activities, which included preparation of communities and family tracing, reunification and reintegration, quick impact projects, and school and work placement for the child. It discusses the problems faced and lessons learned.

Some of the problems faced included the continuing insecurity and political instability in the country. They also encountered constant intimidation and distrust. It was difficult to access many parts of the country because of damaged infrastructure and mined roads. UNITA authorities also disrespected the policies and principles established in relation to reunification and follow up.

The report noted the children were afraid to leave the quartering areas, fearful of being harassed or mistreated by government authorities and the people. Upon arrival in their communities, the children suffered abject poverty and lack of opportunities. They tried to escape and there was a constant movement of children, making follow-up and reintegration difficult.

The lessons learned for reintegration of under-aged soldiers in Angola included the following:

- Need for peace and national reconciliation for this type of project to be fully implemented;
- Need to study the mechanisms used by communities to facilitate the social integration of child soldiers and to involve traditional healers in the process of psycho-social recovery.
- Reintegrating child soldiers in a context of abject poverty and large-scale destruction requires a strong system of follow-up and projects that generate income; and
- Including projects that benefit the entire community (which was also deeply affected by war) avoids discrimination, which can impede real community organization.

*Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, 2004.

This report provides a listing, country by country, of the use of child soldiers and the political and social contexts leading to such a phenomenon. Children have enlisted in armies voluntarily as a means of survival, because of poverty and unemployment, to escape domestic violence and exploitation, and as a result of being forcibly recruited. Many demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration programs are targeted towards child soldiers, but are often poorly supported and fail to encompass the high numbers of girl soldiers. Despite the "growing consensus" to eliminate child soldiers, few resources and support have been put behind the effort. The study recommends maintaining pressure by:

- Action from the Security Council to enforce demands to end child soldiering.
- Resources pledged by concerned governments to implement these plans, such as funds for DDR programs.
- Concerns about child soldiers raised in bilateral peace negotiations.
- Requirements that governments receiving military training and assistance from Western governments end the use of child soldiers.
- Involvement of youth in policy-making.

Farr, Vanessa*. The Demobilization and Reintegration of Women Combatants, Wives of Male Soldiers and War Widows: A Checklist*. From Gendering Demobilization. Bonn International Center for Conversion. Bonn, 2002.

This checklist is intended to assist planners in designing and implementing gender-sensitive DDR programs for women. The list raises issues that tend to disappear in the planning stages of DDR and intends to provoke discussion on the best ways to address

women's needs. DDR programs need to address fighters as well as the "wives" and "widows" of combatants. These women are often not officially married and, because of this, are often especially vulnerable. The list of questions in the checklist covers the DDR process from demobilization, through resettlement, meeting health and psychological needs, education, and employment.

Farr, Vanessa. *Gendering Demilitarization as a Peacebuilding Tool*, Paper 20, Bonn International Center for Conversion. Bonn, 2002.

Farr discusses the different ways in which the gender identities of women and men are constructed in war and how these different constructions affect combatants and civilians in peace negotiations and their aftermath. The paper posits that a gender-aware approach to demilitarization called for in the U.N. Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (2000) will change the way combatants' needs are managed after war. Firstly, including women's requirements in DDR will result in a fairer DDR process. Secondly, it will have a long-term effect on achieving the broader goal of social transformation after war.

The paper discusses gender needs during DDR. In particular, Farr views the reintegration process as a long-term process of role negotiation and psychological rehabilitation. Political, social, and economic reintegration needs are also discussed. Farr, Vanessa. "The importance of a gender perspective to successful disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration processes." Disarmament Forum, Vol. 4 25-35, 2003. The article discusses the changing demography of fighters in contemporary conflicts and the need to ensure DDR processes pay attention to the needs of child soldiers— both girls and boys. Its purpose is to move the discussion forward on the practical implications of the inclusion of women in DDR processes. Its focus is on DDR in Africa and it makes recommendations for planning for the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program for the Great Lakes region that involves nine countries.

The author notes the active efforts made to address the special needs of the very young soldiers by UNICEF and special attention now being paid to girls in DDR programs. There is a growing understanding that women need to be included in peacebuilding, but the focus tends to be on civilian women rather than on women who participated in armed groups. DDR programs do not address the problems of women associated with fighting forces and they are the ones mostly likely to slip through the cracks and become social outcasts or increased security threats over time.

Recommendations in the article include the following:

- The need to make women feel safe in a DDR process, otherwise the women will self-demobilize and miss the benefits of the official demobilization program. WAFF prefer talking to women fieldworkers;
- Training in economically profitable skills needs to take place as soon as possible, as the women are overwhelmed with housework, child and elder care, and agricultural work once they are reinserted;
- Women combatants need to receive their DDR payments away from male family members; and
- Women can only be supportive of peace-building processes if they are trained and educated to do this work.

Human Rights Watch. *Forgotten Fighters: Child Soldiers in Angola*, Vol. 15, No. 10 (A), 2003.

This report on the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers in Angola is based on research done in Angola in late 2002. It found that the ongoing demobilization program discriminated against child soldiers and represented a step backwards from the earlier DDR program in Angola.

"Some community-based government programs for rehabilitation of children have been planned with support from the international community. The programs promote family and community rehabilitation but do not single out child soldiers, reportedly because such identification hinders their reintegration. While these programs may strengthen community cohesion in the short term, the failure to target former boy and girl soldiers specifically in a recognized program suggests that many of these children and their special needs for recovery and rehabilitation will be overlooked. Further, it assumes that these former child soldiers have family and community to assist them, which is not always the case. Finally, continued peace and stability in the countryside in part depend on the successful reintegration of those who bore arms. If child combatants are left out of the process, there is a risk that at least some of those children could again become fodder for elements seeking to destabilize Angola's transition to peace."[11]

The report ends with recommendations to the government of Angola and international community. Among the recommendations to the Angolan government is to ensure the inclusion of girls in all programs and provide for their specific needs and rights. Girls should also be provided with an opportunity to leave their "husbands" if so desired. The report also asks the World Bank to modify its existing plans under the Angola-Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project to provide financial assistance to underage ex-combatants, identify child soldiers and include them in community rehabilitation, education and technical training, and psychosocial counseling for former combatants.

Human Rights Watch. *How to Fight, How to Kill: Child Soldiers in Liberia*. New York, 2004.

The report documents how more than 15,000 child soldiers fought on all sides of the Liberian civil war, and that many units were composed primarily of children. The report argues that establishing a firm peace in the West African nation will depend on the successful reintegration of child soldiers into civil society. The report details the many abuses committed against child soldiers and the violations that children were forced to commit against civilians, as described by the children themselves. These children, who were often victims of abuse, became fierce fighters in Liberia's civil war. Many were beaten upon recruitment and given scant training before being sent to the frontlines. Some were also used as porters and laborers charged with looting from the civilian population. [HRW abstract.]

The report is based on research conducted in Liberia in fall 2003. The children interviewed ranged from 10 to 17 years old. The report chronicles the ordeal of girl fighters who were collectively known as "wives," all of whom were raped and sexually

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[11] From the report summary

enslaved by the fighters. Boy soldiers were often drugged before conflict. A DDR program started after the signing of the peace accord and it contains specific provisions for child soldiers. However, HRW states their rehabilitation will be an enormous challenge.

The report encourages the government of Liberia to ensure national primary education for all Liberians as a means for long-term rehabilitation, and calls on the international community to support this objective. It ends with specific recommendations for all actors to end the use of child soldiers and ensure all child soldiers go through the official demobilization process, and for donors to ensure adequate funding is available for the DDR program.

International Labor Organization. *L'utilisation des enfants dans les conflits armés en Afrique centrale: manuel pour l'évaluation rapide. ILO Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.* **Geneva, 2001.**

The manual describes the methodology used for the field research on the use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa. It was designed to obtain qualitative information on the evolution of the situation of child soldiers from recruitment through reintegration. The research tools include the following:

- A set of six questionnaires—one for each category of respondents (children in armed conflict, child soldiers, children never recruited, parents of children in armed conflict, parents of former child soldiers, and parents of those never recruited);
- Guide to administer the questionnaires; and
- Topic guide for individual interviews and focus group discussions.

International Labor Organization. *Wounded Childhood: The Use of Children in Armed Conflict in Central Africa, ILO Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.* **Geneva, 2003.**

The ILO undertook an assessment of the use of children in armed conflicts in Burundi, Congo, DRC, and Rwanda in order to find information on the reasons for the use of child soldiers, the mechanisms for their recruitment, their living conditions within armed groups, the circumstances surrounding their release, and their reintegration prospects.

The main findings are listed below:

- Two out of three child soldiers (and ex-soldiers) said they joined voluntarily. This is not thought to be the result of choice, but rather a survival decision;
- Many of the child soldiers said they were marginalized at home or school before joining;
- Child soldiers who were kidnapped were treated much more harshly and sent into combat more rapidly than those who joined "voluntarily;"
- Once in the armed group, children were treated in the same way as adults;
- In some countries, children changed sides easily due to opportunism or force. Living conditions were much harsher and relations between adult and child soldiers more violent in rebel groups than in the armed forces or militia;

- More than half the ex-child soldiers left the groups through their own initiative;
- Ex-child soldiers experience deep physical and psychological trauma. They are vulnerable to disease and their violent experiences as a soldier (either by violence they committed or were subjected to) makes their relations with adults and other children difficult;
- Communities are not always willing to accept ex-child soldiers. More than 80 percent of parents saw ex-child soldiers as a danger;
- 70 percent of the ex-child soldiers were over 15 and some felt "infantilized" by certain rehabilitation programs; and
- Reintegration programs must target the youth, his/her family and their community, and medium- and long-term follow-up is essential to avoid reenlistment.

International Organization for Migration. *Support Program for Ex-Combatant Children in Colombia*. 7th Quarter Report, October-December 2002.

This report by IOM of a project in Colombia for former child combatants lists the lessons learned during the implementation of the program. These lessons include the following:

- Vocational training had one of the greatest impacts on the immediate future of the youths and facilitated social reintegration;
- Social reintegration needs to start as soon as children enter the program—even before family reunification;
- Educational opportunities are factors of development not only for the youths but for their families and communities;
- Donors need to take the administrative capacity of local organizations to manage programs into consideration (in addition to their technical capacity to implement the programs); and
- Contingency plans to care for children who might be released en masse from irregular armed groups need to be updated regularly.

International Rescue Committee. *IRC's Guiding Principles with Working with Former Child Soldiers.* Children Affected by Armed Conflict Unit. Undated.

This document lists IRC's strategies for working with child soldiers for prevention, demobilization, and reintegration. Prevention is an integral part of program planning and implementation. Prevention strategies include the following:

- Promoting awareness;
- Encouraging family unity;
- Promoting access to education; and
- Addressing survival needs.

IRC states that interventions for demobilizing child soldiers must be developed according to local realities and circumstances, as there is no one model that can respond to every situation. An integrated community development approach is usually best suited to meeting the children's needs and the demobilization process should be child-centered and respect the child's rights. Family and community relationships are the most important factors in the social reintegration of child soldiers, although short-term

transitional care may be needed for those with special needs or who are unable to be returned directly to their families. The most appropriate reintegration interventions focus on community projects that support recovery and well-being, rather than a child-centered intervention.

Kelly, David. *The Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Liberia, 1994-1997: The Process and Lessons Learned*. UNICEF-Liberia and the US National Committee for UNICEF. 1998.

The report documents the challenges and constraints faced by UNICEF and its partners on behalf of child soldiers in Liberia and describes the solutions developed to respond to those challenges. It took four years to demobilize child soldiers in Liberia—a delay caused primarily by fits and starts in the peace process and the outbreak of renewed fighting. Careful planning by the international community and aid agencies for the DDR of child soldiers was overcome by events, forcing immediate and ad hoc solutions. The report also provides an overview of the situation of former child soldiers after reintegration, citing discipline and attendance problems in school, increase in armed robbery linked to the lack of alternatives to living by the gun, and an increase in harassment and rapes. It notes the continuing control over the children by their former commanders, who used them as forced labor and the difficulty of making children (who are fearful or loyal) separate from these commanders.

The lessons learned from the Liberian DDR process include the following:

- There is a price for peace that has to be paid by donors, organizations political leaders, peace makers, and warring parties. If they are not prepared to pay that price, the plan will fail;
- Disarmament and demobilization modalities should be detailed to a greater extent in peace agreements to avoid politicization of the DDR process;
- It takes time to demobilize children and some form of encampment that protects them from their commanders is needed. It also takes time to undertake a meaningful assessment of the child; and
- Family reunification is in the best interests of the child (following a short encampment period) but reunification should not be done if the area where they are to be reunited is insecure
- Children should be accepted into a DDR program with or without a weapon;
- Avoid a lag between DD and R, otherwise this can lead to crime and dependency or losing the child back to their commanders;
- Make special efforts before demobilization to reach and inform children—and in particular girls and the disabled—about the process.

Klingebiel, Stephan, Inge Garke, Corinna Kreidler, Sabine Lobner and Haje Schütte. *Promoting the Reintegration of Former Female and Male Combatants in Eritrea. Possible Contributions of Development Cooperation to the Reintegration Program*. German Development Institute. Bonn, 1995.

The report discusses the reintegration process in Eritrea and the challenges faced. In some places, the report differentiates between the needs of female and male ex-combatants. It characterized female ex-fighters, who were a small minority of Eritrean society, as caught between opposing forces: on the legal level, women were considered

as equals, but in practice, patriarchal traditions were deeply rooted in civilian society. Only women who were economically well-off were able to maintain their independence and the equality they had as fighters. Although the report says there was widespread awareness of the precarious situation of female ex-combatants, they had little tangible support.

Recommendations to improve this situation included the following:

- Open access to the reintegration projects and the inclusion of child care;
- Adapt projects to suit women's interests and needs;
- Increase the impact of projects among the general population by using pilot projects for awareness raising; and
- Improve the steering of projects by including female staff members.

Mausse, Miguel A, and Daniel Nina, edited by Elizabeth Bennett. *Child Soldiers in Southern Africa,* Institute for Security Studies Monograph No. 36. South Africa, 1999.

This monograph looks at the issue of the reintegration of child soldiers in Mozambique and the effect of war on children in South Africa and their current-day circumstances. The focus is on social reintegration and the effectiveness of interventions. In the case of Mozambique, the discussion centers on the use of modern social reintegration techniques versus traditional mechanisms for healing and concludes that they are not mutually exclusive and should coexist. It recommends that the families and communities provide the traditional mechanisms for reintegration at the same time as the former child soldiers benefit from the policies, strategies, and programs elaborated by the government and assisting organizations. It notes that the best results for locating and reuniting children with their families came from linking the formal network with the spontaneous initiatives of community groups that were looking for members of their families who had disappeared. This enabled the program to reach every area of Mozambique, including rebel areas.

Present-day problems identified from the reintegration program in Mozambique include the following:

- The gap in support services that was created once the war was over and donor focus shifted away from child soldiers;
- The lack of formal documentation of the DDR for the ex-child soldiers because they were not included in the peace accords. This meant some children were unable to benefit from DDR programs and are left vulnerable to being drafted as adults; and
- The dispersion of child soldiers back to their families throughout Mozambique made it difficult to include everyone in reintegration programs or to provide follow-up monitoring services.

Mazurana, Dyan and Susan McKay. *Girls in Fighting Forces in Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone and Mozambique: Policy and Program Recommendations.* **Draft No. 3, 2003.**

This paper provides the major findings of a study financed by the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) Child Protection Research Fund, undertaken by the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development in partnership with researchers from the Universities of Montana and Wyoming. That study was entitled Girls in Militaries, Paramilitaries, Militias, and Armed Opposition Groups. This paper is intended to assist CIDA, other donors, government, and agencies that deal with girls associated with fighting forces to develop policies and programs that can help empower these girls.

Research indicates that the question of "where are the girls" is of recent origin, as the focus has been on boys as soldiers, and more recently, on girls and young women as "wives" or "sexual slaves." With the exception of the International Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, the term "child soldier" is used and almost exclusively refers to boy combatants, without reference to differentiated impacts for girls and boys. The authors believe the dearth of information leaves policy makers and their programs poorly informed and results in almost no programs for girls associated with fighting forces.

The lessons cited for policy makers include the following:

- The number of girls within all fighting forces is routinely underestimated;
- Female captives are often unable to leave their male captors for a variety of economic, security, and logistical reasons;
- Notions of childhood do not always correspond with international age definitions that are placed into donor programs;
- DDR processes planned by military officials are biased against those the military does not believe are "real soldiers" (men with guns). Requiring a weapon for DDR discriminates against female and child combatants;
- DDR camps can provide security risks for females and inadequate material provisions for girls—especially in terms of hygiene materials and clothing;
- Operating child combatant programs under a "separated children's" program does not address the needs of child combatants who were not separated from their parents; and
- Access to schooling should be in a way that encourages the community to accept the ex-combatants into the schools and communities. Sensitization of the communities and teachers is essential.

McConnan, Isobel and Sarah Uppard. *Children- Not Soldiers: Guidelines for working with child soldiers and children associated with the fighting forces.* **Save the Children. London, 2001.**

The document contains detailed guidelines for working with child soldiers and children associated with fighting forces. It draws on lessons learned and highlights issues of special concern. Its purpose is to guide planning and program implementation for those working on child soldier programs and to provide an overview of important issues for

managers who may not be familiar with child soldier issues. The guidelines were commissioned by the European Community Humanitarian Office.

The research for the guidelines revealed two constraints:

- Lessons are emerging from working with child soldiers, but there are still gaps in the collective knowledge in key areas, such as the situation of girls in fighting forces and how to support communities in protecting children; and
- Information on DDR programs is growing, but is not easily available or compiled in any systematic manner.

The guidelines attempt to bring these lessons together, although the authors note that there is no single solution and the guidelines should be used as a tool to develop appropriate situation-specific interventions.

Save the Children. *When Children Affected by War Go Home*. London, 2003.

This article is a summary of a report by Krijin Peters, Edwin Dorbor, and Celia Petty. Research was undertaken in Liberia in 2000 on 43 ex-child soldiers from the 1996 DDR process. It is a qualitative study that was done at a time when there was comparative peace in Liberia. It highlights the DDR experience of these children and their reintegration back into their communities.

Findings of the study included the following:

- The DDR process is essential and must respond to children's special needs and rights, such as providing transport so children can return home, breaking links with commanders, and providing accurate information to children involved in the DDR process;
- Girls were not captured by the DDR process;
- Children had not received a promised demobilization package and that bred lingering bitterness;
- Children spent more time than intended in transit centers because the children valued its accommodations and protection. The study also found that alternative accommodations for children who could not return home needed to be found; and
- Families did not receive promised follow-up care and it was unrealistic to expect them to cope with children with serious problems without economic and other support.

*Taouti-Cherif, Ratiba and Abraham Sewonet. *Crossing the Border: The Demobilisation and Reintegration of Rwandan Boys and Girls Associated with Armed Groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo.* Save the Children, Kigali, Rwanda, 2004.
https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/temp/scuk/cache/cmsattach/1964_DDRRR_Rw andaDRC_SCUK_Jul04.pdf

This report documents the effects of the DDR process on Rwandan boys and girls formerly associated with armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The elimination of refugee camps following the Rwandan peace process caused the

separation of many children from their families, some of whom were forcibly recruited into DRC armed groups. Young girls were recruited to serve as cooks, porters, and combatants. The report examines the difficulties these children have encountered, and provides several case studies of various efforts to reintegrate them. Some of the successful efforts described in the report include a donor-funded facility where children were taken after demobilization and taught basic skills, literacy, and Rwandan history, specifically related to the genocide, before being reintroduced to their families and communities.

The report concludes with a series of recommendations, including the need to place an emphasis on (1) identifying armed groups, lobbying for the release of child soldiers they have recruited, and preventing re-recruitment of children, (2) providing mechanisms for screening child soldiers, documenting them, and sharing information on the DDR process, (3) rehabilitating child ex-combatants, (4) preparing the family and the community for reunification, and (5) ensuring post-reunification care and support.

Twum-Danso, Afua. *Africa's Young Soldiers, The Co-option of Childhood.* Institute for Security Studies Monograph No. 82. South Africa, 2003.

This study looks at the concentration of child soldiers in Africa and asks why Africa. It uses a historical context that shows the ability of families, communities, and the state to protect and nurture children as chronically undermined. It argues that children have become the object of predatory rebel movements and government forces because of a lack of adult manpower, their developmental characteristics, and the ease with which they can be politically and militarily mobilized. The author rejects the notion that this is the product of "African culture" and instead finds it to be a symptom of the socioeconomic and political instability that wracks a continent where half the population are children.

The study discusses the methods by which child soldiers are recruited, their functions, and their treatment. It analyzes the impact of their involvement in war on the children and their society—focusing particularly on educational, physical, and psychological consequences. It talks about the lack of discussion about girl soldiers and documents the experiences confronted by girls (victims and combatants) during war and its aftermath. The study concludes that successful reintegration programs require a good understanding of how and why children are co-opted into violence.

United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. *Conflict, Peace-building, Disarmament, Security, f) Gender Perspectives on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR).* New York, 2001.

Chapter (f) on Gender Perspectives raises the issue of "how" and "why" gender perspectives are relevant to DDR programs. It posits that armed conflict affects men and women differently: men may have been more active in fighting, while women may have had to flee, been subjected to violence, assumed nontraditional responsibilities, or had their domestic responsibilities intensified. There is also unequal access to resources following conflict with men often better positioned to take advantage of DDR and post-conflict programs.

Taking a gender perspective on DDR raises questions with practical implications for DDR programs. These questions are outlined below:

- What are the goals of the initiative and who is eligible?
- Who is consulted and involved?
- What is offered and how are others affected?
- What is the timeframe?
- What is the legal, political, economic, and social context?
- How can local capacities and organizations be strengthened?
- How can greater learning and understanding of the gender dimensions of DDR be encouraged?

UNICEF. *Child and Young Adult Soldiers*. **Undated.**

There are a series of UNICEF documents on its experiences in support of the DDR of child soldiers posted at the Genie website (www.gine.org/ginie-crises-links/childsoldiers/). They provide information and lessons learned on UNICEF operations in several countries: Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan OLS (Operation Lifeline Sudan), and Uganda.

Documents include a summary of the lessons learned from these UNICEF experiences:

Demobilization:
- Keeping children under their military umbrella during demobilization caused unnecessary delays to family reunification. Protracted demobilization periods should be avoided;
- Demobilization during conflict and without government support failed;
- DD personnel must be experts in demobilization;
- Needs of child soldiers must be reflected in DDR and training programs;
- Girl soldiers should be targeted and their special needs assessed;
- The military service of child soldiers should be documented, as is done for the adults;
- Channels of communications need to be identified with nongovernmental armed groups; and
- Child soldiers should not be isolated from communities.

Reintegration:
- Priority should be given to family and community reintegration;
- Follow-up is essential to avoid re-recruitment;
- Education and occupational opportunities are required to avoid re-recruitment and reverting to violence to earn a living;
- Reintegration of ex-combatant depends on family behavior. Preparing the family for the ex-child soldier's return is essential for successful reintegration;
- Local traditions are an important element of reintegration;
- Programs should not provide a higher level of care than family/community can give;
- Stigmatization of former child soldiers through such things as institutionalization should be avoided; and
- Programs and services provided to children should provide a viable alternative to military life.

UNIFEM. *Issue Brief on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR).* **Undated.**

Maintaining sustainable peace is often contingent on the successful DDR of former combatants. Collecting weapons, disbanding armed groups, and offering services to fighters to help them find alternative livelihoods can help consolidate peace in formerly violent societies. As with other elements of the transition from war to peace, effective engagement of women and the use of gender analysis at every stage are vital to the success of DDR. Women—as peace and consensus builders, as holders of knowledge in their communities, as members of the communities that receive demobilized combatants, and as former combatants themselves—possess particular insights and skills that are relevant to DDR, as well as needing particular provisions, services, and outputs from DDR.

This fact sheet examines the different experiences of men and women in wartime and argues that they will have different needs once a DDR process has begun. It notes that men may have been more actively involved in actual fighting, whereas women and girls (while often engaged in combat) may have also participated—willingly or unwillingly—as domestics, porters, and prostitutes. Women and men also have different access to services provided in post-conflict situations and lack of recognition of women's roles in conflict may inhibit their access to programs that can assist their reintegration.

The Issue brief includes the following:

- A list of recommendations on women, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration made by the independent experts and other human rights actors, institutions, and organizations;
- Key frameworks and definitions;
- Tools and checklist on gender and conflict;
- UNIFEM action; and
- U.N. resources.

*United States Agency for International Development (USAID). *Displaced Children and Orphans Fund. Portfolio Synopsis 2005-2006.* **USAID, Washington, 2006.**

This publication provides an overview of the work that USAID's DCOF has been doing to improve the well-being of children, families, and communities across the globe. DCOF emphasizes the need for projects that are developed in close collaboration with local organizations, and community members, and target the specific needs and strengths of the regions and populations they serve. These child-focused programs must demonstrate measurable improvements in the social, psychological, education, and economic well-being of beneficiaries, build capacity, and strengthen institutions. Projects focus on three key areas: (1) re-integrating children into families or family-like situations and ensuring community inclusion, (2) strengthening systems of support, including networks of social services, community resources, and policies, and (3) economic strengthening for families, adolescents, and communities. During 2004, DCOF operated projects in 19 countries, working to address issues such as the demobilization and social re-integration of child soldiers, addressing family and community dissolution, encouraging innovative micro-finance programs to alleviate poverty, and countering child trafficking.

DCOF's programming is innovative and responsive to changing environments. The 2004 tsunami devastated families and communities throughout Indonesia, and separated children from caregivers. In the months following the disaster, trafficking of children was essentially halted as the region entered the global spotlight and humanitarian efforts sought to identify and reunite unaccompanied child victims of the tsunami with legitimate caregivers. However, DCOF recognizes that children and young people will remain vulnerable to trafficking throughout the extensive post-disaster reconstruction period. Similar programming to combating the trafficking in children takes place among children in the conflict torn areas of Liberia, Sierra Leone, Angola, and Sri Lanka. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, DCOF is committed to demobilizing all child soldiers and provide sustainable community supports, particularly for the former girl soldiers who without weapons often went unnoticed by such programming.

Veale, Angela. *From Child Soldier to Ex-Fighter. Female Fighters, Demobilization, and Reintegration in Ethiopia*. Institute for Security Studies, Monograph No. 85. South Africa, 2003.

This monograph studies the demobilization and reintegration experience of a small group of women fighters in Ethiopia who had been recruited as children and demobilized as adults. The purpose was to explore how being a fighter had impacted upon the women's constructions of themselves as a "woman." Their identity and experience as a fighter became central to their civilian identity and was the lens through which they viewed and experienced the civilian world.

The study found that the socialization experience, values, and expectations gained during their fighter years were at odds with the traditional feminine values of Ethiopian society. As opposed to female fighters in other countries, who are perceived as "victims," the women in this study saw themselves as empowered by their experiences. They found it difficult to fit into civilian society and had to adjust their values and expectations in order to reduce the level of conflict they experienced with that society. However, these women refused to compromise their beliefs in their own self-worth, competence, and rights to participate in an equal society. The study notes their influence on the evolution of the post-war political system but concludes that these women are fighting an unequal battle and they continue to struggle economically and personally within that system.

Verhey, Beth. *Child Soldiers, Preventing, Demobilizing, and Reintegrating*, Africa Region Working Paper Series, No. 23, World Bank. Washington, 2001.

This working paper shares lessons learned about demobilization and reintegration programs for child soldiers. It draws on experiences from Angola and El Salvador, as well as other countries. It is divided into three sections: prevention, demobilization, and reintegration and provides concrete examples and checklists for each section. This study has been summarized in the World Bank Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit Dissemination Note (No. 3) listed below.

The paper provides lessons learned from DDR programs for child soldiers, which include the following:

- Need to provide civil society actors who play a vital role in preventing child recruitment with external support;
- Persistent advocacy from civil society and international actors is required for the DDR of child soldiers;
- Child soldiers must be specifically included in peace agreements and processes;
- Child soldiers must be separated from military authority and protected during demobilization (establishment of special reception centers is needed);
- Time spent in reception centers must be limited as family reunification and community-based strategies are the most effective;
- Community-based networks are essential for sustainable support to former child soldiers and for reaching those excluded from the formal DDR process (girls and the disabled);
- Planning for DDR should be comprehensive and include preparing staff, establishing partnerships, generating resources, and clarifying policy; and
- Coordination structures must include all actors (U.N., government, NGOs, local social organizations, and child soldiers and their families).

Verhey, Beth. *Child Soldiers: Prevention, Demobilization and Reintegration*, Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit Dissemination Notes No 3. World Bank. Washington, 2002.

This note summarizes the findings of Verhey's study on child soldiers (cited above), published in the Africa Region Working Paper Series (No. 23) by the CPR Unit at the World Bank. The note provides examples for use in future programs from case studies in Angola, El Salvador, and other countries. Verhey states DDR of child soldiers is not hopeless, but depends on political will and adequate resources. Prevention requires the incorporation of child rights into humanitarian advocacy and a greater investment in such things as education, informal youth activities, and community-level advocacy. Successful demobilization requires advanced planning based on analysis of how the child soldiers can be integrated into a comprehensive framework of family tracing, psychosocial support, and community-based, skill-building opportunities. Stigmatization of child soldiers through extended stays in special reception centers is to be avoided. Reintegration should focus on three components: family reunification, psychosocial support and education, and economic opportunity. Traditional rituals and family and community mediation are essential parts of addressing the asocial and aggressive behavior learned by child soldiers. Reintegration requires a "reasonable" period (three to five years) of committed resources and the needs of girls require greater program attention. Improved links are needed between child soldier disability and mine-awareness programs, as well as more attention paid to the impact of drug use by child soldiers.

Verhey, Beth. *The Prevention, Demobilization and Reintegration of Child Soldiers: Angola Case Study*. Undated.

This case study documents the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers during the Lusaka peace process from 1994 to 1998. The study, based on field work in Angola during 1998, describes the experience of child soldiers in Angola, advocacy efforts, and the policies and programs undertaken by a range of actors, including the U.N., NGOs, the Angolan government, the Catholic Church, and parties to the conflict.

The author maintains that the specific programs, actions, and policy development efforts to demobilize and reintegrate child soldiers in Angola provide important lessons for future programs. The demobilization of child soldiers in Angola is perhaps the first time child participants in a conflict were included in a peace process.

Lessons learned from the experience with child soldiers in Angola include the following:

- Early and persistent advocacy is essential at the highest levels;
- Attention is required from the outset to define terms, set policy, agree on program strategies, and ensure commitment to coordination;
- Child soldiers must be protected during the mobilization process and assured effective separation from military authority;
- Reintegration to family context, rather than institutional, center-based approaches, was found to be the most important factor in the child soldiers' transition to civilian life.

The community-based 'catequista' network, engaged by Christian Children's Fund for child soldier reintegration in Angola, proved to be a particular success in family and community mediation; psychosocial support, including traditional healing practices; and facilitating appropriate social and economic roles.

Verhey, Beth. *The Demobilization and Reintegration of Child Soldiers: El Salvador Case Study.* Undated.

This case study, based on field work and literature reviews conducted in 1998 and 1999, describes the experience of child soldiers and advocacy efforts during the 12-year conflict in El Salvador and during the subsequent demobilization and reintegration phase. The author states that despite early civil society advocacy and negotiations, there was little action on behalf of underage combatants. Child soldiers in El Salvador feel bitter about being excluded from the reintegration programs and having their role in the conflict go unacknowledged. The author posits that the experience of child soldiers in El Salvador illustrates the critical importance of political will in specifically including them in the peace process and subsequent reintegration programming.

This case study does not document a specific program for child soldiers. It provides "lessons on prevention, the need for inclusion in demobilization and, with a unique longitudinal view, their reintegration. Lessons from El Salvador emphasize the important balance of both social and economic reintegration. Family reunification and community life are shown to be essential to social reintegration. Towards economic reintegration, child soldiers' priority needs are income generation and a flexible means of gaining education in order to achieve longer-term self-sufficiency."

The author asserts that despite chronic poverty and concern with social violence, most former child soldiers in El Salvador are positive about assuming productive roles in civil society, and that positive commitment must be encouraged through improved access to, and benefit from, economic development policies and programs.

de Watteville, Nathalie. "Demobilization and Reintegration Programs: Addressing Gender Issues." World Bank Findings No 227. Washington, 2003.

This article is sourced from de Watteville's study, Addressing Gender Issues in Demobilization and Reintegration Programs, Africa Region Working Paper series No. 33. It explains why gender issues are important (the vulnerability aspects of beneficiaries and assistance speeds post-conflict recovery), and how to introduce gender dimension into DDRs through specific targeting and assistance. It also discusses women's needs during reinsertion and the impact of demobilization on women in the host communities.

de Watteville, Nathalie. "Addressing Gender Issues in Demobilization and Reintegration Programs," Africa Region Working Paper Series, No. 33, World Bank. Washington, 2002.

The paper focuses on women and girls' needs during demobilization and reintegration programs. This includes ex-combatants, abducted girls, wives of ex-combatants, and women in the receiving communities. The purpose is to ensure that female-specific needs and gender equality are identified and addressed in future DDR programs. Identifying target groups is the first step in developing a DDR program. Women may have to rely on men to confirm their status and selection criteria for program eligibility should not be discriminatory. It should also try to identify and reach abducted girls. During demobilization, girls should not be mixed with adults and pre-discharge information should correspond to women's needs (and include women's civic rights, land rights access to credit, access to education and employment, how to start an income generating project, HIV/AIDS prevention, preparation for difficult social acceptance in the community of settlement, and domestic violence.) (p.viii).

Reinsertion and reintegration requires a safety net and educational programs with access to credit projects. Sensitization programs and incentives could be directed toward the private sector in support of the hiring of women. Traditional purification rites and sensitization programs for families and communities help give "impure" girls a new start. The most vulnerable groups are the female disabled ex-combatants and heads of household, who require special attention.

De Watteville also discusses the impact of demobilization in the host communities, where women can lose their jobs to returning male ex-combatants, suffer from the deterioration of law and order following conflict and the rise of sexually transmitted diseases.

Williamson, John and Lynne Cripe. *Assessment of DCOF-Supported Child Demobilization and Reintegration Activities in Sierra Leone, USAID.* Washington, 2002.

This is an assessment of DDR activities in Sierra Leone funded by the DCOF. DCOF support to Sierra Leone started with a 1998 grant to UNICEF and a 2000 grant to the International Rescue Committee. Among other things, DCOF-supported activities focused on reuniting and reintegrating separated children with their families and communities, producing a compendium on best practices on interim care, reunification, and reintegration of war-affected children, and training DDR staff in partnership with local NGOs and associations. The purpose of the assessment was to assess progress of the programs and identify areas for possible future support.

The assessment identifies six types of interventions that contributed to successful reintegration:

- Community sensitization;
- Demobilization and a period of transition to civilian life;
- Tracing and family mediation;
- Return to the family and community with follow-up;
- Traditional cleansing ceremonies; and
- School or skills training.

One of the key issues identified that still needed to be addressed was the number of girls abducted by the rebel group RUF who did not go through the official DDR process. Child protection agencies estimated that many of these girls were still under the control of their commanders or "bush husbands."

2.3 Reconciliation and Recovery

Congress, Casa Alianza and Bruce Harris. *Rebuilding Hope: Children, War and Persecution.* **Maputo, 1996.**

These works summarize sessions from a three-day conference on the negative impacts of war on children. The conference, organized by the Institute of Psychotraumatology of Mozambique, the University of Hamburg, and the University of Western Cape in South Africa, included topics such as the psychological trauma in children, types of intervention and healing used for reintegrating child ex-combatants, and trans-generational transmission of psychological trauma, especially focusing on the plight of the child soldier.

More than 300 participants from Africa and elsewhere, including present and former war zones, expressed common experiences faced by societies trying to rehabilitate and reintegrate child soldiers into war-torn communities. Participants agreed that some of the following post-conflict and war interventions must take place, or many social problems will burgeon after the peace process:

- Provision of comprehensive, accessible, mental health services for former soldiers, preferably by community or traditional healers, when available and culturally-appropriate;
- Psycho-social programs for traumatized victims of ex-combatants, including programs designed for girls and women sexually assaulted, traumatized, and stigmatized by sexual acts of terror during and after war; and
- Psychological and rehabilitation programs for soldiers taught to inflict violence (including rape and sexual violence) before their reintegration within their home communities.

Conference delegates agreed that more practical interventions and efforts at rehabilitation are needed in order to sustain lasting peace in war-torn communities.

Hansen, Art, Julie Nenon and Joy Wolf. *Final Evaluation of the Office of Transition Initiatives' Program in Sierra Leone, Final Report*, CARE, and Creative Associates for the USAID Basic Education and Policy Support Activity. Washington, 2002.

This report evaluates the OTI program activities in Sierra Leone, in particular the Youth Reintegration Training and Education for Peace Program (YRTEP). The purpose of the YRTEP program was to bring closure to the civil war by supporting the process of reconciliation and reintegration. It was a nationwide, community-based, informal education initiative for ex-combatant and other war-affected youth. It had a reintegration focus with psychosocial counseling, training in functional literacy and life skills, vocational counseling, agricultural skills development, and peace education.

The evaluation found the YTREP program to be innovative and that it had a positive impact on Sierra Leone's peace process. It found the integration of ex-combatants with war-affected youth assisted the reconciliation process but there was a lack of follow-up to assist participants with implementing the lessons learned. It recommends replicating YTREP but finding ways to better address sexual violence issues.

International Organization for Migration. "PsychoSocial Support to Groups of Victims of Human Trafficking in Transit Situations." Psychosocial Notebook, Vol. 4 2004.

This edition of Psychosocial Notebook focuses on psychosocial support to victims of trafficking in transit centers. It contains a number of papers by Idit Albert and Ines Santos, Sue Jennings, Nada Polovina, Guglielmo Schinina, Diana Tudorache, the NGO, Piccolo Principe, and the NGO, For a Happy Childhood.

It reports on the experiences in a Transit Center for Foreign Victims, which was established in Macedonia in 2001 and which has hosted more than 700 foreign victims of trafficking. The overall assistance program provided to trafficked victims focuses primarily on their psychosocial rehabilitation and currently consists of direct assistance, therapeutic workshops, vocational training, recreational activities, special care for minors, and health education. The transitional status of the victims has symbolic as well as practical implications. It is a transitional experience in between the hell of abuse, exploitation, slavery, and violence and the presumed heaven upon return to the home country.[12]

International Organization for Migration. *Victims Assistance and Protection Program for Women Rescued from Trafficking*. Final Report. Croatia, 2003.

This is the final report on a USAID-funded program implemented by IOM in Croatia to provide training and raise public awareness on trafficking. This 2002-2003 project was implemented with the Rosa Center for Women and later with the newly formed NGO, Zenska Soba. It aimed to provide capacity-building support for local NGOs and institutions to implement the activities in the National Plan for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons. Several seminars and trainings were held and a quarterly newspaper, Trafficking in Humans, was developed and distributed.

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[12] Paraphrased from IOM abstract

Sommers, Marc. "Children, Education, and War, Reaching Education for All (EFA) Objectives in Countries Affected by Conflict." Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit Working Papers, No. 1, World Bank. Washington, 2002.

The paper reviews the challenges of providing universal primary education in post-conflict countries and the need for education to prevent recruitment of children by armed groups and criminals who promise "rich and immediate rewards." Appropriate formal and informal education is seen as an important alternative to child soldiering and other forms of exploitation (sexual and otherwise), social and cultural alienation, violence, and self-destruction. War also exposes the dynamics of gender in education and socialization, and the vulnerability of boys as well as girls, making responses to gender needs critical. Lack of investment in creative, participatory work on education for children and youth at risk makes a return to peace extremely difficult if not impossible. [abstract.]

Twum-Danso, Afua. *The Limits of Individualism: What Constitutes an Effective Form of the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Child Soldiers into Society After Civil War?* **2000.**

This dissertation examines different approaches toward the rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers in Africa (especially programs focused on individual-centered reintegration versus community-based rehabilitation) and concludes that the best approach is to combine them, thus producing a holistic approach, which will have a greater chance of success. The author concludes that for a child soldier rehabilitation program to be effective, rehabilitation will have to be based on the continuous interaction on the three levels of the individual, the community, and the nation with a stronger emphasis on the last dimension.

This approach, outlined in the Cape Town Annotated Principles, can be called the 'psychosocial approach:' The term 'psychosocial' underlines the close relationship between the psychological effects of armed conflict, with the one type of effect continually influencing the other. 'Psychological effects' affect emotions, behavior, thoughts, memory, and learning ability and how a situation may be perceived and understood. 'Social effects' refer to altered relationships due to death, separation, estrangement and other losses, family and community break down, damage to social values and customary practices, and the destruction of social facilities and services. 'Social effects' may be extended to include an economic dimension, with many individuals and families becoming destitute through the material and economic devastation of war, thus losing their social status and place in their familiar network (Cape Town Annotated Principles and Best Practice on the Prevention of Recruitment of Children into the Armed Forces and Demobilization and Social Reintegration of Child Soldiers in Africa adopted on 30th April 1997).

The author also notes that more in-depth attention is needed on the following:
- Experience of girl soldiers in conflicts in order to appreciate their special requirements of rehabilitation and reintegration programs; and
- A study focusing on the cultural relativity of the notion of 'child' and 'childhood' and its relation to rehabilitation and reintegration programs

2.4 Accountability and Justice

Amnesty International. *Child Soldiers. Criminals or Victims?* **AI Index: IO50/002/2000 London, 2000.**

This document provides Amnesty International's position on the prosecution of child soldiers for serious crimes. It was prepared as a contribution to the discussions on the establishment of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the debate between the U.N., child protection agencies, and people in Sierra Leone about whether children should be prosecuted. However, the document is applicable to other areas that used child soldiers.

Child soldiers have committed many gross human rights violations; many of the worst atrocities during conflicts have been carried out by children, some of whom were abducted. The question is if the children should be prosecuted themselves and be required to provide reparations to their victims. Amnesty International's position is that all those who commit serious crimes should be held accountable for their actions. However, complex questions are raised in the cases of child soldiers, particularly when they have been terrorized and brutalized into submission. In Sierra Leone, for example, children were drugged and forced under threat of death to commit atrocities. In these cases, the child should not be prosecuted. However, in other cases, the child soldier may have been in control of his or her actions and committed the crime voluntarily. In these cases, they should beheld accountable for their actions, but any criminal action taken against them must respect international fair trial standards.

Amnesty International recommends priority be given to prosecuting those who recruited children under 15. This is recognized as a war crime by the Rome Statute. Where appropriate, links should be drawn between atrocities committed by the child and the adults who controlled them under the doctrine of command responsibility. This doctrine makes commanders criminally responsible for the atrocities committed by subordinates if they ordered those atrocities or took no action to stop them.

Arzoumanian, Nairi and Francesca Pizzutelli. "Victimes et bourreaux: questions de responsabilité liées à la problématique des enfants-soldats en Afrique." International Review of the Red Cross Vol. 85. No. 852. 827-856, 2003.

The article investigates the issue of responsibility relating to the problem of child soldiers, in particular with respect to practice and experience in Africa. After preliminary remarks on the approach of international humanitarian law to the definition of a child, the first part of the article discusses the prohibitions on recruiting children and on the participation of children in hostilities as rules of international law. The second part examines the United Nations Security Council's approach to the issue of the responsibility of states and armed groups for violations of these rules. The individual criminal responsibility of recruiters is then considered, in particular with a view to establishing whether the crimes of recruiting and using child soldiers are customary in nature. The fourth and last part of the article examines the dilemma of the criminal responsibility of children for crimes under international law and the practice of Liberia, the DRC, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. [abstract.]

**Brett, Rachel. "Juvenile justice, counter terrorism, and children,"
Disarmament Forum, Vol. 3 29-36, 2002.**

The article discusses the issue of juvenile justice and child soldiers in the context of the discussion over the establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone. The debate was whether children between 15 and 18 should be tried in the Special Court and how the experiences of children should be brought before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

The author discusses the need to examine the treatment of juveniles in four contexts: children legally recruited into government forces; child participants in armed conflict; children who surrender, are captured, or are demobilized during conflict; and children involved in terrorism. The question facing children participating in armed conflicts, such as in Sierra Leone, is whether they can be tried for war crimes. If so, what form of trial and punishment should be applied? The issue for children who are demobilized, captured, or surrender during armed conflict is their fate. Are they interned? Demobilized? Killed? The answer depends on who has them—if it is the government, rebel groups, or international forces. The report mentions abuses by ECOMOG forces in Sierra Leone and military holds by KFOR of juveniles thought to be "threats."

The article concludes that protection issues of children accused of crimes in conflict areas has become a fundamental concern. National laws on juvenile justice need to ensure they are compatible with international law and the author recommends universal implementation of the recommendations and standards in the UNHCHR Resolution 2002/47, Administration of Justice, in particular juvenile justice.

Clark, Christina. *Juvenile Justice and Child Soldiering: Trends, Challenges, Dilemmas.* Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. 2002.

The paper is intended to raise awareness and understanding of the criminal justice and accountability issues facing child soldiers and their recruiters. It discusses legal dilemmas regarding criminal responsibility and provides some recommendations for appropriate juvenile justice for child soldiers. The recruitment and use of child soldiers in conflict under the age of 15 is a war crime under the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court. Sexual slavery is included as a crime against humanity. However, international law does not address the issue of whether child soldiers should face criminal prosecution for atrocities they may have committed, or be excluded because of their age and situation, and the extent to which criminal liability should be attributed to commanders under the doctrine of superior orders.

The author believes justice must include prosecution for those who recruit and use child soldiers and those who failed to prevent child soldiering must also be held accountable. Greater efforts need to be focused on prevention of child soldiering and child soldiers should be viewed primarily as victims of armed conflict. When it is in the interest of justice and the child to hold child soldiers accountable, international juvenile justice standards must be respected. Reintegration efforts should take juvenile justice proceedings—both formal and traditional—into account to address the guilt of the child and the reconciliation needs of the community.

Stephens, Angela. "Forced Marriage Pursued as a Crime in Sierra Leone Tribunal Cases", UN Wire, Washington, April 2004.

This article discusses the request by Prosecutors at the Special Court for Sierra Leone Tribunal to include forced marriage as a crime against humanity within the indictments issued against leaders and key players within Sierra Leone's RUF. Chief Prosecutor, David Crane, announced the decision to pursue forced marriage as a crime against humanity because of combatants' widespread practice during the war of abducting women as 'wives,' and forcing them to have sex and bear children. The Prosecutor also noted that the women and girls were threatened with death if they tried to escape, and some were scarred with the initials 'RUF' cut into their bodies, putting them at further risk if they were captured by government soldiers or allied militia, who would think they were rebels. The article notes that an unknown number of these women are still forced to remain with their rebel husbands, and that because these women were held for so long under threat of harm or death, the crime of forced marriage and servitude differs from rape or other war crimes prosecuted at other courts and war tribunals.

3. POST-CONFLICT TRAFFICKING

*Adrian-Paul, Ancil and Partaw Naderi. *Women, Peace, and Security: Issues and Instruments – the Afghan Context.* International Alert, 2005.

This report discusses the challenges faced by the Afghan government to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325, to promote women's participation in peace and security processes. Because of the dangers facing women in post-war Afghanistan—including trafficking and sexual violence—this resolution urges the Afghan government to incorporate women into all levels of decision-making related to issues of peace, security, and justice. Because traditional practices have led to the exclusion of women from social roles and from educational systems, female IDPs and refugees often are at severe risk of trafficking and sexual exploitation. International Alert coordinated a workshop with Afghan women to discuss the actions needed to improve the security situation for women. Based on the participants' recommendations, the report advocates creating employment opportunities for women, reforming the police and security forces to include women, improving education, and raising awareness about the issues of trafficking and gender-based violence.

*African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) and Anti-Slavery International. *Report of the Eastern and Horn of Africa Conference on Human Trafficking and Forced Labour.* Nairobi, 2005.

This conference brought together participants from around East Africa to discuss human trafficking and forced labor. Participants agreed that trafficking and forced labor has not become a high priority among governments in Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa because of competing priorities of poverty, lack of access to education, unemployment, and HIV/AIDS. Recommendations from the conference include:

- Assisting victims by establishing rehabilitation programs and shelters
- Planning and implementing reintegration processes with families and communities that include strategies to prevent susceptibility to trafficking

- Conducting advocacy and public awareness campaigns through press campaigns and radio addresses
- Supporting interventions by civil society organizations
- Sharing experiences, and strengthening capacity-building and networking among civil society organizations
- Empowering local communities to protect children
- Working with governments and regional coalitions and networks
- Enforcing laws against trafficking and forced labor
- Targeting specific intermediaries such as transport companies, travel agents, airlines, and hotels.

Apap, Joanna and Medved, Felicita. *Protection Schemes for Victims of Trafficking in Selected EU Member Countries, Candidate and Third Countries.* International Organization for Migration. Geneva, 2003.

This report prepared for the Seminar on Exchange of Information and Best Practices Regarding Protection Schemes for Victims of Trafficking in Selected EU Member Countries, Candidates and Third Countries, Madrid, 19-20 December 2002, outlines research undertaken on 10 countries in Europe. The objective of the research is to contribute to the development of comprehensive operational and policy approaches to human rights protection and durable solutions in official efforts to combat trafficking. A particularly useful element of the report (and the only one that provides a direct connection with situations of conflict) is the section that examines strengths and weaknesses of specific national and international laws and legal definitions of trafficking. For example, the report examines article 149 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, which includes an explicit prohibition against the trafficking of persons for use in armed conflict.

The report also does the following:
- Identifies and provides an analysis of existing protection and assistance schemes for victims of trafficking;
- Provides information on good practices related to the protection of victims of trafficking;
- Evaluates the impact and proposes action for the improvement of the protection schemes to combat trafficking and offer protection and assistance to the victims in countries of origin, transit, and destination; and
- The research findings seek to enhance cooperation in protection schemes and encourage the development of common standards in the protection of, and assistance to, victims of trafficking in persons.

Archavanitkul, Kritaya. *Combating the Trafficking in Children and Their Exploitation, Prostitution and Other Intolerable Forms of Child Labor in Mekong Basin Countries*, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Bangkok, 1998 (updated 2000).

This 133-page report by Thai public health authority, Dr. Kritaya Archavanitkul, was done for the ILO's International Program of the Elimination of Child Labor and provides a detailed, six-country survey of cross-border trafficking of children in the Mekong region (Burma, Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam). It examines the changing trafficking patterns and trends, and the wide range of economic, social, and political factors contributing to the growth of the trafficking industry in the subregion.

Dr. Kritaya blames the lack of good data on the clandestine nature of the industry and the failure of governments in the region to adequately recognize and addressed the problem of trafficking. She notes as an example that although the main factor determining the migration of ethnic minorities from Myanmar is clearly rooted to the country's political unrest and economic hardship, the government still seems reluctant to recognize that the majority of trafficked children are ethnic minorities whose home communities are in the Myanmar war-zone areas.

The Myanmar case is examined in Chapter Four, entitled Myanmar as the Major Sending Community in the Subregion: Military Regime and Human Rights Violations: The Push Factor," which examines the "push and pull factors." It identifies the violations of human rights and humanitarian law by Myanmar's military regime in the course of the country's long-standing conflict as a primary push factor driving the trafficking industry. Economic hardship in Burma is largely the result of abusive government policies, such as forced labor and forced relocation by the army, and widespread sexual abuse of girls and women by military personnel, which has made children and women easy prey for human traffickers.

Detailed descriptions of conditions in specific sending communities (Shan State, Mon State, Karen State, and Tassanarim Division or Karenni State), border territories (with Bangladesh, India, and China) and gateways to Thailand (for refugees, migrants, and trafficked persons) are provided as they relate to armed conflict, human rights violations, and trafficking of women and children. It notes the potential for refugee camps along the border of Thailand-Myanmar to become a major sending community for traffickers. In Appendix E, the Case of Cambodia, the specific context of child trafficking in post-conflict Cambodia is discussed. Trafficking in Cambodia is driven by the country's emergence from a long period of armed conflict and civil unrest and associated poverty. Problems are exacerbated by the breakdown of families, poor parenting, lack of material and moral support from the community, and weakness of law enforcement, which has led to exploitation and abuse, abduction, sale, and trafficking in women and children. Extreme poverty has pushed labor migration to urban areas, where many people end up working against their will in sweatshops and prostitution.

Cambodia's violent history and the existence of trafficking and prostitution under successive regimes are discussed and the author notes the dramatic increase in prostitution and the trafficking of women and children in Cambodia, with the arrival of the U.N. Transitional Authority (UNTAC) in 1992. When UNTAC's mission ended, the number of prostitutes in Phnom Penh fell by one half or more.

The report concludes that cross-trafficking in the Mekong subregion is a growing problem, with more victims being trafficked from more communities into more industries via well-defined trafficking routes, differentiated according to the type of trafficking. Most common is the abduction of girls into prostitution, but other businesses using trafficked children include begging gangs and many types of manual labor.

The report proposes detailed short (two-year) and longer-term (five-year) strategic and programmatic plans for preventing child trafficking and responsibly reintegrating victims. These include the following:

- Research and policy initiatives by individual governments and cooperative ventures between policymakers of different countries and with civil society; and

- Multidisciplinary approaches, with special attention to the sectors most directly in contact with trafficking agents, such as border patrol police, immigration officers, law enforcement officers, and business owners.

To address the political dynamics of conflict-driven trafficking, the report advocates diplomatic and economic pressure to resolve political unrest and promote democracy. It recommends that international and subregional groups such as ASEAN take the lead in supporting outside organizations, as well as the country-based individuals and organizations.

Carpenter, Michael. "Modern Slave Trade." Eastern European Studies Newsletter, Vol. 20, No 1:5. Berkeley, 2003.

The article discusses the issue of trafficking in Eastern Europe. It posits that the main problem is not a lack of resolve to stop trafficking, but the inability of some states to combat the problem. Kosovo is cited as one example: police officers and judges are often still linked to traffickers through their ties with the Kosovo Liberation Army, which was responsible for trafficking women in and out of the province after 1999. This makes appeals by trafficked women to local authorities ineffective despite government declarations about stopping trafficking.

The author concludes that solving trafficking depends on three critical pillars:

- Greater international cooperation between source, transit, and destination countries to criminalize, apprehend, and prosecute traffickers, while helping victims recover and reintegrate;
- More cooperation between authorities and organizations working on the issue (police, prosecutors, customs, NGOs, and international organizations); and
- More intensive efforts to address the root causes of trafficking, such as poverty, severe inequality, and culturally-sanctioned violence against women.

In addition, the demand for trafficked women in destination countries also needs to be addressed. One way to limit demand is to create public awareness through information campaigns.

Center for Development Information and Evaluation. "Aftermath: Women and Women's Organizations in Post-conflict Cambodia", USAID Evaluation Highlights, No. 67. USAID, Washington, 2002.

This article summarizes the findings of Working Paper No. 37: "Aftermath: Women in Post-conflict Cambodia" by Krishna Kumar, Hanna Baldwin, and Judy Benjamin. The article focuses on ways to strengthen women's organizations in Cambodia that deal with victims of trafficking and work for women's empowerment. Some of the lessons learned were that comprehensive and targeted interventions by these organizations require a coherent policy framework. The article also noted that the war had undermined the sexual division of labor; this opened new opportunities for women, which the donors encouraged through programmatic support. It recommends the international community help establish women's organizations in post-conflict societies. These organizations can gain local legitimacy and provide an important setting for women to gain self-respect.

Counter Trafficking Regional Clearing Point. *First Annual Report on Victims of Trafficking in South Eastern Europe, Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.* 2003.

This report provides description and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data concerning victims of trafficking identified and assisted within South Eastern Europe. The report is targeted at practitioners, program managers, donors, and researchers. It provides verified figures on the number of victims, describes and assesses assistance and protection mechanisms, identifies areas for improvement and gaps in victims' assistance and protection, and recognizes good practices.

The report states that Albania, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Romania are the primary countries of origin for trafficking in women and girls, while Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Kosovo are the primary transit and destination countries for purposes of sexual exploitation. Serbia is a key transit country and Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania are destination countries within the region.

Trafficking has not decreased in the region but has moved underground, changing its operating methods to make it more difficult for law enforcement to identify victims. There is a lack of official trans-national referral mechanisms, so most voluntary return efforts are done by international organizations and NGOs. Institutionalized countrywide referral mechanisms exist only in Kosovo and Macedonia.

The vast majority of trafficked victims leave their home countries because they accepted a false offer of employment abroad. Half of the Albanian women think they are leaving to marry. The percentage of kidnapped victims is low, except for Albania, where 10 percent of the victims were reportedly kidnapped.

The report notes that areas in the region still plagued by conflict continue to facilitate human trafficking to, through, and from South Eastern Europe. For example, areas in western Macedonia that are controlled by opposition forces are known areas of transit for trafficked and smuggled persons, yet authorities cannot access and monitor these areas. Similarly, the combination of inhospitable terrain and lack of law and order in areas of Kosovo maintain fertile ground for trafficking and hinder investigations and counter-trafficking operations. Finally, the report notes an increase in the suspected transit of foreign victims through the Transdnistria region of Moldova, as well as a significant increase in the number of trafficked women and girls from this conflict area of Moldova.

Fitzgibbon, Katherine. "Modern-Day Slavery? The Scope of Trafficking in Persons in Africa," African Security Review, Volume 12: 81-89. 2003.

This article provides a survey of the trafficking in Africa, with a focus on West and Central Africa. It examines trafficking in conflict zones as well as in other regions and into a wide variety of industries and occupations. The report emphasizes that high profit margins and low risk of arrest and conviction fuel exploitation and the growth of organized crime. The article looks at the human rights impact of trafficking as well as its effect on public health, community, and family development, and the growth of organized crime.

It notes that civil unrest, internal armed conflict, and natural disasters destabilize and displace populations, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation, abuse, and trafficking. Areas of conflict are easy targets for those interested in plundering a country's resources, including its people. Children have been used in armed conflicts in the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Angola, Burundi, Rwanda, Congo-Brazzaville, DRC, Uganda, Somalia, and the Sudan. In Sierra Leone, children were forced to mine the diamonds that fuelled the civil war. Men, women, and children have all been abducted to serve as porters for looted goods, arms and ammunition, forced laborers, and sex slaves for military and militia officers.

*Freed, Wendy. "From Duty to Despair: Brothel Prostitution in Cambodia." *Journal of Trauma Practice* **(2:3/4), 2003.**

This report describes predominant push factors for women being trafficked into prostitution in Cambodia, including poverty and psychosocial disruption, subjugation of women, and cultural attitudes normalizing violence against women. Over thirty years of civil war and violence has left a mark on Cambodia, leaving women especially vulnerable. Women and adolescent girls are often trafficked into prostitution to pay off debts incurred by their parents or relatives. Traffickers also offer parents promises of money, education, new skills, or good jobs for their daughters. Young women are then taken from their homes to brothels in distant regions of Cambodia or other countries and their movement is restricted.

Typically, a recruiter—generally a woman, as they engender more trust from the families—comes to a destitute village torn apart by war and tells parents that jobs are available in the cities. These recruiters demand payment to transport these young women to jobs in the cities. As families are unable to make the payment themselves, the victims end up working off the debt and often much more. Women and girls are confined in the brothel and are able to keep only half of their wages to pay off the debt. This trauma and victimization causes a disruption of normal development, a sense of shame, a lasting inability to trust, a feeling of self-blame, extreme grief and depression, and high levels of fear and anxiety. Once they escape or are freed, the stigma they experience prevents them from returning to their families and they believe that they have no choice but to return to prostitution.

Human Rights Watch. *Hopes Betrayed: Trafficking of Women and Girls to Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina for Forced Prostitution*, **Vol. 14, No. 9 (D) 2002.**

This 75-page report documents widespread trafficking of women in girls in post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina and examines the role of the international community in contributing to the development of the sex trafficking industry, and as an important force for combating it. Based on research conducted between 1999 and 2001, the report provides evidence that thousands of women and girls from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union were trafficked throughout both Bosnian entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska. It documents corruption within the Bosnian police force, and the complicity of international officials engaged in post-conflict peace building, which allowed a trafficking network to flourish, in which women were tricked, threatened, physically assaulted, and sold.

The report notes parallels between trafficking of women in post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina and rape and other forms of sexual violence suffered by women and girls

during 1992-1995 conflict period (documented at length by HRW in previous reports.) According to HRW, international post-conflict involvement may have contributed to the growth of the trafficking for the prostitution industry in Bosnia, which first appeared in 1995, as the international community geared up to implement the Dayton Peace Agreement, paving the way for an influx of international peacekeepers and international police monitors, including more than 20,000 NATO-led SFOR military, civilian, and contract personnel.

According to the report, traffickers, most of them local Bosnians, were rarely subject to criminal prosecution or punishment for their crimes. Trafficking laws were not enforced, thus denying protection for victims. Evidence is provided that local Bosnian police officers facilitated trafficking by creating false documents, visiting brothels to partake of free sexual services, and sometimes engaging in trafficking directly. Members of the International Police Task Force (IPTF—the U.N.'s police-monitoring force) patronized the clubs where trafficked women performed, arranged to have trafficked women delivered to their residences, and in one case, tampered with witnesses to conceal an IPTF officer's complicity. Errant officers were not investigated or prosecution, but were repatriated. HRW investigators also found evidence that some civilian contractors with SFOR also engaged in trafficking-related activities.

The report provides detailed recommendations aimed at stemming the trafficking trade and protecting victims of trafficking to the actors involved, including the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, United Nations and its missions, SFOR, and the U.S. government. The report also pressed the European Union to make anti-trafficking a priority when it took over the policing mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina in January 2003.

International Organization for Migration. "Traffickers Make Money Through Humanitarian Crises," Trafficking in Migrants. No. 19, Geneva, 1999.

This article provides examples of the link between trends in armed conflict in Eastern Europe in the late 1990s and migrant and refugee smuggling and trafficking of women. The article discussed how intensified fighting between Yugoslav troops and the Kosovo Liberation Army in 1998 increased the proportion of Kosovars being smuggled out of Montenegro, and then as ethnic cleansing of Kosovo and the NATO bombing campaign continued, the price demanded by people smugglers increased. The article also reports that young refugee women were being abducted from the refugee camps by Albanian organized-crime gangs and forced into prostitution in Italy and elsewhere in Western Europe. It also examined trafficking associated with the famine in North Korea. International Organization of Migration. Trafficking in Persons. An analysis of Afghanistan. Geneva, 2004.

IOM has conducted a study to assess the trends and responses to trafficking in Afghanistan. A combined approach of written survey forms, structured interviews, and a literature review have produced a substantial body of information about trafficking in Afghanistan, ranging from specific and verified cases to credible but unverified cases to information about general trends and cultural contexts. The report documents examples of many forms of trafficking. "Trafficking-related" trends are also documented. Although the bulk of information on trafficking received is internal and among Afghans in neighboring countries, there have also been cases of cross-border trafficking, with

Afghanistan as a country of origin, transit, and destination. This report also explores the legal, social, economic, and security environment to establish how trafficking has taken root and to point to early recommendations for addressing the problem. [IOM abstract.] IOM recommendations include the following:

- Prevention: pass national legislation and signing of international protocols on trafficking. National legislation should include recognizing "abductions for forced marriage" as legitimate reasons for separation or divorce, no legal recognition for early marriages and making marriage registration mandatory, prohibiting the offering of women and girls in settlement of blood feuds and tribal conflict, and safeguards to protect women and girls from legal repercussions of leaving their families when seeking shelter from violence or abuse, particularly trafficking;
- Coordination and dialogue: develop a national plan of action to counter trafficking, continue regional dialogue and cooperation on trafficking, and convene the new Commission on Trafficking;
- Education and awareness: educate local councils and tribal elders on trafficking and raise awareness of victims' special needs, support the efforts of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission to ensure access to complaint mechanisms, and promote efforts to decrease the stigmatization of victims;
- Protection: strengthen the capacity of forensics, reexamine cases of women and children serving sentences to ensure they are not victims of trafficking, develop standard indicators to identify victims, and create referral systems for victims' assistance; and
- Assistance: develop culturally appropriate measures to assist victims and initiate traditional forms of healing, including a focus on boys abducted for sexual slavery, and open reception centers for victims of trafficking that have medical and legal assistance.

Isamova, Lidia. *Tajik Women Turn to Crime; Their lives shattered by civil war, more and more women in Tajikistan believe that crime is their only way out of poverty.* **Institute for War and Peace Reporting, 2001.**

This news article looks at the effect of civil war in Tajikistan on women involved in the drug trade and other criminal activity. The report, written as a crime story, describes conditions in which women and children driven by post-conflict poverty are lured into work as drug couriers. "Once enlisted, they find it almost impossible to quit. Those who do risk being betrayed to the Tajik authorities or murdered by Afghan drug dealers." It reports that girls who default on payments to dealers have been taken hostage, kidnapped at the border, and taken into Afghanistan. The article also notes that prostitution in Tajikistan has proliferated in the wake of the civil war. "Among their ready customers are members of the Russian mobile infantry unit deployed in the city." It notes that the average age of prostitutes has fallen sharply, sometimes to 11 or 12, and that most of them are orphans or children sold by their parents. "Some families consider themselves lucky to trade a girl child for a sack of flour. More frequently, girls are simply kidnapped and raped."

Klopcic, Alja. "Trafficking in Human Beings in Transition and Post-Conflict Countries," Human Security Perspectives, Vol. 1, Issue 1. 2004.

This essay examines how recent political and economic changes in the transition and post-conflict societies of the southeastern European region have led to massive migration and the emergence of organized crime, trafficking in human beings, and corruption. It traces trends and routes in human trafficking in the region after the fall of the Berlin Wall in the early 1990s, as refugees and economic migrants sought to enter Western Europe from economically weak countries in the East or from conflict-affected regions (the former Yugoslav republics).

The author posits that armed conflict (along with other post-cold war political changes) has weakened the individual nation-states, contributed to refugee flows and migration, and "difficult socioeconomic conditions that increased illegal activities," including trafficking.

Limanowska, Barbara. *Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeastern Europe*. UNICEF, 2002.

This UNICEF report reviews the situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in the countries of Southeastern Europe (SEE): Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, and Romania. These are the countries of origin, transit, and destination for the trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Children are also trafficked from Albania into Greece and Italy for the purpose of forced labor.

The report, while general in its scope, provides useful information on the dynamics between armed conflict and trafficking. It notes a causal link between wars, political and military instability in conflicts, political transitions in the region, social and economic changes, and trafficking of persons. It notes that armed conflict in southeastern Europe caused living conditions and access to public services to deteriorate. These changes in turn weakened the position of women in the labor market, causing more women to be unemployed. This "feminization of poverty," resulted in increased migration, especially among younger women. Young women seeking work abroad were preyed upon by traffickers.

The report notes that the presence of the international community and peacekeeping forces changed local economic dynamics and increased demand for prostitutes. Their presence, plus the transition from state to market economies, led to diversification of economic status and social position. Lack of the rule of law and difficult economic conditions have allowed black market economies to flourish. Smuggling of goods, arms and people, corruption of state employees, organized crime groups, and acceptance of illegal ways to earn money, as well as unregulated migration, have become the new norm.

The report makes the interesting observation that Croatia, where the economic situation is relatively better and where there is no large international presence, does not appear to be a major country of origin or destination for trafficked women and children. In western FYR Macedonia, conflict inhibited effective counter-trafficking efforts and

information gathering. "Since most of the trafficking was taking place in that part of the country (the area of most unrest and conflict), good data was unavailable."

The report also compared the prevalence of trafficking during active conflict, as opposed to post-conflict periods. It notes that where women were trafficked by organized crime networks that also engage in arms and drugs trafficking, when conflict increased, trafficking in women appeared to decrease, as dealing in arms during conflict was more profitable. It also noted that when U.N. personnel and KFOR soldiers from Kosovo stopped visiting certain areas (for security reasons), business slowed and some women were allowed to go home.

Mattar, Mohamed Y. "Monitoring the Status of Severe Forms of Trafficking In Foreign Countries, Sanctions Mandated Under the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act." The Brown Journal of World Affairs. Vol. 10: 159-178. 2003.

This article discusses human trafficking from a U.S. foreign policy perspective and examines its growing recognition as a human rights issue. Mattar's article examines the use of sanctions against countries that do not meet "minimum standards" to combat trafficking. The report makes brief contextual references to the link between armed conflict and trafficking of persons:

> "Instability, hostile occupation, armed conflict, and civil unrest create social vulnerability of an insecure population that becomes disintegrated, displaced, and easily subjected to trafficking for illicit sexual purposes or forced labor. The collapse of the Soviet Union in particular led to an increase of trafficking activities. Women are trafficked from the former Soviet Union to countries of Western Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. Children are being trafficked for military purposes, and recruited to engage in armed forces as young as eight years old, and become subject to forced labor and sexual abuse."

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. *OSCE Anti-Trafficking Guidelines*. Undated.

The OSCE has developed Anti-Trafficking Guidelines for use by OSCE personnel, institutions, and field operations to recognize the problem of trafficking and understand OSCE's commitment against trafficking. Although these are generic guidelines used for all types of human trafficking, they mention the particular problem of trafficking in post-conflict areas because of the social dislocations and the increase in trafficking associated with large international missions.

The Guidelines cover the areas of awareness and training, monitoring and reporting, coordination, and standards of professional conduct.

* Pearson, Elaine. *Gaps Analysis on Intervention Strategies Against Trafficking in Women in Nepal*. Katmandu: Oxfam, 2004.

This report evaluates the effectiveness of development aid spent on preventing trafficking, protecting victims, and prosecuting traffickers in Nepal. Although international and local NGOs have significantly raised the profile of trafficking issues, and have provided valuable support and assistance to victims, some anti-trafficking interventions

are considered to have had negative results. For example, at some shelters, where women's mobility is limited and shelter staff contribute to stigmatizing women, the NGOs operating these shelters are considered to be violating women's rights. Additionally, some NGOs interventions are primarily targeted toward women trafficked for prostitution in India, while all other forms of trafficking to other countries are ignored. Finally, some prevention campaigns are centered around anti-migration messages rather than emphasizing methods for safe migration, leading to increased stigmatization of women returning from India. At the same time, these organizations have had numerous successes. For example, community mobilization and witness protection for victims has been quite effective. Nevertheless, even when measures are successful, trafficking persists as traffickers change methods to avoid detection or move to areas where Maoist forces are in high concentration making it difficult for NGOs and police to infiltrate. The report concludes by recommending that donors focus more on direct and innovative interventions rather than producing reports on their work, and that NGOs collaborate to make the government more accountable for trafficking.

Pearson, Elaine. *Study on Trafficking in Women in East Africa; A situational analysis including current NGO and Governmental activities, as well as future opportunities, to address trafficking in women and girls in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Nigeria*. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ). 2003.

This report examines trends, patterns, and government and NGO activities related to the trafficking of women in East Africa and provides recommendations for future work. The report notes that trafficking in the region occurs on two levels: internal trafficking of children and young women from rural to urban areas for domestic work and prostitution; and international trafficking of women to other African countries, the Middle East, and Europe for prostitution, and to the Middle East predominantly for domestic labor. The report makes special reference to the internal armed conflict in Northern Uganda and Eastern Uganda, which has led to trafficking of a large numbers of children in conflict areas—including across the Sudan border as child soldiers, "wives," porters, and bodyguards. The report indicates that some abducted girl-children may be being sold as slaves in Sudan and the Middle East.

Phinney, Alison. *Trafficking of Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation in the Americas; an Introduction to Trafficking in the Americas*. Inter-American Commission of Women of the Organization of American States and the Women, Health and Development Program of the Pan American Health Organization, 2001.

This article is a general overview of sex trafficking of women and children in the Americas. It notes that less is known about the extent of trafficking in the region than in other regions of the world, but that more than 100,000 women and girls are thought to be trafficked in the region every year. This includes women attempting to migrate to escape conflict and post-conflict poverty and violence in places like Colombia and Guatemala, as well as tens of thousands of women seeking economic opportunities who are trafficked from Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and elsewhere in the region. In Guatemala, the report notes, "traffickers preyed on young girls raped in the course of armed conflict, whose stigma as rape victims had damaged their marriage prospects." The report looks at the economic root causes, the human rights dimensions of trafficking of persons, and the role of official corruption as a contributing factor to traffickers' real

and perceived impunity. It examines the health implications of the industry, including HIV/AIDS concerns, the legal context, and policy efforts to address the trafficking problem in the Americas.

Protection Project. *Country Reports: Human Rights Report on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.* **2002.**

These reports, produced by the Protection Project, a legal human rights research institute based at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, provide a country-by-country survey of laws and the scope of the human trafficking in more than 190 countries. In some country reports, trafficking is linked to armed conflict or post-conflict situations.

For example, in Afghanistan, the report found "the terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001 and the subsequent strike-backs by the U.S. military have created a stage ripe for trafficking in Afghanistan, as many of its citizens flee to the neighboring countries….Most Afghanis who attempt to flee their country have little success, are usually stranded, and thus are prime targets for traffickers. With many of the regular routes for migration closed, with the borders sealed, and with unwelcoming immigration policies in countries such as Pakistan and Iran, women are more susceptible to the attractive false promises of traffickers…" In Tajikistan, the protracted civil war was described as having increased women's vulnerability to trafficking, by leaving many of them widowed.

Survivors Rights International. *Trafficking in Persons: Latin America and the Caribbean.* **Undated.**

The article begins with an introduction to worldwide trends in human trafficking, international responses, and legal frameworks. It noted that beyond attention to economic and social root causes, there is increasing international recognition of the link between armed conflict and trafficking of persons.

It discussed three ways in which conflicts perpetuate trafficking and increase the vulnerability of women and children:

- Destruction of infrastructure, law enforcement institutions, and social cohesion and the phenomenon of refugees across borders create ideal conditions for kidnapping, coercion, and fraud by racketeers;
- Reduction of perceived societal value and status of rape victims in some post-conflict societies increases their vulnerability; and
- Fewer legal migration options. As more countries close their borders, making visas and asylum difficult to obtain, people are forced to turn to trafficking rings to reach safety.

The report notes that information on trafficking in Latin America is limited, but that reports indicate that trafficking to, from, and within the Americas is a growing problem, with some 100,000 persons trafficked annually. The reports states that political instability and social unrest in some areas (particularly Colombia) have created an environment conducive to both regional and international traffickers, and that impoverished children throughout Latin America are most at risk. It concludes that despite efforts by the Colombian government, gender discrimination, economic hardship, and corrupt law

enforcement, immigration, and political officials have made such prosecutions infrequent. Lack of education, information, and resources perpetuates the cycle.

United Nations Development Fund For Women. *Issue Brief on Trafficking.* **New York. Undated.**

The Issue Brief provides a short introduction to the link between armed conflict and human trafficking. It is followed by a fact sheet laying out statistics, global trends, and dynamics of trafficking and armed conflict in more detail; a section providing conceptual definitions and legal frameworks to approach trafficking and related abuses, including slavery and violence against women; links to information on U.N. and regional agreements and documents; training manuals, guides, and other tools and checklists; a detailed list of UNIFEM activities on trafficking and related issues; and recommendations made by U.N. representatives and independent experts on the impact of armed conflict on women and women's roles in peace-building, human rights and human trafficking, violence against women, and contemporary forms of slavery.

In its introduction, the Brief describes human trafficking and its various dimensions, including organized crime, prostitution, security migration, labor, and health as one of the most serious challenges facing human rights today. It states that trafficking and sexual slavery are inextricably linked to conflict. Trafficking flourishes in environments created by the breakdown of law and order, police functions, and border controls during conflict, combined with globalization's free markets and open borders. Women and girls who are victims of international trafficking often find themselves forced into prostitution at brothels that service military forces stationed nearby. Members of peacekeeping operations have also been directly involved in trafficking. Refugee and internally displaced women and girls— especially in camp situations—are particularly vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse. Since the entry into effect of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, in 2002, the trafficking of women in the context of armed conflict is considered a war crime and a crime against humanity.

*UN Economic and Social Council. *The situation of women and girls in Afghanistan: Report of the Secretary-General.* **2004. http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/660/96/PDF/N0466096.pdf?OpenEl ement**

This report analyzes progress in Afghanistan on women's rights, particularly in terms of women's participation in the electoral process. The report details the establishment of Afghanistan's Ministry of Women's Affairs, which with U.N. Development Program (UNDP) assistance, provided training for senior officials from other ministries on gender mainstreaming and women's rights. Because of ongoing violence and insecurity, women are still threatened by kidnapping, sexual assault, and murder. Women are also forced into marriage for debt release and dispute settlement. Rates of trafficking for sexual exploitation are very high, and there is presently no anti-trafficking legislation in Afghan civil and penal codes. Women have little to no access to justice. To redress these issues, UNIFEM and other donors have begun creating shelters for women in need, such as widows, women with few economic options, and women directly affected by the conflict. However, these efforts are only starting to take hold. The report recommends continued funding and support to increase the security and basic needs of women to ensure greater participation in the political process.

UNICEF. *UNICEF wary of post-war child trafficking in Iraq*. Media Release, June 13 2003.

This June 2003 media release by UNICEF warned that increasing numbers of children were living on the streets in post-conflict Baghdad and were vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. The release said that community networks that normally protect children were not fully functioning in the chaotic post-war environment. It noted that the issue of street children in Iraq emerged after the 1991 Gulf War and did not exist before then. UNICEF advocated getting all Iraqi children back in school to protect them. It noted that promoting international adoption could increase the risk of trafficking.

Vandenberg Martina. "Women, Violence, and Tajikistan," Eurasia Policy Forum, February 20, 2001.

This article addresses the debate over the relationship between violence against women (including possible forced labor as drug couriers), and women's involvement in drug-related offenses in post-conflict societies such as Tajikistan. The article examines statistics on Tajik women's involvement in drug-related offenses and points to the need for a better understanding of the impact of war-related and post-war violence against women, and research and investigation that takes the human rights of women into account.

The article notes that, as in many post-conflict societies, domestic violence spiked upward in Tajikistan after the official cessation of hostilities. Girls and women identified widespread violence in their lives, including low social position, forced domestic labor, beatings and insults, forced marriage, and other abuses. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Tajik women have faced a tremendous upsurge of discrimination and violence. Women suffered rape in the civil war, and since the war have suffered domestic violence in their homes, rape, and sex discrimination in employment and education. Many families have slipped into extreme poverty, including a large proportion of female-headed households. Cultural belief that rape shames the victim remains widespread in Tajik culture. Perpetrators committed these rapes, as well as other war crimes, with complete impunity. Women raped during the war have no legal recourse, nor have they had access to trauma-related rehabilitation programs.

The article poses questions for further debate and research including the following:

- Are women being coerced into drug dealing or trafficking?
- Have researchers interviewed women in prison about their experiences with violence, both during and after the civil war?
- How has the feminization of poverty affected women's willingness to participate in drug-related crime?
- According to press accounts, many women face strip-searches and gynecological exams at border crossings. How does this state-sponsored abuse of women's privacy interact with violence against women more broadly?
- More than 70 percent of women surveyed by WHO stated that they would never report rape or sexual assault to authorities, citing a lack of trust of police, prosecutors, and judges. How do the failure of law enforcement and corruption affect the drug trafficking situation?

- Are the government's efforts to capture "mules" and "small fish" at the border, rather than drug kingpins operating inside Tajikistan, having a discriminatory impact on women who are used as human containers for drug trafficking?

Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. *The Missing Priority: Post-Conflict Security and the Rule of Law.* Princeton University, Princeton 2003.

The report was prepared by a graduate student working group for the Office of Counter-Terrorism at the National Security Council. Based on information gathered in the fall of 2003, the report focuses on issues related to organized crime and security in post-conflict environments—in particular Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq. It argues that post-conflict societies pose a risk to U.S. national security because major gaps in post-conflict law and order have enabled the entrenchment of criminal elements and international terrorist networks. It posits that four factors contribute to post-conflict criminality: government as criminal enterprise, shadow economies, authoritarian rule, and factionalism.

The issue of trafficking is discussed within the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. It states that trafficking in Bosnia decreased from police raids of brothels from 1997 to 2002 and the cleansing of the judiciary of 300 corrupt judges. For Kosovo, "smuggling, trafficking, and other forms of trans-national crime are part of a broader geographic pattern and long historic tradition in the region."[13] Kosovo is a transit point as well as a destination for trafficked persons, although it also has trafficking within Kosovo itself. The international presence has created a market for prostitution of trafficked women, but the report states steps have been taken to help curb the problem. One of the remaining issues for Kosovo is the problem of light sentences (less than five years). The conclusions of the report and its recommendations are focused on the broader issues of U.S. policy responses and the need to improve post-conflict law and order.

4. TRAFFICKING, CHILDREN, AND CONFLICT

Alfredson, Lisa. *Sexual Exploitation of Child Soldiers: an exploration and analysis of global dimensions and trends*. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. 2002.

This article summarizes a research work in progress on the link between child soldiers and sexual exploitation. It looks at the global dimensions and trends in the sexual exploitation of child soldiers and discusses basic patterns and root causes. According to the author, this is an area that has not been previously researched, and information was drawn from country reports on child soldiers and the few studies that address the issue of girl soldiers.

Child soldiers are used in 87 countries and girl soldiers used in about 49 of these. Between 1990 and 2001, sexual exploitation of child soldiers (boys or girls) was found in 17 countries (Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Canada, Cambodia, Colombia, DRC, Honduras, Liberia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, U.K. and the United States). The research indicates that sex is the most important determinant of sexual exploitation within the gendered construct of societies. Although

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the abuse of boys is under-reported, it does not appear to reach the same level as that of girls, and the vast majority of perpetrators are male. When sexual abuse does occur, it is also more likely to be in a conflict country and within a nongovernmental group.

The consequences of sexual exploitation need to be addressed through prevention, protection, recovery, and rehabilitation. Understanding the link between child soldiers and sexual exploitation is necessary to address these needs through appropriate recovery programs and accountability mechanisms.

*Amnesty International. *Nepal: Children Caught in the Conflict.* London, 2005.

This brief describes the effects on children of the ongoing conflict in Nepal. The report details evidence received by Amnesty International of children being detained and tortured by Maoist and government forces, sexual violence against children, the denial of education, and child abduction and recruitment. The report highlights the problems of trafficking in Nepali girls for commercial sexual exploitation, mainly to India: the Minister for Women and Children and Social Welfare, Nepali Police, UNIFEM, and local NGOs have all pointed to the conflict as having exacerbated this problem. Amnesty International calls on the government and the Maoist forces to immediately cease violations of the rights of children, and to enforce domestic and international regulations protecting the rights of children.

*Anderson, Rory E., Fortunate Sewankambo and Kathy Vandergrift. *Pawns of Politics: Children, Conflict, and Peace in Northern Uganda.* World Vision, 2005. http://www.globalempowerment.org/policyAdvocacy/pahome2.5.nsf/allreports/49B 263F8D988FD6488256F1C004C960A/$file/Pawns_Of_Politics.pdf

This report documents the abuses against children in Northern Uganda over the past 18 years, which has resulted in 1.6 million people being left homeless. Eighty percent of the northern region's population currently resides in displacement camps, creating a situation in which children are extremely vulnerable. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) relies on abductions of children to support their rebel forces to such an extent that this particular population makes up over 80 percent of current LRA forces, including young girls, trafficked into forced labor or sexual slavery. The LRA uses terror and indoctrination to prevent the children's escape and depends on spiritual rituals to terrify local officials into inaction. If children escape or are let go, they are taken to Child Protection Units run by the Ugandan army, in which they are often interrogated harshly and reintegrated without any concern to their welfare. The report recommends a focus on children protection and an increased and coordinated effort by the international community to end the conflict while prioritizing the protection of children.

Becker, Jo. *Children as Weapons of War*. Human Rights Watch, New York, 2004.

The paper discusses the use of child soldiers and the global campaign being waged against it. Although gains were made in countries such as Sierra Leone and Angola, children were drawn into new conflicts in places such as Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Dramatic increases in recruitment also happened in northern Uganda and the DRC. Children are used as fighters because they are considered cheap, compliant, and effective and their use is endemic in nonstate armed groups. The report argues that commanders see the public relations benefit of promising their release, but lack the

political will to do so. Creating educational and vocational alternatives for child soldiers is critical to getting armed groups to follow through and release children.

It notes ongoing DDRs in about a dozen countries. Most DDR programs for child soldiers start late, for example in Afghanistan, where it took almost two years after the end of conflict before the UNICEF RR program for former child soldiers started. Demobilizing children in an active conflict is difficult and obtaining the release of all child soldiers and their re-recruitment is a serious problem.

Although the report notes the gains in awareness and a better understanding of practical policies that can help reduce the use of children in war, it states that more than 20 countries still use child soldiers and their numbers remain constant (around 300,000). It believes that ending the use of child soldiers will take a strategic and sustained effort by national, regional, and international actors using the tools and norms developed over the past several years:

- UN Security Council initiatives need to be systematically applied and followed through;
- The supply of weapons to any party using child soldiers should be banned and upheld by arms-supplying countries; and
- Greater investments at the national level are need in rehabilitation and prevention. Education and vocational training are essential, as are economic alternatives to armed service.

*Jo Becker. *Living in Fear: Child Soldiers and the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka*. Human Rights Watch, New York, November 2004. **http://hrw.org/reports/2004/srilanka1104/**

This report provides a detailed summary of the status of trafficking in children and child soldiers after the 2002 cease-fire between the government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The report discusses strategies used by LTTE to conscript children, and how abduction and recruitment of children has not ended after the cease-fire. With detailed statistics of documented cases of child recruitment post-cease-fire and personal stories from families in Tamil-held areas, the report presents a complete description of life as a child-recruit from pre-recruitment through release and re-recruitment. The report also focuses on recommendations to LTTE, the government of Sri Lanka, UNICEF, ILO, the Northeast Commission on Human Rights, the government of Norway, the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), donors, the Tamil diaspora, governments of countries with a Tamil diaspora, the U.N. Security Council, and all U.N. Member States. Recommendations include urging LTTE to stop recruiting children and to allow access by UNICEF and SLMM to training camps, as well as appealing to external parties (including Norway, the government facilitating the peace process) to address child recruitment in all future peace agreements.

Brett, Rachel and Margaret McCallin. *Children: The invisible soldiers*. Rädda Barnen, Stockholm, 1996.

This work is based on the original research for the U.N. Study on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Children (also known as the Machel Study), with updated information. The purpose of the book is to develop a better understanding of the causes and consequences of children's participation in armed conflicts. It is based on 26 case

studies where children have been active participants. The study uses the term "invisible" because those who use children deny their existence and no records are kept on their numbers or ages, or the ages are falsified. It explains the mechanisms of their recruitment and argues for the end of recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts.

Center for Defense Information. "The Invisible Soldiers: Child Combatants,"
The Defense Monitor. Vol. XXVI, No. 4. Washington, 1997.

This article summarizes the increasing use of child combatants by government and rebel forces across the globe. Article sections cover the following trends until 1996: recruitment of child soldiers, use of child soldiers, consequences for individual child combatants and society, and the impact of international law.

Findings regarding the use of child soldiers include that in late 1996, children below 18 years of age were reportedly participating in 33 ongoing or recently ended conflicts in the following locations:

- In Africa: Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, and Uganda;
- In the Americas: Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Peru;
- In Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, United Kingdom/Northern Ireland, Turkey/Kurdistan, and Russian Federation/Chechnya;
- In the Middle East/Persian Gulf: Israel/occupied territories, southern Lebanon, Iran, and Iraq/Kurdistan; and
- In Asia: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, India/Kashmir, Indonesia/East Timor, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan.

Consequences identified for child soldiers and challenges posed for reintegration activities include the following:

- Deleterious physical health consequences for girls and boys including loss of hearing, blindness, loss of limbs, and decreasing prospects for productivity;
- Sexual abuse of girl soldiers, leading to compromised reproductive health, emotional trauma, and social displacement; and
- Moral impairment and desensitization to community and surroundings.

The author concludes that there is a moral obligation to prevent the use of child soldiers and comprehensively rehabilitate and reintegrate former child soldiers, but there are also pragmatic, international security reasons as well, because child combatants who are reintegrated into post-conflict society are less likely to contribute to future conflicts.

Coalition To Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. *Child Soldiers 1379 Report,* London, 2002.

The document is a report for the United Nations Security Council debate on the armed groups using children, following the criteria laid out in U.N. Security Council Resolution 1379 ("parties to armed conflict that recruit or use children in violation of the international obligations applicable to them"). It lists armed groups by countries that should be monitored or included on the 1379 list. It found 72 different parties to armed conflict

using children as soldiers and more than 25 others where children were at serious risk. There are more situations that do not meet the exact criteria set out in 1379 and the report urges the Security Council not to let any children fall through the cracks during its debate. It recommends the debate be used as an annual review of the child soldier situation and that the Security Council follow up on its findings from its earlier debate held in November 2002.

Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. Compte-rendu: Atelier de Stratégie pour les Grandes Lacs. 7 - 10 novembre 2002, Nairobi, 2002.

The document is a report on a regional conference on child soldiers in the Great Lakes region of Africa. It was hosted by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers and included participants from DRC, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Kenya. Its purpose was to develop a strategy for national coalitions to end the use of child soldiers and to develop a subregional coordination mechanism.

The report provides the principal results from the conference, which included building networks and developing a plan of action for the region. Some of the actions to be taken include awareness raising (within governments and armed groups as well as with the public), collection and evaluation of information, and strengthening the capacity of those working on child soldier issues.

Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. *Girls with Guns: An Agenda on Child Soldiers for "Beijing Plus Five."* London. Undated.

This sheet provides information on the scope of the problem of girl soldiers and their status, five years after the Beijing Declaration recognized the effects of armed conflict on women and girl children. It notes that little attention has been paid to the Platform of Action, which included specific objectives for their protection and participation. The sheet ends with a list of recommendations for the Beijing-plus-five meeting, donors, and states and groups using child soldiers.

Cohen, Ilene. "The Protection of Children in Peacemaking and Peacekeeping Processes." Harvard Human Rights Journal, Vol. 12. 129-195. 1999.

The study examines the protection of children during peacemaking and peacekeeping, and the regional and multilateral institutions that now play a role in palliating conflicts around the world. It identifies children's substantive needs, considers efforts made in some peace processes, and proposes alternatives. The focus is on what might be done to better ensure that children's rights are considered from the moment mediation effort begins until the peace-building agenda is fully hammered out. Although many of the issues, such as human rights and peacekeeping, the potential use of regional peacekeepers, and truth, justice, and reconciliation have produced a great deal of writing and debate, no one has yet examined the conflict resolution from a children's rights perspective. [abstract.]

Some of the issues discussed relating to child soldiers and women and girls associated with fighting forces are listed below:

- Demobilization, reintegration, and reparation programs;

- Avoiding abuse by peacekeepers and sanctioning abusers; and
- Accountability for war crimes through such means as truth commissions, and national prosecutions for children's rights violators and child perpetrators of grave abuses.

The author concludes that "no peace treaty to date has formally considered specific children's rights issues related to the conflict, such as the need to demobilize child combatants, address the health needs of victims of gender-based violence, provide educational opportunities, or pay special attention to mental and physical health concerns. Achieving a place for children during peacemaking is likely to transfer into greater recognition and respect for children's rights in post-conflict society" and the author urges peacemakers and child advocates to join forces.

*Emily Delap. *Fighting Back: Child and Community-Led Strategies to Avoid Children's Recruitment into Armed Forces and Groups in West Africa*. Save the Children UK, London, 2005.

This report examines community-led initiatives to prevent recruitment of children in Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. The report identifies strategies derived from traditional development paradigms, including reducing poverty through improved household livelihoods and providing alternatives for children through education and skills training. Non-traditional strategies include moving the communities to safer places away from the fighting, avoiding the separation of families, changing attitudes to prevent children from wanting to join fighting forces, welcoming back children formerly associated with fighting forces, and reducing the demand for child soldiers by promoting peace. The report recommends that donor agencies focus on assisting communities in developing and delivering effective messages that document their needs and desires for their children, reducing poverty and improving livelihoods, and working to keep schools open and the subject matter studied under their roofs relevant.

Denov, Myriam and Richard Maclure. *Girls and Armed Conflict in Sierra Leone: Victimization, Participation, and Resistance*. University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Draft, March 2004.

This academic work looks at the perspectives and experiences of former girl soldiers and girl victims of war in Sierra Leone. It is based on a study undertaken by the University of Ottawa, in conjunction with Defense for Children International Sierra Leone and Forum of Conscience Sierra Leone. In particular, it examines the factors that pulled girls into armed conflict and their experiences as victims and as perpetrators of violence. Qualitative interviews and focus group discussions were undertaken in 2003 with 32 war-affected girls from throughout Sierra Leone. They were between 14 and 18 at the time of the interview. Half had been victims and half were former rebel (RUF) combatants. All had been abducted by RUF under circumstances of fear and violence. Once captured, they were forced to play multiple roles, including combatant, servant, porter, and wife. RUF used strategies to desensitize children to violence, so that killing became "normal". For some, carrying guns and actively engaging in violence provided a sense of power and control.

The analysis concludes that a good understanding of the intricacies of girls' experiences and perspectives on violent combat and small arms is essential for reconciliation and social reconstruction. A gender-oriented approach must be adopted

when working with former girl combatants and genuine social reconstruction must redress the continuing marginalization and subservience of women in Sierra Leone.

Human Rights Watch. *Child Soldier Use in 2003: A Briefing for the 4th UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict.* New York, 2004.

The report documents the status of child soldier use in 17 countries from information compiled by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. Its introduction states that "throughout 2003, thousands of children were deployed as combatants, to commit abuses against civilians, as sex slaves, forced laborers, messengers, informants, and servants in continuing and newly erupting conflicts. Children were usually used to perform multiple roles, and girls in particular often acted as combatants as well as being sexually exploited." It specifically mentions the massive increase in the recruitment of child soldiers in the Ivory Coast, the DRC, and Liberia. It states that thousands of children in Uganda continue to flee their homes at night to avoid being abducted and forced into combat by the LRA. Children as young as 12 are being trained in Colombia in explosives and the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka continue their abduction of children.

The report provides an update on international efforts to address the issue of child soldiers but says little progress has been made. The country reviews also provide information on existing demobilization programs. The report found girls continue to be overlooked and excluded from these programs.

International Committee of the Red Cross. *Child Soldiers.* Geneva, 2003.

This 15-page brochure provides detailed information about the problem of child soldiers and outlines what should be done to prevent their recruitment, protect them, and help them rebuild their lives after demobilization. It is an ideal introduction to the provisions of international law that apply specifically to the participation of children in hostilities. [abstract.]

*Andrew Johnson. *Protecting Children in Emergencies: Escalating Threats to Children Must Be Addressed.* Save the Children, Westport, Connecticut, 2005

This policy brief outlines the threats faced by children in disasters and conflicts and provides suggestions for how the international community can best mitigate these threats. Economic desperation, poor camp security, and lack of income-earning opportunities result in children being left alone after a crisis and can lead to an increase in exploitation, child trafficking, and forced conscription of children. It is estimated that 300,000 children worldwide have been abducted by armed forces at gunpoint or forced to enlist by economic necessity. In response to this situation, Save the Children has identified several critical types of protection for children, including protection from exploitation and gender-based violence and protection from recruitment into armed groups.

Beyond integrating child protection into all its emergency response programs, at every stage of the crisis, Save the Children also calls upon the international community to take the following steps to better protect children in emergencies and reduce their physical and emotional risks: make child protection an integral part of all humanitarian responses, Ratify, enforce, monitor and report on international treaties created to protect children,

provide adequate short-term and long-term resources for child protection activities, implement a systematic and comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism for incidents of violence against children, and ensure that states recognize that children are central to the peace and security agenda. Finally, noting that current information about children in crisis remains unreliable, Save the Children recommends establishing a systematic global monitoring and reporting system to track children affected by conflict and disaster.

Keairns, Yvonne E. *The Voices of Girl Child Soldiers*, Quaker United Nations Office. New York, 2002.

This study reflects the voices of girl soldiers from four conflict areas: Angola, Colombia, Philippines, and Sri Lanka. Previously, all child soldiers were thought to be male and little was known about girl soldiers. However, girl soldiers must be recognized and have their special needs taken into consideration for DDR programs. Girls are also used in different ways by armed groups and their DDR needs are directly related to the specific ways in which they were used.

This study found that becoming a child soldier is dependent on the local environment and the personal circumstances of each girl. Poverty was an important factor in girls joining a movement or being abducted. Propaganda by the movement, sexual abuse at home, and the joining of a significant other were factors in girls voluntarily joining a movement.

It also found that not all girl soldiers are sexually abused. In two out of the four conflict areas (Philippines and Colombia), the girls felt their experience provided them with valuable skills, but they did not stay in the movements because of the violent battles. Girls from all conflict areas saw education and training as key to their future. "The girls are not searching for ways to retaliate and bring harm to those who had used and misused them. They were looking for ways to make a contribution, to do something meaningful and productive with their lives, and to make up for the harm they have delivered upon others."[14]

Machel, Graca, *The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children: A Critical Review of Progress Made and Obstacles Encountered in Increasing Protection for War-Affected Children*, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Donor United Nations Development Fund for Women, (UNIFEM) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), September 2000.

This report, by the author of the groundbreaking 1996 report to the Secretary General of the United Nations on the impact of armed conflict on children, reviews progress made since then. This review, released in September 2000, examines new achievements and obstacles to the protection of children, and makes recommendations to address ongoing problems. The report examines the gender dynamics of conflict and peace building, and argues for specialized training and sensitization on children's rights and gender. Chapter Five of this report addresses gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, including trafficking in the context of conflict, and emphasizes the urgent risk posed by HIV/AIDS.

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Machel's review notes important progress since 1996, including new measures to protect children from military recruitment and to prosecute and punish war crimes against children and women. It also describes the increased importance and emphasis on education as a key component of humanitarian relief, along with food, health care, and shelter. But serious violations against children continue. It states that some 300,000 children under 18 are participating in conflicts—in combat, as sex slaves for soldiers, or as porters. At least 20 million children have been displaced in the past decade, and millions were killed by war and war-related conditions.

Machel, Graca. *Impact of armed conflict on children*: Report of Graca Machel, Expert of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. United Nations, New York, 1996.

This 1996 study on the impact of armed conflict on children proposes a comprehensive agenda for action by Member States and the international community to improve the protection and care of children in conflict situations, and for conflict prevention. The report examines the changing patterns and characteristics of contemporary armed conflict and proposes strategies for mitigating the impact on children. Its scope is broad, dealing substantively with many issues that affect children, including the recruitment and deployment of child soldiers, and promoting psychological recovery and social reintegration.

*McCallin, Margaret. *The Prevention of Under-Age Military Recruitment : A Review of Local and Community-Based Concerns and Initiatives.* Save the Children Alliance, undated.

This report focuses on implementing the Optional Protocol to Article 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Save the Children conducted a pilot project to implement local and community-based approaches to under-age military recruitment. The project collected case studies from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Colombia, and Southern Sudan to examine the relevance of the CRC to the local context and. The study found that the majority of children recruited were aged from 9 to 18 years old, came from displaced and impoverished backgrounds in the conflict zones, and were separated from their families. Children often joined the army for food and protection, seeing no alternative to defend their families and communities. Moreover, children were considered a cost-effective resource and a "reserve" of manpower. Recommendations from the report include: educational programs to inform children of their rights, livelihood opportunities for older adolescents so they do not turn to the military, and developing programs in conjunction with affected children to ensure that their needs and concerns are being fully addressed.

Save the Children. *Conflict Protection Scorecard*. Undated.

The Conflict Protection Scorecard analyzes 40 current conflicts and identifies the zones where mothers and children are most at risk. Of the 40 zones graded, the DRC and Sierra Leone were found to be the most dangerous for women and children. The Scorecard is designed to call attention to the need for safeguards for women and children during conflict and to provide a planning tool for policymakers and practitioners.

The Scorecard looks at six protection needs identified as critical to the well-being of women, girls, and boys in conflict zones: protection from sexual violence and physical harm, trafficking and prostitution, military recruitment, psychological trauma, family separation, and abuses in camp settings.

The Scorecard also measures how well the international community is responding to these needs by checking each protection need against a roster of "Response Options" or successful strategies and programs designed to lessen existing suffering and prevent abuses against mothers and children in conflict areas. The Scorecard grades each conflict zone, telling us how well women's and children's protection needs are being addressed and where the unmet needs are greatest.

*Schaeffer, Daniel. *State Department Reports on the Use of Child Soldiers.* Center for Defense Information, Washington, May 2005. http://www.cdi.org/pdfs/2004-state-hrr-child-soldiers.pdf

This publication is a compilation of excerpts from the 2004 State Department Human Rights Report relating to the use of child soldiers. The publication includes excerpts from the report on Afghanistan, Angola, Belarus, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Israel and the occupied territories, North Korea, Liberia, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The report describes the extent of compulsory recruitment of children as well as voluntary conscription, and describes steps the governments have taken to eliminate the use of child soldiers. In several countries, the report found that government and donor programs have been successful. In Angola, the government—assisted by UNICEF— implemented the post-conflict child soldier protection strategy, giving child soldiers special access to resources such as skills training and special social assistance. In Liberia, the UN Mission in Liberia disarmed and demobilized more than 11,000 children, while the ICRC reunited children with their families. In other instances, programs governments and NGOs initiated were of limited success, such as Burundi where, despite the launch of the National Structure for the Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, and Prevention of Child Soldiers, child trafficking remained high both as a source and transit country. Despite these successes, most of the countries are still source, transit, and destination countries for child trafficking for forced soldiering.

The full 2004 State Department Human Rights Report can be found at www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/index.htm.

*Glenn R. Smucker and Gerald F. Murray. *The Uses of Children: A Study of Trafficking in Haitian Children.* USAID/Haiti Mission, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 2004. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF061.pdf

This study documents extensive trafficking of children in Haiti, both domestically and internationally. Providing the context in which trafficking takes place, the study discusses how many Haitian families consider children as providers for their parents rather than as individuals with human rights and documents the extreme poverty faced by rural families. Such factors result in children being trafficked into domestic servitude or field labor at young ages, as well as forced into marital unions or brothels from as young as 10 years old. These factors also contribute to a staggering number of unaccompanied Haitian children—estimated at 2,000 to 2,300—migrating to the Dominican Republic.

The report also describes markets located on the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic where traders bargain for children, targeting foster children and children whose families have been torn apart by war. Through extensive case studies and statistical analysis, the study examines cross-border smuggling, the complicity of Dominican border officials, and the lackadaisical enforcement of Dominican law officials. The study concludes with several recommendations, including strengthening traditional development sectors—improved education, poverty alleviation, a reformed legal system, improved rural medical services—as well as those specific to trafficking, such as mass media campaigns to promote the rights of children, stronger cross-border collaboration, and working with smugglers to create alternative methods of employment placement. While focusing solely on Haiti, this report offers revealing case study of cross-border trafficking and provides useful recommendations for similar trafficking contexts.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. *Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution.* **2002.**

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution was signed on January 5, 2002 at the inauguration of the Eleventh SAARC Summit. The Foreign Ministers of SAARC countries signed these conventions, as witnessed by the heads of state or government.

The aim of the convention was to promote cooperation amongst SAARC member states (Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) to effectively address prevention, interdiction, and suppression of trafficking in women and children (defined as persons under 18 years of age) for prostitution; repatriation and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking; and preventing the use of women and children in international prostitution networks, particularly where the SAARC Member Countries are the countries of origin, transit, and destination.

UNICEF. *Adult Wars, Child Soldiers, Voices of Children Involved in Armed Conflict in the East Asia and Pacific Region.* **Undated.**

This UNICEF report is based on interviews with 69 current and former child soldiers in six conflict and post-conflict countries in East Asia and the Pacific: Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Myanmar (on the Myanmar-Thailand border), Papua New Guinea (Bougainville), and the Philippines. It presents the experiences and viewpoints of children in their own words. It is designed to serve as a resource for policy and program planning by governments, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental organizations, and civil society. This study addresses the following key questions:

- What is the family background of the children involved with armed groups?
- How did they become child soldiers?
- What did they experience as child soldiers?
- What do they experience as a consequence? and
- What are their views and thoughts about the future?

The study defines a child soldier as anyone younger than 18 who has participated in armed forces or groups—either on a volunteer basis or by coercion—directly or in a supporting function. Participation includes fighting, guarding, cooking, or serving as a porter, messenger, spy, or sex slave. It notes that the vast majority of children are forcibly recruited. It provides evidence of continuing recruitment and lack of demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers in the East Asia and Pacific region, and provides recommendations to improve the effectiveness of programs aimed at ending the use of child soldiers and assisting children.

UNICEF. *Factsheet: Protection and Conflict*. **Undated.**

The Factsheet provides statistics on the impact of conflict on children worldwide and outlines UNICEF efforts to provide assistance and promote protection of children. It notes that half of all civilian casualties in armed conflict are children, and that some 20 million children worldwide have been displaced due to conflict and human rights violations. UNICEF estimates that 300,000 child soldiers (boys and girls) are currently involved in more than 30 conflicts worldwide as combatants, messengers, porters, cooks, and victims of sexual exploitation. Some are abducted or forcibly recruited; others are driven to join by poverty, abuse, and discrimination, or to seek revenge for violence enacted against them and their families.

UNICEF states that the breakdown of government and social services and general disorder in times of conflict, particularly in protracted internal conflicts, leaves women and children especially vulnerable to violence and exploitation, including rape, domestic violence, and trafficking. The Factsheet looks at the increased mortality rates for young children in situations of conflict and the prevalence on HIV/AIDS orphans in countries experiencing armed conflict. It also addresses the psychological impact of war on children.

The Factsheet outlines existing international legislation aimed at child protection and government and NGO commitments to ensure access to basic services and human rights, and address the special needs and protection issues of displaced children, especially adolescents, to shield them "from physical and psychological harm inflicted by others, such as violence, exploitation, sexual abuse, neglect, cruel or degrading treatment, or recruitment into military forces." It also details UNICEF's efforts to advocate for and support government commitments in the following areas:

- Protect children affected and displaced by war, and provide assistance to the most vulnerable;
- Protect humanitarian assistance and humanitarian personnel;
- Ensure post-conflict accountability mechanisms address crimes against children;
- End the recruitment and use of children as soldiers;
- Ensure that peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding specifically address children; and
- Advocate for the protection of children from the effects of sanctions.

The Factsheet discusses UNICEF's monitoring and reporting activities, community capacity building, victims' services, and other programs aimed at assisting children in conflict. Lastly, it provides details of specific UNICEF country projects in conflict and post-conflict situations aimed at child protection.

UNICEF. "Trafficking in Human Beings, especially Women and Children, in Africa." Innocenti Insight April 23, 2004.

This report examines the growing acknowledgement by policymakers that trafficking is a problem in Africa. The study covers 53 African countries, provides an analysis of the patterns, root causes of trafficking, and existing national and regional normative frameworks and policy responses to it. The report notes new patterns and developments, including that many countries are both sending and receiving countries, that trafficking of children is reported more often than trafficking of women, and that increasingly, African governments are acknowledging the trafficking problem and recognizing the need for cooperation between states to address it.

The report lists several "root causes" of trafficking, which it says are complex and often interrelated. It notes that although poverty, armed conflict, political instability, oppression, and discrimination place women and children at great risk, traditional practices, early marriage, and lack of birth registration may exacerbate the problem. Demand (for prostitutes and possibly for adoptable infants) also plays a fundamental role. The report outlines legislative developments, including ratification of international instruments and efforts to harmonize national legislation.

*Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict. *Caught in the Middle: Mounting Violations against Children in Nepal's Armed Conflict.* **New York, 2005. http://www.watchlist.org/reports/nepal.report.20050120.pdf**

This report begins with a history of Nepal's civil war and an overview of the various ways children have been exploited throughout the conflict. The report analyses the following sectors: Refugees and IDPs, Health, HIV/AIDS, Education, GBV, Trafficking and Exploitation, and Child Soldiers.

Conflict has exacerbated trafficking and exploitation of children for prostitution. Many children who have been separated or orphaned from their families as a result of the conflict have been forced into child labor or prostitution. Moreover, the conflict has led both sides to arbitrarily detain children as terrorists or enemies of the state. Although such reports are unconfirmed, this report states that both the Maoists and the government have been reported to use children age 10–16 as spies, couriers, messengers, cooks, human shields, and mine planters. An additional uncorroborated issues raised in this report addresses allegation that thousands of parents have sent their young girls to the Maoists under the "one household–one fighter" policy, subjecting them to sexual abuse and exploitation. The report concludes by describing previous U.N. Security Council actions and by providing urgent recommendations to all parties involved in the conflict, including halting all violations and ceasing attacks on children. Recommendations to the U.N. Security Council include strongly condemning the recruitment of child soldiers and trafficking in women and girls.

5. TRAFFICKING, WOMEN, AND CONFLICT

Amnesty International U.S.A. *Violence against Women in Armed Conflict: A fact sheet.* **Undated.**

This short campaign document by Amnesty International (AI) U.S.A. examines the experiences of women in times of conflict, using short examples drawn from AI's research. It concludes that although less likely than men to be combatants, women constitute the greatest proportion of the adult civilian population killed in war and targeted for violence, and that violence against women serves as a tool to achieve military objectives. The document points to recent Amnesty International investigations that show that the targeting of victims and the forms of the abuse carried out during armed conflict were based on gender as well as other identity markers, such as ethnicity or race.

While sexual violence in conflict situation is often directly linked to combatants, Amnesty International notes that noncombatants are frequently responsible for violence against women in wartime. Lack of law enforcement in conflict situations is exploited by civilians, sex traffickers, or international peacekeepers looking for amusement, business opportunities, or revenge. The document notes that during wartime, women's vulnerability to being trafficked increases as their safety and economic situation deteriorates. Displacement, which destroys social and economic support networks, further exacerbates women's vulnerability to violence. Offers of refuge and paid employment in other countries may seem impossible to refuse.

The document provides basic information of international legal standards that prohibit gender-based violence under both human rights law and humanitarian law, and recognize rape and other forms sexual violence by combatants in the conduct of armed conflict as war crimes.

Anderlini, S. N., *Women, Peace and Security: A Policy Audit.* **From the Beijing Platform for Action to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and Beyond; Achievements and Emerging Challenges. International Alert, June 2001.**

This report examines how women and women's work can improve attention to gender issues in conflict, peacebuilding, and reconstruction. The report builds on International Alert's conflict resolution efforts with NGOs and civil society organizations, the "Women's Peace Audit." This report examines efforts by the international community to meet the needs of women in conflict and post-conflict situations and evaluates the gender content of national and international reconstruction programs. It also examines specific challenges faced in implementing existing programs and policies. The report emphasizes the important role of women in policymaking (for example, in successfully pushing for recognition of gender-based violence as a war crime).

The implementation of the policies and guidelines aimed at protecting women is a particular challenge noted in the report. As divisions between conflict zones and civilian areas have blurred, refugee and IDP women and girls are increasingly subjected to abuse. It notes that displacement in Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Colombia has led to an increase in prostitution and trafficking of women and girls who encounter few programs that offer viable alternatives.

The report provides recommendations to improve gender justice, including promoting participation of women in peace negotiations and processes, pursuing effective mechanisms to ensure accountability for crimes against women in war, and ensuring gender-appropriate, post-conflict rehabilitation programs.

*Baden, Sally. *Post-Conflict Mozambique: Women's Special Situation, Population Issues and Gender Perspectives.* Bridge, Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK, 1997.

This study examines the effect of the war and reconstruction in Mozambique on women, many of whom have been kidnapped for use in fighting forces or as wives. After the conflict, women's lack of access to land has led to increases in vulnerability. Additionally, large-scale gender based violence during the conflict has increased women's detachment from communities after its end. After the war, demobilization and reintegration programs were wide-spread but almost entirely focused on male ex-combatants. Women were not included in training and employment programs, and credit programs were largely unsuccessful. After the conflict, there was no cohesive planning framework for post-conflict rehabilitation, and gender concerns were not integrated into policy. The high poverty rates have led to high numbers of street children, separated from families and very vulnerable to trafficking. Moreover, interviews with girl prostitutes in Maputo uncovered that 19 percent of their clients were UN soldiers, leading to the conclusion that international peacekeeping personnel can led to increased demand for girls and women trafficked into prostitution.

Bouta, Tsjeard and Georg Frerks. *Women's Roles in Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Post-Conflict Reconstruction.* Netherlands Institute of International Relations, The Hague, 2002.

This is a review of selected literature on the roles and positions of women before, during, and after conflict conducted for the Dutch government. It also undertakes an institutional analysis of 16 organizations that work to improve the position of women in armed conflicts. These included the U.N. and U.N. agencies, the ICRC, OSCE, NATO, and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It includes recommendations for Dutch government assistance in the field of women and armed conflict. The report develops a framework for analysis that identifies seven major roles of women:

- Women as victims;
- Women as combatants;
- Women as peace activists;
- Women in "Formal Peace Politics;"
- Women as coping and surviving actors;
- Women as household heads; and
- Women and informal employment opportunities.

For women as victims, the review showed that "contemporary conflicts increasingly target the civilian population whereby women often suffer from systematic rape and other forms of sexual violence" and that this violence often continues in the post-conflict phase in the private space of homes.

For women as combatants, the review showed different motives for becoming fighters, including forced recruitment and economic necessity. Female ex-combatants often encounter difficulties reintegrating into civilian society and DDR programs, and their families and society scarcely take into account their specific needs.

In terms of organizations working in conflict, the review found that a lack of explicitness on women and conflict can lead to "women or gender blindness." The lesson learned in terms of policy development is that effective and transparent policies require a concrete plan of action with qualitative/quantitative targets and benchmarks that are continuously monitored.

Byrne, Bridget, Rachel Marcus and Tanya Powers-Stevens. "Gender, conflict and development Volume II: Case studies: Cambodia; Rwanda; Kosovo; Algeria; Somalia; Guatemala and Eritrea," BRIDGE Report No. 35. Institute of Development Studies, Sussex. 1995 (revised 1996).

This report was commissioned by the Special Program on Women in Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, as a background paper for a 1996 conference on gender, conflict, and development held in Amsterdam. It presents case studies selected on the basis of an analytical framework that looks at gender dynamics in four different phases of conflict: pre-conflict (Kosovo); conflict (Somalia and Algeria); peace process (Guatemala); post-conflict (Eritrea); and uses examples from Cambodia and Rwanda to address all conflict phases. The report addresses a wide range of gender issues associated with conflict and post-conflict scenarios, including passing references to trafficking. In its Cambodia case study, it notes that the presence of UNTAC peacekeepers in post-conflict Cambodia was linked to trafficking of women. "There is some evidence of young girls being sold to soldiers and of rural parents selling young daughters to brothel keepers in Phnom Penh and Thailand. Dhamayietra Peace Centre Newsletter (n.d.) suggests that 20 to 30 girls aged 12 to 14 are kidnapped each month and trafficked to Bangkok."

Coomaraswamy, Radhika. *Integration of the Human Rights of Women and the Gender Perspective Violence Against Women, Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, its causes and consequences submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/45*; Violence against women perpetrated and/or condoned by the State during times of armed conflict (1997-2000), United Nations, E/CN.4/2001/73, New York, 2001.

This report by the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women is a follow-up to her 1990 report on violence against women as perpetrated and/or condoned by the State (E/CN.4/1998/54). The 2001 report focuses on violence against women in armed conflict. It documents emerging legal standards on armed conflict and violence against women, reflects upon future directions and unresolved issues, makes general observations about violence against women and armed conflict (1997-2000), and examines a number of country case studies. The report, which addresses a broad range of issues, makes special reference to the trafficking of women in and out of conflict zones for sexual slavery and/or prostitution, including from refugee camps and other places of shelter given for their protection. It notes that women have been trafficked to service United Nations peacekeepers in countries where such peacekeepers are located.

The report also outline important legal and programmatic developments to address rape and other gender-based violence, as well as torture or other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment and enslavement, but also notes an ongoing problem of impunity and member states failing to demonstrate a political will to investigate, prosecute, and punish those found responsible.

*Sondra L. Hausner. *The Movement of Women: Migration, Trafficking, and Prostitution in the Context of Nepal's Armed Conflict.* Save the Children USA, Kathmandu, Nepal, 2005. http://www.childtrafficking.com/Content/Library/Download.php?DID=4dcae38ee11 d3a6606cc6cd636a3628b|525c595c

This report examines the impact of the conflict in Nepal on trafficking in women, and demonstrates that the conflict has significantly increased both external and internal migration. This resulting migration has increased the number of women working as prostitutes in Kathmandu and Nepali border areas. Domestic violence and community violence are primary factors causing girls and women to leave home and move to the capital, often increasing the likelihood of their working as waitresses and dancers, professions which often lead these young women into being trafficked for prostitution. The report recommends continuing programs to raise awareness of the risks of trafficking, introducing programs to support safe migration and basic life skills, establishing border transit homes to serve as safe havens for women and girls, establishing resource centers, enhancing programming to protect and support prostitutes, and improving the legal system to better prosecute traffickers.

*Interagency Standing Committee (IASC). *Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings: Focusing on Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence*. Geneva, 2005. http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/iasc-gbv-guidelines09-11-05.pdf

This report discusses GBV in post-crisis situations and provides tools for practitioners to effectively respond to such violence. Because they are separated from family and community following disasters and during and after conflicts, women and children are exceptionally vulnerable to sexual assault and physical abuse at the hands of armed forces. It is the premise of the authors that regardless of the presence or absence of concrete and reliable evidence, all humanitarian personnel should in fact assume and believe that gender-based violence, and in particular sexual violence, is taking place during the post-crisis period place and is a serious and life-threatening protection issue.

The report outlines a set of guidelines, the primary purpose of which is to enable humanitarian actors and communities to plan, establish, and coordinate a set of minimum multisectoral interventions to prevent and respond to sexual violence during the early phase of an emergency. Although the guidelines primarily focus on the detailed implementation of minimum prevention and response during the early stages of the emergency, they also provide an overview of activities to be undertaken in the preparedness phase, in the more established phases, and during recovery and rehabilitation.

For each of the interventions detailed in the early stages, an action sheet is provided that provides guidance on specific key actions, responsibility for those actions, and key resources available to support implementation of the key actions. The Action Sheets are

organized by cross-cutting functions requiring action from multiple organizations—coordination, assessment and monitoring, protection, human resources, and information education communication—and sectors—water and sanitation, food security and nutrition, shelter and non-food items, health and community services, and education. The guidelines emphasize the importance of multisectoral coordinated action and community involvement, and each Action Sheet is linked to related Sheets in other sectors and addressing other functions.

These guidelines were developed from a thorough review of tools, standards, research and background materials, and other resources developed by UN, NGO, and academic sources to address gender-based violence in post-conflict situations. Each Action Sheet lists a set of key recommendations making this a very valuable toolkit for all those intervening in post-crisis contexts.

*International Organization for Migration. *Final report on IOM's Counter-Trafficking Activities Funded by USAID Serbia.* Belgrade, 2005.

This report summarizes IOM's counter-trafficking activities in post-conflict Serbia. IOM's work addresses trafficking prevention through the development of a counter-trafficking information campaign and the establishment of a regional clearinghouse. For example, the information campaign focused on disseminating information about trafficking through the use of printed brochures, posters, leaflets, radio/television announcements, awareness raising tours, and press conferences and the regional clearinghouse served to research and document victim assistance efforts. IOM's work also addresses the protection of trafficking victims through return and reintegration programs and the establishment of a transition house. The return and reintegration component helped victims return to their home countries and reintegrate into households and communities and the transition houses provided shelter for victims while preparing them for reintegration. Much of IOM's work also included a counseling component for victims of domestic violence.

NGO Working Group on Women Peace and Security. *Fact Sheet on Women and Armed Conflict*, New York, 2002.

The fact sheet discusses the situation of women and armed conflict and notes that during conflict, women and children are at particular risk of human rights abuses because of their lack of status in most societies. Such abuses include sexual and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking, and recruitment as soldiers. Women are also disproportionately affected by lack of basic services endemic to conflict and displacement.

As of October 2002, 15 countries had U.N. peacekeeping operations, and 12 with U.N. political and peace-building missions. Only three of these had gender advisers: Sierra Leone, East Timor, and DRC, and women were lacking entirely from U.N. military peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, Golan Heights, Liberia, and Tajikistan.

The sheet examines statistics on sexualized violence, including abductions and rape of children and women in conflict and post-conflict situations in Bosnia, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone. It notes the crucial role of women in disarmament and peacebuilding and calls for an increased role for women and increased attention to gender in conflict

resolution, peace negotiations, reconciliation, reconstruction, and peacekeeping missions.

Rehn, Elisabeth, and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf. *Women, War and Peace: The Independent's Assessment on the impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-building*. UNIFEM. New York, 2003.

UNIFEM appointed Elisabeth Rehn and Ellen Sirleaf, both government officials in their home countries, to travel to conflict areas, interview women, and bring their concerns to the attention of the United Nations. The report covers many areas of concern, from the gender dimensions of violence and displacement during conflict to the role of peacekeepers and the need for women to play a central part during peace negotiations and reconstruction. Key recommendations focus on finding ways to protect and empower women. [UN abstract.]

The authors visited 14 areas affected by conflict: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Yugoslavia including Kosovo, Guinea, Israel, Liberia, occupied Palestinian territories, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Somalia. In all of these countries, they saw a continuum of violence that shattered women's lives before, during, and after conflict. They recommend targeted sanctions against trafficking of women and girls, with those complicit held responsible. International laws on trafficking must be applied in conflict situations and national legislation should criminalize trafficking with strong punitive measures, including freezing the assets of trafficking rings.

Other recommendations include the following:

- Psycho-social support and reproductive health services for women affected by conflict as an integral part of emergency assistance and post-conflict reconstruction;
- Special attention is paid to providing adequate food supplies for displaced and war-affected women and girls to prevent their sexual exploitation;
- Long-term financial support for women survivors of violence through legal, economic, psycho-social, and reproductive health services;
- Gender experts and expertise in all aspects of peace operations;
- Human rights monitoring in all peace operations, with an explicit mandate and the resources to investigate, document, and report violations against women;
- Gender-based early warning indicators developed for use within the U.N. Early Warning Framework;
- Equal benefits in DDR programs provided for women ex-combatants and those forced into service by armed groups; and
- A lessons-learned study on the gender aspects of DDR processes, to be conducted by the U.N.

*Pinky Singh Rana. *Impacts of Armed Conflict Pushing Girls and Women into Sexual Abuse and Sex Trade*. Save the Children, Norway, 2005.

This study discusses the effects of Nepal's conflict on women and girls, namely the increase of female prostitutes. The report's main findings include:

- Female prostitutes overwhelmingly feel that the conflict and related displacement has increased the number of women and girls being forced into prostitution.
- The majority of children who are commercial sexually exploited would not be in their current situation were it not for conflict and their displaced circumstances.
- Conflict, displacement, and girls' lack of education are major causes forcing girls into becoming prostitutes.
- Many girls report being lured into the sex trade with promises of goods, opportunities, and money.
- NGOs are making significant progress by teaching technical skills and getting medical care for prostitutes.

The study provides several recommendations for future interventions, including:

- Creating centers for identification and categorization of vulnerable women and girls.
- Establishing safety nets within the working environment.
- Raising awareness of potential risks and dangers of the sex trade.
- Strengthening coordination between NGOs.
- Using the media to raise awareness of the problems of trafficking.

Heyzer, Noeleen. "Gender, peace and disarmament", Disarmament Forum, Vol. 4, 6-16, 2003.

This article by the UNIFEM Director describes the efforts being made by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to address the role of gender in war and peacemaking. In particular, the article provides information on U.N. efforts to mainstream gender into DDR processes. An example cited is UNIFEM, which intends to study DDR programs in Albania, Solomon Islands, and DRC. It will issue lessons learned and a tool kit to ensure that the needs of female ex-combatants are included. Another example is UNICEF and the lead role it plays in demobilizing child soldiers in post-conflict situations.

*Sarup, Kamala. 2004. "Horrific Abuse of Women – Trafficking and Conflict." *The Weekly Telegraph.* Kathmandu, Nepal, August 4, 2004.

This newspaper article describes the vulnerabilities of women and girls in conflict-ridden Nepal. Violence due to the conflict causes mass migrations as more individuals move to the cities. Female unemployment in urban areas is twice as high as male unemployment, and many women turn to prostitution. Many young girls have been raped in the conflict. Traffickers exploit these economic and social exclusions to manipulate women and girls into prostitution. Moreover, due to the Maoist insurgency, the power of the local police has declined and trafficking investigations have decreased. Traffickers used routes established for other forms of organized crime—such as drug and arms trafficking. The article concludes that trafficking continues because of "corruption, weak inter-agency coordination, and low funding levels for ministries tasked with prosecuting traffickers."

*Susanne Schmeidl and Eugenia Piza-Lopez. *Gender and Conflict Early Warning: A Framework for Action.* UK: International Alert, 2002.

This essay discusses the development of an early warning system for conflict that incorporates gender-sensitive indicators and analysis into both information collection and formation of response options. The authors recommend incorporating gender issues into conflict early warning systems for three reasons: (1) incorporating gender-sensitive indicators into the analysis process makes existing models more comprehensive by anticipating conflict through micro-level events, (2) incorporating these micro-level changes makes political and humanitarian responses more targeted, and (3) early warning and preventative activities are made more effective by using women's networks and organizations as actors for peace.

In incorporating gender into these systems, the report recommends examining gender-sensitive root or structural/systemic causes of conflict, such as political, economic, and social equality; determining proximate causes via gender-specific propaganda and human rights violations, such as rape, domestic violence, and the increase in prostitution, commercial sex trade, and sexual harassment; abrupt changes in gender roles in society, such as imposition of restrictive laws, reward for aggressive behavior, or propaganda emphasizing hyper-masculinity; deviation in behavioral trends and demographic patterns; changes in economic patterns; and the identification of intervening factors, both increasing and decreasing the likelihood of conflict. The report provides several examples of how to engender early response, such as utilizing women's networks and organizations to pressure local government, working directly with omen for food distribution and camp layout, training international security personnel on the risks of trafficking and gender-based violence, improving local education, and increasing employment of men and women.

The report includes matrices and of early warning indicators and steps towards building a gender-sensitive early warning system.

Shan Human Rights Foundation and the Shan Women's Action Network. *License To Rape, The Burmese military regime's use of sexual violence in the ongoing war in Shan State*. 2002.

This report details 173 incidents of rape and other forms of sexual violence involving 625 girls and women, committed by Burmese army troops in Shan State, mostly between 1996 and 2001. The report also explores physical and mental effects of the rapes on the survivors. It says that many victims of this sexual violence face rejection from their families and after being raped, attempt to flee to Thailand, where they are vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. Because they are not recognized as refugees, they are denied protection, humanitarian aid, and counseling. The report argues that the Burmese regime has used rape as an officially condoned "weapon of war" against the civilian populations in Shan State as part of their anti-insurgency activities.

Turshen, Meredith. "The Political Economy of Violence against Women during Armed Conflict in Uganda," Social Research Vol. 67(3) 1-22, 2000.

The article examines militarized rape against women in wartime as an act of both political and economic violence. Turshen argued that in Uganda, as in many other

internal conflicts, both government and rebel forces used violence systematically to strip women of their economic and political assets.

The second section of her article explores the military construction of women as property, and examines cases where girls have been abducted by combatants, used as forced "wives" or forced laborers, and then sold to other soldiers both in Uganda and Sudan. It notes reports that Ugandan children have also been sold as slaves to Sudanese in exchange for guns and food. The report puts the systematic violence against women during armed conflict in historical, social, political, and economic context and notes that the damage done by rape during wartime continues post-conflict, as women's social and economic options are limited by the stigma of nonmarital sex.

The final section makes policy recommendations aimed at protecting women and mitigating their experiences of violence. These include instituting laws to protect battered women and prohibit violence against women and children, including rape; and reform of outdated and discriminatory laws relating to property, inheritance, and divorce. The author also calls for better access to health care for women and economic compensation, including free education, adult literacy classes, and vocational training.

United Nations. *Women, Peace and Security*. **New York, 2002.**

The study was submitted to the Secretary General pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000). It draws on existing research and input from the U.N., U.N. agencies, member states, NGOs, and scholars. It was overseen by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women in cooperation with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace, and Security. The study focused on U.N. activities, funds, and programs and provides an overview of its current responses to armed conflict. It emphasizes the roles of women and girls as victims and as active agents during conflict and the post-conflict reconstruction period.

The study highlights how women and girls are affected by armed conflict in different ways from the men and boys and illustrates the variety of roles women assume during conflict. It describes the different types of violence to which women and girls are exposed, including gender-based and sexual (Chapter Two). It provides information on gender perspectives in humanitarian operations, including protection issues and the prevention of violence. It illustrates policies, strategies, and activities undertaken by the U.N. system to address the needs of women and girls (Chapter Six). DDR programs are reviewed (Chapter Eight) and recommends that women and girl combatants be identified and their needs and priorities specifically addressed.

Although the report uses the term "women and girls" generically and highlights common experiences across the regions, the report argues that each situation must be understood in its own terms. Women are not a homogeneous group and may have contradictory interests and priorities. The economic, social, and political conditions also vary from country to country and it is crucial to ground programmatic responses in concrete realities. (p 14.)

UNIFEM. *Gender Profiles of Countries or Regions in Conflict*. **New York. Undated.**

UNIFEM has online country profiles of gender conditions in 36 countries and territories in conflict. Each profile includes the following:

- Short introduction;
- Information on the impact of conflict on women's human rights and their political, humanitarian, and economic security;
- Listing of women's peace-building initiatives;
- Time line, including U.N. developments and women's peace-building activities;
- Brief summary of the major parties to the conflict;
- Listing of UNIFEM programming;
- Listing of U.N. Country Team gender programming; and
- Listing and summary of key U.N. documents.

Many of these profiles contain information on the linkages between armed conflict and trafficking, including trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and recruitment of child soldiers. For example, UNIFEM's Gender Profile of the Conflict in Colombia finds that "insecurity and a climate of impunity have made Colombia one of the biggest sources for trafficked persons in the world." It discusses how violations of human rights and humanitarian law against women in conflict (including rape, murder, recruitment of child soldiers, and sexual slavery) has driven displacement, which has, often in combination with racial discrimination against the displaced, increased vulnerability to other forms of exploitation.

*Report of the Conference on Gender Justice in Post Conflict Situations: *Peace Needs Women and Women Need Justice*. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Legal Assistance Consortium, 2004. http://www.womenwarpeace.org/issues/justice/docs/conferencereport.pdf

The purpose of this conference was to address gender justice in post conflict settings, in particular for women and girls who were victims of gender-based violence as a result of armed struggles. Women holding legal and judicial positions in over 12 conflict-affected countries and regions and U.N. officials came together to identify measures and actions needed to improve women's access to justice. Recommendations emerging from the conference included:

- Ending impunity for crimes against women and creating an environment of accountability, reconciliation, and tolerance; establishment of gender-sensitive justice and transitional justice mechanisms; and provision of reparations and rehabilitation services to victims
- Increasing participation of women in peace-making processes and the negotiation of peace agreements as well as in peace implementation mechanisms and processes
- Increasing participation of women and the incorporation of issues of concern to women at all stages of the conceptualization, planning, and implementation of U.N. Peace Operations
- Enhancing measures that promote responsibility and accountability of U.N. Peacekeeping and Humanitarian personnel in relation to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse
- Prioritizing gender justice within the U.N. System by establishing new institutional structures to accelerate progress in addressing justice for women

The outcome of the conference was to develop a high-level mechanism to implement recommendations and best practices identified by conference participants.

South Asian Regional Initiative/Equity Support Program. South Asian Resource Book on Livelihood Options for Survivors of Trafficking and Other Forms of Violence**. *USAID. Undated.*

SARI/Equity, a Regional Program on Equity for Women and Children funded by USAID and implemented by AED, focuses on reducing trafficking and other forms of violence against women and children, fostering safe migration, strengthening the care of survivors/victims, and improving the implementation of laws and policies. Within these broad objectives SARI/Equity brings together experts from government, the judiciary, civil society and academia from the countries of Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka to participate in Regional Action Forums (RAFs) for policy change and action.

The RAF addressing "Strengthening the Care of Survivors/ Victims of Trafficking and Other Forms of Violence" had as its priority the development of initiatives that would enable survivors to make the transition from rescue to personal, social, and economic rehabilitation. This Resource Book is the result of that RAF, and is a compilation of sustainable livelihood programs implemented in the region, which, with appropriate modifications and adaptations, could be used as a guide for organizations, government units and corporate businesses who assist survivors in their rehabilitation and reintegration.

The guide provides comprehensive descriptions of case studies from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka of sustainable livelihood programs that have proven successful as a means of economic rehabilitation leading to economic empowerment. The case studies illuminated in the guide had contributed to at least one or all of the three basic developmental needs of survivors: economic—increased income, financial self-reliance, and improvement in standard of living, social—acceptance in the family and society, participation in social and political activities, and personal—increased level of confidence, capacity-building, decision-making skills, negotiation skills.

Exemplary programs include training in tailoring, handicraft design, and garment making; agricultural, horticultural, and livestock development and improvement; microcredit and group savings; and training in entrepreneurship and market development. The guide also lists guidelines for the replication of these projects in other regions and under different circumstances, providing approaches that can be adapted to different target groups, geographic areas, market linkages, as well as the varied demands of different communities.

*Vavra, Jackie. *Best Practices: Gender and Conflict in Africa.* **Washington, D.C.: United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 2005.**

This report describes best practices in Africa addressing issues of gender in conflict, particularly pertaining to programs that focus on gender-based violence; protection; disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR); health; education; alternative livelihoods; rebuilding infrastructure; promoting peace; democracy, governance, and human rights; media; land rights; legal reform; and advocacy. The report found that involving women in all aspects of the peace process not only enfranchised 50 percent of the population but also ensured a more successful transition to peace. Additional

successes highlighted include the 2004 campaign by the African Union to ban child soldiers and trafficking of women, trauma healing workshops in Liberia to help women discuss the impact of violence, the development of a community support network for victims of violence in Mozambique the involvement of youth and men in Liberia in "Saturday Theater Groups" and community networks to prevent gender-based violence and trafficking, discussions of security among women and girls in refugee camps, an information campaign in Uganda to tell abducted girls where to go and how to be registered, training of traumatized youth in Liberia to act a "junior facilitators" in shelters and camps, promotion of girl-child education in Somalia, training and capacity building on conflict resolution in Sudan, and the increase of micro-credit opportunities for women in Rwanda.

*Whittington, Sherrill. *The Impact of Conflict on Women and Girls in West and Central Africa and the UNICEF Response***. United National Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York, 2005.**
http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Impact_final.pdf

This desk study describes the effects of gender-based violence and conflict on civilians in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. As the study documents conflicts result in the increased susceptibility of adolescent girls to sexual abuse, sexual assault, recruitment by armed forces, trafficking, HIV/AIDS, and complications from pregnancies. The study emphasizes the effects of UNICEF target area programs aimed at preventing violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, and discrimination against children. The study highlights the *Girls Left Behind* project in Sierra Leone, a project designed to identify and assist 3,000 girls who were not included in the original demilitarization, demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration program. It also discusses UNICEF's work to ensure accountability of soldiers and the government for attacks against innocent civilians through meetings with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the development of a Women's Task Force made up of government and NGO participants. The report concludes with a list of recommendations for future UNICEF programs, including providing support to survivors, scaling up activities to provide a long-term comprehensive response to conflict, further development of demilitarization, demobilization, and reintegration programs to ensure accountability, including girls in demilitarization, demobilization, and reintegration programs, and continued monitoring of girls who have been reintegrated into their communities.

*Wolte, Sonja. *Armed Conflict and Trafficking in Women***. Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), 2004.**

This desk study was conducted through the analysis of reports and publications, interviews, and statistics on trafficking in relation to armed conflict. Contributing factors to trafficking were identified as economic vulnerability, the existence of war and post-war economies built on criminal activities, and the lack of an accountable justice system, leading to impunity for perpetrators of trafficking and gender based violence. The report divides conflict into two stages—ongoing conflict and post-conflict—and notes vulnerabilities of women and girls particular to each stage.

During armed conflict, displaced women are particularly in danger of trafficking. Women and girls are often abducted and enslaved by government or rebel armed forces, either as sexual slaves or forced labor. Once these forces have been disarmed and

demobilization has begun, these women face enormous challenges in reintegration that the study finds are rarely addressed by reconciliation and reconstruction programs.

Post-war societies are often politically unstable, rife with criminal activities and networks, and lacking law enforcement institutions. Thus, demobilized militia and ex-combatants often turn to trafficking to replace revenue loss. Women who were previously victims during the war are at a particularly high risk in these post-war situations. Additionally, the study notes that the influx of foreign peacekeepers and civil and military personnel is often related to an increased demand for women who have been trafficked into prostitution. International peace negotiations and reconstruction programs generally do not address the concerns of women, and therefore do not discourage gender based violence and discrimination, which in turn fuel trafficking.

The report concludes with several recommendations, including: strengthening international legal instruments and enforcement; increasing awareness in humanitarian aid agencies and refugee organizations of trafficking; developing guidelines and trainings on recognizing, preventing, and responding to trafficking; developing post-conflict rehabilitation programs targeted towards female combatants; further researching human trafficking systems during and after wars and developing indicators for a trafficking early warning system; and developing international standards and codes of conduct for international civil and military personnel in conflict and post-conflict countries.

ANNEX B

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN POST-CONFLICT TRAFFICKING

Amnesty International (AI) was founded in 1961 and has a large research staff based in its International Secretariat in London. AI's researchers work on a country-by-country basis to expose a broad range of human rights abuses and produces reports that directly address issues such as post-conflict trafficking. Some of its reports deal with the status of child soldiers and women associated with fighting forces. Others deal with issues of juvenile justice and the questions about holding child soldiers criminally accountable for atrocities they may have committed. AI is one of the steering committee members of the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers.

In 2004, AI launched a special campaign, "Stop Violence against Women," which draws on its global research into the causes, forms, and remedies, and highlights the responsibility of the state, the community, and individuals for taking action to end violence against women. This includes trafficking and other violence against women associated with the presence of international peacekeeping forces in post-conflict societies.

Web site: http://www.amnesty.org/

Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers was created in 1998 by nongovernmental organizations to end the recruitment of children into armed conflict. It has an International Secretariat based in London. Its steering committee currently includes Amnesty International, Defence for Children International, Human Rights Watch, Jesuit Refugee Service, Quaker United Nations Office (Geneva), Radda Barnen for the International Save the Children Alliance, International Federation Terre des Hommes, and World Vision International. It has mobilized national coalitions in almost 40 countries that work to stop the use as children as soldiers—to prevent their recruitment and use, secure their demobilization, and ensure their rehabilitation and reintegration back into society. Its overall goal is to promote the adoption and adherence to national, regional, and international legal standards that prohibit the recruitment of children under 18 and the recognition of this standard by all armed forces.

Its Web site has a library of documents related to child soldiers, including numbers and use of child soldiers by countries.

Web site: www.child-soldiers.org

Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) was established by the U.S. Congress in 1989. It is administered by USAID. The Fund focuses on issues of loss and displacement among three groups of children: children affected by armed conflict, street children, and children orphaned and otherwise made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. It currently has more than 25 programs in 19 countries. It has funded a number of reintegration and assistance programs that include child soldiers, children associated with fighting forces, and other victims of trafficking. Some activities included addressing psychosocial needs in Liberia and reunification of affected children in Sierra Leone.

Web site: www.usaid.gov

Global March Against Child Labor started in 1998 as a worldwide march to build awareness of the issue of child labor. The Global March movement assesses and lobbies for ratification of the ILO Convention against the worst forms of child labor. It is a worldwide network of organizations, including World Vision, World Conference of Teachers, and Save the Children Fund U.K., with an International Secretariat based in India.

The Global March Web site provides access to reports on trafficking of children worldwide. In particular, it has a long list of child trafficking statistics organized by country at www.globalmarch.org/child-trafficking/statistics.html.

Web site: www.globalmarch.org

Human Rights Watch (HRW) is the largest United States-based human organization, with more than 150 staff worldwide. Its researchers monitor human rights developments in more than 70 countries and produce reports that document patterns of abuse of internationally recognized human rights and press for changes in policies and practices that promote these violations. Among other reports, Human Rights Watch has published reports exposing consistent patterns in the trafficking of persons around the globe, including trafficking in child soldiers and women associated with the fighting forces. It produces country-specific documentation, as well as policy and press briefings and testimony.

Web site: www.hrw.org

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) based in Geneva works to assist all victims of war and internal violence. For child soldiers, ICRC works before and during conflict to prevent the recruitment of children into armed forces and to protect child soldiers in detention. After conflict, ICRC supports the rehabilitation of former child combatants and their reunification with their families.

ICRC has a communications program to reach young people who are at risk of being drawn into armed conflict (such as street children, refugee children, and orphans) and those who are taking part in the armed conflict (child soldiers and militia members).

ICRC objectives for communications with child soldiers is to ensure young arms carriers allow ICRC access to victims of armed conflict and to help encourage the demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers.

The ICRC Web site has a large number of documents on the issue of conflict, trafficking, and child soldiers, including international conventions.

Web site: www.icrc.org

International Rescue Committee (IRC) is a U.S. NGO founded in 1933 that assists refugees worldwide. It is currently active in 28 countries and, among other things, provides emergency protection and psycho-social care to displaced children and youth in conflict and post-conflict situations.

It has undertaken family reunification and community reintegration programs for former child soldiers in Uganda, Sudan, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. In Sierra Leone, IRC has a special project for abducted girls who were initially left out of the formal DDR process, many of whom were forced to remain "wives" of former soldiers and commanders.

Web site: www.theirc.org

International Labor Organization (ILO) through its Program for the Elimination of Child Labor addresses the use of children in armed conflict, labeling it as one of worst forms of child labor. In addition to research and documentation on trafficking of children and the use of child soldiers, the ILO has programs. One in particular is the Subregional Programme for the Reintegration of Child Soldiers and the Prevention of the Use of Children in Armed Conflict in Central Africa. Started in 2001, it includes activities in Burundi, Congo, DRC, and Rwanda.

Web site: www.ilo.org

International Organization for Migration (IOM) deals with the migration of persons. It has a counter-trafficking program geared toward the prevention of trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, and the protection of migrant's rights. It carries out information campaigns, provides counseling services, conducts research on trafficking, and provides safe return and reintegration assistance for victims of trafficking. Its Web site has a list of its counter-trafficking projects and reports on human trafficking.

Web site: www.iom.org

International Peace Research Institute is an independent and international research institute based in Oslo. Founded in 1959, the Institute concentrates on the driving forces behind violent conflict and on ways in which peace can be built. One of its recent projects (2002-2003) involved gender aspects in conflict and interventions, looking at intended and unintended results. It focused on three conflict areas: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, and Israel/Palestine. The underlying assumption was that conflict interventions will be more effective when policymakers have a better understanding of the gender effects of these interventions. The project resulted in several scholarly articles and a report for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Web site: www.prio.no

International Save the Children Alliance has links to the Web sites of 30 national Save the Children Offices and programs. Each national site has references to their programs dealing with child trafficking and their protection and support. Save the Children Sweden sponsors a free quarterly Child Soldiers Newsletter, with information and campaign updates from the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers.
Subscriptions: admin@child-soldiers.org
www.savethechildren.org (click on "international alliance")

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) encourages its institutions and field missions to develop activities and projects to combat trafficking, appropriate to their size and mandate. Field operations can apply to ODHIR (Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights) for funding for projects, as it manages a

small anti-trafficking fund. It also encourages efforts to mainstream anti-trafficking into daily activities—which can include dialogue with national governments in support of national anti-trafficking legislation and initiatives, public-awareness campaigns including informing vulnerable groups, developing mechanisms for victim protection, and training law enforcement and judicial officials.[15]

Web site: www.osce.org and www.osce.org/odihr

Social Science Research Council is developing a joint research initiative on children and armed conflict with the U.N. Office of the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict and other institutions, including UNICEF. The purpose of the program is to "establish a close relation between scientific knowledge and policy and practical interventions on behalf of children affected by armed conflict."[16] It intends to have a broad research agenda with a range of research and practitioner institutes worldwide, with the Council serving as the secretariat. Research will include an inventory of existing information, developing reliable indicators and data on children in armed conflict, examining the impact of organized systems of violence and trends in warfare on children (including trafficking), understanding the role of culture in the protection and rehabilitation of children, and assessing the situation of children before and after support interventions.

Web site: www.ssrc.org. Contact person: Alcinda Honwana, honwana@ssrc.org

Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings is an instrument of coordination to encourage and strengthen cooperation among the countries of southeastern Europe (SEE). Created in 2000, it works under the auspices of the OSCE to improve the long-term effectiveness and sustainability of SEE efforts to combat trafficking. It works on a regional basis directly with international organizations and NGOs. The Task Force Secretariat is located in Vienna and assists, guides, and assesses the implementation of anti-trafficking measures and projects. The Expert Coordination Team is comprised of 19 international organizations and NGOs that offer guidance and best practices. It has developed a Multiyear Anti-Trafficking Action Plan for South Eastern Europe, which includes awareness raising, capacity building and training, law enforcement cooperation, victim protection, return and reintegration, legislative reform, and prevention.

It issues an annual Report on Victims and Victims Assistance (noted in Attachment One Bibliography), which provides data on victims assisted in the region, as well as effectiveness of victim assistance and protection.

Web site: www.stabilitypact.org

The Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) was founded in 1995. Its goal is to improve understanding of the causes and scope of transnational crime and corruption and to propose well-grounded policy. TraCCC works with the public, media, law enforcement, policy-making, legislative, judicial, academic, and business communities. To undertake this kind of collaborative work, the center has partnered with the best scholars and practitioners in Russia, Ukraine, and Georgia through seven

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[15] OSCE Anti-Trafficking Guidelines, Activity section
[16] Social Science Research Council, Children and Armed Conflict, www.ssrc.org Accessed 9/4/03

multidisciplinary research centers housed at the eminent universities of the region. TraCCC also advises numerous American and multilateral governmental and NGOs engaged in studying and combating transnational crime and corruption, including human trafficking. TraCCC also has a strong focus on education. The center hosts visiting scholars and international visitors who are researching various aspects of organized crime and corruption. It has also established an extensive database of colleagues in many disciplines in order to maintain dialogue among members of the international community concerned with the political, economic, and societal cost of transnational crime and corruption.

Web site: www.unicrit.it/TraCCC

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) focuses on the issues of children. It has extensive programs on child protection—both in armed conflicts and from human trafficking and sexual exploitation. UNICEF is the lead agency for the protection and reintegration of child soldiers and children associated with armed forces in DDR programs and its Web site has an extensive list of documents relating to that work and other child protection and anti-trafficking activities.

Web site: www.unicef.org

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations is responsible for peacekeeping operations and U.N. documents on peacekeeping and DDR programs, and related issues, such as preventing trafficking by peacekeepers, can be found at its Web site.

Web site: www.un.org/Depts/dpko/

United Nations Development Fund for Women is a program of the UNDP. It works to achieve gender justice and strengthen women's leadership and has a broad range of programs. It commissioned the U.N. study on women, war, and peace. Its Web site has links to resources on women, war, and peace and to other organizations working in the sector.
www.unifem.org

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has programs dealing with crisis recovery, HIV/AIDS, and democracy and governance (among its large portfolio of development programs in 166 programs). In many countries, it has the mandate to implement DDR programs.

Web site: www.undp.org

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) does research on political, legal, and sociocultural factors relating to trafficking and looks at the training of civil society and policy makers. It has also created a Global Information Networks in Information Site (GINIE) for online learning for educational professionals. This GINIE crisis site includes a section on child soldiers, which has links to global perspectives on child soldiers, methods, best practices, and research materials. In addition, it includes UNICEF evaluations and lessons learned from some of its DDR programs for child soldiers.

Web sites: www.unesco.org and www.ginie.org/ginie-crises-links/childsoldiers

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNCHR) works on the protection of human rights, especially in countries in conflict, with an interest in the problem of trafficking of women and children. It has appointed a Special Rapporteur on child prostitution, child pornography, and the sale of children. UNCHR provides support to mechanisms dealing with human trafficking and related exploitation, and has developed its own anti-trafficking programs.

Web site: www.unhchr.ch

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) focuses on the legal protection for refugees and ensures that the basic human rights of these vulnerable persons are protected. In addition to protection, UNHCR has specific programs that address human trafficking problems in conflict areas. Information on these programs and UNCHR resources on anti-trafficking of refugees can be found at its Web site.

Website: www.unhcr.ch

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) is mandated to contribute to the formulation and implementation of improved policies in the field of crime prevention and control through research, training, and field activities and the collection, exchange, and dissemination of information. The Institute assists intergovernmental, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations. In recent years, UNICRI has conducted activities targeted at the prevention and control of TIP, such as a major international conference, "New Frontiers of Crime: Trafficking in Human Beings and New Forms of Slavery" (October 1999), and research projects on TIP in the Philippines, the Czech Republic, Poland, Benin, Nigeria, and Togo. UNICRI has also been carrying out a model technical cooperation project aiming at strengthening institutional capacity against TIP in Nigeria (origin country) and establishing joint law enforcement and justice task forces between Nigeria and European destination countries.

Web site: www.unicri.it

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is mandated to assist U.N. Member States in their fight against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism. Its work includes research and analysis to increase knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions. It also has field-based technical cooperation projects to counter illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism. UNODC works on the links between organized crime and human trafficking. Its Web site includes documents on human trafficking, information on technical assistance, and project and trafficking links.

Web site: www.unodc.org

University of Essex's Children and Armed Conflict Unit is a joint project of the Children's Legal Centre and the Human Rights Centre of the University of Essex. It works to improve the situation of civilian children caught up in armed conflict and from those emerging from violence. Two of its areas of concentration include child soldiers and juvenile justice. Some of its work includes researching child soldiers in Sri Lanka and strengthening juvenile justice capabilities in Sierra Leone and Kosovo. Its Web site has many documents on these issues and links to other organizations.

Web site: www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/unit

USAID coordinates its anti-trafficking activities through its **Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID).** Established in 1974, the WID Office has anti-trafficking program experience in 40 countries. Current anti-trafficking programs are detailed in USAID's Trafficking in Persons: USAID's Response. USAID 2003 Anti-Trafficking Activities.

The WID Office provides technical assistance to support the anti-trafficking activities of USAID missions and bureaus. This is done through an indefinite quantity contract (IQC) with Development Alternatives, Inc., which helps to identify and develop activities to fight trafficking, and develop policies, strategies, and indicators on trafficking. The IQC also evaluates existing anti-trafficking activities and carries out studies and research. The ICC funded this literature review and report. The WID Office also supports a small number of anti-trafficking activities in the field. Most of these are jointly funded with USAID missions or regional bureaus and either break new ground, build on other USAID work, or have potential regional anti-trafficking benefits.

Web site: www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/

The Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict is a network of local, regional, and international nongovernmental organizations working to protect the security and rights of children in armed conflicts. It monitors the impact of armed conflict on children, compiles reports about children, including adolescents, and works to influence programs and policies to improve their lives.

The Watchlist is given information by NGOs, U.N. agencies, and others working in the sector and compiles this information and publishes reports. Analysis and guidance is provided by an advisory team composed of experts, country experts, and Steering Committee members. Steering Committee members are Care International, Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, International Save the Children Alliance, Norwegian Refugee Council, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, and World Vision.

Web site: www.watchlist.org

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children is an independent affiliate of the International Rescue Committee, founded in 1989. It works to improve the lives and protect the rights of refugee and internally displaced women, children, and adolescents. It does advocacy work, provides technical expertise, and makes recommendations to policy makers based on research and fact finding. Its Web site has links to the organizations working in this sector (both NGO and U.N.), as well as publications.

www.womenscommission.org

Women's Human Rights Network is a project of the Association for Women's Rights in Development. It provides comprehensive information and analysis on women's rights and global issues and its Web site has many links to organizations and documents, including a library of work on women, conflict, and war.

Web site: www.hrnet.org

WomenWatch is an interagency Web site for U.N. agencies managed by the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality. It is the central gateway to information and resources on the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women throughout the U.N. system. There is a long list of links at this site for documents and organizations working on girls and women in conflict.
Web site: www.un.org/womenwatch

The World Bank's Conflict Prevent and Reconstruction Unit conducts research and provides analysis on conflict and development to support its country units working in conflict-affected areas. It also has a Post-Conflict Fund that provides financing for physical and social reconstruction initiatives in post-war societies. Through assessment of the causes, consequences, and characteristics of conflict and the transfer of lessons learned, the Unit works to design development efforts specific to conflict-affected countries to help prevent future conflict and ease the post-conflict transition. Themes of the Unit include Children and Youth, Gender and Conflict, Refugees and IDPs, and DDR. It has a series of works on addressing gender issues in DDR programs and child soldiers that can be accessed through its Web site.
Website: www.worldbank.org