



Child Labor in Post Earthquake Nepal:

Learning from Haiti & Pakistan

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Overview Post Disaster Situation

Objective: To study the impact that earthquake has on child labor. We want to understand what makes prevention programs in post disaster situations successful and what can be improved upon in the Nepali context. Child rights and child labor elimination projects have been long established within Nepal, but children are even more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation in post-earthquake due to separation, financial desperation, chaos and loss of parents/care givers.

Background: It is well documented that the most vulnerable populations are often exploited during the chaotic aftermath of a natural disaster¹. In Nepal today that vulnerable population is children who have become orphaned, displaced or separated from their families. Once trafficked, these children are subject to exploitation within labor, brought into child care home/orphanages, illegal international adoption and/or the sex trade. Nepal currently has a Tier 2 ranking on the risk of human trafficking² and, based on estimates from the US Department of Labor, has approximately 2 million children between the age of 5-14 engaged in labor³.

Current Situation:

- 2 convicted traffickers escaped from prison after the earthquake⁴
- An estimated 990,000 children affected due to damaged classrooms in 14 districts⁵
- Police rescued 80 unaccompanied children crossing district borders⁴
- The Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB) apprehended about 50 children who were being trafficked⁶
- The SSB has caught about 15 suspected traffickers— 10 Indians and 5 Nepalese⁶
- Reported incidents of child labor and child trafficking are on the rise⁶
- 31 children were rescued from Biratnagar who were being taken into India for domestic child labor⁷

Responses to Prevent Child Trafficking and Child Labor:

- The SSB mandated that 1,751km along the Indian/Nepali border must be guarded and monitored for suspicious activities⁶
- Local and international adoption restrictions have been placed^{8,9}

1 U.S. Department of State. (2014). Trafficking in Persons Report 2014. Retrieved from <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2014/index.htm>

2 Singh, D. (2012). Child traffickers thrive on disasters. Retrieved from UNISDR: http://www.unisdr.org/archive/25934?utm_source=unisdrcomms

3 U.S. Department of Labor. 2013 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Retrieved from Nepal: <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/findings/2013TDA/nepal.pdf>

4 Rai, B. (2015). Time to prey. Retrieved from Nepali Times: <http://nepalitimes.com/article/nation/escaped-traffickers-back-in-business-luring-quake-survivors,2279>

5 UNICEF. (2015, May). NEPAL Humanitarian Situation Report 10. Retrieved from UNICEF: http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Nepal_Humanitarian_Sitrep_10_-_13_May_2015.pdf

6 The Times of India. (2015, May). Massive spurt in trafficking along Nepal border. Retrieved from The Times of India: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Massive-spurt-in-trafficking-along-Nepal-border/articleshow/47406328.cms>

7 Media Monitoring Report, June 2015, CWISH

8 The Guardian. (2015, May). Nepal earthquake 2015. Retrieved from Nepal earthquake: travel restrictions imposed to prevent child trafficking:

9 <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/27/nepal-earthquake-travel-restrictions-imposed-to-prevent-child-trafficking>

- A ban has been placed on the registration of new orphanages¹⁰
- Procedures to move children from one district to another has been tightened
- The Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) is working with police and local groups to monitor district border check points⁴

Nepal 2015 Earthquake

The 2015 earthquake in Nepal recorded 7.8 Richter scale on 25th April and 6.8 on May 12th with its epicenter in Barkpak, Gorkha and Sunkhani, Dolakha, respectively. The Government of Nepal reports loss of 8,897 and 22,309 injured. The devastating earthquake caused death of 2,598 children, 1,245 children injured, 104 children have lost both parents, 547 children have lost one parent and more than 1 million have become homeless¹¹.

The highly affected 14 districts are Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Rasuwa, Bhaktapur, Kavre, Lalitpur, Ramechhap, Makawanpur, Solukhumbu and Okhaldhunga. There are more casualties in Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu valley, Dolakha, Dhading, Gorkha and Kavre. Around 15% houses in these districts are collapsed while 95% and 90% damaged in Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk respectively. In total 508,734 houses are fully destroyed and 283,145 partially destroyed¹¹. If there were 5 persons in average in each house, 2,543,670 persons have become homeless. Among them, more than 1.1 million are children considering the overall ratio of children in Nepal. An estimated 982,000 people are in risk of slipping back into poverty (World Bank, 2015). The World Bank reports around 26.5% of population residing in quake affected areas are considered poor. The Department of Education reports 32,145 classrooms destroyed and 16,661 have minor damaged. Around 990,000 children are affected due to major and minor damaged classrooms; the government, non-government and private agencies are establishing Temporary Learning Centers to resume classes. The schools resumed on May 31st, 2015.

Due to the loss of assets, income generating opportunities, inadequate protection measures, there's increased risk of children coming into labor.

We were in the process to declare child labor free zone in Manthali, Ramechhap since we had reintegrated all children who were engaged in labor before. But soon after the earthquake, we noticed 4 children involved in labor employing in the teashops/hotels.
-Child Protection Worker, Manthali, Ramechhap

9 Dulal, P. (2015, May). Government bans child adoption. Retrieved from Criteria for adopting from Nepal:

<http://www.internationaladoptionguide.co.uk/from-which-countries-is-it-possible-to-adopt-from/nepal-adoption-criteria.html>

10 Rai, O. A. (2015, May). Ban on new orphanages. Retrieved from Nepali Times: <http://www.nepalitimes.com/blogs/thebrief/2015/05/20/ban-on-new-orphanages/>

11 Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Portal. (2015, July). Retrieved from Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Portal: <http://drrportal.gov.np>

In pre-earthquake, there were 1.6 million children (14% of overall child population) aged 5-17 engaged in labor, out of which 620,000 were involved into hazardous work and 126,000 were into worst form of child labor (Nepal Labor Force Survey, 2008). Among them, 55,655 children are engaged into domestic labor¹² which is considered as worst form of child labor. Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Kavre, Nuwakot and Ramechhap are the major supply districts of child labor¹³.

In post earthquake, there's reported incidences of child trafficking and separation; more than 245 have been rescued from different border areas. 31 children were rescued from Nepal-India border who were taken to India for domestic labor. 15 girls of Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot were rescued from a brothel in India. Among the affected 1.1 million children stated above if we consider the ratio of child labor pre-earthquake, additional 154,000 are in risk of coming into labor. Hence, the population of child labor becomes 14% (pre-earthquake) and additional 1.32% (post earthquake).

Nepal has already ratified ILO 138 on minimum age convention and ILO 182 on worst form of child labor. Children's Act 1992 and Child labor Prohibition and Regulation Act, 2000 restricts children under 14 to be engaged in any forms of child labor and under 16 to any worst form or hazardous works.

Nepal Police has established check post, child rights organizations are raising awareness and mobilizing media to prevent child labor. However, it is utmost to reach each schools and families to ensure children are safe and protected.

Haiti 2010 Earthquake

The 2010 earthquake in Haiti measured 7.0 magnitude on the Richter scale and more than 230,000 people were killed. A total of 4,992 schools in Haiti affected by earthquake (approximately 23% of all schools)¹⁴. According to the US Department of State, children living in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps set up as a result of the earthquake were at an increased risk of sex trafficking and forced labor¹⁵.

Child Labor Context:

Current reports from the Global Slavery Index and others estimate that there are approximately 250,000 slaves in Haiti, most of which are children¹⁶. The US Department of State estimates that the number of children in domestic servitude could be as high as 500,000¹⁷.

12 Rapid Assessment on Situation of child domestic workers in Kathmandu, International Labor Organization, 2001

13 Status of child domestic workers in Kathmandu Valley, CWISH, 2014

14 CNN Library. (2015, January). Haiti Earthquake Fast Facts. Retrieved from CNN: <http://www.cnn.com/2013/12/12/world/haiti-earthquake-fast-facts/>

15 U.S. Department of State. (2014). Haiti. Retrieved from 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report:

<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2014/226735.htm>

16 Global Slavery Index. (n.d.). HAITI. Retrieved from Global Slavery Index: <http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/country/haiti/>

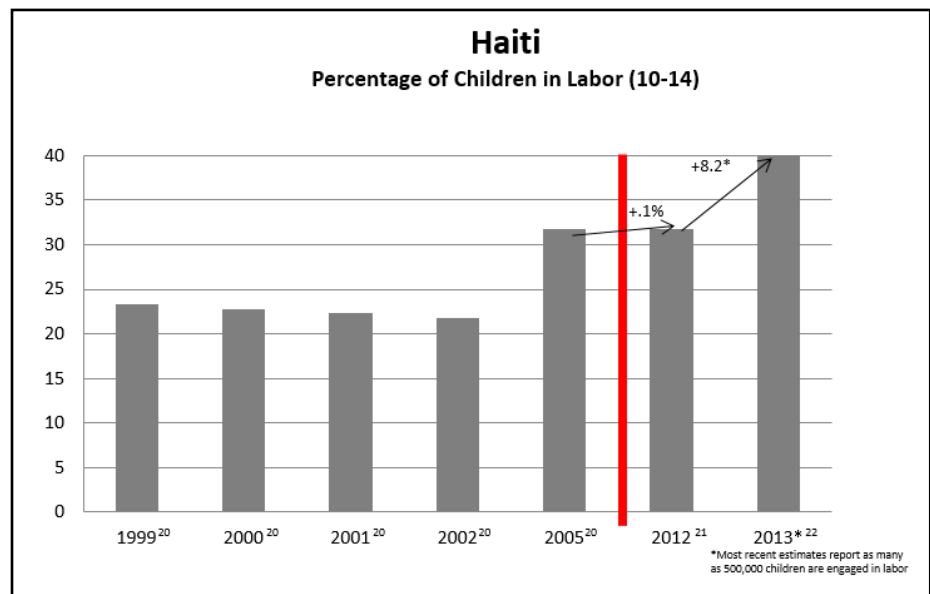
17 U.S. Department of State. (n.d.). Haiti. Retrieved from Trafficking Persons Report: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/210739.pdf>

In Haiti, the practice of enslavement of children in domestic servitude (restaveks) is common. Under the restavek system, poor, mostly rural families send their children to cities to live with wealthier families whom they think will provide the children with food, shelter and an education, in exchange for a little bit of work. This promise is rarely, if ever, kept.

The majority of trafficking cases in Haiti post disaster were found among the estimated 225,000 restaveks. Approximately 65% percent of the victims are girls between the ages of 6-14¹⁸. They work excessive hours, receive little or no schooling, are unpaid and are often physically and sexually abused. Haitian labor laws require employers to pay domestic workers over the age of 15. Because of this, most "employers" dismiss the restaveks just before they turn 15¹⁹.

As a result, dismissed and runaway restaveks make up a significant proportion of the large population of street children in Haiti. They are easy prey for criminals who trap them in prostitution or petty crime. These children are especially vulnerable as they are uneducated, separated from their family and possess little to no employable skills. The government provides very little in the way of social protection programs to prevent abuses and even less for victim support.

Pre-quake, in 2005, 29% of children aged 5-14 were engaged in labor. This indicated that even prior to the earthquake approximately 659,864 children were involved in labor, at least part time²⁰.



Producing an estimate of the current number of child laborers in Haiti post-disaster is exceedingly challenging due to the huge numbers of displaced people and unregistered births.

^{21,22}Since the earthquake, officials estimate that up to 10% of new births have not been registered and due to this lack of documentation, the chances of being trafficked increases²⁰.

18 U.S. Department of State. (n.d.). Special Cases. Retrieved from Trafficking in Persons Report 2010: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142763.htm>

19 Adwar, C. (2014, September). Why Haiti Is One Of The Worst Countries For Child Slavery. Retrieved from Business Insider: <http://www.businessinsider.com/flawed-arrangement-turns-haitian-restaveks-into-slaves-2014-8>

20 United States Department of Labor. (n.d.). Haiti. Retrieved from 2013 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor: <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/haiti.htm>

21 UNICEF, ILO & World Bank. (n.d.). Tables. Retrieved from Understanding Children's Work: <http://www.ucw-project.org/Pages/Tables.aspx?id=1597>

22 United States Department of Labor. (n.d.). Country Narratives. Retrieved from Trafficking in Persons 2013 Report: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2013/>

Legal Context:

International monitoring bodies have noted an increase in efforts (“Minimal Advancement”) to combat child labor and trafficking, but still identify significant gaps in both policy and enforcement²⁰. Major improvements will need to be made to ensure the safety and well-being of Haiti’s children.

The Global Slavery Index has assigned the Haitian government a C rating due to, “the government response to modern slavery is inadequate, with limited and/or few victim support services, a weak criminal justice framework, weak coordination or collaboration, while little is being done to address vulnerability. There are government practices and policies that facilitate slavery. Services, where available, are largely provided by IOs/NGOs with little government funding or in-kind support”¹⁶.

In 1998, Haiti had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with the International Labour Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). In 2010, the U.S. and Brazil signed a related MOU with the ILO and Haiti to work to eradicate child labor in Haiti following the earthquake. The 1998 MOU established a National Steering Committee on child labor made of up ILO-IPEC delegates. As of June 2012, the ILO-IPEC group had launched the “Frennen Sistèm Restavèk” Facebook campaign against restavèk in Haiti²³. To highlight the campaign’s limited impact, the Facebook page has only been “liked” by 2,035 people and hasn’t been updated for nearly 2 years.

In 2014, the Government of Haiti enacted a new trafficking law, criminalizing the recruitment, transportation, transfer or receipt of adults and children. Despite these efforts, Haiti remains on the Tier 2 Watch List for the 3rd consecutive year for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Haiti was granted a waiver from an otherwise required downgrade to Tier 3 because its government has a written plan. To date, Haiti’s government has not convicted any traffickers despite the growing number of identified victims¹⁵.

Humanitarian Response:

The US DOL funded a \$1M IPEC project (Protecting children from child labour during the early recovery phase) conducted in partnership by the Haitian government and the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation. Overall, the project had very minimal impact due to costly implementation delays, poor project design, lack of human resources (including local personnel) and ineffective implementation²⁴.

Despite these and other NGO, efforts cholera ran rampant devastating communities, leaving children even more vulnerable, sick and destitute. Additionally, corruption runs rife in Haiti, even though the NGO support programs. For example, a US citizen was convicted of engaging in sex tourism with

23 Frennen Sistèm Restavèk la. (n.d.). Frennen Sistèm Restavèk la | End Restavek Abuse. Retrieved from Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Restavek>

24 ILO Evaluation Unit. (n.d.). Haiti: Protecting children from child labour during the early. Retrieved from International Labour Office: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_mas/---eval/documents/publication/wcms_250022.pdf

children in a Haitian residential facility that was intended to provide support services, food and shelter to vulnerable children²⁵.

Pakistan 2005 Earthquake

The 2005 earthquake in Pakistan measured 7.6 magnitude on the Richter scale and more than 87,000 people were killed. Nearly all of the schools in the region were destroyed²⁶. The disaster left nearly 4 million homeless²⁷. It was noted that thousands of children were left orphans or separated which made them more vulnerable to trafficking or exploitative labor²⁸.

Child Labor Context:

Children in Pakistan work in a variety of different industries including brick kilns, agriculture, domestic work and carpet weaving. Estimates from the US DOL put the number of child laborers at nearly 2.5 million²⁹. Not only is child labor a problem in Pakistan, but so is the practice of bonded labor²⁹. Because of the nature of bonded labor, children are vulnerable to being sold to traffickers and are often unable to break out of their situation. Due of bonded labor, Pakistan has been labeled as a Tier 2 country in the Trafficking in Persons Report³⁰.

Children in remote, mountainous, rural and/or conflict zones often do not have access to schooling²⁹ despite the fact that school is compulsory until the age of 16. When faced without the option of gaining an education, children are even more prone to being trafficked and engage in labor. For many families it was not economically possible to keep children in school even when accessibility was not a barrier³¹. Additionally, in areas occupied by militant groups, girls are denied access to school. In and near conflict areas, children, especially boys, are subject to being kidnapped and trafficked for the purpose of spying or fighting in armed conflict.

²⁵ International Labour Organization. (n.d.). Brazil, U.S. and ILO to expand fight against child labour in post-earthquake Haiti - first ILO North-South-South "triangular agreement". Retrieved from Cooperation against Child Labour: http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_141747/lang--en/index.htm

²⁶ EERI. (2006). The Kashmir Earthquake of October 8, 2005: Impacts in Pakistan . Retrieved from EERI Special Earthquake Report : <http://www.ndma.gov.pk/new/aboutus/Earthquake2005.pdf>

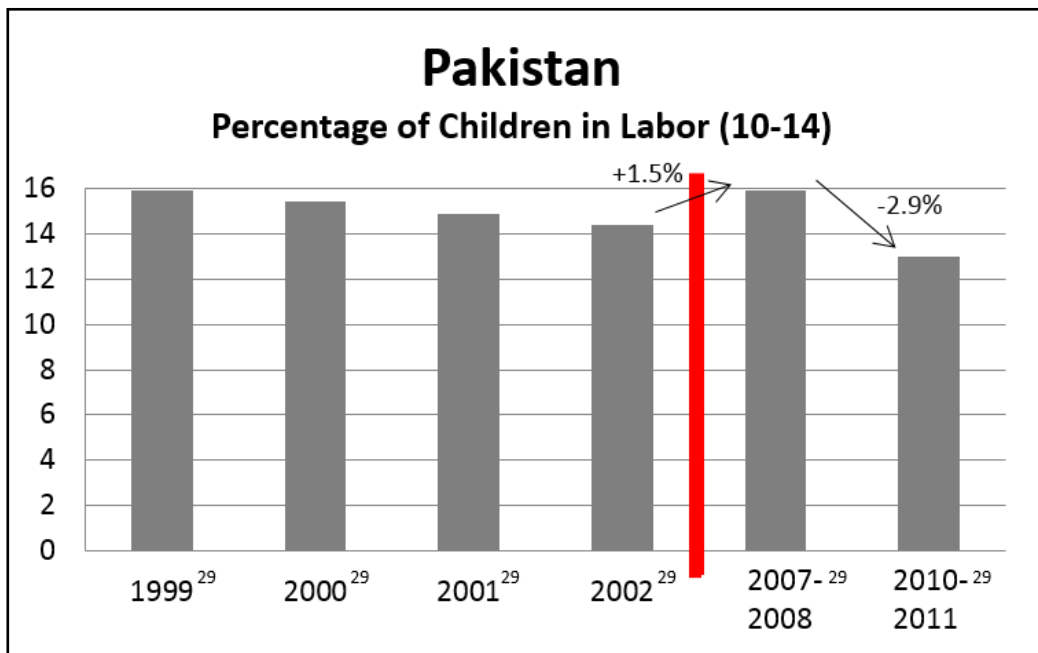
²⁷ HISTORY. (n.d.). 2005 KASHMIR EARTHQUAKE. Retrieved from HISTORY: <http://www.history.com/topics/kashmir-earthquake>

²⁸ United States Department of Labor. (n.d.). Pakistan Earthquake. Retrieved from Project Summaries: http://www.dol.gov/ilab/projects/summaries/Pakistan_Earthquake_CLOSED.pdf

²⁹ United States Department of Labor. (n.d.). Pakistan. Retrieved from 2013 Finding on the worst forms of child labor: <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/findings/2013TDA/pakistan.pdf>

³⁰ United States Department of Labor. (n.d.). Pakistan. Retrieved from 2013 Trafficking in Persons Report: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2013/215538.htm>

³¹ IRIN. (2008). PAKISTAN: Child labour on the rise in quake-hit north. Retrieved from IRIN Asia: <http://www.irinnews.org/report/78394/pakistan-child-labour-on-the-rise-in-quake-hit-north>



In 2002, prior to the earthquake, estimates place the percentage of children in labor to be 14.4²⁹. Post disaster, this number jumped to 15.9% during 2007-2008²⁹. The combination of relief efforts, governmental action and economic recovery, the most current estimate shows a significant decrease at 13% (approximately 2,449,480) in 2010-2011²⁹.

Legal Context:

The US Department of Labor assessed that the Pakistani government had made "Moderate Advancement" in their efforts toward eliminating child labor²⁹. At both the federal and the local levels of government, significant process has been made in the wake of the earthquake.

In 2010, the federal government passed a constitutional amendment granting legislative and enforcement responsibilities to the provinces, including the issues of bonded labor and child protection³². In 2013, provincial governments finalized action plans for addressing child labor and bonded labor²⁹. Some of these plans included grassroots initiatives such as District Vigilance Committees. Only one province has yet to pass legislation despite the fact that all provinces have drafted legislation²⁹.

The country's economic growth is also a contributing factor to the reduction of children engaged in the labor market. The World bank reported the following attributed to Pakistan's economic growth and poverty reduction; "A wide-ranging program of economic reforms, including fiscal adjustment, banking sector reform, trade reform and privatization of energy, telecommunications, and production ...The external environment of low interest rates, abundant liquidity, and robust external demand, has also been favorable for country's growth³³."

³² Global Slavery Index. (n.d.). PAKISTAN. Retrieved from Global Slavery Index: <http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/country/pakistan/>

³³ Hou, X. (2009, Feb). Wealth: Crucial but Not Sufficient Evidence from Pakistan on Economic Growth, Child Labor, and Schooling. Retrieved from Open Knowledge World Bank: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/>

To ensure continual improvement to the protection of children, Pakistani government, at all levels, must improve monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. These issues will be critical to ensuring that the percentage of children in labor continues to decrease.

Humanitarian Response:

A multinational project (Pakistan Earthquake Child Labour Response Project (PECLR)) that was funded by the US DOL was deemed successful in preventing increased numbers of child laborer and developing disaster relief best practices in this space. The ILO notes that the project had especially good results in establishing good practices "on linkages of families with social safety nets and micro finance institutes³⁴."

Some of the most notable projects resulted in the placement of thousands of children into school, grassroots monitoring bodies were formed, 125 families with working children were provided micro financing, nearly 1000 women and children were provided vocational training and legal training was provided to law enforcement and community groups.³⁴

These efforts were so effective and scalable, the ILO country office Islamabad continued to expand the project into other regions and continued "its activities of provision of literacy education to working children, vocational skills training to working children and mothers and capacity development of key stakeholders³⁴."

Another successful program was the strategic placement of government organized temporary schools in areas with high a concentration of child laborers. This ensured that education opportunities would be available in the areas that needed it most. Similarly, UNICEF created child protection centers in the locations where children migrated for work.

Key Response Differences

What made Pakistan more successful than Haiti in protecting children post disaster?

1. In Haiti, fundamental sanitation and health care was inadequate which resulted in a massive, and deadly cholera outbreak. This has left more children parentless, led to abandoned sick children and decreased financial stability (due to medical costs and lost work time)³⁵.
2. Pakistan experienced economic growth which led to financial stability and new livelihood options³³.

34 International Labour Organization. (n.d.). Pakistan Earthquake Child Labour Response Project (PECLR). Retrieved from CO-Islamabad : http://www.ilo.org/islamabad/whatwedo/projects/WCMS_143155/lang--en/index.htm

35 Doctors Without Borders. (2011). Haiti: Children More Vulnerable to Cholera. Retrieved from Doctors Without Borders: <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/news-stories/field-news/haiti-children-more-vulnerable-cholera>

3. Haiti has done a poor job tracking new births which eliminates sightlines into movement and trafficking³⁶. Corruption of funds and behavior in Haiti has stunted its ability to rebound from the disaster²⁶.
4. Child protection NGOs in Pakistan worked closely with job creation and livelihood development to help address the root cause of financial necessity of child labor³⁴.
5. The large, multinational projects in Haiti were largely derailed by delays, project development conflicts and inadequate staffing²⁵.
6. Pakistan's ILO led project was centrally coordinated, strategically deployed and was resilient to obstacles³⁴.

Despite harsher terrain (mountains and landslides), cold winter weather, and in the midst of a conflict zone, the child labor prevention efforts post-earthquake in Pakistan were reported to be more effective than in the aftermath of the Haiti earthquake.

Key Lessons Learned

Based on the lessons learned from Haiti and Pakistan the following identifies the key aspects of child labor elimination success in post disaster situations:

1. Root causes must be addressed to create systemic change:

- Poverty reduction and family livelihood development programs are effective tool for keeping children out of labor
- Awareness & education programs are essential in helping families understand the risks of child labor
- Government officials and law enforcement agents must be urged to protect children and strengthen rules and punishments for offenders

2. Supplemental humanitarian efforts are needed to support children:

- Children need to have a safe place to learn, develop and grow, especially in the wake of a natural disaster. These centers should be strategically located to best serve the most vulnerable. Schooling programs must be flexible in order to reach all children who may be at a variety of educational levels
- Nutritional and medical needs must be met to prevent further destitution

³⁶ DHS Program. (2012). DHS Program. Retrieved from 2012 Mortality, Morbidity, and Service Utilization Survey: <http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR199/SR199.eng.pdf>

- Proper identification, documentation and registration is crucial to preventing and stopping trafficking
- Social workers must be highly trained therapists to ensure the child's best interest is being served

3. NGOs and governmental agencies must be prepared to work swiftly and efficiently:

- Relief efforts are most effective when deployed immediately following a disaster
- Program results must be carefully tracked and monitored to ensure program effectiveness
- A national child protection database should be used fully to monitor the movement and employment of unprotected children
- Natural disasters can serve as a "policy window" to push human rights legislation through policy making bodies

Recommendations

1. Strengthen community and organizational partnerships. NGOs with similar missions should develop and grow strong relationships to support one another's work to prevent child trafficking, separation and exploitation. Identify areas of duplication and areas of gaps. Develop a meaningful and regular line of dialogue between local organizations to share challenges, successes and identify areas of opportunity. Share registered children's information among organizations to expand scope and ability to re-unite families.

2. Increase support resources and education campaigns in the most devastated areas. Education campaigns should include a description of rights, what to be aware of, the risks of trafficking/child labor and services available. Provide education scholarships and alleviate families with the burden of educational expenses.

3. Monitor known trafficking routes, borders and airports. Provide orientation to law implementing agencies regarding what to watch for and how to take action against traffickers when identified.

5. Offer interest free micro loans to families. Financial security is the key to keeping children at home and in school.

6. Identify any fake orphanages, intervene and monitor child care homes/orphanages on status of children

7. Initiate more media campaigns that details the risks of separating children from their families and educate citizens. Continue to spread awareness and mobilize local Child protection committees for prevention.

8. Identify occupational options for parents to earn a living wage to keep children out of labor. Offer job training and placement support.
9. Children should have proper documentation and if documentation (birth certificate / registration) has been lost, services should be made available to them to have this documentation re-issued accurately to avoid accidental or intentional mis-identification. Proper and accurate identification can be critical to ensuring children receive appropriate services, medical care and proper family re-unification. As part of rapid child protection needs and capacity assessments, unaccompanied and separated children should be identified, registered and documented immediately. This should be done in accordance with an accepted means of data collection which ensures ease of sharing and upholds the principle of confidentiality to protect the identity of the child.
10. Provide basic health essentials (potable water, immunizations, food, etc) to reduce their state of desperation and help to eliminate the need to go into labor.
11. Extend a free hotline for unaccompanied and separated children and family/care givers to use to identify a missing family member and facilitate re-unification. Spread educational messages through community partners, media campaigns and social media to bring awareness of the hotline.
12. Provide a space for physical activities for children in the child friendly spaces, education centers, etc. to release stress and anxiety (dance, music, yoga, etc) and to complement emotional therapies.
13. Advocacy to ratify UN Convention: Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. Make national education compulsory for all children.
14. Urge foreign countries to put a travel restriction on registered pedophiles. When the 2004 tsunami hit Southeast Asia, many children were left orphaned and countries like Australia barred registered pedophiles from travelling to the disaster-affected regions.