

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

**WALK FREE'S INPUT ON THE REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND GENDER  
PEACE AND SECURITY**

**Submitted on:** 25 June 2024

**Contact:** [info@walkfree.org](mailto:info@walkfree.org)

**Consent to publish on website:** Yes

**PART A. INTRODUCTION**

Walk Free is an international human rights group working to accelerate the end of all forms of modern slavery.<sup>1</sup> We are the creator of the Global Slavery Index, the world's most comprehensive dataset on modern slavery. We use this data to mobilise powerful forces for change against these human rights abuses. We work with governments and regulators, businesses and investors, faith, and community leaders to drive systems change and partner directly with frontline organisations to impact the lives of those vulnerable to modern slavery. We work with survivors to build the movement to end modern slavery, recognising that lived experience is expertise and they are central to identifying lasting solutions.

Walk Free welcomes the opportunity to submit information to inform the report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Information contained within this submission is drawn from several Walk Free research reports, including the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery (**Global Estimates**),<sup>2</sup> the 2023 Global Slavery Index (**GSI**),<sup>3</sup> the 2022 'No escape: Assessing the relationship between slavery-related abuse and internal displacement in Nigeria, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo' report.<sup>4</sup> We welcome any requests to discuss the information contained herein.

## PART B – GENDER PERSPECTIVE OF MODERN SLAVERY

On any given day in 2021, according to the 2022 Global Estimates, there were an estimated 49.6 million people living in situations of modern slavery.<sup>5</sup> Of this number, 27.6 million were forced to work and 22 million people were forced to marry.<sup>6</sup> Modern slavery remains an inherently gendered issue.<sup>7</sup> Women and girls accounted for nearly 54 per cent of the total number of people living in modern slavery. Certain forms of modern slavery impact women and girls at even higher rates: for example, females accounted for 78 per cent of those in forced commercial sexual exploitation and 68 per cent of those in forced marriage.<sup>8</sup>

*“We were in the field when the rebels came and forced me to become the wife of their leader; I had refused but I couldn’t because I was afraid of dying.”*

- Female respondent from North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, on her forced marriage at age 29<sup>9</sup>

Conflict is a significant driver of vulnerability to modern slavery for both people living in warzones<sup>10</sup> and those fleeing them.<sup>11</sup> Any person, regardless of age or gender, can experience sexual and gender-based violence, psychological trauma, torture, family separation and disappearance,<sup>12</sup> recruitment and use by armed groups, abductions, forced marriage, forced labour, starvation, and death.<sup>13</sup> However, it follows that women and children, who are generally more vulnerable to modern slavery in times of peace due to entrenched discrimination, are likely more at risk of extreme exploitation during and after conflict.<sup>14</sup>

Vulnerability to modern slavery is exacerbated during conflict due to reduced access to basic needs and security,<sup>15</sup> linked to damaged infrastructure, disrupted services,<sup>16</sup> and breakdowns in the rule of law that allow offenders to operate with impunity.<sup>17</sup> In the 2023 GSI, countries with high regional prevalence also scored high on dimensions measuring the impact of conflict. (Figure 1).

A report released in 2022 by Walk Free, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), found high prevalence of slavery-related abuse among people who experienced displacement in three conflict-affected zones: North-east Nigeria, South Sudan, and in the North Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.<sup>18</sup> Patterns of how women and girls experienced exploitation as compared to men and boys differed across the three regions, yet women were consistently more impacted by forced marriage, with over 80 per cent of cases in each of the three regions studied involving female victims.<sup>19</sup>

**Figure 1: 2023 Global Slavery Index vulnerability model, the effects of conflict dimension and prevalence of modern slavery**

Country	Factor 5: Effects of Conflict	Final vulnerability score	Estimated prevalence of modern slavery per 1,000 population	Prevalence - regional rank
<b>Afghanistan</b>	98.4	86.2	13.0	2
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	93.8	83.4	8.7	5
<b>Nigeria</b>	93.4	75.8	7.8	5
<b>Congo, Democratic Republic of the</b>	91.6	94.0	4.5	25
<b>Mali</b>	84.1	72.7	5.2	18
<b>Pakistan</b>	83.4	80.3	10.6	4
<b>Iraq</b>	83.4	82.3	5.5	11
<b>Central African Republic</b>	83.4	97.7	5.2	17
<b>Sudan</b>	82.9	82.4	4.0	32
<b>Libya</b>	81.5	80.3	6.8	11

Forced recruitment and the recruitment of child soldiers tended to disproportionately impact males in North Kivu, North-East Nigeria, and South Sudan.<sup>20</sup> Males typically outnumbered females in the cases of forced labour with the exception of South Sudan; a finding potentially linked to the disproportionate vulnerability of females to domestic servitude and sexual exploitation.<sup>21</sup> Sexual exploitation was also a common experience among the women and girls who reported being forced to work in North Kivu, where over 40 per cent reported forced sexual exploitation, as compared to less than one per cent of men and boys.<sup>22</sup>

However, these estimates are likely to be conservative, as survey respondents can be wary of disclosing sensitive information during face-to-face interviews, particularly in conflict-affected areas. This may be due to a fear of reprisals, normalisation of abuse, or for other reasons such as cultural norms and stigma.<sup>23</sup>

## PART C – RESPONSE TO INQUIRY

### **Mandatory trainings for peacekeeping personnel on trafficking in persons for all purposes of exploitation.**

To enhance the ability of humanitarian workers to combat risks of modern slavery as they emerge, Walk Free supported the development of the Global Protection Cluster’s (GPC) Guidance to detect, identify, refer, protect, and assist trafficked persons in internally displaced contexts, in partnership with UNHCR.<sup>24</sup> This guide, disseminated to humanitarian practitioners, has a broad scope which applies across all crises involving Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from climate-induced shocks to conflict and other humanitarian crises.<sup>25</sup>

Following the introduction of the guide, the GPCs have reported quarterly on trafficking and associated risks in the 32 countries they operate in.<sup>26</sup> These reports detail the prevalence and risk of trafficking and related crimes in their operations, including abduction, sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children, forced labour, and child and forced marriage.<sup>27</sup> For example, there are indications that modern slavery risks have increased in Niger,<sup>28</sup> Palestine,<sup>29</sup> Afghanistan,<sup>30</sup> Ethiopia,<sup>31</sup> Ukraine<sup>32</sup> and Colombia,<sup>33</sup> due to conflict-related violence in 2023.<sup>34</sup>

### **Design of gender sensitive responses and programmes on prevention, protection and recovery from conflict-related sexual violence, psycho-social and medical support services, which mainstream trafficking in persons**

Programmes on prevention, protection, and recovery must be contextualised to the communities they seek to serve. Integral to this will be understanding how social norms particularly impact women and children. For example, for Yazidi survivors of abduction, violence, rape, sexual slavery, and forced marriage by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), there were added barriers to reintegration such as stigma, discrimination, and rejection by their communities, in addition to the mental and physical health impacts caused by trauma.<sup>35</sup> While Yazidi religious leaders attempted to address the stigma faced by Yazidi women and girls subjected to forced sexual slavery,<sup>36</sup> the issues were exacerbated further still for those who had children born to ISIL fighters, as entrenched norms dictated these children would not be considered Yazidi and would be rejected by the community.<sup>37</sup> Many Yazidi women were forced to make the difficult choice between separating from their children, or staying with them in the face of intense stigma and sometimes in exploitative conditions.<sup>38</sup> Yazidi women reportedly remained in refugee camps, such as the Al-Hol camp in Syria, or with their ISIL abusers out of fears that they would be separated from their children if they returned home to their families.<sup>39</sup>

Program design must also ensure the support services provided are both comprehensive and efficiently coordinated. This will include providing fulsome training to humanitarian actors and embedding trafficking considerations in existing referral mechanisms, to ensure that humanitarian actors are better able to identify and refer victims to gender, age, and trauma-informed services in conflict settings.<sup>40</sup>

Finally, gender sensitive responses should incorporate the perspectives from essential but often ignored peacebuilders: namely, women<sup>41</sup> and children.<sup>42</sup> While only a third of peace agreements negotiated in 2022 included any mention of women and girls, only the Sudan Framework Agreement was signed by a women's rights group representative.<sup>43</sup> While this agreement had the most comprehensive gender provisions,<sup>44</sup> there was no mention of slavery-related issues.<sup>45</sup> A search of the latest PA-X Peace Agreements Database, which houses all publicly available peace agreements since 1990, shows that only 28 agreements since 1990 have included a reference to slavery-related issues.<sup>46</sup> Within this number, only 8 agreements referenced forced sexual exploitation or trafficking in women and children.<sup>47</sup> Further, only one peace agreement explicitly mentioned forced marriage,<sup>48</sup> despite the high rates of this exploitation among women and girls in conflict-affected areas. To ensure women and children are adequately protected from all forms of exploitation during and after conflict, including all forms of modern slavery, their perspectives on these issues must explicitly inform peacebuilding activities.

### **Responses to trafficking in persons in the context of climate related conflict and displacement, incorporating a gender dimension**

The same efforts noted above are also required to address risks of modern slavery among vulnerable groups impacted by climate shocks. As with conflict, climate-induced disasters exacerbate economic and food insecurity and political instability, reducing the efficacy of institutions and community networks to provide support.<sup>49</sup> Moreover, climate change and conflict can intersect to compound risks for already vulnerable groups: for example, in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, monsoon floods and landslides destroyed thousands of shelters for Rohingya refugees, who originally fled from persecution in Myanmar.<sup>50</sup> These natural disasters heightened already existing humanitarian needs and exposed more vulnerable people to risks of exploitation due to resource scarcity and unstable living conditions.<sup>51</sup> In line with other research on the association between forced marriage and climate change,<sup>52</sup> forced and child marriage were particular issues that impacted Rohingya women and girls in the wake of the floods.<sup>53</sup>

### **Investigations and accountability for trafficking in persons and exploitation of natural resources and land dispossession and the nexus between trafficking and militarization which address challenges, protection gaps and good practices.**

Broadly, corruption is intertwined with modern slavery and human trafficking: 90 countries, representing over half of all countries analysed in the 2023 GSI, had reports of alleged official complicity in modern slavery crimes.<sup>54</sup> Corruption is also a core issue that sits at the intersection of trafficking, mining, and militarisation in conflict-affected areas. For example, in Colombia, there are allegations that corruption enables illegal gold mining and land dispossession<sup>55</sup> fuelling cycles of violence, forced labour, and displacement as armed forces and organised criminal groups violently clash over the control of gold mines.<sup>56</sup>

An example of a promising practice in addressing forced labour across supply chains in conflict-affected zones includes the EU Regulation 2017/821, which mandates importers to ensure high-risk minerals and metals do not contribute to forced labour or conflict.<sup>57</sup> This Regulation mandates all EU importers to implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's 'Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and

High-Risk Areas’,<sup>58</sup> which provided detailed advice to companies to respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their operations.<sup>59</sup> While the EU Regulation was a positive step in enhancing accountability, there were significant gaps that diminished its effectiveness<sup>60</sup> such as its vague geographical scope, limited application to only tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold minerals, and importantly, the lack of binding provisions applying to downstream companies.<sup>61</sup> To enhance the impact of this measure, training and capacity building will be required with all actors throughout both the upstream and downstream supply chains to progressively enhance compliance,<sup>62</sup> in addition to expanding the scope of the Regulation to cover other minerals associated with conflict zones, such as cobalt and copper.<sup>63</sup>

### **Transitional justice and peacebuilding mechanisms that address all forms of trafficking in persons particularly affecting LGBT persons and gender diverse persons**

Women and girls who sit at the intersection of multiple vulnerabilities, such as those who are LGBTQIA+, face increased risks of modern slavery. While no surveys tailored to LGBTQIA+ people have been undertaken by Walk Free to date, anecdotal evidence reported in the 2023 GSI highlights their increased vulnerability to exploitation due to marginalisation, discrimination, and other barriers that limit available support services.<sup>64</sup> Forced and child marriage have been used as a means to ‘correct’ perceived sexual deviance, including for adolescent girls who identify as LGBTQIA+.<sup>65</sup> Reports exist in conflict-affected countries such as Chechnya, Iran, Iraq, and Russia, of women and girls who identify as LGBTQIA+ being forced into corrective marriages by family members, as an alternative to death.<sup>66</sup> The unique experiences of this vulnerable group must be reflected in peacebuilding and anti-trafficking efforts.

## **PART D – POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Support the integration of gender-informed anti-slavery action into humanitarian and peacebuilding responses, including humanitarian response plans, action plans to address grave violations against children in armed conflict, Women, LGBTQI+ individuals, Peace and Security agendas, and transitional measures for peacebuilding and peacekeeping.
- Work with governments to address the drivers of conflict – including combating climate change, reducing gender-based discrimination and violence, improving women’s access to social and economic opportunities, reducing poverty, and taking measures to address community violence based on religious, ethnic, racial, gender identity or sexual preference.
- Work with humanitarian actors to ensure that contextualised and needs-based, protection-specific assistance is provided in areas of high displacement, particularly for women and girls.
- Strengthen the evidence base on modern slavery in humanitarian settings by conducting regular risk analyses, integrating indicators to measure modern slavery within data collection efforts, providing regular thematic briefings, and undertaking research to understand changing trends, risks, and needs.

---

<sup>1</sup> Modern slavery covers a set of specific legal concepts including human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, forced or servile marriage, slavery and slavery-like practices, and the sale and exploitation of children. Although modern slavery is not defined in law, it is used as an umbrella term that focusses attention on the commonalities across these legal concepts. Essentially, it refers to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, coercion, deception, and/or abuse of power.

<sup>2</sup>International Labour Organization, Walk Free & International Organization for Migration 2022, *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery*. Available from: [https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2022/09/12142341/GEMS-2022\\_Report\\_EN\\_V8.pdf](https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2022/09/12142341/GEMS-2022_Report_EN_V8.pdf). [8 November 2022].

<sup>3</sup> Walk Free 2023, *Global Slavery Index*. Available from: <https://www.walkfree.org/global-slavery-index/>. [23 August 2023].

<sup>4</sup> International Organization for Migration, International Labour Organization & Walk Free 2022, *No escape: Assessing the relationship between slavery-related abuse and internal displacement in Nigeria, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Available from: <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/No-Escape-relationship-slavery-abuse-internal-displacement.pdf>. [15 March 2023], as above, Regional Protection Working Group 2017, 'Regional Protection Working Group: A call for action: SGBV in the Lake Chad Basin crisis', *UNHCR Operational Data Portal*, 7 September 2017. Available from: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/58965>. [6 December 2019].

<sup>5</sup> International Labour Organisation, WF, International Organisation for Migration, 2022, *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery*, p. 17. Available from: [https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2022/09/12142341/GEMS-2022\\_Report\\_EN\\_V8.pdf](https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2022/09/12142341/GEMS-2022_Report_EN_V8.pdf). [4 June 2023].

<sup>6</sup> As above, pp. 2-5.

<sup>7</sup> Walk Free 2023, *Global Slavery Index*, p. 42. Available from: <https://www.walkfree.org/global-slavery-index/>. [4 June 2024].

<sup>8</sup> As above.

<sup>9</sup> International Organization for Migration, International Labour Organization & Walk Free 2022, *No escape: Assessing the relationship between slavery-related abuse and internal displacement in Nigeria, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, p 66. Available from: <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/No-Escape-relationship-slavery-abuse-internal-displacement.pdf>. [15 March 2023].

<sup>10</sup> The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons 2017, *Trafficking in Persons in Humanitarian Crises*, pp. 1-2. Available from: <https://icat.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl461/files/publications/icat-ib-02-final.pdf>. [13 January 2022].

<sup>11</sup> Global Protection Cluster Anti-Trafficking Task Team 2020, *An Introductory Guide to Anti-Trafficking Action in Internal Displacement Contexts*, Global Protection Cluster, pp. 5-9. Available from: [https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/Introductory-Guide-on-Anti-Trafficking-in-IDP-Contexts\\_2020\\_FINAL-1.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/Introductory-Guide-on-Anti-Trafficking-in-IDP-Contexts_2020_FINAL-1.pdf). [13 January 2022]; United Nations Office on Drug and Crime 2018, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018*, United Nations, pp. 11-12. Available from: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP\\_2018\\_BOOK\\_web\\_small.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTiP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf). [13 January 2022]; The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons 2017, *Trafficking in Persons in Humanitarian Crises*, pp. 1-2. Available from: <https://icat.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbdl461/files/publications/icat-ib-02-final.pdf>. [13 January 2022].

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Security Council 2022, *Protection of civilians in armed conflict Report of the Secretary-General S/2022/381*, pp. 1-20. Available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/report-secretary-general-protection-civilians-armed-conflict-s2022381-enarruzh>. [25 August 2022].

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees 2022, *Mapping of Protection Services for Vulnerable People on the Move, Including Victims of Trafficking, On Routes Towards the Central and Western Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic*. Available from: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/mapping-of-protection->

---

services-central-west-med-and-atlantic#\_ga=2.51450793.1215748089.1663243629-1177399428.1579103558. [20 September 2022].

<sup>14</sup> Walk Free 2023, *Global Slavery Index*, pp. 59-61. Available from:

<https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2023/05/17114737/Global-Slavery-Index-2023.pdf>. [4 June 2024].

<sup>15</sup> The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons 2017, *Trafficking in Persons in Humanitarian Crises*, pp. 1-2. Available from:

<https://icat.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbd1461/files/publications/icat-ib-02-final.pdf>. [13 January 2022].

<sup>16</sup> United Nations Security Council 2022, *Protection of civilians in armed conflict Report of the Secretary-General S/2022/381*, pp. 1-20. Available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/report-secretary-general-protection-civilians-armed-conflict-s2022381-enarruzh>. [25 August 2022].

<sup>17</sup> The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons 2017, *Trafficking in Persons in Humanitarian Crises*, pp. 1-2. Available from:

<https://icat.un.org/sites/g/files/tmzbd1461/files/publications/icat-ib-02-final.pdf>. [13 January 2022].

<sup>18</sup> International Organization for Migration, International Labour Organization & Walk Free 2022, *No escape: Assessing the relationship between slavery-related abuse and internal displacement in Nigeria, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, p 66. Available from:

<https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/No-Escape-relationship-slavery-abuse-internal-displacement.pdf>. [15 March 2023].

<sup>19</sup> International Organization for Migration, International Labour Organization & Walk Free 2022, *No escape: Assessing the relationship between slavery-related abuse and internal displacement in Nigeria, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, p 66. Available from:

<https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/No-Escape-relationship-slavery-abuse-internal-displacement.pdf>. [15 March 2023].

<sup>20</sup> As above.

<sup>21</sup> As above, p. 29.

<sup>22</sup> As above, p. 39.

<sup>23</sup> As above; Regional Protection Working Group 2017, 'Regional Protection Working Group: A call for action: SGBV in the Lake Chad Basin crisis', *UNHCR Operational Data Portal*, 7 September 2017. Available From: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/58965>. [6 December 2019].

<sup>24</sup> Global Protection Cluster Anti-Trafficking Task Team 2020, *An Introductory Guide to Anti-Trafficking Action in Internal Displacement Contexts*, Global Protection Cluster, pp. 1-2. Available from:

[https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/Introductory-Guide-on-Anti-Trafficking-in-IDP-Contexts\\_2020\\_FINAL-1.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/Introductory-Guide-on-Anti-Trafficking-in-IDP-Contexts_2020_FINAL-1.pdf). [13 January 2022].

<sup>25</sup> Global Protection Cluster Anti-Trafficking Task Team 2020, *An Introductory Guide to Anti-Trafficking Action in Internal Displacement Contexts*, Global Protection Cluster, pp. 5-9. Available from:

[https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/Introductory-Guide-on-Anti-Trafficking-in-IDP-Contexts\\_2020\\_FINAL-1.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/wp-content/uploads/Introductory-Guide-on-Anti-Trafficking-in-IDP-Contexts_2020_FINAL-1.pdf). [13 January 2022].

<sup>26</sup> Global Protection Cluster & United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 2022, *Leaving known ones behind? The human toll of war - Global Protection Update*. Available from:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/leaving-known-ones-behind-human-toll-war-global-protection-update-march-2022>.

<sup>27</sup> Global Protection Cluster 2022, *Protection Issues*. Available from:

<https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/protection-issues>. [20 September 2022].

<sup>28</sup> Cluster Protection Niger 2023, *NIGER Analyse de Protection. November 2023*, Global Protection Cluster, p. 5. Available from: [https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/protection\\_analysis\\_update\\_niger\\_novembre\\_2023.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/protection_analysis_update_niger_novembre_2023.pdf). [13 June 2024].

<sup>29</sup> Protection Cluster Occupied Palestinian Territory 2024, *OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY (oPt): Gaza Protection Analysis Update The Systematic Destruction of the Fabric of Life. A protection update from Gaza. May 2024*, Global Protection Cluster, pp. 2-10. Available from:

[https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/gaza\\_pau\\_final\\_05.24.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/gaza_pau_final_05.24.pdf). [13 June 2024].



<sup>30</sup> Protection Cluster Afghanistan 2024, *AFGHANISTAN Protection Analysis Update Update on protracted-crisis and climate-related protection risks trends*, May 2024, Global Protection Cluster, pp. 3-14. Available from: [https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/pau\\_afghanistan\\_may\\_2024\\_final\\_2105202435.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/pau_afghanistan_may_2024_final_2105202435.pdf). [13 June 2024].

<sup>31</sup> Protection Cluster Ethiopia 2024, *ETHIOPIA Protection Analysis Update Update on conflict and climate-related protection risks trends*, Global Protection Cluster, pp. 5-10. Available from: [https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/pau24\\_07\\_protection\\_analysis\\_update\\_ethiopia\\_march\\_2024-final\\_28.04.2024.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/pau24_07_protection_analysis_update_ethiopia_march_2024-final_28.04.2024.pdf). [13 June 2024].

<sup>32</sup> Protection Cluster Ukraine 2023, *UKRAINE Protection Analysis Update Unabated violations against civilians increase the impact of protection risks on the population*, Global Protection Cluster, pp. 2-9. Available from: [https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/PAU23\\_Protection\\_Analysis\\_Update\\_Ukraine\\_June%202023-rev1.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/PAU23_Protection_Analysis_Update_Ukraine_June%202023-rev1.pdf). [13 June 2024].

<sup>33</sup> Clúster de Protección Colombia 2023, *COLOMBIA Protection Analysis | NORTE DE SANTANDER Analysis of trends in protection risks related to the internal armed conflicts*, Global Protection Cluster, pp. 2-5. Available from: [https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/pau\\_nds\\_dic-23\\_english.pdf](https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/pau_nds_dic-23_english.pdf). [13 June 2024].

<sup>34</sup> See for example: International Organization for Migration, International Labour Organization & Walk Free 2022, *No escape: Assessing the relationship between slavery-related abuse and internal displacement in Nigeria, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Available from: <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/No-Escape-relationship-slavery-abuse-internal-displacement.pdf>; Walk Free 2020, *Stacked Odds: How lifelong inequality shapes women and girls' experience of modern slavery*. Available from: [www.walkfree.org/reports/stacked-odds/](http://www.walkfree.org/reports/stacked-odds/) [13 April 2021]; United Nations General Assembly 2017, Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 22 June 2017, Child, early and forced marriage in humanitarian settings, A/HRC/RES/35/16. Available from: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1302329?ln=en>. [16 November 2021]; Oxfam International 2019, *Born to be Married: Addressing early and forced marriage in Nyal, South Sudan*, Oxfam International. Available from: <https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620620/rr-born-to-be-married-efm-south-sudan-180219-en.pdf>. [12 April 2021]; UNICEF 2017, *Falling through the cracks: The children of Yemen*. UNICEF. Available from: <https://www.unicef.org/yemen/reports/falling-through-cracks-children-yemen> [16 November 2021]; UNICEF 2014, *A study on early marriage in Jordan 2014*. UNICEF. Available from: <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/study-early-marriage-jordan-2014/> [16 November 2021]; Girls Not Brides 2020, *Child Marriage in Humanitarian Contexts*, pp. 1-8. Available from: [https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/documents/959/Child-marriage-in-humanitarian-contexts\\_August-2020.pdf](https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/documents/959/Child-marriage-in-humanitarian-contexts_August-2020.pdf) [28 November 2022]; United Nations Children's Fund & International Center for Research on Women 2017, *Child Marriage in the Middle East and North Africa*. Available from: <https://www.unicef.org/mena/media/1786/file/MENA-ChildMarriageInMENA-Report.pdf.pdf>. [28 November 2022].

<sup>35</sup> SEED Foundation 2020, *Supporting the Reintegration and Recovery of Female Survivors of ISIS in Kurdistan, Iraq*, p. 7. Available from: <https://cnxus.org/the-iraqi-knowledge-sharing-platform/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Supporting-the-Reintegration-and-Recovery-of-Female-Survivors-of-ISIS-in-Kurdistan-Iraq.pdf>. [24 November 2022], Save the Children 2022, *A childhood of fear: the impact of Genocide on Yazidi children in Sinjar*. Available from: [https://www.savethechildren.es/sites/default/files/2022-09/A\\_Childhood\\_of\\_Fear.pdf](https://www.savethechildren.es/sites/default/files/2022-09/A_Childhood_of_Fear.pdf). [24 November 2022], Global Network of Women Peacebuilders 2020, *Seeking accountability and preventing reoccurrence: addressing conflict-related sexual slavery through the women, peace, and security agenda. Case study: conflict-related sexual slavery and the Yazidi genocide, Iraq*. Available from: [https://gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/Iraq\\_GNWP-Conflict-Related-Sexual-Slavery-Research\\_Dec-2020.pdf](https://gnwp.org/wp-content/uploads/Iraq_GNWP-Conflict-Related-Sexual-Slavery-Research_Dec-2020.pdf). [24 November 2024].

<sup>36</sup> As above.

<sup>37</sup> Amnesty International 2020, *Iraq: Legacy of Terror: The Plight of Yazidi Child Survivors of ISIS* MDE 14/2759/2020, p. 41. Available from: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde14/2759/2020/en/>. [24 June 2024].

<sup>38</sup> As above

<sup>39</sup> As above; see also; Chulov, M & Mando, N 2021, 'Cast out: the Yazidi women reunited with their children born in Isis slavery', *The Guardian*. Available From: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/mar/12/cast-out-the-yazidi-women-reunited-with-their-children-born-in-isis-slavery#:~:text=The%20Yazidi%20were%20allowed%20to,be%20assimilated%20into%20Yazidi%20society.> [24 June 2024]; Hume, T 2020, 'Yazidi Children Abducted and Tortured by ISIS Are Still Not Getting the Help They Need', *VICE Media*. Available From: <https://www.vice.com/en/article/n7wqm7/yazidi-children-abducted-and-tortured-isis.> [24 June 2024].

<sup>40</sup> Walk Free 2023, *Global Slavery Index*, p. 61. Available from: <https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2023/05/17114737/Global-Slavery-Index-2023.pdf>. [4 June 2024].

<sup>41</sup> UN Women 2024, *Facts and figures: Women, peace, and security*. Available from: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/facts-and-figures>.

<sup>42</sup> UNESCO 2019, *Youth as Peacebuilders: Enhancing youth resilience and building peace*. Available from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/youth-peacebuilders-enhancing-youth-resilience-and-building-peace>. [24 June 2024].

<sup>43</sup> Wise, L & Knäussel, F 2023, *(Still) Searching for gender perspectives in peace agreements*. Available from: <https://peacerep.org/2023/08/14/gender-perspectives-peace-agreements/>. [24 June 2024].

<sup>44</sup> As above.

<sup>45</sup> 2022. *Political Framework Agreement*. Redress: ending torture, seeking justice for survivors. Available from: <https://redress.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Framework-Agreement-Final-ENG-05122022.pdf>. [24 June 2026].

<sup>46</sup> See for example: Colombia (1991), South Africa (1993), Guatemala (1995), Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995), Philippines (1998), Sri Lanka (2000), Burundi (2000), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2003), Iraq (2004), South Sudan and Sudan (2004), African Great Lakes region (2004), South Sudan and Sudan (2005a), Burundi (2005), South Sudan and Sudan (2005b), Iraq (2005), Sudan and Darfur (2006), Nepal (2006), Nepal (2007), Myanmar (2012a), Myanmar (2012b), Myanmar (2012c), Myanmar (2012d), Somalia (2012), Zimbabwe (2013), Nepal (2015), Myanmar (2015a), Myanmar (2015b): for more detail refer to [https://pax.peaceagreements.org/agreements/search/results?region=&countries=&name=&subissue=280&match\\_any\\_issues=True&text=&search\\_type=simple](https://pax.peaceagreements.org/agreements/search/results?region=&countries=&name=&subissue=280&match_any_issues=True&text=&search_type=simple).

<sup>47</sup> See for example: Guatemala (1995), African Great Lakes (2004), Darfur (2004), Iraq (2005), Nepal (2006), Zimbabwe (2013), Myanmar (2015a), Myanmar (2015b): for more detail refer to [https://pax.peaceagreements.org/agreements/search/results?region=&countries=&name=&subissue=280&match\\_any\\_issues=True&text=&search\\_type=simple](https://pax.peaceagreements.org/agreements/search/results?region=&countries=&name=&subissue=280&match_any_issues=True&text=&search_type=simple).

<sup>48</sup> See: Burundi (2000): *Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi*, available from: [https://pax.peaceagreements.org/media/documents/ag306\\_57b32f8328f5e.pdf](https://pax.peaceagreements.org/media/documents/ag306_57b32f8328f5e.pdf). [24 June 2024].

<sup>49</sup> As above.

<sup>50</sup> Save the Children 2023. *One third more girls set to face double blow of climate change and child marriage by 2050 – Study*. 10 October 2023. Available from: <https://lac.savethechildren.net/news/one-third-more-girls-set-face-double-blow-climate-change-and-child-marriage-2050-%E2%80%93-study>. [10 November 2023].

<sup>51</sup> As above.

<sup>52</sup> The review includes the analysis of 20 English-language studies published between 1990 and 2022: for further detail, see Rao S, Doherty F, Radney A 2023, *Association Between Child, Early, and Forced Marriage and Extreme Weather Events: A Mixed Methods Systematic Review*, Ohio State University. Available from: <https://csw.osu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Doherty-research-brief-.pdf>. [10 June 2024].

<sup>53</sup> Save the Children 2023. *One third more girls set to face double blow of climate change and child marriage by 2050 – Study*. 10 October 2023. Available from: <https://lac.savethechildren.net/news/one-third-more-girls-set-face-double-blow-climate-change-and-child-marriage-2050-%E2%80%93-study>. [10 June 2024].

<sup>54</sup> Walk Free 2023, *Global Slavery Index*, p. 31. Available from: <https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2023/05/17114737/Global-Slavery-Index-2023.pdf>. [14 June 2024].

<sup>55</sup> Betancur, MS 2019, *Minería del Oro, territorio y conflicto en Colombia*, Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Instituto Popular de Capacitación -IPC-, Germanwatch Broederlijk Denle, pp. 24-39. Available from:

<https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Studie%20MINER%C3%84DA%20DEL%20ORO%2C%20TERRITORIO%20Y%20CONFLICTO%C2%A0EN%20COLOMBIA%2C%202019.pdf>. [16 May 2023].

<sup>56</sup> Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 2020, *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*, US Department of Labor. Available from: [https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods?tid=5702&field\\_exp\\_good\\_target\\_id=All&field\\_exp\\_exploitation\\_type\\_target\\_id=15413&items\\_per\\_page=10](https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods?tid=5702&field_exp_good_target_id=All&field_exp_exploitation_type_target_id=15413&items_per_page=10) Charles, MH 2022, *La niñez reclutada. La participación de niños, niñas y adolescentes en el crimen organizado y conflict después del Acuerdo de Paz* Documentos OCCO. Number 4, Observatorio Colombiano de Crimen Organizado. Universidad del Rosario, pp. 14-20. Available from: [https://urosario.edu.co/sites/default/files/2022-08/DOCUMENTOS\\_OCCO\\_4\\_La\\_ninez\\_reclutada.pdf](https://urosario.edu.co/sites/default/files/2022-08/DOCUMENTOS_OCCO_4_La_ninez_reclutada.pdf). [24 May 2023].

<sup>57</sup> Walk Free 2023, *Global Slavery Index*, p. 181. Available from: <https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2023/05/17114737/Global-Slavery-Index-2023.pdf>. [14 June 2024].

<sup>58</sup> Hoex, L, Sépulchre, J-S & Moor, M 2023, *The EU Conflict Minerals Regulation: High Stakes, Disappointing Results*, International Peace Information Service & PAX p. 5. Available from: [https://paxforpeace.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/10/The-EU-conflict-minerals-regulation\\_High-stakes-disappointing-results.pdf](https://paxforpeace.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/10/The-EU-conflict-minerals-regulation_High-stakes-disappointing-results.pdf). [24 June 2024].

<sup>59</sup> *OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas*. Available from: <https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/mining.htm>. [24 June 2024].

<sup>60</sup> Hoex, L, Sépulchre, J-S & Moor, M 2023, *The EU Conflict Minerals Regulation: High Stakes, Disappointing Results*, International Peace Information Service & PAX. Available from: [https://paxforpeace.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/10/The-EU-conflict-minerals-regulation\\_High-stakes-disappointing-results.pdf](https://paxforpeace.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/10/The-EU-conflict-minerals-regulation_High-stakes-disappointing-results.pdf). [24 June 2024]; Macchi, C 2022, 'A Glass Half Full: Critical Assessment of EU Regulation 2017/821 on Conflict Minerals', *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 270-290. Available from: <https://academic.oup.com/jhrp/article/13/2/270/6498895>. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/huab027>. [24 June 2024].

<sup>61</sup> Hoex, L, Sépulchre, J-S & Moor, M 2023, *The EU Conflict Minerals Regulation: High Stakes, Disappointing Results*, International Peace Information Service & PAX pp. 5-6. Available from: [https://paxforpeace.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/10/The-EU-conflict-minerals-regulation\\_High-stakes-disappointing-results.pdf](https://paxforpeace.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/10/The-EU-conflict-minerals-regulation_High-stakes-disappointing-results.pdf). [24 June 2024].

<sup>62</sup> Macchi, C 2022, 'A Glass Half Full: Critical Assessment of EU Regulation 2017/821 on Conflict Minerals', *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 270-290. Available from: <https://academic.oup.com/jhrp/article/13/2/270/6498895>. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/huab027>. [24 June 2024].

<sup>63</sup> Amnesty International 2023, 'Powering Change or Business As Usual? Forced evictions at industrial cobalt and copper mines in the Democratic Republic of the Congo'. Available from: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2023/09/drc-cobalt-and-copper-mining-for-batteries-leading-to-human-rights-abuses/>. [24 June 2024].

<sup>64</sup> Walk Free 2023, *Global Slavery Index*, pp. 86-87. Available from: <https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2023/05/17114737/Global-Slavery-Index-2023.pdf>. [14 June 2024].

<sup>65</sup> Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief 2020, *Freedom of religion or belief and gender equality*, A/HRC/43/48, Human Rights Council, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, p. 9. Available from: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/FreedomReligion/Pages/ReportGenderEquality.aspx> [31 August 2020].

<sup>66</sup> OC Media 2019, *Queer women in Russia's North Caucasus 'face sexual violence, forced marriage, and murder'*, OC Media. Available from: <https://oc-media.org/queer-women-in-the-north-caucasus-face-sexual-violence-forced-marriage-and-murder/>. [10 March 2020]; IraQueer, MADRE & OutRight Action International 2018, *Fighting For the Right To Live*, IraQueer. Available from: [https://www.iraqueer.org/uploads/1/2/4/0/124034920/upr\\_iraq\\_stakeholder\\_submission\\_28\\_march\\_2019.pdf](https://www.iraqueer.org/uploads/1/2/4/0/124034920/upr_iraq_stakeholder_submission_28_march_2019.pdf). [10 March 2020]; MADRE, IraQueer, OutRight Action International, The Organization of Women's Freedom in Iraq 2019, *Violence and Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Iraq: A Report for the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, p. 5. Available from:

---

[https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/CEDAWShadowReport\\_SOGIE\\_74th%20Session\\_Iraq\\_UPD\\_ATED.pdf](https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/CEDAWShadowReport_SOGIE_74th%20Session_Iraq_UPD_ATED.pdf). [10 March 2020]; OutRight Action International 2016, *Human Rights Report: Being Lesbian in Iran*, p. 30-32. Available from: <https://www.outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/OutRightLesbianReport.pdf>. [8 July 2020].