



T-ES(2016)RFG-ARM-2

LANZAROTE CONVENTION

Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children
against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

FOCUSED QUESTIONNAIRE

Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis
from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

ARMENIA

(Replies sent by the Police and State migration service)

DATA (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter III)

- 1) How many migrant and asylum-seeking children (accompanied and unaccompanied)¹ are in your country as a result of the refugee crisis?
 - a) Please provide estimates, if exact data is not available, for the period between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016,² and specify how many of these children are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;

None of children applied for asylum were victims of sexual exploitation and/or sexual abuse.

- b) Describe how the victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse were identified or describe the challenges faced to identify them. Specify whether a distinction is made between victims of sexual exploitation/abuse prior to the entry on your territory (Group 1) and after entry (Group 2) and provide data/estimates of the two groups of victims. Please also explain how the age is determined in case of doubt;
 - c) Indicate also how the data collected is used to offer a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children;
 - d) Identify the institution(s) responsible for the collection of above data.

The rights of asylum-seeking child are defined by law 'On Refugees and Asylum' adopted by National Assembly on November 27, 2008 (appointment of a guardian, provision of temporary accommodation).

In 2015 the law 'On making amendments and addenda to the RA Law On Refugees and Asylum' was adopted in which were clarified the notions of 'unaccompanied child' and 'separated from the family asylum-seeking child'. Additional rights have been given to the unaccompanied children and separated from the family asylum-seeking children. For example, within the period of the examination of their application they are placed in the temporary accommodation centre and their best interests are taking into consideration.

¹ Please provide the definition of accompanied/unaccompanied children in your country and, if available, provide separate figures for accompanied and unaccompanied children. If such data is not available, please provide data on migrant and asylum-seeking children.

² If figures for this period are not available, please provide the most recent annual data.

The statistics on asylum seekers (including the accompanied children) (01.01.2014-31.07.2016.)

| Country of residence | Total | | Including persons by age and sex | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | applications | person(according to the case) | 0-13 | | 14-17 | | 18-34 | | 35-64 | | 65+ | |
| | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Total | 321 | 594 | 66 | 59 | 20 | 10 | 113 | 90 | 98 | 88 | 18 | 18 |
| | | | 125 | | 30 | | 203 | | 186 | | 36 | |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| USA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Afghanistan | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Bahrain | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Benin | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Guinea | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| Turkey | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Iran | 50 | 59 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 18 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 2 | |
| Iraq | 43 | 100 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 3 | |
| Lebanon | 6 | 7 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 |
| Cameroon | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Côte d 'Ivoire | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Republic of South Africa | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mali | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Yemen | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Nigeria | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 107 | 210 | 34 | 31 | 6 | 5 | 28 | 36 | 27 | 34 | 3 | 4 |
| Czech Republic | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Russian Federation | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Syria | 88 | 180 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 36 | 27 | 31 | 29 | 10 | 11 |
| Stateless Person | 6 | 6 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | |

PREVENTION (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter II)

- 1) What are the specific measures taken to prevent that children affected by the refugee crisis fall victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse?

Within the framework of preventive work with minors, in order to increase their legal awareness, the understanding their own rights and responsibilities among minors, including refugee minors, a large scale of preventive activities is organized.

Regular meetings in public schools and educational institutions by juvenile police officers are organized to raise awareness on the cases of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children. During the above mentioned meetings various issues were discussed, including 'Trafficking', 'Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation', 'Exploitation of children', 'Violence' etc.

- a) Highlight in particular the measures (e.g. awareness raising material, specialised training, screening of professionals, etc.) which have proven to be effective;

In 2014-2015 "Armenian Red Cross" NGO organized training programs on the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children for employees of Asylum Affairs Department of the State Migration Service in the framework of cooperation with UNHCR.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the work of juvenile police officers with children, including refugee children, different trainings ('Domestic violence', 'Sexual exploitation' etc.) are organized for the juvenile police officers in cooperation with partner organisations. Pre-service and in-service trainings are also organized in the Police Academy of RA for the students and officers.

- b) Underline any lessons learnt from specific challenges (e.g. in raising awareness on sexual violence amidst other urgent priorities, etc.) that had to be faced to improve prevention.

PROTECTION (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter IV)

- 2) Has a coordinated child protection approach been put in place to cater for the specific needs of migrant and asylum-seeking children victims of sexual exploitation and/or sexual abuse?

None of children applied for asylum were victims of sexual exploitation and/or sexual abuse.

- a) Describe the measures taken to address the situation and cater for the children's specific needs (multiple traumas, language/cultural differences, etc.), including with respect to guardianship/placement;
- b) Indicate also what measures have been taken to protect the children concerned from further exploitation/abuse and to assist the victims in seeking redress (please highlight any differences between Groups 1 and 2 of children as outlined above);
- c) Underline any lessons learnt from specific challenges (in reporting suspicion of sexual exploitation and abuse, in tailoring assistance to the victims, etc.) that had to be faced to improve protection.

COOPERATION (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter IX)

- 3) Provide examples of successful cooperation with other Parties to the Lanzarote Convention for the purpose of:
- a) Preventing and combating sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis;
 - b) Protecting and providing assistance to victims;
 - c) Investigations or proceedings concerning the offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention.

ANY OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 4) Please provide any other additional information which may be useful to identify areas for targeted cooperation aimed at ensuring that children affected by the refugee crisis are effectively protected from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and in guaranteeing their human dignity and physical and psychological integrity.