

Reports that child soldiers are forced to kill their own family members as part of their initiation as child soldiers are of particular concern.

In this respect, children are also subjected to unlawful invasion of their privacy and integrity, in violation of CRC Article 16, Universal Declaration Article 12.

- Children's education is negatively affected

In general violation of Article 28 of the CRC, as well as various articles of the *Optional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions*, continuing and/or restoring educational services may be given insufficient priority, not only by governments but also by humanitarian and aid agencies.

In addition, in violation of Article 30 CRC, children may be denied access to education that is culturally appropriate, or be denied education through discrimination that is in violation of Article 2 CRC. Insufficient attention is paid to peace education, whether in times of peace or times of war, in violation of Article 29 CRC, and Universal Declaration Article 26 (2).

- Children are deprived of the right to recreation and leisure

In violation of CRC Article 31, children's development is impaired by the destruction of recreation facilities, the reduction of opportunities for play and recreation, and the failure of humanitarian and aid agencies to provide services because of inappropriate emphasis on survival services.

- Rehabilitation is insufficient and often inappropriate

Children affected by war, whether as victims or combatants do not always receive the rehabilitation services to which they are entitled under CRC Article 39. This can include imposition of external models of restoration and reintegration, which violate their rights to respect for their culture under CRC Article 30.

- Humanitarian aid is not always a priority, not professionally supervised or coordinated, and unevenly distributed

The failure of the responsible agencies to consider the rights of children as mainstream activities and to coordinate and monitor the impact of their activities on children can amount to discrimination against certain groups of children, who do not live in the area covered by aid agencies (CRC Article 2). It can also be the case that there are violations by omission of children's right to receive appropriate standards of care (CRC Article 3c) to the maximum of available resources (CRC Article 4).

It should be noted that in coming to these conclusions, the Tribunal has tended not to refer to regional instruments, although children's rights (as children and as civilians) under the provisions of many of regional instruments have undoubtedly been violated in specific cases, as revealed in the testimony given at the Hearings.