

THE ROMÉO  
DALLAIRE



**CHILD  
SOLDIERS**  
INITIATIVE



**DALHOUSIE  
UNIVERSITY**

Children Affected by Maritime Piracy: A  
Handbook for Maritime Security Sector Actors  
First Edition



© First Edition September 2016

**The Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative**

Dalhousie University

Halifax, Canada

**Cover Photo Credit:**

Combat Camera: Cpl Michael Bastien

**Written and Edited by:**

Dr. Shelly Whitman

Dustin Johnson

Darin Reeves

**Design:**

Josh Boyter

**Production**

Josh Boyter and General Public

**This publication is available for free download at:**

[www.childsoldiers.org/camp-handbook](http://www.childsoldiers.org/camp-handbook)

**For more information please contact**

[info@childsoldiers.org](mailto:info@childsoldiers.org) or visit us at [www.childsoldiers.org](http://www.childsoldiers.org)

**Follow us:**

Twitter: [www.twitter.com/childsoldiers](http://www.twitter.com/childsoldiers)

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/childsoldiers.org](http://www.facebook.com/childsoldiers.org)



## A Message from the Founder LGen Roméo Dallaire (Ret'd)

For a number of years, the Dallaire Initiative has created and produced the world's most comprehensive security sector handbook on the phenomenon of child soldiers. This work recognized the critical role played by soldiers, police, and other security sector actors, and has significantly advanced their irreplaceable role in proactively protecting children during times of war. As that handbook undergoes review in preparation for the release of its third edition, it has become obvious that our work in protecting children from the scourge of war on land must now be carried beyond the shore and expanded to include children affected by maritime crimes, most especially maritime piracy.

Following our work with marine professionals, both in the civil industry and state naval forces, we have compiled what we believe to be the world's first comprehensive marine handbook on the phenomenon of children involved in maritime piracy and other crimes at sea. As with the issue of child soldiers previously, this discipline of child protection has until now largely ignored the experiences and contributions of the marine industry and maritime security sector actors despite the vital role these women and men can play in the protection of children caught up in this horrific abuse. As with our original handbook, this first-of-its-kind supplement is intended to assist maritime actors in the fulfilment of this somber responsibility.

We must continue to collaborate with security and civilian stakeholders sharing a common interest in child protection, and in this I again seek your help. With determination and an acknowledgement of the role that we all can play in protecting children caught up in the modern scourge of maritime piracy, we can end this international crime, compounded through the use of our most valuable and vulnerable resource. If we can end the use of children in maritime crimes, including piracy, we will have achieved a significant success in ending these horrific abuses of children

LGen Honourable Roméo A. Dallaire, (Ret'd)





# Table of Contents

## Part I: Introduction

1.1 Children Associated with Maritime Piracy and this Companion Handbook . . . .	1
1.2 The Dallaire Initiative - who we are. . . . .	2
1.3 Our Guiding Principles . . . . .	3
1.4 Core Competencies for Mariners and Maritime Security Sector Actor Training. . . . .	3
1.5 Our Unique Approach to Children Associated with Maritime Piracy: A Holistic Marine Industry View . . . . .	5
1.6 The Cycle of Armed Conflict and Maritime Piracy . . . . .	7
1.7 Protecting Children to break the Piracy Cycle . . . . .	7
1.8 The Scope of the Handbook . . . . .	8
1.9 Who Should use this Handbook? . . . . .	9

## Part II: Concepts and Strategies

2.1 The Approach: Understanding The Context . . . . .	12
2.2 Children as a Maritime Security Concern . . . . .	13
2.3 Good Soldiers – and Good Sailors – Do Not Use Bad Weapons or Equipment. . . . .	13
2.4 The Moral and Ethical Dilemma – Children or Maritime Pirates? . . . . .	14
2.5 What is a Child Associated with Maritime Piracy? . . . . .	17
2.6 How are CAMPs Recruited and What makes them Vulnerable to Recruitment? . . . . .	18
2.7 What Makes a Child Vulnerable to Recruitment? . . . . .	18
2.8 Piracy Recruitment cycle. . . . .	20
2.9 Where are Children Associated with Maritime Piracy found? . . . . .	23

## Part III: Operational Framework

3.1 The Maritime Operational Area. . . . .	27
3.2 Maritime Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships . . . . .	28
3.3 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation . . . . .	29



3.4 Armed Robbery Against Ships . . . . .	30
3.5 Age Assessment . . . . .	30

## Part IV: Tactical Response

4.1 The 100 Series Rules for the Use of Force . . . . .	34
4.2 Monitoring and Reporting: Collaboration and Strategic Complementarity . . . . .	35
4.3 Sample SOP for Reporting Human Rights Abuses Against Children . . . . .	36
4.4 Interacting with Children and Children Associated with Maritime Piracy . . . . .	38
4.5 Operational and Tactical Considerations . . . . .	44
4.6 Tactical Considerations . . . . .	45
4.7 The Two Factors to Determine Nature of the Interaction . . . . .	48
4.8 A-D-A-P-T: A Tactical Tool for Security Sector Actors . . . . .	49
4.9 Loitering . . . . .	50
4.10 Children employed onboard Ships or in Ports . . . . .	52
4.11 Key Considerations: Child Delinquency (e.g. Racing Speed boats in close proximity alongside, children throwing rocks) . . . . .	54
4.12 Children Exchanging Sex . . . . .	56
4.13 Detaining and Interviewing Children Associated with Maritime Piracy. . . . .	58
4.14 Self-Demobilizing Children Associated with Maritime Piracy . . . . .	60
4.15 Engaging Children Associated with Maritime Piracy in a Firefight . . . . .	62

## Part V: Cross-Cutting Issues

5.1 Children Involved in Criminal Activity . . . . .	64
5.2 Maritime Trafficking . . . . .	65
5.3 Maritime Human Smuggling . . . . .	66
5.4 Refugees and Displaced People . . . . .	68
5.5 Child Labour at Sea . . . . .	69

## Part VI: Annexes

Annex A: International Agreements for Child Protection . . . . .	71
Annex B: The Maritime Environment. . . . .	74
Annex C: Sample Interview Questions and Age Verification Process . . . . .	78
Endnotes . . . . .	83
Notes. . . . .	99



## Acronyms

**AAR:** After Action Review

**CAAF:** Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups

**CO:** Commanding Officer

**CPO:** Child Protection Officer

**CYCC:** Children and Youth in Challenging Contexts

**DDR:** Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

**DPKO:** Department of Peacekeeping Operations

**GPS:** Global Positioning System

**IDDRS:** Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards

**IDP:** Internally Displaced Person

**ILO:** International Labour Organization

**IPEC:** International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

**MRM:** Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization

**PTSD:** Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

**ROE:** Rules of Engagement

**RUF:** Rules for the Use of Force (100 Series Rules for the Use of Force)

**SOP:** Standard Operating Procedure

**SRSG:** Special Representative of the Secretary-General

**UN:** United Nations

**UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund

**UNITAR:** United Nations Institute for Training and Research

**UNODC:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**UNPROFOR:** United Nations Protection Force

**UNSC:** United Nations Security Council

# Acknowledgements

The research, production and publication of this first edition of the Dallaire Initiative's maritime child piracy supplement to our security sector handbook was made possible by the generous support of the CML FAMILY FOUNDATION.

The Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative also gratefully recognizes and thanks the following individuals, organizations, and companies who have invested in our work:

- Human Rights at Sea
- Dalhousie Marine Piracy Project
- The 100 Series Rules
- Office of the President, Dalhousie University

Furthermore, the Dallaire Initiative is profoundly grateful for the committed support of many prominent researchers and other partners including individual representatives of the Canadian Armed Forces Maritime Warfare Centre and the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN), the Dalhousie University's Marine Affairs Program (MAP) and the Resilience Research Centre (RRC), the Office of the Attorney General (Victoria, Seychelles), SAMI, Oceans Beyond Piracy, UNICEF HQ, UNICEF Somalia, BIMCO, UNODC East and West Africa, Kenya Magistrate Piracy Court, EUNAVFOR, Abs School of Maritime Police and Management, and the Government of Sierra Leone.

Lastly, the Dallaire Initiative is deeply grateful for the guidance, writings, and support provided by Darin Reeves, together with the help of Tanya Zayed and Dustin Johnson, as well as Dr. Shelly Whitman, Carl Conradi, Sam Holland, and Josh Boyter.

«For soldiers with any sense of honour at all, fighting children offers a no-win situation. To be defeated by children would almost certainly bring death, derision and disgrace, while to win would carry the taint of having killed mere children.»

-LGen Roméo Dallaire (Ret'd)

---



## Glossary

### Boat:

A boat is a small waterborne craft that is either wind or motor-powered. The term is not interchangeable with “ship”, as the latter refers strictly to larger waterborne vessels. Likewise, “small craft” may be interchanged with “boat”, just as “vessel” may be interchanged with “ship”.

### Children Associated with Maritime Piracy (CAMP):

This term refers to all persons under the age of 18 who are orchestrating or are otherwise affiliated with piratical activities. As in the Paris Principles’ definition of a child soldier, a child need not strictly be an armed member of a boarding party in order to be considered an associate of maritime piracy. This term is also preferred to “child maritime pirate”, as the connotations of the latter are seemingly more antagonistic and fail to encapsulate the entire community of children who are affected by maritime criminality.

### High Seas:

The term “high seas” refers to all waters that lie outside of any one country’s legal jurisdiction (i.e. beyond countries’ internal waters, contiguous zones and exclusive economic zones). Piracy only occurs on the high seas; criminality occurring within territorial waters is referred to as “armed robbery at sea”.

### Juvenile:

The word “juvenile” refers to a child below the age of 18 but above the legal age of criminal prosecution. As such, the words “juvenile” and “child” are not altogether interchangeable.

### Maritime:

Unlike the word “marine”, “maritime” refers specifically to those human functions or activities that take place at sea. For instance, it would be incorrect to refer to a whale’s “maritime environment”, just as it would be incorrect to call someone a “marine merchant”.

### Pirate Action Group (PAG)

A PAG refers to any number of different boat configurations controlled by pirates. According to the Best Management Practices 4 (BMP4) document, they most commonly appear as two or more skiffs, open whalers with skiffs in tow or mother ships. PAG are comprised of captains, boarding party members, and other auxiliaries.



### Private Maritime Security Company (PMSC)

PMSC is the industry term for a private security company that provides services at sea.

### Rules on/for the Use of Force (RUF):

RUF stands for “rules on/for the use of force”. Unlike rules of engagement (ROE), RUF only allow for defensive – and not offensive – force. RUF are what dictate the actions of private maritime security company personnel.

### Skiff:

A skiff is a small boat (usually a motorboat or dhow) used to transport a pirate boarding party to their hijacking target.

# Introduction

## 1.1 Children Associated with Maritime Piracy and this Companion Handbook

This supplement to the Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative (“Dallaire Initiative”) Handbook has been prepared to address the issue of children recruited and used to engage in all acts of maritime crimes, but most especially piracy and armed robbery against ships (“children associated with maritime piracy”, or “CAMP”). As with the Dallaire Initiative Handbook, the intent is to assist mariners and the maritime security sector to effectively, lawfully, and humanely fulfil their role in the event of a CAMP confrontation or encounter. Previously, the experiences of mariners and the maritime security sector who have been confronted with this scourge have been largely ignored, a state of affairs that must not continue. These experiences, and the potential for contribution by mariners, the maritime security sector, and marine industry must be harnessed in working towards the ultimate goal of eradication of the recruitment and use of children in maritime piracy and all other crimes afloat.

The existence of children used in maritime crimes and piracy has, until recently, gone relatively unreported and unrecognized. As a result, little academic or political attention has been paid to this phenomenon and this sub-field of child protection has suffered from under reporting, with maritime actors left ill-prepared for CAMP confrontations. Neither is a satisfactory state of affairs. Recommendations contained herein are based on primary and secondary source research, as well as the work of academic, naval, and maritime experts brought together for this express purpose. This supplement is by no means however the final word on this subject, and further work, both by academics and all members of the maritime industry, is required.

This child maritime piracy supplement to the Dallaire Initiative Handbook will follow that publication’s format, both for ease of use and complementarity. It will focus on mariners in general and maritime security sector actors in particular, who through the course of their duties may be brought into direct contact with child maritime pirates. It is further proposed to be used as an in-class resource and training aid for the benefit of these audiences.

## 1.2 The Dallaire Initiative - who we are

The Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative is a global partnership that for many years has been committed to ending the recruitment and use of child soldiers worldwide – and is now further committing to ending the recruitment and use of children in maritime crimes, including piracy, worldwide. The Dallaire Initiative’s unique approach to working with military, police, and other security sector actors, and now marine professionals – often the first point of outside contact for child soldiers and maritime pirates – is ground-breaking and critical to the interruption of the cycle of recruitment and use of these children by those who would seek to exploit them.

The Dallaire Initiative is housed within the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Canada. Dalhousie is a premiere university in Canada that hosts world-class academic researchers. The Dallaire Initiative is also an integral part of the Institute for Children and Youth in Challenging Contexts (CYCC), similarly housed at Dalhousie University.

The Dallaire Initiative is a member of the Paris Principles Steering Group on Children and Armed Conflict and has a high level partnership with UNICEF. Additionally, the Dallaire Initiative is also an associate member of Watchlist. Key collaborators include the African Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Office of the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

The mission of the Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative is to progressively end the use of child soldiers through a security sector approach.

The vision of the Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative is a world where children are no longer recruited or used as weapons of war.

The Program Pillars of the Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative are:

- **Training:** The Dallaire Initiative delivers tactical, prevention-oriented training to security sector actors, to promote broader security sector reform;
- **Research:** The Dallaire Initiative conducts world-class interdisciplinary research to build – and share – knowledge, which in turn leads to new solutions;
- **Advocacy:** The Dallaire Initiative engages in high-level advocacy

activities to create and promote the political will to end the use of children as soldiers; and

- Education: The Dallaire Initiative incorporates world class, current, educational materials and methods into its training courses and seeks to encourage critical thinking about this phenomenon to inform doctrine and training. The Initiative also conducts an undergraduate level Distance Learning Course and a term Classroom course on child soldiers at Dalhousie University.

### 1.3 Our Guiding Principles

The Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative is guided by the following core principles:

- Respect for all stakeholders and their diverse viewpoints;
- Acknowledgement of the transformative power of education turned into action;
- Avoidance of the duplication of efforts via coordination and collaboration;
- Value of local organizations and community based-efforts; and
- Encouragement of bold, forward thinking.

### 1.4 Core Competencies for Mariners and Maritime Security Sector Actor Training

#### Why Core Competencies are Important

Despite the existence of a global legal framework and extensive international programming to address child protection ashore, the phenomenon of the recruitment and use of children associated with maritime piracy and in other criminal enterprises persists and in fact is growing. The Dallaire Initiative believes that widespread standardized training for mariners and maritime security sector actors on the prevention of the recruitment and use of CAMPs is one crucial way to address this failure. No such standards currently exist, and this is why the Dallaire Initiative has set out to develop a set of core competencies for all mariner and maritime security sector trainings related to interactions with child maritime piracy.

**Core Competency #1:**

Maritime Security Sector Actors Must Demonstrate a Clear Understanding of Children associated with Maritime Piracy.

Mariners and maritime security sector actors should understand the life cycle of a child associated with maritime piracy, from an adult's decision to employ the child as in this role, to the various roles a CAMP can assume, through to their successful escape from this abuse and reintegration back into their family. Training participants may demonstrate their new understanding by successfully explaining:

- International, Regional and National legislation on the issue;
- An understanding of what constitutes Children Associated with Maritime Piracy (i.e. the various roles a CAMP might take on within a maritime criminal or piracy group);
- Why and where are children vulnerable to recruitment;
- How CAMPs are recruited;
- How CAMPs are socialized and trained;
- How CAMPs are used strategically, operationally, and tactically;
- The effects of being associated with maritime piracy on a child; and
- The unique roles played by girl CAMPs and the gender-specific challenges they face during and after their use as CAMPs.

**Core Competency #2:**

Security Sector Actors Must Begin to See Children Associated with Maritime Piracy as A Security Concern That Demands Unique Attention.

Training should encourage mariners and maritime security sector actors to “see the child first and the child associated with maritime piracy second” and “view the child as a victim in addition to being a CAMP”. Training participants may demonstrate their new understanding by successfully explaining:

- Why CAMPs should be on the security agenda;
- The types of interactions that may occur between a mariner or maritime security sector actor and a CAMP;
- The ethical and moral dilemmas associated with confronting CAMPs;
- The risks to mariners and maritime security sector actors through post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other operational stress injuries; and

- How mariners and maritime security sector actors might improve their interactions with CAMPs, especially in non-lethal interactions.

### Core Competency #3

#### Mariners and Maritime Security Sector Actors Must Understand the Importance of Effective Reporting and Collaboration with Other Concerned Organizations

The solution to the issue of CAMPs defies a single discipline or domain. Diverse organizations, each with their own mandate, expertise, resources, and experience are required to work collaboratively in ultimately solving this problem by effectively creating working relationships to exchange information, and conduct joint planning and shared operations or projects. For the mariner or maritime security sector actor, *Security is Job 1*. Training participants may demonstrate their new understanding by successfully explaining:

- How to effectively recognise, monitor, investigate, and report human rights abuses against children;
- How to successfully take part in child protection activities, especially those focused on preventing the recruitment and use of children associated with maritime piracy; and
- The importance of collaboration, coordination, cooperation, and even integration in building working relationships for information exchange, joint planning, and shared operations.

## 1.5 Our Unique Approach to Children Associated with Maritime Piracy: A Holistic Marine Industry View

For too long the international community has focused on the issue of “piracy” as one of thieves committing acts of armed robbery involving ships, without looking at what has become one of the most common features of these despicable criminal acts – the use of children to support and / or carry out the deed. This use of every societies’ most vulnerable, and precious, assets to carry out these despicable acts carries with it effects that last far longer than the actual robbery of the ship itself. Children, raised and inculcated at an early age to the violence and depravity that constitutes maritime crime and piracy, must become the prize to be protected by the international maritime community. No more must any opportunity be lost to prevent the recruitment and use of children into any maritime criminal activities, but most especially that of maritime piracy.

By framing the issue of children associated with maritime piracy as a specific priority concern for the entire marine industry, the Dallaire Initiative empowers all members of this industry, including professional mariners and embarked and supporting security, to develop better policies, tactics, techniques, procedures, and especially training to progressively limit and prevent children associated with maritime piracy. As an additional benefit, framing the issue thus will improve mariners and maritime security sector actors' interactions with children in general and children associated with maritime piracy in particular, with the ultimate aim of avoiding fatalities on all sides.

Shore based training for the maritime industry, including naval forces, is still in its infancy when it comes to dealing with this issue – particularly with respect to children's rights and the protection of children – and at present very little, if anything, is currently being done to prepare these at-risk maritime actors for the possibility of confronting or interacting with maritime child pirates and criminals. This presents mariners and naval forces with a serious dilemma, as they are forced to juggle ethical considerations and, in the case of naval forces, their rules of engagement (ROE), with the basic need to protect themselves and their shipmates from violence.

This handbook, a supplement to the Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Handbook for Security Sector Actors, urges the maritime industry and naval forces to recognize that preparation for legal, humane, and effective interaction with children engaged in maritime piracy is as important as preparation for any other shipboard emergency. It also stresses that there should be strong coordination and cooperation with other concerned agencies that usually bear primary responsibility for children. Such collaboration will assist mariners and naval forces to draw upon the wealth of information, expertise, resources, and experience that is generated by these other civilian organizations, which in turn will contribute to the strengthening of child protection in general.

« The international community has continued to respond to the resurgence in piracy (and other maritime crimes) with an array of strategies that involve tactical, social, political, and economic responses. However, one trend the international community has largely overlooked is the proliferation of juvenile piracy.

Dr. Shelly Whitman

## 1.6 The Cycle of Armed Conflict and Maritime Piracy

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime has noted strong evidence of a link between Al-Shabaab rebels and maritime pirates in a 2012 report to the UN Security Council on the subject. This symbiotic relationship is not one of mutual support, rather it reflects in part the desire by both parties to use a common “resource” – children – to take part in their activities. The fact that maritime piracy in a particular area may ebb and flow is of no surprise; what is surprising is the link between this activity and the resurgence of armed conflict ashore. Following the armed entry by Kenya into Somalia in 2011 to attack Al-Shabaab strongholds, the rate of maritime piracy attacks – and the attendant use of CAMPs – decreased. Subsequent attacks by African and American forces against Al-Shabaab have then weakened its position, and a rise in maritime piracy has been noted. It is therefore likely that just as armed groups ashore recruit and use children as child soldiers to fight their conflicts, as these conflicts are reduced, the community of maritime pirates seizes the opportunity to recruit and use these very same children – in some cases further abusing those youths who have only just been disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated back to their families, communities and societies.

Six of the countries most affected by piracy are among the 15 most fragile, and from our research the Dallaire Initiative has concluded that depending upon the shifting “opportunity costs”, children recruited or used in association with maritime piracy during peacetime are susceptible to recruitment and use as child soldiers during conflict.

## 1.7 Protecting Children to break the Piracy Cycle

« Like warlords, pirate commanders recruit children because they are vulnerable and easily manipulated; plentiful in those developing countries that are most afflicted by piracy; small in stature and therefore nimble; easily indoctrinated; largely invulnerable to legal proceedings; and because they pose a serious moral challenge to their enemies. In this sense, the calculated and systematic use of children in such criminal activity may well represent a similar crime against humanity.

*Children in Maritime Piracy: A Proposed Intervention, April 2013*

---



## 1.8 The Scope of the Handbook

This handbook is intended to complement existing efforts to protect children, recognizing that the International Community has, in most cases, sufficiently advanced the law, built a foundation of child protection, and learned many hard lessons with regards to protecting children ashore. However, the missing link with regards to children swept up into the phenomena of maritime child criminal activity, and in particular children associated with maritime piracy, is again a proactive mariner and maritime security sector approach to prepare (with doctrine and through training) mariners and marine security sector actors before they encounter CAMPs. The Dallaire Initiative believes we have to shift the effort from reacting and responding (in essence picking up the broken pieces) to prevention of the recruitment and use of children in maritime crime, and most especially maritime piracy, before they become child maritime pirates. Mariners and marine security sector actors will be a major component of that shift from reaction to prevention.

The Dallaire Initiative wishes to acknowledge the many related achievements that have already been made by local, regional, and international organizations, including the Kampala Process which resulted in the Regional Maritime Coordination Mechanism (RMCM) for coordination of maritime and criminal justice capacity off the Horn of Africa<sup>1</sup>. However, much more needs to be done. This handbook is intended to supplement the work found within our publication *Child Soldiers: A Handbook for Security Sector Actors*, and to focus and strengthen mariners' and marine security sector actors' roles in protecting children afloat, as well as ashore, and to shift the doctrinal and training focus to preventing their recruitment in the first place.

Wherever possible, other supporting documents will be highlighted and credited as potential reference points, to complement the information and body of knowledge presented in this supplemental handbook. In particular, it is suggested that the skills, knowledge, and attitudes provided in this handbook be supplemented by the following external resources:

- *Child Soldiers: A Handbook for Security Sector Actors*
- *The San Remo Manual on International Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts at Sea*
- The “Do No Harm” Principles;
- The UN DPKO Child Protection Policy;

- The 100 Series Rules of Force
- Humanitarian Negotiation: A Handbook for Security Access, Assistance and Protection for Civilians in Armed Conflict;
- All other national and international legal instruments that concern the protection of children afloat, as well as ashore

As has already been stated, more doctrine-guided, practical, and specialized training on mariners' and marine security sector actors' potential interactions with CAMPs is needed. This will assist these sailors in developing the skills, knowledge, and attitudes they will require to legally, effectively, and humanely interact with CAMPs with a view to enabling them to better protect both themselves, children in general, and specifically children who are associated with maritime piracy and other criminal groups. As such, this supplemental handbook should ideally be used as a complement to in-class, ashore, and afloat simulations/exercises and on-line training and education. If the first experience of an interaction between a mariner/marine security sector actor and a CAMP occurs during a voyage at sea, or while alongside, then it is already too late. One requires multiple practice opportunities before a legal, effective, and humane reaction becomes second nature.

Finally, each maritime environment exhibits unique dynamics and characteristics that demand different strategies, operational art and tactics, techniques, and procedures to prevent the recruitment and use of CAMPs. By regularly soliciting input from users and incorporating lessons learned via research, this supplemental handbook will remain a living document that will continue to be periodically updated so as to reflect good practices, lessons learned, research results, and the ever-evolving issues and challenges posed by children associated with maritime piracy.

### 1.9 Who Should use this Handbook?

This handbook targets maritime professionals and those security sector organizations working within the maritime domain, such as national navies, national and local police departments, other security sector organizations, and private maritime security companies. It is meant to educate all with a well-researched body of knowledge in order to develop necessary skills, and to change the attitudes and behaviours of all maritime professionals and marine security sector actors who have participated in training sessions led by the Dallaire Initiative with the overall aim of preventing the recruitment and use of children in maritime piracy and other maritime crimes.

At sea and in ports, maritime professionals and security sector actors serve as critical, and frequently, initial points of contact with children, both before they are recruited into maritime criminal groups and in particular when they become associated with maritime piracy. This handbook seeks to provide these professionals with the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to legally, effectively, and humanely interact with children, especially those associated with maritime piracy, in order to achieve the vision of a world where children will no longer be co-opted into this worst form of child labour.

### Important

---



No maritime professional should ever face a situational threat or risk for which they have not been humanely, legally, and effectively trained or prepared to confront!

THE ROMÉO  
DALLAIRE



**CHILD  
SOLDIERS**  
INITIATIVE



DALHOUSIE  
UNIVERSITY