

# Looking Forward:

## Guidelines for Policy Developments and Implementation



## Panel 1 – *Human Trafficking Threats for Children in Crisis*

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### Recommendations:

- Child protection systems must be strengthened and adjusted to large influxes or crisis contexts in the OSCE regions and must be harmonized and streamlined across the EU
- A more efficient process, with regular provision of information, will be crucial in building children's confidence in the system. This entails: proactive non-discriminatory identification, regular training for frontline responders and the need for effective debriefing and information sharing



## Panel 1 – *Human Trafficking Threats for Children in Crisis*

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- Immediate protections for children once they reach Europe should be improved, together with much higher prioritisation of both disruption of traffickers and working with source and transit countries to develop sustainable solutions
- NRMs or well-coordinated referral systems should ensure that assistance to trafficked victims, child protection and asylum seeking are linked with one appointed guardian

## Panel 1 – *Human Trafficking Threats for Children in Crisis*

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- Trafficked migrant children, who are not eligible for refugee status, should be given temporary residency delinked from their participation in criminal proceedings, and considered for permanent residence on humanitarian or compassionate grounds
- Centralised systems collecting all information related to an unaccompanied child should be facilitated

## Panel 1 – *Human Trafficking Threats for Children in Crisis*

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- Key role of fast track reporting of potential cases of child trafficking as part of the overall need to improve an exchange of information and analysis at cross-border/international level
- Initial reception is crucial for building trust and framing children's future interactions with authorities
- Provision of suitable child-friendly areas at reception points should be ensured

## Panel 1 – *Human Trafficking Threats for Children in Crisis*

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- Adequate deployments of cultural mediators play a vital role in building trusting relationships
- In tackling at the source, more focus should be placed on criminal justice capacity building, community mobilisation activity to tackle cultural enablers, and sustainable development and education opportunities
- A child is a child – every case deserves attention and should be addressed individually, with children consulted in decisions taken

## Panel 2 – *Towards Effective Child Protection Systems to Prevent and Combat Child Trafficking*

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- Underlying **vulnerability factors**:
  - Birth registration; poverty and employment opportunities; lack of parental care; street situation; disadvantaged groups; access to education; migrant.
- Failure of **child protection system in the countries of origin** is a PUSH factor that increases the vulnerabilities of children, pushes them to migrate and increases the risk of them becoming victims of trafficking
- Effective and functional **child protection systems in the countries of transit or destination** reduce the risk of trafficking, and increase the chances of identifying child victims of trafficking and ensures adequate assistance to them.

## Panel 2 – *Towards Effective Child Protection Systems to Prevent and Combat Child Trafficking*

### Recommendations:

- Child trafficking and Child Protection should not be considered separately. Child Trafficking will not be resolved if there is no functional and effective Child Protection system in place.
- **Establish, strengthen and invest in Integrated and effective Child Protection Systems:**
  - In the countries of OSCE : e.g. through developing national child protection strategies.
  - Internationally and especially in countries of origin - where there is higher risks for children

## Panel 2 – *Towards Effective Child Protection Systems to Prevent and Combat Child Trafficking*

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- Focus on **Prevention**: address the factors that increase the vulnerability of children: Family strengthening or youth programmes
- Child protection systems should be based on a **multi-agency and multidisciplinary approach**:
  - Child-centered approach
  - Collaboration and coordination between social services, law enforcement, health and education sectors and judicial authorities
  - Coordination is crucial: local level, central authorities, cross-border
- **Safeguards** for unaccompanied minors: guardianship systems, age assessment, family tracing, etc.

## Panel 2 – *Towards Effective Child Protection Systems to Prevent and Combat Child Trafficking*

- Child protection Systems should adopt a protective and child-friendly approach:
  - Child-friendly and procedures
  - Focus on the child – build trust and listen to the child
  - Child participation
  - Individual approach – case management
  - Avoid re-traumatization by multiple interviews
  - Provide safe alternative care
- Bring closer asylum and migration regimes with the child protection system.

**→ BARNAHUS MODEL : Multi-agency and multidisciplinary model of collaboration (Iceland)**

## Panel 2 – *Towards Effective Child Protection Systems to Prevent and Combat Child Trafficking*

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- Strengthen Cross-border cooperation in child protection
  - Unified international framework : **Set Standards** for Cross-border cooperation in Child Protection
  - Institutionalized cross-border child protection cooperation and procedures

*Child trafficking is a form of violence against of children: no form of violence can be justified: there is no form of violence that cannot be prevented.*



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# Thematic Sessions

## *Trafficked for Terrorism: Children and Youth in Peril*

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- UN Security Council Decision 2331 adopted on 20 December 2016 recognized the connection between human trafficking, sexual violence, terrorism and other transnational organized criminal activities.
- This thematic session discussed yet largely unexplored links between human trafficking and terrorism in particular process of recruitment of children, young men and girls to join terrorist organizations or travel to conflict zones.
- Key issues included: process of grooming and recruitment of children and young persons by terrorist organizations and ways to enhance prevention and protection mechanisms



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# *The Prevention of Early (Forced) Marriages among Vulnerable Groups*

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## *Project of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro*

- The aim is to foster the prevention of early marriages by **strengthening the capacities** of the relevant local authorities and civil society in dealing with this issue and by further raising awareness on this matter
- Raising public **awareness on vulnerability factors** that can lead to sexual exploitation and domestic servitude is emphasized
- The **inclusion of all relevant stakeholders** in the project's activities is a key aspect, given the complexity and sensitivity of this problem
- Recommended to further strengthen **co-ordination and co-operation** between local, national and regional levels



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# *Legal Framework and Practical Measures for Conducting Child Interviews in Human Trafficking Investigations: “Challenges, Best Practices and Lessons Learned”*

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*The objective of the thematic session is to provide a comprehensive overview of latest research & existing best practices on conducting child interviews*

- National **legal frameworks** & existing international legal standards
- Role of the child in legal proceedings and **child protection** in this context
- Importance of **trained practitioners** to conduct child investigative interviews
- Co-ordination & co-operation of **first responders**
- **Methodology** for child interviews

*Thematic Session organized by Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit*

*in co-ordination with OSR/CTHB*

# *The Review of the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Light of New Human Trafficking Trends*

- UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/179 recalled its decision to appraise on a four-year basis, the **progress achieved in the implementation** of the 2010 UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (GPoA) in order to assess accomplishments, gaps and challenges, and to convene a high-level meeting of the UN GA will be convened around its the 77<sup>th</sup> session in October 2017
- Belarus has organized this thematic session as **part of a series of side events** focused on timely issues and trends which were not adequately reflected in the 2010 GPoA, to be considered in the review, and perhaps be included in a possible outcome document of the review
- **Key issues include**, inter alia: trafficking in persons in conflict and emergency situations, human trafficking along migration routes, trafficking for organ removal, human trafficking for labour exploitation, human trafficking in supply chains, and child trafficking



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Permanent Delegation of the Republic of  
Belarus to the OSCE