



PC.SHDM.GAL/9/18
15 November 2018

ENGLISH only

Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting

**CHILD TRAFFICKING:
FROM PREVENTION TO PROTECTION**

**28-29-May 2018
Vienna, Austria**

FINAL REPORT



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting (SHDM) in 2018, *Child Trafficking - From Prevention to Protection* was organized by the Italian OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office with the support of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (ODIHR) and in co-ordination with the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB) on 28-29 May 2018. It provided a forum to discuss the topic of trafficking in children, with a specific focus on unaccompanied minors. This SHDM on the topic of trafficking in human beings followed over a decade of OSCE events on combatting trafficking in children, starting from the 8th *Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference* on “Child Trafficking: Responses and Challenges at Local Level” (2008) and including two events in 2017: the 17th *Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference* on “Trafficking in Children and Best Interests of the Child” and the Human Dimension Seminar on “Rights of the Child: Children in Situations of Risk.”

The meeting brought together 135 participants (82 females and 53 males), including 82 delegates from 41 OSCE participating States, 27 representatives of 26 non-governmental organizations, 12 participants from three OSCE institutions, four participants from four OSCE field operations, and ten representatives of seven international organizations.

The meeting was organized around three working sessions:

- Session I: Preventing Child Trafficking
- Session II: Protecting Child Victims and Children at Risk of Trafficking
- Session III: Unaccompanied Minors – the Need for Special Protections

2. SYNOPSIS OF THE SESSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section summarizes the discussions which took place during the opening session and the three thematic sessions and presents recommendations made by participants. The recommendations were directed towards a variety of actors, including OSCE participating States, OSCE bodies, including OSCE institutions and field operations, and civil society organizations. These recommendations have no official status as they are not based on consensus among the 57 OSCE participating States. Further, the inclusion of a recommendation in this report does not suggest that it reflects the views or policies of the OSCE. Nevertheless, these recommendations serve as useful indicators of how participating States are meeting their commitments pertaining to combatting trafficking in children, as well as what follow-up activities could be implemented in this area.

OPENING SESSION



Madina Jarbussynova, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, listening as ODIHR Director Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir addresses the Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on "Child Trafficking - From Prevention to Protection" in Vienna, 28 May 2018 (OSCE/Micky Kroell). (OSCE)

Opening remarks:

- Ambassador Alessandro Azzoni, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council
- Ms. Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)
- Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB)
- **Prof. Dr. Salvatore Martinez**, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination

Opening remarks were delivered by Ambassador Alessandro Azzoni, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council, Ms. Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, Director of ODIHR, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova, Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB), and Prof. Dr. Salvatore Martinez, Personal Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination, followed by the keynote speeches of Congressman Christopher Smith, OSCE PA Special Representative on Human Trafficking Issues (video) and Mr. Mike Dottridge, international expert on trafficking in human beings and child labour.

Ambassador Azzoni underlined that children make up almost a third of all victims worldwide and that 71 per cent of detected trafficked persons are women and girls. He referred to reports from UNICEF that child trafficking has increased sharply as a result of mixed migration flows, especially along the central Mediterranean route. Ambassador Azzoni stressed the importance of the implementation of international and national standards on identification, foster care and access to reception facilities, emphasizing that it is necessary to fully recognize the rights of minors. Ambassador Azzoni recognized that OSCE can make a significant contribution to promoting and supporting an effective multi-agency response to trafficking in children and take measures to address vulnerabilities of unaccompanied minors.

Director Gísladóttir pointed to the demand generated for children by pedophile 'buyers' and the demand for cheap goods produced by trafficked children, who are often invisible in supply chains. She emphasized that child trafficking prevention efforts should prioritize impactful strategies to address demand and ensure the application of the non-punishment principle for child trafficking victims. Director Gísladóttir commended participating States for adopting last year OSCE Ministerial Council Decision 6/17 and Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/17 on strengthening efforts to combat all forms of child trafficking, including sexual exploitation, as well as other forms of sexual exploitation of children.

Professor Dr. Martinez underlined that there is a need for dual action aimed at both preventing trafficking and protecting victims. He also highlighted the necessity of a co-operative and operational framework that has an impact on social justice. The importance of co-operation between state institutions and civil society in the fight against trafficking in minors was likewise acknowledged. Professor Dr. Martinez attributed the origin of the issue of trafficking to three types of poverty: material, spiritual and cultural. He proposed that increased investment in specialized, high-level training for anti-trafficking stakeholders and new models of interdisciplinary and intercultural leadership for the benefit of children and youth are necessary to meet the challenges of the third millennium. He also stressed the interdependence of human rights and urged states to adopt a global and comprehensive approach in the defense of all rights.

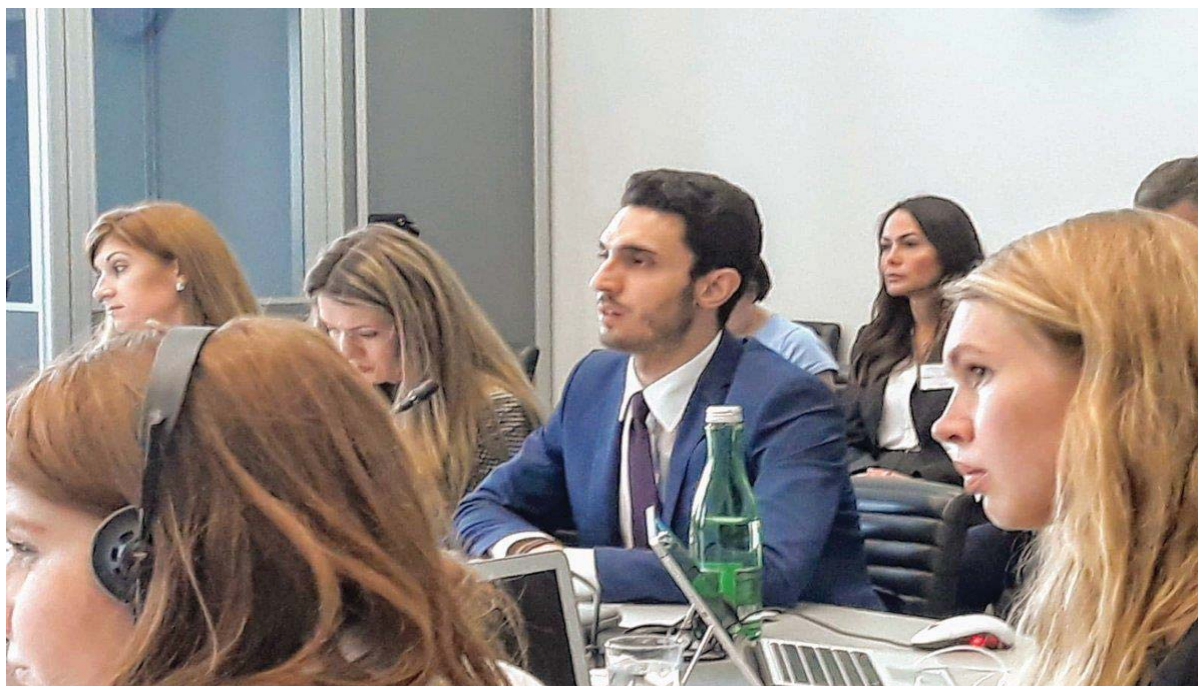
Keynote address:

- Congressman Christopher Smith, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (OSCE PA) Special Representative on Human Trafficking Issues (video)
- Mr. Mike Dottridge, International expert on trafficking in human beings and child labour

Congressman Smith noted that according to the International Labor Organization, one in four victims of trafficking are children, one in four, and that only a few OSCE participating States have legal measures in place to safeguard migrant children from disappearance within mixed migration flows. Congressman Smith urged the participating States to implement Ministerial Council Decision No. 7/17, particularly by joining in the efforts of the Angel Watch Program developed in the United States to protect children from internationally traveling perpetrators.. He also encouraged participating States to hold websites that feature certain content accountable for advertising children for the purposes of child trafficking, and provided examples of the impact of such actions in the U.S. as a result of the passage of the Allow States and Victims to Fight Sex Trafficking Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-164).

Mr. Mike Dottridge took stock of achievements and failures within the OSCE region in protection of children from exploitation over the last 30 years. He noted that while numerous international legal agreements and national laws have been adopted, exploitation and trafficking of children persists, and proposed a number of specific actions. He called for child protection specialists to make all protection decisions based on the best interest of the child; for all stakeholders working with vulnerable children to have specialized training; for the inclusion of the voices of children in all decision making processes pertaining to them; and for the provision of adequate resources to implement laws, combat exploitation and protect trafficked children and adults. He emphasized that prevention efforts cannot be limited to awareness campaigns, but should include actions to curtail financial gains of traffickers and address demand, and stressed the need for a multi-disciplinary approach to the problem.

SESSION I: PREVENTING CHILD TRAFFICKING



Matteo Pugliese, CiO Special Representative on Youth and Security, at the Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on "Child Trafficking - From Prevention to Protection" in Vienna, 28 May 2018 (OSCE/Micky Kroell). (OSCE

Introducers:

- Ms. Ruchira Gupta, International expert on trafficking in human beings and Emmy-winning filmmaker
- Mr. Mykola Kuleba, Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for Children's Rights

The first session reviewed developments pertaining to prevention efforts to combat trafficking in children in the OSCE region. The OSCE has longstanding commitments in the area of preventing and combating human trafficking. In this regard, the importance of the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, its addenda, and the recent Ministerial Council Decisions 6/17 (Strengthening efforts to prevent trafficking in human beings) and 7/17 was once more highlighted.

During the session, participants underlined the need for holistic policies to prevent child trafficking. Child trafficking, it was noted, has a transnational dimension, operating across borders and through criminal networks, requiring coordinated responses. Furthermore, there is a gender component to child trafficking. Girls are at higher risk of being trafficked, especially for the purposes of sexual exploitation. This risk is exacerbated by poverty and social inequalities, ongoing conflict in some parts of the OSCE region, and increased mixed migration flows into the OSCE region. Moreover, it was highlighted that to effectively prevent child trafficking, not just the supply, but also the demand side must be addressed.

Participants shared a number of challenges and good practices throughout the OSCE region. They generally agreed that preventive action should be proactive, multidisciplinary, multiagency, and gender sensitive, and should tackle the root causes of child trafficking.

The important role of civil society in preventing child trafficking was also noted. Civil society supports various participating States by providing services, developing prevention methodologies on the local level, and co-operating as partners with state agencies, such as law enforcement and social services.

Ms. Gupta stated that investing in vulnerability assessments, and in addressing basic needs by securing food, education, shelter and legal protection for victims and children at risk of trafficking and for their parents, can be an effective way to prevent child trafficking. She noted that current good practices include the Nordic Model¹, which has resulted in significant decrease in demand and shift in social attitudes. Moreover, the speaker noted that a number of participating States in the OSCE region have adopted the Nordic Model.

Mr. Kuleba, Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for Children's Rights, provided an overview of the situation of children in Ukraine. Currently, more than 16% of the population are children, and 21% of children in Ukraine are victims of sexual abuse. An estimated 650,000 children live in the conflict zone. He indicated that this situation results from the institutionalization of a large number of Ukrainian children (106,000), recalling that among the groups most at risk of child trafficking feature children living in institutions. Kuleba also shared the results of a research that would indicate that the percentage of Ukrainian children subject to abuse is higher than the regional average, and that this would partly be ascribable to the direct and indirect consequences of the conflict. Finally, he illustrated the ongoing efforts in Ukraine to prevent trafficking in children, especially through increased training for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement, and other government officials.

The following specific recommendations were made in Session 1:

Recommendations to OSCE participating States:

- Focus on children at risk;
- Use a holistic, intersectional approach to combat trafficking in human beings, the so-called “last girl approach”. Four important factors in this approach are: class, gender (sex), age, and vulnerable group status (ethnicity, race, religion etc.);
- Invest in basic needs (i.e. food, education, shelter, legal protection) of the so-called last girl, which should be based on vulnerability assessments;
- Tackle the root causes of child trafficking, for example the situation of mothers and domestic violence;
- Combat human trafficking with a development tool that has a framework which can facilitate holistic, qualitative, idealistic, sustainable and mission orientated goals;
- Target the financial profits of traffickers;
- Uphold the following principles:
 - all children have the same rights and children should not face discrimination;
 - children should have equal access to services and services should be provided based on the best interest of the child;
 - detention is never in the best interest of children, therefore alternatives should be sought;
 - special efforts are required to address special needs of children; and
 - proactive and long term engagement with each migrant child from the moment they communicate with first-line responders.
- Focus on prevention of child trafficking, especially through human rights education and awareness raising, and to increase the capacities of professionals dealing with (potential) victims of child trafficking through training;

¹ The Nordic Model approach to prostitution (sometimes also known as the Sex Buyer Law, or the Swedish, Abolitionist, or Equality Model) decriminalizes all those who are prostituted; provides support services to help them exit; and makes buying people for sex a criminal offence, in order to reduce the demand that drives sex trafficking. This approach has been adopted in Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Northern Ireland, Canada, France, and most recently, Ireland. <https://nordicmodelnow.org/what-is-the-nordic-model/>

- Strengthen education and awareness-raising efforts, including human rights education, and develop and implement programmes which enhance the capacity to recognize, prevent and fight human trafficking within communities.

Recommendations for the OSCE institutions and field operations:

- Promote multi-agency, cross-sectorial and multinational capacity building programmes that foster measures to prevent human trafficking in all of its forms, with a particular focus that make people vulnerable to trafficking (MC. Dec. 6/17, OP4).

Recommendations for civil society, international organizations and other actors.

- Combat human trafficking with a development tool that has a framework which can facilitate holistic, qualitative, idealistic, sustainable and mission orientated goals.

SESSION II: PROTECTING CHILD VICTIMS AND CHILDREN AT RISK OF TRAFFICKING

Introducers:

- Ms. Federica Toscano, Head of Programme at Missing Children Europe
- Ms. Vera Gracheva, the Volunteers' Movement Alternative, Moscow
- Ms. Stojna Atanasovska-Dimishkovksa, Manager for Prevention and Education Programme, Open Gate La Strada, Skopje

The second session explored factors related to protecting child victims of trafficking and children at risk of trafficking. It was agreed that the best protection for child victims and children at risk is to address the root causes of trafficking. This is also the most effective approach to reduce potential risks of re-trafficking. Successful protection strategies should reflect and incorporate the individual characteristics and needs of each victim and child at risk. Quality and individualized measures are preferred to one size fits all approaches. It was noted that identification of child victims and of potential child victims should be prioritized in participating States through, for example, the development of accessible (transnational) databases and gender-sensitive indicators (as women and girls are an especially vulnerable group) and training of first line responders. In the context of increased migration in the OSCE region, it was also mentioned that existing migrant management practices should be brought in line with child protection services, by increasing the services and the quality of care provided to children in reception centers, where they are at a heightened risk of being trafficked and exploited.

A holistic approach to protection measures entails addressing socio-economic issues, such as poverty and unemployment in households with children, which create vulnerability to re-traumatization and re-trafficking. Ms. Toscano addressed the issue of vulnerabilities of missing children, especially within mixed migration flows. Missing children, and in particular missing migrant children, were identified as a group with a high risk of being victims of trafficking. Proactive and tailor made protection measures need to be adopted for migrant children to ensure that they do not fall prey to traffickers. Ms. Toscano noted that in a number of participating States, action has been undertaken to tackle these problems, by adopting new legislation and procedures, although much work still needs to be done to address existing gaps.

With regard to the tools available to participating States and civil society, Ms. Gracheva noted that a large number of tried-and-tested, or at least agreed good practices exist, including National Referral Mechanisms. While the toolbox is well stocked, what is required are concrete actions to implement them by state institutions and civil society on local, regional, national and transnational

levels. Ms. Gracheva urged the sufficient allocation of resources to all state agencies and civil society involved and the provision of quality care by professionals to victims and potential victims of child trafficking, to close the gap between existing standards and reality.

Ms. Atanasovska-Dimishkovksa shared her experience in the provision of protection services to trafficked children. She focused on the need for improvement of protection systems for preventing re-trafficking of children through a proactive approach and increased outreach work, sustainability of the essential supportive services, proper risk assessment, long-term monitoring of reintegration, and multi-agency and multi-disciplinary co-operation and communication within the country and beyond. Ms. Atanasovska-Dimishkovksa presented new practices including: multidisciplinary mobile teams; reforms in the child protection system so that by 2020 no children will be placed into institutional facilities; revision of the institutional framework; and development of a transnational practical case management tool for participating States to co-operate on international cases.

The following specific recommendations were made in Session 2:

Recommendations to OSCE participating States:

- Implement proactive measures to identify victims of child trafficking, to increase reporting of identified child victims and children at risk of trafficking, to ensure better follow up of what happens to children once they go missing, and to develop fast track reporting by law enforcement authorities;
- Centralize registration of children in mixed migration flows to reduce time required to access information and to enable cross-border follow up;
- Improve reporting and response of state authorities through the creation of protocols of co-operation between state agencies (e.g. hotlines for missing children for police and social services);
- Develop and implement procedures that aim to enhance protection and are not unnecessarily long or discouraging (e.g. family reunification) and to prioritize the best interest of the child;
- A number of participating States are recommended to support the transnational pilot project which includes a simulation exercise for cross border cooperation to trace children who are missing due to exploitation and trafficking;
- Support civil society organizations which work on prevention and rehabilitation of survivors of human trafficking, as well as to create strategies that address the root causes of trafficking (e.g. inequality, domestic violence). This should include the recognition of civil society organizations in the fight against trafficking in human beings as partners, not just service providers, and provision of sufficient and sustainable funding to civil society organization working to combat trafficking in human beings. This should include funding for reception centers and shelters and support for the individual care approach. Human rights institutions and private sector actors are also important stakeholders;
- Take a proactive approach and increase outreach measures to effectively identify (potential) victims of trafficking and to strengthen the process of identification of victims, as well as to put in place durable supportive and protective systems. This should include long term monitoring of survivors of child trafficking and long term support for reintegration for both the children and their families;
- Implement a proper risk assessment, which will reduce the risks of re-trafficking (addressing underlying causes of trafficking first);
- Foster multiagency and multidisciplinary cooperation and communication within states, and between participating States;
- Apply a gender-sensitive approach to human trafficking, as women and girls are of disproportionately high risk of being trafficked. This should include the provision of gender

specific and sensitive training to first line responders, especially law enforcement structures, on a continuous basis;

- Address the supply and demand side of child trafficking in national strategies;
- Increase their efforts to address domestic violence in the reintegration of child trafficking survivors;
- Use the Palermo Protocol as the basis for state agencies providing services to victims of human trafficking;
- Sufficiently equip parents of foster families to protect trafficked children (to prevent re-trafficking), as well as to provide professionals in shelters and reception centers with proper training and to integrate these aspects in existing reception systems, practically combining child protection and migration management;
- Improve statistics on human trafficking, including through the development of gender-sensitive indicators to identify those being trafficked.

Recommendations to the OSCE, its institutions and field operations:

- Increase the capacity of first line responders to identify child victims of trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation, and provide them with protection, appropriate assistance, referrals for legal assistance, effective remedies and other services as applicable, in line with relevant provisions of the 2013 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (MD Dec. 7/17,OP 11);
- Develop harmonized procedures and training courses, *inter alia* on identification and protection of trafficking victims, including for relevant authorities, civil society organizations, health care and social workers as well as others, who may have initial contact with victims (MD Dec. 6/17,OP 5);
- Involve national human rights institutions as stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking.

Recommendations for civil society, international organizations and other actors:

- The EU to adopt funding procedures and regulations that make EU funding accessible to civil society organizations in the OSCE region;
- Civil society to apply a gender-sensitive approach to human trafficking, as women and girls are at disproportionately high risk of being trafficked.
- Civil society to equip professionals in shelters with proper training.

SESSION III: UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: THE NEED FOR SPECIAL PROTECTIONS

Introducers:

- Mr. Jesús Pérez Sánchez. Protection Officer (Community Based Protection) – Child Protection, UNHCR Regional Office for Southern Europe
- Ms. Styliani-Myrsini Kazakou, Consultant, capacity building expert for UASC (unaccompanied and separated children) accommodation facilities, National Centre for Social Solidarity – EKKA (National Center for Social Solidarity), UNICEF Greece
- Mr. Joseph Moyersoan, Contact Point for External Relations and International Cooperation, Commission on International Adoptions, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Italy)

The third session explored how OSCE participating States can address the needs of unaccompanied children and their best interest, as well as practical protection measures. Among the issues discussed were effective cross-border mechanisms of family reunifications, improvement of

identification, and facilitation of child protection. The moderator reminded the participants of the approach to child protection in the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, which includes the best interests of the child principle; the importance of considering UNHCR Guidelines when elaborating policies; and the use of bilateral and regional agreements on fundamental principles of good reception of unaccompanied children, in order to combine efforts targeted at the protection of children.

Mr. Pérez Sánchez reiterated that UNHCR focuses on child trafficking from the perspective of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and his presentation focused on the southwestern Mediterranean region and Italy. It was highlighted that the general number of UASC is decreasing compared to 2016, however there are more children seeking asylum. The child protection framework's goals include protecting and ensuring the rights of girls and boys. This can be achieved by supporting national and regional authorities, cooperation with NGOs, integration of refugees and UASC, and facilitation and realization of durable solutions to local integration (effective implementation of the Dublin System). In this regard, he praised Italy for its action in terms of national integration plans for unaccompanied minors, which provide for safe routes and alternative and sustainable solutions over time. Mr. Pérez Sánchez also stated that data is elusive, and that trafficking is a phenomenon easy to find even in everyday life, requiring consistent legislation that looks at the best interests of the child, who must be guaranteed with access to health system, education, as well as full involvement in the definition of measures that concern him. In particular, he stressed the need to harmonize procedures within the European Union.

Ms. Kazakou provided the participants with an overview of UNICEF's work in Greece, which currently focuses on challenges faced by unaccompanied children (UC). There are 1,103 places for UC in the country, with the majority of these children originating from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Syria. Ms. Kazakou advocated for the establishment of networks between the public sector and NGOs, in order to develop standard operation procedures and exchange best practices in the field. It was highlighted that advancing multi-sectorial policies was of great value; for example, the guardianship legislation in Greece was finally modernized and helps to assess risks at the earliest stages. The Greek government has opened ten safe zones for migrants and asylum seekers, where they can remain until durable solutions are identified. When solutions are identified, UC have access to all social and legal services. Ms. Kazakou stated that the main problem in the region is the delay in the asylum application process and family reunification.

Mr. Moyersoer presented best practices on unaccompanied minors in Italy with a focus on the new Italian law on unaccompanied minors (Law No.47, 6 May 2017), which has become a model law in the EU. This law has a unique comprehensive approach to the problem, as it was proposed by NGOs working in the field and reflects the perspective of civil society. The main challenge for Italy is how to successfully implement the new law, particularly the aspects on identification and age assessment processes. Mr. Moyersoer noted that creating protocols with local authorities is a very effective measure in Italy. These protocols specify how and what exams are conducted in carrying out age assessments in co-operation with NGOs. Progressive measures of the law include trained volunteer guardians, foster care, recognition of international protection measures, assisted and voluntary repatriation only according to the best interest of the child principle, free legal aid and legal assistance, and the possibility for unaccompanied minors who have reached the age of 18 to apply (with the support of social services) for integration programs before reaching the age of 21.

The following specific recommendations were made in Session 3:

Recommendations to OSCE participating States:

- Ensure consistent implementation of national legislation on combatting trafficking in human beings;
- Apply the principle of the best interest of the child in all procedures. This should include immediate assistance before conducting assessments for vulnerability or for trafficking indicators;
- Tailor training on child protection for all actors and to strengthen the provision of information and psycho-social support to children;
- Ensure that effective data collection systems and individual case management systems are implemented;
- Develop better methodology in the spheres of age assessment and reception to breach the gap between reception and integration, while ensuring a multidisciplinary approach when assessing the age of a child.
- Foster an integrated system, including providing necessary documentation and appointing legal guardians, and giving unaccompanied children full access to all social, medical, and legal services, while encouraging the participation of children in decision-making regarding their well-being;
- Reflect on the implementation of the Dublin Regulations, to continue resettlement processes of unaccompanied minors including family reunification and relocation efforts, to ensure the availability of assisted and voluntary repatriation, and to end the practice of detaining children for the purposes of determining their migration status;
- Involve cultural mediators when third country nationals are informed about their legal status and their age is assessed. Host communities and diaspora organizations can facilitate the process, as can local partnerships between the public sector and NGOs.
- Develop systems of accommodation for unaccompanied minors such as foster care and foster families with the involvement of local communities, as well as to establish smaller, specialized and gender-sensitive facilities for children. States should prioritize, test and pilot the deinstitutionalized approach;
- Implement public awareness raising activities about sexual exploitation, especially of children;
- Participate in other platforms to discuss this issue, such as the Global Compact on Refugees and Migration;
- Work on child social integration elements and child protection jointly and to increase long term investments, especially operational funding for provision of assistance and services to stakeholders.

Recommendations to the OSCE, its institutions and field operations:

- ODIHR to mainstream child related issues and protection standards in the NRM Handbook update;
- The OSCE institutions and field operations to assist participating States more actively in amending their secondary legislation on combatting trafficking in human beings.

CLOSING SESSION



Ambassador Alessandro Azzoni, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council closes the Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on "Child Trafficking - From Prevention to Protection" in Vienna, 29 May 2018 (OSCE/Micky Kroell). (OSCE)

Closing Remarks:

- Ms. Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR)
- Ambassador Alessandro Azzoni, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council

Closing remarks were delivered by Ms. Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, Director of ODIHR and by Ambassador Alessandro Azzoni, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council. Ms. Gísladóttir highlighted the need to prioritize gender to ensure that girls grow up in safety and security and have an opportunity for an education and a choice of a career, not to be sold and bought as commodities. She also recognized the crucial role of civil society in combatting trafficking in children. Ms. Gísladóttir encouraged participating States to develop and promote policies which address demand for trafficked children across the OSCE region. She observed that although there are significant gaps and challenges in protecting children, especially unaccompanied minors, there is a commitment across the OSCE to combat all forms of child trafficking. Ambassador Azzoni acknowledged the importance for the OSCE to set up high standards on trafficking in persons, particularly in relation to the need for special protection mechanisms for unaccompanied minors. He also stressed the strong support of Italy to the OSCE Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (CTHB), in particular in the framework of the simulation trainings organized in cooperation with the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) based in Vicenza, providing state-of-the-art innovative adult learning techniques to representatives from law enforcement, the judiciary, financial investigation, labour inspection, public social services and NGOs. Finally, he called the participating States to implement measures at national level to halt the heinous crime of child trafficking, indicating that Italy had already allocated 600 million of euro to implement the so called *Legge Zampa on Protection Measures for Unaccompanied Foreign Minors*.

3. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Short Agenda



Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting

CHILD TRAFFICKING –
FROM PREVENTION TO PROTECTION

AGENDA

Day 1 Monday, 28 May 2018

13:00-14:30 Side events

15:00-16:00 OPENING SESSION

16:00-18:00 SESSION I: Preventing Child Trafficking

18:00-19:00 Reception hosted by the Italian Chairmanship of the OSCE

Day 2 Monday, 29 May 2018

10:00-12:00 SESSION II: Protecting Child Victims and Children at Risk of Trafficking

12:00- 13:30 Side events

12:00 – 14:30 Lunch Break

14:30-16:30 SESSION III: Unaccompanied Minors – The Need for Special Protections

16:30 – 17:30 CLOSING SESSION

Report by the Rapporteur from the Working Session
Comments from the floor
Closing Remarks



Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting

Child Trafficking From Prevention to Protection

28 – 29 May 2018
Hofburg, Vienna

Biographical Information:
Keynote Speakers, Introducers and Moderators

Day 1: Monday, 28 May 2018

15:00 – 16:00 OPENING SESSION

Keynote speakers:

Congressman Christopher Smith, Special Representative on Human Trafficking Issues to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Congressman Smith has been the Special Representative on Human Trafficking Issues to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly since 2004. Smith is the author of the United States' landmark Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its 2003 and 2005 reauthorizations, as well as the pending 2018 reauthorization. He also authored the 2016 International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Exploitation through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders. Smith put human trafficking on the OSCE agenda for the first time at the 1999 St. Petersburg Annual Session, and has introduced or cosponsored a supplementary item and/or amendments on trafficking at each annual session of the OSCE PA, including on sex tourism prevention, training of the transportation sector in victim identification and reporting, corporate responsibility for trafficking in supply chains, and prevention of sex trafficking on the internet. These best practices were included in the 2013 Addendum to the OSCE Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings as well as the 2017 Ministerial Decision on child exploitation. Smith currently serves as the Co-chair of the U.S. Helsinki Commission and the Co-Chair of the Congressional Human Trafficking Caucus. He is a senior member on the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Mike Dottridge, International Expert on Trafficking in Human Beings and Child Labour

Mike Dottridge has worked in the human rights field for 40 years. He worked for two human rights non-governmental organizations from 1977 until 2002 (Amnesty International and Anti-Slavery International, where he was a director). His work for Amnesty focused on sub-Saharan Africa. Since 1995 he has focused on the rights of adults and children who experience economic or sexual exploitation. Since 2002 he has worked independently, undertaking evaluations and institutional learning exercises for both international organizations and NGOs. He is the author of numerous articles and handbooks commenting on aspects of international law concerning slavery, servitude, forced labor, child labor and human trafficking or suggesting ways to prevent such exploitation and

to protect and assist the victims. He was one of the specialists who advised the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on her *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* (2002) and was a trustee of the United Nations Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery from 2011 until 2016.

Moderator:

Ms. Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir, Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir was appointed as Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights on 18 July 2017. Gísladóttir has 35 years of leadership experience working on human rights, democratic governance and the rule of law at the international, national and local levels. Before taking up the position of ODIHR Director, she served from 2014 as Regional Director for Europe and Central Asia and Country Representative to Turkey for UN Women. From 2011 to 2014 she was Country Representative of UN Women to Afghanistan. From 2007 to 2009, Gísladóttir served as Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland. She was previously a Member of Parliament and Chairperson and Leader of the Social Democratic Alliance (2005 – 2009) and Mayor of the City of Reykjavik (1994 – 2003). Throughout her career, she has been involved in policy and development work in conflict and non-conflict countries, aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and human rights. In the early years of her political career, in 1982, Gísladóttir was one of the founders of the Women's Party, laying the ground for Iceland's remarkable progress in gender equality. Gísladóttir holds a Bachelor's degree in history and literature from the University of Iceland (1979), and pursued Post-graduate studies in history at the University of Copenhagen (1979-1981). In 2004 she was a Visiting Scholar at the European Institute, London School of Economics (LSE). She speaks English, French and Danish.

16:00 – 18:00 SESSION I: Preventing Child Trafficking

Introducers:

Ms. Ruchira Gupta, International Expert on Trafficking in Human Beings and Emmy-winning filmmaker

Ruchira Gupta is a journalist, social justice activist, feminist campaigner, visiting professor at New York University, Distinguished Scholar at University of California-Berkeley, and founder-president of anti-sex-trafficking organization, Apne Aap Women Worldwide. In her 32-year career, she has campaigned relentlessly for a world in which no girl or woman is bought or sold. Among her distinctions are the French Chevalier of the Légion d'honneur, the Litterarum Humaniorum Doctors, Smith College, the Clinton Global Citizen award, Sera Bangali and the Emmy Award for her documentary, *The Selling of Innocents*, on the trafficking of children. She contributed to the creation of the National Plan of Action against trafficking in Kosovo and the SG's Zero Tolerance Policy against Sexual Violence. She has worked with UNAIDS, WHO, UN, UNIFEM and UNICEF.

Mr. Mykola Kuleba, Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for Children's Rights

In 2000 – 2006, Mykola Kuleba was President and founder of an international charitable organization «Child Rescue». During six years in that post, he created a network of specialized rehabilitation centers for children in difficult circumstances, including children deprived of parental care and street children. Then he continued in the government service, first for nine years as a Chairman of the City Service for Children in Kiev where he introduced measures for the

implementation of the state policy of social and legal safeguards of orphans. Now, Mr. Kuleba is the Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for Children's Rights and his main task is to ensure proper conditions to protect civic, economic and social rights of children in Ukraine and to guarantee that all international commitments of Ukraine in the children's rights area are kept.

Moderator:

Mr. Omer Fisher, Head of Human Rights Department, ODIHR

Mr. Omer Fisher joined ODIHR in 2010 as Human Rights Advisor, working mainly on freedom of peaceful assembly. He is the Head of the ODIHR Human Rights Department. Between 2003 and 2010 he worked at the International Secretariat of Amnesty International in London as Researcher on the Balkans and as Senior Research Policy Advisor. Omer Fisher holds a PhD in Politics from the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK, and a degree in Economics from Bocconi University, Milan, Italy.

Day 2: Tuesday, 29 May 2018

10:00 – 12:00 SESSION II: Protecting Child Victims and Children at Risk of Trafficking

Introducers:

Ms. Federica Toscano, Head of Programme at Missing Children Europe

Federica Toscano coordinates Missing Children Europe's advocacy work for changes in policy and law to better support and protect children in migration in Europe. She manages projects in cross border cooperation and capacity building, including the Programme AMINA - Safeguarding migrant children across Europe. She worked earlier at the Directorate for Asylum and Migration of the European Commission and in the international management of the European Law Students' Association, one of the largest international youth organizations. Federica holds a LLM in International and European Law and Master's degree in Law.

Dr. Vera Gracheva, the Volunteers' Movement Alternative, Moscow

Dr. Gracheva graduated from Moscow State Institute of International Affairs in 1971. In 1971 - 1991 she worked as a researcher in Russian Academy of Sciences, and then moved to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where she holds a diplomatic rank of 1st grade Counsellor. In this capacity she worked at the Russian Embassy to the USA, was an adviser on human rights and legal issues at the OSCE Mission to Croatia, and later, in 2000-2004, a senior counsellor at the Permanent Russian Mission to the OSCE.

In 2004 – 2013, Dr. Gracheva worked in the OSCE Office of the Special Representative for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and contributed to/co-drafted OSCE Ministerial Council Decisions on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. She was a Co-Chair of the OSCE Permanent Council Working Group responsible for developing the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and provided assistance in drafting the 2013 Addendum to the Plan. She also co-authored the OSCE research «Ending Exploitation, Ensuring that Businesses do not Contribute to Trafficking in Human Beings: Duties of States and the Private sector» and the manual «Media against Trafficking in Human Beings».

Since 2014 Dr. Gracheva has worked as an international expert consultant on CTHB. Since September 2017 Dr. Gracheva has also engaged as a volunteer in social volunteers' movement «Alternative», active in rescuing victims of THB and forced labor in Russia and abroad. In May

2018, on behalf of “Alternative” she participated in establishing an International Network of Organizations to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and Other Forms of Violence that was initiated by NGOs from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Russia, and she was appointed as a member of Council of this new Network.

Ms. Stojna Atanasovska-Dimishkovksa, Manager for Prevention and Education Programme, Open Gate La Strada, President

Stojna Atanasovska-Dimishkovksa holds a BA in pedagogy and Master’s Degree in social work, and has extensive experience in the NGO sector on projects in the area of prevention and addressing trafficking in human beings. Through her academic and work career, she has gained experience in direct work with victims of trafficking and other highly vulnerable groups. Since 2004, she has worked in the NGO Open Gate/La Strada, an association of citizens against violence and trafficking in human beings - one of the main human trafficking victim service provider in Macedonia. She is currently a manager of the program for prevention and education there, and her primary responsibilities include prevention and education activities against human trafficking: the design and delivery of training and education for vulnerable groups, youth, peer educators, teachers and professors, social workers, police officers, journalists and NGO activists about dealing with human trafficking and about networking, advocacy and conducting prevention campaigns. She is also actively involved in different national bodies and participates in international events where she represents the organization and advocates for the rights of trafficked persons.

Moderator:

Mr. Omer Fisher, Head of Human Rights Department, ODIHR

Mr. Omer Fisher joined ODIHR in 2010 as Human Rights Advisor, working mainly on freedom of peaceful assembly. He is the Head of the ODIHR Human Rights Department. Between 2003 and 2010 he worked at the International Secretariat of Amnesty International in London as Researcher on the Balkans and as Senior Research Policy Advisor. Omer Fisher holds a PhD in Politics from the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK, and a degree in Economics from Bocconi University, Milan, Italy.

14:30 – 16:30 SESSION III: Unaccompanied Minors – The Need for Special Protections

Introducers:

Mr. Jesús Pérez Sánchez. Protection Officer (Community Based Protection) – Child Protection, UNHCR Regional Office for Southern Europe

Jesus P. Sanchez has worked in the last 13 years in humanitarian assistance and development related to forced migration, including last eight years working with UNHCR addressing the protection needs of displaced people with a focus on child protection in both emergency and development settings in Italy, South Sudan, Lebanon, Uganda and Mozambique. In his current role as Protection Officer (Child Protection) with UNHCR Regional Representation Office in Rome, Italy, he is heading the Child Protection Unit, working with national and local authorities and civil society to address protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children. Previously in South Sudan he led the UNHCR Protection team, working with local authorities and humanitarian partners to address child recruitment and child use by armed forces or armed groups, detention of children, sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and early marriage. In UNHCR North Lebanon he established and co-chaired the Child Protection in Emergencies Working group, developing tools on case management and birth registration which were subsequently used as a reference

model for child protection country wide. Prior to Lebanon, he was the Team Leader of UNHCR emergency mission in Uganda. He holds a Master's in Migration, Mobility and Development in SOAS, UK, a BSc in Law and a BSc in Economics.

Ms. Styliani-Myrsini Kazakou, Consultant, Capacity building expert for accommodation facilities for unaccompanied and separated children, National Centre for Social Solidarity – EKKA, UNICEF Greece

Styliani-Myrsini Kazakou is a social scientist, working for developing the national capacity building plan for unaccompanied and separated children's shelters in Greece, under the auspices of the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) and UNICEF. Throughout her work, she carried out several needs assessments of unaccompanied minors residing in shelters as well as of professionals working in the field, in order to develop a strategic plan for strengthening the quality of care and the protection of unaccompanied minors. Prior to her current work, Myrsini Kazakou had been working with national and international NGOs on the reception and protection of unaccompanied minors in Greece and designed projects for the care of sexually abused children in Zimbabwe. She also worked as an evaluator for the development and aid projects for UNDP in the Caribbean. She studied International Development and Management in Sweden and Public Administration in Greece. Her recent research interest focuses on the resilience and acculturation among unaccompanied minors in Greece.

Mr. Joseph Moyersoan, Contact Point for External Relations and International Cooperation, Commission on International Adoptions, Presidency of the Council of Ministers

Joseph Moyersoan holds a law degree from the State University of Milan and has specialized in human rights of children. From 1995 to 2002, at the International Movement Terre des hommes, he managed and monitored child-focused projects in areas such as juvenile justice, and was the Head of Children's Rights Department. In 2002-2016, he served as Honorary Prosecutor (Public Ministry in the Hearing) at the Ordinary Court of Milan and as Honorary Judge at the Youth Court of Milan. From 2002 to 2008 he was also a consultant with the Istituto degli Innocenti, coordinating the Secretariat of the European Network of National Observatories on Childhood (ChildONEurope) and projects with local authorities on specific issues such as unaccompanied foreign children. In 2008 - 2011, he served as Secretary General of the Italian Association of Juvenile and Family Judges (AIMMF), and in 2010 – 2014 as President of the International Association of Youth and Family Judges and Magistrates (IAYFJM) where he now presides over the European Section.

Currently, Mr. Moyersoan works as an external expert to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to NGOs, monitoring and evaluating projects on juvenile justice; he also teaches Masters and specialization courses on various issues including juvenile justice, trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, and unaccompanied foreign children. Since March 2015, he has served as a member of the Territorial Commission for the Recognition of the International Protection of Milan, dealing in particular with unaccompanied children and other vulnerable asylum seekers. Since March 2018 he has also represented the External Relations and International Cooperation of the Italian Central Authority on Inter-Country Adoption.

Moderator: Ms. Tetiana Rudenko, Senior Co-ordination Adviser, OSCE Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (OSR/CTHB)

Ms. Tetiana Rudenko (Ukraine) joined the OSR/CTHB team in October 2017. During the last 15 years, Tetiana has been serving in international and public organizations dealing with issues of combating human trafficking and domestic violence, ensuring gender equality and economic empowerment of women. Since she joined the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU) in

2005, she initiated and implemented over 30 projects to combat trafficking in human beings, domestic violence, cybercrime and to promote gender equality. Since 2014, she was also responsible for facilitating PCU's assistance to conflict-affected population, including IDPs, ex-combatants and their family members, people who cross the contact line, as well as police reform. As an expert she contributed to the development of the UN Model Law against Human Trafficking and several state programs to combat human trafficking, national action plan on "Women. Peace. Security" agenda, Laws of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" and "On Prevention of Domestic Violence", as well as numerous by-laws.