



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

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STATEMENT

BY

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AT THE HUMAN DIMENSION SESSIONS OF THE 2010 OSCE REVIEW CONFERENCE

Forward-Looking Discussions - Working Session 3 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, with Particular Focus on Trafficking in Children Warsaw, 8 October 2010

Ms. Chairwoman, Distinguished Delegates,

All available indicators point to growth in the trafficking of children and very young adults. The International Organization for Migration has identified **eight key actions** to prevent child trafficking and protect children considering their special vulnerability and needs and taking into account the best interest of the child.

- 1. Prevention should go beyond awareness raising.** It should go to the root causes of human trafficking in order to identify potential vulnerable groups. Programmes for the **reduction of poverty and social inclusion** need to be implemented.
- 2. Also better prevention calls for reducing the demand of cheap products and services.**
- 3. Involving the media** can be beneficial in combating child trafficking for better understanding of the phenomenon among civil society.

4. **Identification of victims and vulnerable groups** that can be trafficked needs to be improved. It requires political will as well as the specific training of relevant actors.
5. **Referral mechanisms** need to be put in place to ensure that all local and national stakeholders follow a procedure so that trafficked children are referred to proper care.
6. Child victims of trafficking should **have a right to protection and care**. They should **not be detained or punished** for their involvement in criminal activities they have been compelled to commit as a direct consequence of being subjected to trafficking.
7. Victims should receive **compensation** to facilitate their reintegration into the society and avoid re-trafficking.
8. Finally, in case of **return and reintegration of children in their countries of origin** an **assessment of the return** must be multidisciplinary and intercultural, with the analysis of each individual's situation based on sociological, clinical, social, economical, historical and cultural factors, for which **cooperation between country of origin and destination** is very important. Also, repatriation, reintegration and – where necessary – protection programmes should include **enjoyment of the right to education** and measures to secure adequate care or receipt by the family or appropriate care structures.

Thank you, Ms. Chairwoman.