Trafficking in children and the best interests of the child

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Nicola Oberzaucher
Director Programme CEE/CIS
SOS Children’s Villages at a glance

- Founded in 1949
- Active in 135 countries, 42 OSCE participating states
- Vulnerable children who have lost or are at risk of losing parental care
- • Alternative care
  • Prevention of separation through family strengthening
    • Advocacy
    • Emergency response
What we do with our partners in child protection

**FAMILY STRENGTHENING:** More than 460,000 children and young people at risk of losing parental care, around 87,000 families, benefit from services supporting families to care for and protect their children, preventing family separation.

**ALTERNATIVE CARE:** Around 84,000 children and young people who permanently or temporarily lost parental care are supported with long- or short-term family-like care in SOS families, foster families, small group homes, and through other support services.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** Over 789,000 services in 2016, providing safe environments and meeting children’s basic needs, access to education, play, family counselling and reuniting unaccompanied minors with their families.
Children who have lost or are at risk of losing parental care may also be at risk of trafficking and exploitation. The root causes are the same!
Vulnerability factors

- Children or their caregivers have a life-threatening illness or disability
- Teenage pregnancy, early marriage, child marriage
- Children are in alternative care settings with harmful institutional practices
- Children are refugees, migrants, LGBTIQ, part of an ethnic minority or live on the streets
- Children are not registered at birth
- Harmful traditional practices, norms and cultural beliefs
- Labour migration of parents, children are left alone at home, in the care of another child
- Parental death, separation
- Child protection laws are not adequately available or enforced
- Domestic violence, parents' mental illness or substance abuse
- Inadequate access to support services in vulnerable situations like poverty, unemployment, armed conflict, natural disasters
Measures to prevent trafficking of children living in vulnerable families

Strengthen the most vulnerable families through provision of community based family support services based on individual needs

- Home visiting
- Parental skills and child rights training
- Case management; Indiv. family development planning
- Psycho-social health and education support services
- Parent support groups
- Financial & Housing support

Economic strengthening

Mobile rural family support

Day care and after school support

Parent & child crisis shelter
Measures to prevent trafficking of children in alternative care

All alternative care settings should provide adequate protection to children from abduction, trafficking, sale and all other forms of exploitation (UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children)

- A protective and caring family type environment fostering participation and enabling children to develop life skills, self confidence, have good education, find employment
- De-Institutionalization
- Strong leaving care support
- Awareness raising among children and care givers of risks and signs of exploitation and trafficking
- Emphasis on children with special needs
- Training of care professionals in adopting a child rights based approach
- Regular state monitoring of alternative care
Measures to prevent trafficking of children in emergencies and unaccompanied minors

- Provision of comprehensive support to children who lost or are at risk of losing parental care in emergencies, including refugees, to ensure their safety and wellbeing
- Training of staff working in emergencies to recognize and document child rights violations, including signs of trafficking
- Awareness raising about trafficking and exploitation among families and children
- Provision of family type and trauma informed care for unaccompanied minors
Measures to respond to the needs of victims of trafficking and exploitation

- Comprehensive needs assessment and individual child support planning
- Support reunification of the child with the family where feasible – prepare for and work with the family after reunification
- Provision of family type and trauma informed alternative care

Child victims of trafficking should neither be detained in police custody nor subjected to penalties for their involvement under compulsion in unlawful activities (UN guidelines for alternative care of children).
Other Recommendations

- Ensure participation of children and young people in shaping interventions
- Organisations working with children must implement International Child Safeguarding standards
- Establish integrated child protection systems
- Improve cross border cooperation of child protection authorities
- Strengthen case management, also across borders
- Improve data collection and research
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

nicola.oberzaucher@sos-kd.org