Webinar: How better cross-border cooperation will prevent trafficking of children in migration
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POLLS

Have you ever dealt with a cross border case of child trafficking or disappearance?

Does your organisation have procedures in place to cooperate across borders (with other organisations, with law enforcement, or other stakeholders?)
Why better cross-border cooperation is needed

› Family reunification, namely under Dublin III

› Responding to the disappearance of children in migration

› Identification, registration and protection of child victims of trafficking

› Continuation of care plan

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Current gaps in cross border cooperation

› Lack of clear procedures

› Information sharing, GDPR & firewall concerns
  e.g. SIS, NPD example (UK)

› Missed opportunities: guardianship

› Lack of training of frontline professionals

› Lack of legal structures
  e.g. article 16.2 ATD

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What exists already, the gaps and opportunities

› Informal and formal initiatives
› Projects
› EU agencies and tools
› EU and non-profit networks

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1) A firewall is in place when handling data of children in migration

2) Better data collection and exchange on missing and trafficked children in migration in a harmonized and systematic way

3) All unaccompanied children are appointed a qualified, trained and independent guardian as soon as they are identified

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4) “Next” Dublin system strengthens best interest assessments in Dublin procedures and maintains the principle that children should stay in the member state where they are present, unless this is not in their best interest.

5) Ensure a continuum of non-discriminatory care and protection along the journey.

6) Support children to move safely from one country to another when it is in their best interest.

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7) Cross-border case management services and information sharing to effectively channel information between NGOs and national child protection systems across borders.

8) Formalise the cooperation nationally and across borders between stakeholders involved in cases of missing, exploited or trafficked children or involved in family tracing activities.

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9) Support access to funding for the national civil society organisations that are part of cross-border networks providing essential services to migrant children.

10) Develop and raise awareness on existing initiatives, tools, standard operating procedures and joint investigations, including in cases of trafficking.

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Thank you!

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