



Achieving a Dynamic and Resilient System

Veikko Mäkelä, Project Officer, CBSS Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings

A high-angle photograph of a red and white high-speed train traveling through a dense forest of tall, thin trees. The train is moving along a track with overhead power lines. The background shows a mountain range under a clear sky.

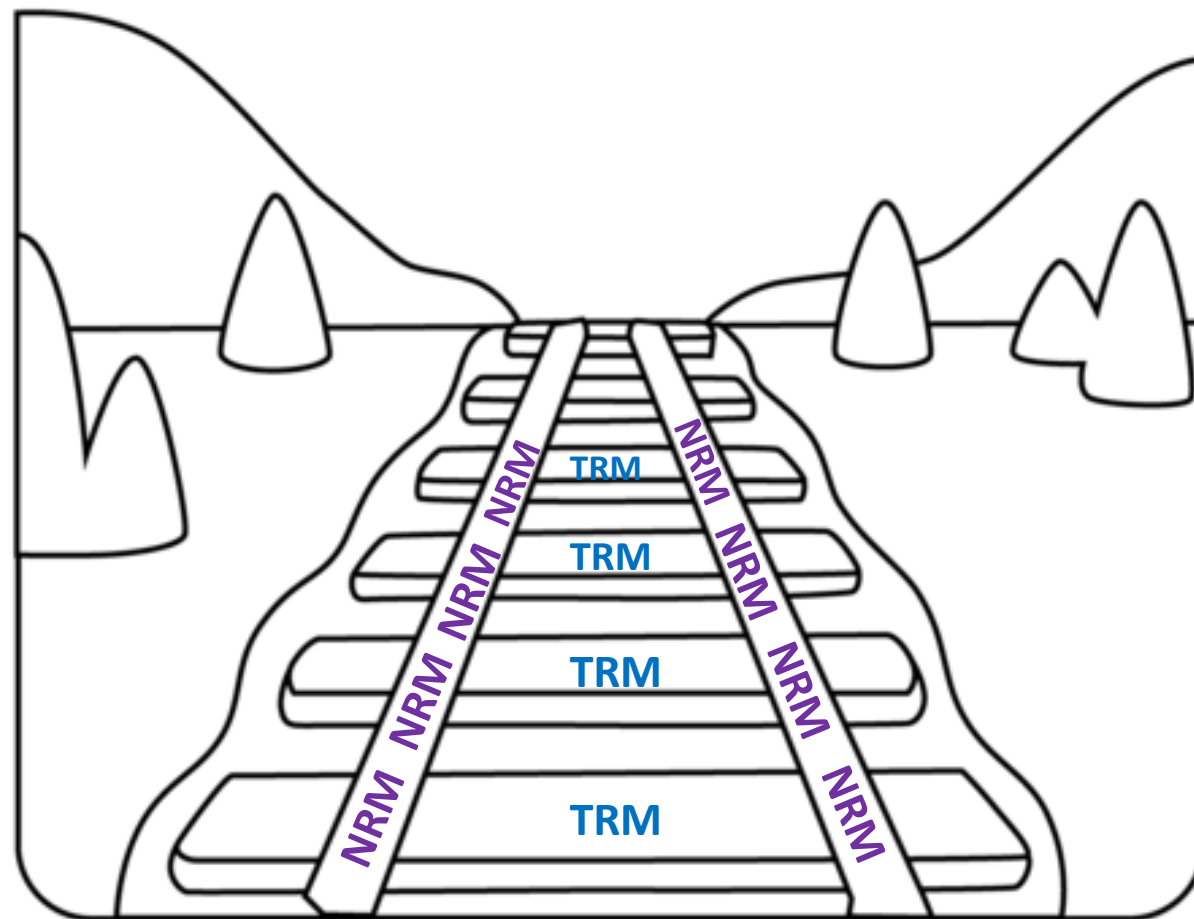
What is a Dynamic and Resilient System?

Challenges and opportunities in the BSR

- Generally BSR region has strong child protection services – but lack of resources and training on THB
- Barnahus –type models can at best bring the stakeholders under one roof to protect the children – but mandate does not often cover THB
- Different interpretations on the definition of child trafficking
- Difficulties in identifying the victims & perpetrators

Referral mechanisms keep the train moving

- Processes to protect child victims of THB are often in place in practice but they are not always institutionalised
- Transnational referrals are often complex and the guidelines vague
- Properly formalised National and Transnational Referral Mechanisms found the basis for assisting victims of trafficking



Towards comprehensive, child centred cooperation

Rebecca O Donnell
Director, Child Circle





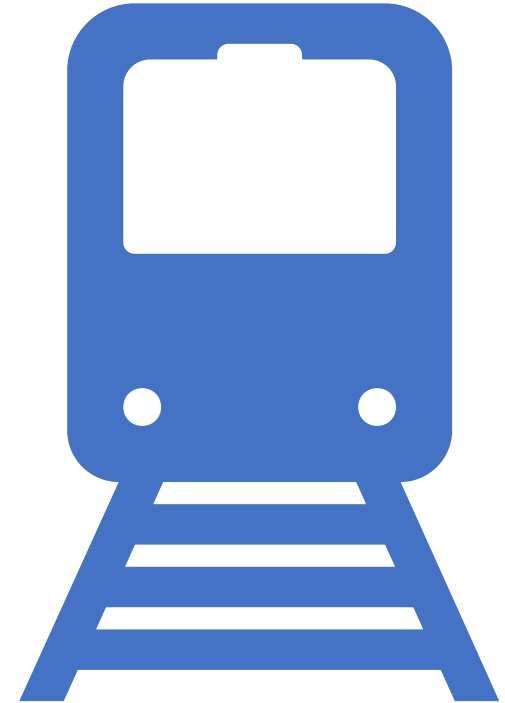
Trafficking NRMS must partner with child protection systems

Goal of Promise TRM:

- Develop and strengthen the means and opportunities for cooperation between actors and mobilise specialised resources for children
- At a time when there is particular momentum and need to do that

Putting a child on a train – what do we need to think about?

- How to know which child should get on this train?
- Is it safe to put the child on the train?
- Does the child know what is happening, where they are going?
- Who is there specially to help them? Is there a special carriage for them?
- Does the train make a special stop – say at Barnahus?
- What happens if the train wants to cross a border? Who will meet the child at the station? What happens next?

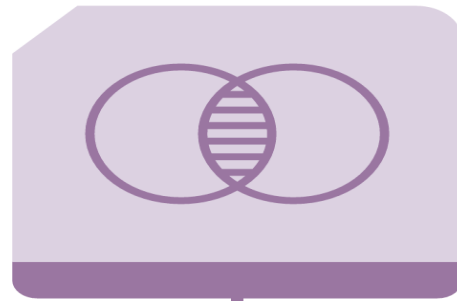


How can Guidance assist States?



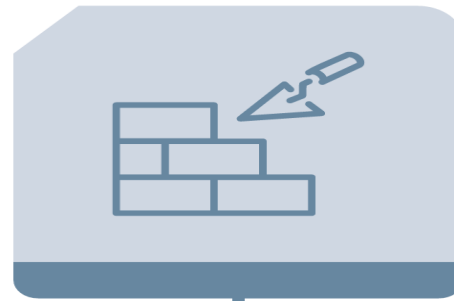
1

Commit to guiding principles in all actions concerning trafficked children.



2

Bring together anti-trafficking and child protection systems, by ensuring common knowledge on child trafficking.



3

Develop or strengthen the foundations for comprehensive child focused cooperation between them, through a national action plan.



4

Reinforce the key pillars of **early identification and prevention** of child trafficking, child-centred, inter-agency procedures and enhanced cross border procedures in transnational cases, through practical support and funding measures, building on promising practices.

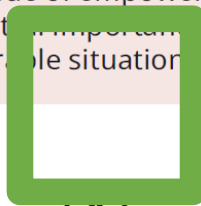
Guiding Principles

Cooperation



1 Children's rights based

A child rights approach is one which furthers the realization of the rights of all children, rather than taking an approach which focuses on the child as the subject of welfare concern. UN CRC General Comment no 13 underlines that a children's rights based approach concerns developing both the capacity of duty bearers to meet their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil rights and the capacity of rights holders to claim their rights. In cases involving violence against children, the UN CRC has emphasised the common responsibility of all actors. Moreover, in cases of trafficked children, the issue of empowering them to claim their rights is of central importance, as they are typically in acutely vulnerable situations.



2

2 Holistic & comprehensive

The whole of the child's circumstances should be assessed and all of their rights and needs should be comprehensively addressed, including through access to services. Trafficked children often face co-occurring difficulties. They may have a wide range of needs for pro-



3

3 Effective & child friendly criminal justice procedures

Trafficking of children is a serious crime which needs to be both combatted and prevented. A central goal of cooperation is to enhance the ability of the State to successfully investigate and prosecute those committing crimes of child trafficking and exploitation. Inter-agency cooperation contributes to knowledge and visibility of cases. Prioritisation of resources to ensure child friendly justice will augment the State's ability to pursue successful investigations.



4

4 Prevention-focussed

All actors should work together to combine their knowledge and experience to ensure action to prevent trafficking. Cooperation should focus on ensuring that risks of trafficking to other children in the future should be actively identified and countered.



5

5 Dynamic & resilient

Cooperation amongst actors should involve learning from the past and present developments and emer-



Guiding principles ctd

Principles of the system



6

Transparency & accountability

Given the wide range of bodies involved, it is important that their responsibilities to trafficked children, and the way in which they are exercised, are transparent. This includes ensuring clearly defined roles, with agreement on which actors leads on which responsibility as well as provisions for cooperation between them. Accountability must be assured through monitoring which addresses the specific obligations to children who have been trafficked. There should be a child friendly complaint system in place.



7

Resourced & sustainable

Ensuring that actors take action to establish a sustainable system in terms of provision of resources and preserving knowledge and experience within the system.



Features of case work



8

Specific safeguards for children

TChildren should be at the centre of procedures involving them; procedures should be adapted to their needs and rights, avoiding re-traumatisation and secondary victimisation. They should have the information, support and assistance.



9

Multidisciplinary & interagency

Committing actors to working together with other agencies; addressing in a coordinated way all of the proceedings in which they are involved and involving all the necessary actors.



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Specialisation

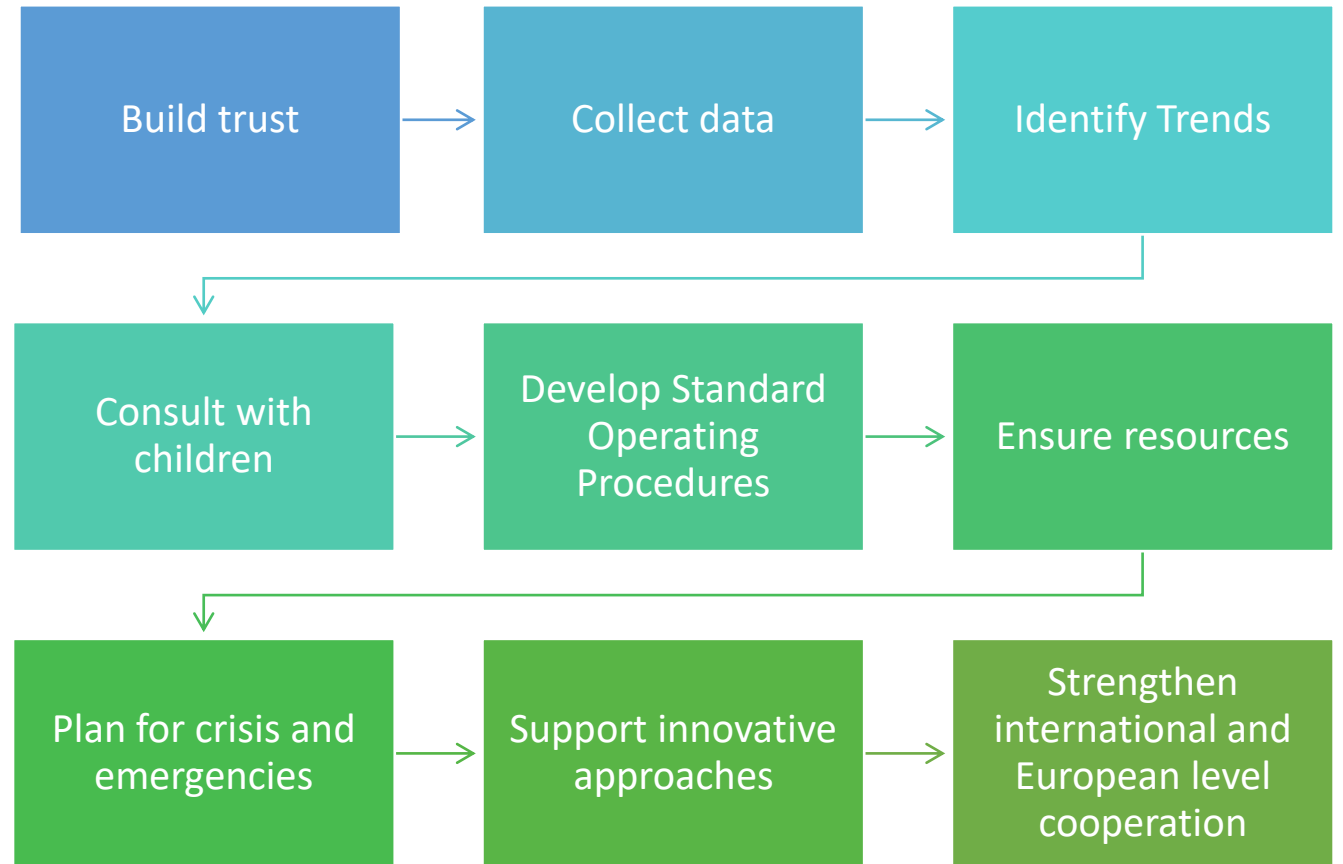
Trained qualified actors should be involved in working with trafficked children. This should involve mobilising, deepening and connecting specialisation in different

BRINGING WORLDS OF TRAFFICKING AND CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS TOGETHER

- What is trafficking?
- What is child protection?
- When is a child vulnerable to trafficking?
- What procedural safeguards exist for children?
- What actors are involved?
- What response mechanisms exist.

- Understand each others' responsibilities
- Understand roles
- Understand resources
- Understand the bigger picture

What does a system for cooperation aim to do?



Strengthen key pillars of action in day-to-day work

Priority Actions

Inspiration corner

