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Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe
Convention on the protection of children against
exploitation and sexual abuse (**Lanzarote Committee**)

Comité des Parties à la Convention du Conseil de l'Europe
sur la protection des enfants contre l'exploitation et les
abus sexuels (**Comité de Lanzarote**)

Compilation of Replies to Question 2 of the Focused Questionnaire

Compilation des réponses à la Question 2 du Questionnaire Ciblé

The full replies submitted by States and other stakeholders are available at:

Les réponses intégrales des Etats et autres parties prenantes sont disponibles ici :

www.coe.int/lanzarote

PREVENTION (Lanzarote Convention, Chapter II)

- 2) What are the specific measures taken to prevent that children affected by the refugee crisis fall victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse?
 - a) Highlight in particular the measures (e.g. awareness raising material, specialised training, screening of professionals, etc.) which have proven to be effective;
 - b) Underline any lessons learnt from specific challenges (e.g. in raising awareness on sexual violence amidst other urgent priorities, etc.) that had to be faced to improve prevention.

PREVENTION (Convention de Lanzarote, Chapitre II)

- 2) Quelles sont les mesures spécifiques prises pour empêcher que les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés soient victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels ?
 - a) Indiquez en particulier les mesures qui ont fait la preuve de leur efficacité (par exemple, matériel de sensibilisation, formation spécialisée, sélection de professionnels, etc.) ;
 - b) Indiquez quels enseignements ont été tirés des difficultés particulières qu'il a fallu surmonter pour améliorer la prévention (par exemple pour la sensibilisation à la violence sexuelle parmi d'autres urgences prioritaires, etc.).

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COMPILATION of replies / des réponses

I – States to be assessed / Etats devant faire l'objet du suivi¹

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

Question 2.a

Awareness of the risk groups, state and non-state agencies, law enforcement structures and civil society is a key preventive policy against trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation of children. The following awareness raising activities have addressed the issue of prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

Ministry of Internal Affairs, in collaboration with international partners have developed training for police structures of the border and migration, for the recognition and implementation of operating standard procedures, as well as the treatment of children potential victims of exploitation and sexual abuse.

A National Anti-trafficking Awareness Raising Campaign was organised by Ministry of Internal Affairs during June – September 2015, period when there was an increase in the flux of emigrants, asylum seeker and tourists in Albania.

On October 2015, was organized the "National Anti-Trafficking Month" with the slogan "Together Against Trafficking". Trainings and workshops have been organized for strengthening the capacities the responsible structures at central and local level for the identification of victims/potential victims of trafficking as well as capacity building of structures for the treatment of anti-trafficking issues.

Ministry of Interior Affairs, General Directorate of Anti-Trafficking and Asylum, during the reporting period, in cooperation with UNHCR, international organizations have organized discussion meetings at the border crossing points of Morina and Hani Hotit, in order to monitor the areas where are expected asylum seekers and the first aid is offered. More such meetings have been planned to take place in other crossing points, as in border crossing point of Kakavije, in Gjirokastra and in border crossing point in Kapshtice, Korce.

Regarding the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation of children affected by the refugee crisis, there was a close cooperation with organizations operating in our country.

UNHCR has mediated coordination meetings with various actors from civil society and institutions with the aim to plan a coordinated intervention concerning sexually abused children in general. Terre des homes has drafted a contingency plan, with the aim to prevent, support timely intervention in case of an influx of refugees at the Albanian border. It foresees

¹ Unless otherwise specified, the replies below were sent by the authorities / sauf indication contraire, les réponses ci-dessous ont été envoyées par les autorités.

concrete interventions on child protection and it is part of the intervention coordinated by actors within the UNHCR initiative.

On March 31, a 1-day training was delivered by UNHCR on staff approach toward handling a refugee crisis field. There were invited representatives from national and international organizations and participants were introduced with the basic concepts and the differences between the definition of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers. There were simulated hypothetical emergency cases and discussed in groups the illustration to the participants of the necessary measures to be taken in such cases from the staff in this field.

The State Agency for Child Rights Protection, during March-June 2016, organized National Mobilization Plan #I Protect Children to protect children from all forms of violence. The campaign aimed at raising awareness on different forms of violence against children, including sexual abuse, and the impact this has on children. The campaign called on the public to report as early as possible cases of child abuse. However, this campaign did not address the group of children affected by migration.

The Ombudsman has carried out activities aimed at preventing sexual abuse and exploitation of children affected by the refugee crisis as well as promoting child rights in line with international human rights standards. These include distribution of flyers highlighting the role of the Ombudsman as a promoter and protector of child rights.

People's Ombudsman has drafted a special report "On immigration issues and asylum procedures, asylum seekers from other countries in our country." directed to the Prime Minister, the Minister of interior Affaires and General Director of Border and Migration, where are reflected the encountered problems, including those of unaccompanied children, in accordance with international and national instruments to existing flows of migrants and refugees in Albania.

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

Question 2

Andorre dispose de mesures de protection nécessaires à fin de prévenir et veiller au respect des nécessités des possibles victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuel. Ces mesures sont définies au «Protocol d'Actuació en Casos d'Infants en Perill» (Protocole d'Actuation en Cas d'Enfants en Péril) de l'année 2004 qui coordonne et établit les lignes d'actuation de toutes les institutions qui interviennent près des enfants, aussi définies dans la Loi qualifiée de l'adoption et autres formes de protection du mineur désemparé de l'année 1996. La vigueur de la Convention de Lanzarote dès le premier août de 2014 encadre les lignes d'actuation dans ces cas.

Pourtant, conscients que les enfants qui proviennent d'une situation de crise dérivée d'une guerre sont spécialement vulnérables, toutes les mesures spéciales nécessaires seront prises à fin de couvrir les nécessités que ceux-ci présentent. Il faut aussi prendre en considération les différentes institutions de notre pays, organismes non-gouvernementaux et particuliers qui se sont déjà offert en différents aspects qui forment part de l'accueil et qui ont l'objectif de collaborer étroitement avec l'administration centrale.

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

Question 2

Austria is a Federal State. Once registered by federal agencies, asylum seekers are handed over to the regions ("*Länder*").

There are minimum standards for the primary care of asylum seekers throughout the whole of Austria:

- Single women and their children must not be accommodated in the same room with men who they are not related with.
- Every room has to be lockable.
- Regional and general emergency numbers have to be displayed in the facility in a language the residents understand.
- There is a telephone round-the-clock emergency service for emergencies that is available to all residents.
- If there are 50 or more residents in a facility, an employee from the organisation that runs the facility has to be present round-the-clock.

Apart from that, the regions have developed the following strategies:

The **Municipality of Vienna** offers information modules or welcome workshops, which also contain modules for unaccompanied minor refugees and refugee families, for the purposes of an integral integration from the first day on. The latter also contain modules on youth protection, children's rights, health, as well as questions regarding sexuality. From the perspective of MA 11 (= the municipal department no 11 which is responsible for families and youth), these modules have proven effective and fulfil a preventive function with regard to the objectives of the Lanzarote Convention. At the same time, the MA 11 has been organising programmes, working groups and further training programmes already for a long time in order to be able to identify victims of child trafficking and sexual exploitation in a timely manner and to offer them appropriate support measures. In this context, the Special Crisis Centre of MA 11 ("*Drehscheibe*") for unaccompanied minors and those affected by forms of trafficking in human beings is of particular importance.

Unaccompanied minor refugees are particularly in danger of becoming victims of sexual abuse and exploitation. Therefore the following prevention measures are foreseen for this group:

- Around the clock care in specialised flat-sharing communities,
- Surveillance of the care quality by the MA 11,
- Socio-pedagogical support, including sex education, prevention of violence, gender-conscious pedagogy,
- Native speakers,
- Complaint management for the minors.

For minor refugees in a family association there are the following prevention measures:

- House Rules, available in different languages, have to be signed by the refugees,
- Visitors are not permitted between 22 and 6 o'clock,
- Information of the police in case of threatened violence and banning the perpetrator from the facility,

- Information evenings every two weeks (interpreters are present) where the house rules are discussed.

In **Lower Austria**, unaccompanied minors are accommodated in special facilities with educational care, separated from adult foreigners. Exceptions are made for relatives. Asylum seekers under the age of 14 years are taken care of in special facilities for that age group. Currently there are 38 accommodations for unaccompanied minor foreigners in Lower Austria. The facilities are run by NGOs and regularly visited by the organisations in charge of the care of the minors. In this context it is also possible to have a separate one-on-one conversation on the prevention of sexual offences.

The organisations are obliged to offer a daily structure (e.g. German courses, where possible integration in local schools, labour market). This dense support network allows to react immediately to sudden changes in behaviour of a minor or other abnormalities. If an organisation reports such changes, a psychologist is involved.

In **Upper Austria**, unaccompanied minor foreigners are taken care of in specialised facilities. The personnel is trained in enlightening children and adolescents in matters of sexuality, sexual abuse, exploitation and violence. The aim is to strengthen the empathy and the capacity to resolve conflicts constructively and without violence. In every facility there is a psychologist trained in noticing changes in behaviour. Minors can turn to them to tell them whatever experience. There are regular events to sensitize the caretakers. The topic “sexuality” was last dealt with on 24 May 2016.

Minors that are accompanied by their parents, are taken care of by their parents. The facilities must have lockable rooms, separate bed rooms (except for families), lockable shower and toilet facilities, separate shower and toilet facilities for men and women (except for families). There is also one facility for female refugees. A further facility for women and their children is planned. In case of observed/assumed sexual offences, the caretakers have to inform the victims about their possibilities, the child and youth welfare authority and the asylum department at the regional government. On 12 July 2016 the topic “sexuality and dealing with the opposite sex” was discussed at an event for private facility providers.

In **Salzburg**, asylum seekers are residing in different types of accommodation, being closely supported and monitored by public administration staff and contracted social workers. Unaccompanied under age asylum seekers are residing in specialised accommodation for minors only and are supported by staff having a special eye on their needs. However, the staff does not undergo any special training regarding sexual abuse as this is a core part of the education and training at the local University of Applied Science from which the majority of staff has received their education. In case of an immediate threat by other minors living in the same accommodation or in other similar scenarios, the state of Salzburg permanently provides several places for under age refugees only.

In **Carinthia**, accompanied minor refugees live in organised accommodations together with their relatives. Unaccompanied minor refugees are taken care of by the child and youth welfare authorities in specially equipped accommodations with a 24-hour care and socio-pedagogical support. There is a regular exchange between the accommodation providers, the residents, the caretakers and the authorities involved. The Governor of Carinthia regularly holds asylum summits with the actors involved to discuss current developments, problems

and challenges with a view to find quick solutions. The actors involved are well connected with each other and communicate with each other regularly which ensures a preventive cooperation.

In **Tirol**, there are workshops about sexual integrity and sexual education in the refugee homes. Independent organizations (Ombudsman, child and youth advocate offices Tirol) visit the facilities.

In **Vorarlberg**, there are currently efforts going on to implement a modular training curriculum. The curriculum is designed for the target group of unaccompanied minor foreigners (UMF). It should also refer to the topic fields trauma, violence and abuse. In the field of the UMF, training on the subject violence and preventing violence takes place constantly. In addition, there is supervision and coaching for employees and values trainings for the UMF with the aim to sensitize all involved parties and bring information and elucidation into the care facility. All professionals employed in the field of the UMF are required to have an education in accordance to the Child and youth care Law (Sec. 36 para 1 KJH-G, LGBl.Nr. 29/2013).

Unaccompanied minor refugees are accommodated in facilities adapted to their needs and are looked after by skilled employees.

Question 2.a

Special workshops for children and adolescents on the mentioned topics take place regularly. The offered workshops are especially dedicated to raise awareness around sexual violence issues and also emphasize prevention techniques.

Social workers are thereby trained by clinical and health psychologists through workshops where they learn how signs of abuse can be recognized and the steps which have to be taken in case abuse is occurring.

Particularly during the initial interviewing process asylum-seekers are informed that psychologists are available any time and how to request help if needed.

For children and minors in general, specific buildings are available for a safe housing. Unaccompanied minors are provided a caregiver ('Remuneration-Mother' or 'Remuneration-Father'), who is able to speak their mother tongue. Those caregivers provide supervision and structure for the daily routines of unaccompanied minors. However social workers are still present continually.

In addition to the special support program for minors, a kindergarten with educational staff is available. The team of the "Women's and Families' House" supervises and supports the children intensely – so signs of abuse are recognized promptly and psychologists' support can be requested.

Besides a strong demand-oriented cooperation with youth welfare/child and youth welfare of the district commission Baden has been established.

Officers of the local police check in on the refugees on a regular basis. Awareness raising material has been issued by the Ministry Of Interior in the form of a flyer (see link below) that comes multilingual and also uses illustrations. http://www.refugee-guide.at/files/Asylwerber-Folder_D_0715_Endfassung.pdf

The mentioned flyers deal with social and cultural interactions including children's special rights and safety. The police also give lectures based on the flyer's content.

The Manual „Human Trafficking, Identifying victims in asylum procedures“ developed by IOM (International Organization for Migration) is also used.

Question 2.b

It is important to create a comprehensive awareness of these issues in order to demonstrate that in theory anyone can be affected by this issue and that appropriate precautions or preventive measures are therefore crucial. Staff awareness is undoubtedly of great importance.

To improve cooperation with refugees, the police help them to re-learn to build trust to the police force since many of the refugees have had very bad experience with uniformed forces.

Therefore one big issue in police-related lectures is the characterization of police work in Austria and ground rules of the constitution.

The sensitization, qualification and further education of the expert staff on the side of support should be developed systematically and expanded. The same applies to information, elucidation and transparency of possible aid for the victims.

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Question 2.a

La Belgique a depuis longtemps mis en place un ensemble de formations concernant la détection des victimes de traite des êtres humains. Des formations de différents types ont été organisées par l'Office des Etrangers ou les agences en charge de l'asile.

Tout d'abord, FEDASIL a pris une initiative dans le cadre de la sensibilisation à la traite des êtres humains en vue d'informer et de former les équipes de terrain spécifiquement en charge des Mineurs Etrangers Non Accompagnés (MENA).

La 1ère journée de sensibilisation/formation a eu lieu en octobre 2012 au centre d'accueil de Rixensart. L'objectif était d'améliorer la détection et la protection des jeunes victimes de la traite des êtres humains par les travailleurs de 1ère ligne (notamment les travailleurs de centres d'accueil de 1er et 2ème phase) et de s'inscrire dans le développement d'un système de référence vers les structures spécialisées (tel que prévu dans la circulaire multidisciplinaire de 2008 consacrée à l'orientation des victimes de traite).

Cette sensibilisation/formation s'est réalisée en collaboration avec l'Office des Etrangers (la cellule MINTEH), les centres d'accueil spécialisés pour les victimes de la traite des êtres humains et les centres d'accueil pour mineurs victimes de traite.

La formation a ensuite été répétée notamment en 2014.

Une nouvelle formation est également prévue en novembre 2016 pour le personnel de FEDASIL. Il s'agit d'une formation théorique qui sera suivie de journées en petit groupe de travail par région et par réseau au début de l'année 2017.

FEDASIL a également réalisé des FAQ à l'attention de son personnel sur la traite des êtres humains.

Des outils didactiques ont été rédigés par la Cellule Interdépartementale de coordination de la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains dans le cadre de ces formations : une fiche synthétique avec des indicateurs a ainsi été distribuée aux personnes formées.

Le signalement des mineurs non accompagnés se fait par le biais d'une fiche de signalement. Une rubrique spécifique pour la traite des êtres humains est prévue.

Une brochure intitulée : « Femmes, jeunes filles et asile en Belgique » est distribuée aux demandeurs d'asile. Un chapitre spécifique sur la traite des êtres humains est présent.

En cas de doute sur une situation, la cellule MINTEH informe la structure d'accueil des doutes concernant un risque d'abus ou d'exploitation afin qu'un suivi spécifique puisse être mis en place.

L'Office des Etrangers a par ailleurs entamé début 2016 une série de formations en petits groupes pour leur personnel ainsi que le personnel des centres d'accueil pour réfugiés. La formation vise également à informer quant à la question de l'identification des victimes et des procédures applicables. L'option a été prise de travailler en plusieurs sessions avec des groupes restreints pour favoriser un maximum d'interactions.

Ces formations continueront dans l'avenir. L'office des Etrangers souhaite aussi former le personnel sur les nouvelles tendances, par exemple : une formation est prévue concernant les victimes d'exploitation sexuelle originaire du Nigéria.

Une partie du personnel en contact direct avec les demandeurs d'asile a participé systématiquement à cette formation ; par ailleurs, les autres services de l'Office des Etrangers ont envoyé une délégation de sorte qu'il au moins 200 personnes ont été sensibilisées et formées.

Enfin, une formation a été donnée aux tuteurs en charge des mineurs étrangers non accompagnés. Il s'agissait d'une formation d'une journée avec des ateliers de discussion l'après-midi. En plus de la fiche avec les indicateurs, un schéma simplifié de la procédure à suivre concernant l'orientation des victimes de traite des êtres humains a été fournie.

Question 2.b

Une difficulté qui est apparue dans les discussions reste l'identification et surtout la difficulté à amener un mineur étranger à se confier en cas d'exploitation sexuelle. Un certain nombre de travailleurs sociaux ayant participé à la formation ont cependant indiqué qu'ils étaient effectivement parfois témoin de comportements qui pouvaient être des indications d'une exploitation potentielle (mineur qui a de l'argent, mineur qui revient avec des nouveaux vêtements, ...).

Les formations sont utiles car elles ont dans certain cas permis un petit nombre de signalements dans le secteur de l'asile. Cependant, les cas restent difficiles à identifier. Il semble que les formations avec des ateliers ou des petits groupes permettent davantage aux personnes de terrain de mettre en relation leur expérience personnelle et l'information communiquée sur la traite des êtres humains.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

Question 2

There were no cases of migrants and asylum-seeking children.

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

Question 2.a

Officials of GDBP are familiar with the legislative framework, governing the fight against human trafficking as a serious form of organized crime, the main features and trends in the criminal phenomenon development, the specific means and methods of prevention, detection and suppression of trafficking cases, as well as peculiarities of working with victims of trafficking.

In all territorial structures of GDBP and Border Checkpoint of the country information materials are provided. They are prepared by NCCTHB and NGOs on various projects related to combating human trafficking in all its manifestations and traffic stages.

Risk profiles have been prepared of victims of trafficking and traffickers, which are familiar to the GDBP structures and these are included in the annual training plans (incl. collecting base information from the victims and for/ from the perpetrators, identification of vulnerable persons in need of international protection, from possible victims of human trafficking, etc.). During the training special attention is paid to all forms of human trafficking, especially in the cases of child trafficking (for sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, begging, petty theft, selling newborns and other) and issues concerning the measures to safeguard their rights are considered.

The ASA are organized and are periodically conducts trainings of CPD officials to work with unaccompanied children, migrants, refugees and children-victims of trafficking and violence. Trainings are conducted jointly with experts from other institutions, international organizations and NGOs, which have experience and expertise on identifying and working with children at risk.

Territorial divisions in the country are provided with methodical instructions, recommendations and guidelines for working with children at risk, child victims of trafficking and violence and children seeking asylum and international protection in the country.

SAR performs primary prevention, targeted at the most vulnerable children who are at risk of future abuse. The tool, which is used for these persons is a Questionnaire for early identification of people with traumatic experiences, seeking protection (PROTECT). It enables to identify the special needs of vulnerable persons, including the unaccompanied underage

and minors to be directed to adequate social, medical and psychological care, in order to break the cycle of abuse and to prevent a secondary trauma.

To improve the work with psychologically vulnerable individuals, who have experienced torture, rape and other serious forms of violence, SAR shall apply the following preventive measures: collect information on the legal and procedural standards for vulnerable people; raise awareness of officials about the problems of vulnerable persons through activities to enhance the capacity; provide an efficient and appropriate mechanism to identify vulnerable persons; use tools for efficient and personal approach to meet the special needs of vulnerable persons within the acceptance and procedure.

SAR officials have been involved in training for the identification and targeting of alleged victims of sexual and gender-based violence in the context of the international protection, organized by UNHCR.

Question 2.b

Sexual abuse of children in the family or community has many forms: incest and sexual abuse, forced marriages, female genital circumcision, pornography, prostitution, trafficking, vitiation and sexual abuse by other children. Against this we must work on several levels: local, national, European and global, and the preventive measures should be coordinated and consistent at all these levels. They should be complete, aimed at children, should be taken as soon as possible with a minimum level of intervention.

CROATIA / CROATIE

Question 2

The winter transit and reception centre of the Ministry of the Interior in Slavonski Brod, intended for reception and transit of migrants, was, in terms of organisation and accommodation, divided into 6 identically organised sectors. Within each sector, a section for the accommodation of vulnerable groups was provided, and such preventive action served to preclude any sexual exploitation and abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis. Psychosocial support and assistance to children staying at the refugee camps was provided on a daily basis by employees and volunteers of the Croatian Red Cross, International Organization for Migration, Jesuit Refugee Service and other civil society organisations.

Unaccompanied children who expressed their intention to lodge an application for international protection in the Republic of Croatia gained the status of applicants for international protection. Unaccompanied children older than 16 years of age were accommodated at the Reception Centre for Applicants for Asylum, which is intended for the accommodation of vulnerable groups, based on the opinion of a guardian *ad litem* and pursuant to the Protocol, and where they are provided with special reception and procedural guarantees. Unaccompanied children younger than 14 years of age were accommodated at a residential home for children without appropriate parental care, and children between 14 and 16 years of age were provided accommodation at a residential home for the raising of children and youth. The social workers of the Reception Centre for Applicants for Asylum regularly conduct individual interviews with children for the purpose of identifying victims of sexual abuse and exploitation, and the data collected based on initial assessment are submitted to competent services.

UNICEF and Save the Children International are active at the Reception Centre for Applicants for Asylum, and their activities are primarily focused on children's welfare.

Question 2.a

The specialist courses for police officers specialising in youth work particularly include training on the specifics of conducting investigations in cases of sexual abuse of children by an immediate family member of a person of trust, authority or influence over the child, and persons who are with the child as part of the refugee wave most certainly fall within that group. In case that suspicion of sexual abuse or exploitation of children is raised, police officers specially trained and educated for youth work become involved in the police procedure.

In relation to preventive police activity in raising the awareness of the issues of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, the Police Directorate has since 2013 carried out activities as part of the "Two Girls" campaign aimed at preventing the trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation: The campaign is focused on sensitisation and raising the awareness of the risk to which potential human trafficking victims are exposed, as well as on providing education aimed at recognising potentially dangerous situations and strengthening prevention and protection.

For the purpose of visibility and accessibility and strengthening preventive activities in the field of combating sexual exploitation and abuse of children, the Ministry of the Interior launched a web page that contains detailed information and sensitises the public on this issue while enabling online reporting of sexual exploitation via the Red Button application.

Question 2.b

While in the said period we had no recorded cases of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of children who are applicants for international protection, we believe that the most effective method for child protection is coordinated activity by all relevant services (Reception Centre for Applicants for Asylum, Criminal Police, Social Welfare Centres and civil society organisations), as well as information provision to children via printed materials on sexual abuse/exploitation.

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

Question 2

Due to the refugee crisis and the increasing number of people in need of protection arriving in the Republic of Cyprus, an action plan has been developed and is being implemented since 2014, by the Ministry of Interior in cooperation with all the relevant Ministries/Departments. This **Action Plan** determines the procedures and how to prepare, equip, provide training to professionals, and the **interagency cooperation** (government departments, services and international organisations and NGOs), to address the situation caused by a massive influx of persons in need of protection, arriving in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

Through this Action Plan early detection of vulnerable groups of people, including unaccompanied minors, and families and children at risk, is possible since all the relevant actors (i.e. Social Welfare Services, Asylum Services, Immigration Office, Health Services, Civil Defence, Red Cross, etc.) come together from the time of their entry to the Republic of

Cyprus. At the point of entry persons in need of protection are provided with the essentials, a registration takes place and an initial screening is undertaken, aiming towards the identification of persons that possibly belong to such vulnerable groups, so that any special needs are taken into consideration during later procedures.

Unaccompanied minors are taken in care of the Director of Social Welfare Services, who acts as a guardian safeguarding access to their rights (i.e. education, health, activities, asylum application, etc.) based on the best interest of the child. Unaccompanied minors are placed in foster or residential care.

The Social Welfare Services continue their cooperation with **families and children that might have been detected as being at risk** in order to further examine the cases and provide support and counselling services. Also they are in close cooperation with the Asylum Service and the Kofinou Reception Center.

All Officers who come into contact with children (including unaccompanied children), receive **training** on issues concerning children in migration, children at risk, etc. Specifically the Republic of Cyprus participates in EASO Support Plan, which includes training of professionals on issues of migration. For example in 2015 NIDOS had performed a training of the relevant stakeholders, due to the existing need for identifying best practices and for training staff entrusted with the guardianship and representation of children in need of international protection. The objective of the training was to improve knowledge and expertise in safeguarding unaccompanied minors in need of protection and the further development of the guardianship system.

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

Replies sent by “Hope For Children” CRC Policy Center

Question 2

During their stay at the private shelter, the minors have the opportunity to participate in lectures and workshops offered by specialised staff on matters such as personal hygiene, sexuality, personal boundaries and ways to protect themselves and seek help in case of abuse. These matters are discussed in depth in the weekly meetings that the minors have with their personal officer.

Question 2.a

The most effective measure is the professional relation that the minor develops with the officers and more specifically with his/her personal officer. In the context of this relation, ongoing screening is conducted and consultation is provided to the minor regarding his interpersonal/romantic relations that could possibly prevent incidents of sexual abuse and exploitation.

Question 2.b

One of the major challenges is the cultural specificities of the minors that relate to cultural or religious beliefs regarding sexuality, interpersonal conducts etc. These beliefs often create feelings of shame or uncomfortableness and guilt to the minor about discussing such matters. Thus, these cultural specificities hold them back from participating in raising awareness activities or individual discussions on sexual violence and related themes. Through the

provision of workshops, lectures, games, art activities at the private shelter, the minors have the opportunity to process their cultural specificities and explore ways of adjusting in a European society like Cyprus.

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

Question 2

As it is mentioned above, the Czech Republic has felt limited consequences of migration crisis. For that reason there was not necessary to apply any additional special measures in the field of detection, support and protection of presumed minor victims of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse. Standard measures works well and it is continuously upgraded.

The main working measures are focused on referral mechanism, informational support of national actors and building of specialized facilities. Fundamental referral mechanism is described in National Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings. Specialized manual on detection and dealing with minor victims of sexual exploitation was elaborated and is used by different actors, like Police, NGO's, Courts and local Departments of Social and Legal Protection of Minors. Another working preventive measure is emergency hotline (116 111) which is operated by highly skilled NGO. Moreover specialized rooms in which minor victims should be interviewed where established and equipped.

Moreover the regular information campaigns are carried out and possibility of help is promoted.

The main current challenge is to ensure possibility of detection in facilities for asylum seekers and detention centers revealed illegal migrants. This topic is in consideration of social workers and NGO's working in such facilities.

DENMARK / DANEMARK

Question 2.a

In Denmark, measures to prevent abuse of asylum seeking and migrant children are not limited to cases of sexual exploitation or abuse. Rather, the Danish legislation requires that measures are taken to address the needs of all children in vulnerable situations.

Thus, in accordance with Section 154 of the Social Services Act, any person who learns or becomes aware that a person under the age of 18 is being neglected or abused by his/her parents or other persons involved in his/her upbringing, or is living under conditions endangering his/her health or development, is obliged to notify the local authorities.

In addition, public service providers such as e.g. asylum reception centre staff and professionals associated with asylum centre operators e.g. teachers, health care professionals, social workers etc., are subject to stricter obligations to notify the municipal authorities if they become aware of circumstances that give rise to the presumption that a person under the age of 18 may need special support or may have been exposed to abuse. Public service providers are generally trained in detecting and responding to children in need of special support.

In cases where asylum seeking and migrant children under the Danish Immigration Service's provision are in need of special support – e.g. in case of sexual exploitation or abuse – the centre operator is obliged to notify the local authorities immediately and in cooperation with the local authorities to initiate the appropriate response.

If a minor is suspected to be a victim of human trafficking, the centre operator will contact the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking who will carry out an initial identification of the victim. The Danish Immigration Service will subsequently make the formal identification and grant Victims of human trafficking-status to the said person who meets the requirements.

Victims of human trafficking (children as well as adults) have access to additional services in terms of extended health care, legal assistance and accommodation arrangements compared to other foreign nationals under the Danish Immigration Service's provision.

Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers who fall under the Danish Immigration Service's provision are, as a general rule, accommodated in special children's centres. The staff of these centres is trained to cater to the specific needs of vulnerable children.

Regarding minor asylum seekers whose application have been denied as well as other minors who are to be returned to their country of origin or former country of residence, the Danish Immigration Service offers assisted voluntary returns. The Danish Immigration Service and the International Organization for Migration operate a joint program on the assisted voluntary return of unaccompanied minors. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers returning voluntarily under this program are offered re-integration assistance upon arrival to their country of origin or former country of residence.

Question 2.b

The Danish Immigration Service does not collect data on victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and has no coordinated approach regarding prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of minor asylum seekers.

FINLAND / FINLANDE

Question 2.a.b

The Government notes that as mentioned above, every interview of a minor asylum seeker includes also finding out about possible sexual exploitation. The officials of the Finnish Immigration Service interviewing minor asylum seekers receive training on encountering children and to find tools how to examine the asylum grounds in an age appropriate way in an interview. The officials also receive training on, *e.g.*, trafficking in human beings, which helps to recognize the possible victims.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Act on the reception of persons seeking international protection and recognising and helping trafficking victims (746/2011) all unaccompanied minor asylum seekers are assigned a representative in Finland and they are accommodated in group homes and supported housing units intended for children and they have a right to receive social and health services they need. If the asylum seeker is suspected to be, *e.g.*, a

victim of trafficking in human beings, he/she is referred to the national assistance system for victims of trafficking in human beings.

According to the Act on the Promotion of Immigrant Integration (1386/2010; section 27), the care for and upbringing of unaccompanied minors or young persons who have been issued with a residence permit or admitted to Finland under a refugee quota must be organised in a manner appropriate to their needs. The necessary services can be organised in family group homes, by using supported family placement or otherwise in an appropriate manner. The municipality of residence of the immigrant child or young immigrant is responsible for supporting them and organising the services that they need. As an inhabitant of the municipality the unaccompanied child or young person is entitled to receive all services available to the other inhabitants. Children or young persons living without a guardian are entitled to support services until the age of 21 years or until they have a guardian in Finland. Young immigrants may be provided with the same services as young persons in after-care under the Child Welfare Act (417/2007).

Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers who have been issued with a residence permit live in family group homes. Children and young persons living in family group homes are permanent inhabitants of the municipality in question and thus entitled to the same services as the other inhabitants. Family group homes have, *e.g.*, the same staff sizing as child welfare institutions. The director responsible for the care and upbringing duties of a family group home and the employees performing these duties must be qualified under the Act on Qualification Requirements for Social Welfare Professionals (272/2005). All persons employed for the minimum of three months per year are background checked for a possible criminal past.

A representative is appointed for all children who have been issued with a residence permit under a refugee quota and all children victims of trafficking in human beings who have a residence permit if they reside in Finland without a guardian. The representative oversees that the children receive the care and services to which they are entitled.

The staff of family group homes or the representatives has not been given any explicit instructions for identifying or combatting sexual abuse. However, such know-how is part of the basic skills of professionals, and the theme will be addressed in future occasions to be arranged for family group homes.

Children of compulsory school age and pre-primary education age are entitled to education. According to the Basic Education Act (628/1998), the local authority shall have an obligation to arrange basic education for children of compulsory school age residing in its area and pre-primary education during the year preceding compulsory schooling. This obligation covers all children residing in the area of a local authority, including those seeking international protection.

According to Section 29 in the Basic Education Act, a pupil participating in education shall be entitled to a safe learning environment. The education provider shall draw up a plan, in connection with curriculum design, for safeguarding pupils against violence, bullying and harassment, execute the plan and supervise adherence to it and its implementation.

The National Board of Education approved the National Core Curriculum for Basic Education in 2014. The basic values, according to the National Core Curriculum, are, among other things, that basic education is based on the perception that childhood has an absolute value, that each child is unique and precious just the way he/she is, that each child has the right to grow to his/her full potential as a human being and a member of society. Each child has the right to good education and success in the school work. It is also stated that the starting point for provision of education, guidance and support is attendance to a good and safe school day.

The NGOs, namely Central Union for Child Welfare considers also that regular training should be organised for the staff of reception centres and units for minor asylum seekers on bringing up and identifying sexual abuse. It is also important to ensure that sufficient sexual education and advisory services are available for young migrants and asylum seekers. Providing children and young people with more information about their rights and inviolability is an important factor in the prevention of re-victimisation.

Save the Children Finland draws also attention to the length of asylum procedures as one of the reasons that increase the risk of children being sexually exploited or abused. **Save the Children Finland** has also named a number of (other) ways to prevent the risk, such as the provision of child-friendly material describing in a child-sensitive way the situation that the children are in and of their rights.

FRANCE

Question 2

Au sein des campements de Calais, avant son démantèlement, des équipes de l'OFPRA se sont mobilisées chaque semaine pendant deux ans auprès des migrants présents à Calais et Grande-Synthe pour un travail d'information et de conviction sur la procédure d'asile et la mise à l'abri. Souvent composées de référents Mineurs, Traite et Violences faites aux femmes, ces équipes ont notamment mis l'accent sur la sensibilisation des mineurs isolés rencontrés sur place et ce, jusqu'à la fin de l'opération de mise à l'abri d'octobre 2016 au cours de laquelle des référents Mineurs isolés ont été spécialement déployés. Celles et ceux qui ont fait le choix de solliciter l'asile en France à partir de Calais ou Grande-Synthe, puis des Centres d'accueil et d'orientation, bénéficient par la suite d'un examen prioritaire de leur demande d'asile, dans la mesure où il s'agit d'accélérer l'octroi d'une protection pour une large part d'entre eux, conformément à l'article L.723-3 du Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile.

Par ailleurs, la coopération franco-britannique avait permis de mettre en place au sein des campements une action dédiée à l'identification, d'information et d'orientation des victimes de la traite des êtres humains. Une association (France Terre d'Asile) a été chargée en 2015 de cette identification, en prenant en considération les difficultés particulières liées au contexte de la migration. Une attention toute particulière a été donnée aux mineurs dans le cadre de cette action notamment par une orientation vers des dispositifs adaptés aux mineurs.

GEORGIA / GEORGIE

Question 2

The Government of Georgia considers public awareness raising campaigns on trafficking (including sexual exploitation of minors) as one of the essential preventive measures. For the effective implementation of the preventive measures, in 2014 the THB Council elaborated Common Information Strategy on combating trafficking with specially identified vulnerable target groups, including children and migrants, regions and means of implementation. It should be underlined that such information strategy and action plan is quite unique in our region.

Minor asylum-seekers are provided by MRA, with all relevant information regarding their rights. On the basis of needs assessment they might also be provided with additional consultation. Staff dealing with minor asylum-seekers' cases are specially trained.

Particular attention is paid to raise awareness of children and youngsters about the threats of all types of exploitation in order to prevent THB against them. Government of Georgia prioritizes prevention of trafficking, including sexual exploitation, through enhancement of education in secondary and high schools. In this regard issues related to sexual and labor exploitation is largely covered by the national curriculum for 2011-2016 years. Issues related to human trafficking are subject of social sciences – Civic Education and History.

Furthermore, the Government of Georgia in close cooperation with non-governmental organizations working on THB permanently organizes information meetings, conferences, round tables, law schools in order to promote awareness raising of general population on the threats of *inter alia* sexual exploitation of minors. Furthermore, multilingual information leaflets (English, Turkish, Arabic and Russian) are distributed at state borders, airports, tourism information centers, receptions of IDP centers, Public Service Halls, Community Centers, Diplomatic Representations/Consular Posts of Georgia abroad, also, in the Embassies and Consular Units to Georgia and at the Reception Hall of the Consular Department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia and in other public gathering areas, such as parks, metro stations, etc. The journal articles and other printed materials are frequently issued, the Hotlines and web. Resources are operating and updated on a daily basis.

The Government of Georgia has also actively started funding and engaging in counter-trafficking activities, including issuing grants for enhancement of cooperation with local NGOs and promotion of their involvement in the effective implementation of Anti-Trafficking policy. Three main dimensions have been identified approving the active participation of the Government of Georgia in anti-trafficking information campaign:

- Financial support – annual Grant Projects of the Ministry of Justice (*hereinafter* –MOJ);
- Infrastructural support – information meetings are permanently held in Public Service Halls of MOJ, Community Centers of MOJ, Training Center of Justice, Chief Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, Public Schools, etc.;
- Mobilization of human recourses – Staff of the Secretariat of THB Council, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Commission on Migration Issues, Labor Inspectorate Department, Public Service Halls and Community Centers, LEPL Center for Crime Prevention, the State

Fund and Shelters, as well as trainers of Training Center of Justice, prosecutors and investigators are actively involved in THB preventive measures;

In addition, TV and radio shows and advertisements are frequently dedicated to THB issues on central and regional TV stations. Information on combating trafficking is also published and regularly updated on the websites of the Ministry of Justice (www.justice.gov.ge), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.mfa.gov.ge), the State Fund (www.atipfund.gov.ge), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (www.police.ge) and Prosecutors' Office of Georgia (www.pog.gov.ge). Websites contain detailed information on state anti-trafficking policy, action plans and legal framework, also information for population on how to identify possible trafficking threat, how to protect themselves from deceit and fraud, whom to consult, how and where to report.

Apart from the information campaigns, the Government of Georgia also pays particular attention to prevent human trafficking among vulnerable group of minors, especially those who are working/living in the streets. To address this issue the Government of Georgia has initiated legal amendments up to 10 legal acts aiming at creating legal framework to provide children living and/or working in the streets with identification documents and strengthening the role of social workers in case of violence to separate minor from perpetrator/remove the child from family or other environment where the violence was committed.

The legislative package on homeless children was adopted by the Parliament of Georgia on 22 June, 2016 and came into force on 10 August, 2016.

In addition, on September 7, 2016 the Government of Georgia adopted the new Child Protection Referral Mechanism aiming at protection of all minors, who are the victims of any type of violence and expanding the responsible entities for referring child violence cases to the relevant agencies.

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

Question 2

The implementation of protective measures and the measures protecting the rights of children in refugee accommodations is incumbent on the *Länder* and municipalities, respectively the parties responsible for the accommodations. In the context of the federal initiative "Protection of women and children in refugee accommodations," the Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and UNICEF have joined forces with a broad network of partners to create and publish "Minimum Standards for the protection of children, adolescents, and women in refugee accommodations" (<http://www.bmfsfj.de/BMFSFJ/gleichstellung,did=226884.html>). These minimum standards are a first in that they create a uniform basis throughout the Federal Republic for improving the protection accorded to children, adolescents, and women against violence, while also improving their access to educational offerings and psycho-social support in refugee accommodations. They are intended as guidelines for the creation and implementation of protective concepts in any form of refugee accommodation. The following partners contributed to developing the Minimum Standards: the workers' welfare association Arbeiterwohlfahrt, the association active throughout Germany to take coordinated action against human trafficking Koordinierungskreis gegen Menschenhandel e. V., the umbrella organisation of social welfare organisations Paritätischer Gesamtverband, the association of

Catholic German charitable organisations in Germany Deutscher Caritasverband e. V., the German Institute for Human Rights, the foundation for children and adolescents Deutsche Kinder- und Jugendstiftung, the Red Cross of Germany, the welfare organisation Diakonie Deutschland of the Protestant Church, the Turkish-islamic union of the institution for religion Anstalt für Religion, the coordination centre for women's shelters Frauenhauskoordinierung, the crime-prevention foundation Stiftung Deutsches Forum for Kriminalprävention, the Independent Commissioner for Matters of Sexual Abuse as well as UNICEF, Plan International Deutschland, and Save the Children.

Moreover, as part of the federal initiative "Protection of women and children in refugee accommodations," funds provided by the Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) were deployed in a total of 25 facilities throughout Germany to fund additional positions for coordinators protecting against violence; their task is to implement concepts of protection in the facilities and to serve as the contact for the youth welfare offices, social welfare offices, and employment agencies, as well as for counselling centres and women's shelters. Those of the accommodations that have received funding for an additional coordination position must ensure, on the one hand, that they implement standards of protection in all of the accommodations for which their institution is responsible that correspond to the minimum standards mentioned above. On the other hand, they will likewise serve as consultative facilities in order to allow standards of protection to be observed and established also across the institutions responsible for such facilities. In this way, the facilities have the opportunity to benefit from this programme regardless of whether the institution responsible for them is the *Land*, a private party, or a municipality.

One example of this is the *Land of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania*. An initial reception centre run by the *Land* has put in place an additional function in which a coordinator for the protection against violence has been working since 1 April 2016. The coordinator serves as contact for the residents, the team, and the management of the facility and supports the latter in developing holistic concepts for the protection against violence, both for the facility in question and for the other facilities operated by the *Land*.

Moreover, the Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) has launched a subsidy programme together with the KfW Group of banks by which construction measures can be funded serving to implement protective concepts benefitting women and children in refugee accommodations. This includes, inter alia, residential units that are lockable as well as separate sanitary facilities for each gender.

Furthermore, the Federal Ministry for Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) is planning to put in place a provision applying at the level of federal law obligating the institutions responsible for refugee accommodations to develop, apply, and regularly monitor protective concepts. At present, talks are under way with the federal *Länder* on this topic.

Question 2.a

aa) At the level of the *Länder*, a range of different measures is being taken as regards the accommodation of refugees that serve, on the one hand, to ensure a high general degree of safety in the facilities by the preventative avoidance of conflicts, and on the other serve to assist the residents in dealing with their specific situation by recognising special needs early on.

(1) Thus, security personnel is deployed in the initial reception centres to ensure the safety in these facilities. *Baden-Württemberg* has emphasised that the operators of the initial reception centres cooperate closely with the local police. The facilities are regularly inspected and patrolled to ensure their safety. A police facility is located on the site of each reception centre operated by the *Land*. Moreover, independent safety consultants were appointed for the initial reception centres. Their tasks include, *inter alia*, the active assistance of the security firms regarding the selection of their staff as well as recommendations concerning education and ongoing professional training. As a rule, security companies will also be deployed by the other reception authorities in the context of preliminary accommodations in order to ensure the safety of the accommodation facilities. In many cases, the *Länder* reported that employees are required to submit a police certificate of good conduct.

(2) In *Baden-Württemberg*, the asylum seekers have at their disposal the independent social welfare consultation services and the procedure consultation services in the initial reception centres, which serve as contacts for the asylum seekers and will support them in any particular needs for protection they may have, or will refer them to other, qualified consultancy services. The residents are looked after intensively by the social services, allowing any problematic matters to be recognised early on. The *Land of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania* reports that the team of caregivers consists of social workers, social education workers, or professionals with comparable qualifications who have many years of experience in looking after the residents of collective accommodations and have the corresponding partial qualifications, among other things in the law, psychology, and education. In *Lower Saxony*, the first interview will already address the topic of protection of children and the protection against violence and will comprehensively educate the interviewees. The same applies to *Hamburg*, where unaccompanied under-age refugees are also informed explicitly in this context regarding their rights as concerns physical integrity and sexual self-determination.

The situation is similar in the other federal *Länder*: Thus, *Brandenburg* has created a coordination office for the shelters available and counselling offerings for women and children who are affected, also as refugees, by violence. The task of this coordination office is to record the special needs of women and children refugees and to see to it that the counselling centres reflect these needs in their offerings. In *Lower Saxony*, awareness is raised among the contact persons working in the reception centres for refugees and the staff looking after the refugees regarding the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. They are made aware that child refugees and unaccompanied, under-age refugees are at threat of being targeted for purposes of sexual abuse and thus might become victims of sexual exploitation.

In the *Saarland*, psycho-social care is provided to women and their children by the expert counselling function (*Fachberatungsstelle*) run on the site of the Land reception centre by the welfare organisation of the Protestant Church, Diakonisches Werk. In a case of specific need, assistance and support is organised for victims of violence. Where required, further treatment can be arranged with a female psychotherapist running her own practice. It is possible to perform therapy with the assistance of specially trained female interpreters speaking the native language of the clients.

(3) As regards the structural conditions of the facilities, the Ordinance on Minimum Requirements for the Nature, Size, and Equipment of Collective Accommodations (*Verordnung über Mindestanforderungen an Art, Größe und Ausstattung von Gemeinschaftsunterkünften*) established by the *Land of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania* should be reported. According to this ordinance, residents have available, in addition to the individual residential area, communal kitchens, as well as communal spaces and exterior facilities for recreational activities. Where children and women are residents of communal accommodations, a minimum of one playroom is to be provided for that has a sufficient size and is correspondingly equipped, as well as sanitary facilities separate for the genders that are lockable, or areas to which women and children may withdraw.

Furthermore, it can be reported that *Lower Saxony* has prepared a “Concept on protecting children and on protecting women against violence in the reception centres for asylum seekers and refugees of the *Land*”; this concept serves to protect children and women against abuse and violence in the initial reception centres of the *Land*. The concept is implemented by the *Land* reception authority (*Landesaufnahmebehörde*) and includes the following features, without this list being conclusive:

- In all accommodations, a strict separation of the genders for the shower and WC facilities has been implemented that is also manifested by the spatial arrangement of these sanitary facilities.
- All shower spaces are monitored by the security service.
- Female contact persons are available in nearly all accommodations who work in the field of security, social services, and also as interpreters; the other accommodations will have one female contact person in at least one of these fields.
- The emergency telephone number for the police is prominently displayed in the accommodations.
- The facility has established contact to the police.
- The number of the telephone hotline for women affected by violence likewise is prominently displayed in the accommodations.
- Informational material regarding the system of assistance in place has been distributed (counselling centres for people affected by violence, women’s shelters, pregnancy counselling services).

bb) Furthermore, the police have a broad range of preventative programmes in place serving to prevent crimes. Thus, the “Work Group for police crime prevention of the *Länder* and the Federation (*Programm Polizeiliche Kriminalprävention der Länder und des Bundes – ProPK*)” created a poster in September 2015 to be hung throughout all refugee accommodations throughout Germany which provides pointers on how to react to an emergency (“*Im Notfall: So verhalten Sie sich richtig!*”). The poster sets out the most important rules for proper conduct in emergencies using pictograms. Besides these graphic representations, the recommended conduct is also set out in German, English, French, and Arabic. Moreover, the ProPK work group also published the brochure “Preventing Abuse” (“*Missbrauch verhindern*”). This is primarily intended to raise awareness with parents and the parties responsible for raising children for the issue of sexual abuse of children and to impart to them the competencies for action. The operators of refugee accommodations or other actors in the sphere of assisting refugees are notified, as a matter of principle, of the checklist of minimum standards serving to protect children against sexual violence in refugee accommodations

(“Checkliste – Mindeststandards zum Schutz von Kindern vor sexueller Gewalt in Flüchtlingsunterkünften”) published by the Independent Commissioner for Matters of Sexual Abuse of Children.

Under the umbrella of the federal initiative “Protection of women and children in refugee accommodations,” to which the ProPK work group and the German Forum for Crime Prevention (*Deutsches Forum Kriminalprävention* – DFK) likewise contributed, minimum standards were developed for the protection of children, adolescents and women in refugee accommodations and were published. This publication is both a point of reference in the police-internal practice as well as in the cooperation with external partners.

Moreover, various projects have been put in place that will differ slightly depending on the region in which they have been implemented, serving the prevention and intervention in cases of sexual abuse of children with a migration background.

Thus, for example, the *Land of Brandenburg* has organised prevention events for children (grades 1 to 6) as part of the overall concept of “Police Prevention,” specifically addressing the topic of “conduct vis-à-vis strangers.” At these events, the police gives the children pointers on how to conduct themselves and reinforces their skills, *inter alia* in role-playing, in protecting themselves against such deeds. These events are also attended by those refugee children who attend a school. Efforts are also being made in *Brandenburg* to have unaccompanied under-age foreigners brought into gender-specific accommodations. Girls will be placed in facilities that correspond in particular fashion to their special needs for protection – both in terms of social education and in terms of the spaces.

A valuable contribution is made, moreover, by the sex education offered in the work with children and adolescents who are refugees, as are available for example from AIDS-Hilfe Dresden e. V. The institutions responsible for these awareness-raising measures report that many of the under-age persons entering the country are subject to an exceptional lack of knowledge, strong prejudice, and insecurity as far as sexual topics are concerned. As a consequence, this group of persons is particularly vulnerable to sexual attacks and attempts at sexual exploitation. Awareness-raising is an effective means of counteracting this.

cc) Furthermore, regional networks and work groups are in place with the actors from the most varied spheres who deal with the particular needs arising in the context of working with refugees and in which information and recommendations for action are shared on a regular basis; this is part of the approach taken both within the police and in cooperation with other governmental bodies to work as a societal whole. Thus, for example, the regional police stations in the *Land of Hesse* organise information events on the ground in order to overcome reservations and to inform of important legislative measures and the consequences of violations. Similar events in *Hamburg* were felt to be particularly effective where the presentations were given by native speakers instead of involving interpreters for German speakers.

dd) Where ongoing professional training is concerned, the German Judicial Academy (*Deutsche Richterakademie*) is the first point of reference. This academy is an institution providing ongoing professional training on a supra-regional level to judges, regardless of the type of court or level of the court at which they are active, and public prosecutors; the

academy is sponsored by the Federation and the *Länder*. Conferences are organised there on a regular basis that address the protection of children and adolescents against sexual violence and exploitation, also on an interdisciplinary basis. Furthermore, the complex topic of international human trafficking is regularly deliberated on at conferences. Finally, the international collaboration in matters of criminal law – for which combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children as well as child pornography are major aspects – is a frequent and regular part of the conference programme.

Above and beyond this, the *Länder* offer ongoing professional training to the members of their respective departments on their own responsibility. Thus, for example, the institute for ongoing professional training in social education (*sozialpädagogische Fortbildungsinstitut*) of *Berlin-Brandenburg* offers special training programmes for specialist staff working with unaccompanied under-age foreigners; these programmes are directly oriented by the specific needs of the specialists.

Furthermore, ongoing professional training programmes are available in *Lower Saxony* that impart basic knowledge and framework conditions of protection accorded to victims and on the particularities of various groups of victims for the cooperation partners and the respectively involved professions as called for by Article 25 Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and the European Council of 25 December 2012. By way of supplementation, the expert division for the protection of victims (*Fachstelle Opferschutz*) serving the victims of crime in *Lower Saxony* has created the homepage <http://www.opferschutz-Niedersachsen.de/>, which is also available in an English-language version (<http://en.opferschutz-niedersachsen.de/>). This is a resource for specialists seeking materials for their work with refugees. Moreover, the website is currently in the process of being translated into Russian and Arabic in order to allow victims affected by crime to obtain information regarding their rights and to identify contact persons on their own.

The *Land* Criminal Police Office (*Landeskriminalamt*) of the Free State of *Saxony* implemented two two-day events in May and June of 2016 providing ongoing professional training to the employees of the operators of initial reception centres, imparting competencies in particular in the field of drug-related crimes and violent crimes. One of the focuses was formed by the topic of “Sexualised violence – the phenomenon, its prevention, and options for intervention” (*“Sexualisierte Gewalt – Phänomen, Präventions- und Interventionsmöglichkeiten”*).

As part of taking children and adolescents into care, the need to have professional specialists look after them is a particular challenge. These specialists must have both a high degree of inter-cultural competence and thus an increased awareness of the special circumstances in which young refugees find themselves, and moreover need to be trained in the recognition of mental illnesses and particular health risks that might give rise to the need to take medical intervention, while also having the wherewithal to assist the persons affected in obtaining the help they need. On this topic, a qualifying seminar for the employees of the general social welfare services of the youth welfare offices of *Saxony* was organised in cooperation with the German foundation for children and adolescents *Deutsche Kinder- und Jugendstiftung* in the context of the programme funded at the federal level, “Welcoming friends – alliances for young refugees” (*“Willkommen bei Freunden – Bündnisse für junge Flüchtlinge”*). This programme included, *inter alia*, a module on traumatised. The offering of courses, which

were also subsidised by the Free State of *Saxony*, are also available to the employees of the institutions responsible for the non-governmental youth welfare services.

Question 2.b

In the course of the preventative work done in connection with the migrant children and children seeking asylum affected by sexual abuse, the parties involved face a large number of challenges. The most significant among them will sometimes be the language barrier, which is overcome by interpreters and translators, but also by using pictograms or translations of the various prevention media. Another challenge is posed by the differences in the religious and social circumstances that exist, and which can sometimes be considerable. This requires intense awareness-raising efforts in order to promote inter-cultural competence both within the group of refugees themselves, and in the general population in order to reduce prejudice and to create an understanding for the forms of life of the respective other group of people. Only in this way will it be possible to obtain a level of trust allowing the protective offerings to actually be used.

Where unaccompanied minors are concerned, the decisive factor is that these must be identified promptly after arriving in the country, and then placed with the available protective measures. The Act on the Improvement of the Exchange of Data (*Datenaustauschverbesserungsgesetz*), which entered into force on 5 February 2016, is a significant step towards creating the legal pre-requisites in the Asylum Act (*Asylgesetz*) for establishing the identity also of the persons under the age of 14 by taking their photograph.

GREECE / GRECE

Question 2

For the protection of children and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse several measures are taken: new reception facilities for unaccompanied minors are established in order to improve capacity; appointment of guardian by NGOs to unaccompanied children; development of safe zones inside camps and hotspots for unaccompanied children to reside separately there; effort is made for children to stay with peers or families; trainings on issues of child trafficking and abuse conducted by Institute of Child Health, Department of Mental Health and Social Welfare to first-line professionals (border police, airport personnel, police, coastguard, asylum service, First Reception Service, NGOs' personnel); trainings on issues of human trafficking conducted by IOM; trainings on issues of child abuse and neglect conducted by ICH addressed to teachers, social workers and hospitals' personnel.

Question 2.a

Trainings have proven to be very effective together with the networking among professionals of agencies so as to discuss the facts and know where to refer a suspicion or a case. Along with the trainings, awareness raising materials have been distributed to all trainees and their agencies (handbooks, leaflets). Reception facilities specifically for unaccompanied minors and/or families are the best way to ensure children's safety, though not all hospitality centres meet high standards due to large number of children living in or improper siting within the building or not supervised outgoings. Noteworthy that from 17 shelters primarily for unaccompanied minors in 2014, so far 51 are in place.

Question 2.b

Due to the very large number of arrivals in Greece and of children who are not placed yet to a proper reception/hospitality facility, there is difficulty in implementing prevention measures for exploitation or abuse. As aforementioned standard measures are the placement of children in safe centres/homes and the implementation of trainings when funding is available. However, children are at risk. The appointment of guardians, and all the more trained guardians, is very necessary, not only for safeguarding children's best interests and catering for children's need, but also for informing them about the dangers that they might encounter while going out or acquainting other people. A draft Bill on Guardianship of UAMs has already been prepared with the cooperation of MoLSSSS and Ministry of Justice (with FRA significantly helping) and presented to all stakeholders with the aim to be pushed to the Parliament for a vote in the coming weeks

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Question 2

Taking into account that this question also refers to a presumed established practice or to the presentation of any single measure, however no individual case has been discovered yet, we can only provide general information. As Hungarian child protective legislation covers all children including the ones affected by the refugee crisis therefore no specific measures were needed. Hungarian legal provisions laid down both in Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum and Act II of 2007 on entry and stay of third country nationals have been designed in a way that they are in line with Council Resolution of 26 June 1997 on unaccompanied minors who are nationals of third countries.

Nonetheless, OIN takes great care to accommodate families in separate buildings from single men, so that they can have their own bathrooms and kitchens and the corridors of their houses are also lockable.

As mentioned above, unaccompanied minors are accommodated in child protection centres, and if any minor becomes unaccompanied during his/her stay in the open reception facility the asylum authority immediately take steps to arrange transfer to a child protection centre.

The new National Curriculum, effective as of 1 September 2013, provides the legal framework for the development of social and citizenship skills that respect fundamental rights, human rights and children's rights to be included in the framework curricula and in local curricula. Among the general development tasks in the area of education titled "Humanity and society" is the "development of awareness of and competencies in equal treatment and equal opportunities". Bodies of knowledge concerning the area of fundamental human rights and equal opportunities can be found among the "Social, citizenship and economic knowledge". Within this area of education, "children's rights and students' rights" appear as compulsory study materials for students in grades 5-8. (see more at B.)

The Centre for Pedagogical Professional Services is in the process of developing the nationwide network of professional advisers for teachers which will include school conflict resolution experts. Until the system is fully functional anyone (teacher, pupil, director and parent) involved in a possible school conflict can turn to the mediator experts of the Centre.

In order **to support the operation of child-care warning system** and coordination between the education sector, and social services, social workers or child-care professionals are available in schools where needed (funded from state budget), from January 2016 (Gov. Decree 326/2013 (VIII. 30.)).

Question 2.a

Competent authorities have constant and effective cooperation in the field of child protection. Jobs in the reception facilities and child protection centres require professional qualifications, and professional staff is being trained and take part in trainings provided by OIN, NGOs, UNHCR, etc.

OIN have built close work ties with Cordelia Foundation which can provide assistance for torture survivors and severely traumatized asylum seekers, refugees and their family members arriving to Hungary, so that psychological help would be available. OIN act closely together also with local schools and kindergartens, and encourage NGOs activities in their reception facilities.

CCTV video surveillance of the common areas in the reception facilities serves safety purposes and security guards can be reached quickly and easily in any case of emergency.

It should be mentioned, that in 2014-2015, Károlyi István Children's Centre implemented two projects with support of the European Refugee Fund:

The EMA/2013/2.4.1 "Entry" programme **aimed at prevention of secondary victimization of unaccompanied minors**, prevention of their hospitalization, improving their feeling of safety, quality of life and the quality of reception conditions. The main elements were linguistic skills and capability development, providing tutoring sessions, artistic, creative and leisure occupations, and trainings related to human trafficking.

The EMA/2013/3.5.5 "Home" programme was a complex, multi-stage integration program implemented for integration into Hungarian society. It consisted of custom, language skills and skill development, coaching, cultural orientation sessions, creative workshops and leisure development, mental health services helping to start independent life, and atypical employments.

Question 2.b

Detecting sexual exploitation/abuse cases would take longer time, but people spend less time than necessary in the reception facilities, which may also lead to the consequence that some cases might remain hidden. Should suspicion arise, the staff would find themselves unable to reach the family since they already have left the reception facility. Therefore what is of the utmost importance is that the competent authorities should try to offer help and support at the earliest stage possible and to always pay close attention to the children.

Regarding public education training system for practising teachers is operated [Government Decree 277/1997. (XII.22.)] by Educational Authority in order to develop their basic skills, continue their professional development and have an adequate knowledge of sex education. Accredited teacher trainings (30 hours) are available, NGOs as organisers are involved:

‘Preparing teachers for supporting child victims of bullying (school violence, domestic violence, sexual abuse, internet or on-line abuse)’ – organiser of the in-service teacher training: PSYCHOLUCIA Nonprofit Kft. and „Sex education from pre-school to secondary school. Guidance for teachers to support students towards an adulthood without taboos” (Private sector involved in these in-service teacher trainings, organiser) – organiser of the in-service teacher training: Soter-Line Oktatási, Továbbképző és Szolgáltató Kft. (<http://pedakkred.oh.gov.hu/PedAkkred/Catalogue/CatalogueList.aspx>) (2016.)

In the framework of public education development programme, Virtual Knowledge Center against School Conflicts have been developed in 2015. Through the Center a wide range of methodological tools, collection of good practices are available for schools to support them in conflict management and negotiation technique methods. (<http://iskon.opkm.hu/shw.php>)

As mentioned in 1) b), the main problem is linguistic diversity; many children cannot communicate in the absence of any private interpretation, nor an intermediary language (English) which makes any therapeutic effort quite difficult. Another issue is that the majority of unaccompanied minors spend only a few days in the children’s home before leaving, so they can receive less from the therapies, occupations and other programs.

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

Replies sent by “Hope For Children” CRC Policy Center

Question 2.a.b

There were no *specific measures* taken by state actors to prevent that children affected by the refugee crisis fall victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, while the non-governmental organizations struggled to satisfy basic needs of these children and many times had limited access to facilities where they were placed. The lack of *general measures* to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of children is one of the most compelling issues the Hungarian child protection system struggles with (of which personal scope covers asylum-seeking children as well).

ICELAND / ISLANDE

Question 2.a

New law on Foreigner has recently been passed in Parliament which will come into effect from 1st of January 2017. The law specifically stipulates that the Government Agency for Child Protection should assume responsibility for the safety as well as the appropriate services and support for unaccompanied children. This includes accommodation and other provisions which then are subject to the general provisions of the Act on Child Protection, including special training of staff and screening of professionals. Otherwise, there has been awareness raising work performed by the Red Cross and Unicef as well as dissemination of information on refugee children and asylum seekers.

Question 2.b

It is well known that children placed in residential institutions are more at risk to be subject to abuse, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. This applies of course also to asylum seeking children and unaccompanied children. This is the reason why the Government Agency

for Child Protection decided on a campaign to recruit foster families for unaccompanied children earlier this year following a rise in unaccompanied children. This made it possible to place all unaccompanied children that so wished placement in family setting.

ITALY / ITALIE

Question 2

Italy manages the phenomenon of migration from countries outside the European Union through policies that combine the reception and integration with the action on combating irregular immigration.

Entry into the territory of the State is allowed at border crossing points to those who are in possession of passport or equivalent document and the visa. The program states periodically by decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, the so-called 'flow-decree' introduced by the law n.40 / 1998, the maximum quota of foreigners allowed in the Italian territory for employment and self-employment. The legislation also provides for the entry for work in particular cases (Article 27 of the Consolidated Text on Immigration).

State, regions, local governments, in collaboration with industry associations and with the authorities of countries of origin, promote the integration of foreign nationals who are legally in Italy (Article 42 of the Consolidated immigration Text) through programs that: provide for 'information on the rights and opportunities of integration or reintegration in their home countries; promote the linguistic training, civic and professional; facilitate entry into the world of work.

Territorial bodies for Immigration, established in each prefecture (President of the Council of Ministers Decree 18 December 1999), monitor the presence of foreigners in the area and the level of social and work integration, aimed to promote local integration policies in partnership with the other institutions and with the private social institutions. These organisms represent a link between central government and local communities for everything related to immigration and related issues, ensuring the homogeneity of the phenomenon management policies throughout the country.

Refugee status and forms of subsidiary protection are recognized the outcome of the investigation carried out by the Territorial Commissions for the recognition of international protection.

The rules about asylum are regulated at Community level by the so-called Dublin III Regulation, for which the foreign person may apply for international protection in the first entry that, therefore, becomes competent to examine the application.

It is possible to ask for protection, even if the country is regularly a family member of a migrant, or if the foreign person is an unaccompanied minor. It admitted the request even though the country already has a family who has been recognized refugee status or who has applied for asylum.

The protection of **unaccompanied foreign children** is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and must be carried out in "the best interests of the child". Recently important

measures have been approved in order to improve the overall reception policy of unaccompanied foreign children and therefore also prevent the occurring of abuse and exploitation. The legislative decree 142/2005 (approved on the 18th August 2015) has established that all unaccompanied foreign children (not only those who are requesting asylum) can be placed within the SPRAR system (the protection system for asylum seekers and refugees).

Currently there are 1,050 reception centres that are distributed according to the presence of unaccompanied foreign children. (e.g. 25,5% in Sicily, 10,6% in Lombardia; 8,9% Campania). At the date of 30th April 2016 there were 9,690 minors welcomed in accredited reception centres (83,2%), while 7,6% is hosted by private and 5% is located in non accredited reception centres. In order to increase the number of places available the Ministry of the Interior published two Public Notices from the FAMI Fund (Fund for Asylum, Migration and Integration) and devoted an amount of € 51,138,000 in the first case and of € 110,953,800 in the second.

An agreement has been approved about the minimum requirements for the second reception of unaccompanied foreign children within the State-Regions conference in order to harmonise the reception of children.

Moreover, there is a bill in Parliament n. 1658 on unaccompanied foreign children that contains important reforms in the reception system including: the identification of the child must take place within 5 days; a specific information system to trace minors; the promotion of family foster care through the creation of list of people properly trained; the appointment of appropriately trained guardians; specific measures for children victims of trafficking; measures of support and integration when the minor reaches 18 years; the creation of a specific fund.

Finally, some specific prevention projects are carried out by associations at local level, for instance the project “Civico Zero” addressed to foreign children between 12 and 18 years of age, with a special attention to unaccompanied foreign minors who are in a condition of vulnerability and social exclusion, at risk of deviance, exploitation and abuse.

LATVIA / LETTONIE

Question 2.a

Up to now Latvia has no experience with children submitted to sexual exploitation or abuse affected by the refugee crisis. Nevertheless, Latvia is implementing specific measures to educate and train the included actors to identify these issues.

Firstly, the Ministry of Interior ensures representation of the National Co-ordinator for working in Council of the Baltic Sea States Task Force Against Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter - CBSS TF-THB), within the scope of which co-ordination of co-operation and exchange of information is ensured on international level in the Region of the Baltic Sea States, as well as ensures the operation of National Contact Point for Unaccompanied and Trafficked Children in order to ensure co-ordination of co-operation and exchange of information between the 11 member states of Council of the Baltic Sea States (hereinafter - CBSS), Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova.

According to Cabinet Order No. 729 of 14 December 2010, On Participation of Latvia in the Working Group of the Council of the Baltic Sea States, the Ministry of Welfare ensures representation of Latvia in the CBSS Expert Group for Co-operation on Children at Risk, the priorities of which are protection of children against any form of sexual exploitation and sexual violence, protection of children subjected to trafficking in human beings and children involved in migration processes and protection of their rights, early intervention and prophylaxis as the means for ensuring the rights of children to protection against any kind of violence, forms of violence and negligence. Within the scope of German presidency of TF-THB, it was decided during the CBSS TF-THB meeting, which took place from 13-16 March 2012 in Berlin, Germany, that one joint meeting with CBSS EGCC will be organized within the scope of the presidency of each state.

Secondly, with financial support of the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Program of the European Union the Information System for the Support of Minors was developed by the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior. The main goal of the project "Development of the Information System for the Support of Minors" was to facilitate the protection of the children's rights. Project duration: December 2009 - April 2012. The Cabinet Regulation No 157 of 25 March 2014 "Regulation on Information System for the Support of Minors" prescribes the procedures how information is submitted to and received from the Information System for the Support of Minors, as well as an amount of information and the order of processing of information. The Cabinet Regulation was developed according to the Protection of the Rights of the Child Law Section 67.² "Information System for the Support of Minors" which provides that the Information System for the Support of Minors is a part of the State information system "Integrated Information System of the Interior", in which the information necessary for the protection of the rights of a child is included, integrating information of State and local government institutions, as well as of medical practitioners regarding minors who need support in cases when preventive measures should be taken for the protection of the rights of children. The purpose of the information system for the support of minors is to promote the protection of the rights and interests of children, ensuring processing of the necessary information and promoting inter-institutional co-operation in the following issues:

- 1) defense of the rights and interests of a minor;
- 2) supervision of ensuring the rights and interests of a minor;
- 3) preventive work;
- 4) provision of social assistance and social services;
- 5) prevention and resolving of criminal offences and other violations of the law;
- 6) searching for a minor;
- 7) ensuring execution of administrative punishments, criminal punishments, means of security and compulsory measures of correctional nature;
- 8) implementation of settlements and preparation of evaluation reports on a probation client.

The following institutions and persons have the right to process the information included in the information system for the support of minors, including personal data, for carrying out the functions laid down for such institutions and persons in the laws and regulations governing their activities:

- 1) the State Police;
- 2) the Orphan's court;

- 3) the municipality police;
- 4) the local government social service office;
- 5) the State Probation Service;
- 6) the Latvian Prison Administration;
- 7) a social connection educational institution;
- 8) the Ombudsman;
- 9) the Ministry of Welfare;
- 10) medical practitioners;
- 11) the Social Integration State Agency;
- 12) the State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights;
- 13) the State Border Guard;
- 14) the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs;
- 15) the State Social Insurance Agency;
- 16) other State and local government institutions, the laws and regulations governing activities of which prescribe that the functions of such institutions are related to the protection of the rights of children or execution of a criminal punishment or administrative punishment in relation to minors.

Information characterizing the child regarding his or her interests and habits, place of residence and living environment may be included in the information system for the support of minors. Information which has not been obtained within the scope of administrative proceedings or criminal proceedings and has not been received with the aid of the resources linking information systems shall be considered information characterizing the child. The information characterizing the child included in the information system for the support of minors shall be issued only to such State and local government institutions, in the laws and regulations governing activities of which it is laid down that the functions of such institutions are related to the protection of the rights of children or execution of a criminal punishment or administrative punishment in relation to minors. The information included in the information system for the support of minors, except the information characterizing the child, shall be stored until the day when the person has attained 24 years of age, including the case if the person has died before attaining the relevant age. The information characterizing the child shall be stored in the information system for the support of minors until the day when the person has attained the age of majority, or until the day of death if the child has died before attaining the age of majority. The Cabinet shall determine the procedures and the extent to which information shall be submitted to and received from the information system for the support of minors, as well as the procedures for processing the information included in the system.

Thirdly, in order to ensure the efficient performing of border checks as well as measures to protect children from violent abuse, unauthorized independent departure of children and illegal transportation of children from the territory of Schengen the State Border Guard on 29 October 2014 approved the document which prescribes the order how a border guard should act carrying out border check of a child and measures to prevent kidnapping of a child. Children's rights and interests protection is set as the priority by this document. The order prescribed by the document is applied during the border control and preforming checks in the territory of Latvia.

The State Border Guard provides partnership in the implementation of international project "PROTECT Children on the Move"* which is coordinated by the Children's Unit at the CBSS Secretariat. The project aim is to identify child rights standards and key agencies responsible for protecting children in cross-border situations. The outcomes will include guidelines and an online tool outlining relevant laws, policies and procedures - as well as responses to issues faced by child welfare and migration authorities in relation to children in challenging circumstances and child victims of exploitation and trafficking. The 4th expert meeting convened in Riga, Latvia on 25 -26 November 2014 and focused on the role of judges, social services and central authorities in transnational child protection. Several experts from Latvia participated and delivered interventions. The project has been granted funds by the European Commission's Return Fund and the Council of Baltic Sea States.

Moreover, the officials of the State Border Guard regularly participate at workshops and conferences organized by international law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations regarding issues related to human trafficking, the rights of human trafficking victims, observation of their best interests, specific features in practical work with unaccompanied minors, protection of the rights and the best interests of a child.

Furthermore, experts of Latvia have participated in the international project "PROTECT: children on the move" organized by the CBSS. In the framework of the project 5 international expert meetings were organized in order to discuss the necessary steps that should be taken to decrease the risk of children exploitation and sale of children. The expert meetings were attended by large variety of professionals (police, social workers, local children protection authorities, prosecutors, judges, ministry representatives, border guards etc.). The meetings facilitated development of professional competences and networking regarding children sale and children exploitation risk prevention. They also contributed to the development of:

- 1) guidelines([http://childcentre.info/public/PROTECT/Guidelines - promoting the Human Rights and the Best Interest of the Child in Transnational Child Protection Cases.pdf](http://childcentre.info/public/PROTECT/Guidelines_-_promoting_the_Human_Rights_and_the_Best_Interest_of_the_Child_in_Transnational_Child_Protection_Cases.pdf)),
- 2) methodological material ([http://childcentre.info/public/PROTECT/Guide for case workers and officers.pdf](http://childcentre.info/public/PROTECT/Guide_for_case_workers_and_officers.pdf)) as well as
- 3) a Wikipedia web page for professionals working with children on the move, including refugee children in order to prevent the sale of children and exploitation (<http://childcentre.info/wiki/>).

These materials are further used in the framework of international training of professionals of Baltic Sea Region Countries for protection of the children who are in migration processes (including refugee children) from human trafficking and exploitation. In 2016, a set of three trainings is organized in Riga, Tallinn and Helsinki. Altogether more than 100 professionals working with children in migration will be trained in accordance to the aforementioned training materials (guidelines, methodological material, Wikipedia). The trainings are organized by the Nordic Council of Ministers in cooperation with the CBSS.

Question 2.b

In order to improve the ability of border guards to identify the potential victims of human trafficking during border control, border guards are regularly provided with the opportunities to participate in training regarding human trafficking prevention, identifying victims of human trafficking, options of helping the victims, and unaccompanied children who are victims of human trafficking.

The State Border Guard uses the handbook to combat human trafficking (elaborated by FRONTEX). This handbook contains information on identifying trafficking victims during border control, the methodology for identifying human trafficking victims, potential trafficking victims, traffickers and supporters, as well as the provisions of interviewing and information acquiring techniques. A particular attention is paid on identifying trafficked minors, and the handbook contains specific methods for working with under-age children. People crossing the external borders to enter Latvia or depart from Latvia are checked by border guards at border crossing points. In suspicious cases the State Border Guard officials verify whether the third-country national has sufficient financial resources to stay in Latvia or other Schengen Member State in order to verify the purpose of entry and its eligibility. Besides, the State Border Guard ascertains that a third country national departs from the territory of Schengen Member States. Structural units of the State Border Guard carry out profiling of people in airports, sea ports, bus stations and train stations, immigration control of international bus passengers and checks on main transit roads on a regular basis. On internal borders the mobile patrols of the State Border Guard's immigration structural units are active. The mobile patrols perform random checks on suspicious vehicles and people in the territory of Latvia.

Issues related to constitutional rights and freedoms, entry and staying of minor foreigners in Latvia, rights and obligations of asylum seekers (unaccompanied minors) are covered by the State Border Guard College study program.

Moreover, there are prevention activities implemented by NGOs. Such activities are addressed to the general society (pupils, young people etc.) and professionals and media. Such preventive activities are implemented in the framework of EU projects. For example, the association “Patvērums “Drošā māja”” organizes informative and educational activities (training, lectures, forum theatres, simulation games and other educational games, seminars, train the trainers, exchange of experiences, workshops etc.), social campaigns regarding the risks of human trafficking.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Question 2

So far, there are no cases of children affected by the refugee crisis that became victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in Liechtenstein. Nevertheless, as the absolute number of asylum seekers is comparatively small in Liechtenstein (154 in 2015), the authorities have a good overview of each case. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the reception centre for asylum-seekers is situated next to the headquarters of the National Police, which reduces the risk of exploitation and abuse significantly. Every single case is dealt with individually and in depth, both during the asylum procedure and in the context of the accommodation and assistance through the responsible authorities.

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Question 2

The order of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of 31 December 2014² approved the Action Plan for the Implementation of Foreigners' Integration Policy 2015–2017. The measures of the plan are co-financed from the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the state budget of the Republic of Lithuania. While implementing the Action Plan for the Implementation of Foreigners' Integration Policy 2015–2017, the following actions have been envisaged:

- provision of support to Migrant Counselling and Integration Centres (in Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipėda), in which migrants may attend the courses of the Lithuanian language and the basics of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, receive psychological, legal, representation, etc. services, as well as participate in training that facilitates their opportunities to find employment;
- preparation and dissemination of information on accessibility of integration services to foreigners in various institutions;
- improvement of foreigners' education measures, as well as legislation governing recognition of professional qualifications of foreigners;
- carrying out of information campaigns about foreigners' integration and organisation of various trainings and educational events;
- organisation of specialist training and promotion of interinstitutional cooperation;
- establishment of a consultative integration forum aimed at inviting representatives of foreigners' organisations, migration experts, representatives of non-governmental organisations and public bodies working in the field of migration to discuss foreigners' integration issues;
- monitoring of the implementation of foreigners' integration processes and policy.

Each year, seminars are organised for employees of state, municipal and non-governmental organisations, other institutions and agencies working in the field of social integration of foreigners granted asylum; various cultural events to encourage the knowledge of other cultures are also held.

LUXEMBOURG

Question 2

At the beginning of the procedure, the asylum seekers are informed on the fundamental rights of men, women and children in Luxembourg. Since 2016, the project "Welcome to Luxembourg, consists in helping asylum seekers, through educational tools, to learn about the values and principles of the society in Luxembourg. Socio-educational care is offered in certain centers for asylum seekers, organized by the NGOs "Planning familial" and "Eltereschool".

For every unaccompanied minor a guardian (Administrateur ad hoc) is designated by the judge. The guardian assists the minor in all administrative and judicial matters.

² Order No. A1-683 of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania of 31 December 2014 "On the Approval of the Action Plan for the Implementation of Foreigners' Integration Policy 2015–2017".

Unaccompanied minors also get a tutor (tuteur), often member of the staff of an NGO, who assists them in matters of everyday life.

Question 2.b

Agents of Immigration are trained to interview unaccompanied minors and to identify needs. Files of unaccompanied minors are treated with a special care.

Language and –civic instruction-trainings are provided systematically at asylum seekers' centres where people stay 6 to 8 weeks before they get assigned a durable lodging. The number of offered trainings is permanently raised, in order to reach the most possible asylum seekers.

MALTA / MALTE

Question 2

Unaccompanied minors and families with minors are accommodated separately from adult single males in order to provide safety. In addition, social workers and welfare officers have liaised with the health authorities and NGOs to conduct information sessions on sexual health including sexual abuse. Moreover, social workers and welfare officers conduct one to one work with asylum seekers to identify and assist with any concerns which may include sexual abuse. In order to prevent sexual exploitation in Malta, AWAS staff empowers asylum seekers to find lawful employment and not resort to other means.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA

Question 2.a

Unknown data.

Question 2.b

Unknown data.

MONACO

Question 2

Concernant les formations des professionnels, Il convient d'indiquer l'apport, dans ce domaine, de la loi n°1.382 en date du 20 juillet 2011 relative à la prévention et à la répression des violences particulières et plus particulièrement l'article 46 qui prévoit qu'une «*formation régulière à destination des professionnels appelés à être en contact avec des victimes de violences, notamment les magistrats, les professionnels de santé, les agents et officiers de police judiciaire, est mise en place afin de leur permettre, dans leurs domaines respectifs de compétence, de traiter au mieux la situation desdites victimes* ».

Ces formations ont été mises en place dès 2012.

Ainsi, par exemple, au titre de la formation continue, les magistrats peuvent suivre des stages spécifiques portant sur les problématiques concernant les enfants (par exemple sur les

thèmes de « la parole de l'enfant en justice », « violences et jeunes », « l'assistance éducative en questions » ou « l'application des peines pour les mineurs »).

Quant au personnel de police affecté à la Section des Mineurs et de Protection Sociale, leur formation initiale et continue inclut des formations théoriques (ex: audition du mineur victime d'infraction sexuelle) et pratiques (ex: immersion au sein de services de police français spécialisés; stages cyber-patrouilleur, expertise numérique et de téléphonie) en lien avec les questions qui touchent aux droits de l'enfant et à la justice pour mineurs.

Enfin, concernant les personnels de la Direction de l'Action et de l'Aide Sociales (DASO) chargés de la protection de l'enfance, ceux-ci participent régulièrement à des conférences et des formations spécifiques, délivrées par les institutions françaises concernées.

Concernant la sélection des professionnels, l'arrêté ministériel n°2010-154 en date du 24 mars 2010 portant réglementation des établissements accueillant des enfants de moins de six ans, modifié, a introduit une disposition (article 9) instaurant l'obligation à la charge des personnes gestionnaires des établissements et services d'accueil tels que le Foyer de l'Enfance qui accueille les enfants migrants, de vérifier que les personnes qu'elles recrutent pour exercer des fonctions, à quelque titre que ce soit, dans ces établissements et services, n'ont pas fait l'objet d'une condamnation au titre des articles 265 à 267 du Code pénal (infractions à caractère sexuelles et pédopornographiques).

Enfin, dans la pratique, toute personne dont l'exercice comporte de manière habituelle des contacts avec des enfants, destinée à être employée au service de l'Etat, doit fournir un extrait de casier judiciaire de moins de trois mois.

Concernant la sensibilisation, il convient de relever que l'information et la sensibilisation du public se traduit notamment par l'organisation, chaque année, d'un événement à l'occasion de la « Journée Internationale des Droits de l'Enfant », le 20 novembre.

Cet événement met en exergue la réalité douloureuse de l'atteinte aux droits des enfants dans le monde.

De même, peut être rappelé ici les efforts de sensibilisation mis en œuvre par les ONG monégasques œuvrant en faveur des droits de l'enfant.

Une seule chaîne de télévision existe en Principauté. Il s'agit de « Monaco Info » qui est une chaîne publique.

Les événements organisés en Principauté de Monaco sont présentés et retransmis sur cette chaîne et cela s'applique notamment aux manifestations dans le cadre de la Journée des droits de l'enfant et des Conférences internationales sur la protection de ces droits.

Par ailleurs, il peut être rappelé que la campagne « un sur cinq » du Conseil de l'Europe s'est traduite en Principauté de Monaco par la diffusion d'un spot sur « Monaco Info ».

MONTENEGRO

Question 2.a.b

Trainings for employees aimed to prevent, identify and work with those people are constantly being implemented in the state institutions in charge of work with these persons.

Unaccompanied children affected by the refugee crisis are granted primarily a legal guardian who is required to represent legally the child and to protect the interests of the child. After being cared for in the Centre for Asylum Seekers, the professional staff of the Centre

performs round-the-clock care for unaccompanied minors who are assigned a guardian and minors accompanied by one or both parents. The staff is obliged to follow the movement of the child on a daily basis, socializing with other persons residing in the Centre, psychophysical condition of the child and any changes that occur during their stay at the Centre.

Children undergo occupational therapy, training of children are conducted by official staff of the Centre and the officers of the Ombudsman's office, officials of UNHCR, UNICEF, Red Cross, etc., as well as non-governmental organizations specialized in working with these individuals as well as e.g. Women's Safe House, which has a multi-year experience in working with members of this group.

Flyers and various types of other written materials are available in the Centre for Asylum Seekers at the visible and accessible to all of cared persons place in languages the most migrants communicate. They contain all the necessary information about the institutions, which they can address to and with basic information about all the challenges and difficulties that may encounter during migration and how to protect them.

Expert visits with the support of TAIEX, held by Cedric Dartois, are maintained several times, on the theme of terms for admission of vulnerable groups.

The Head of the Office for Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Human Resources Management Administration (HRMA) organized training on the theme: "Strengthening skills for early identification of potential cases of trafficking in human beings in Montenegro"

The Institute for Human Rights, in cooperation with the Commissioner for Migration of the Republic of Serbia and with financial support from the Swiss Federal Office for Migration, organised a training held on the theme "Protection of migrants and refugees".

The Women's Safe House also organized and held the Training for character recognition and treatment of victims of trafficking and victims of violence.

Training "Supporting Western Balkan Countries in Efficiently Responding to the Challenges Posed by Migration of Unaccompanied Minors" was organized by the IOM Office.

Regional Workshop "The regional dialogue on a common approach and action in addressing migration of unaccompanied minors from and through the Western Balkans" was organized by IOM.

Training "The Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings" was organized by Human Resources Management Administration (HRMA).

Stated trainings testify about the cooperation of state and international institutions, and nongovernmental organizations, as well as on how much priority is given to vulnerable groups and improving the work with these people in order to conduct an assessment on the more adequate manner possible and the work with these individuals to be as quality as possible.

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

Question 2.a

UAM are, by definition, in a vulnerable position. This applies all the more for unaccompanied minors who are victims of human trafficking or are threatened to become a victim of human trafficking. Because of this, the Netherlands offers protected shelters for this specific group. This specialize shelter was opened in 2008 after the disappearance of Indian unaccompanied minors in 2004 and Nigerian 'girls at risk' in 2006 to provide protection to categories of unaccompanied minors who run the risk of falling victims of exploitation.

Nidos Foundation

Immediately upon the entry of an UAM into the Netherlands or upon finding an UAM without legal residence by the authorities, an UAM is brought into contact with Nidos Foundation. Nidos is responsible for the guardianship of UAM. Nidos submits an application for guardianship to the court to this end. When the guardianship is granted, the responsibility for the child rests with Nidos. Nidos is authorized to represent the UAM interests during the asylum procedure and may be assisted by a lawyer in this procedure.

In April 2016, a new working method was developed which, in short, focuses on multidisciplinary risk assessment. The goal of this risk assessment is to determine if the minor can be expected to file a complaint, cooperate with an investigation, or is able to tell his or her story. This multidisciplinary risk analysis is executed by several organizations: Nidos Foundation, the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA), JADE Foundation, the Centre of Expertise of Aliens, Identification and Human Trafficking (EVIM) and the Immigration and Naturalization Office (IND). These organizations intensively work together to, for example, survey medical, physical, cultural, and religious factors. The multidisciplinary risk analysis is also an instrument to determine what kind of help, care, shelter, etcetera the minor needs. Furthermore, the results of the analysis can (potentially) function as evidence in the immigration and criminal procedures.

Question 2.b

Despite the increased influx of asylum seekers there is continuous attention for signals of human trafficking within the organizations that together form the immigration chain. Initiatives like the before mentioned protocol, multidisciplinary risk assessment, etc. were taken in the past year as a means to signal victims of human trafficking within the chain of organizations involved in the immigration procedure.

For the recognition of possible signs of human trafficking, the Dutch immigration service (IND) also developed a list of indicators that has been brought to the attention of its personnel. Furthermore, the IND also uses the list of indicators on the website www.wegwijzermensenhandel.nl. This website contains information that helps professionals to find the right support for victims of human trafficking.

Valuable lessons were learned during the 'Koolvis' operation. During this operation, several institutions worked together to track down and dismantle the organizations behind the human trafficking of Nigerian woman. This included the Dutch authorities, law enforcement, Europol and Interpol, as well as law enforcement authorities from countries like, Nigeria, Belgium, the UK, the US, Spain, Germany, France, and Italy.

However, research by the Inspectorate of Security and Justice in February 2016 concluded that the identification and registration process of asylum seekers was not executed carefully enough in the Netherlands. The contribution to the fight against human trafficking was at best being realized at a minimum.³ A follow-up investigation by the Inspectorate in April states that a number of adjustments have been made, but that it is too soon to conclude that human trafficking is being addressed in an adequate manner.⁴ The National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children stresses that it is important to identify and address all signs of human trafficking within the migration flows thoroughly.

The main measure to protect unaccompanied minors against human trafficking is the protected shelter. The protected shelter was introduced in 2008, after previous described comprehensive human trafficking network came into sight. In the protection shelters - among others - welfare workers, guardians, and human trafficking investigators work together under one roof. The purpose of the protected shelter is twofold: on the one hand protection against possible human trafficking, and on the other hand the supervision of unaccompanied minors so that they can be 'disconnected' from human traffickers.

After a critical report by the Inspectorate of Security and Justice and the Inspectorate for Youth Care⁵ the Minister of Migration asked the executor of the protection shelter to develop improvement measures. These measures have meanwhile been implemented.⁶ The National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Being and Sexual Violence against Children states that it is important that these measures will be monitored and will indeed lead to improvement of the protected shelter.

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

Replies sent by the Police Union - Netherlands

Question 2

There are many aid workers organization who train the aid workers. Not clear if every victim goes to the police

Security people and aid workers are well trained to accompany the victims In every case the victims are send to special centers for help

POLAND / POLOGNE

Question 2.a

The Polish Police and the Office for Foreigners take different actions to protect all children, not only migrant and asylum-seeking children, from being victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. First of all, the Polish Police implemented the "Don't look away" project which is intended to protect children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse while travelling. This project is an effect of cooperation between the Police and the "Give children strength" Foundation. As a part of this action the website www.stopseksturystyce.pl was created to

³ Inspectie Veiligheid en Justitie (2016) De identificatie van asielzoekers in Nederland.

⁴ *Tweede Kamerstukken* 2015/2016 19637, nr. 2187.

⁵ Inspectie Veiligheid en Justitie en Inspectie Jeugdzorg (2016) De kwaliteit van de beschermde opvang voor alleenstaande minderjarige vreemdelingen.

⁶ *Tweede Kamerstukken* 2016/2017 27062 nr. 103.

inform the general public about this type of offence. A special form is available both in Polish and in English to facilitate reporting of such crimes. All gathered information is being sent directly to the Police, contributing to making their reaction faster and more effective.

Moreover, special local groups of cooperation have been set up in every center for migrants. Those groups cooperate with medical staff of those centers, representatives of public institutions, non-governmental organizations, and with persons responsible for center management, as well as with representatives of migrant groups. The main aim of this kind of cooperation is to prevent violence in the centers, analyze the situation and react when needed.

In 2015 the Office for Foreigners and the Border Guard also implemented a project called “I see, I help”. The main goal of this project is to implement a comprehensive system of monitoring and also to ensure psychological support during the asylum procedure.

It should be also mentioned that in April 2015 the Border Guard in cooperation with the “Give children strength” Foundation implemented a special project “Children in camps for migrants”. This project was created to enforce policies and procedures to ensure appropriate protection for children against violence and sexual exploitation, to improve camp staff qualifications in this area and also to improve parents’ educational skills. It is also created to educate children how to avoid the dangers and how to find help and support when needed.

One should also note a specific measure taken to prevent children affected by the refugee crisis from falling victim to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in the form of special educational materials and presentations for Office for Foreigners workers on how to recognize violence and how to ensure help and support.

Question 2.b

Because of the marginal scale of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children as a result of the refugee crisis, it is recommended to continue all actions and projects taken so far and carefully monitor the situation.

PORTUGAL

Question 2

Refugees who are in Portugal following the current "refugee crisis" have arrived through the relocation measures taken in benefit of Greece and Italy.

So far, refugee children arriving in Portugal under the relocation scheme are accompanied by their families. Families have the support of the reception and integration entities, namely, NGOs, municipalities and the near community.

Unaccompanied Minors seeking international protection outside the relocation scheme are appointed to the Family and Minors Court and in order to have a tutor and still referred to a special care institutions, gifted with trained personnel. Until the present moment in cases of non-accompanied children which ask for international protection CPR is nominated as guardian and children.

Prevention (as well as protection) is also made through other channels, through the health care, education and specially language training, and the promotion of active participation and social inclusion, and raising awareness activities.

Prevention through Health Public Service.

Access to health care, through the National Health Service (SNS), by foreign children residing in Portugal is universal and free, and it covers primary, secondary and emergency care, immunization, screening and prevention programmes.

These children are informed by public services that took care of them that they are entitled and must attend the SNS services.

If these children and families do not attend health services and do not follow the health surveillance and vaccinations recommended by the national program for child health and youth for his age, will be notified (or the respective curators) by local SNS services to the “National System for the promotion and protection of children and young people in danger”.

This function of promoting human rights and prevention of abuse, is organized at the SNS services through the national network of children and young people support - existing in all groupings of health centers and Hospitals with pediatric care- , and monitors families and children in accordance with their specific needs (identified in the prevention of any kind of risk of abuses and exploitation). At the “ National health programme for children and youth intervention”, family risk assessments for any kind of vulnerability that might evolve into cases of mistreatment or abuse are foreseen and planned and should be evaluated in all queries of health surveillance for all children, included refugees children

It should also be reminded that Portugal has Integration Plans for Immigrants, since 2007, that embodied several measures to improve immigrant’s access to the National Health Service. One of those measures was the institutionalization of procedures to better manage health agreements and promote the immigrants access to health care. With this regard the Portuguese Health authorities, with the collaboration of “Alto Comissariado para as Migrações” (ACM7), the High Commission for Migration, designed a practical manual to manage diverse situations such as the procedures to implement in the case of undocumented children receiving health care in the National Health Service: a formal communication to the National Immigrant Support Centre.⁸

Applicants for international protection and beneficiaries of refugee or subsidiary protection and their family members are exempt from the payment of basic health fees⁹.

⁷ <http://www.acm.gov.pt/acm> The High Commission for Migration, is a Public Institution, directly dependent of the Presidency of the Ministers Council, has the mission of collaborating on determining, executing and assessing the public, transversal and sectorial policies concerning migrations that are relevant for the integration of migrants in the national, international and Portuguese-speaking contexts, for the integration of the immigrants and ethnic groups – in particular, the gypsy communities – and for managing and valuing of the diversity between cultures, ethnics and religions

⁸ The model for this communication is available at the page 44 of this link: <http://www.acss.min-saude.pt/Portals/0/MANUAL%20DE%20ACOLHIMENTO%20NO%20ACESSO%20AO%20SISTEMA%20DE%20SA%20C3%9ADE%20DE%20CIDADAOS%20ESTRANGEIROS.pdf>

⁹ <http://www.acm.gov.pt/-/o-que-sao-as-taxas-moderadoras-e-que-servicos-tenho-que-pagar->

On the other hand, since 2009, SNS health professionals, have been subject of dedicated training in maltreatment and sexual abuse, in order to work according to the specifications of the people accompanying.

Prevention through Education

Functioning within the Immigrants National Support Centres the Education Office, run by the Ministry of Education, also provides information and counselling regarding the access to education of migrant children.

Acknowledging that the Portuguese language is fundamental for the integration at school and to school attendance and success, the Portuguese public education system provides the Portuguese as a Non-Mother Tongue Programme specially designed to the reinforcement of the Portuguese language knowledge by children and young people that attend the compulsory school system.

This Programme was created in 2001 as pilot-project and reinforced in 2006, in order to provide a public policy regarding the students that came from non-speaking Portuguese countries such as Eastern European or Asian countries. Through the years and with the development of this Programme other students started to benefit from those classes such as descendants of immigrants, namely African Portuguese Speaking Countries and also descendants of Portuguese emigrants that return to Portugal. This Programme will also be applicable in the reception of the new migrant children arriving to our country.

It is important to mention that the international recognition of those policies and good practices is a constant and, in the 12th of June 2015, the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX 2015) www.mipex.eu/portugal recognized Portugal as one of the countries with the best integration policies. In fact, in the 38 countries studied, Portugal remains in the second place and also reinforced his global score, comparing with the results obtained since 2007.

It should be mentioned that the Decree Law 67/2004 of 25th March created a national register of foreign minors with an irregular status, managed by the ACM uniquely designed to ensure their access to health care, pre-school and school education given the fact that in Portugal both legal and irregular migrants have the right to access the education (if minors) and as already explained, to healthcare, no matter their legal status.

Prevention through social inclusion and raising awareness is described on item “Any other Additional information “

Question 2.a

Concerning prevention, the Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana (GNR) ¹⁰ has been developing social activities, in cooperation with several support and local social solidarity institutions, aiming at preventing and protecting the vulnerable victims, including children and specifically those that may be affected by the refugee crisis. The GNR has been trying to be alert to insecurity problems affecting children, especially in school and community environments. In this context, awareness-raising activities on various subjects are carried out

¹⁰ <http://gnr.pt/>

in schools to prevent any type of violence. With regard to the training of this security force's professionals, children sexual abuse is among the discussed subjects. Special reference is made to victims' characteristics, abusers' characteristics, how to report/ask for help and support, in order to help children and caregivers to deal with this kind of situation. Awareness-raising and training activities are developed by the GNR elements, along with training providers from public institutions and NGOs invited for this purpose – which develop their professional activity doing research and also supporting specific victims – as well as the operations direction Special Programs' elements from the Operational Command. Children sexual abuse and exploitation constitute a serious violation of children rights and tend to have damaging long-lasting consequences throughout their lives. Thus, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe approved the proclamation of each November 18th as the European Day on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. Once a year, between November 18th and 20st, the GNR promotes, awareness-raising activities, in order to prevent children sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, in schools. Regarding international projects, the GNR elements contributed to the International Resiland Project, which has resulted in the elaboration of a booklet, for professionals and officials working with and for children on the move.

The document is available at: http://www.resiland.org/files/small_booklet_res.pdf

The SEF informs the relocated refugees of all risk situations that they can find, being encouraged to report to the police any unusual situations that happens or that they are aware. Children installed in reception centers are also elucidated about the dangers they face and procedures to take in case of danger.

Question 2.b

No cases of sexual abuse or exploitation of refugee children are registered

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

Question 2.a

There is information and cultural orientation activities conducted by immigration staff and NGOs in the reception centres.

Question 2.b

The involvement of refugee community is essential for an effective prevention.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

Question 2

A guide on the procedure of interaction of employees of law enforcement bodies of the Russian Federation to prevent child neglect and juvenile delinquency has been developed.

To identify challenging issues, in accordance with the Plan of basic administrative actions for 2016 the RF Interior Ministry holds regional meetings, seminars with the heads of the juvenile units, the temporary detention centers for juvenile offenders, the Criminal Investigation departments, duty units of territorial bodies of the Russian Interior Ministry.

There is active collaboration of internal affairs bodies with volunteer organizations. In this connection, on 8-9 February 2016 All-Russia Conference "Social volunteering in Russia: prospects for development, the experience of the regions" was held in which the tasks to engage volunteer organizations in the search for missing children were specified. Information on the volunteer detachments, cooperating with the police to search for missing children is available on the official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia.

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

Question 2

Aucune mesure spécifique n'a été prise en ce qui concerne la crise des réfugiés. De fait, les migrants qui arrivent à Saint-Marin sont acheminés par le biais du couloir humanitaire, et sont donc déjà identifiés et il leur est délivré un permis de séjour spécifique. Aucun migrant en situation irrégulière n'a été signalé.

Les mêmes mesures de prévention que pour tous les mineurs s'appliquent.

SERBIA / SERBIE

Question 2.a

Unfortunately, coordinated preventive measures were missing due to the lack of interpreters, "cultural mediators" and professionals able to do screening. (Both State and NGO agrees upon this). The same was influencing early (informal) "education" and start of formal school inclusion. (In majority of cases children (and their relatives), did not expressed intention to go schools, or it was possible to organize lectures in their native language).

Question 2.b

NGO "Atina" comes to conclusion, which imposed through the practice, with the aim to prevent further abuse of children, that after moving children from one country to other, cross boarder information exchange should follow.

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

Question 2

In general children as the most vulnerable group are treated with highest sensitivity measures to protect them from any harm.

Question 2.a

Specialized trainings for social workers, dealing with children at risk are conducted.

Employees in the Asylum Centre regularly attend trainings for recognition of victims of violence and victims of trafficking in human beings, as well as for further treatment of victims.

Police has issued Directions for work with minors in migration wave. Directions are obligatory for all police officers. Directions include review of migration trends, status of children in migration wave, protocol for notifications, identification of THB/terrorism/extremism as well as information on fundamental principles of Convention on Rights of the Child (article 2, 3, 6

and 12). Directions were issued on the basis of conclusions adopted on an expert meeting attended by the head of police units from the areas with massive migrations or where police activities are conducted in this regard. Directions were issued in 2015.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE DE SLOVAQUIE

Question 2

In line with the protection of family unity, accompanied migrant and asylum-seeking children are placed in the detention facility in Sečovce or in the residential facility in Opatovská Nová Ves. Unaccompanied minors are accommodated in the Children's Home for Unaccompanied Minors Medzilaborce. In response to the issue of runaways from the facility, the latter is planning to take measures to reinforce surveillance over the children in order to ensure their protection.

Question 2.a

Although not focused in particular on migrant and asylum-seeking children, several measures have been taken to tackle violence against children, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.

Within the implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Violence (approved by the resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic no 24/2014), multidisciplinary trainings have been carried out on the topic of secondary victimisation – institutional violence and identification of CAN/CSA syndrome in 2015 and 2016. Participants of the trainings encompass police officers, social workers, prosecutors, employees of children's homes (including the Children's Home for Unaccompanied Minors Medzilaborce), schools and school facilities, centres for pedagogical-psychological counselling and prevention, centres for special pedagogical counselling etc.

The Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family issued a multidisciplinary Guide to CAN syndrome covering the issues of identification of signs of maltreatment, abuse and neglect and the competences and procedures of the professionals.

The Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family within its cooperation with the Slovak Catholic Charity informed the children's homes representatives about the issues of trafficking in human beings on the national meeting of children's homes' directors on June 30, 2015. The session included screening of a movie and a lecture "Two little girls" as well as distribution of related informative materials. The activity was conducted by personnel of the Slovak Catholic Charity Bratislava. Screening of the movie, interactive lecture and a discussion were realized also in one of the children's homes for 15 child residents.

Seven children's homes, including the Children's Home for Unaccompanied Minors Medzilaborce have had expert staff trained in prevention of trafficking in human beings. The staff educate children and young adult residents in the facilities designated for the realization of measures of socio-legal protection of children and social guardianship. In 2015 – 2016 up to 51 activities have been carried out in the facilities in collaboration with members of the Police Force, representatives of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the International Organisation for Migration, with 720 child and young adult participants.

In 2015 a training called "Human trafficking: exchange of information and problem-solving application practice" was held by the Information Centre for Combating Human Trafficking and Crime Prevention for 34 police officers of the National Unit for Combating Illegal Migration of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Presidium of the Police Force. The training built on the preceding training "Trafficking in Human Beings: Identification, Victim Assistance and Investigation" conducted in 2013.

Also in 2015, 300 police officers were trained in the combat against human trafficking by trainers from the education department of the Directorate of Border and Alien Police Sobrance. 54 out of the 300 were novice officers (recent graduates of Police Force secondary schools or officers transferred from another department) who undertook 9 courses. The remaining 246 police officers within the Directorate of Border and Alien Police Sobrance participated in 13 working meetings.

The Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with the Judicial Academy of the Slovak Republic organized a nationwide educational event "Trafficking in Human Beings", the primary target group being judges and prosecutors and the secondary target group being senior judicial officers, judicial candidates, future prosecutors and assistants of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic.

Centres for pedagogical-psychological counselling and prevention are encouraged, besides other activities, to carry out preventive programmes focused on sexual violence against children and trafficking in human beings.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Question 2.a

The Police action plan against trafficking in human beings has been developed since 2013. It includes many measures: specialised training together with NGO for law enforcement officers who investigate trafficking offences, participation in conferences organised by public and private institutions, release of guidelines on detection of trafficking victims in Europe and participation in awareness raising television programmes.

The Police launched in 2013 a free helpline to report suspected cases of sex trafficking that have proved to be effective (147 minors have been released). It has also takes part in many awareness raising campaigns through television, radio and newspapers to bring trafficking closer to society. An example of good practice is the television campaign "Stand up for trafficking victims" that has increased the number of the helpline calls.

Furthermore, the Comprehensive Plan to combat Trafficking in Women and Girls for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation 2015-2018, agreed by the Council of Ministers on 18 September 2015, focus on protection and damage redress. The Plan collects contributions from the Social Forum against Trafficking that brings together NGO assisting victims of human trafficking. It has five main axes: prevention, training, identification of victims, crime prosecution and collaboration.

As regards training, specialised training on trafficking is provided for the Office of Asylum and Refuge staff, interviewers at the border posts and the staff of Foreign Internment Centres and Foreign Offices. Special attention is paid to border guards, coast guards, law enforcement officers working at Ceuta y Melilla and Migration Centres staff so as to improve the detection of victims, their protection and assistance. Besides, relevant NGO have access to potential victims before the interview with the enforcement law officer.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Replies sent by the SICAR.CAT programme – Spain

Question 2

According to Spain's replies to the questionnaire, our organisation would like to point out that there has been few awareness raising activities despite the Police Action Plan against Trafficking of Human Beings. Specialised training for police officers is generally provided to those investigating trafficking offences. However, other law enforcement officers may be excluded and therefore, are not sufficiently prepared to observe indicators of sexual exploitation in the front-line (for example, border guards, coast guards and staff at the Migration Centres). In conclusion, this prevention training is not significantly raising the detection of victims of sexual exploitation or victims of THB for that purpose amongst migrant and refugee children.

SWEDEN / SUEDE

Question 2

- All unaccompanied refugee children are currently placed in a municipality, where they are processed by social services and placed in some form of appropriate accommodation under the Social Services Act. This may be a foster home or a home for care or residence. The Social Welfare Board in each municipality shall ensure that children and youth at risk receive the protection and support they need. The Social Welfare Board shall promptly initiate an investigation concerning what has come to the Board's knowledge and what that may cause action of the Board. If the board becomes aware about something which may mean that the Board may need to intervene to a child protection or support can an investigation be carried out regardless of the child's or the guardian's opinion.
- *Health and Social Care Inspectorate to strengthen capacity in permit application processing activities:* The sharp rise in the number of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in Sweden is a major contributing factor to the increasing number of children and young people needing to be placed outside the home. In October 2015 the Government presented new measures in response to the refugee situation:
 - a. Billion kronor investment in social services will strengthen social care services for children and young people;
 - b. According to the Budget Bill for 2016, SEK 250 million will be allocated annually during 2016–2019 to strengthen and develop these activities. The funds will be devoted primarily to increased staffing, as well as to initiatives to promote skills and quality.

- *Assignment for the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society to inform young newly arrived immigrants about health and gender equality:* The Government has tasked the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society with creating a digital platform containing information in relevant languages about health and gender equality for newly arrived children and young people. Men in all social groups and age groups use physical, psychological and sexual violence against women. It is essential that newly arrived girls and boys have access to a good introduction to Swedish society, with knowledge about our society and values as important elements. This of course includes sex and relationship education. The assignment – for which SEK 5 million has been allocated – will be conducted in collaboration with the internet-based youth clinic.
- *How we are developing reception of unaccompanied minors and young people:* On 12 October 2015, the Government arranged the national action 'Sweden together'. Participants were invited to around ten seminars as part of the event. One of the themes was 'How we are developing reception of unaccompanied minors and young people'.
- *A website about social services:* On instructions from the Government, the National Board of Health and Welfare and the Ombudsman for Children in Sweden have developed a national website containing information tailored to children and young people about social services and what social services can offer children and young people in need of support and protection. The Ombudsman for Children in Sweden has been responsible for involving children and young people in the implementation of the assignment.
- *Swedish Agency for Health and Care Services Analysis to survey homes for care or residence:* The Swedish Agency for Health and Care Services Analysis is to survey and analyse homes for care or residence, as well as foster homes and emergency foster homes providing support from advisers. The Agency is conducting this work from the perspective of child protection and the rights of the child. Particular attention is to be given to the quality and costs of care.
- *National Board of Health and Welfare to analyse reception of unaccompanied refugee children:* The Government has tasked the National Board of Health and Welfare with conducting an in-depth analysis of the consequences for social services of the current refugee situation and the increase in the number of unaccompanied minors. The vulnerability of girls, access to interpreters and the skills needs in social services are three areas that are included in the remit.
- *Supported accommodation – a new form of placement for children and young people:* The Government has presented the Government Bill 'Supported accommodation – a new form of placement for children and young people' to the Swedish Parliament. In the Bill, the Government proposes a new form of placement for children and young people aged 16–20 under the Social Services Act – supported accommodation. The Government wants to develop foster home care. In the Bill, the Government therefore clarifies the National Board of Health and Welfare's responsibility for its support and development. Developing foster home care should involve long-term, continuous and cohesive measures. Foster home care must maintain high standards and be sufficiently available. The experiences of foster parents and children placed in foster homes are important for developing this care. The legislative amendments entered into force on 1 January 2016.

- *New model to distribute unaccompanied minors fairly between municipalities:* Unaccompanied minors were not distributed fairly between municipalities, their reception was unpredictable and the conditions for planning could be improved. The Government has therefore instructed the Swedish Migration Agency to produce a new allocation model for unaccompanied children and young people. The model entered into force on 1 April 2016.
- *Integration of immigrants and their children:* In May 2016, the OECD presented its report Working Together: Skills and Labour Market Integration of Immigrants and their Children in Sweden. The report shows that Sweden has a highly developed and sustainable policy for reception and introduction, but that the large number of asylum seekers who arrived in 2015 has created new challenges. Despite the many initiatives taken, several major challenges remain, not least because Sweden has received a large number of asylum seekers in a short period of time. As the OECD points out in the report, the housing shortage and long waiting times for settlement pose a major challenge.
- *To strengthen the support for refugee women and girls* the Government allocated SEK 25 million in 2015, and thereafter SEK 100 million per year in order to contribute to greater long-termism and a better context for planning for women and girls refugees. The funds will be allocated to support women and their children living in sheltered housing regarding areas including advice, talking support, practical support, professional development and the development of quality work, routines and documentation.

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

Question 2

Les requérants d'asile non accompagnés font l'objet d'un **encadrement spécifique** au sein du centre d'enregistrement et de procédure au début de la procédure d'asile (personne de référence parmi le personnel encadrant ; horaires de sortie du centre plus stricts que pour les adultes) ainsi que dans le canton (hébergement des mineurs non accompagnés séparé de celui des adultes et adéquat à leur développement et leur maturité) s'agissant de la suite de la procédure d'asile, notamment afin d'éviter que ces mineurs ne soient victimes d'actes de maltraitance, d'abus ou d'exploitation sexuels à compter de leur arrivée sur le territoire suisse.

“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA” / «L'EX-REPUBLIQUE YUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE»

Question 2

The vulnerable category of persons that are asylum seekers in the country, is cared for in a safe house, which is managed by the Centre for Social Care of Skopje, which includes psychologists, educators, and social workers. It is 24 hours guarded by a security company.

Concerning the training of professionals working with children in 2016, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has organized specialized training for foster families in order to upgrade the country's capacities in the field of developing alternative forms of protection and provision of resources for care of children that are victims of trafficking upon their identification, provided they are not placed in the Centre for victims of trafficking, and also upon their exit from this

Centre and their integration into society. The training was conducted in collaboration with the Institute for Social Affairs and the "For Happy Childhood" Association, with the support of the German GIZ agency. Nine caregivers from foster families in Skopje and Veles were trained.

Question 2.a

Although the Republic of Macedonia had already developed appropriate procedures for taking action when dealing with cases of human trafficking (including Indicators for identification of potential victims for dealing with minors, with persons from vulnerable category, etc.), in context of the migration crisis new documents were further developed and adopted, then adapted to the new challenges and upgraded in order to handle the current situation more efficiently. In this regard, Standard operating procedures for dealing with vulnerable people/foreigners were adopted. Standard operating procedures for dealing with unaccompanied minors/foreigners as well as General indicators for initial/preliminary identification of presumed and potential victims of trafficking in the context of mixed migration movements in the Republic of Macedonia were also adopted.

Training has been organized for their implementation, for the police officers as well as for officers of other institutions that are involved in the mechanism of referral.

Part of the trainings is intended for police officers, while others are interdisciplinary with trainees coming from various government and state institutions.

In addition to the aforementioned, police officers also attend training sessions that address topics of humanitarian law, international standards, and related topics that help to better understand the cultural diversities, provide more effective identification of vulnerable persons and so on.

In order to strengthen the capacities and upgrade the expertise of professionals who daily deal with this type of crime, the National Commission to Combat Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration (NCCHTML), based on the needs and priorities for training, has adopted **the Inter-institutional Training Plan for the 2016-2017 period**. The Plan covers those areas that have the highest priority and for which all national stakeholders at **local, national, and regional level** need to undergo training. The planned trainings have been conducted in 2016, and will be continually implemented in 2017 as well. Among other things, the Inter-institutional training plan contains the following topics as well:

- Training on SOP for dealing with unaccompanied children/foreigners and SOP for dealing with vulnerable persons/foreigners;
- Training on Indicators for identifying victims of trafficking in mixed migratory movements.

In this context, one should also mention **the Program for Assistance and Support to Child Victims of Trafficking**. The purpose of this program is to implement activities that will enable better physical and psychological recovery, rehabilitation, resettlement, and social reintegration of child victims of trafficking.

The program offers a wider understanding of the use of legal instruments in the process of reintegration, giving a systematic review of the legal provisions and other regulations

concerning the use of services by victims of human trafficking, defined as their right and that can be used to exercise the rights in the areas of: transport-related safe housing and accommodation, health care, legal aid, social and child protection, education and employment.

The program is based on the needs of victims; it is designed as a reference for practical application, intended for social workers from centres for social work and for their implementation in partnership with other relevant institutions and civil society. This program is the basis for preparing individual plan for reintegration of child victims in context of determining the objectives, measures and actions that are taken to assist the victim and his/her family members.

In addition to the aforementioned, one should note that, in context of conducting the basic training for a police officer by the Training Centre at the Ministry of the Interior, learning tasks have been prepared. These learning tasks deal with certain situations involving minors, so future police officers are able to gain the necessary competence to treat in due and legal manner the said category of persons. These tasks are: police ethics; fundamental human rights and freedoms; non-discriminatory police treatment; treatment of a minor that is perpetrator of a misdemeanour or criminal offense; interview with victim and witness; smuggling of migrants and human trafficking; etc.

Question 2.b

The special needs of vulnerable persons would be established after an individual assessment of their individual situation by the competent public institution for social protection. In context of accommodation and meeting the standard of living of these persons, one should take into account their condition by providing appropriate medical, psychosocial, and other assistance.

It is necessary in context of assessing the asylum request, to consider forms of persecution that are gender-specific.

In cooperation with other ministries, NGOs and associations, forums, workshops and other related events have been organized. Their aim is raising the overall awareness about sexual violence among individuals of different categories, especially those who because of their profession could be in contact with potential victims of trafficking, or they themselves could become victims.

TURKEY / TURQUIE

Question 2.a

Diverse activities are conducted by several institutions in order to prevent the children affected by the refugee crisis in our country from falling victims of sexual exploitation/abuse.

1. Directorate General for Migration Management: Within the scope of the Project on Protection of Human Trafficking Victims conducted by the International Organization for Migration and the primary beneficiary of which is the Directorate General for Migration Management and the THB/IFS2 projects conducted by the ICMPD:

- the Directorate General for Migration Management organizes workshops for the personnel of the law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and the Ministry of Justice.

- the Communication Center for Foreigners (YIMER) has been established to receive those tips and emergency appeals of human trafficking victims. The said line can be reached 24/7 from all over Turkey and abroad with language options including Turkish, English, Arabic, Russian, Persian and German.

- brochures in Turkish, Arabic, English, Russian and Uzbek languages have been distributed in order to raise awareness on the offence of human trafficking.

- information meetings were held for the employees of the Embassies of those origin countries of the offence.

- apart from these, information campaigns and trainings will be organized in order to promote victim identification and pro-active scanning among the vulnerable communities such as migrants within the framework of the Project on Preventing, Identifying and Combating Trafficking of Refugees in Turkey (PICTOR-Turkey) which will be conducted by the ICMPD together with the Directorate General for Migration Management.

2. Ministry of Health: Under the coordination of the Public Health Agency of Turkey, 81 Provincial Directorates of Public Health have been organizing since 2010 awareness-raising trainings on child neglect and sexual exploitation/abuse (Child Follow-Up Centers) for those personnel who work at extremes, encounter children and are likely to encounter children (healthcare personnel, class teachers, school counselors, preschool teachers, personnel at rehabilitation centers, children police, officers at police stations, personnel at the Gendarmerie Children's Bureaus, personnel at the Provincial Directorates of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, instructors at Koran courses, personnel at the Family and Religious Guidance Offices of the Provincial Mufti Offices and lawyers at bar associations etc.) and to the public. Flyers are distributed during the said trainings.

3. Ministry of Family and Social Policies

Within the framework of the "No Lost Generation" initiative financed by the EU MADAD Fund, the "**Social Cohesion Program**" is conducted with the cooperation of our Directorate General and the UNICEF Turkey Country Office for the purposes of ensuring – through the Provincial Committees for Child Rights – the social inclusion of the Syrian children who live out of the camps in Turkey and creating a platform which would enable mutual dialogue and exchange of information between the Turkish and the Syrian children.

The Program aims at minimizing the problems encountered by the Syrian children in their social cohesion, raising their awareness on the actual risks and their sources within the society, enabling them to lead a life in accordance with their rights as well as promoting the intercultural understanding and tolerance.

The Program is conducted in the form of trainings provided through the peer education technique and by those Turkish and Syrian children who are registered to the Provincial Committees for Child Rights. The Social Cohesion Training Module which has been prepared

by the trainers and which is based on the empowerment approach provides trainings in Turkish and Arabic languages on the following topics:

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child,
- The Society Where We Live In,
- Concepts of Safety, Violence-Exploitation, Discrimination, Child Labor and Early Marriage and Their Prevention,
- Culture-Tolerance-Cooperation,
- Understanding and Communicating with One Another
- Important Institutions from which they could receive services.

Around 7,120 children have been reached so far within the scope of the trainings held in Hatay, Gaziantep, Mardin, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Adana, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Mersin and Şanlıurfa.

The works currently being conducted in 10 provinces will also be extended in 2016 to cover Ankara, Bursa, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Konya, Kocaeli, Malatya, Edirne and Muğla where the number of those Syrian children living out of the camps is high.

Question 2.b

The differences between the culture, social life and legal regulations of those children who, having been affected by the refugee crisis, came to our country and the socio-cultural structure and the legal system of our country may raise difficulties in the prevention of such offences. It is crucial in overcoming such difficulties that the refugee children be expeditiously be informed about our country's legal system. As is stated above, information and training activities are conducted by several institutions to this end.

UKRAINE

II – Other States and other Stakeholders / Autres Etats et Parties prenantes

ARMENIA / ARMENIE

Replies sent by the Police and State migration service

Question 2

Within the framework of preventive work with minors, in order to increase their legal awareness, the understanding their own rights and responsibilities among minors, including refugee minors, a large scale of preventive activities is organized.

Regular meetings in public schools and educational institutions by juvenile police officers are organized to raise awareness on the cases of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children. During the above mentioned meetings various issues were discussed, including ‘Trafficking’, ‘Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation’, ‘Exploitation of children’, ‘Violence’ etc.

Question 2.a

In 2014-2015 "Armenian Red Cross" NGO organized training programs on the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children for employees of Asylum Affairs Department of the State Migration Service in the framework of cooperation with UNHCR.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the work of juvenile police officers with children, including refugee children, different trainings (‘Domestic violence’, ‘Sexual exploitation’ etc.) are organized for the juvenile police officers in cooperation with partner organisations. Pre-service and in-service trainings are also organized in the Police Academy of RA for the students and officers.

Replies sent by the UNHCR-Armenia

Question 2.a

The Council of Europe may, in particular, be interested to note the findings and recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, who visited Armenia in 2015 and identified a number of risk factors related to asylum-seeking and refugee children (see paras 25 and 37 of the report), as well as recommendations for further efforts to address and close the protection gaps in this area.

In 2015, the National Assembly adopted amendments to the Law on Refugees and Asylum-Seekers, which introduced additional procedural safeguards for unaccompanied and separated children seeking asylum in Armenia, including inter alia the appointment of a Representative who will represent the best interests of the child during the asylum procedure. Furthermore, there is an obligation under the same Law on Refugees and Asylum, that the State Migration Service shall take measures to determine the child’s identity and undertake tracing, and that appropriate placement shall be made, in consultation with the Family, Women and Children Rights Protection Units of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

The construction of a new custom-built reception centre for asylum-seekers – which has been recommended as a preventive measure by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children,

child prostitution and child pornography - is still under discussion. While land has been identified for the purpose there is currently no promise of funding for the construction.

To address the current gap in awareness-raising and specialized training (which were not so far initiated by the asylum authorities or other State agencies working with refugee children), UNHCR's NGO partner, the Armenian Red Cross Society has, in 2015, developed and printed information leaflets on sexual and gender based including specific section on children. The leaflets explain the types of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, neglect, etc.), symptoms of violence within children, ways to help and contact information. The leaflets have been disseminated among the relevant stakeholders. By the end of 2016, Save the Children International Organization will organize capacity building activities for refugee oriented NGOs on child protection and on refugee issues for the child oriented organizations. Regular trainings on sexual and gender based violence for UNHCR staff, lawyers, border guards, State Migration Service and other involved agencies.

Question 2.b

The public attitude, as well as cultural background make it difficult to raise awareness on sexual and/or domestic violence. Many cases of sexual violence and sexual abuse may be unreported due to culture and family traditions as well.

AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

No reply to this question / Aucune réponse à cette question

IRELAND / IRLANDE

NORWAY / NORVEGE

Question 2.a

UDI's asylum department has a Special unit for children. The unit have specialized case workers handling all UAM asylum cases, who are trained in communicating with asylum-seeking children. The case workers in this unit have a strong awareness on identification of any kind of abuse or exploitation of asylum-seeking children.

UDI has initiated a project to ensure good identification and cooperation towards married asylum-seeking children. One of the main purposes was to prevent further sexual abuse of the children in Norway.

UDI have particular routines for identification of vulnerable children and adult asylum seekers through the asylum process.

To better the ability to identify and prevent sexual abuse and exploitation, and to improve the work with children in general, the reception centers have improved the professional competence on children in reception centers. A closer cooperation between reception centers and the child care services locally has also been initiated.

To prevent sexual abuse or exploitation the reception centers have gender segregated divisions.

UDI also has information programs on sexual health in the reception centers to increase the knowledge about this topic.

Question 2.b

The child marriage project has increased the awareness in the participating instances on this particular part of sexual abuse of young children, as a consequence of traditional practices in their homeland.

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME UNI