

Transnational child protection cases: exploring how to fulfil safeguards for children

Promise Soteria May 6, 2025









Lunch break

Case experiences: hearing from experts

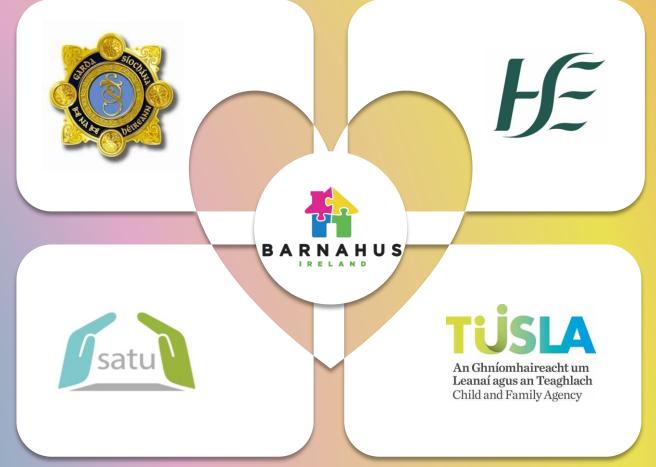
Session on hearing children, with a focus on international family law cases

Insights from Mathias Lia Nordmoen, Senior Adviser, International Services,
Division of Legal Affairs and Public Administration, The Norwegian Directorate for
Children Youth and Family Affairs

The Role of Barnahus in Transnational Cases

Barnahus

Sergeant Gillian Meaney – An Garda Siochana Niamh Whooley – Social Work Team Leader





Holiday

Medical Attention

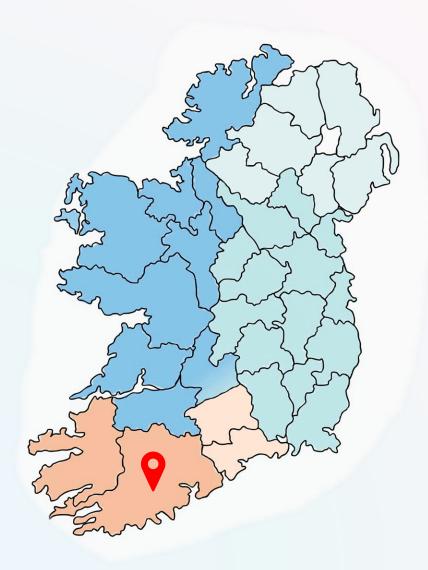
As a result of medical needs & police statement have to stay longer in Turkey

Violent sexual assault

Statement
to Police –
without
legal
representat
ion/
translator

An
internation
al lawyer
becomes
involved
and finds
statement
not
accurate

Return to Ireland

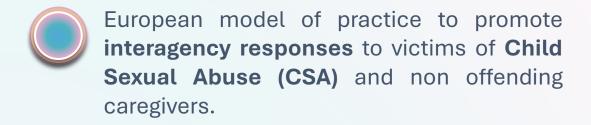


- No National Protocol
- Aoife does not return to school/difficulty eating/difficulty sleeping.
- Family finds information about Sexual Assault Treatment Unit medical
- SATU make mandated report to TUSLA.
- TUSLA report to Gardai and refer to Barnahus.

Barnahus

What is the Barnahus Model?





Barnahus focuses specifically on child victims of sexual abuse and incorporates Forensic Medical Examiners, Child Protection Social Workers, Specialist Interviewers from AGS and Tusla as well as a Therapy team.



Four Rooms of Barnahus





Therapy Room

- Screening
- Therapeutic Intervention



Criminal Investigation Room

Specialist Interviewing



Child Protection Room

 Protection needs of the child / siblings



Medical Examination Room

Forensic Medical Examination
 / Health Screening

The Barnahus Quality Standards



Standard 1:

Key principles and cross-cutting activities



Standard 2:

Multidisciplinary and interagency collaboration



Standard 3:

Interagency case management



Standard 4:

Forensic interview



Standard 5:

Medical examination



Standard 6:

Therapeutic services

Aoife's Barnahus Journey

- > Therapeutic intervention
 - > Sleeping difficulties
 - Eating difficulties
 - ➤ Not going to school
 - Not socialising with friends
 - > Low mood

Parenting support School – Supported plan for Aoife to return to school

- No child protection concerns
- Aoife is safe and protected living with her mother and father.



- Gardai contact Interpol
- Gardai arrange with Aoife for Aoife to have a Garda Specialist Interview



Aoife has on ongoing medical appointments in Sexual Assault Treatment Unit and gynaecology services due to injuries sustained

Aoife Today

Second Specialist Interview is planned.

Aoife is attending school.

Continues to engage in therapy & health.

Socialising with friends

Eating and sleeping

Key takeaways



Barnahus supported Aoife to be heard and listened to

Barnahus gave Aoife choice and control

The Barnahus interagency process meant that at all times, Aoife's best interests were prioritised

This process has ensured Aoife's best and true evidence to provided to the criminal process

Key takeaways



- This is an ongoing case and Aoife continues to engage with therapy/health and Garda services.
- Highlights the lack of protocol in place when a child is a victim of a crime outside of the EU.

Questions? Thanks for your attention



Role of lawyers/guardians to ensure best interests are fulfilled in transnational cases



Introduction to KIND



Works across 10 Countries



A growing team of staff members (12)



Partners with 14 Organizations in Europe and the UK



Over 200 pro bono lawyers involved





Case-Study: Mohammed's Story

- Mohammed is a **17 years-old** boy from Egypt living in Poland. KIND's attorney in Poland was appointed as his **guardian ad litem** last year.
- We were notified of this decision **six days** after it was made. When reaching out to the foster care facility he was staying in, Mohammed had **left three days earlier**.
- Police were informed. No missing child alert was triggered as it was considered a voluntary departure.
- A few days later, we were advised that Mohammed had been detained in Germany by a Polish border guard. The boy was now **650 kilometers away**, in another Polish province.



Case-Study: Mohammed's Story

- After travelling to meet with him in person with an interpreter, we learned that:
 - He had wanted to go to Italy, where he was promised a job by someone he met in the first closed reception facility
 he stayed at. He was then moved to a foster care facility.
 - He was then abducted close to the foster care facility and kept in an apartment for seven days with four adult strangers. There, he was beaten and witnessed drug use.
 - He had been taken to Germany by one of the men, where he was supposed to meet another person who would take him to Italy.
- Thanks to information shared by KIND's partner in Italy, we knew that there was an **increase in Egyptian boys arriving in Italy and showing signs that they had been trafficked**. It allowed us to better spot and respond to signs and indicators in this case.



Case-Study: Mohammed's Story

- During this meeting, we explained his situation, the signs of trafficking in this case and his rights. This requires access to **specialist support** as well as **training**:
 - On what trafficking of human beings is
 - On what the signs are, to recognise it
 - On how to explain it to a potential survivor.
- We **reached out to La Strada** to share information about the trafficking indicators in this case and the case was reported to law enforcement. We also also warned the foster care facility.





Building capacity around best interests assessments

What can CSOs do?

- Raise awareness about preconceived ideas on children on the move, their journeys and the risks they face.
- Provide training on legal frameworks, best interests assessments
- Capacity Building efforts, by supporting and connecting with other actors
- Support access to child centered safeguards

What does the guidance say?

To take proper account of their situation, children's circumstances should be individually and comprehensively assessed. This assessment should provide a holistic view of their situation and should feed into the ongoing best interests assessment that should inform all actions in their regard.

Authorities and actors will need to be able to identify what information may be necessary to seek abroad, to assess the situation of the child and inform the actions taken.



Support and Assistance to ensure best interests are fulfilled

What can CSOs do?

Information

- Support the creation of child-centred tools and resources
 - Example: Child-friendly Know Your Rights sessions and guides.

Support and Assistance

- Support trained and informed guardians to ensure best interests
- Specialist legal Assistance
 - Example: Pro bono support
- Access to Interpreters

What does the guidance say?

- ✓ Children have a right to be fully informed about proceedings in which they are involved, in a language which they understand
- ✓ Children should receive legal assistance where necessary
- ✓ Children should be appointed a guardian, where this is necessary.

Right to be heard



Sharing of Information/Transnational Cooperation

What can CSOs do?

- Building and strengthening interagency and multi disciplinary regional networks
- Having clear pathways and referral mechanisms across the region.
- CSOs play a key role in contributing to the effectiveness of these networks and mechanisms.
 - Peer to peer support
- Contribute to policy and practical resources

What does the guidance say?

Ensuring a formal best interests procedure is in place which takes a multi-disciplinary, inter-agency approach and considers the whole of their situation.

The starting point for a multidisciplinary approach in transnational cases is understanding the roles and responsibilities of actors in other countries and having the channels and tools to work with them together to fulfil these safeguards across the process.

Guardians and legal advisors should receive or be able to access information related to proceedings in other countries involving the children. As necessary, guardians and legal advisors in one country should be facilitated to liaise with their peers in another country.



Thank you



Break

Break out groups

Questions for networking & break out groups

Meet each other & exchange on

- 1) What needs for children involved do you see in transnational child protection cases?
- 2)What challenges you encounter or may encounter as professionals in similar cases;
- 3) What can you do to bring about improvements to how children's needs are fulfilled?

Reflections on making progress

Common Guiding Principles: building trust & collaboration

Child rights-based approach

Holistic and comprehensive approach

Effective and child friendly justice procedures (timeliness)

Prevention-focused

Dynamic and resilient

Transparent and accountable

Resourced and sustainable

Specific safeguards for children

Multidisciplinary and interagency approach

Specialisation



Soteria Reflection Points

- ✓ Raise general awareness of transnational elements in child protection cases
- ✓ Provide clear information on roles and responsibilities of actors involved
- ✓ Ensure adequate channels and capacity to support transnational cooperation



Soteria Reflection Points ctd

- ✓ Build knowledge of evolving International and European legal framework
- ✓ Introduce/ further develop transnational child protection case management protocols
- ✓ Better mobilise resources to fulfil safeguards to children in transnational cases
- ✓ Working to meet new challenges and continue to improve outcomes for children in transnational child protection cases



Word cloud: What priorities do you see for the future to fulfil children's rights better in these cases?



Closing words from the partners

Thank you for your attention today!

We encourage you in your important work to fulfil children's rights in transnational child protection cases.

We hope to continue sharing and learning together.



Sign off & Evaluation