

Child migrants around the world are being denied their human rights

May 24 2019, by Chrissie Gale, Jennifer Davidson And Nigel Cantwell



Credit: Adjin Kamber

At 3 a.m., we were forced to leave the bus station. We were caught by the police. They asked if we had passports. We said no, we are from Afghanistan, please help us—the police drove away.

Afghani refugee, 15, on meeting police in Paris

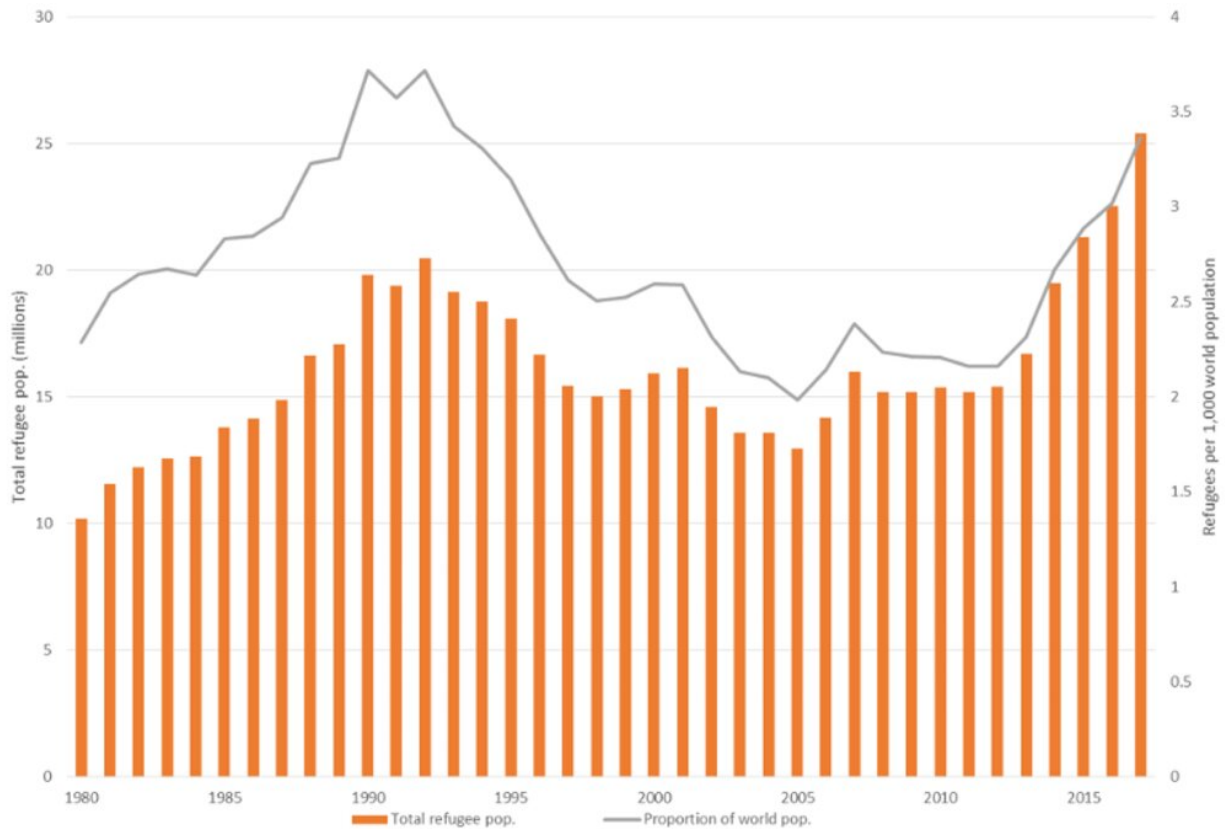
Abed—not his real name—had been in Paris after a treacherous overland journey from Afghanistan. He is one of many youngsters whose families fear the situation in their own country enough to send their [children](#) alone to a safer land. With his father already dead and his brother disappeared, Abed's uncle and mother sold land to pay nearly US\$20,000 to an agent to escort him to the UK.

The agent agreed to take the boy the whole way, feed him well and make comfortable travel arrangements. Instead Abed was passed from agent to agent, travelled in often unbearable conditions, witnessed intimidation and beatings by authorities, and was sometimes lucky to eat at all. When refused help by the Paris police, the consequences were not disastrous. He at least hadn't been detained, and ended up reaching the UK hiding in a container ship, then applying for asylum and being granted temporary leave to remain.

But all too often, child migrants [end up](#) in the hands of traffickers who [force them](#) into [sexual exploitation](#) or [slavery](#), often accompanied [with violence](#) or even [torture](#). Many more [end up](#) in state detention, often used by authorities as an alternative to care, with long-term effects on their mental and physical health. In the US, [for instance](#), six child migrants from Guatemala and El Salvador have died in custody since December. The [most recent](#), an unnamed 16-year-old boy, was "found unresponsive" during a routine check.

When we recently interviewed unaccompanied refugee and migrant children in Scotland, many told us how during dangerous journeys, no one helped them. Many of these children—and others we have interviewed in countries as diverse as Germany, Mexico, Morocco and Ethiopia—had lost their trust in adults. A recent [UNICEF survey](#) found that 38 percent of young migrants and refugees make similar claims

about lack of support.



Credit: UNHCR

This is the 30th year since [the adoption of](#) the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Ratified by every nation except the US, which is only a signatory and so isn't bound by the convention, it is a commitment to universal human rights for children to the age of 18. It includes a right to life, survival and development. It includes a right not to be tortured or ill-treated; a right to be protected from violence, abuse and neglect; a right to be protected from sexual exploitation, and from inhuman or degrading treatment. It includes a right to appropriate care, [health care](#),

education and an appropriate standard of living.

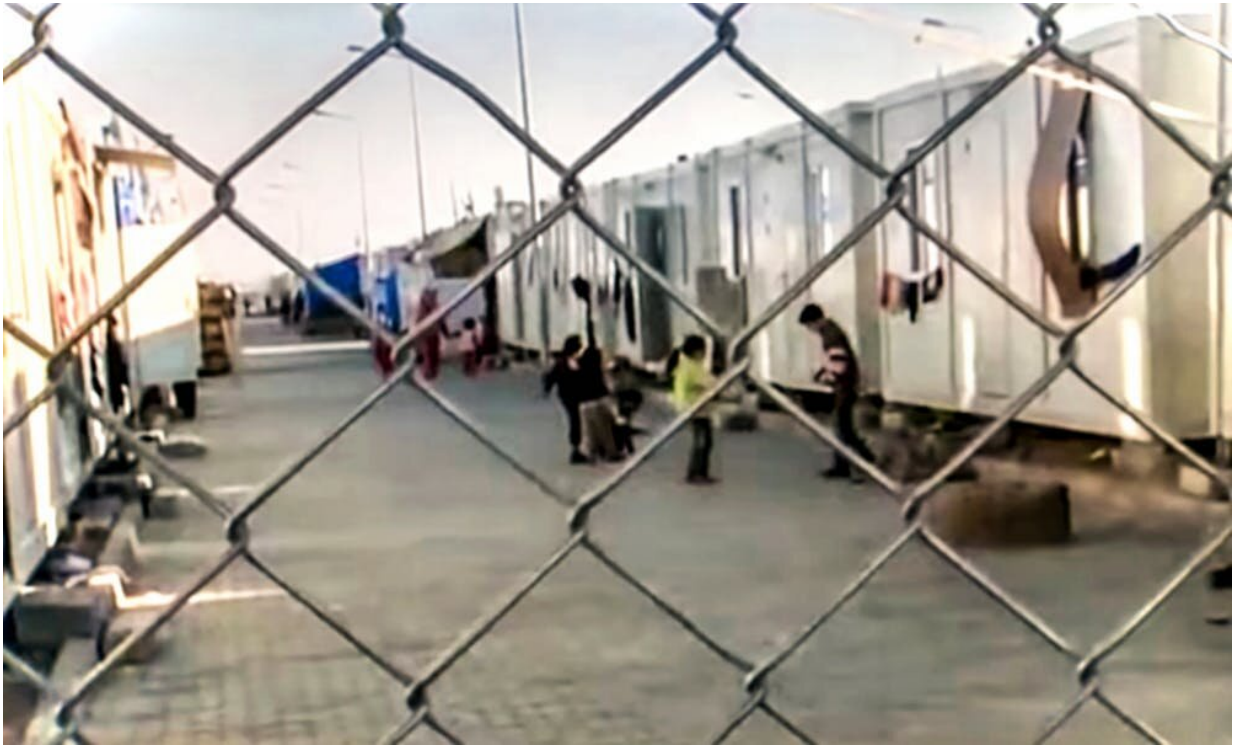
This framework is underpinned by other international agreements such as the [UN Guidelines on Alternative Care 2009](#), which aim to protect children deprived of parental care by making the state responsible for providing an alternative. Yet many child migrants are denied these rights. So how do we ensure our supposed commitment to children's rights lives up to what was intended?

The great shift

[Vast numbers](#) of children and families are on the move around the world. There are now 30 million children [displaced by conflict](#), the highest since World War II, and vastly more unaccompanied child migrants are being recorded than at the beginning of the decade. Besides war, other factors driving child migration include [poverty](#) and [climate change](#).

Refugees as a proportion of world population, 1980-2017

Certainly, there [have been](#) achievements [in relation to](#) child migrant rights. In Palermo in Sicily, a system [has been](#) set up to ensure every arriving child receives a legal guardian from the local community. Mexico [is pioneering](#) a system of alternative care for child refugees, providing accommodation and full support and enabling them to become part of the community. In Ethiopia, we filmed impressive work to register lone children quickly to reunite them with families or place them in foster care in refugee camps.



The implementation gap. Credit: fishman64

But so much more could be done to help such children. It doesn't help that much of our evidence relies on first-hand testimonies, since country data is often poor or non-existent. The best information relates to Europe. [This report](#), for example, highlights everything from failures to appoint legal guardians in Bulgaria to increasing detentions in France to patchy accommodation in Germany. But even in Europe it can still be difficult to build up a full picture about any one country, still less to compare them.

In any case, most migration is actually between low income countries. This [accounts for](#) 85 percent of refugees—particularly in Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Lebanon and Uganda. These countries receive only minimal assistance from wealthier countries to help fulfil child migrants'

rights. This is despite the fact that the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child favours such international cooperation.

All state parties to the convention have to report on progress to the relevant UN committee, which publishes [regular reports](#) about each country. The committee does its best to be critical where appropriate, but too many countries are still not prioritising the rights of child migrants to any real extent—and the US is not being held to account at all; its refusal to ratify the convention is a blatant disregard for children's rights.

We have to ask all nations why they think it acceptable that the rights of children in such difficult circumstances so often stop at borders. The global community needs to treat these children with dignity, providing them with access to education and healthcare, and ensuring that alternative care rather than detention is available. There needs to be proper casework to identify their needs and provide care, and family contact where possible.

Unless the world makes concrete commitments to address these children's rights much more effectively, any celebrations of the convention's 30th anniversary this year will ring very hollow. We have the international principles, the knowledge, and examples of promising practice—as we [have gathered](#) for a new online course—in all continents across the globe. It is time that the millions of displaced children like Abed are treated with the respect, care and support they deserve.

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