**Terms of Reference**

**Child Migration in Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan: Mapping of Child Protection Initiatives and potential project partners**

**1. Background: Children on the move in East and the Horn of Africa**

The last decade has seen a dramatic increase in the global mobility of people. The number of people globally who live outside of their country of birth had reached 258 million by late 2017.[[1]](#footnote-1) Irregular migrants from the Global South, often not captured in official data, are of particular concern from a development and humanitarian perspective: they are often amongst the most vulnerable populations. Internationally, children constitute approximately 15% of migrants. This proportion is dramatically larger in East and Southern Africa, where 28.2% of recorded migrants are children.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Within the target countries of this project, Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan, data from 2018 highlights increased levels of population movements to and within Ethiopia, with internal displacement and increasing movement of Eritreans into the country driving this increase. From the end of 2017 to June 2018, the number of IDPs in Ethiopia increased from nearly 1.1M to 1.4M[[3]](#footnote-3) persons with around 35,000 more refugees and asylum seekers registered, for a total of 928,663.[[4]](#footnote-4) Sudan is host to nearly 2M IDPs and nearly 1M refugees and asylum seekers, largely from South Sudan, but also comprising of over 100,000 Eritreans[[5]](#footnote-5). With 230,000 refugees, Egypt has by far the smallest population of concern.[[6]](#footnote-6) There are only small numbers of Egyptians migrating to Europe and no departures emanating from the country. Egypt’s ability to effectively curb migration to Europe has resulted in the European Union’s desire to promote the ‘Egypt Model’ in spite some concerns about the conditions of refugees in the country.[[7]](#footnote-7)

Following the reopening of the border crossing points between Eritrea and Ethiopia, the number of Eritreans coming to Ethiopia has increased significantly, with over 9,900 newly registered Eritrean refugees only between the 3rd – 12th October 2018, over 77% being below the age of 24 years. Within Ethiopia, there are an increasing number of unaccompanied child migrants and reports indicate that the death of one or both of parents, the separation or remarriage of a parent, abuse or violence within home (including issues of child marriage) and/or domestic disputes within the household are among the push factors for children to migrate[[8]](#footnote-8). Conflict continues to be another key driver of displacement, with 700,000 people having been displaced from Oromia and SNPP communities since April 2018[[9]](#footnote-9).

Although there has been a decrease in the number of migrants arriving to Europe from East Africa, Eritreans continue to be significantly represented amongst those arriving in Italy, second only to Tunisians. Migrants and refugees from Sudan have been the third highest arrival group in Italy thus far in 2018[[10]](#footnote-10). There were 751 Sudanese migrants arriving to Italy by sea in June 2018, which was an increase from 201 in May, in addition to 1,628 Sudanese migrants who were intercepted at sea by the Libyan coast guard in the first half of 2018[[11]](#footnote-11).

Child and youth migration is historically linked to stages of societal and economic development in Africa[[12]](#footnote-12). Save the Children recognises that safe migration can be an important avenue for realising individual aspirations and enabling access to education or decent work. However, children who migrate alone are vulnerable to a variety of risks, including physical and sexual violence, harmful work, and foregoing the very services they have migrated to access in the first place. In many countries in East and Southern Africa clear child protection legislation is in place, but often it is only implicitly and by extension protecting migrant children, failing to recognize their specific risks.

**2. East African Migration Routes Project**

Save the Children, in implementing a four-year project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), focuses on improving the protection of children on the move (and children to migration) in three focus countries: Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan, starting from the main urban centres (Addis Ababa, Cairo and Khartoum) over to broader migration routes and relevant refugee and migrants’ hubs.

The 14 months Inception Phase (2019-2020) of the project focuses on piloting test activities, developing detailed programme implementation plans, establishing baselines, and conducting four key research/study outputs:

* Conflict sensitivity audit of planned intervention strategy
* Mapping of existing child protection initiatives and partners
* Study on gender in displacement situations
* Political economy analysis of migrant flows
* Country level baselines studies

The three-year Implementation Phase (2020-2023) of the project has four main Outcomes:

1. Children and youth in vulnerable situations have their rights respected and possess sound self-reliance capacities that allow them to improve their life perspectives.
2. National and community organizations provide effective protection and life self-reliance support services for children and youth.
3. Migration policies and strategies are inclusive and needs focused, addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth through holistic protection protocols and treating support for self-reliance as integral part of protection.
4. Switzerland profiles itself as a champion for the protection of children and youth in vulnerable displacement situations and promotes the corresponding agendas in national and regional coordination and policy fora.

These will be achieved at country level through Save the Children offices in the three focus countries with cross-country and regional coordination and technical support being provided by Save the Children Switzerland and the two regional offices covering the three target countries: the Middle East and Eastern Europe Regional Office (MEEERO) and the East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO).

In order to achieve the expected outcomes as effectively and efficiently as possible, this present study will allow to establish a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the regional protection context, including a mapping of child protection initiatives, with specific reference to actors who implement child protection projects and who may focus on programming toward children on the move (protection, self-reliance, education, health, legal assistance, etc). The findings and conclusions will support the development of effective interventions that will align with other key actors. In addition, this sectoral analysis will provide key entry points in the identification of key strategic local partners to potentially train, build relevant regional networks with and implement joint front line interventions.

**3. Mapping of Child Protection Initiatives and Actors**

The main outcomes of the three-year implementation phase depend on a clear and detailed mapping of the relevant child protection actors and their initiatives, specifically where these initiatives are aimed at children on the move and focused on supporting or strengthening self-reliance/resilience (including mental health and psychosocial wellbeing). This should include cross-border mechanisms and structures.

Being a multi country project that is looking at a mobile population, there is a need to map actors and initiatives relevant to the protection of children in general, and in vulnerable migration and displacement settings specifically, at sub-regional (Horn of Africa), national and local levels. There should be a specific focus on the three urban centres identified: Addis Ababa, Cairo and Khartoum, and other cross-border points, relevant refugee and migrant hubs and transit locations. The mapping should include **Community**, **Government**, **Civil** and **International/Coordination** actors, both formal and informal, and aim to identify their overall structure, functioning, capacities, child protection activities, identify gender sensitivity of activities, and overall accountability mechanisms of actors. Even though the focus is on actors promoting and strengthening child protection and self-reliance initiatives, there is room for the mapping to include actors who engage with migrant children but can often represent a threat to their protection (for example, police, immigration officials, detention facilities). Whenever relevant to the study, children will also participate in informing the analysis, sharing inputs on their physical and emotional protection status, while highlighting responses’ developments and gaps. Save the Children will therefore ensure that the right to children and youth to be heard is fully fulfilled.

The overall aim of the mapping is to provide a comprehensive insight into the overall child protection landscape for unprotected children and children on the move, and specific details on all relevant actors when looking to implement activities aimed to address acute needs as well as long term interventions, focused on the protection and self-reliance of children on the move in any settings (urban, camp, transits hubs and border points).

*3.1. Objective and scope of work*

The Child Protection Initiatives and Child Protection Actors Mapping is expected to:

1. Identify all relevant actors working in the child protection/self-reliance sector as a whole, while an emphasis will be given to children on the move in Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan with a geographic focus on:
	1. Urban centres (Addis Ababa, Cairo and Khartoum),
	2. Some key migrant transit areas and cross-border points with high numbers of children crossing;
2. Map community, national, regional and international child protection actors, including UN agencies, pan African Organizations (such as IGAD), civil society organisation, NGOs and government actors;
3. Identify programs/activities/mandates of these actors that focus on the protection of children on the move and/or support the protection, self-reliance and resilience of children and youth more widely;
4. Identify immediate actions to address immediate needs, as well as long term interventions focused on protection and building self-reliance of children on the move;
5. Analyse and highlight gender-sensitivity of the protection and self-reliance and resilience programs/activities implemented by the identified protection actors;
6. Map and analyse accountability mechanisms used by protection actors and government mechanisms in the implementation of child protection and self-reliance programs targeting children on the move.
7. Identify innovative[[13]](#footnote-13) child protection program initiatives and approaches within the target countries and in the wider Horn of Africa sub-region.
8. Identify gaps in the child protection systems and programming within and across the target countries, and provide practical recommendations for programing and policy advocacy.

These eight (8) expectations should be addressed through three (3) principle components:

1. Identify policy and legal frameworks, and concrete services and programs/actors which support protection programming and children on the move at different stages of migration (including returnees). These should be analysed in respect of their legal base, mandate, year of experience, functions and responsibilities, and technical and human capacities to accomplish their mandate.
2. Analysis of the implementation and operation of programs/actors, including geographic coverage. This analysis should reflect the links between the legal framework and its practical operation on the ground. It should also include overlapping of responsibilities of different stakeholders involved, as well as mapping of legal and policy gaps and gaps in the service provision and identify shortcomings in the practical implementation of legislation and policy.
3. A gaps and recommendations component that connects the above two components to identify key focus areas of necessary intervention bearing the overall outcomes of the project in minds.

*Child Participation:* The project focuses on children and youth on the move[[14]](#footnote-14) and the child protection mapping should include some direct input from children, either in the form of focus group discussions with beneficiaries of a small number of key child protection actors, or by including child-led child protection actors.

*Child Safeguarding:* Ensuring that children are protected in all activities undertaken or funded by Save the Children is fundamental. Any participation of children, especially given the possible sensitivity of their migration status, must follow Save the Children Child-Safeguarding Policy and standards. For research activities, this includes the submission and approval of an ethical protocol outlining the participation of children and their safe-guarding (including minimum standards, such as consent and confidentiality).

*Gender:* Mainstreaming gender-sensitive approaches is a key part of the Save the Children’s work and it extends to research and consultancy outputs. It is important to ensure that gender equity is considered in (a) the design of the research by ensuring girls and women are explicitly identified as potentially distinct in their protection needs, (b) ensure that the mapping clearly considers these differences as it identifies actors and activities, and (c) identify gender implications of gaps and shortcomings of the existing system, recognizing differences and risks that boys/girls are expose to and different assistance they might need.

*Age:* When looking at children and youth in situations of displacement and migration, and specifically those who are unaccompanied and separated, it is important to recognise the different experiences of younger children and adolescents and youth. Their experiences should be considered through referencing different age groups and specifically looking at the mapped actors and their activities with reference to the age groups they target.

*3.2 Geographic Scope and Timeframe*

The conflict analysis will include a regional component covering the Horn of Africa and key North African countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Morocco). The focus on the fieldwork is on the three implementing countries: Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan, with a focus on urban centres.

* Mid-June: commencement of work
* Early July: inception report
* June to September: data collection
* Mid-August: review of preliminary findings and progress
* Early October: first draft submission
* November: validation of revised outputs at workshop

*3.3. Methodology*

The specific methodologies deployed will be context specific, but in principle three forms of data collections are necessary:

1. A Desk Review to identify actors and activities, including literature on the overall child protection status. This should include study reports, mapping reports of similar scope, legal and policy documents, relevant programme documentation from Save the Children and other stakeholders, etc.
2. Key Informant Interviews and/or focus groups with a sub-sample of actors, including specifically actors from key stakeholders and child protection actors being mapped, and those with information on the child protection landscape more broadly. Key informants can also include donor organisations, who are likely to have a specific knowledge of the child protection landscape.
3. Child consultations, for example through focus group discussion with children on the move, including unaccompanied migrant children and children at risk of migration.

*3.4. Outputs/Deliverables*

* Inception Report (including proposed methodology per component, intended instruments, data collection plan, research questions, list of literature, list of interviewees, overall work plan on GANTT chart);
* Final Mapping Report: Including the mapping of Sub-Regional (Horn of Africa) and National Child Protection Actors in the three focus countries, with country specific sections – this report should provide (a) an overall analysis of the child protection landscape based on the data generated in the mapping, (b) a user-friendly presentation of the data of actors collected as part of the mapping, and (c) recommendations for action for Save the Children on how to address key gaps or improve implementation in light of existing actors;
* Annex of all identified actors, including their geographic scope, activities, and other relevant information;
* Presentation of results at validation/dissemination workshop;
* Attendance of Reference Group meetings/calls
* Presentation/dissemination of key findings in a national Cluster meeting (or any similar coordination platforms)
* Google drive or similar containing all instruments, collected data and analysis for internal documentation

**4. Roles and Responsibilities**

The Consultant:

* Professional and independent delivery of all above listed outputs in line with specifications given within the Terms of Reference within agreed upon timeframe.
* Expectation to work with a national with national resource persons.
* Quality written outputs that are of publishable quality.
* Regular and transparent reporting on progress to Save the Children, including any delays or challenges as they develop.
* Address feedbacks received from internal reviews and from validation workshops
* Commitment to presenting results in a professional and accessible manner.
* Commitment to Save the Children’s Child Safeguarding Policy
* Ability and willingness to work with country level staff
* Submit reports in-line with communicated Save the Children and donor requirements

Save the Children:

* Supporting the Consultant in accessing programme related documents and research;
* Support with logistics for field work, including access to participants;
* Actively engaging the Consultant throughout the research and review process;
* Being available for feedback and review of drafts.
* Ensure all necessary permits to conduct consultations with children and adults
* Ensure the identification of children and professionals to be interviewed and consulted during the research
* Arrange induction on child safeguarding

**5. Competencies**

This consultancy is open to both **individuals and consultancy firms** who meet the following criteria:

* Advanced University degree in Social Sciences, Development Studies, Law or related area;
* At least 5 years relevant professional experience working on similar assignments;
* Prior experience of researching child migration in the African context;
* Experience in conducting child protection researches/ studies
* Familiarity with child rights programming;
* Demonstrate experience in applied research, especially literature reviews;
* Demonstrate experience of gender-sensitive research. Research conducted in the field of gender and migration would be an advantage
* Experience of child participatory research methodology;
* Demonstrate strong working relationship with relevant stakeholders in respective countries;
* Demonstrate analytical and conceptual ability, good communication and facilitation skills;
* Demonstrate strong report writing skills and be able to share examples of previous work;
* Demonstrate a track record of delivering high quality written outputs on time in a consultancy environment;
* Demonstrate ability to work independently and deliver on time.

**6. How to apply**

Applications should consist of:

* Cover letter
* Short proposal, detailing proposed methodology, including illustrative budget (max 4 pages)
* Examples of similar work already conducted
1. UN DESA, International Migration Report 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Using UN DESA Migration Stock Data. Includes Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, Sudan, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. IDMC [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. For 2017 figures, UNHCR Data portal data for November, 2017, accessed 27 Oct. 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. For Sudan, data on IDPs and refugees and asylum seekers from UNHCR - <http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/2535#_ga=2.96842719.1354421523.1540622267-1947470501.1532431498>, accessed 27 Oct. 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. UNHCR, Egypt Country Focus, <http://reporting.unhcr.org/egypt> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. EU Observer. EU promotes 'Egypt model' to reduce migrant numbers. 2018. <https://euobserver.com/migration/142878> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Save the Children & Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat. Young and on the Move-Children and Youth in Mixed Migration Flows within and from the Horn of Africa. 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. http://www.mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/ms-ea-1806.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. http://www.unhcr.org/desperatejourneys/ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. http://www.mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/ms-ea-1807.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Yaqub, Shahin (2009), ‘Independent Child Migrants in Developing Countries: Unexplored Links in Migration and Development’, Innocenti Working Paper No. 2009-01. Florence, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. “Innovation” as defined by “a dynamic process that fosters the creation and development of new and improved products, services, methodologies, positioning or paradigms. Successful innovations improve efficiency, effectiveness, quality or results, as well as social impact.” (source: alnap) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Save the Children defined children on the move as “children moving for a variety of reasons, voluntarily or involuntarily, within or between countries, with or without their parents or other primary caregivers, and whose movement might place them at risk of inadequate care, economic or sexual exploitation, abuse, neglect and violence.” [↑](#footnote-ref-14)