YOUTH EDITORIAL FOR DESTINATION UNKNOWN CAMPAIGN REPORT

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“To live is to have the desire to dream, and to dream is to get the capacity or intensity to make things happen”
– Juan, 25, former child on the move from Honduras, now in El Salvador
Youth Editorial for Destination Unknown campaign Report

We are children and youth from Africa, the Near and Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, America and Europe. We are children and youth from almost every part of the world. We no longer have a home to live at – we are on the move.

We are seldom adequately consulted, we are frequently overlooked and remain without proper representation at local, national and international levels. As a result, our voices remain unheard despite the relevance and immediacy of the issues for us.

We have the right to be involved in these pressing issues and to be a part of their resolution – our creativity, energy, ideas and solutions must become an ongoing part of society’s responses to these challenges.

We are on the move, however, we have found a home in the Destination Unknown campaign. Here, we are empowered and encouraged to voice our concerns and place our opinions at the top of civil society’s agenda:

We initiated a Youth Call, based on 73 questionnaires we collected from 19 countries, to highlight our views, demands and proposals: We are children on the move. But, first of all, we are children – with children’s rights!

We find it important that we as children and youth advocate for our own rights. So, we have shown politicians and decision-makers why they should listen to us in matters concerning us. We participated in the Global Refugee Youth Consultations and, as a result, some of us were invited to the United Nations in Geneva to raise our voices as children and youth on the move collectively. We are also leading the youth delegation at the Global Forum on Migration and Development as representatives of young migrants, as child rapporteurs and as members of the steering committee.

Are you wondering why we are active in the Destination Unknown campaign? – It helps us to claim our rights as children and youth. We need enough to eat, we need clean water. We want to go to school. That’s why we need friendly and well-trained teachers. We need spaces and time to play. We need good medical services. We need families or people whom we can trust and that love and respect us.

We demand that all governments and decision-makers support a kind of development and society which helps children to grow up and live in dignity. A society which protects us from poverty, war, violence and misery. If we are on the move, we need responsible authorities to contact for help – for something to eat, medical assistance, protection and care. Once we turn 18, we lose our special protection as children, but we remain humans who have the right to be protected.

Governments must stop automatically arresting, detaining and sending back children on the move. We need policies putting the rights and interests of children at their center. Each child has an individual solution and path to take – which needs to be found, supported and made possible. Children and youth must be empowered and allowed to participate in all decisions made about them.

Thank you to Terre des Hommes and all Destination Unknown members for making our destination more known again.

The Destination Unknown Youth Network
In 2010, children on the move were literally non-existent in policies on children’s rights.

At that time, Terre des Hommes (TDH) was completing its international campaign against child trafficking. The paradigm shift from trafficking to migration was necessarily careful and slow. Many long-time partners and allies at national, regional and global levels were expecting a move from TDH to include them into this new mode of operation.

Not being an organisation specialised in migration, TDH developed a new partnership strategy and launched the Destination Unknown campaign (DU campaign) for the protection of children on the move. Thanks to strong contributions in diverse alliances and putting the issue of children on the move before the brand, the DU campaign consolidated loyal members and invited a large number of new actors active in the field at national or regional levels to join.

The campaign managed to build coherence from Maputo to Amman to Brussels, and from Bangkok to Geneva to New York, because the actors of the campaign were not only working in unity through diversity of member and partner organisations, but also linking the national, regional and global levels.

In 2017, five regional coordination bodies of the campaign are leading concrete operations in Europe, West and Southern Africa and South and South East Asia. Lighter mechanisms are also in place in other regions, such as Central America and the Caribbean and South America. The evaluation of the impact of more than 300 field projects within a timeline of five years in more than 65 countries is barely feasible (an external evaluation is ongoing at the time of writing this report).

On the other hand, each member confirmed their direct interest in being part of such a large initiative, which preserves the human dimension at the heart of its actions. This report describes in detail the links between the actions in field level projects and central and regional advocacy efforts, their challenges and successes, and proposes realistic track changes and recommendations (read as well the track change sheets on the nine recommended principles and on durable solutions attached to this report).

The growth of DU campaign has been organic and it can look today like an enormous polymorphous ensemble of actors and action. But the institutional learning exercise shows an incredible level of coherence:

86% of campaign members confirm that each project is systematically monitored and evaluated;

67% of campaign members use the logical framework of the DU campaign to build up their project strategies.

77% of projects include at least one of the domains of intervention of the DU campaign: 1. Service Delivery (incl. Support to service delivery), 2. Learning / Knowledge management and 3. Advocacy.

The “Ten demands” representing the core advocacy messages of the campaign can be found in:

Such consistency is a result of years of efforts taking a leading role in putting the issue of children on the move on the global agenda, and working on specific issues in more detail. It is often about being prompt, relevant and having the humility needed to preserve the action’s impact - and incorporating back door strategies and lobbying.

In other words, the DU campaign is a complex mix of institutional recognition, genuine team spirit,
agenda setting and jointly working on solutions which address the rights and the needs of children on the move. The DU campaign is effectively and strongly led by TDH as initiator and coordinator, and its legitimacy relies on the common works of DU campaign members – TDH and other partners in direct contact with children on the move - working closely with stakeholders, improving practices and influencing decisions.

The driver of the DU campaign is how the advocacy discourse gives a clear perception of the life of migrant and refugee children and their families. Members implement projects together with national duty bearers, listen to the children and youth on the move, their parents and their communities, and take the floor in national arenas, regional events and global forums.

In terms of implementation, learning and knowledge management are the most challenging aspects of the strategy. Focus is too often based on projects, and within the immediate circle of partners and national actors. Information is quite slow to be synthesised and proposed to other actors, but illustrations and witnesses support communication and advocacy work well. On advocacy, the interaction of both bottom-up and top-down approaches works particularly well at European and global levels. Members of the campaign have built a movement with human, dynamic and productive attributes, which was ahead of its time foreseeing today’s appalling situation of migrant and children’s rights.

The next great challenge of the DU campaign up to 2018 and beyond is global. The UN General Assembly (UNGA) summit on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants launched in 2016 an 18-month process to develop two Global Compacts on Migrants and Refugees. As these Compacts will provide the framework of action for the international community, the members of the DU Campaign chose the Global Compacts as the next primary target.

TDH and other major actors would like to ensure that the rights of all children on the move will be fully reflected, adopted and implemented during 2018 across the Global Compacts on 1) safe, regular and orderly migration, and 2) refugees. The compacts must be appropriately harmonised and operationalised by nation states.

These Global Compacts must be a set of opportunities to promote inclusive and dignified policies for migrant and refugee children and their families for the coming years. Unfortunately, current trends in 2016 and at the beginning of 2017 are showing high risks of regression for children’s rights in decision making processes.

From places of origin and all along the journey towards safety and a better life at the final destination, members of the DU campaign work together to propose ways to build bridges and protect children. Protect them against walls, barbwire fences and detention facilities.

A child is a child.

And it is all about living together!

BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

The current phase of the DU campaign comprehends 160 projects in 65 countries in 10 regions of the world (with five Regional Coordination mechanisms). These regions are Central America and the Caribbean, East Africa, Europe (RC), Middle East, North Africa, South America, South Asia (RC), South-East Asia (RC), Southern Africa (RC), and West Africa (RC). The DU Campaign gathers more than 100 member organisations and reaches half a million children. Emergency operations are not included into these figures, which could easily be multiplied by two or three according to contexts or years.

The DU Campaign is rooted in a model which includes service delivery, learning and knowledge management and advocacy. The experience gathered through directly supporting children is translated into a learning agenda used to improve the understanding of how and why children are on the move, the risks they take, the dangers they face, and the aspirations they have.

The DU Campaign has a holistic approach. It helps children and their families access information about safer migration, protection, education, health and livelihood opportunities in their places of origin. The DU campaign partner organisations provide individuals and families with the opportunity to stay in their communities and to benefit from a protective environment if they return from an attempt to migrate (voluntary return, expulsion, rejection of an application for asylum etc.).

The DU campaign protects children on the move in places of transit by identifying migration routes, analysing risks, and providing direct protection services to them and their families (such as temporary shelter, food and non-food items, psychosocial care in child
friendly spaces, and telecommunication means to remain in contact with family members. Members of the campaign also promote the easiest access to public services for third-country nationals (health, education, justice, etc.).

At places of destination, DU campaign partner and member organisations support integration and inclusion by providing protection, care, and psychosocial services to children on the move as well as a range of integration services. These services are also present at various border points to offer first hand assistance.

To ensure that campaign members are able to benefit from mutual learning and exchange of practices, the horizontal knowledge management structure enables mutual learning and exchange. This is done through members sharing their learning through online platforms and periodic partners and working group members’ meetings. The direct participation of children and youth from across the various regions in learning and exchange forums provides a platform for voicing and sharing the needs and views of children on the move in areas of origin, transit and destination.

The campaign’s structure allows alignment from the operational and learning agenda to national, regional and global advocacy agendas. The advocacy efforts are aimed to influence policy debates and discussions on migration and national and regional plans of action concerning the well-being of migrant children, as well as national anti-trafficking and migration management legislation. Lessons learned at local level are channelled towards global advocacy efforts to bring a sense of reality into policy debates, which in turn feed into and reinforce national service delivery efforts. Altogether, the DU campaign utilises a rights-based approach in which local, national, regional and global advocacy structures interact with each other to highlight and based approach in which local, national, regional and global delivery efforts. Altogether, the DU campaign utilises a rights-based approach in which local, national, regional and global advocacy structures interact with each other to highlight and

The communication component of the campaign is based on the learning and knowledge management pillar, which provides a platform for the dissemination of case studies, views, opinions, testimonies, special events, practices and studies generated by campaign members in various regions. Communications materials produced by the campaign directly reflect the voices of children and youth on the move from across the ten regions.

Through the various communication channels (e.g. website, hard copy publications, short documentaries and tutorial videos available online), the partners and other relevant stakeholders (UN agencies, government officials, NGOs and community-based organisations (CBOs) working on the issue of children on the move) are able to access the most updated information. This information reflects ongoing projects in places of origin, transit and destination for migrants from across the world.

Evolution of the Destination Unknown campaign

The TDH International Federation (TDHIF) conducted its first joint campaign from 2001 onwards on the issue of child trafficking. It consisted of two phases. The first phase of public campaigning (2001 to 2004) culminated in the STOP International conference against child trafficking in Osnabrück, Germany. The second phase (2005 onwards) in which TDH organisations focused on improving the methods used in their projects and programs to reduce child trafficking or improve the protection and assistance available to children who had been victims of trafficking. Taken together, the two phases represented an important opportunity for TDH organisations and its NGO partners to learn more about a specific pattern of child abuse, mainly affecting children who had moved away from home, and how to respond to it.

One of the most important milestones triggering the initiation of the DU campaign was the Barcelona Conference held in 2010. A group of organisations which were part of the Global Movement for Children, with the support of the Oak Foundation, convened a 3-day Global Conference on Children on the Move in Barcelona, Spain. The Barcelona Conference brought together government representatives, UN agencies, civil society, academics and experts, and child representatives to discuss and promote a comprehensive understanding of the issues children face when on the move, share knowledge and learning and stimulate South-South and North-South dialogue.

The event has put the vocabulary of a broad range of issues affecting children on the move onto the agenda, sharing lessons learned on how to increase protective measures. Following this conference, some of the participating NGOs, along with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) created the inter-agency group on children on the move.

Created in 2010, Destination Unknown is the second global campaign to be decided at the TDHIF General Assembly in November 2011, and began in November 2012. The campaign evolved from the International Campaign against Child Trafficking (2001-2011) to a broader and more encompassing child mobility initiative. The campaign represents a progressive and fully implemented change of paradigm from countering child trafficking to the promotion of the specific rights and needs of children on the move.

Since 2012, the DU campaign has held three campaign assemblies. The first campaign assembly, held in Geneva in 2013, was aimed to set the foundation for the advocacy, as well as learning and knowledge management structures based on a joint approach and corresponding strategies.

The second campaign assembly was held in Marrakesh, Morocco, during March 2015, in which the governance structure was reviewed. It enabled four partner organisations to join the coordination of the campaign (KOPIN (Malta), SANTAC (Southern Africa), INSAN (Lebanon), Hope for Children (Cyprus)). In Marrakech, the campaign assembly offered a platform to discuss some of the most pressing challenges around the rights of children on the move and the monitoring aspect of the DU campaign.
The third campaign assembly was held in Nicosia, Cyprus at the end of September 2016, and was based on lessons learned from the capitalisation and institutional learning process. During the meeting, the participants set the building blocks for the next phase of the DU campaign (from mid-2017 to mid-2020). In addition, mandated by the Civil Society International Steering Committee of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), immediately after the campaign assembly, TDH and the DU campaign hosted the “Satellite Meeting Ahead of GFMD 2016”.

During the Satellite Meeting, DU campaign assembly participants and additional experts built on the results of the assembly and focused on contributions to the Joint General Comment on Children on the Move and the dissemination of the “Recommended Principles for Children On the Move and other Children Affected by Migration” (http://principlesforcom.jimdo.com). They also discussed and committed to the plans of action on “Youth Participation” and “Children on the Move”, leading to the GFMD in Dhaka in December 2016 (http://destination-unknown.org/reportage-views-contributions-and-youth-involvement-at-the-2016-gfmd).

Following the initiation of the DU campaign, the ten demands and corresponding actions were drafted during the summer of 2012 as the guiding pillars for the movement. In 2013, an important step towards the international recognition of the rights of children on the move was made by the UN CRC with the publication of its report “The Rights of all children in the context of international migration” (which was a report of the 2012 Day of General Discussion).

It stated that “All children (in the context of migration), including children accompanied by parents or other legal guardians, must be treated as individual right-holders, their child-specific needs considered equally and individually, and their views appropriately heard” (recommendation 75). This is one of the strong core messages that the UN CRC is sending to state parties and actors who are responsible for child protection and migration policies.

Most DU campaign recommendations – and those of many other specialised actors and NGOs – have been formally integrated in the UN CRC set of recommendations. The DU campaign’s ten demands and the recommendations made in its Written Submission paper were formally backed up by the UN CRC.

During Mid-2016, the nine principles evolved from the ten demands to guide targeted service delivery and advocacy efforts at national, regional and global levels under the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as other regional and global binding treaties and guidelines.

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<tr>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Respecting the right to non-discrimination and the best interests’ principle for children on the move;</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Offering alternatives to migration in places of origin;</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Bridging between community protection practices and national laws and policies;</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Empowerment of children and communities and access to protection services along the migration route;</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Bridging from local to national and then to international levels;</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Bring an end to detention, deportation and automatic return to community of origin;</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>A case per case durable solution with a risk assessment as a must;</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Having the view of the migrant child taken into account in decisions influencing his/her future;</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Learning from the children concerned when designing policies concerning them;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Basing public debate on facts and stories of the children.</td>
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As part of the institutional learning exercise held during 2016, the DU campaign members gathered the specific challenges, track changes and recommendations under each principle, at national, regional and global level. Through this process, the team has produced ten thematic sheets; a thematic sheet for each of the nine principles, and a tenth sheet focusing on the Eight Steps Durable Solutions addressing the specific needs of children on the move. All thematic sheets are based on and reflect field level practices and learning gathered throughout the years. This process has supported the national and central level teams in framing the different services and advocacy efforts within the guiding framework of the principles, and addressing current on-going challenges and programmatic gaps. These publications will also serve the learning and knowledge management pillar of the campaign through reinforcing cross-region mutual learning and exchange.

These recommended principles are to guide actions concerning children on the move and other children affected by migration:

1. Children on the move and other children affected by migration shall be considered CHILDREN FIRST AND FOREMOST and their best interests shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning them.

2. All children have the right to LIFE, SURVIVAL and DEVELOPMENT.

3. Children have the right to LIBERTY of MOVEMENT within their State, and to leave their State and any other.

4. The DETENTION of children because of their or their parents’ migration status constitutes a CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATION and ALWAYS contravenes the principle of the best interest of the child.

5. Children during all phases of migration shall NOT BE SEPARATED from their PARENTS or primary caregivers (unless this is in their best interests).

6. NO CHILD IS ILLEGAL – Children should be protected against all forms of discrimination.

7. Child protection systems shall PROTECT ALL CHILDREN including children ON THE MOVE and children affected by migration.


9. Children have a RIGHT TO EXPRESS their views FREELY in all matters affecting them and to have their views taken into consideration in accordance with their age, maturity and understanding of the options available.
DEFINITION OF CHILDREN ON THE MOVE:

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, while it may open up opportunities, might also place them at risk (or at increased risk) of economic or sexual exploitation, abuse, neglect and violence.
The DU campaign bases its advocacy, service delivery and communications approaches and strategies on the specific needs and realities of children and youth on the move. To gain a better understanding of the actual situation of children on the move, the DU campaign members incorporate views and opinions of children and youth in advocacy and communications material. The campaign encourages the participation of children and youth at all campaign levels, including project planning and design, as well as advocacy and awareness raising at national, regional and global level.

The Youth Call

As part of the joint campaign decision to strengthen the participation of children and youth in the DU campaign, in March 2015 six youth from Thailand, Myanmar, Germany and Morocco joined the second campaign assembly. The next stage was the creation of a Youth Call reflecting the perspectives and demands of children and youth on the move. A questionnaire was sent to all Destination Unknown member organisations, as well as the International Youth Network of TDH Germany. A total of 73 completed questionnaires by individuals and youth groups from 19 countries were received by the end of 2015. The answers were analysed and clustered and the first draft of the Youth Call was created during early 2016. Today, the final Youth Call document is available in English, Spanish, German and French and is published here: http://destination-unknown.org/youth-call-for-children-on-the-move/.

As the contributions refer to a variety of issues, the Youth Call uses a broad and general approach when referring to children on the move. The rationale is children’s rights”. The text also highlights the opportunities and threats children on the move face. Overall, the language throughout the document is kept simple and can be understood by both children and adults.

The Destination Unknown Youth Call has been utilised to: i) enhance visibility of the situation and needs of children and youth on the move; ii) share experiences within the campaign framework; iii) strengthen the exchange of perspectives on children on the move among youth involved in the campaign; iv) advocate for the rights of children on the move at national and international level, with a stronger credibility and legitimacy; and v) voice the demands of children on the move in the media and other communications channels.

Key Young Migrant Speaker

Farah Abdullahi Abdi is a young Somali refugee, who was forced to flee her home in Kenya because of persecution and stigma associated with her sexual orientation. Farah arrived in Malta without her family at only 16 years of age and since then participated in a great number of regional and global events. She wrote a book “Never Arrive”, published in 2016, and her extraordinary path has been highlighted by the famous Forbes magazine in 2017. Farah has been a great ambassador for the DU campaign, representing children on the move, advocating for the rights of all migrants and speaking out and calling out for the respect of LGBTIQ rights. (http://destination-unknown.org/?s=farah).

Global Refugee Youth Consultations (GRYC):

This initiative was undertaken by UNHCR and the Women’s Refugee Commission (WRC) with support from international and national non-governmental organisations including TDH and a large number of European DU members, including groups from Cyprus, France, Greece, Malta, Switzerland and Sweden. Following these consultations, in June 2016 the GRYC brought together in Geneva around 50 selected refugee and host country youth (aged 15 – 24) from the national and regional consultations in countries around the world. They shared ideas, national and regional challenges, consolidated findings and exchanged best practices to come up with a concrete plan of action ahead of the 2016 annual UNHCR-NGO Consultations, whose overarching theme was “Youth.” ( )
The campaign within civil society networks, forums and movements

The DU campaign acts at both regional and international levels to impact global bodies that make decisions affecting children on the move. The campaign supports children to voice their views and opinions to these bodies and help them develop their advocacy actions. Since 2012, the DU campaign joined efforts with the following international and regional civil society networks, forums and movements:

In West Africa, in various advocacy meetings organised at national and regional level, children and representatives of child organisations have participated and contributed to the debates (especially on the revision of bilateral agreements), as well as provided an on-going contribution to the regional inter-agency group on child protection. The African Movement of Working Children and Youth (AMWCY) also an active member of this regional group. Moreover, the regional group continues to advocate to include children’s voices and opinions in child protection debates and work at the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) level.

In Southern Africa, DU members started the dynamic for an increased number of CSOs advocating on children on the move (reaching over 90 CSOs, through DU members’ outreach). Some CSOs that work on migration have put an emphasis on children for the first time, while other CSOs focusing on child rights included children on the move in their advocacy actions (which were not present in the past). SANTAC participated in the TIP (Trafficking in Persons) Reference group, where it helped to integrate the risks faced by children on the move as a root cause of TIP into the debates. Members of DU, represented by SANTAC, also managed to introduce the campaign to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Interagency Task Team on Children and AIDS (RIATT-ESA).

In Southeast Asia, DU campaign members advocated for the inclusion of views and opinions of all children - including those with experience of migration - during a consultation event held in March 2016 by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Commission on the Promotion and the Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC).

The European dimension of the DU campaign is naturally backed up by the TDHIF European office. TDHIF is a member of a large number of European groups and alliances, such as CONCORD, Children Rights Action Group (CRAG), Human Rights and Democracy Network (HRDN), and others. TDHIF is also a member of an ad hoc consultative group comprised of members of HRD, meeting quarterly with the Vice President of the European Commission.

In 2011, EU policy on child protection, human rights, development and migration did not refer to children on the move as a category of children entitled to protection.

Migration was not addressed as a priority in the EU human rights violation policy, and in most EU institutions there was no reference to children on the move. Specifically, the detention of migrant children was not addressed in any EU policy document. The DU European goal was to raise the debate on the role of child protection systems in protecting all children on the move, third country nationals and EU nationals and the next EU Strategy on Child Rights.

After more than ten major steps and achievements made by DU members (e.g. collaboration with European border control agency Frontex to improve services for children on the move), in 2015 all DU and Mario project recommendations on EU migrant children were fully integrated into the EU Guidelines on Child Protection Systems. The European Commission (EC) recognised that the EU should act to reinforce child protection, particularly in cross-border and transnational situations. From this point onwards, DU members in Europe will be actively involved in intense advocacy work related to the ‘migrant and refugee crisis’ affecting Europe and the Mediterranean.

1Regional project aiming at improving the level of protection of central and South Eastern European migrant children http://mariproject.org/
The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD):

TDH is part of the Evaluation and Planning team for the GFMD Civil Society Days (CSD) and of the sub-committee for the CSD of the GFMD. From 2011 to 2016, the DU Campaign and TDH have been instrumental in putting issues concerning children on the move on the agenda and then in discussing issues on the rights of children in greater depth. This will be done either in a cross-cutting way as with the bridging documents or on specific issues on children on the move. In 2015, TDH and the DU campaign were able to initiate the creation of a child rapporteur post at the CSD of the GFMD. Recognition also came in TDH being chosen to address the Member States in the hearings of the High-Level Dialogue in 2013 and then in the successive GFMDs from 2014 to 2016 (represented by Secretary General, Mr. Ignacio Packer). In 2015, Ignacio Packer was assigned as the chair for the CSDs at the GFMD, a move that demonstrated the global recognition of TDH’s work on children’s rights and in the migration and development debates.

End Immigration Detention of Children Campaign:

The DU campaign joined this campaign in 2013. Supported by over 100 organisations worldwide, the campaign urges states to adapt alternatives to detention that respect the best interests of the child, and allow children to remain with their family and/or guardians in a community based context.

The Inter-Agency Working Group to end Child Immigration and Detention:

Launched in March 2014, the aim of the working group is to put an end to immigration detention and to assist states in ending the practice of immigration detention, in keeping with existing human rights obligations. In 2016, the group presented two new resources to strengthen advocacy efforts promoting the use of alternatives to detention and a summary of normative and policy developments reflecting growing acknowledgment from UN and regional human rights bodies that the immigration detention of any child is a clear rights violation.

The Inter-Agency Group on Children on the Move:

Following a global Conference held in Barcelona in October 2010, several international and regional NGOs, UN agencies and individual experts formed the Inter Agency Group on children on the Move. The group operates between 2010 and 2014 and aimed to facilitate coordination and collaboration among key international actors, increase the visibility of children on the move in key development policy spaces and events, and promote the development of child protection mechanisms along commonly used travel routes (within and between countries). In particular, in 2014 the group called on states to translate into action commitments outlined in the 2013 declaration on high level dialogue on migration and development, and the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

The Civil Society Action Committee for the 19 September High-Level Summit:

TDH is a member of the MADE Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) committee since 2014. The main role was to lobby on the place of migration in the SDGs, and then on the measurement tools. The components related to children and migration in the SDGs are in place, but might not be limited to, 1.2 3.2 4.2 4.5 4.a 5.2 8.7 10.7 16.1 16.2.

2 Since 2014, the coordination of Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) civil society activities has become part of MADE Migration and Development civil society network. The annual GFMD Civil Society Days are organized by the Global Civil Society Coordinating Office, in coordination with an International Steering Committee. MADE expands opportunities for civil society to prepare for and follow up to the annual GFMD meetings through national and regional meetings and advocacy actions, to ensure that changes for migrants, migrants’ rights and human development are actually implemented on the ground.


4 http://madenetwork.org/
Since 2012, DU campaign partners in different regions across the globe have reached the most vulnerable children and their families during the migration process - in areas of origin, transit and destination. Small and large scale projects provide both preventive measures and responsive actions to address risks and help children integrate wherever they are, while ensuring inclusion and protection. At national and local level, the services provided to children, families, professionals and community members include:

- building and strengthening existing child protection mechanisms and networks and child-friendly spaces;
- psychosocial support for the inclusion of migrant students in the formal educational system;
- mobilising communities to support the integration of migrant children in areas of destination;
- rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of trafficking in their areas of origin or within new host communities;
- initiating and supporting both local and national campaigns, TV and radio spots to increase awareness on safe migration, and;
- building the capacity of child protection professionals and social service providers, as well as judicial and law enforcement professionals in contact with children on the move.
Campaign efforts and achievements

Peru
Counter trafficking initiatives in partnership with local authorities and service providers;
Rehabilitation efforts for victims of trafficking;
Workshops, fairs and cultural activities to promote the fight against trafficking;
Educational services and safe spaces for at-risk girls;
Promotion of children’s social and educational inclusion, especially female victims of violence.

Ecuador
Awareness-raising campaigns to prevent hazardous migration.

Colombia
Vulnerable youth generating income through sustainable micro-enterprise initiatives;
Local peace initiatives which open space for dialogue.

El Salvador
TV and radio coverage on rights of young migrants broadcasted on national media.

Nicaragua
A network of organisations working on the issue of youth and migration.

Thailand
Supporting school enrolment and family livelihoods for Burmese children and families living in Thailand;
Training Thai teachers and school principals on the special needs of migrant children.

India
Developed IEC materials;
Extra curriculum and literacy classes to improve access to school for migrant children working in brick factories.

Pakistan
Involving children and youth in TDH programming;
Educating and mobilising stakeholders through mass public and media awareness campaigns.

Lebanon/Jordan/Palestine
Child friendly spaces and case management in refugee camps and host communities to better address the needs of children and their families, and improve access to services;
Engaging faith-based actors through awareness-raising events which address child protection issues in informal settlements;
Using ICT to improve children’s access to education in emergency settings.

Egypt
Supporting refugees in the integration process within their host communities.

The “Balkan route”
Through child-friendly spaces, addressing the direct needs of children on the move arriving from Turkey;
Cooperation with local authorities and institutions to better address the needs of children on the move.

Italy
The FARO project, responding to the psychological and psychosocial needs of newly arrived migrants in Sicily (locally recognised through a signed MoU), extension into new areas and requests for interventions by the local social services.

Malta
The Il-Fanal Project in Malta provides psychosocial support for the inclusion of migrant learners in the formal educational system.

Ethiopia
Close collaboration with the government and local communities around prevention of trafficking, as well as protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

South Africa
Mapping of the areas where at-risk children reside;
Documentation of children’s voices through a digital story that will be used for awareness raising and advocacy campaigns;
* Participation of children on the move in community and public debates.

Zimbabwe
A total of 18 awareness campaigns reaching 11,488 children;
Reunification of former child labourers in South Africa with their families in their home communities in Zimbabwe.

West Africa
Governmental recognition and harmonisation of professional quality care standards for children on the move;
Advocacy towards regional ownership of protection standards and mechanisms enabling transnational integration of children on the move;
About 6,500 children benefited from common procedures offering eight steps of care, starting from identification to the monitoring of the child’s reintegration;
Supporting children’s clubs and community spaces, and organising psychosocial and leisure activities that inform children of the risks and possible opportunities related to migration, the alternatives within their communities, and the existing protection services and mechanisms along migratory routes;
A network covering the 15 countries of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with focal points in five countries to support and facilitate transnational assistance to children on the move according to set regional standards;
A regional database to facilitate transnational protection of children on the move, specifically for five countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Togo).

Globally
Change in rhetoric on children on the move in global level forums;
Increased awareness at global level about the specific protection rights of children on the move;
Contribution to the development of psychosocial support models for children on the move;
Progress in collaboration and joint positioning regarding children on the move among members of the DU campaign;
Improved visibility through common action;
Developed system of information sharing and learning;
Increasing the ability to mobilise funds through a joint action.

* Participant of children on the move in community and public debates.
Since the campaign began, partners in the Middle-East and North Africa (MENA) region and across Europe have been actively supporting migrants arriving in Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt - as well as in Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus and when continuing their journey along the Balkans route. DU campaign members, along with local authorities and community based organisations, have been supporting unaccompanied youth, children and their families at their first point of arrival, as well as in refugee camps and informal settlements. Targeted services aim to facilitate the integration of children and their families within host communities, reunify children with relatives and ensure proper access to school, social services, emergency medical support and formal residency documents. The various programs include advocacy efforts at national and regional level to end child detention, formalise the legal status of asylum seekers and ensure access to education and other services. The awareness raising component targets host communities with the aim of fighting discrimination and xenophobia, and ensure smooth integration of children, youth and their families. All efforts are implemented in full collaboration and coordination with other civil society actors, and are documented to ensure optimal response to the urgent and ongoing needs of the target populations.

To help children on the move overcome current implementation gaps and ensure that both countries of origin and destination are responsible for a child after they have started travelling, campaign partners have shifted their focus to establish durable solutions and sustainable child protection systems for children affected by migration. These systems aim to provide sustainable alternatives and services beyond the immediate protection of children. In particular, International Social Services (ISS) focuses on establishing quality, durable solutions and underlying the need for individual psychosocial and legal support - as well as the capacity building of social workers and other professionals.

Child friendly spaces during transit and at final destinations

Child friendly spaces were established by TDH and members of the DU campaign along the Balkans route - as well as in Jordan, Lebanon and Afghanistan - as a direct response to the specific needs of children in emergencies. These spaces were principally designed for unaccompanied minors in transit spots, as well as those in refugee camps and informal settlements at final destinations. The child friendly spaces provide a safe and protective environment in which the children receive both individual and group psychosocial support, psychological counselling, a protective shelter, non-food items and basic medical support. To ensure that these children are reintegrated in schools close to their new homes, the spaces include supplementary extra-curriculum classes operated in different languages by local and migrant volunteer professionals.

Emergency response to the refugee crisis
In response to the Syrian crisis, TDH works in 10 informal settlements and collective shelters (informal tent settings with limited access to water and electricity), helping Palestinian and Syrian refugees arriving from Syria to the southern areas of Lebanon. The activities focus on prevention and response, and include case management support, individual and group psychosocial counselling, social cohesion activities, awareness-raising sessions to address gender-based violence and early marriage, provision of tools for safe migration, and safe spaces for adolescent girls with a psychologist on site. All activities are implemented through a community-based approach, taking place outside the tent settlements during the summer months and inside the tents during the winter. In addition, peer-to-peer youth groups are implemented in the informal settlements and collective shelters, with the aim to support local youth in becoming the gatekeepers and first port-of-call on all child protection-related issues within their communities. The youth group activities target both Palestinian and Syrian youth. Even though the challenges faced by these two groups are different, this activity is an opportunity for social cohesion and for the youth to come together to discuss the issues affecting them, and come up with different ideas to combat urgent problems such as violence against children and gender-based violence. The youth are engaged in peer-to-peer awareness sessions and youth conferences with key messages on the rights of the child. All activities are designed by the youth themselves with the assistance of community mobilisers, within TDH’s guidelines.

TDH also provides support to Syrian children who work in the agriculture sector, in street vending, and in auto mechanic shops. Teams of social workers conduct awareness sessions with the children, ensuring that their working conditions are safe and adequate and that they have access to UNICEF’s “Back to School” initiative, which provides a parallel afternoon schooling system.

Hundreds of thousands of migrants and refugees have travelled along the Western Balkans route from Greece to Central Europe. On March 20, 2016, the border check points along the Balkan route (Greece, Turkey, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Hungary) were officially closed for migrants. The restrictions were initiated earlier in November when the borders became open only for Iraqi, Afghan and Syrian citizens. As a result, migrants of other nationalities were forced to use more informal and dangerous routes. In February 2016, Afghan nationals were blocked from crossing the border and restrictions were then placed on registration documents, which determined whether the migrant had an official ID and if he/she came from a war-torn country. Following the final closure, people did not have a chance to get their asylum claim assessed. As a direct consequence of the closure of borders, tens of thousands of families and children are being detained along the borders in transit centres, with limited access to food and poor sanitary conditions. Many migrant families and unaccompanied minors decide to take the risk and leave the transit centres, trying to reach other EU countries. To undertake the journey, they use more dangerous roads and become vulnerable to smugglers and traffickers. Unaccompanied children and youth are at most risk of abuse and exploitation along the journey.

In a refugee camp located at the outskirts of Thessaloniki, Greece, TDH and ARSIS have created safe spaces for the protection of minors. The safe spaces provide a protective environment to unaccompanied minors at the 14-18 age range. It includes a 24-hour protection service, as well as afternoon recreational and non-formal education activities. All the children are enrolled in the intercultural school in Thessaloniki and commute daily with an assigned bus. In spite of the harsh conditions in the camp, ARSIS organises joint activities involving both the unaccompanied minors and the adults who reside in the camp. As some of the camp residents are teachers, they became actively involved in teaching different subjects and providing one-on-one tutoring support. These joint activities with the camp residents help ARSIS to educate the community about the needs of unaccompanied minors. People now understand that these children should be protected and the children themselves have a stronger sense of belonging - they feel part of the community and therefore are obliged to respect the people around them.

The EPIRUS project

The refugee camp EPIRUS is located in Greece on the Albanian border. During 2016, TDH - in partnership with the University of Ioannina and the NGO Libraries without borders - have structured a specialised non-formal educational curriculum targeting migrant and refugee children who have been out of school for a long period of time. With the aim to integrate these children within the Greek schooling system, the project consortium designed a special curriculum consisting of books and interactive games in different languages. The curriculum is taught in classes which are held in schools, child-friendly spaces and community centres around Ioannina. The children spend half a day in the formal school and during the second half, they are engaged in the informal educational classes.
The durable 8-step solution

To address the specific needs of children at risk of or victims of trafficking and/or exploitative labour - and to ensure that these children can envisage a life in a stress-free environment - child protection systems should be based on continuity of care rather than just age and geographic factors. The main challenge in achieving a sustainable continuum of care lies in developing the relationship between newly arrived children and the local community, whether this is the child’s home community or a host community. The children’s reintegration process is gradual and entails various complexities. If the child is reintegrated into his or her home community, the case management team in both origin and destination countries should ensure that the child does not fall again into the cycle of exploitation which initially pushed them to migrate. When the child is reintegrated into a host community - either with extended family members or independently - it is important to support the child throughout each step of the process to ensure they are able to continue their education, secure decent employment and receive continuous psychosocial support when needed. Therefore finding and implementing a durable solution for a child is a long and complex process which requires international collaboration involving many stakeholders.

To ensure better quality care for migrant children and youth in vulnerable situations via a common methodology developed and used by Destination Unknown partners, the eight steps of the intervention chain constitute a “minimum support package” for children in vulnerable situations. They were developed by the West African Network for the protection of children (WAN), with support from the ISS. These steps constitute a durable quality solution for children on the move:

1. Arrival and Identification:
   Process to identify the child and his/her vulnerabilities which need to be addressed. Establish his/her identity and immediate protection and care needs.

2. Intermediate support and care
   Meet the physical and psychological needs of the child in order to establish their situation and provide them with a sense of security and trust.

3. Assessment of a child’s individual situation
   This step aims at collecting the information needed from the child to take a decision on temporary support and care arrangements in the host community (step 4), and the evaluation of the situation in the country of origin (step 5) in view of determining the durable solution (step 6).

4. Arrangements for temporary integration and quality care in the host country
   Implement an individual support plan that assures quality care for the child and promotes their personal development during the stay in the host country. The social, educational or professional measures should serve the child even in the case of departure from his country of origin or from a third country.

5. In-depth evaluation in the country of origin
   The process of locating/tracing and conducting a social study of the child’s family and community to better understand his/her environment, the causes of departure and assess if conditions are appropriate for a possible return of the child. This information is crucial in the process of determining the solution for re/integration.

6. Identification of a durable solution in the best interest of the child
   With the participation of the child and according to the elements and information collected during steps 1 to 5, taking a decision for what will be the durable solution in the country of origin, the host country or a third country.

7. Implementation of the durable solution
   Development of an action plan to implement the durable solution for the child. It includes the preparation of the child and a set of measures for his/her social, educational or vocational integration to be implemented both in the host country and in the country of reintegration.

8. Monitoring of the durable solution
   Monitor the child and his or her environment as well as support the implementation of the child’s re/integration process and long-term well-being.
Eric’s story

Eric was only 10 years of age when he was sent by his family in Togo across the border to Benin to work as a labourer. With a family of 11 children, Eric’s mother could not provide for them all and was convinced by her neighbours and family members that this move would improve Eric’s well-being and future opportunities. Eric was sent to work on a farm, but he soon realised his employer hired him to carry out forms of exploitative labour. A few months after his arrival, Eric decided to run away and was found by the police wandering around and sleeping on the streets. A police officer sent Eric to the police station for questioning and the case was immediately reported by the police to the coordinator in Benin for the WAN. The coordinator took Eric to a shelter where he was given food and emergency care. At the same time, the coordinator and the case manager interviewed Eric to find out information on his family in Togo and why he moved to Benin to work. This information was sent to the case manager in Togo to trace Eric’s family. Once the team in Togo was able to trace Eric’s family, the case manager questioned his mother to find out whether he left home voluntarily or not.

In Eric’s case, the case management team decided that the best solution would be to support Eric’s return to his family. In cases where this is not feasible due to the family’s inability to take care of the child or when the child is unwilling to return home, the case managers in both countries should explore alternative options. These could include placing the child with extended family members or a foster home, or supporting the child to start an independent life.

Once Eric was returned home, the case management team found a durable solution for both him and his family. As he was old enough to attend school, he was integrated into the 5th Grade. To ensure Eric continues his education and that no other children in the family migrate to carry out exploitative labour, Eric’s mother received livelihood support to allow her to expand and sustain her business. To ensure Eric successfully reintegrates into his family, the social workers conduct periodic follow-up visits at Eric’s school and home.

Livelihood support and improved access to education

To prevent children on the move travelling dangerously, it is essential that vulnerable children and their families can earn a livelihood and access educational opportunities in their home communities. Therefore, one of the major focuses in service delivery across the various regions was building and supporting existing community development projects and livelihood schemes which address the needs of the most vulnerable families.

The community development and livelihood projects provided by TDH’s various partners not only improve children’s access to education, but also help to provide long-term sustainable livelihood support to all members of the household. Through vocational training schemes, out-of-school youth - who are at most risk of unsafe migration and exploitative labour - are able to decide on the type of training they would like, as well as to explore and assess the market needs and opportunities within their wider communities. Youth in these communities are being trained for two to three years - whether as apprentices or in a vocational training centre. This training and support providing job placements ensures that vulnerable youth do not fall into exploitative labour migration. In cases where they do decide to migrate, they have the skills and necessary information for fully informed travel, as well as safe and decent employment.
their efforts by bringing in an expert in that field to support the group throughout the establishment of their business. The capital generated by the business is invested into three channels. These channels are continuing and enlarging the business, investing in school infrastructure, feeding programs and extra curricula classes, and individual support to vulnerable children through extra school support — such as literacy and numeracy classes, stationary and school uniforms.

The target beneficiaries for support are child victims of trafficking and exploitative labour who have been reintegrated back into their communities, and children who are at-risk of trafficking and unsafe migration. Even though the community projects specifically address the needs of vulnerable children, all community children benefit from this project through improved access to quality education.

Challenges

The coordination networks for the campaign are often not entirely in-line with those of the TDHF. This can create hurdles when implementing the campaign in the form of inefficient allocation of resources and miscommunication.

Limited documentation and evidence-based practices.

Lack of political will and interest across the regions negatively influences national allocation of resources to support the needs of children on the move.

Addressing the needs of children on the move is often not considered a priority by formal stakeholders at national and local level. This affects collaboration with civil society stakeholders and in turn their effective response to the urgent needs of these children.

Limited resources for cross-border case management proceedings.

What we have learned

DU campaign partners should share resources, expand networks and become more receptive to other partners and donors. When implementing the Durable Eight-Step Solution, states and civil society stakeholders should carefully consider the situation of the child and his or her family. Such assessments should evaluate whether the child’s environment is suitable for adequate care, the risks and opportunities in the country of origin and the possibility of family reunification.

In some countries, different TDH partners finance the same local NGO. Therefore, coordination among partners in areas of origin, transit and destination (even within the same country) should be improved.

The need to identify routes used by children on the move and network with NGOs operating in destination areas.

Improve collaboration with existing development programs in areas of origin to expand and optimise durable solutions for vulnerable children.

Build the capacity of local stakeholders through their active involvement in case management proceedings.

Specific actions such as awareness raising campaigns, emphasising the link between formal and informal actors.

Create strong partnerships with the local communities to provide safe spaces, education and training opportunities for children and youth.
Challenges

The following are some of the challenges and concerns related to the learning and knowledge management aspect of the DU campaign:

As the thematic and geographic boundaries of the DU campaign are sometimes undefined, documentation and knowledge management can be challenging;

Campaign partners hold tremendous knowledge on the specific needs of children on the move. However, partners should find a way to systematise the aspects of documentation, learning and information flow within the campaign.

What we have learned

Knowledge management is essential for the development of the campaign, and campaign members should establish a durable knowledge management system;

There is a need for improving the knowledge management aspect of the campaign, as this is vital for building strategic partnerships with other external stakeholders working on this issue;

Besides the global knowledge management system, each region should have its own knowledge management mechanism;

The analysis of the case management data gathered by the campaign members is essential for building a common methodology that explores and analyses all sources of data concerning children;

The DU campaign should have a mechanism for documenting and communicating the policy changes based on the nine principles;

The research generated across the target countries and services provided to children and their families should be designed and delivered with advocacy in mind.

Addressing these issues and incorporating the suggested systems will be a key element within the next phase of the DU campaign.

MOZAMBIQUE - ZIMBABWE
SOUTH AFRICA

A regional study conducted in Mozambique called ‘Claiming Innocence’ was aimed at informing local child rights and child protection stakeholders in Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe on the challenges faced by domestic and cross border migrants in their respective countries. The study was based on interviews with local migrant children, members of CBOs and local authorities. The study’s findings concluded that stakeholders in target countries do not consider the issue of children on the move part of their child protection agenda. Furthermore, there is a lack of standard operational procedure for the protection of children on the move.

Vulnerable children in Zimbabwe and Mozambique are pushed by political and social unrest into unsafe migration to South Africa. Most migrate on their own or with their peers. The study showed there are many children living in the streets who are involved in vending and vulnerable to trafficking, smuggling and exploitative labour. Child vendors along the Mozambique – South Africa border are at risk of unsafe migration, HIV and AIDS and early pregnancies. The study calls on countries to adopt operational procedures to protect children on the move and to ensure that the current package of standard procedures for service providers is updated to accommodate the needs of children on the move.
Introduction
Since it began, the DU campaign has positioned itself at national, regional and global levels of advocacy as a leading alliance working on the rights of children on the move, in areas where they begin their journey, places they travel through and their final destinations. The campaign includes a variety of messages with continuous, growing national ownership around communications themes.

Challenges

The wide definition of children on the move is a strength, as it enables advocacy efforts to focus on gaps and violations related to movement. It also enables partners from various countries and contexts to join advocacy related activities and contribute with their specific expertise. On the other hand, this wide definition is challenging for communications efforts at national level, as only very specific issues clearly related to the situation of migrant children - such as street children, child trafficking and refugees - are taken up by the media.

In some languages the term “children on the move” is challenging for translation (in German for example, there is not even a direct translation) and it therefore has to be explained to people. This can create barriers in all communications efforts.

Most of the communications materials created by DU campaign partners are focused on advocacy, with less emphasis on the other campaign pillars. As a result, many potential target audiences are left out and not reached by the campaign.

During the second phase of the campaign, its communications component has proved to be strong at the EU regional level among the European audience, and less prevalent among audiences in other parts of the world.

Campaign partners find it difficult to include communications messages which fit a variety of audiences. The current achievements of national, regional and global advocacy are successfully communicated among technical audiences and international stakeholders across the globe. However, the larger audiences in target countries are more difficult to reach.

The duality of DU as both a campaign and a programme through which projects are funded has added significantly to the communication challenges. For many partners in Asia, the phrase ‘DU campaign’ is just used to denote a particular stream of funding with the actual campaign calls and messages not being at the fore of the projects’ work.

What we have learned

The DU campaign members need to ascertain what factors make the DU campaign unique and which audiences the communications materials are targeting.

The need to set up a joint communications channel, such as Slack or something similar, depending on subscription fees or free tiers which will be used.

The need for a clear and common understanding for communications work at international and national levels, which will address the current challenges.

The media work demonstrating the outreach and relevance of the campaign should reflect cases, demands and good practices illustrating the partners’ work in the target countries.
The civic responsibility of civil society organisations in the European countries is extremely important. To better inform advocacy efforts, the DU campaign members in donor countries are currently emphasising the connection between field and global operations. Advocacy messages rely on positive stories in host communities, such as individual’s acting to promote diversity and inclusiveness where they live and the voices of migrants who successfully integrated into host societies.

In 2011, the DU campaign joined the GFMD - a non-binding, state-led and owned forum. Since then, campaign members have had a significant role within formal forums such as the Government Days, as well as between forums during Switzerland 2011, Mauritius 2012, HLD 2013, Stockholm 2014, Istanbul 2015 and Dhaka 2016 and actively preparing Berlin 2017. During the GFMD’s Civil Society Days in 2016, the campaign led an intervention around children. This was the first time since the Civil Society Days started that the agenda was focused around children. This milestone has represented progress in the way that children are perceived at global forums and with international mechanisms.

Throughout its operation, the DU campaign has maintained the relevance of its global messages through incorporating operational perspectives brought from the field. Campaign partners were able to accommodate and enhance the voices and opinions of children and youth beneficiaries from across the globe.

Using national and global level operations to understand individual actor’s perspectives can be challenging, due to differences in perceptions and a sense of disconnection. However, there are a few good examples of these connections, such as the campaign against the detention of migrant minors in Switzerland and national campaigns in Nepal, India and South Africa which promote the DU campaign framework as a way to strengthen national level operations. The ability of NGO partners to understand how and when to mobilise regional and global level advocacy efforts to address issues at national level in destination countries such as Malta and Italy is also a prominent example of the ties between local work and regional and international policy.

To broaden the discussion on how to prioritise children throughout the eight-point dialogue, the DU partners issued six cross-cutting bridging documents for the meeting in Istanbul in 2015, which represented child rights perspectives on different issues to be presented and discussed during the GFMD civil society days. Also during the meeting in Istanbul, the DU campaign members introduced the innovative concept of a child rapporteur to work on cross-cutting issues related to children.

Over the years, campaign members have entered into different Steering Committees around the GFMD, providing innovations and suggestions to shift the child rights agenda and enable the creation of a space for specific issues related to children. From the 2011 Civil Society Days in Geneva to the 2016 edition in Dhaka, there has been enormous progress in putting children on the agenda, as well as in the way we talk about child rights perspectives - not only in a vertical but also in a cross-cutting manner. During the Dhaka civil society days, partners encouraged youth to be present and visible, pushing to have them included in discussions and for youth on the move to be incorporated as a separate topic in the next GFMD Civil Society Days in Berlin.

The DU campaign is also part of an action committee set up following the UN Summit on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants in 2016. The committee is comprised of 22 organisations and focuses on the NY declaration - the output of the Summit. The 2015 ‘Movement Report’, a Global Civil Society Report on Progress and Impact for Migrants’ Rights and Development written by the Migration and Development Civil Society Network (MADE), highlights the campaign's advocacy efforts and achievements. It indicates that ‘one of the most visible and comprehensive campaigns on children on the move initiated by civil society organisations has been the Destination Unknown campaign coordinated by Terre des Hommes’.

To better respond to the specific needs and rights of children on the move, the DU campaign through its advocacy pillar relies on information gathered from activities carried out across different regions.

In 2013, the DU campaign framework, the advocacy pillar relies on campaign partners’ knowledge, expertise and is used to influence regional and international discussions and decision-making to better respond to the specific needs and rights of children on the move. These rights are enshrined within the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other child rights frameworks.

Before 2011, the issue of children on the move was invisible and neglected in the global agenda. Since the initiation of the DU campaign in 2012, there have been successes and changes of political track at global level, especially ending child migration detention, passing counter-trafficking legislation and pushing children and the environment more prominently onto the agenda. The campaign’s advocacy mechanism gathers information about the on-going risks and opportunities available for children and adolescents migrating within their own country and across international borders. The information is collated and made available to children, families and service providers and used for advocacy purposes at national level. At global and regional levels, campaign partners lobby towards the UN, regional bodies (i.e. EU, ECOWAS, ASEA), the GFMD and civil society forums using information gathered from activities carried out across different regions.

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Through various events and contributions, DU campaign members have gained strong peer recognition. The DU campaign is also part of an action committee set up following the UN Summit on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants in 2016. The committee is comprised of 22 organisations and focuses on the NY declaration - the output of the Summit. The 2015 ‘Movement Report’, a Global Civil Society Report on Progress and Impact for Migrants’ Rights and Development written by the Migration and Development Civil Society Network (MADE), highlights the campaign's advocacy efforts and achievements. It indicates that ‘one of the most visible and comprehensive campaigns on children on the move initiated by civil society organisations has been the Destination Unknown campaign coordinated by Terre des Hommes’.

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Timeline of DU campaign and the protection for Children on the Move in Europe

2011
EU policies on child protection, human rights, development and migration do not refer to ‘children on the move’ as a category of children entitled to protection. Migration is not addressed as a priority in EU human rights violation policy in most EU institutions. There is no reference to children on the move in any EU funding. The detention of migrant children is not addressed in any EU policy document.

TDH launches goal to enhance the debate on the role of child protection systems in protecting all children on the move - both third country and EU nationals.

Another goal was to have the next EU Strategy on Child Rights published (Mario project target).

NOVEMBER 2012
The seventh EU Forum on the Rights of the Child. For the first time, the issue of children on the move was put on the forum’s agenda through a specific workshop on the role of child protection systems in protecting children on the move.

2013

**SEPTEMBER 2013**
European Parliament resolution on the situation of unaccompanied minors in the EU.

The European Parliament strongly condemned the detention of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in Europe. The report calls on EU Member States to end the automatic repatriation of unaccompanied minors and denial of access to EU territory.

**DECEMBER 2013**
The eighth edition of the EU Forum on the Rights of the Child focused on Child Protection Systems. A Specific workshop was held on the role of Child Protection Systems in protecting children on the move.

2014

The new Commission led by Jean-Claude Juncker decide NOT to develop a post-2014 action plan on unaccompanied minors. The Commissioner’s Cabinet of Fundamental Rights is reluctant to develop a new Strategy on Child Rights for the years ahead (the current one expired in December 2014 and has still not been renewed as of February 2017).

**NOVEMBER 2014**
European Parliament resolution on the 25th anniversary of the UN CRC calls on Member States to ensure the rights of migrant children are fully respected across the EU. The resolution places particular focus on the disappearance of many unaccompanied children after they first arrive in the EU and their vulnerability to abuse. In addition, it asks to take action to end the detention of migrant children. Migration is inserted into the resolution as a priority issue, and the resolution also emphasises how child protection rather than immigration policy must be the leading principle for Member States dealing with child migrants and refugees.

**DECEMBER 2014**
EU Council conclusions issued on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child. The Council commits itself to strengthen dialogue with the European Parliament and the Commission on policies affecting children, to introduce within the Council a thematic debate on promoting and protecting children, to invite Member States to strengthen their child protection systems and ensure protection for all children without discrimination. EC Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development hold an internal meeting (30 staff) on how promotion of the DU campaign in Morocco has raised the issue of children on the move in EU Development Policy. The meeting resulted in a visit by new EC Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations Johannes Hahn to the TDH Tamkine migrant shelter in Morocco.

**2014 - 2015**
FRONTEX Joint Operation VEGA Children 2014 and 2015. TDHIF is recognised as an expert organisation on children on the move and child mobility. FRONTEX child protection policy at international borders includes children on the move as a clear category. FRONTEX adopted the explicit definition and wording of children on the move. FRONTEX asked TDH to draft the VEGA Handbook for border guards to use to identify and protect children on the move at EU external air borders. TDHIF provided four child protection experts - two in Bucharest Otopeni Airport (Romania), one in Amsterdam Schiphol Airport (The Netherlands) and one in Warsaw airport (Poland).

2015

**APRIL 2015**
European Commission Reflection Paper on coordination and cooperation in integrated child protection systems is released. The EU Guidelines on child protection systems fully integrated all DU campaign and Mario project recommendations on EU migrant children. The EC recognises that the EU should act to reinforce child protection, particularly in cross-border and transnational situations.

The Conference highlighted the difficulties faced by vulnerable European children on the move from Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Kosovo in accessing protection systems. The main outcome of the conference was the recognition of a broader definition of children on the move encompassing EU nationals (and not only unaccompanied minors from third countries).

**2015**
Creation of a new internal working group on Migration and Development in CONCORD (European Confederation Development NGO) focused on children and youth on the move as a starting point for CONCORD advocacy. The working group has contributed to the visibility of the DU campaign on the CONCORD website.

**MARCH 2015**
Mario II Conference in Brussels on ‘Closing a protection gap for European children on the move’ presented results and findings from five transnational research projects carried out in Europe.


**8** https://www.concord-europe.net/
on the move according to the TDHF and DU definition. This definition includes migrant children, children seeking asylum, undocumented or stateless children, children in detention, children in conflict with the law, missing children, child victims of trafficking, street children, children left behind in countries of origin and EU child nationals who move alone or without appropriate care within the EU.


Keeping human rights at the heart of the EU agenda - including strengthening child protection systems to protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. Migrant children are now recognised as a category to be protected.

The Council Action Plan focuses on:

‘Upholding Children’s rights’, through which the EU commits to support partner countries to promote, protect and fulfil children’s rights - with a focus on fighting all forms of violence.

“Migration and trafficking in human beings (THB)/smuggling of migrants/asylum policies”, through which the EU commits to promote improved conditions of detention for detained migrants and alternatives to the use of detention in third countries, with particular attention to vulnerable migrants including unaccompanied minors. Fighting discrimination, particularly against women and children, is also considered a priority.

JUNE 2015


SEPTEMBER 2015

European Parliament report on the situation of fundamental rights within the EU 2013 – 2014 states:

The lack of respect for fundamental rights of migrants in EU territory, laid down in the EU Charter of Fundamental rights;

Condemns any form of violence against and ill-treatment of children;

Condemns the indiscriminate unlawful detention of irregular migrants, including children;

Urges Member States to implement alternative measures to detention;

Urges the Commission to assess the impact of detention policies on children;

Expresses concern regarding the ‘hotspots’ systems.

The Strategy on Child Rights has still not been renewed (despite expiring in December 2014) as a result of an unclear position from the European Commission. The DU campaign increases joint actions with fundamental rights NGOs, targeting the EU institutions. In 2017, the incoherence of Member States policies and initiatives lead Europe into developing short-term solutions (such as the illegal ‘EU-Turkey deal’ in March 2016) that contradict its founding charter and international laws.

Since the beginning of 2016, TDH, together with around ten members of the Human Rights and Democracy Network (HRDN), have met quarterly with EC Vice-President Frans Timmermans. The Vice-President agrees that integration should take place from day one, but unfortunately not all Member States share this view. Timmermans expressed his frustration and limited power to convince Member States to act in solidarity with each other. CSOs have and continue to ask for him to show leadership while he asks civil society for alternative solutions.

At the last meeting with the Vice President Timmermans, the issue of child detention within migration policy was raised. CSOs confirmed it is a problem concerned with the reception of asylum seekers but also in the pre-removal process. Globally, ample evidence demonstrates that detention harms children and their families. UNHCR and child rights NGOs are clear - detention is never in the best interest of the child. It is a de facto child rights violation. Civil society is concerned that the EU watered down the UN NY declaration - and ‘no detention’ became detention ‘at last resort’. Member States should be encouraged to give up detention of children and their families as there are other existing good practices.

2017

TDH Italy and Germany report “Psychosocial care for unaccompanied minors in Europe: Is there an economic case?”

The study shows that mental health care provision for unaccompanied children is inefficient and insufficiently resourced at ground level. The report’s evaluation supports a holistic, multi-disciplinary approach which considers all aspects of care as the most economically sensible solution. This would include screening, assessment, psychosocial activities and psychotherapy — a merging of traditionally separated care and immigration procedures. Allocating a small amount of resources today would prevent higher social and financial costs tomorrow. This is an innovative approach and the first study on the economic outcomes of psychosocial care for unaccompanied minors.
The Destination Unknown campaign, the UN System and Other Intergovernmental Structures

At the UN level and in other intergovernmental processes, the DU campaign is recognised as a major player—magnifying the voices of children on the move in all migration discussions and frameworks. From 2013 onwards, DU campaign partners have been contributing to side events, human rights councils, statements and interventions. The campaign has been successful in bringing the voices of children into discussions at human rights councils, either through films, children’s testimonies, or evidence-based recommendations during side events, with a focus on three topics—access to services for children on the move, administrative detention of minors and family reunification.

Migration - Does Language Change the Way We Think?

Ignacio Packer, the Secretary General of TDH spoke in front of more than 100 government representatives during the GFMD 2016 thematic workshop on Migration for Harmonious Societies. He reflected on the language used to discuss migration with an underlying question—does language change the way we think? Studies have shown that the language we use can influence the ideas we have in important ways, setting up subtle thinking habits that we are probably unaware of.

There is a metaphor so embedded in the discussion of refugees and migrants that most politicians seem to be using it. It is the image of refugees and migrants as water, as in “waves of refugees” or “the flow of migrants.” It can also become a “flood” or a place can be “swamped” by recent arrivals. Well-established media such as the New York Times and the BBC have been using “flood” and “stream” as verbs to describe the movement of people. Civil society organisations have also been using it to draw attention to the magnitude of movements. Recent media headlines are often accompanied by photographs depicting masses of people instead of individuals. How can anyone justify this callous, misleading language? The discussion, about the language we use when we talk about refugees and migration, is an important one to have.

With the slogan “Words Matter!” the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) produced a leaflet on accurate terminology when referring to undocumented migrants, including reasons why not to use the term “illegal migrant” and instead the recognised “undocumented” or “irregular” migrant. The “Eight Points, Five-Year Action Plan for Collaboration” is civil society’s response and follow up to the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013. It is “8 points +” as we have added our collaboration and commitment to reject political rhetoric that stigmatises refugees and migrants, and to do everything possible to combat xenophobia, as other priorities.
In New York from mid-2013 to 2015, DU campaign partners have co-organised a number of side events and provided statements at the General Assembly, along with the NGO Committee on Migration and other coalitions. Campaign members mobilised these events to highlight the importance of children on the move’s long-term well-being within the SDGs and the post-2015 agenda.

During the last UNHCR Global Dialogue on Protection Challenges in December 2016, TDH - as part of the NGO group ‘Friends of the Dialogue’ - delivered key messages stating:

- All children on the move need policy action to ensure their protection;
- Children on the move should be considered children first and foremost - independent of their migration status - and their best interests should be the primary concern when making decisions affecting them;
- Cross border coordination is urgently needed;
- Child protection systems need to be strengthened;
- All children have the right to live and thrive;
- Refugee children should have access to quality education within 30 days of their initial displacement;
- The protection of children on the move needs to be at the heart of the Global Refugee Compact.

The DU campaign also contributed to the following frameworks:

- Discussions around the SDGs and the post-2015 agenda, in the new ‘bridging papers’ in December 2016;
- The 2013 high-level dialogue on migration and development, the human rights council, and the General Assembly. Through the campaign efforts, the issue of children on the move have been given enhanced prominence on the agenda - with a particular focus on child immigration detention, family reunification and access to services.

The DU campaign and the Global Compacts

The key outcome of the September 2016 High Level Summit on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants is the development of a Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and a Global Compact on Refugees – both of which are scheduled for adoption in 2018. The target audiences for the Global Compacts are Heads of State; Government and other high-level representatives at the UN Assembly; the UN Secretary General; UN Agencies (in particular UNHCR and IOM); and civil society representatives. The two global compacts are a window of opportunity for linking global, regional and national level efforts. This is an opportunity for civil society stakeholders to conceptualise what they think should be included in these documents. The DU campaign’s goal is to ensure that the rights of children on the move and their best interests are fully reflected in the two compacts, and that these documents are harmonised and operationalised appropriately.

Having such documents will support duty bearers in measuring their efforts and help them be held accountable for achieving their goals. Providing input requires working at national level and creating a much needed alignment between national and regional level efforts. It is important that the DU campaign provides input until mid-2017 to be fed into lobbying at national level, as these global compacts will be negotiated during mid-2018. Decisions will ultimately be made at national level in the capitals for the UN representatives in New York and Geneva.
**Myanmar**

Child-focused organisations are able to conduct awareness raising activities for government officials.

**Nepal**

306 children submitted a policy paper to promote child rights at the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare;

The formation of Indo-Nepal Child Protection Forums responding to cases of cross-border trafficking;

Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Nepal Human Rights Commission and Qatar Human Rights Committee to address concerns related to migrant workers;

Advocating the importance of addressing mobility and migration issues in a post-disaster context.

**India**

Mass awareness-raising campaigns (both in India and Pakistan);

Submission of general comments on street children and other policy papers to the UNCRC committee;

More than 100 children living in the streets have participated in consultations and gave recommendations, which were submitted to the UN as part of the UN general comments exercise;

Introduction of new schemes by the government to safeguard the interests of children on the move;

Government stakeholders and officials participate in awareness raising activities and round tables focused on counter trafficking and safe migration.

**Pakistan**

Awareness raising activities among street children;

Engaging youth volunteers and students in awareness raising campaigns.

**Peru**

Round table discussions to promote the prevention of violence against children.

**Across Europe**

The migration crisis prompted the DU campaign’s major actors in Europe to develop emergency operations along the Balkans route, and to develop better coordination for actions and targeted advocacy;

Specific target groups were included in public protection schemes after successful advocacy (i.e. non-asylum seeking children migrating from third countries to Hungary and Poland);

Regional legislation (EU Anti-Trafficking Directive) allows for the unconditional appointment of guardians throughout the European Union to children who are or presumed to be victims of trafficking;

International treaties and the subsequent actions needed to better protect children moving between parts of the Balkans (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) – Albania – Montenegro) were signed, ratified and operationalised by three governments.

**Malta**

Kopin, the Maltese DU Campaign partner was able to support the first child victim of trafficking to be officially acknowledged and was the only civil society organisation in Malta involved in the case - in collaboration with the FARO team from TDH Italy.

**Italy**

In addition to field activities, strong advocacy work took place during the implementation of the FARO project to highlight the condition of unaccompanied child migrants in the first phase of the Italian reception chain;

Press releases are launched at national level to create awareness among policy makers and influence public opinion on the situation of migrants arriving in the country;

The FARO project became a reference point for many EU and international stakeholders who interviewed TDH staff members to deepen their knowledge of project procedures. The project operated in hotspots for arriving migrants, the first aid centre and at the docks to incorporate the main needs and vulnerabilities of unaccompanied minors at different stages of their arrival;

During 2016, TDH staff met with the Italian Parliament (the Commission on Human Rights), representatives from the Italian Court of Auditors, UNHCR, the EU Commission’s department for hot spots and the CSO Human Rights Watch - as well as many freelance experts and journalists who visited the project.

At local level, TDH joins institutional and informal stakeholders’ networks aiming to coordinate joint work addressing children;

TDH is a member of the Advisory Board of the National Authority on Childhood and Adolescence, and member of the Italian Working Group on the CRC, where the condition of unaccompanied children is always highlighted.

**Kenya**

The government has initiated positive policy decisions based on lobbying and advocacy effort;

Due to advocacy efforts in the areas trafficked children come from and are trafficked from, the police are now more active in investigating suspected traffickers.

**South Africa**

Mobilising civil society players around addressing the issues concerning children on the move;

Building alliances among CSOs which paved the way for debates on integrating child migration during the 6th World Social Forum on Migration in Johannesburg, 2014.

**Benin**

Revisions in bilateral agreements with other countries in the West African Region to include the protection of children on the move.
In order to prioritise advocacy plans concerning issues related to children on the move in South East Asia, since the initiation of the campaign, TDH and its 17 national partners have been conducting advocacy workshops in a number of countries in the region. Besides drafting a joint advocacy plan for each country, the aim of these workshops was to build the capacity of local staff and partners to initiate and engage in advocacy planning in an organised manner.

In addition, DU partners in Cambodia played an instrumental role in the development and finalisation of victim identification guidelines.

In Laos, partners responded to a consultation on the country’s first law on human trafficking, with one of their inputs focusing on compensation to victims.

In terms of regional advocacy, TDH and its partners supported the holding of the ASEAN bi-annual children’s forum, which in 2016 focused on child migration and abuse. In addition, TDH co-organised a Committee Youth Annual Forum where young people’s views were centre stage. In 2016, the annual forum was held in Laos and brought together groups of youth from five countries in the region to discuss the issue of human trafficking.

DU regional member SANTAC coordinates advocacy, awareness raising and capacity building efforts across all countries in the Southern African region. During the past year, SANTAC’s main priorities focused on lobbying government officials to pass counter trafficking legislation, as well as building the capacity of religious leaders, judicial and law enforcement professionals and government officials in addressing concerns on trafficking and unsafe migration.

In partnership with the African Association of Prosecutors, DU campaign partner SADCJ and the regional office of INTERPOL, journalists were trained in documenting cases of trafficking and policy makers and parliamentarians attended workshops to improve their understanding of trafficking. Bishops also attended round tables focused on mobilising communities around the prevention of trafficking and the reintegration of its victims, and public prosecutors were trained in handling trafficking cases. Through this national and local level training, SANTAC was able to push forward counter-trafficking legislation on prevention and the prosecution of traffickers.

As most of the children who fall victim to trafficking are children on the move, SANTAC’s priority is to address the root causes of trafficking and ensure strategies addressing the needs of children on the move and child victims of trafficking are integrated within one another. Due to SANTAC’s regional efforts, the fight against trafficking is currently one of the national priorities for legislation and plans of action across all countries in Southern Africa (both the countries of origin and destination children victims of trafficking).

In recent years, there has been an increase in migration from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to the US, Spain and Costa Rica. These massive movements have humanitarian, legal and political implications that have made the issue an essential part of governments’, international institutions’ and civil society organisations’ agendas. Terre des Hommes and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), with the support of the Honduran Red Cross and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), carried out the Regional Workshop ‘Violence and Legal Protection from Migration in the Northern Triangle of Central America’. The workshop had the aim of sensitising and instigating the exchange of information and experiences among institutional actors working on the topic.

Based on the discussions and experiences shared in this workshop and the information collected, we hope to understand the phenomenon in greater detail and present proposals to help strengthen humanitarian assistance for child, adolescent and female migrants. Particular focus will be placed on children, adolescents and women who return or live in high risk conditions and social vulnerability.

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Challenges

As the rights of the most vulnerable persons are often overlooked, the rights of children are too often neglected in migration management policies:

**Bridging between national, regional and global level advocacy efforts, especially the flow of information from the field to the global level - including echoing the voices of children and youths – is essential to constructing a strong global advocacy agenda. However, national level advocacy is still not fully reflective of international discussions and forums;**

**A working mechanism should be established between partners in the MENA and European regions for advocacy and capacity building to better understand and respond to EU frameworks and mechanisms;**

**The current global context is negative and damaging to the migrants’ rights cause. Public opinion is sometimes negative and states are not ready to acknowledge many of the campaign messages. Within this context, utilising public opinion to pressure states becomes extremely challenging;**

**The divide between migration, development and humanitarian interventions can hinder advocacy efforts at all levels;**

**The ownership of the campaign varies and depends on the leadership within each specific partner organisation.**
What we have learned

When conceptualising the DU campaign global advocacy strategy at regional and global level, the campaign partners should first assess and analyse the advocacy needs and gaps at each level;

The ten demands and nine principles framework which campaign partners put forward in events such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development, and other high-level dialogues, should be further disseminated and utilised in advocacy planning at regional and global level;

The advocacy efforts in different regions should be better coordinated and consolidated;

Youth should be more actively involved in the advocacy efforts at all levels to ensure that the campaign is reflective of their voices;

Campaign partners should lobby in collaboration with partners beyond the DU network so that all stakeholders can work as a unified pressure group to advocate for the rights of children on the move;

Campaign partners should conceptualise a local advocacy plan in each of the target countries for building the capacity of local partners and staff to be able to engage in advocacy and develop policy papers and plans of action;

Advocacy planning should include a strategy on how to influence public opinion to become less negative towards migrants:

Linking between regional, national and global policies and capacity development strategies should be improved;

The campaign must continue advocating among humanitarian initiatives and NGOs to convince them that they are talking about child mobility;

Advocacy efforts should illustrate and reflect examples from across global regions demonstrating harmonious and diverse societies. As public opinion across Europe and the Middle East is sometimes negative towards migrants, the campaign’s advocacy efforts should emphasise good practices and what is going right on the reintegration of migrant individuals and groups at the community level;

Visibility at UN level is highly important for all advocacy efforts, including gaining visibility in national contexts. For example, as a direct response to the DU campaign’s efforts at the GFMD, the German government is highly interested in including TDH Germany in its consultations on migration issues.
Ending Notes

Destination Unknown can be perceived as a large umbrella campaign under which 100 organisations gather to present and disseminate the ten demands and nine principles as a guiding framework, which all partners work from. The demands and principles are translated into advocacy, awareness raising, knowledge management, communications and service delivery efforts in different ways. For example, in Nepal TDH Lausanne and its local partners have chosen a small number of demands which are developed within the national campaign addressing the needs of children on the move. Similarly, in four target states in India, TDH Germany and its local partners focus on awareness raising among the general public - based on a couple of specific messages.

Throughout its existence, the DU campaign has focused on the rights of all children affected by migration. It is anticipated that the issue of mobility will become more critical in the next years and therefore child rights and child protection advocacy messages will be focused on diverse and harmonious communities. Over the next few years, along with other coalitions and alliances, the DU campaign has a role to play in addressing the issues of discrimination and xenophobia at all levels and across all regions.

The focus during the last stage of this current phase will be on children’s access to services in origin, transit and destination locations, ending child immigration detention and family reunification. Preliminary discussions for the next phase will focus on common program approaches, which approaches can be taken up as models and which can be adapted to other regions.

During the next phase, campaign partners will continue to focus on the issue of ending child immigration detention, and at the same time tackle more difficult themes such as determining the best interests of children on the move. Addressing concerns on the most vulnerable communities which are characterised by a long history of marginalisation, displacement and grave human rights violations (for example Sinti and Roma in Eastern Europe, Kurds in Syria and Iraq) will also be a priority.

The next phase of the campaign will be built around the nine recommended principles, while each country program will use whichever aspect of the principles are relevant within their particular context. At international level, partners will keep the focus on integrating child perspectives in the larger debate on migration - for example within discussions around climate change and workers’ rights - both of which affect children on the move. The next main step will be to promote strategic elements on children’s rights within both Global Compacts on migrants and refugees.
The present report and the ten accompanying sheets have been produced by the Destination Unknown campaign, coordinated by Terre des Hommes.

Special thanks go to the staff of Destination Unknown member organisations who contributed to this study: 79 respondents working in 36 member organisations, in 37 different countries from 9 regions of the world participated to the consultations, interviews and reviews of the final documents.

The main author of this study is Ms Bella Kovner, independent consultant, counter-trafficking and child protection specialist. The project manager and co-author is Vincent Tourneecuillert, Destination Unknown campaign Coordinator at the International Secretariat of TDHIF. Special thanks go as well to Irene Zumbo for the graphic design and to the team of the International Secretariat of TDHIF for the supervision, proofreading and dissemination of the present report, in alphabetical order, Elisa Buccolini, Paul Creaney, Jessica Fiorelli, Eyliah Kadjar, and Ignacio Packer. Lastly, special appreciation goes to the Working Group Destination Unknown campaign, in alphabetical order: Randa Dirani, Olivier Feneyrol, Federica Giannotta, Roula Hamati, Kalweit Dominik, Barbara Kuppers, Carlos Majate, Vincent Tourneecuillert, Sylvia Valentin, and Aliki Varella.

TDHIF is a network of ten national Terre des Hommes organisations, whose mission is to provide active support to children, their family and their community without racial, religious, political, cultural or gender-based discrimination, in the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The TDHIF has consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UNICEF, ILO and the Council of Europe.

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