



Protection and Assistance for Children on the Move

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest volunteer-based humanitarian network. With our 190 member National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide, we are in every community reaching 160.7 million people annually through long-term services and development programmes, as well as 110 million people through disaster response and early recovery programmes. We act before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. We do so with impartiality as to nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class and political opinions.

Guided by *Strategy 2020* – our collective plan of action to tackle the major humanitarian and development challenges of this decade – we are committed to saving lives and changing minds.

Our strength lies in our volunteer network, our community-based expertise and our independence and neutrality. We work to improve humanitarian standards, as partners in development, and in response to disasters. We persuade decision-makers to act at all times in the interests of vulnerable people. The result: we enable healthy and safe communities, reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen resilience and foster a culture of peace around the world.

Stay connected:



For more information about this document, please contact IFRC's communication department

© International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Geneva, 2017

1321500 – IFRC Position Paper, Protection and Assistance for Children on the Move 11/2017 E

Cover: Stephen Ryan

P.O. Box 303
CH-1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 730 4222
Telefax: +41 22 733 0395
E-mail: secretariat@ifrc.org
Web site: www.ifrc.org

IFRC Position on Children on the Move

1. All children on the move, irrespective of their legal standing, age, gender, or health status should have access to protection and humanitarian assistance.
2. Because of their higher vulnerabilities, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) require particular and urgent protection.
3. No child should be detained based solely on her or his migration status.
4. In order to improve the protection and humanitarian assistance of children on the move it is necessary to meaningfully engage and provide leadership opportunities for girls and boys to identify protection risks and find and implement solutions.
5. More needs to be done to enhance the evidence-base of what specific interventions work to protect children on the move and those that do not, and why.

“Collectively, across continents, our global efforts to protect children or to provide them with targeted services in countries of transit or destination are inadequate, even non-existent at times. We are falling far short of where we need to be and children are living with the consequences, many of which remain unseen and unheard.”

“In the same way that, in the aftermath of an emergency, we ensure safe water and sanitation, provide emergency health services, and establish shelters for people displaced, we must also do all we can to protect children. It is high time that we make this a priority. Protection must indeed be an integral part of any life saving package in emergency preparedness and response.”

Elhadj As Sy, IFRC Secretary General

Child: Pursuant to the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*, the IFRC defines a child as a “human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”

Child protection: Child protection refers to the prevention of, and response to, abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children.

Children on the move: Those 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 an increased risk) of economic or sexual exploitation, abuse, neglect and violence.”

Unaccompanied children (also termed “unaccompanied minors”): are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

Separated children: are children separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement support for children on the move

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the IFRC, and ICRC (together the “Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement”) have a long history of working to protect children on the move, irrespective of their legal standing, at all stages of their journey. This includes extensive work led by the ICRC on restoring family links (RFL), tracing, detention monitoring, and outreach to governments. This focus reflects the requirements under the Geneva Conventions and customary international humanitarian law that special protections be put in place for children affected by conflict, including those separated from their families¹. As part of their humanitarian mandate, IFRC and National Societies endeavour to protect² and assist³ vulnerable children, including children on the move and others ‘living at the margins of conventional health, social and legal systems’.⁴ Activities include: emergency health care; safe spaces like child friendly spaces and homes dedicated to unaccompanied minors; reception and transit centres; psychosocial care; and support to access education, food, shelter, and legal counsel. The IFRC and National Societies also conduct engage governments and other stakeholders to improve the protection of children on the move.

The IFRC and National Societies are guided by the 2015 resolution on migration⁵ which highlights that:

“...National Societies should enjoy effective access to all migrants, irrespective of their legal status, in order to deliver humanitarian assistance and protection services without being penalized, both in their role as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field at all levels and under their general humanitarian mandate.”

The IFRC Policy on Migration, developed in 2009, underlines⁶ that “National Societies provide assistance and protection to migrants, irrespective of their legal status.” It further states that

1. ICRC. IHL Database, Rule 135, Children. https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_chapter39_rule135.
2. Protection includes, restoring family links, legal and administrative advice, acting against exploitation and deception, providing information on the risks of irregular migration, visiting migrants in detention with a view to helping improve their detention conditions and their treatment when necessary
3. Humanitarian Assistance includes providing food, shelter, clothing, health care, first aid, psycho-social support, etc
4. Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. (November 2009). *Red Cross Red Crescent Policy on Migration by the Council of Delegates*. <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/migration/migration-policy/>.
5. Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. (2015). *Resolution on Migration: Ensuring Access, Dignity, Respect for Diversity and Social Inclusion*. http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2017/01/R3_Migration_EN.pdf.
6. IFRC. (2009). *Policy on Migration*. http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2017/03/Migration-Policy_EN.pdf.

*“An increasing number of migrants are unaccompanied minors or minors separated from their families. Without family links or appropriate care arrangements, they are at high risk of abuse and exploitation. Their rights may be violated, and their prospects for a secure and productive future are often dim. These minors are of special concern to the Movement. **National Societies shall cooperate and engage in the protection of unaccompanied and separated minor migrants, including through efforts to restore their family links...**”*

“My family came to Turkey from Syria because of the fighting and because my parents were worried about the abductions of girls.”

15-year-old refugee who is also a Turkish Red Crescent volunteer

Our concerns about children on the move

The IFRC is deeply concerned about protection and humanitarian assistance for children on the move. This is heightened by data that shows the number of children on the move, including unaccompanied and separated children, has grown substantially in the past decade.⁷ There are an estimated 50,000 million children on the move worldwide.⁸ Whether they are labelled as “migrants”, “refugees”, “displaced persons”, “trafficked”, or “stateless” there are numerous threats that are be faced by girls and boys on the move in their home countries, in transit, and at their destination countries.

At least 300,000 UASC were registered as moving across borders in 80 countries in 2015–2016. This was an almost fivefold increase from 66,000 in 2010–2011. The total number of **unaccompanied and separated** children worldwide are likely much higher.⁹

The push and pull factors can vary for each child, some common themes include: experiencing violence (organised, intra-family, etc.), poverty, social exclusion, lack of opportunities, stigmatisation and the need for family reunification.¹⁰ Whatever their motivations to move, it is clear that UASC are at higher risk of **violence and exploitation** than children traveling with parents or other groups.¹¹

7. UNICEF. (2017). *A Child is a Child: Protecting Children on the Move from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation*. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_95956.html.

8. Ibid.

9. UNICEF. (2017). *A Child is a Child: Protecting Children on the Move from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation*. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_95956.html.

10. IFRC and Terres des Hommes. (2017). *Identifying Causes and Defining Strategies to Address Youth Violence and Legal Protection, with Regards to Migration in the Northern Triangle of Central America*.

11. UNICEF and IOM. (2017). *Harrowing Journeys: Children and Youth on the Move Across the Mediterranean Sea, At Risk of Trafficking and Exploitation*. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Harrowing_Journeys_Children_and_youth_on_the_move_across_the_Mediterranean.pdf.



Violence, abuse and death

In the first 9 months of 2017, it is estimated that at least 150 children on the move have **died during their migration**. A significant majority, at least 118, of these deaths have been from drowning. Other causes include dehydration, hypothermia, vehicle accidents, suffocation, and being shot or stabbed. The Central Mediterranean migration route is the most lethal location accounting for the most amount of deaths.¹²

Millions of girls and boys around the world experience gender-based violence including physical, sexual and psychological violence.¹³ However in emergencies, collecting data on violence, especially sexual and gender based violence (GBV), can be very difficult because of the secrecy, shame and fear that are associated with it, especially when it concerns children.

For example, among children transiting through Libya, three quarters of those interviewed said they had experienced violence, harassment or aggression at the hands of adults.¹⁴ Along the Eastern Mediterranean route, research shows that the risk of exploitation faced by adolescents is twice that of adults; in the Western Mediterranean route, 8 out of 10 girls and boys report experiencing exploitation.¹⁵ In Greece, the situation of violence is so troubling that a study by Harvard University described it as “a growing epidemic of sexual exploitation and abuse of migrant children.”¹⁶

12. IOM. (September 11, 2017). Missing Migrants Project. <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/>.

13. UNICEF. (2009). *The State of the World's Children, Special Edition: Celebrating 20 Years of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child*. <https://www.unicef.org/rightsite/sowc/fullreport.php>.

14. UNICEF. (2017). *A Deadly Journey for Children*. https://www.unicef.org/media/media_94941.html.

15. UNICEF and IOM. (2017). *Harrowing Journeys: Children and Youth on the Move Across the Mediterranean Sea, At Risk of Trafficking and Exploitation*. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Harrowing_Journeys_Children_and_youth_on_the_move_across_the_Mediterranean.pdf.

16. FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University. (2017). *Emergency Within an Emergency: The Growing Epidemic of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Migrant Children in Greece*.



The factors contributing to the risk are reported as: an insufficient number of specialized facilities for children; risky living conditions inside camps; potentially hazardous and unsupervised commingling of migrant children with the adult migrant population; weak and insufficiently resourced child protection systems; a lack of coordination and cooperation among responsible actors; and an inefficient and radically inadequate relocation scheme.¹⁷

Early and forced marriage is a problem that disproportionately affects adolescent girls on the move. Not only can the risk of marriage can be a motivation for girls to flee their homes¹⁸, the risk of early marriage can increase once on the move. For example, child marriage is a growing problem for Syrian girls in refugee communities in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey.¹⁹ In general, UASC suffer a higher risk of SGBV than other children. For example, a study by the British Red Cross of migration across the central Mediterranean found that:

“unaccompanied children are among the most likely to fall prey to traffickers or to end up in exploitative situations. Organised criminal networks provide a regular flow of young women from Nigeria’s Edo state to Italy, for example. Not all of these girls are minors, nor are all of them unaware of the sex work that most likely awaits them. A substantial proportion, however, have been enticed from their homes with promises of wealth that they can remit to their families. They are impeded from reporting their situation to authorities or seeking help by threats to themselves or their families, sometimes invoking the use of ‘juju’ or black magic against them.”²⁰

17. Ibid. <https://cdn2.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2017/04/Emergency-Within-an-Emergency-FXB.pdf>.

18. Population Council. (2013). *Adolescent Girls on the Move: Adolescent Girls and Migration in the Developing World – A Girls Count Report on Adolescent Girls*. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2013PGY_GirlsOnTheMove.pdf.

19. UNICEF. (2014). *A Study on Early Marriage in Jordan*. <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/resource-centre/study-early-marriage-jordan-2014/>.

20. British Red Cross. (2016). *Humanity at a Crossroads: Migrants’ Journey on the Central Mediterranean Route*. <http://www.redcross.org.uk/About-us/Media-centre/Press-releases/2016/September/Dangerous-journeys-Humanity-at-a-Crossroads>.

Mental health issues

Whether from near lethal encounters, traveling alone and unprotected, being separated from family, experiencing violence or witnessing others become violent, being injured, or missing loved ones and normal routines, the migration experience can place severe mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) distress upon children.

While severe **psychosocial distress** can affect any child on the move, the risks are particularly high and intense for UASC.²¹ These include social isolation or lack of engagement with peers and grief; severe distress and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD); difficulties in dealing with the past, present and/or future; loneliness and tendency to isolate themselves from others; an inability to express, talk about and/or deal with feelings and stresses (and therefore a risk of re-experiencing distressing experiences); confusion and anger; various relational issues and relationship disturbances to other unaccompanied minors and/or siblings if in the same centre; and loss of control.

Self-harm and suicide are also risks for children on the move who are struggling with severe psychosocial distress and a sense of hopelessness.²² For instance, in Greece, incidents of self-harm among children as young as nine and suicide attempts of children 12 years old have been reported. Moreover, alcohol and drug abuse is reported to have spiked among adolescents living in camps in Greece.²³

Inadequate registration and best interest assessments

When children, especially UASC, arrive in transit or destination countries their **registration is sometimes incomplete or entirely omitted**. This is made more challenging when UASC resist identification due to the influence of smugglers and/or instructions from their families, the community, or even peer pressure.²⁴

In addition to registration, during the identification process, Best Interest of the Child Assessments and Determinations are often not carried out in accordance with international standards. The differences in assessments across countries have resulted in discordant decisions on the age of children and disruptions in the provision of protection and assistance to UASC, particularly in cases of transfers. In many countries UASC are not entitled to a formal challenge of results of assessments in front of an independent body, and thus may not have access to national child protection systems.²⁵

21. Laban C.J., Gernaat, H.B., Komprou, I.H., Schreuders B.A., & De Jong J.T. Impact of a Long Asylum Procedure on the Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders in Iraqi Asylum Seekers in the Netherlands. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*. 2004 Dec; 192(12):843-51.

22. FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University. (2017). *Emergency within an Emergency: The Growing Epidemic of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Migrant Children in Greece*.

23. Save the Children. (2017). *A Tide of Self-harm and Depression*. https://www.savethechildren.net/sites/default/files/FINAL%20Report_EU%20Turkey%20deal_%20A%20tide%20of%20self-harm%20and%20depression_March%202017%5B1%5D.pdf.

24. UNHCR, UNICEF, and International Rescue Committee. (2016). *Discussion Paper on a Possible Way Forward to Strengthen Policies and Procedures for Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Europe*. https://www.unicef.org/eca/Way_Forward.pdf.

25. Ibid.

Being placed in detention

Many countries continue to place unaccompanied and separated children into detention due to their migratory status. Although this is clearly prohibited under of the Convention on the Rights of the Child article 37 on the protection from torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and from unlawful and arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

Studies have shown that detaining children has a profound and negative impact on child health and well-being. Even very short periods of detention can undermine child psychological and physical well-being and compromise their cognitive development.²⁶ Detention may compound the trauma they have already suffered in their home country or along the migratory route.²⁷ UASC deprived of liberty are also exposed to increased risks of physical and sexual abuse, acts of violence, and denial of access to education, health care, and family life.²⁸ The status of UASC held within detention facilities within Libya have been described as a “living hell”.²⁹ Interviews with children on the move, for instance in Mexico, show that prolonged detention “discourages children in need of international protection from seeking asylum” and that “some children fleeing violence distrust the asylum system entirely and avoid it, while others abandon their asylum claims in the hopes of seeking protection elsewhere.”³⁰ Detention in these circumstances is especially alarming when indefinite in length or made to depend on the outcome of the full process of a child’s asylum application. In situations where children have been detained, it must be for the shortest possible period, regular monitoring and support must be made accessible, and appropriate care needs to be provided. Such detention must never be in a prison setting.

Lacking access to health care

Consultations with sixty-nine agencies by the IFRC and Terres des Hommes in Central America found that the health needs of children on the move can vary according to where the children are on their migration journey. Their needs start within their home community and become more complex as they face different risks while migrating. Girls and boys require access to services such as hygiene, nutrition, vector control, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, treatment of injuries as well as the most common health needs.³¹ While access to basic health care is an essential service and a human right, it is often denied or restricted for children on the move, thereby jeopardizing their physical and psychological health.

26. International Detention Coalition. (2012). *Impact of Detention on Children*, Chapter 5: The Impacts of Detention on Children, p. 48-57 in IDC (2015), *Captured Childhood*, <http://idcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Captured-Childhood-FINAL-June-2012.pdf>.

27. ICRC. (2017). *Children and Detention: In Brief*. <https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/publications/icrc-002-4201.pdf>; ICRC. (2016). *Policy Paper on Immigration Detention*. <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/migrant-detainees-icrc-policy>; and International Detention Coalition. (2012). *Impact of Detention on Children*. <http://idcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Captured-Childhood-FINAL-June-2012.pdf>.

28. Save the Children. (2011). *Leaving Home: Voice of Children on the Move*. <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/leaving-home-voices-children-move>.

29. UNICEF. (2017). *A Deadly Journey for Children*. https://www.unicef.org/media/media_94941.html.

30. UNHCR. (2015). *Uprooted*. http://www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/Eventos/2014/Uprooted_One-pager.pdf.

31. IFRC and Terres des Hommes. (2017). *Identifying Causes and Defining Strategies to Address Youth Violence and Legal Protection, with Regards to Migration in the Northern Triangle of Central America*.

Unable to access education

Education is a basic right for every child. Yet some States place restrictions on access to education for children on the move by not allowing them to attend school or making the procedures and cost of education unreasonable. UASC are especially vulnerable to missing out on an education. In particular, work requirements, poverty, poor health, and language barriers exclude them from schools.³² When consulted, refugee children consistently name education as their top priority; this reflects the “reality that only 50 per cent of the world’s refugee children attend primary school, only 22 per cent attend secondary school and just 1 per cent go on to university.”³³

Inadequate data, in particular gendered analysis and response

The experiences of girls and boys on the move can be different. For example, UASC who remain in their regions of origin, such as Africa, tend to include significant numbers of girls and children younger than 14 years; in contrast, the majority of UASC who move onward to Europe and apply for asylum are older boys.³⁴ Moreover, the specific needs of girls and boys on the move can each be unique due to the gender roles that are culturally assigned to them and because of physiological differences. As a result, the IFRC Policy on Migration states “National Societies shall pay special attention to age, gender, and other factors of diversity that increase the vulnerability of migrants.”³⁵ However, it is unclear how often and to what depth governments, humanitarian agencies and others actually include a gender analysis that shapes the design and implementation of their interventions with girls and boys on the move.

In Germany and Sweden, for instance, the needs of women and girls in accommodation centres are often unaddressed although they must live in them while their asylum claims are processed. Often there are no separate living spaces for women and families and no sex-separated latrines or shower facilities. Women and girls are vulnerable to rape, assault, and other violence in these facilities. In addition, accommodation centres have no standard processes to identify and support GBV survivors.³⁶

Another example of a gendered need not always met is that of making accessible to adolescent girls on the move sufficient menstrual hygiene management (MHM) support. Assessments by the Bangladesh Red Crescent and IFRC³⁷ in response to children arriving from Myanmar found that while female hygiene parcels were being delivered as part of non-food item distributions in camps, these were only one-offs and the number of menstrual pads did not meet ongoing needs. Girls reported that when they were menstruating they had to stay in their hut all the time because they only had one set of clothes. Girls reported that they had minimal privacy and felt at risk of GBV when washing their body and clothes outside; they then must stay indoors for four hours until their clothes dry.

32. UNDP. (2009). *Human Development Report: Overcoming Barriers – Human Mobility and Development*. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/269/hdr_2009_en_complete.pdf.

33. UNHCR. (2016). *Missing Out: Refugee Education in Crisis*. <http://www.unhcr.org/publications/education/57d9d01d0/missing-refugee-education-crisis.html>.

34. UNHCR. (2016). *High Commissioner’s Dialogue on Protection Needs: Children on the Move*. <http://www.unhcr.org/583d8e597.pdf>.

35. IFRC. (2009). *IFRC Policy on Migration*. <http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/migration/migration-policy/>.

36. Women’s Refugee Council. (2016). *Falling Through the Cracks: Refugee Women and Girls in Germany and Sweden*. <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/56ef98954.pdf>.

37. IFRC and Bangladesh Red Crescent. (2017). *Child Protection Assessment in Cox’s Bazar*.

“These child migrants are human beings and need to be treated that way. They are on their own and have big decisions to make about whether to stay or move on, and how to compose a future that allows them dignity and to be safe from violence. At the Red Cross, we can try to help.”

Social worker, Hellenic Red Cross

Being left out of decision-making and missing a voice

A key element of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is that “children have the right to participate in decision-making processes that may be relevant in their lives and to influence decisions taken in their regard—within the family, the school or the community.”³⁸

Work by the British Red Cross in the Calais refugee camp in France found there was a lack of age and language-appropriate information to help UASC make decisions for accessing essential services and determining where and how to proceed with their asylum processes.³⁹

Recognizing the problem of a lack of participation, the IFRC has been a leading member of the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action which calls upon governments and humanitarian agencies to:

“Recognize and strengthen young people’s capacities and capabilities to be effective humanitarian actors in prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, and empower and support local youth-led initiatives and organizations in humanitarian response, such as those targeting affected youth, including young refugees and internally displaced persons living in informal urban settlements and slums.”⁴⁰

When children’s perspectives, insights, and experience are not drawn upon it erodes the effectiveness, relevance and impact of programs designed for them and it fails to meet children’s basic rights to participation.

“After the South Kordofan violence, we initiated several child protection activities to provide a safe space for children to come to address the trauma they had witnessed. We did this through recreation, education and awareness activities. We also worked on identifying and responding to cases of separated and unaccompanied minors, to help reunite them with their families or to find alternative care solutions where reunification was not possible.”

Sudan Red Crescent volunteer

38. UNICEF. (No date). *Fact Sheet: The Right to Participation*. <https://www.unicef.org/crc/files/Right-to-Participation.pdf>.

39. British Red Cross. (2016). *No Place for Children*. <https://www.redcross.org.uk/~media/BritishRedCross/Documents/What%20we%20do/Refugee%20support/No%20place%20for%20children.pdf>.

40. World Humanitarian Summit. (2016). *Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action*. <http://www.un.org/youthenvoy/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/CompactforYoungPeopleinHumanitarianAction-FINAL-EDITED-VERSION1.pdf>.

Recommendations

The best interest of the child, as enshrined in the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*, must be the primary consideration of all decisions, actions, and programs intended for the protection of children. The New York Declaration included further commitments to respect the best interest of the child, a recognition of the special vulnerabilities of UASC, the importance of avoiding detention of UASC, ensuring access to education for all children, and preventing and responding to GBV.⁴¹ States should reinforce these policy commitments in the two Global compacts, and take concrete steps to implement them at the national level. In particular, we ask States to:

1. Ensure all children on the move have access to comprehensive protection and humanitarian assistance, irrespective of their legal standing, age, gender or health status.

- 1.1 Provide access to essential basic services including health care, shelter, safe spaces, education, guardianship, psychosocial support, legal counsel, restoring family links (RFL), and information about rights and processes.
- 1.2 Remove barriers to accessing essential basic services through providing translations, cultural mediators, removing or reducing costs, and making children aware of what services are available and where.
- 1.3 Guarantee that children on the move will not risk arrest when accessing protection and humanitarian assistance, including through establishment of “firewalls” between government services and immigration enforcement, guaranteeing humanitarian organizations the right to provide humanitarian assistance without risk of prosecution, and implementing data protection protocols so that humanitarian organizations are not required to share confidential information.
- 1.4 Build the capacity, through training and mentorship, of first responders to increase practical skills to protect children on the move.
- 1.5 Mandate that all personnel working with children on the move undergo effective screening so they do not pose a threat to children and ensure they know how and where to make child protection referrals.

2. Prioritize protection of Unaccompanied and Separated Children.

- 2.1 Put in place emergency reception and registration processes tailored to the needs of UASC.
- 2.2 Take all necessary measures to identify UASC at the earliest possible stage, including at the border.
- 2.3 Ensure all UASC complete a thorough and professional Best Interest of the Child Assessment and Best Interests of the Child Determination.

41. United Nations General Assembly. (2016). *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/L.1.

2.4 Where children seek it, support RFL and Tracing processes.

2.5 Do not forcibly return UASC to any destination where there are substantial grounds to believe they would be in danger of being subjected to violations of certain fundamental rights, in particular torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary deprivation of life or persecution, in violation of the principle of non-refoulement.

3. End detention of children solely for reasons of their immigration status.

- 3.1 Put in place clear legislation to end detention of children on the move solely for reasons of their immigration status.
- 3.2 Provide appropriate care solutions such as foster care, adoption, and homes specific for UASC.
- 3.3 Where children are already being detained due to their immigration status, find immediate appropriate care solutions.

4. Engage with and provide leadership opportunities for girls and boys on the move to identify protection risks and find and implement solutions.

- 4.1 Provide meaningful opportunities for girls and boys on the move to share their perspectives on decisions and interventions that affect them.
- 4.2 Enable adolescent girls and boys to take a leadership role in designing and implementing protection and humanitarian assistance projects, where it is appropriate and does not pose any risk to the adolescents.

5. Enhance the evidence-base of what specific interventions work and those that do not, and why.

- 5.1 Improve sex, age and disability disaggregated data collection of the number of children on the move within the State and the services being provided for these children.
- 5.2 Increase the quantity and quality of rigorous evaluations that show the effectiveness, relevance, and impact of interventions for children on the move, including through a gendered lens.
- 5.3 Conduct gender analysis to understand the specific needs of girls, boys and other gender identities when assessing the protection and assistance needs of children on the move.
- 5.4 Use increased quality data and evidence to improve support for and monitoring of protection and humanitarian assistance to children on the move.



For more information:
Please contact Gurvinder Singh,
Advisor, Child Protection

gurvinder.singh@ifrc.org

The Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Humanity The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary service It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity There can be only one Red Cross or Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.