KEY STEPS FOR A BETTER MAPPING OF MIGRANT CHILDREN IN CRISIS-PRONE AREA

1 SELECT SAMPLE AREAS

- **Identify relevant geographic areas**: Examine the characteristics of migrant populations in the specific areas. Remember that unaccompanied and separated children might not be in the same place as children with families.
- **Analyse risks** by assessing the potential location of migrant children in crisis-prone areas.
- **Engage migrant children** in the community life. Involve them in child-friendly activities and discussions to avoid their exclusion in times of crisis.
- **Avoid extrapolation**. Remember that data obtained from a sample area may be very specific to that location, thus not applicable to all cases.

2 SELECT FOCAL POINTS

- Consult migrant children and relevant local organisations in the selection of focal points.
- **Resourceful focal points** can be, but by no means restricted to:
  - Consulates
  - Teachers and school staff
  - Translators, interpreters, and cultural mediators
  - Tour operators, hotels
  - Worker associations specialised on child labour
  - Employers, recruiters, placement agencies, unions
  - Non-governmental organisations
  - Host communities
  - Religious organisations
  - Representatives and members of migrant associations
- **Define roles and responsibilities** to build a respectful and collaborative partnership with the focal points.

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3 CHILD-FRIENDLY MAPPING

- Involve migrant children in all steps of the mapping to ensure their buy-in and to benefit from their experience and knowledge.
- Conduct interviews in a safe, child, gender-sensitive and fair manner, avoiding any risk of violation of the physical integrity of the child.
- Guarantee the confidentiality of the data collected in all steps of the mapping.
- Train interviewers on child-friendly assessments.
- Set up a complaint mechanism accessible to migrant children and reviewed by dedicated and trained staff.
- Appointment of a guardian as soon as an unaccompanied or separated child is identified should be guaranteed.
- Investigate as soon as a case of violence, neglect or abuse of a child is identified.

OTHER KEY TIPS ON REGISTRATION

- Adopt a comprehensive registration system. Registration should allow for an evaluation of special needs, in particular with regard to protection and separation status, including family tracing and reunification.
- Identify and record all information needed to carry out family tracing.
- Set up a clear timeline for an effective identification, registration, tracing and reunification.
- Coordinate with other stakeholders that have relevant databases.
- Monitor the situation to ensure the accuracy of estimated number of migrant children. Regularly ask for updated reports, estimates and data.