

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### I. General Information

Purpose	Supporting civil society organisations in Djibouti City to complement state devices for the legal assistance and socioeconomic reintegration of Ethiopian UMCs
Beneficiary	CSO in Djibouti and national authorities
Country	Ethiopia and Djibouti
Duration	6 months

### II. Context

Between 2008 and 2016, an estimated 365,000 irregular migrants arrived in Yemen from coastal departure points in Djibouti, approximately 80% of whom were from Ethiopia.<sup>1</sup> In recent years, Djibouti has emerged as a major transit country for migrants from Ethiopia, and to a lesser extent Somalia, seeking maritime passage to Yemen<sup>2</sup> or employment opportunities in the capital city of Djibouti. These movements are being facilitated by migrant smuggling networks that span several countries. The value of the migrant smuggling industry that moves migrants from Ethiopia, into Djibouti, across the Red Sea to Yemen and onward to labour markets in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states is conservatively estimated at a minimum of USD 4.5 million per year.<sup>3</sup>

Immigrant children, especially those from Ethiopia but also to a smaller extent from Somalia, are particularly exposed to different forms of abuses and vulnerabilities. They are widely believed to be forced into street begging, child labour, and sexual exploitation. Parents sometimes force their children to beg on the streets as a source of family income and children may also travel from foreign countries—including Ethiopia and Somalia—for begging in the street of Djibouti City. Children are also vulnerable to forced labour as domestic servants and, at times, coerced to commit petty crimes, such as theft. There are also reports on the growing number of vulnerable children living in the streets of Djibouti City, with an estimated number of over 7000 children. The Government of Djibouti through the DISED (National Institute of Statistics) together with the IOM is currently conducting a profiling exercise of children living in the street of Djibouti city. Some of them are reported to be the second and third generation of undesired children abandoned by migrant women for different reasons, including prostitution, sexual abuse, and poverty or secondary movement of migration. This situation resulted in many abandoned children from migratory population at risk of statelessness as they were born in the Republic of Djibouti without birth registration, or lack civil documentation from their country of origin. According to civil society actors and testimonies, unaccompanied children who have migrated to Djibouti city are presumed to be originating from the Somali Region of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, mainly from the surrounding rural areas of the city of Dire Dawa.

<sup>1</sup> RMMS (2016). Country Profiles: Djibouti. Available at: <http://www.regionalmms.org/index.php/country-profiles/djibouti>

<sup>2</sup> *ibid*

<sup>3</sup> *ibid*

In March 2016, the Government of Djibouti took an important step in combatting smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons by passing new legislation called “Law No. 133 on the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Illicit Smuggling of Migrants”, in line with international norms contained in the United Nations supplemental protocols to the UNTOC, to which Djibouti acceded in 2005. In addition to defining migrant smuggling and human trafficking, the law establishes a strong framework for the protection of victims, outlines punishments for those found guilty of smuggling and trafficking, and preconizes the establishment of a compensation fund out of the seized belongings of criminal networks.<sup>4</sup>

A general lack of resources has left the Government of Djibouti overwhelmed by the number of migrants transiting through Djibouti, reducing their ability to provide assistance and protection, and a growing population of vulnerable migrant minors has been reported for the past two years, with a current estimate at around 15 000, including 700 at a higher risk of abuses and exploitation.

By the end of 2016, the President of the Republic of Djibouti adopted a decree establishing clear ministerial responsibilities. While reaffirming the leading role of the Ministry of Interior in addressing migration governance and protection of individuals residing on the soil of Djibouti, it took action in extending the mandate of the Ministry of Women and Family Welfare<sup>5</sup> to tackle the issue of child protection and care through an integrated governmental approach. In the due course of consultation and exchange conducted by Expertise France, the Minister of Women and Family Welfare requested support for the reinforcement of the response to this phenomenon. The priorities were established to 1) reinforce the identification and analysis of the phenomenon, including in establishing the profile of unaccompanied minors, 2) reinforce the capacity of the Ministry of Women and Family Welfare to ensure inter-sectorial coordination, planning and implementation of a national response, 3) reinforce existing structures sheltering and offering protection to vulnerable children and 4) addressing the need for durable solutions of migrant children.

As part of its project “Addressing mixed migration in East Africa”, Expertise France currently implements three activities aimed at addressing the most urgent protection needs of migrants and the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. Among them, the Republic of Djibouti is benefitting from two of these actions through 1) the provision of protection and assistance given to migrants through funding provision to the IOM and the DRC in the area of Obock and 2) capacity building of the national child protection system under the responsibility and coordination of the Ministry of Women and Family with the secondment of an Expertise France’s Senior Child Protection Expert.

### III. Objective and Desired Results

#### 1) Objective

The objective of this service contract is to provide support to civil society organisations and national authorities for the identification and assistance to Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMCs) in Djibouti city and referral management for durable reintegration at places of origin in Eastern Ethiopia –

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<sup>4</sup> Présidence de la République de Djibouti (2016). *Loi N°133/AN/16/7ème L du 24 mars 2016 portant sur la lutte contre la traite des personnes et le trafic illicite des migrants*. Available at:

<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/101766/122772/F253643777/DJI-101766.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> *Decree N°2016-148/PRE establishing ministerial responsibilities*.

especially in the Dire Dawa Regional Administration and the East/West Hararghe Zones of the Oromiya Regional State.

## 2) Desired results

This action intends to support the durable reintegration of UMCs through an integrated approach of livelihood ensuring access to protection and reestablishment of children into their human rights. It will focus on supporting the capacity of civil society organisations to establish sustainable systems and mechanisms for the identification, profiling and referral of UMCs, as well as tracing of the children through protection and reintegration systems.

## IV. Description of Tasks

### 1) Activities

The following activities will be conducted in support to the capacity development of a common system of tools and mechanisms that will be made available for the use of civil society organisations and national/local authorities with mandates and responsibilities in the protection of children. The development of tools and mechanisms will be accompanied by adapted training and direct support in the implementation.

- a) Development of tools and mechanisms for improving identification, registration and profiling of UMCs:
  - Common standards and procedures to identify UMCs that include model of information & outreach with local communities and early warning system;
  - Registration procedures and tools that include adapted questionnaires, database and referral modus operandi, thus including specific security procedures;
  - Profiling mechanisms and tools in order to identify socioeconomic and protection needs and durable solutions in accordance to the best interest of the child.
- b) Development of tools and mechanisms in support to durable reintegration of children:
  - Mapping of existing referral pathways and processes in support to protection and legal assistance to UMCs in Djibouti and at their places of origin in Ethiopia;
  - Mapping of existing referral pathways and processes in support to socioeconomic reintegration of UMCs at their places of origins;
  - Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation system to ensure appropriate tracing of children through protected socioeconomic and livelihood reintegration process.
- c) Delivery of the tools developed to the beneficiaries through adequate trainings/capacity building and adapted materials.

### 2) Deliverables

The contractual body will be responsible to deliver the following tools:

Phase 1 (2 months):

- Tools and procedures for the identification, registration and profiling of UMCs that include database, model of questionnaires, reporting and standards for the management of confidential and sensitive data.
- Standard methodology and tools to map and assess referral pathways processes for protection and legal assistance of children.
- Sharing of the results of phase 1 to State authorities, CSO and other stakeholders.

Phase 2 (3 months):

- Identification of relevant targeted CSO in Djibouti for implementation of developed tools.
- Development of training materials.
- Presentation and training on tools / methodology / procedures developed.

Phase 3 (1 month):

- Writing and delivering of a final report to Expertise France summarizing the work done during the implementation of the contract.
- Official presentation of the action's achievements.

### 3) Coordination

The service provider will designate a contact person for the implementation of the contract. Ms. Elissa Duprat, Project Coordinator, will be the contact person for the service provider in all contractual, financial and administrative matters.

Email : [elissa.duprat@expertisefrance.fr](mailto:elissa.duprat@expertisefrance.fr)

Close coordination with the AMMi permanent team in Addis Abeba must be ensured from the start of the contract and throughout its implementation. For all matters related to the implementation of the contract, the contact person is Laurent Grosbois, Project Director.

Email : [laurent.grosbois@expertisefrance.fr](mailto:laurent.grosbois@expertisefrance.fr)

## V. Location, duration and modalities of execution

- 1) **Implementation period:** July to December 2018
- 2) **Start date:** 1st July 2018
- 3) **End date:** 23rd December 2018

## VI. Expertise and required profile(s)

- 1) **Profile of designated experts in charge of carrying out the activities**

Competing agencies and experts must have all necessary authorizations and accreditation from national authorities in both Djibouti and Ethiopia for the conduct of the researches.

Due to the specific cross border dimension of the action and cultural dimension of the countries covered, the contracted body will have to develop tools and conduct activities in the languages practiced in the two countries, namely: French, Amharic, Oromo, and Somali.

## **VII. Report**

A final report must be delivered to Expertise France summarizing the work done during the implementation of the contract.