

**UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
INDIA, SRI LANKA, BANGLADESH, NEPAL OFFICES IN SOUTH ASIA;
UNICEF ROSA;
INNOCENTI RESEARCH CENTRE
Florence, Italy**

**Terms of Reference for
"Case Studies on the Prevention of Trafficking of Children in South Asia"**

1. Background:

The IRC, UNICEF ROSA, and the UNICEF offices in South Asia are currently collaborating on a child trafficking research initiative. Given the history of child trafficking in the region and the proliferation of responses to it, the data collected thus far is already very rich. Country reference notes have been developed for the eight countries of the region, and a review of law and policy will be completed by July 2006.

Historically, IRC child trafficking research has focused on regional trends. It has also concentrated on national trends, and on the processes that take place in countries after trafficking has occurred. The success rates of prosecution of traffickers, and of efforts to rescue and reintegrate those who have been trafficked, are somewhat dismal. Where they are most effective, evidence suggests that huge financial investments are necessary and long-term outcomes are unknown. This is certainly consistent with UNICEF's experience in child protection broadly, and in other programming sectors.

With this in mind, and since there is a plethora of South Asian governmental and non governmental actions to prevent trafficking, there will be a prevention focus to the South Asian child trafficking research. Case studies are proposed as an effective, tested method of research where phenomena may be examined, analyzed and to some extent compared. While it is understood that generalization cannot be drawn from case research this does not limit its usefulness in any way.

The findings from the reference notes, regional trend mapping, the review of law and policy and the case studies will form a final study report. This report – Working to Prevent Child Trafficking in South Asia – will be used for advocacy and programming purposes. It will be endorsed by the governments of the region, in cooperation with the IRC, UNICEF ROSA, and UNICEF country offices in each national UNICEF office. The research is funded by the Japanese National Committee for UNICEF, with cost sharing by ROSA and UNICEF country offices in the South Asia region.

2. Purpose of the assignment:

The overall objective is to develop case studies that highlight efforts to prevent child trafficking, on the basis of which UNICEF and other partners can advocate for, and support, sustainable prevention strategies.

3. Major tasks

National consultants in India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka will prepare:

Workplans for Development of the Case Studies (one per country)
Case Study Outlines (one per country; based on draft outline below)
Case Studies (one per country, two in India)

4. Structure of Case Studies (recommended):

a. Background

What was the initial context – social, political, economic?
Why was there a need for this initiative?
What were the challenges at the beginning?

b. Genesis of the Initiative

Who provided leadership?
How was the design developed and agreed upon?
Have there been dramatic changes in the design of the initiative since its inception?
Were young people involved in designing the initiative?

c. Key Components

What are the main features of the initiative?
What are the core components?
How were the components decided upon?
How have monitoring and evaluation been incorporated?

c. Key Actors and Partners

Who is involved?
Who provides leadership?
Who decides if things need to be changed?
What role for young people in executing the initiative?

d. Time Frame

How much time was allocated for planning the initiative?
What is its duration?
Are there possibilities for sustaining the initiative beyond the current duration?

e. Major Challenges and Progress To Date

What have been the biggest challenges to the initiative?
How have these challenges been overcome?
Could these challenges have been foreshadowed/foreseen?
How has the initiative progressed?

Has the progress been monitored, and if so, how and by whom and has a monitoring mechanism been established?
Are changes for children visible yet?
What have been the key transformations at community level?

f. Funding Components and Partners

What is the overall budget
How are finances managed?
How many partners are involved?
How was funding sought, by whom, from and with whom?

g. Emerging Issues and Questions

What are some of the key issues that are being raised during implementation of this initiative?
What are some key questions that are emerging?
Will any of the emerging issues and questions effect ongoing implementation? Will changes be required in the design, time frame or budget?
Is it desirable or possible to sustain and/or replicate this intervention?

5. Scope

Bangladesh

A case study of the project preventing the involvement of children in the camel jockeying industry.

India

A case study of the Government of India efforts to develop a nation-wide community based communication strategy for the prevention of child trafficking.

A case study of community efforts to prevent trafficking in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Nepal

A case study of Shakti Samuh and community based protection and empowerment of women and children.

Sri Lanka

A case study of community efforts to prevent sex tourism.
