



**WALKING INTO THE
EYE OF THE STORM:
HOW THE CLIMATE CRISIS IS
DRIVING CHILD MIGRATION
AND DISPLACEMENT**



Save the Children

ANNEX 1: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



Save the Children Fiji

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1 STUDY OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

Save the Children's Migration and Displacement Initiative (MDI) commissioned this study to bring together findings from available research and evidence on the intersection between climate change and child migration and displacement, and to fill key gaps through primary research with children and experts. The study's objectives are to:

- **Improve knowledge and understanding** of the impacts of climate change on child migration and displacement
- **Provide research, policy and programming recommendations** for climate-related child migration and displacement.

The scope of the study can be broken down into 7 components: geography, high risk setting, country focus, type of climate threat, type of migration or displacement, child participants and stakeholder participants (see Table 1).

Table 1
Study scope

Scope	Details
Geographies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Five regions: Asia Pacific (AP); Latin America and Caribbean (LAC); West and Central Africa (WCA); Middle East and East Europe (MEEE); and East and Southern Africa (ESA)
High risk setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Six high risk climate settings: low lying coastal areas; flood plains; drylands; mountainous regions; cyclone/hurricane/typhoon zones; and urban
Country focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fiji, Iraq, Mali, Mozambique, Peru
Type(s) of climate threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sudden onset events (e.g., floods, wildfire, mudslides, storms) ● Slow onset processes: (e.g., drought, desertification, glacial retreat, sea level rise)
Type(s) of migration and displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Displacement, migration, relocation ● Temporary, protracted or permanent ● Internal or cross border ● Before, during and after movement
Child participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Children (under 18 years old) including marginalised groups (e.g., girls, children with disabilities, LGBTQIA+) ● Children on the move: alone or accompanied ● Children left behind: Children who stay behind, are left behind or trapped/unable to move
Stakeholder participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Save the Children (SC) staff ● Peer agencies (e.g., UNICEF, Oxfam) ● Specialist agencies (e.g., Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre) ● Civil society organisations and youth organisations ● Government agencies (e.g., climate change divisions, disaster management agencies)

2 STUDY RESEARCH AREAS

This study examines the ‘impact pathway’ of climate-driven child migration and displacement through 7 research areas. These are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2
Study research areas

Research area	Research question	Research focus	Scope (global and regional)	Key data and information sources
1 Threats Climate threats that are present and their effects	What are the climate threats and changes relevant for child migration and displacement?	Trends, projections, scenarios and effects for child migration and displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to climate threats Fast/slow onset events and processes Past trends and future projections 	Climate reports, data, projections; Key informant interviews with climate change experts and ecological setting specialists
2 Vulnerabilities How children are vulnerable to those climate threats and effects	To what extent are children more at risk from climate change and why?	How climate change increases child vulnerabilities (e.g., exposure, sensitivity, coping capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated by gender, age Marginalised children e.g., girls, children with disabilities, LGBTQIA+ 	Climate reports; key informant interviews with child rights experts; and focus group discussions
3 Drivers How these factors combine so that climate change acts as a driver of child migration and displacement	Why do children choose to move or stay (with or without their families)?	Factors driving child migration and displacement including climate change as a direct/compounding factor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social, cultural, health, demographic, economic, political and environmental factors Barriers and facilitators 	Climate migration and displacement reports/ case studies; key informant interviews with migration experts; and focus group discussions
4 Patterns What this climate-driven child migration and displacement looks like – the patterns and trends	What are the climate migration and displacement patterns? Who is moving? How are children moving?	Past, current, emerging, and future patterns migration and displacement as a result of climate change (disaggregated where possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned / unplanned Voluntary / forced Internal / cross border Temporary / permanent Trapped / stay behind / left behind Differing destinations (e.g., camp, urban centre) 	Migration monitoring data; key informant interviews with mobility experts; and focus group discussions

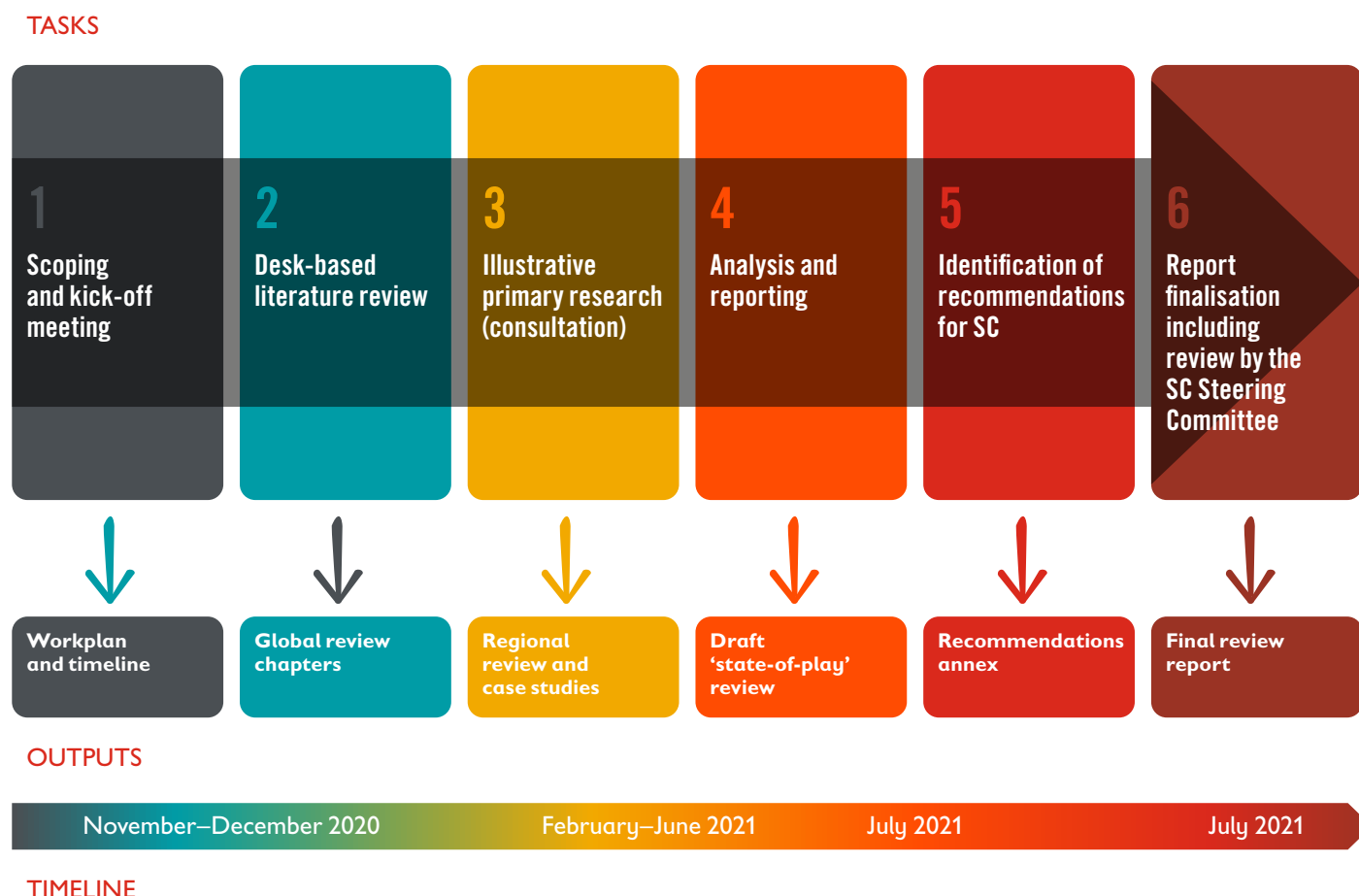
Table 2
Study research areas (continued)

Research area	Research question	Research focus	Scope (global and regional)	Key data and information sources
5 Impacts The impact that child migration and displacement has on children and communities	What are the positive and negative (direct & indirect) impacts of climate change related child migration and displacement on child rights, needs, and priorities? Are there differences across different groups of children and high risk settings?	Impacts on child rights and needs before / during / after migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Child rights and needs ● Humanitarian and development goals ● Conflict ● During / post movement ● Origin / host community 	Rights and development literature; key informant interviews with child rights and migration experts; and focus group discussions
6 Governance What governance frameworks exist for climate-related migration and displacement	What are the legal, policy, institutional and financial frameworks governing climate related child migration and displacement?	Age, gender, disability perspectives relevant to climate related migration and displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative ● Policy ● Institutional ● Financial 	Governance frameworks; and key informant interviews with migration experts
7 Response Effective and sustainable responses before, during and after climate-driven child migration and displacement.	What is being done to respond to climate related child migration and displacement and is it working? What needs to be done by different stakeholders?	Current and planned responses (research, policy, programming)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Predicting, reducing, preparing ● Facilitating, protecting rights, building resilience ● Movers, left behind, host communities ● Child agency 	Development partner and stakeholder reports, government plans; key informant interviews with climate change, migration and child rights experts, youth organisations and donors

3 STUDY APPROACH

To meet the objectives, six key tasks were carried out, not necessarily sequentially, and at times overlapping (see Figure 1).

Figure 1
Key study tasks and timeline



3.1 Literature review

The study included a desk-based review of over 420 documents including scientific reports (e.g., Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – IPCC)¹; and migration databases (e.g., the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre – IDMC).

The review also included research reports, journal articles, policy notes, and webinar presentations shared by: migration and displacement specialists (e.g., the International Organisation for Migration – IOM); ii) multilaterals/donors (e.g., the World Bank); research organisations (e.g., the Overseas Development Institution – ODI), humanitarian and development organisations (e.g., Oxfam); and organisations focusing on child rights (e.g., Save the Children, UNICEF).

The early findings from the literature review were synthesised in an inception report, which identified key gaps in the available research, data and evidence base – including the lack of child perspectives in existing studies.

¹ Notably the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014) and its special report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C (2018).

3.2

Global, Regional and National Consultations

The desk-based research was complemented by **illustrative primary research to capture the perspectives of children, as well as the views of global, regional and national experts, and Save the Children staff**. Focus group discussions (FGD) or one-to-one semi-structured interviews were held January to July 2021 with 239 children (aged 8–18 years old) in Fiji, Iraq, Mali, Mozambique and Peru, who had either been at risk of climate change or had moved as a result of climate change. 125 experts took part in semi-structured key informant interviews (KII) carried out online. Consultation tools were developed and tailored to the target audience or type of expertise: migration, climate change, peer organisation, high risk settings or donor. Table 4 outlines which types of stakeholders took part in which type of consultation (i.e. global, regional or national).

Types of experts included:

- **Save the Children staff** working on climate change or migration, or on interventions that build resilience and reduce vulnerability of children in high-risk areas, and support migrant and displaced children;
- **Peer organisations** specialising in migration or climate related migration and displacement;
- **Government agencies** responsible for climate change, disaster management, development and urban planning, and children/youth;
- **Youth organisations** or councils particularly those working on climate change; and
- **Civil society organisations** working with children including those with disabilities or focusing on migration and/or climate change related migration.

Table 3
Groups who were consulted

Research area	Save the Children staff	Climate change experts	Migration and displacement experts	Government bodies	Donors	Civil society organisations	UN agencies	Research organisations	Youth organisations	Children
Global consultations	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Regional consultations	✓									
National consultations	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 4
Types of consultation

Global consultations	Regional consultations	National consultations (in Fiji, Iraq, Mali, Mozambique, Peru)
20 key informant interviews (25 participants) 1 global workshop (15 participants) 15 migration experts; 9 peer organisation participants; 5 ecological setting experts; 4 climate and disaster experts and 2 donors.	5 regional workshops (48 participants) 13 East and South Africa (ESA) staff; 10 Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) staff; 9 West and Central Africa (WCA) staff; 9 Asia Pacific (AP) and 7 Middle East and Eastern Europe (MEEE).	37 key informant interviews 11 Government agencies, 3 Youth organisations and 23 Peer organisations. 27 focus group discussions (180 children): Iraq (40), Mali (40), Mozambique (50), Peru (50) 59 semi-structured interviews (59 children) (Fiji)

Full stakeholder lists are shared in Section 5 below.

3.2.1

Global and Regional Workshops

Five internal regional workshops and one external global workshop were conducted in March and April 2021. The five regional workshops were held with Save the Children staff from Asia Pacific, Middle East and Eastern Europe, Eastern and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The objectives of the workshops were to:

- **highlight unique child vulnerabilities and impacts** associated with climate change related migration and displacement in each region;
- **map out current responses and opportunities** to support children, before, during, and after migration and displacement; and
- **recommend appropriate research, policy, and programming responses** for Save the Children moving forward.

Workshop participants were identified through a snowballing approach with regional Save the Children staff. Regional Programme Directors were asked to identify colleagues in the region who had some focus on either migration and displacement and/or climate change. Country offices within each region which had been short-listed to take part in the case studies were also invited to take part using the same criteria. This resulted in a mix of stakeholders with either a regional or country-level understanding of the local context.

Regional participants were invited to a two-hour Microsoft Teams workshop, with a link to a Mural canvas. In total, 48 participants attended the five regional workshops. 15 participants attended the one-hour global workshop, which was also hosted on Microsoft Teams and Mural.

Mural was chosen for the workshops, to circumvent the need for regional in-person workshops, given the current COVID-19 pandemic. Mural is a digital workspace for visual collaboration. It facilitates brainstorming sessions, allowing participants to share ideas on a virtual canvas using post-it notes. In this instance, it was used to gather internal and external perspectives, identify relevant issues for climate related child mobility, highlight gaps, and discuss good practices and recommendations.

3.2.2

National Case Study Deep Dives





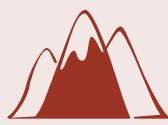





Case studies were selected across the five regions where Save the Children operates to build a more in-depth understanding of the impact of climate-related risks on child migration and displacement. **Each case study illustrates the climate threats in different high risk settings:** Fiji (low-lying coastal areas, cyclone zone); Iraq (drylands); Mali (drylands); Mozambique (river floodplains, cyclone zone); Peru (mountainous areas, low-lying coastal areas). Urban areas are an important feature in all five case studies, and the Iraq and Mali case studies also highlight the impact of climate-related risks in conflict zones.

Countries within each region were selected based on:

- 1 Analysis of country climate and disaster risks²;
- 2 Presence of climate hotspots (e.g., low lying coastal regions, drylands, densely populated river floodplains, mountainous regions);
- 3 The number of current internally displaced individuals from climate disasters³; and
- 4 Presence of Save the Children staff or consulting team members.

Table 5 provides an overview of the countries selected for the five case studies.

Table 5
Selected consultation countries

Region	Case study	Main high risk setting	Secondary settings
Asia Pacific (AP)	Fiji	Low-lying coastal areas 	Cyclone zone 
East and South Africa (ESA)	Mozambique	River floodplain 	Cyclone zone 
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)	Peru	Mountainous 	Low-lying coastal areas 
Middle East Eastern Europe (MEEE)	Iraq	Dryland 	Conflict zone 
West and Central Africa (WCA)	Mali	Dryland 	River floodplain 

² Including the [World Risk Index 2019](#) (WRI); [Climate Risk Index](#) (CRI Top 10: 1999–2018); [Maplecroft Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2014](#) (CCVI)

³ Sourced from [IDMC 2020](#)

3.2.3

National key informant interviews

Semi-structured KIIs were carried out in each of the target country case studies identified in collaboration with the relevant Save the Children country offices. Table 6 details the national KIIs that took place within each country.

Table 6
Types of consultation

	Fiji		Iraq		Mali		Mozambique		Peru	
Category	Organisations	No.	Organisations	No.	Organisations	No.	Organisations	No.	Organisations	No.
Government agencies disaster risk management (DRM) climate change urban planning finance children and youth	Ministry of Economy (climate change division)	1	Ministry of Health and Environment Ministry of Planning	2	Direction Régionale d'Agriculture de Mopti; Direction Régionale Statistiques de Mopti	2	District Service of Health and Social Affairs (SDSMAS)	5	Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima Municipalidad Provincial de Morropón Chulucanas – Piura Gobierno Regional de Ucayali Instituto Geofísico del Perú Gobierno Regional de Piura	5
Civil society organisations children youth climate change disability mobility humanitarian	UNICEF IDMC IOM GIZ Transcend Oceania OXFAM	8	UNICEF UNDP	3	TASSAGHT Association pour le Développement des Initiatives Communautaires (ADICOM) Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) Fews Net	4	Rede da Criança (RDC) Missionárias de Sao Carlos Scalabrinianas (MSCS) Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) Forum of Mozambican Associations of People with Disabilities (FAMOD)	4	Asociación para la Niñez y su Ambiente (ANIA) Institución Familia y Bienestar Social Jóvenes líderes de Puerto Bermúdez/ INDECI Mesa Multisectorial Prevención por la Salud Integral	4
Youth organisations with a focus on climate change					L'union des jeunes de l'Espace union Economique Monétaire Ouest Africain (UJUEMOA) Association Malienne pour la Promotion de la Citoyenneté et la Protection de l'Environnement (AMAPCPE)	2			Red Ambiental Distrito El Augustino – Lima	1
Total		9		5		8		9		10

3.2.4

Child focus group discussions and surveys

27 focus group discussions (FGDs) and 59 one-to-one semi-structured interviews were held between January – July 2021 with 239 children (aged 8–18 years old) in Fiji, Iraq, Mali, Mozambique and Peru, who had either been at risk of climate change or had moved as a result of climate change.

The profile of child participants is as follows:

- **Gender:** 117 boys (49%) vs. 122 girls (51%)
- **Reported disability:** 4 Yes (3%) vs. 235 No (97%)
- **Location:** 127 high risk location (53%); 32 displaced (13%); 10 in transit; (4%); 36 post migration (15%); and 34 relocated/ resettled (14%)

FGDs were carried out by Save the Children country office staff⁴ in the local language. Five data collection tools were developed and tailored according to the target audience: high risk, displaced, in transit, post-migration and relocated. In Fiji, due to the escalating COVID-19 situation, the data collection tools were amended for use as one-to-one semi-structured interviews. Table 7 presents an overview of the focus group discussions and one-to-one semi-structured interviews that took place in each country.

Table 7
Types of consultation

Category	Location	Detail	Data Collection Method
Fiji			
High risk location <i>Low-lying coastal areas</i>	Rakiraki (Viti Levu island)	13 girls (13–18) 5 boys (9–12)	18 semi-structured interviews
Post migration	Suva (urban)	9 girls (13–18) 8 boys (13–18)	17 semi-structured interviews
Relocated	Kadavu island (outer island)	9 girls (8–17) 15 boys (8–17)	24 semi-structured interviews
Total		31 girls/28 boys	59 children
Iraq			
High risk location <i>Dryland setting</i>	Latifiyah (Baghdad))	9 girls (8–12) 10 boys (8–12)	2 FGDs 19 children
Displaced	Latifiyah (Baghdad)	10 girls (13–17) 11 boys (14–17)	2 FGDs 21 children
Total		19 girls/ 21 boys	4 FGDs/ 40 children

⁴ In Peru, the SC office was supported by Vilma Zevallos Pizán, a Peruvian consultant based in Lima.

Category	Location	Detail	Data Collection Method
Mozambique			
Displaced	Nangua (Cabo Delgado)	11 boys (12–16)	1 FGD/ 11 children
Resettled	Nangua (Cabo Delgado)	10 girls (12–15)	1 FGD/ 10 children
In transit	Av Angola	10 boys (13–18)	1 FGD / 10 children
Post migration	Ressano Garcia (border town with South Africa)	8 girls (10–17) 11 boys (15–17)	2 FGD 19 children
Total		18 girls/32 boys	5 FGD/ 50 children
Mali			
High risk location <i>Dryland setting</i>	Barbé (Mopti)	19 girls (9–17) 21 boys (9–17)	3 FGD 40 children
Displaced	Latifiyah (Baghdad)	10 girls (13–17) 11 boys (14–17)	2 FGD 21 children
Total		19 girls/21 boys	3 FGD/ 40 children
Peru			
High risk location <i>Mountain setting</i>	Ayacucho Paucartambo (Cusco) San Martin Puerto Bermúdez and Simón Bolívar (Pasco) Ucayali	26 girls (12–17) 10 boys (12–17)	5 FGD 36 children
High risk location <i>Coastal setting</i>	Callao (urban area) Lambayeque	9 girls (12–17) 5 boys (12–17)	2 FGD 14 children
Total		35 girls/15 boys	7 FGD/50 children

3.2.4.1

Ethical considerations

In accordance with Save the Children's child protection policy, consent and release forms were signed by parents or legal guardians prior to the research. This included permission to record the discussion and take photographs.

Children gave verbal confirmation that they were happy to take part in the study. The research background, purpose and process were clearly explained to all participants and they were given a choice to withdraw at any point during the discussion. It was emphasised that all opinions were valued, and that the identity of participants would be kept confidential. At the end, children were offered an opportunity to share their views on the interview process, ask questions and share additional information if they wanted. A handful of children volunteered to have their pictures associated with a quote.

4 STUDY LIMITATIONS

COVID-19 was the main limitation. Across all countries, work was delayed as a result of restrictions or due to staff/research team members falling sick or caring for sick relatives. Some participants were not available for consultations as planned and alternative approaches were adopted. For example, in Fiji, FGDs were replaced with one-to-one semi-structured interviews as a result of a country-wide lockdown.

Online rather than in-person workshops. Mural was chosen to carry out workshops online. Although participants were able to engage with Mural quickly, there were a few instances where technological difficulties interfered with an individual's ability to participate.

Workshop participants were identified by Save the Children staff. As a result, participation was weighted to certain countries within regions. Nevertheless, most workshops included a programme design and quality (PDQ) staff member.

Identifying relevant stakeholders. A snowballing approach was used to identify participants. This is not a precise approach. Snowballing is heavily reliant on the first set of participants (i.e. the Regional Programme Directors) to identify appropriate participants and is open to sampling bias. The views and opinions gathered here may not be representative of all Save the Children colleagues who have expertise in climate change and/or migration and displacement.

The high risk settings approach is fairly new. It was not fully embraced by consultees unfamiliar with the concept. This meant that most global KIIIs were unable to share detailed findings by high risk settings. Regional and national consultees, however, found the approach relevant and were able to frame their ideas and share experiences in specific high risk settings (e.g. in drylands and low-lying coastal urban areas).

Vast and evolving study area. The study involved a literature review of over 240 reports and participation in multiple webinars, yet there are still many research gaps. Global consultations helped reinforce much of the key issues identified at the literature review stage, and provided some useful recommendations on the way forward in this area of work. Case studies – although contextualised – help better understand the climate change-migration nexus, and provide much needed child perspectives in the context of climate change migration.

Defining migration and displacement. When talking about migration and displacement, few global and regional respondents differentiated between the two. One consultee during the LAC Save the Children workshop noted that migration and displacement are not easily translated into all languages, and questioned the meaning of 'voluntary migration'. In addition, some aspects of migration such as seasonal migration are not perceived as 'migration'. This meant that findings could not always be broken down according to the different types of movement (i.e. displacement, migration, relocation).

5 STUDY CONSULTEES LISTING

A wide range of global, regional and national consultees were approached for study. Tables 8–11 provide a comprehensive listing of key informants and focus group discussion child participants involved in this study.

Table 8
Types of consultation

Category	Organisation	Individual	Position
Global Consultations			
Migration Expertise	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)	Christelle Cazabat	Head of Research
	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)	Hind Assaioui Bennani	Regional Advisor (West and Central Africa)
	Mixed Migration Centre (MMC)	Jane Linekar	Project Coordinator
	Centre for Global Development (CGD)	Reva Resstack	Outreach Coordinator
	Danish Refugee Centre (DRC)	Rikke Johannessen	Head of Civil Society Engagement Unit
	Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)	Atle Solberg	Head of Secretariat
	UNHABITAT	Stephanie Loose	Migration Focal Point
Climate Change Expertise	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Koko Warner	Program Manager
	United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UNMGCY)	Kyle Heitmann	Human Rights and Protection Lead with a focus on climate change and displacement
Child Expertise	Plan International	Vanda Lenkong	Head of Disaster Risk Management (Asia Pacific)
	UNICEF National Committee	Anja Nielsen/ Rose Allen	Senior Advisor/ Consultant
	International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)	Gurvinder Singh	Senior Child Protection Advisor

Table 8
Types of consultation (continued)

Category	Organisation	Individual	Position
Global Consultations (continued)			
Ecological Setting Expertise	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Ced Hesse	Team Leader (Drylands)
	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Lucy Earle	Principal Researcher (Human Settlement Group)
	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Simon Addison	Principal Researcher (Climate Governance and Finance)
	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	Ritu Bharadwaj	Senior Researcher
	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Amina Maharjan	Senior Specialist Livelihoods and Migration
	Ocean and Climate Platform	Teophile Bongarts Lebbe	Project Manager
Donors	World Bank	Dr. Kanta Rigaud	Lead Environment Specialist
	European Commission	Five participants	Preparedness, policy, climate change, gender and age leaders and focal points
Global Workshop			
Child Expertise	Plan International	Jessica Cook	Climate Change Policy and Advocacy Advisor
	Save the Children	Christophe Belperron	Global Lead – Climate Resilience
	Save the Children	Steve Morgan	MDI Director
	UNICEF	Cristina Colon	Policy Specialist, Environment
	UNICEF	Laura Healy	Policy Specialist, Migration and Displacement

Table 8
Types of consultation (continued)

Category	Organisation	Individual	Position
Global Workshop (continued)			
Climate Change Expertise	Habitable Project	Luca Lixi	
	N/A	Prayank Jain	Individual Climate, Migration and Strategy Consultant
Migration Expertise	IOM	Azin Emami	Intern
	IOM	Cecilia Ramirez	National Project Coordinator
	IOM	Joy Paone	Project Officer (Capacity Building), Return and Reintegration
	IOM	Mathieu Maincent Orlane	Project Officer – Migration, Environment and Climate Change Focal Point
	Mixed Migration Centre	Ana Maria Murphy Teixidor	Research Specialist
	UNHCR	Danielle Beasley	Child Protection Officer
	UNHCR	Mai Mahmoud	Protection Officer
	UNHCR	Mai Sherefay	Reporting Associate, Policy Unit
	UNHCR	Shaden Khallaf	Senior Policy Advisor

Table 9
Regional Consultations

Category	Country or Region	Individual	Position
Save the Children Regional Consultations			
Asia Pacific	Afghanistan	Abdullah Sharifi	Engineering Infrastructure Manager
	Solomon Islands	Cameron Ngatulu	Cash Program Advisor
	Solomon Islands	George Wagatora	Deputy Country Director
	Philippines	Jonathan Valdez	WASH Technical Advisor (and CC focal point)

Table 9
Regional Consultations (continued)

Category	Country or Region	Individual	Position
Save the Children Regional Consultations (continued)			
Asia Pacific (continued)	Afghanistan	Rafi Aziz	Humanitarian Adviser
	Asia Pacific Regional	Shaheen Chughtai	Regional Advocacy and Campaigns Director
	Australia	Nick Ireland	Climate Change Director
	Vanuatu	Relvie Matariki	
	Vietnam	Sharon Hauser	PDQ Director
Eastern and Southern Africa	East Africa	Nevena Milutinovic	Programme Director – East Africa Migration Routes
	ESA Region	Rhoda Kasimbu	Programme Manager – ESARO
	ESA Region	Stephen Mutiso	Regional Food Security and Livelihoods Adviser, East and Southern Africa
	Ethiopia	Tesfaye Abebe	Director, Civil Society Strengthening Programme
	Kenya	Samuel Mburu	Research and Learning Manager
	Mozambique	Carla Come	Children on the Move Project Manager
	Mozambique	Paula Sengo	TA for Child Protection
	North Africa	Nourhan Abdel Aziz	North Africa Advocacy Adviser (Migration and Displacement)
	South Africa	Gregor Schnuer	Research and Learning Advisor
	South Africa	Patiance Zhou	Children on the Move Senior Project Officer
	South Sudan	Gezahegn Eshete	FSL Technical Specialist
	South Sudan	Lizzy Ongoro	PDQ Manager
	South Sudan	Mohammed Aishamaa	Programme Quality and Development Director

Table 9
Regional Consultations (continued)

Category	Country or Region	Individual	Position
Save the Children Regional Consultations (continued)			
Latin America and the Caribbean	El Salvador	Brenda Del Cid	Project Manager
	El Salvador	Ludin Chavez	PDQ Director
	El Salvador	Norma Fernandez	Migration and Displacement Policy Adviser
	Haiti	Jude Perpetue Vendredi	Director of Operations
	LAC Regional Office	Ann Linnarsson	Poverty theme manager, working with early livelihood recovery and food security projects
	LAC Regional Office	Cecilia Ramirez	Civil Society Support Program Regional Gender Advisor
	LAC Regional Office	Rocio Dutary	Humanitarian Crisis Unit
	Panama	Erica Marcos	Director of Programme Operations
	Peru	Nelly Claux	PDQ Director
	Peru	Veronica Valdivieso	Country Director
	USA	Sultan Latif	Director of the Humanitarian Climate Crisis Unit
Middle East and Eastern Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dubravka Vranjanac	Response Team Leader for refugee and migrant crisis
	Georgia	Marika Mkheidze	Advocacy Lead
	Iraq	Omeed Enwiya	WASH Specialist
	Iraq	Vian Dhaher	MEAL Coordinator
	Kosovo	Melita Kabashi	A&C Coordinator
	MEEE Regional Office	Caitlin Smith	Regional Campaign and Advocacy Manager

Table 9
Regional Consultations (continued)

Category	Country or Region	Individual	Position
Save the Children Regional Consultations (continued)			
Middle East and Eastern Europe (continued)	Serbia	Bogdan Krasic	Programme Director at Balkans Migration and Displacement Hub of SCI NWB
West and Central Africa	Dakar	Nouroudine Alassane	Regional Strategist
	Gambia (SC Partner)	Alieu Mar	Project Officer
	Mauritania	Arantxa Oses	Responsible for Humanitarian Action
	Niger	Abdoul Moutari	FSL Advocacy Coordinator, Program & Advocacy
	Nigeria	Amanuel Mamo	Director of Advocacy and Campaigns
	Senegal	Anne Guyot	PDQ Technical Advisor
	Senegal	Robin Nael	Senior MEAL Coordinator
	Senegal	Saadibou Diatta	Project Coordinator
	Tunisia	Samar Abboud	Head of North Africa Migration Initiative

Table 10
National Consultations

Category	Organisation	Individual	Position
Fiji			
Government Agencies	Ministry of Economy	Vineil Narayan	Acting Head of Climate Change Division
Peer organisations	IDMC	Nacanieli Speight	Project Manager
	UNICEF	Salote Kaimacuata	Child Protection Specialist
		Peta Gaye Bookall	Child Protection Specialist
		Ronesh Prasad	Social Policy Specialist
	IOM	Sabira Coelho	Project Manager

Table 10
National Consultations (continued)

Category	Organisation	Individual	Position
Fiji (continued)			
Peer organisations (continued)	GIZ/ EU	Gabor Sasvari	Technical Advisor
	OXFAM	Nicole Raijeli	Regional Director
	Transcend Oceania	Adivasu Levu	Executive Director
Iraq			
Government Agencies	Ministry of Planning (MoP)	Muhummed Muhsin Al Sayed Ali & Bann Ali Aboud	D.G. of Regional & Local Development Head of Sustainable Development Department
	Ministry of Health and Environment (MHE)	Dr. Jasim Abdulazeez Humadi	Deputy Minister of Health and Environment for Environmental Affairs
Peer Organisations	UNDP	Susan Banna	Climate Change Advisor
	UNICEF	Ali Alkhateeb & Ali Auob	Chief of WASH WASH Project Manager
Mali			
Government Agencies	Direction régionale agriculture Mopti	Oumarou Mohamed Lamine	Chef de Bureau Statistiques et Communication
	Direction régionale des statistiques Mopti	Alou Badra Coulibaly	Chef de Division Suivi & Evaluation
Youth Organisations	Association Malienne pour la Promotion de la Citoyenneté et la Protection de l'Environnement (AMAPCPE)	Sekou Toure	Coordinator
	UJUEMOA (Union des Jeunes de l'Espace Union Economique Monétaire Ouest Africain)	Emmanuel Keita	Coordinator
Peer Organisations	Association pour le Développement des Initiatives Communautaires (ADICOM)	Alassane Dicko	Coordinator
	Aga Khan Foundation	Lassana Traore	Climate Change Programme Manager

Table 10
National Consultations (continued)

Category	Organisation	Individual	Position
Mali (continued)			
Peer Organisations (continued)	Fews Net	Adama Thera	Technical Director
	TASSAGHT	Abdoul Aziz Alwaly	Coordinator
Mozambique			
Government Agencies	SDSMAS	Celso Mahelele	Civil Servant
Peer Organisations	UEM	Luis Arthur	Lecturer
	MSCS	Carla Luisa Frey	Director
	FAMOD	Cantol Punja	Director
	RDC	Narciso Cumbe	Advocacy Manager / Child Rights Trainer
Peru			
Government Agencies	Municipalidad Metropolitana de Lima	Carlo Ángeles Manturano	President of the Commission for the Environment and Services to the City Metropolitan Councilor 2019–2022 Metropolitan Climate Action Plan NOW
	Municipalidad Provincial de Morropón Chulucanas – Piura	Carmen Rosa Campos Mendoza	President of the Committee on Transport, Land Use, Agrarian Development and the Environment Provincial Councilor 2019–2022
	Gobierno Regional de Ucayali	Isaac Huamán Pérez	Regional Director of Agriculture (until 2018)
	Instituto Geofísico del Perú	Juan Carlos Gómez	Director of Geodynamics
	Gobierno Regional de Piura	Mercedes Silva Juarez	Spokesperson for the Interquorum Network – Piura
Youth Organisations	Red Ambiental Distrito El Agustino – Lima	Edwin Jeremy Vargas Baltazar	Youth leader

Table 10
National Consultations (continued)

Category	Organisation	Individual	Position
Peru (continued)			
Peer organisations	Asociación para la Niñez y su Ambiente (ANIA)	Joaquín Leguía Orozzeli	Executive Director and Founder
	Institución Familia y Bienestar Social	Lisbeth Quiliche	President
	Jóvenes líderes de Puerto Bermúdez INDECI Sede Cerro de Pasco	Mat Jhon Panéz Torres	Coordinator in charge of Humanitarian Assistance and Humanitarian Aid Warehouse
	Mesa Multisectorial Prevención por la Salud Integral	Susana Gómez Aguirre	Gambeta-Callao Area Coordinator

Table 11
National Child Consultations

Category	Country	Location	Number of children
Children in HIGH RISK LOCATIONS	Fiji	Rakiraki	18
	Iraq	Latifiyah	19
	Mali	Barbé	40
	Peru	Ayacucho	7
		Paucartambo (Cusco)	8
		San Martin	7
		Puerto Bermúdez and Simón Bolívar (Pasco)	7
		Ucayali	7
		Callao (urban area)	7
		Lambayeque	7
Children DURING migration/ displacement	Iraq	Latifiyah	40
	Mozambique	AV Angola	10
		Nangua	11
Children POST migration	Fiji	Suva	17
	Mozambique	Ressano Garcia	19
Children RELOCATED	Fiji	Kadavu Island	24
	Mozambique	Nangua 2	10