



Terms of Reference

Process Tracing for Addressing the Gender Dimensions of Migration and Health

Together: Addressing the Gender Dimensions of Migration and Health

Background

Throughout South Africa, migrants, and in particular refugees and asylum seekers, are an underserved and ever growing population of vulnerable men, women and children facing extreme difficulties in accessing their rights to safety, security, health and dignity due to widespread xenophobia, gender-based violence (GBV) both within these communities and enacted upon members of these communities, insufficient information on their rights, service provider discrimination, including those addressing and preventing GBV. The UNHCR affirms that the most pressing needs for refugee and asylum-seeking populations in South Africa include basic social and social cohesion services and, in particular, emergency assistance for the most vulnerable—namely women and children.

While the link between GBV and migration (as either a driver or a consequence of migration) for women has not been established by research, civil society organisations have recorded high levels of GBV among refugee and asylum seeker communities. The majority of these cases go unreported due to fear of being deported and lack of trust in the policing system. Further, some of the GBV services available in South Africa do not provide services to refugee and asylum-seeking individuals. In South Africa, asylum seekers and refugees often do not access local services due to legal insecurities, language and cultural barriers, xenophobia and the frequent refusal by health care workers to provide services to which they are legally entitled. Similarly, asylum seekers and refugees are often overlooked in local GBV prevention efforts. Paradoxically, these barriers exist despite a supportive national legal framework, including the National Health Care Act and Refugee Act, which recognises the human rights of all individuals living in South Africa.

It is estimated that approximately three million people became refugees on the African continent in 2014, following conflict, persecution and political turmoil. Many others migrate for economic reasons, better opportunities and/on taking on new challenges within an increasingly globalised world. Important differences between male and female migrants have been documented, including reasons for migration, decision-making and logistics, formality and informality, and socio-demographics, and have led to the conclusion that migration is “profoundly gendered”. While migration flows happen within national borders and outside, South Africa has been shown to be the primary destination for countries within the SADC region.

Regrettably, few regional policy documents address migration in a robust and rights-based manner. Migration researchers Dobson and Crush point out that “despite official SADC commitments to harmonizing migration policy and facilitating intra-regional migration, state and public attitudes towards migration are at best ambivalent and at worst strongly hostile, including serious violations of migrants’ rights. Attempts at regional coordination and harmonization of migration governance have made limited progress and continue to face formidable challenges, although recent developments show some promise”. It is therefore vital for countries to implement existing frameworks such as

'United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 on Women, Peace and Security', the International Labour Organization "Convention on Domestic Workers" 2011, the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2015) adopted in June 2016, the SADC Declaration on Tuberculosis in the Mining Sector, ratified in 2012; SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework (2015) the African Union's "African Common Position on Migration and Development (African Common Position)" and the "Migration Policy Framework for Africa" adopted by the Executive Council of the AU in 2006. Similarly, draft policy documents such as the 'SADC Draft Policy Framework on Population Mobility and Communicable Diseases' (2009) should be revitalised.

As they leave their countries in the hope of finding peace and better living conditions, refugees and asylum seekers are met with the stark reality of South Africa's economic inequality, largely defined along racial lines, that fuels high rates of crime. GBV is also troublingly commonplace in South Africa, a country with a higher rate of rape than any country not at war, and xenophobic attacks also sometimes manifest in acts of sexual and GBV. While women and children tend to be at much greater risk, both women and men find themselves in vulnerable spaces during the migration process as well as in the areas of destination, and many are victims of GBV within their own families or communities, or xenophobia at the hands of South Africans.

Vulnerabilities experienced by refugees and asylum seekers in terms of their living conditions, transportation, hours and circumstances of work, and existing hostility towards refugees and asylum seekers by some South African nationals puts refugees and asylum seekers at disproportionate risk for GBV, while at the same time these populations have substantially less access to safe and non-discriminatory GBV prevention and treatment services. Additionally, some refugees and asylum seekers will have already experienced GBV in the country they have fled from or travelled through to arrive in South Africa, likely without receiving any psychosocial support to recover from this trauma. A policy brief published by the Heinrich Boell Foundation in 2010 highlights the reality that foreign national women find themselves in spaces where they can not report any acts of sexual violence against them mainly due to fear and lack of trust in the police or other figures of authority. UNHCR reports that there are high rates of domestic violence in refugee and asylum-seeking communities, with victims often hesitant to report these and other crimes they experience for fear of police harassment or discrimination from the Department of Home Affairs.

Sonke's programmes are firmly rooted in a progressive gender and human rights framework developed over a decade. This is in recognition of the fact that sexual violence against women is propelled by rigid gender roles and exacerbated by underdevelopment across the region— high unemployment and inadequate social services, especially in the critical public health and education sectors. All too often these rigid gender roles and expectations condone men's violence against women, grant men the power to initiate and dictate the terms of sex, and make it extremely difficult for women to protect themselves from either HIV or sexual violence. Simultaneously, the same social norms discourage men from playing the critical support and care roles needed of them by equating male involvement in such activities as indicative of weakness and "unmanliness", and instead equating manhood with risk-taking behaviours that increase men's likelihood of, for example, male-to-male violence and sexual risk-taking.

These complex power relations are often amplified in asylum seekers and refugee communities due to a breakdown in traditional community support structures, including families, the previously experienced violence and abuse in situations of civil unrest and war, the loss of income generation or self-reliance activities, and an uncertain future when forced to flee one's own country. Refugees and

asylum seekers in South Africa are not only subject to GBV and exploitation in their own communities; they are often targeted and victimized through the unacceptably high levels of violence and xenophobia within their host communities.

Female refugee and asylum seekers are at greater risk due to the great competition for resources between migrants and South Africans who are poor, jealousy of South Africans over migrants' (perceived) resources as well as an apartheid history that encouraged division and enmity between people from different races and ethnic origins.

Refugees and asylum-seekers face additional significant challenges due to the closures of Refugee Reception Offices (RROs) in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth and the imposition of requirements that refugees travel to Pretoria or Musina to submit visa applications or renewals. In late 2015 the Supreme Court of Appeals (SCA) ruled that the Department of Home Affairs' 2012 decision to close the RROs in Port Elizabeth was irrational and ordered Home Affairs to reopen it and provide full services by February 2016. The office was only reopened in October 2018 following significant advocacy by civil society. The SCA also ruled in September 2017 that Home Affairs must open the Cape Town RRO by March 2018, which they still have not.

Outcomes

The main outcomes of the project are:

1. Local, national and regional laws, policies and implementation plans progressively address the gendered vulnerabilities associated with migration.
2. Civil society has the capacity to hold government accountable for their commitments to migrant rights in existing documents.

Purpose of this Consultancy

The aim of this consultancy will be two-fold:

1. The consultant will be tasked to do a case study using process tracing methodology for this project; and
2. In order for the Research, Monitoring and Evaluation (RME) team and the Policy Development and Advocacy (PDA) team to conduct their own process tracing for projects going forward, the 2 teams will need capacity building workshops to effectively do process tracing.

Methodology

A definition according to Beach, "Process tracing is a research method for tracing causal mechanisms using detailed, within-case empirical analysis of how a causal process plays out in an actual case. Process tracing can be used... to gain a greater understanding of the causal dynamics that produced the outcome of a particular case and to shed light on generalizable causal mechanisms linking causes and outcomes within a population of causally similar cases".¹

¹ Process-Tracing Methods in Social Science Derek Beach Subject: Qualitative Political Methodology Online Publication Date: Jan 2017, Derek Beach.

Process tracing is embedded in the qualitative methodological scope or analysis of research and is a active tool to measure efforts related to a project in achieving the set objectives and outcome. As stated by Collier: “Process tracing... is an analytic tool for drawing descriptive and causal inferences from diagnostic pieces of evidence— often understood as part of a temporal sequence of events or phenomena”.²

Through this methodological approach, both RME and PDA would like to document future projects within policy advocacy and other fields.

Key Activities & Time schedule

2 x workshops conducted with Policy Development & Advocacy team (estimated 5 people) and Research Monitoring & Evaluation team (estimated 4 people).

1 x Case study report on Process tracing for this project.

Activity	Timeframe
Preparatory meeting to discuss scope of workshop	January 2019
Workshop #1: Introduction to process tracing	January 2019
Case study outline of Project (using Process tracing)	February 2019
Workshop #2: Documenting the process	March 2019
Case study draft report version 1	March 2019
Sonke feedback into case study draft report version 1	April 2019
Final documentation of project to incorporate into report – submitted to consultant by Sonke	July 2019
Draft Final case study report	July 2019
Sonke feedback into draft final case study report	July 2019
Submit final report by consultant	August 2019

Reporting

The consultant must submit the following deliverables:

- Workshop training curriculum for participants
- Case study outline document
- Version 1 report
- Draft final report
- Final report

Required Expertise

Relevant experience in qualitative research methodologies. Experience and expertise in using process tracing, preferably in a non-government setting and for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

² Colier, D. (2011). Understanding Process Tracing. Political Science and Politics, No 4: 823-30.



Budget

The budget for the activity is R50 000 maximum.

How to apply

Should you wish to apply, please send a detailed CV, detailed quote and a letter outlining your experience of process tracing to:

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