**Terms of Reference**

**Child Migration in Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan: Conflict Analysis and Sensitivity Audit**

**1. Background: Children on the move in East and the Horn of Africa**

The last decade has seen a dramatic increase in the global mobility of people. The number of people globally who live outside of their country of birth had reached 258 million by late 2017.[[1]](#footnote-1) Irregular migrants from the Global South, often not captured in official data, are of particular concern from a development and humanitarian perspective: they are often amongst the most vulnerable populations. Internationally, children constitute approximately 15% of migrants. This proportion is dramatically larger in East and Southern Africa, where 28.2% of recorded migrants are children.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Within the target countries of this project, Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan, data from 2018 highlights increased levels of population movements to and within Ethiopia, with internal displacement and increasing movement of Eritreans into the country driving this increase. From the end of 2017 to June 2018, the number of IDPs in Ethiopia increased from nearly 1.1M to 1.4M[[3]](#footnote-3) persons with around 35,000 more refugees and asylum seekers registered, for a total of 928,663.[[4]](#footnote-4) Sudan is host to nearly 2M IDPs and nearly 1M refugees and asylum seekers, largely from South Sudan, but also comprising of over 100,000 Eritreans[[5]](#footnote-5). With 230,000 refugees, Egypt has by far the smallest population of concern.[[6]](#footnote-6) There are only small numbers of Egyptians migrating to Europe and no departures emanating from the country. Egypt’s ability to effectively curb migration to Europe has resulted in the European Union’s desire to promote the ‘Egypt Model’ in spite some concerns about the conditions of refugees in the country.[[7]](#footnote-7)

Following the reopening of the border crossing points between Eritrea and Ethiopia, the number of Eritreans coming to Ethiopia has increased significantly, with over 9,900 newly registered Eritrean refugees only between the 3rd – 12th October 2018, over 77% being below the age of 24 years. Within Ethiopia, there are an increasing number of unaccompanied child migrants and reports indicate that the death of one or both of parents, the separation or remarriage of a parent, abuse or violence within home (including issues of child marriage) and/or domestic disputes within the household are among the push factors for children to migrate[[8]](#footnote-8). Conflict continues to be another key driver of displacement, with 700,000 people having been displaced from Oromia and SNPP communities since April 2018[[9]](#footnote-9).

Although there has been a decrease in the number of migrants arriving to Europe from East Africa, Eritreans continue to be significantly represented amongst those arriving in Italy, second only to Tunisians. Migrants and refugees from Sudan have been the third highest arrival group in Italy thus far in 2018[[10]](#footnote-10). There were 751 Sudanese migrants arriving to Italy by sea in June 2018, which was an increase from 201 in May, in addition to 1,628 Sudanese migrants who were intercepted at sea by the Libyan coast guard in the first half of 2018[[11]](#footnote-11).

Child and youth migration is historically linked to stages of societal and economic development in Africa[[12]](#footnote-12). Save the Children recognises that safe migration can be an important avenue for realising individual aspirations and enabling access to education or decent work. However, children who migrate alone are vulnerable to a variety of risks, including physical and sexual violence, harmful work, and foregoing the very services they have migrated to access in the first place. In many countries in East and Southern Africa clear child protection legislation is in place, but often it is only implicitly and by extension protecting migrant children, failing to recognize their specific risks.

**2. East African Migration Routes Project**

Save the Children is implementing a four-year project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) focused on protection and self-reliance of children and youth in vulnerable displacement situations in three countries: Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan.

The 14 months Inception Phase (2019-2020) of the project focuses on piloting test activities, developing detailed programme implementation plans, establishing baselines, and conducting four key research/study outputs:

* Conflict sensitivity audit of planned intervention strategy
* Mapping of existing child protection initiatives and partners
* Study on gender in displacement situations
* Political economy analysis of migrant flows
* Baselines

The three-year Implementation Phase (2020-2023) of the project – building on the Inception Phase - has four main Outcomes:

1. Children and youth in vulnerable situations have their rights respected and possess sound self-reliance capacities that allow them to improve their life perspectives.
2. National and community organizations provide effective protection and life self-reliance support services for children and youth.
3. Migration policies and strategies are inclusive and needs focused, addressing the vulnerabilities of children and youth through holistic protection protocols and treating support for self-reliance as integral part of protection.
4. Switzerland profiles itself as a champion for the protection of children and youth in vulnerable displacement situations and promotes the corresponding agendas in national and regional coordination and policy fora.

Outcomes 1 and 2 will be achieved at country level through Save the Children offices in the three focus countries with cross-country and regional coordination and technical support being provided by the Save the Children Switzerland, Save the Children’s Global Migration and Displacement Initiative (MDI), and the two regional offices covering the three countries: the Middle East and Eastern Europe Regional Office (MEEERO) and the East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO). SDC offices in the three focus countries will significantly contribute to outcomes 3 and 4 and to knowledge capitalisation and diffusion, through a Services Platform based in Cairo.

**3. Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Audit**

Conflict sensitivity remains a key component of programming. Save the Children, as member of the Conflict Sensitivity Consortium, places great value on conflict sensitivity and as part of the Inception Phase of the East African Migration Routes project, Save the Children is seeking to engage a consultant on conducting a conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity audit of the planned interventions at regional, sub-regional and country level.

*3.1. Objective and scope of work*

The Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Audit will include **four components**:

1. **Conflict Analysis**: The conflict analysis will include three level – sub-regional, national and local – covering the different levels of intervention across the three target countries, namely Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan. It will provide a comprehensive overview of the background and history of relevant conflicts; map relevant groups involved in conflicts; identify relationships and connections between groups involved (and given the focus on children on the move, this should include inter-generation conflict); and research into the causes of the specifically identified conflicts. Across the range of these, there should be a specific focus on the impact of conflict on children and youth, including children and youth on the move, who find themselves in vulnerable displacement situations. The impacts included should be comprehensive, including the mental health and psychosocial impact on children, differentiating boys and girls. The specific focus on the project on unaccompanied migrant children narrows the focus on adolescents, specifically those ages 10-14, 15-18, and 18 and over, who often have distinct experiences.
2. **Conflict Sensitivity Audit**: The audit is a review of preliminary planned interventions and programming across the implementation phase and will include a review of project parameters; assessment of the risks of conflict impacting implementation; opportunity mapping for reinforcing peace outcomes and a clear outline of potential changes to the original project design/activities. This should speak to and emphasise synergies in the parallel inception studies – these will be developed through coordination between Save the Children and consultants - particularly the Political Economy Analysis and its Problem and Opportunity analysis, which will include conflict as key factor. Where plans for activities are not finalised, the audit will seek to assist in the planning, adding a conflict sensitive lens.
3. **Conflict Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation Tools**: following from the conflict sensitivity audit, this component involves recommendations for developing the monitoring and evaluation tools (specifically indicators) for the implementation phase to ensure that conflict sensitivity is mainstreamed and included as part of project monitoring through conflict-sensitive indicators. These should include tools to be used to monitor trends and impact on program implementation to further inform program design and intervention, and policy influencing. These tools will be developed in conjunction with gender sensitivity tools, ensuring that gender specific impacts of conflict are monitored.
4. **Conflict Sensitivity Capacity Assessment**: in order to ensure that the conflict sensitivity audit and the monitoring and evaluation assessment will impact the project for the entire length of implementation, a comprehensive assessment of the capacity of programme staff to apply the recommended monitoring and evaluation tools needs to take place. This assessment must include recommendations/plans for subsequent capacity building.

These four components, taken together, will allow the governance structure of the project, the project management and the programme staff to ensure that the activities and implementation will ‘do no harm’ and be conflict sensitive, with period reassessments of changes in circumstances and the capacity to identify the impacts of conflict on the implementation. All four components are expected to be practical and user-friendly.

*Key Research Questions:*

Component 1)

* What are key conflicts in the region affecting migration patterns and children, both a potential unaccompanied migrant children or those already on the move?
* What are the historical and socio-cultural contexts and backgrounds to the conflicts?
* Who is involved in the relevant conflicts?
* What are the relationships and connections between those involved?
* What are the impacts of these conflicts on children and migration?
* How are different age groups of children affected differently?
* How are boys and girls affected differently?

Component 2)

* How do the planned activities take the key conflicts into account?
* Are the activities likely to be impacted by key conflicts?
* Are the activities likely to impact key conflicts?
* How can impact on activities be mitigated?
* What are the opportunities for reinforcing peace outcomes?

*Child Participation and Safeguarding:* The project focuses on children on the move[[13]](#footnote-13) which requires a conflict assessment and the conflict sensitivity audit to have a clear focus on children, both identifying the types and range of specific conflicts that affect them and provide a clear understanding of the specific effects these different conflicts have on boys and girls, including how the planned activities might impact children in light of these conflicts. A key requirement to ensure that the focus is given to children, they will be included in the research, both as informants during the conflict assessment to ensure that the effects of conflict on children is not overlooked and as participants of the audit when reviewing the possible impact of planned activities.

*Gender:* Mainstreaming gender-sensitive approaches is a key part of the Save the Children’s programming approaches and it extends to research and consultancy outputs. It is important to ensure that gender equity is considered in (a) the design of the research by ensuring girls and women and boys and men are explicitly identified as potentially distinct in how they are impacted by conflict and the mechanisms through which they are impacted, and (b) ensure that the conflict sensitivity audit clearly considers these differences in its assessment of impact by the planned activities, including in the recommendations.

*Age:* When looking at children and youth in situations of displacement and migration, and specifically those who are unaccompanied and separated, it is important to recognise the different experiences of younger children and adolescents and youth. Their experiences should be considered through referencing different age groups and the impacts that specific types conflict have on their lives and experiences.

*3.2 Geographic Scope and Timeframe*

The conflict analysis will include a regional component covering the Horn of Africa and key North African countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Morocco). The focus on the fieldwork is on the three implementing countries: Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan, with a focus on urban centres.

*Timeframe*

* Mid-June: commencement of work
* Early July: inception report
* June to September: data collection
* Mid-August: review of preliminary findings and progress
* Early October: first draft submission
* November: validation of revised outputs at workshop

*3.3. Methodology*

In order to ensure the highest impact of the Conflict Sensitivity Audit, the methodology should be participatory both in the design of specific data collection tools and in the data collection process.

Methods should include: desk research, surveys (where feasible), expert/key informant interviews, community focus groups, and programme staff workshops/focus groups.

The outline approaches should be used for both the conflict analysis and the conflict sensitivity audit. There must be a clear plan/strategy for linking the conflict analysis with the project design through the conflict sensitivity audit.

*3.4. Outputs/Deliverables*

Outputs will include a report and consultative process including the following deliverables:

* Inception Report (including proposed methodology per component, intended instruments, data collection plan; overall work plan on GANTT chart);
* Component 1: Conflict Analysis (incl. country specific conflict analysis for Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan);
* Component 2: Conflict Sensitivity-Audit;
* Component 3: Conflict Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation Tools;
* Component 4: Conflict Sensitivity Capacity Assessment;
* Presentation of results at validation/dissemination workshop;
* Attendance of Reference Group meetings/calls
* Google drive or similar containing all instruments, collected data and analysis for internal documentation

**4. Roles and Responsibilities**

The Consultant:

* Professional and independent delivery of all above listed outputs in line with specifications given within the Terms of Reference within agreed upon timeframe.
* Quality written outputs that are of publishable quality.
* Regular and transparent reporting on progress to Save the Children, including any delays or challenges as they develop.
* Commitment to presenting results in a professional and accessible manner.
* Expectation to work with a national with national resource persons.
* Commitment to Save the Children’s Child Safeguarding Policy
* Ability and willingness to work with country level staff
* Submit reports in-line with communicated Save the Children and donor requirements

Save the Children:

* Supporting the Consultant in accessing programme related documents and research;
* Support with logistics for field work, including access to participants;
* Actively engaging the Consultant throughout the research and review process;
* Being available for feedback and review of drafts.

**5. Competencies**

This consultancy is open to both **individuals and consultancy firms** who meet the following criteria:

* Advanced University degree in Social Sciences, Development Studies, Law or related area;
* At least 5 years relevant professional experience working on similar assignments;
* At least 5 years relevant professional experience working on conflict sensitivity;
* Prior experience of researching child migration in the African context;
* Familiarity with child rights programming;
* Demonstrate experience of gender research. Research conducted in the field of gender and migration would be an advantage;
* Demonstrate experience in applied research, especially literature reviews;
* Experience of child participatory research;
* Demonstrate experience in programme reviews;
* Demonstrate experience in developing capacities to enable sustainable impact of analyses/audits;
* Demonstrate experience in capacity assessment and development;
* Demonstrate experience working with INGOs;
* Demonstrate analytical and conceptual ability, good communication and facilitation skills;
* Demonstrate strong report writing skills and be able to share examples of previous work;
* Demonstrate a track record of delivering high quality written outputs on time in a consultancy environment;
* Demonstrate ability to work independently and deliver on time.

**6. How to apply**

Applications should consist of:

* Cover letter
* Short proposal, detailing proposed methodology, including illustrative budget (max 4 pages)
* Examples of similar work already conducted

1. UN DESA, International Migration Report 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Using UN DESA Migration Stock Data. Includes Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Somalia, Sudan, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. IDMC [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. For 2017 figures, UNHCR Data portal data for November, 2017, accessed 27 Oct. 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. For Sudan, data on IDPs and refugees and asylum seekers from UNHCR - <http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/2535#_ga=2.96842719.1354421523.1540622267-1947470501.1532431498>, accessed 27 Oct. 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. UNHCR, Egypt Country Focus, <http://reporting.unhcr.org/egypt> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. EU Observer. EU promotes 'Egypt model' to reduce migrant numbers. 2018. <https://euobserver.com/migration/142878> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Save the Children & Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat. Young and on the Move-Children and Youth in Mixed Migration Flows within and from the Horn of Africa. 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. http://www.mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/ms-ea-1806.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. http://www.unhcr.org/desperatejourneys/ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. http://www.mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/ms-ea-1807.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Yaqub, Shahin (2009), ‘Independent Child Migrants in Developing Countries: Unexplored Links in Migration and Development’, Innocenti Working Paper No. 2009-01. Florence, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Save the Children defined children on the move as “children moving for a variety of reasons, voluntarily or involuntarily, within or between countries, with or without their parents or other primary caregivers, and whose movement might place them at risk of inadequate care, economic or sexual exploitation, abuse, neglect and violence.” [↑](#footnote-ref-13)