



Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa Project (PASSHA)

Terms of Reference

Consultancy on Undertaking a Perception Survey on Pastoralism

1. About the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) which was founded in 1986. Recurring and severe droughts and other natural disasters between 1974 and 1984 caused widespread famine, ecological degradation and economic hardship in the region. Although individual countries coped with the situation and received generous support from the international community, the magnitude and extent of the problem called for a robust regional approach to supplement national efforts. The IGAD mission aims to complement the efforts of the Member States through increased cooperation in Food Security and environmental protection, Promotion and maintenance of peace and security and humanitarian affairs, and, Economic cooperation and integration.

IGAD operates through its specialized institutions in order to advance some of its objective; two of the institutions are IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) and IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN). The mandate of ICPLAD is to promote and facilitate gender, conflict and environment responsive sustainable and equitable livestock and complementary livelihoods development in arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD Region. While that of CEWARN is to receive and share information concerning potentially violent conflicts as well as their outbreak and escalation in the region; undertake and share analyses of that information; develop case scenarios and formulate options for response; share and communicate information analyses and response options; carry out studies on specific types and areas of conflict in the IGAD region. IGAD has secured financial resources from the World Bank for implementation of a project called Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (PASSHA).

2. About the Comité Inter-Etat de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS)

CILSS was created in September 1973 following the great drought that hit the Sahel in the 1970s now includes 13 states-members, 8 coastal states (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo). The mandate that guides the action of the CILSS is to invest in research for food security and the fight against the effects of drought and desertification for a new ecological balance in the Sahel.

CILSS institutional structure is founded on an Executive Secretariat based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and two specialized agencies, namely the Sahel Institute based in Bamako (Mali) which is responsible for agro-socio-economic research; and the AGRHYMET Regional Centre

based in Niamey (Niger), specialized in the production and analysis of information on food security in West Africa and training, including the joint management of natural resources.

Since its inception in 1973 the CILSS struggle against drought in the Sahel involved in many ways the promotion of farming and pastoralism. Its strategy is based primarily on: (i) capacity building and technology transfer, (ii) knowledge management on pastoralism and monitoring of pastoral resources, (iii) strengthening and facilitation of dialogue / advocacy pastoralism in the Sahel and sub-region, (iv) institutional support, capacity building, advocacy and communication.

In this context, CILSS has formulated and implemented a number of programs and major projects, including: (i) the sub-regional program on pastoralism in West Africa as part of the World pastoral program (PPM) to "restore and maintain the functions of protected ecosystems of the Sudano-Sahelian Africa, while preserving the practice of pastoralism "; (li) the "Project border markets (PMF-I)" for the improvement of trade and marketing of cattle in West Africa in six countries (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Nigeria) among others.

3. About the Pastoralism and Stability in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (PASSHA) Project

The PASSHA project is primarily designed to support the two World Bank regional projects on pastoralism in Africa: the Projet Régional d'Appui au Pastoralisme au Sahel (PRAPS, operating in Burkina-Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad) and the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP, operating at the moment only in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) in understanding and leveraging project impacts on stabilization and conflict-prevention.

In addition, the initiative will promote broader knowledge-building and exchange on the issue of pastoralism and stability in the Sahel and HoA regions, in collaboration with interested partners operating in the region. The project also involves pastoral civil society organizations and networks that have already done much of the groundwork on peace building and conflict resolution and to which this project can serve as a platform.

Although the two regional projects are willing to be conflict-sensitive in their approach to pastoral resilience, they are not only about conflict and stability. Thus conflict issues was not comprehensively addressed as well as not well captured in monitoring and evaluation. The PASSHA project will therefore, clearly add value to the two regional projects, leverage more attention from them regarding conflict and stability and allow sound implementation and monitoring.

The overall coordination of PASSHA in the HoA is under the IGAD-RPLRP but with close collaboration with CEWARN. The coordination of PASSHA in Sahel is under CILSS, in synergy with PRAPS. However PASSHA is a single project and both regions work in synergy. The objective of PASSHA is to ***enhance monitoring and evaluation systems and knowledge on the link between pastoral development and stability and pastoral development programs.*** PASSHA seeks to achieve this through implementing activities under the following two components;

- **Component 1:** [Explore conflict sensitive pastoral development operational approaches](#)

favoring stabilization

- Sub-component 1.1. Develop and support operational tool kit for conflict sensitivity of projects and institutional conflict risk analysis tools (evaluation, management and communication)
- Sub-component 1.2. Carrying out capacity building of relevant actors and south-south exchange (especially Sahel/HoA) on conflict sensitivity and risk analysis
- **Component 2: Coordinate PASSHA and develop partnership and knowledge exchanges about pastoralism, conflict & stability**

4. Background to the assignment:

Pastoralists roam close to 40 percent of Africa's total land mass and contribute between 10 and 44 percent of the GDP of some African countries. The majority of pastoralists inhabiting Africa's arid and semi-arid lands make their living in environmental conditions characterized by climatic variability and precipitation unpredictability. These conditions bring recurrent droughts resulting in crop failure and mass herd decimation, food insecurity, hunger and famines. Despite these harsh environmental and living conditions, pastoralists contribute significantly to the nation's wealth. On average, pastoralists contribute between 30 to 38 percent of the gross value of the overall African continent's agricultural production.

Pastoral areas are amongst the most underdeveloped and fair worse than other areas in terms of social development, public amenities, health services, education and the provision of clean drinking water. The majority of current African conflicts involve pastoralists. Both the Sahel and the Horn of Africa (HoA) where pastoralism is the dominant economy have recently experienced mounting levels of instability and insecurity in some areas. The northern parts of the Sahel and the Sahara have seen rapid development of all kinds of trafficking, an increase in criminal activities from kidnapping to stealing of cattle and goods. The HoA region is also affected by different forms of conflicts. In both regions, several countries have also experienced community-level violence along ethnic lines. In this context, increasing attention has also turned to the connections between pastoralism, and the factors that drive or mitigate conflict and instability in both regions. While the assumption is that pastoralism could be an important stabilizing factor, under what conditions and how the development of pastoralist economies and livelihoods contributes to regional stability is not yet well understood.

It is evident that factors affecting pastoral communities in both parts of the Sahel and the Horn of Africa continue to make them vulnerable to conflict and violence further plunging them into poverty and uncertainty future. These factors are often similar in nature and include:

- The pastoral economies are typically subject to a number of socio-economic pressures (price fluctuations, changing demand in urban areas, and conversion of pastoral lands for other purposes);
- The pastoral economy, which remains a weak source of employment compared with other sectors, has great difficulty to provide decent livelihoods, especially considering the number of youth, who often have limited access to education;
- Pastoral communities are among the most marginalized politically and socially;
- The competition for natural resources, especially land and water, has become a source of grievances and conflicts between pastoralists on one hand, and between pastoralist and farmers on the other;
- National and regional conflicts and drought also caused major population movements across borders;

- The presence of armed groups and availability of small arms have a significant impact on both state and personal security in both regions.

In both regions, countries continue to experience community-level violence triggered by the ever dwindling natural resources especially in arid and semi-arid areas (ASALs) of the region where people's livelihood largely depend on livestock, pastoralist.

Pastoralism is a way of life that has ecological, political, economic, cultural and social dimensions; and it prospers and survives with mobility. Yet the mobile lifestyle has historically led to relative isolation from formal governance systems and reluctance to deal with state structure. In addition to livelihoods support for millions of people residing in the harsh environment, marginal for crop farming, pastoralism contribute higher proportion to GDP in many countries. However they endure prejudice from the rest of the population and formal system, which accuses them of being hostile, poor, inefficient and backward. Within this context, increasing attention has of recent turned to the connections between pastoralism, and the factors that drive or mitigate conflict and instability in the region. While the assumption is that pastoralism could be an important stabilizing factor, under what conditions and how the development of pastoralist economies and livelihoods contributes to regional stability is not yet well understood. Furthermore, investments by government and non-government development agencies in pastoral areas with the hope of spurring development remains a contentious subject as far as the impact of interventions is concerned.

IGAD and CILSS will closely and jointly collaborate with the consultants in designing the perception survey methodology in order to ensure synergy and cross-fertilization of lessons. This will include, as much as possible, harmonizing methodology and analysis including questionnaire framing, sample size, sampling techniques, sampling frame, unit of analysis and variables of interest. In order to ease the process, the initial frame of the questionnaire (main topics and slots) will be initially drafted by the PASSHA conflicts specialists and WB coordinator. It will include a common trunk for both regions, and possibility for specific regional branches.

It will also distinguish between a phase that could be administered quickly as a rapid opinion survey (what opinion) about pastoralism and conflicts, and a phase that would need more research oriented and time consuming to interpret the answers (why this opinion).

While initial thoughts are around perception of pastoral communities as related to conflict and stability, each of the two regions will explore further and identify region specific issues for inclusion in the survey. For consideration here will be perceptions of how pastoral development interventions are impacting on pastoral communities.

It is advisable to keep at least a common basic groups separation (i) between pastoralists (beneficiaries) and non pastoralist in areas of project intervention and (ii) between general public and decision makers in the countries in general

It is against this background that IGAD PASSHA now seeks the services of qualified individual consultant, to undertake a perception study in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, to facilitate a nuanced understanding of the complexity of pastoral experiences in the region, as well as pastoralists' perception about themselves and development interventions in their area.

5. Objective and Scope of the Perception Survey

The main objective of this exercise is ***to gauge the perception of key actors about pastoralists as well as pastoral communities' perception about their participation in pastoral***

development interventions and how this has contributed to economic growth, food security, environmental sustainability, safety/security and stability in their respective localities. The perception survey shall cover the following key thematic areas: safe and secure pastoral environment; governance and rule of law; and sustainable economy and social well-being¹. It is hoped that the findings will contribute to increased knowledge on pastoralism, stability and development more broadly.

Additionally, the perception survey could contain questions or elements that could help gauge:

- (i) How the perception of population in pastoral areas of interventions evolves concerning peace, security and stability
- (ii) How the perception of key actors in countries of interventions evolves towards a better understanding of positive contributions of pastoralism and of rational explanations and resolution of related conflicts

Finally, given that in both the IGAD and CILSS regions there are multiple pastoralism focused projects in the same areas of intervention, attribution may be difficult specific to the RPLRP or PRAPS, but could still be measured in general in terms of development interventions broadly speaking. The perception survey could analyze which kinds of pastoral development in the regions have undertaken have contributed to the perception of greater security or lower levels of violence, and greater non-violent conflict resolution, for example.

Specific tasks of the consultant will include the following;

By the beginning of November 2016:

- Review published and gray literature on pastoralists, peace and development and produce theoretical framework which will guide the study;
- Develop perception survey tools (questionnaire and SSI checklist) data collection²;
- Clearly develop study methodology: sampling frame, field data collection, quality control and data analysis;
Define sample pastoral areas for the survey by considering variability of pastoral environment (social, cultural, production and geography) across the three countries; specify key actors (persons, groups, and agencies) from each of the focus areas to be considered for the interview

By end of January 2017:

- Train enumerators (CEWARN field monitors) to administer the data collection (survey/interview) in close collaboration with PASSHA Conflict Specialist and CEWARN;

¹ The five thematic areas are adopted from **What works** (pg 40-41): a publication by the Stabilization unit of the UK government that focuses on monitoring and evaluating progress of development interventions in conflict affected environments.

² Questionnaire and methodology should be easily adaptable in other regions of Africa (Sahel) and the world. This should be done in consultation with the CILSS consultant and the project team.

By end of February 2017:

- Undertake data cleaning and analysis, and produce preliminary report for validation
- Prepare draft final research report by incorporating by incorporating feedback and comments provided to draft reports.

6. Expected outputs and Deliverables

- An inception draft report for validation including clear methodology: sampling frame,, tools of data collection, draft outline for final report and work plan;
- A draft report of comprehensive perception survey with all necessary annexes and raw data;
- A proposed standard guide/framework for undertaking perception surveys on pastoralism and stability;
- Present key finding of the study at validation workshop and incorporate inputs from the validation workshop to final draft report;
- Draft final report after incorporation of comments and feedback from the validation forum and IGAD staff.

5.1 Workshop

One validation workshop will jointly be organized by IGAD and CILSS where perception survey reports from both regions will be validated. The consultant in close coordination with the PASSHA Conflict Specialists will

- Attend the workshop, present the study findings and participate in the development of the “way forward”.
- Act as a resource person during the validation workshop.

6. Consultancy Location and Office Accommodation

For desk review, the consultant will be required to hire his/her own office, and accommodation facilities.

7. Equipment

The consultant will provide her/his own computer/laptop and software for this work. The consultant is responsible for printing, photocopying, telephone and Internet facilities while doing his/her field work in the member states.

8. Consultancy Duration and fees

- The consultancy work shall start within 10 days after signing of work contract with IGAD but workshop timeline can be negotiated to account for possible idle time when waiting for inputs from other stakeholders and considering any unforeseen extenuating circumstances

- The consultancy is fixed at a maximum of 60 person-days for the perception survey and report writing.

9. Requirements

9.1 Academic Qualifications

- PhD in sociology, rural development, anthropology or any other relevant social science discipline.

9.2 Professional Experience

- At least five years' hands-on experience in undertaking socio-economic research in pastoral areas, and in conducting perception and opinion surveys.
- Proven experience, competency and skills in social research methodology development, data analysis (both qualitative and quantitative) technical writing
- Proven experience conducting social research on related subjects in the Horn of Africa is a MUST have.
- Knowledge and experience in designing and executing tools of social data collection and analysis
- Practical Knowledge of social data analysis software's
- Experience in applying participatory approaches to research
- Deep understanding of conflict and livelihood dynamics in pastoral contexts in the Horn of Africa

9.3 Other Skills

- Strong analytical skills
- Excellent communication skills
- Fluency in English.
- Additional fluency in French with the ability to translate both languages will be an added advantage.

10. Selection Criteria:

The selection criteria are education and work experiences (as described above), good track record in delivering assignment, experience of working in IGAD region and familiarity with Pastoralism and cross-border issue.

11. Reporting Requirements and Time Schedule for Deliverables

The Consultant will work under the direction and guidance of the IGAD Project Coordinator (PC), who will act as liaison between the Consultant, RPLRP National Team Leaders in the three countries, and other stakeholders; supported by the PASSHA Conflict Specialist. Furthermore, the PASSHA project coordinator and World Bank TTL and co-TTL will provide technical guidance and inputs throughout the development of the perception survey tools. The CILSS conflict specialist and consultant on perception surveys will be involved in the conception of the overarching

methodological framework and tools for data collection, which will then be shared amongst both CILSS and IGAD stakeholders. The output's indicated above will be approved by the PC, in consultation with the PASSHA project coordinator, and World Bank TTL and co-TTL, and any payment will be subject to this approval. The reports referenced herein will conform to a format approved by IGAD PASSHA. All paper copies of the deliverables must be accompanied by electronic versions in the respective Microsoft Office application format (e.g: MS Word for documents, MS Excel for spreadsheets) including raw data, all images shall be provided in an editable digital format (e.g. high quality JPG or PNG).

12. Payment Schedule:

Output/ activity completed	Payment in percent of the contract amount	Estimated date of completion
Signing of contract and approved inception report	20%	Inception report within 15 days of signing the contract or date specifics including agreed questionnaire
Initial draft Submission	40%	Within two months of signing of contract
Workshop proceedings and a final report	40%	Within one month after approval of draft report

13. Insurance Cover

The consultant will be expected to organize and cover his/her own international medical and life insurance, including emergency evacuation.

Reports will be submitted to:

Dr. Dereje T. Wakjira, Project Coordinator, IGAD RPLRP,
 IGAD Centre for Pastoral Area and Livestock Development (ICPALD)
 Jadala Place, 1st Floor, Ngong Lane, P. O. Box 47824-00100, Nairobi, Kenya
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Application Procedure:

Interested candidates are invited to submit their application details (including a cover letter, detailed curriculum vitae, copies of academic and professional credentials, a writing sample no more than two years old, and contact details of three referees) to rose.tsuma@igad.int copied to Edwin.mangeni@igad.int and dereje.wakjira@igad.int.