PEACE, PROSPERITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Terms of Reference

Call for Synthesis of existing research on livelihood opportunities, status of diversification and livestock political economy in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of the IGAD region

1. Background

The IGAD region constitutes eight countries in the greater Horn of Africa namely Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The region is home to over 532 million heads of livestock out of which about 336 million are ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats and camels). Livestock plays instrumental roles in achieving the 2030 United Nations' Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) number 2, 3 and 13, given the many multiplier effects of the value chain despite a myriad of challenges it faces attributed to climate change and its impact. The challenges include increased frequency of drought and flush floods, erratic rains, emerging and re-emerging animal diseases and pests, invasive plant species in the rangelands, inadequate fodder/ feed among others. All these severely limit livestock reproduction and productivity potential, and thus deserve policy attention at different levels. Arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) account about 60-70% of the region's landmass where livestock remains the mainstay of majority household economies, food, draught power, farm manure and livelihoods earning. The ASALs' inhabitants' main livelihood is pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. Pastoralists are often subjected to frequent mobility with their livestock in search of water and pasture[1] to reduce the high livestock deaths estimated at approximately 75 per cent attributed to severe drought when it occurs. Seasonal mobility is also part of adaptation mechanism to spatial and temporal variability of resources (water and rangeland fodder) in the system.

Projections also suggest more frequent extreme weather events. The intensity of extreme events such as flooding has increased since the 1990s[2]. Overall drought risk is expected to increase, but with much regional variation. The risk of drought is linked to temperature changes, because higher temperatures lead to increased evapotranspiration[3]. Depending on the level of greenhouse emissions in the years to come, overall drought area in the region is projected to be 16 to 54 percent. However, the duration, frequency and intensity of droughts will increase in some areas (Sudan, Somalia, and South Sudan) while decreasing in highland areas of Kenya,

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1 FAO, 2018, *Pastoralism in Africa's drylands* ; Malabo Montpellier Panel Report 2020, *MEAT, MILK AND MORE: Policy innovations to shepherd inclusive and sustainable livestock systems in Africa*

2 Ongoma, Victor, Haishan Chen, and George William Omony. 2018. "Variability of Extreme Weather Events over the Equatorial East Africa, a Case Study of Rainfall in Kenya and Uganda." Theoretical and Applied Climatology 131 (1–2): 295–308. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00704-016-1973-9.

3 Déqué, Michel, Sandro Calmanti, Ole Bøssing Christensen, Alessandro Dell Aquila, Cathrine Fox Maule, Andreas Haensler, Grigory Nikulin, and Claas Teichmann. 2017. "A Multi-Model Climate Response over Tropical Africa at +2 °C." Climate Services 7: 87–95. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cliser.2016.06.002.

Uganda and Ethiopia[4]. Projections for 30-60 years in the future in the Horn of Africa show increased frequency of short drought events (6 months to a year) but decreased frequency of long drought events (over one year)[5]. This will further affect pastoralism in the region

Additionally, poor market structures such as marketing channels and facilities, geographic and temporal price relationship and the values of elasticity coefficient in agricultural markets[6] act as a barrier to market access, therefore, limit options to adapt to climate change through diversification[7]. Moreover, inadequate access to information on upstream markets limit the ability to adapt to the variability affecting grazing routes, quality of feed and forage crop, quality of veterinary services, etc.[8] However, improved trade and market structure access for live animals and livestock products from pastoral and agro-pastoral areas could potentially encourage producers re-invest back the production system through breed selection, rangeland restoration, improve forage management, increase access to water and other inputs. This require a 'good fit' between the ways in which livestock value chain actors are organized and the manner in which government policies are structured for the delivery of services that are relevant to livestock production and marketing livelihood earning.

To understand the existing livelihood opportunities and the status of diversification in ASAL areas of the IGAD region, the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), in partnership and financial support of AFD has adopted a three-prone approach through conducting the following studies: i) a study that looks into the political economy of IGAD's livestock sector; and ii) research in market dynamics and behaviors of the actors of the livestock value chains[9] and iii) livelihood diversification.

While rural livelihoods are often equated with agricultural livelihoods, the definition of less climate-dependent or indirectly agricultural livelihoods include any activities indirectly associated with or related to the production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization, and trade of food, feed, and fiber, including livestock. The commonly used definition of agricultural livelihoods seldomly mentions the diversity of integrated livelihood strategies the marginalized rural households undertake[10].

Therefore, a thorough understanding of the diversified livelihood strategies of the marginalized rural communities is essential for formulating development climate change adaptation and/or

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4 Haile, Gebremedhin Gebremeskel, Qiuhong Tang, Seyed Mohammad Hosseini-Moghari, Xingcai Liu, T. G. Gebremicael, Guoyong Leng, Asfaw Kebede, Ximeng Xu, and Xiaobo Yun. 2020. "Projected Impacts of Climate Change on Drought Patterns Over East Africa." *Earth's Future* 8 (7): 1–23. https://doi.org/10.1029/2020EF001502.

5 Gizaw, Mesgana Seyoum, and Thian Yew Gan. 2017. "Impact of Climate Change and El Niño Episodes on Droughts in Sub-Saharan Africa." *Climate Dynamics* 49 (1–2): 665–82. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-016-3366-2.

6 Robert L and Willard F 1961: Market Structure Analysis as an Orientation for Research in Agricultural Economics

8 See for example Hasanain, A., & Khan, Y, and A. Rezaee. (2019). No bulls: Experimental evidence on the impact of veterinarian ratings in Pakistan. Working Paper.

9 On research gaps to strengthen livestock policies in low-income countries in general see Serra, R., Kiker, G. A., Minten, B., Valerio, V. C., Varijakshapanicker, P., & Wane, A. (2020). Filling knowledge gaps to strengthen livestock policies in low-income countries. *Global Food Security*, *26*, 100428.

10 DFID (2003) Understanding livelihoods in rural India: diversity, change, and exclusion. Policy guidance sheets. Department for International Development, London

mitigation programs and policies aimed at improving their livelihoods. The livestock sector has potential to support sustainable national development through food production, employment and general economic growth.

Moreover, for the affected and climate-fragile communities to benefit from this opportunity, there is need to address issues that can improve the efficiency of markets and supportive policies/ regulatory environment, and therefore more likely to attract financial and technical support from government and other development partners. A synthesis of existing livelihoods, livestock policies and regulations in the IGAD member states to know which ones would be optimal from an economic point of view, political obstacles and the political paths.

Part of synthesis should include market and value chain analysis to identify bottleneck to livestock production and trade in order to identify interventions in structuring markets through either trade policy reforms or fiscal policies such as subsidies and taxes on inputs and outputs that can open up trade in livestock commodities.

2. Objective

The main objective of the study is to analyze successful practices, gaps, lessons learnt for scaling up through the exiting livelihoods, political decision-making processes and power play amongst various actors and identify key constraints and challenges across the livestock value chain in the IGAD member countries. By looking at how the livestock policies influence livestock production, market structures, trade and investment, and propose doable solutions that can be addressed through national and regional level programming.

2.1 Specific Objectives

Research on existing livelihoods diversifications and livestock political economy in ASALs of IGAD member states

2.2 Tasks and Scope of the Assignment

i. Desk review of existing livelihoods and diversification in ASALs of IGAD member states
ii. Desk review of political economy of livestock production in the IGAD member States including historical and contemporary policy and policy formation and implication on the sector, and key policy review,
iii. Desk review of livestock value chain analysis in the IGAD member States (selected livestock products/services), including research on how past and current interventions in agricultural markets through trade policy reforms or fiscal policies such as subsidies and taxes on inputs and outputs affect livelihoods by opening up or distorting trade in agricultural commodities, specifically in livestock and livestock products markets,
iv. Identify key actors, institutions and processes that surround formal and informal policy-making relevant to livestock production and marketing of live animals, meat, milk, hides and skins.
v. Research on how the nature and effectiveness of existing regulatory and institutional framework influence investment in livestock sector, market structure, access and price transmission to value chain actors from livestock producers to final consumers.

vi. Research into complementary and conflicting interests among producers, traders, consumers and policy makers impact therein (production costs and the costs of doing business, etc)
vii. Provide at least two case studies/ good practices, lessons, challenges and scenarios from the member States on how agricultural sector development support programmes and policies that aim to contribute to transformation of livestock production into commercially oriented enterprises/ investments to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security in the region have either succeeded or failed. Draw lessons for future.
viii. Review level of implementation of livestock policies and regulations in the member States including key bottlenecks affecting implementation as well as how current regulations/ policies reflect technological advancements and changes in governance systems in member states and region,
ix. Undertake country missions to gather primary and secondary data relevant to this assignment as depicted in this scope of the study.
x. Participate, make presentation and compile report and inputs at a regional workshop to validate the draft report findings (to be organized by IGAD/ICPALD)
xi. Prepare Draft report based on subsequent comments and inputs from the clients (AFD and ICPALD),
xii. Draft at least two research papers (need well organized data collection for analysis) and two policy briefs
xiii. Undertake any other task relevant to the assignment

2.3 Expected outputs

i. Inception report detailing an understanding of the assignment, approach and draft table of contents or outline of draft report.
ii. Draft report of the assignment
iii. Final report after incorporating feedback and comments including these from validation report.
iv. At least two research papers to be submitted to specific peer reviewed journal based on the study findings (in partnership with the IGAD-AFD team)
v. At least two policy briefs based on the study findings for regional dissemination.

3.0 Requirement for application.

This assignment is for firm who have expertise and experience in similar assignment. The firm must have a certificate of incorporation in any of the IGAD member states and be tax compliant.

3.1 Required team members field of expertize

Any research institution or a firm interested to apply have to provide three core staff members with the following fields of expertise

Profession	**Field of expertize**

Agricultural/ livestock specialist,	• Agricultural Research and Extension Services • Agricultural Economics • Agricultural Value Chains • Production and Marketing systems • Epidemiologists / Disease control and surveillance specialist • Animal Sciences • Livestock production and marketing systems • Public Health / One Health, including zoonoses • Livestock Value Chains or other related fields
Policy specialist	• Law • Political science, • Foreign affairs, • International relations, or • Public administration
Trade specialist	• International trade

3.2 Qualification and Experience of proposed team members

- Applicable Masters' / PhD Degree in the area of expertise
- Proven work experience in the area of expertise as detailed in the specific objectives
- Ten year's working experience in the relevant field of expertise in the IGAD region /horn of Africa
- Demonstrated professional leadership and the ability to coordinate professional assignments
- Excellent written and oral communications skills in English to deliver reports and documents
- Excellent analytical and reporting skills
- Excellent communication skills and ability to communicate with various stakeholders and to express concisely and clearly ideas and concepts
- Have excellent participatory and interactive skills

4.0 Duration of the assignment

The assignment will be spread over 8 months

The shortlisted firm shall submit technical and financial proposals separately in a sealed envelope or folder. The financial proposal should be in EURO currency and should cover the number of days required to achieve the above deliverables including the travel to at least four (4) IGAD countries for data collection and consultation. The cost of validation workshop will be covered by the organizers (IGAD –AFD); hence to be excluded from your proposal

5.0 Payment terms

The applicable daily rate will be dependent on the qualifications and experience of the appointed consultant. The consultant will be responsible for all government taxes and levies arising from this assignment.

Output/ activity completed	Payment in percent of the contract amount	Estimated date of completion
Signing of contract and inception report	20%	Inception report within 10 days of signing the contract
Initial draft when accepted	40%	Within two months of signing the contract
A final report including validation workshop proceeding	40%	Within one month after receiving comment on draft report

6.0 Insurance cover

The consultant will be responsible for his/her own medical and life insurance cover for the duration of the assignment.

7.0 Final Report will be Submitted to:

Dr. Ameha Sebsibe, Head, Livestock and Fisheries IGAD Centre for Pastoral Area and Livestock Development (ICPALD), Kabete Veterinary Laboratories, Off Kapenguria Road.

Applications:
Interested candidates should submit their applications accompanied by a detailed CV, copies of both academic and professional certificates and testimonials, names and addresses of three reputable referees, contact details (e-mail, telephone) should be sent by email to beverlyne.nyanchera@igad.int with cc procurement@igad.int. All applications should be received not later than 23rd March, 2022.

IGAD shall only respond to shortlisted research centers or candidates.