Request for Expression of Interest: LOCAL FRAGILITY AND RESILIENCE OFFICER FOR EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA REGION

Transition States Coordination Office / Department (RDTS)
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REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
Transition States Coordination Office
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Expression of interest required for a Local Medium-Term individual consultant

Brief description of the Assignment:
As part of addressing fragility and building resilience of transition states, the Bank, through the Coordinating Office of Transition States (RDTs), is seeking to recruit a Local consultant with the capacity for an in-depth and a sound analysis of the drivers of fragility in the Horn of Africa, (including the individual member countries as well as the regional economic communities (RECs) as well as sources of resilience; assess prospects and challenges to the achievement of greater resilience; undertake the application of fragility lens in Bank operations and strategy documents.

Department issuing the request: RDTs / RDGE
Place of assignment: NAIROBI
Duration of the assignment: 6 Months
Tentative Date of commencement: December 16, 2019
Detailed Terms of reference for the assignment: [Include a file with detailed TORs]
Deadline for applications: December 4, 2019
Applications to be submitted to: a.l.sanogo@afdb.org

Any questions and requests for clarifications may be sent to: a.l.sanogo@afdb.org

TERMS OF REFERENCE
LOCAL CONSULTANT FRAGILITY AND RESILIENCE OFFICER FOR EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA REGION

1. BACKGROUND

The African Development Bank is a leading development financing institution on the continent, focused on promoting economic development and poverty reduction. It engages with the full range and complexity of development challenges in Africa. One of such challenges, and a priority area of action for Bank’s ten year Strategy (2013-2022), is engaging effectively in countries and regions affected by conflict and fragility.

The Transition States Coordination Office (RDTs) is responsible for leading and implementing African Development Bank Group (the Bank) Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in its Regional Member Countries. It coordinates the Bank’s work on addressing fragility and building resilience, including activities of all fragility and resilience professionals stationed in the various Regional Hubs or Country Offices.

Over the past decade, Africa has seen enormous growth and transformation that has expanded opportunities and improved living conditions for millions of people. More than two-thirds of African countries have strengthened their quality of governance, improved basic services, and
expanded economic opportunities. Yet, there are significant risks that this momentum could be undermined by important pressures—continuing patterns of exclusion and poverty, unemployment, high migration, rapid urbanization, climate change and poor management of natural resources that threaten to overwhelm existing institutional capacities for managing political, economic, social and environmental challenges.

These pressures are making every single African country more vulnerable. RDTS aims to place the Bank at the center of Africa’s efforts to address fragility and pave the way for a more resilient and inclusive development trajectory. A major part of RDTS’ activities involves the identification of the main drivers of fragility, including economic, social, political and environmental dimensions, and how the Bank’s programs and projects can contribute to equity and inclusive development. Central to RDTS engagement is the systematic application of a fragility lens to identify, respond to and prevent fragility and to build resilience and focus the Bank’s engagement in the areas where it can have the biggest impact.

As evidenced by the situation in the Sahel Region, the Great Lakes, Central and Horn of Africa regions, the regional dimension of fragility is important. A collapse in the economy of one country, drought, or war, inevitably affects neighbouring countries, creating loss of jobs, reduced economic prospects, and swathes of cross border areas affected by militarization, small arms proliferation, refugee inflows and outflows, or food insecurity.

More than anything else, it is this regional reality and impact of fragility that calls for the Bank and other development actors to move away from a definition of fragility that is solely state based. In addition, a core mandate of the Bank is to support regional integration. However, development and integration cannot occur in fragile regions especially when the fragility manifests itself as armed conflict, which destroys trade, livelihoods, infrastructure and social bonds.

The types of triggers, causes, or factors creating fragility in a region may vary widely. Indeed Regional fragility is complex and cannot be considered to be simply the total sum of the vulnerabilities and risks of the constituent member states.

The spread of fragility and conflict across countries often comes about as a consequence of Africa’s cross border demographics. In many countries communities straddle official borders. Conflicts between communities can therefore easily spread. In response to the recognized need for a better understanding within the Bank of the challenges facing countries experiencing fragility and better programming to address these challenges, the New bank-wide strategy for engaging in fragile situations call for application of fragility lens in all Bank programming and operations documents including regional strategies.

2. BRIEF BACKGROUND ON THE HORN OF AFRICA REGION

The Horn of Africa Region constitutes of Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Kenya and Uganda are not direct members of the region but are often affected/intervene in events in the region. South Sudan and Ethiopia are both land locked countries and the Horn of Africa countries share mutual borders, with almost each country touching at least two others. As a consequence, problems and conflicts easily spill-over from one country to the other, and the sources and impacts of fragility are similar throughout the region.

2.1 A History of Conflict
The Horn has the two longest lasting conflicts in Africa, namely the Sudan civil war and the Somalia civil war, both wars have spill over effects in term of refugees and regional insecurity on almost every country in the region. Indeed, the Horn of Africa is one of the most complex and conflict-affected regions of the world and each country - Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Sudan and South Sudan— has experienced periods of protracted conflict, arising from local and national and regional grievances, mostly centred around identity, resource sharing and inter-state rivalries.

The recent stabilization of Somalia has been a positive development and one that stands to greatly benefit regional stability. While significant gains have been made, more needs to be done to stem the negative effects of that conflict on the region particularly in terms of the refugee burden, small arms proliferation, and the increase in Al-Shabaab terrorist activities in the region.

The conflicts in the region have differed in scope and intensity and many of them have regional implications given that in many instances armed groups are either proxies for other states or are supported by them. Groups, communities and sometimes governments in the region often get embroiled in each other’s conflicts either because of ethnic ties with the rebel groups or to contain and stop an insurgency from spilling over borders. As a result of these cross border conflicts and economic challenges, the Horn of Africa suffers from high levels of displacement in the continent with over 8.1 million remaining internally displaced during the first half of 2019.

2.2 EFFECTS OF REGIONAL FRAGILITY

2.2.1 Drought and Food Security

The Horn of Africa a region of high food insecurity. According to the FAO, Droughts in the Horn of Africa have been in the increase and worsened by climate change, desertification, and land degradation. The Bank and other development partners have been involved with intervention projects and programs but massive efforts are critical to save lives and livelihoods and prevent the loss of development gains made in the region in recent years.

According to the FAO, an estimated 40 percent of people in the region are undernourished, a figure that rises to 70 percent in Eritrea and Somalia. Particularly at risk are an estimated 15 to 20 million pastoralists who inhabit the vast areas of arid and semi-arid lowlands. Much of the Horn of Africa region is either arid or semi-arid. Rapid environmental degradation brought on by human activities, rapid population growth, changes in land-use patterns and climate changes have all combined together to create frequent droughts as well as chronic water ad pasture shortages in a land that is heavily pastoralist. The result has been increasing pressure on the region’s populations particularly in the form of economic and social dislocation, displacement and an increasing incidence of resource-based conflicts. The conflict in Darfur has many of its roots in this negative cycle, but it is not the only case. Along the borders between Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda, many communal conflicts continue to take place as groups and individuals compete for water, and access to pastures.

The long periods of inter and intra state conflict, as well as, economic and infrastructural marginalization have combined with climate change, exacerbating chronic and cyclic food insecurity in the region.

2.2.2 Displacement and Socio-Economic Development

The East and Horn of African regional dynamics remains one of the most complex subjection. The Relations between Sudan and South Sudan remain problematic. The Sudan and Somalia issues remain a big challenge to the Bank and other development partners’ intervention has prevented what could be a worse scenario. The refugee crisis from the two remains one of the worst in the world.

In August 2014 Ethiopia became the country hosting the largest number of refugees in the region (629,718 in August 2014), overtaking Kenya which hosted 575,334. The increase is mostly attributed to a large influx of South Sudanese refugees into Ethiopia following the break out of the civil war in December 2013.

2.2.3 Security and Political Difficulties

Long periods of conflict have created a significant developmental lag, with the region having high levels of poverty, limited infrastructure, low literacy rates, and a generally low Human Development Indexes. There are also high levels of inequality in access to basic services and resources between the centre and the periphery, with rural areas falling behind urban areas in all development indicators as well as on infrastructure.

The long-standing conflict in Somalia has had significant impacts on the Security of the Eastern Provinces of Ethiopia and Kenya leading both countries to undertake military interventions independently and jointly with the United States, and the AU in Somalia in efforts to stabilize Somalia and the Kenya and Ethiopia border regions with Somalia. The consequence has been increase terrorist activities in Kenya as a response by Al-Shabaab to the military engagement.

Similarly, Instability in Chad and the Central African Republic, and the economic crunch have also affected Sudan significantly by increasing the number of rebel groups operating from border regions and the number of refugees crossing the border into the country or to use it as a transit to Europe and the Middle East.

Ethiopia’s relations with Eritrea remain tense. In addition to creating a difficult political standoff in the region, and proxy conflicts inside Somalia, the poor relations between the two countries have curtailed trade between the sister populations. Poor relations have also impeded access and full use of the ports of Assab and Massawa, which would have been of great economic value to both countries.

The African Development Bank has invested in the drought resilience programme which aims at addressing some of the key challenges faced by the region, namely the fragility and conflict that arises from environmental pressures, combined with competition over resources particularly between farming and pastoralist communities. The Bank seeks to expand the scope of its work in in the region in order to better address the challenges that impede the development of greater resilience.

3. GLOBAL OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSIGNMENT:

The global objective of this assignment is to have an expert with the capacity for an in-depth and a sound analysis of the drivers of fragility in the Horn of Africa, (including the individual member countries as well as the regional economic communities (RECs) as well as sources of
resilience; assess prospects and challenges to the achievement of greater resilience; undertake
the application of fragility lens in Bank operations and strategy documents, etc.

4. SPECIFIC TASKS OF THE ASSIGNMENT

Under the overall guidance of the Director, Transition States Coordination Office, and in
direct collaboration with the Fragility and Resilience Experts in the East African region as
well as at HQ, the Fragility and Policy Consultant will:

i. Carry out fragility assessments and political economy analysis whenever required on
countries in the HOA;

ii. Review and provide inputs on key programming (including but not limited to Country
Briefs and Diagnostics, Project Concept Notes, Project Appraisal Reports, Country
Strategy Papers, Country Resilience and Fragility Assessments; National and
Regional Fragility Assessments etc.), projects and operational documents as per the
Bank’s Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa;

iii. Review, analyse, and draft policy documents on vulnerability and fragility of selected
transition states (‘countries in fragile situations’),

iv. Carry out in-depth research and prepare briefing notes (with quantitative and
qualitative inputs and assessments) for the Director for presentation to senior
management and key stakeholders.

v. Prepare presentations as needed for the Director.

vi. Monitor macroeconomic issues in the global economy, specifically the HOA region,
as well as in transition states (‘countries in fragile situations’)

vii. Work closely with experts of the Transition States Coordination Office (RDTS)
assigned to the region and at HQ in assignments to develop interventions to enhance
the capacity of transition countries.

viii. Coordinate within and collaborate with the Regional Directorate for East Africa
(RDGE) as well as sector complexes on strategic and programmatic issues linked to
addressing fragility and building resilience in the Horn of Africa;
ix. Participate in Preparation, Appraisal, Supervision and any other missions as and
where assigned by the Director;

x. Participate in and represent the Transition States Coordination Office as and where
assigned by the Director;

xi. Carry out any other assignment as may be given by the Director

5. DELIVERABLES

- During the course of this assignment the consultant will deliver as and whenever
requested, the reports, presentations, briefs, comments, notes, inputs, training materials
and any other output arising from his/her assigned task.

- On a monthly basis, provide a report of activities undertaken and results achieved in the
concluded month.

6. REPORTING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT
• **Administrative Arrangement:** Under the supervision and guidance of the Director and in collaboration with other fragility experts working on countries in the Horn of Africa/East African countries, the consultant will work on all fragility agenda for East Africa

• **Reporting:** The Consultant will report to the RDTS Director. He will also provide advice in support of the programming and operational activities of RDTS and RDGE.

• **Duty Station:** The duty station of this assignment is RDGE Office in Nairobi Kenya.

7. **CONSULTANT’S PROFILE**

- A Master’s Degree in a field relevant to peace and security in Africa, including but not limited to International Relations/Development/Affairs, Peace and Security Studies, Public Policy, Public Administration, International Development Economics etc.
- At least ten (10) years of post-graduation research experience in peace, security and sustainable development with first-hand experience and deep knowledge of the Horn of Africa region.
- Knowledge and familiarity with bilateral and multilateral programmes in the areas of peace and development in Africa and particularly in the Horn of Africa region.
- Strong analytical and writing skills demonstrated in ability to prepare analytical papers and reports as well as a publication/research record on the Horn of Africa region.
- Ability to communicate and write effectively in English and/or French (a solid working level of both languages as applicable in the regional member countries in transition in the HOA region is a plus); knowledge of any other major regional language is of added advantage.

8. **REMUNERATION AND DURATION OF CONSULTANCY**

**Contract Amount:** The Bank shall pay the Consultant a competitive monthly lump sum fee based on the level of experience and consistent with its remuneration policy.

**Method of Payment:** The payment of the Contract amount shall be made in monthly schedule upon satisfactory completion of the outputs described in this Terms of Reference. The Contract amount shall be payable to the Consultant in arrears payable within thirty (30) days of receipt by the Bank of an invoice issued as mentioned above (deemed satisfactory in the performance of the Services under this contract, as determined by the Bank).

**Duration of the assignment:** The duration of the consultancy will be six months starting from 16 December 2019 to 16 June 2020