



EAC STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY REPORT

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE BASELINE STUDY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ANNUAL EAC STATE OF PEACE AND SECURITY REPORT

I. BACKGROUND

1. One and a half decades since the coming into force of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community (EAC), significant achievements have been made toward the realization of the goal of regional integration and the ultimate objective of political federation.
2. Among others, the establishment of the Customs Union, the Common Market, the signing of the Protocol on Peace and Security and ratification by some Partner States, the development of a Peace and Security Strategy and a Regional Counter-terrorism Strategy and the efforts leading to the establishment of a Monetary Union and Constitution of EAC Political Federation are some of the key achievements.
3. However, progress in the region towards these objectives continues to be inhibited by persistent peace and security challenges, most of which today exhibit a significant transnational dimension. These complex threats include violent and radical extremism, terrorism, identity and resource-based violent conflicts, governance challenges, inter-state disputes, proliferation of rebel groups/ negative forces, trans-national and cross-border crimes, genocidal ideologies, human trafficking and poaching among others.
4. These and many other challenges affecting the EAC region impinge peace and security which according to article 124 of the EAC Treaty is “a prerequisite to the achievement of the objectives of the community”. They also stand in the way to regional social-economic and political progress.
5. In addition, the Common African Position (CAP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (SDA), unambiguously states that peace and security is one of six the essential focus areas for the achievement of the continent’s development aspirations. Indeed, the African Union, at its June 2015 Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in South Africa, adopted an ambitious position on the post-2015 development agenda. This position delineates a series of key clusters, including structural economic transformation and inclusive growth; innovation, technological transfer and research and development; human development, and in particular the eradication of extreme poverty and improved access to social protection; education and human capacity; and financing and partnerships.
6. The attainment of the recently adopted UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) hinges in part on sustainable monitoring of peace and security related indicators agreed under a

series of thematic clusters, inter alia: conflict prevention, post-conflict peace-building and the promotion of durable peace; poverty eradication; food security and nutrition; desertification, land degradation and drought; water and sanitation; employment, decent work and social protection; youth, education and culture; health and population dynamics; sustained and inclusive economic growth; macroeconomic policy; energy; sustainable development financing; human rights and rule of law and governance.

7. In a bid to further advance the EAC Secretariat's role of coordinating, facilitating and strengthening initiatives to address threats to peace and security while ensuring that the principle of people centered regional integration is respected, the EAC intends to conduct periodic studies with the aim of producing on an annual basis state of peace and security reports for the EAC region. This annual study and publication will further enable the Secretariat to contribute to implementing Article 59 (3) (c) of the Treaty establishing the EAC, which mandates EALA to hold an annual debate to consider the report submitted to it by Council on Common Foreign and Security policies.

8. The report is to be produced on an annual basis, covering **traditional and new or emerging** regional peace and security challenges, their causes (both proximate and structural), consequences (direct and indirect), key actors and initiatives to mitigate, manage and transform them. Crucially, the "EAC Annual State of Peace and Security Report" will include recommendations on the way forward based on a systematic and tested approach to scenario-building and the formulation of policy and response options specific to the EAC region.

9. These Terms of Reference aim to guide the production of a baseline for the production of subsequent Annual EAC State of Peace and Security Report, which will be a systematically compiled analytical documents about peace and security in the EAC region. The reports are intended to guide policy and decision making in the EAC in conflict prevention, management and resolution, and also to contribute to EAC's outreach of its peace and security initiatives and interventions.

II. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

10. Specifically, the baseline aims to:

- Contribute to the systematic monitoring, recording and analysis of peace and security issues, events and trends in the EAC region;
- Guide the production of EAC Secretariat's in-depth annual reports to the Council and EALA on the "State of Common Foreign and Security Policies in the EAC region" as required by the Treaty establishing the EAC;
- Provide data on matters of peace and security in order to enhance capacity to prevent, manage and resolve situations likely to disrupt peace and security in the region;
- Assist to identify relevant issues and concerns to promote discussion/debate in order to enhance EAC stakeholders' awareness and engagement on regional peace and security issues;
- Facilitate strengthening of the EAC's regional integration process by providing a regional perspective on matters of peace and security.

III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

11. **Time Scope** - 2007 up to 2020. This period is significant because 2007 marks the year when the Republic of Rwanda and Burundi joined the Community, the adoption of the Protocol on Customs Union and the EAC Protocol on Peace and Security.
12. **Geographical Scope:** Each of the five EAC Partner States, including trans-national linkages in the wider region.
13. **Content Scope 1:** Structural issues e.g population growth, poverty and unemployment, governance, inequality, socio-economic indicators, ethnic and religious fractionalization, among others.
14. **Content Scope 2:** Dynamic issues or factors likely to contribute to insecurity, disputes and conflicts in each state and the region.
15. **Content Scope 3:** Possible conflict triggers and inhibitors including: key actors, their interests, motivations and networks, forecasts on possible conflict trends and possible policy options. This will be based on the perspectives, analyses and suggestions of EAC stakeholders, including relevant Partner State institutions, civil society and academic institutions, as well as the private sector and the media, through a comprehensive consultative process.

IV. SUGGESTED TEMPLATE FOR THE STUDY:

- i. Executive Summary and recommendations
- ii. The context of peace and security in the EAC region: A region-wide analysis
 - Immediate context– Geographical Spread and Categorization of Conflict
 - Regional profile
 - Vulnerabilities and threats to peace and security
 - Medium and long term trends
 - On-going responses (regional but with national level examples); structural and direct prevention; CPMR)
 - Continental/international levels
- iii. Individual Country Studies (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda):
 - Immediate context
 - Country profile and structural analysis
 - Dynamic analysis: actors and networks (conflict and cooperation), aggravating and inhibiting factors
 - Categories of causes of conflict
 - Typology of conflicts
 - Levels of conflicts
 - Scenarios
 - Policy options
- iv. Country and regional baselines for production of the Annual EAC State of Peace and Security Reports in Partner States and the Region.

V. RESEARCH METHOD AND APPROACH

16. The study will use a Strategic Conflict and Cooperation Assessment methodology in the development of each of the five country studies as well as the regional study. The methodology to be employed will build on the AU's "Continental Early Warning System Handbook", the "Strategic Conflict Assessment Methodology" (DFID), the "Guidelines for Conflict Analysis for Project Planning and Management"(GiZ) and the UN's Inter-Agency "Framework for Conflict

Analysis in Transition Situations” as well as other recognized peace and security assessment frameworks.

17. This methodology will involve, for each country study:

- Analysis of the immediate context;
- Retrospective structural analysis and assessment (**see Annex**);
- Dynamic analysis (including actor analysis, network mapping, security assessments);
- Scenario-building (short to medium term);
- Analysis of on-going responses (national, sub-regional, regional and international);
- Formulation of policy options (strategic and programmatic).

18. Furthermore, in this analysis, the EAC Early Warning (EACWARN) refined indicators’ framework will be used, including a focus on:

- Political drivers such as (adherence to constitutionalism, respect for the rule of law, accountability, transparency, efficiency, political transitions, citizen participation, public service delivery, inequality, exclusion and marginalization, respect for human rights, genocidal ideology, denial and revisionism, among others);
- Economic drivers including (economic diversification, population and demographic pressure, inflation, distribution of wealth, levels of poverty, exploitation and use of natural resources, etc);
- Socio-economic and humanitarian drivers as (availability and access to health, conflicts, natural disasters and calamities, access to education, xenophobia, among others);
- Environmental drivers (environmental degradation, resource scarcity, land tenure reforms, etc);
- Security drivers (SALWs, military tensions, civil tensions/disputes, terrorism, organized crime, livestock rustling, maritime piracy, rebel movements, external threats, territorial disputes, among others);
- Legal drivers (law enforcement, status of ratification and domestication of relevant international instruments), and;
- Technological drivers (cybercrime, counterfeits, military technological escalation, etc).

An explanatory/exploratory note on the selection of relevant indicators for this study is contained in annex 1.

a) Data collection

19. Statistical data on each EAC Partner State relating to conflict, peace and security will be collected and compiled to cover the reporting period (2007-2017). Starting from the EACWARN Indicator Framework and reflecting the proposal contained in Annex 1 below, data covering political, security, socio-economic, environmental and other aspects of society in the EAC region will be gathered through mainly a desk research approach.

20. In addition, statistical data will be collected from Partner States’ national statistics offices, and cooperation is envisaged with AU CEWS, IGAD, COMESA and ICGLR among others. In addition, statistical and other data from the following institutions will be considered, and where appropriate, incorporated in the analysis:

- Relevant UN agencies

- The World Bank
- The African Development Bank
- Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance
- Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU),
- The Afro-barometer
- SIPRI
- Africa Center for Strategic Studies (ACSS),

b) Data interpretation and analysis

21. For a complete, comprehensive and contextually sensitive conflict and cooperation assessment of the EAC region to be realized, qualitative techniques of data collection, interpretation and analysis will also be employed. This method will enable the collection of primary data on the state of peace and security and help analysts explain (validate) the secondary data often criticized for lacking in context.

22. In addition, the study will use relevant documentation and data in possession of the Peace and Security Department as well as other relevant EAC departments.

23. Some of the qualitative techniques to be applied include, among others:

- Review of relevant documentation;
- Key informant interviews with key stakeholders in each Partner State;
- Focus group discussions in each Partner State and where possible;
- Perception surveys in each of the EAC Partner States to get citizens perceptions on issues of peace and security (e.g. Survey Monkey).

VI. REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

24. The Consultant will be accountable to the EAC Secretariat. The Senior Early Warning Analyst Officer will supervise, monitor and advise the consultant on EAC expectations and any relevant/substantive issues relating to the consultancy and the output thereof.

VII. EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

25. The Consultant is expected to deliver the following outputs:

- Work plan containing a refined reporting template, methodology, scope and timeframe for the delivery of the baseline report within the first week after signing the contract;
- 1st Draft of Individual EAC Partner States' and Regional baseline reports submitted to the Secretariat for review;
- The final EAC State of Peace and Security Baseline Report after incorporating comments and inputs from EAC Secretariat.

VIII. THE CONSULTANCY

26. To produce the report, the EAC Peace and security Department will be supported by a qualified and experienced consultant.

27. Interested and competent consultants are expected to submit their expression of interest to undertake the baseline study to EAC Secretariat not later than **26th February 2021, 1700hrs East African Time**. The expression of interest should include a technical proposal showing the consultant's understanding of the assignment, the methodology and any further suggestions to improve the same. The Expression of Interest offer should include the CV of the consultant.

28. The consultant will conduct the substantive research, interpret, analyze, write report according to the agreed structure and make appropriate recommendations and policy options for the EAC region as well as integrating comments or inputs from EAC and other stakeholders.

IX. Responsibilities of the Consultant

29. The Consultant shall be responsible for:

- Ensuring the production of the report, within the agreed timeframe;
- Designing the research project in coordination with the Peace and Security Department;
- Ensuring timeliness of deliverables and quality control;
- Ensuring that the report takes into consideration on-going conflict and cooperation dynamics in EAC countries;
- Development of conflict assessments for individual EAC Partner States;
- Development of scenarios and policy options for the region;
- Actively facilitate information exchange with EAC and other designated stakeholders.
- Undertaking research in EAC Partner States for the purpose of producing a baseline study report;
- Consolidating, editing and proof-reading of the report;
- Ensuring that appropriate data collection and analysis tools are approved by the EAC before hand
- Supporting the Peace Security Department with organization related to meetings and workshops to validate the report.

X. Qualifications and competencies

30. The Consultant should have:

- A PhD in Social Sciences, International Relations, Peace Studies, Conflict Resolution, International Law and other related fields;
- At least ten (10) years relevant work experience in peace and security;
- Excellent analytical and writing/drafting skills as well as good communication and presentation skills;
- Ability to coordinate a research team; creativity, initiative as well as capacity to work under pressure;
- Excellent command of English and proficiency in both written and spoken English;
- Publication record (academic or policy oriented);
- Working knowledge of French is a distinct advantage.
- Proven research and other academic or policy experiences undertaken in the region is a distinct advantage.

XI. Competencies and Skills

31. An excellent researcher with proven in-depth knowledge of the EAC region, the incumbent must have the ability to take the initiative while being a team player. He/she must be computer literate and versed in the use of qualitative and quantitative data analysis software. He/she must have excellent analytical, writing, negotiating and communication skills.

XII. Duration and Consideration of the Expert Services

32. The Consultant's services shall be for sixty (60) days.

33. In consideration of the Expert rendering services as herein stipulated, the EAC shall:

Pay to Consultant an amount of UNITED STATES DOLLARS THIRTY THOUSAND (USD 30,000) as consultancy fees for a sixty working days at a rate of USD 500 per day to execute the task.

XIII. Time Schedules

34. The consultant will propose an appropriate timeline for conducting research and produce the baseline study report on the state of peace and security in the EAC region.

XIV. CONTRACT

35. The consultant will enter into a written contract for the delivery of the above mandate. The contract will further highlight the duties and responsibilities of the consultant and the client (EAC Secretariat) and the consultants' remuneration among other things. A contract will be negotiated with the consultant who provide the best technical proposal.

1.2 Questions

Below we ask a number of questions:

- What are the relevant indicators?
- How to quantify some peace and security indicators in EAC?
- How to use quantified indicators?
- Can we compare peace and security of different countries in EAC?
- How do we track and evaluate progress over time for a country using these indicators?
- At what scales can and should security be assessed (regional, national, and local) and how can these assessments be linked?
- Which indicators can be used for which purpose and at what scale?

1.3 Goals and targets

The validity of EAC Peace and Security report will be measured in terms of desired outcomes i.e.

- increased safety and security
- reduction of conflict and risk factors of conflict
- Increased capacity of positive peace.

1.4 Possible indicators

Possible indicators that should be examined for inclusion in the study have been mentioned in Table 1 below.

Ultimate peace and security, however, relies on factors over and above those specific to peace and security. Conflict analysis provides just a snap-shot of a highly fluid situation. It is therefore important to combine an in-depth analysis with more dynamic and continuous forms of interactions and interventions. This requires up-to-date information from which to measure the interaction between the context and the interventions. Indicators are useful in this respect, as they help reduce a complex reality to a few concrete dimensions and represent valuable pointers to monitor change.

**Table 1:
Possible indicators for analysis of peace and security status in EAC**

	(1) Indicators (structural)	(2) Measurement of indicator	(3) Link to peace and security	(4) Link to SDG, Mo Ibrahim and EACWARN	(5) Policy implications
	Socio-economic				
1	Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gini coefficient • Change in regional parity • Change in distribution between social strata • Gender inequality 	Strong	SDG 10, SDG 5 EACWARN	Inclusion economic growth, income distribution
2.	Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people below poverty line of 1.25 USD 	Strong	SDG 1 EACWARN	Inclusion economic growth
3	Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP per capita • Human Development Index 	Strong	SDG, 1,2,3,4 EACWARN	Income distribution
4	Education/ Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment in primary, secondary, tertiary • Literacy rate 	Strong	SDG 4 EACWARN	Quality education
5	Health		Strong	SDG 3 EACWARN	Health sector development
6	Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth rate 	Strong	SDG 16 EACWARN	Effective governance
	Economic				
7	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate for youth, adults, women, men 	Strong	SDG8 EACWARN	Inclusion growth
8	Economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of GDP growth • Rate of growth in 	Strong	SDG 8,SDG 9 EACWARN	Inclusive growth,

		saving/investment			infrastructure development
9	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of saving/investment to GDP 	Strong	SDG 1	Economic inclusion
10	Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hungry people Malnourished children Food imports Food Aid 	Strong	SDG2 EACWARN	Agricultural development; private sector development
11	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of agriculture to GDP 	Strong	SDG 2 EACWARN	Agricultural development
12	Industrialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of industrial output to GDP 	Strong	SDG 9 EACWARN	Industrialisation
13	Energy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio using electricity Ratio using biomass 	Strong	-EACWARN	
14	Urbanisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural-urban migration Rate of urbanisation 	Strong	SDG 11 EACWARN	Urban planning
15	Rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of agriculture/GDP 	Strong	SDG1 EACWARN	Inclusive growth
	Environmental/ Natural resources				
16	Environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arable land Land degradation 	Strong	SDG 15, 14, SDG 6 EACWARN	Natural resource management
17	Forest sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of deforestation 	Strong	SDG 15, 14 EACWARN	Environmental management
18	Water sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potable water availability 	Strong	SDG 15, 14 EACWARN	Environmental management
19	Climatic change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature rise Drought Flood Carbon emissions 	Strong	SDG 13 EACWARN	Effective governance
	Politics/ Governance				
20	Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption index Corruption cases 	Strong	SDG 16, Mo Ibrahim EACWARN	Effective governance
21	Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of human rights violations 	Strong	SDG 16, Mo Ibrahim EACWARN	Effective governance
22	Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases brought in court Of law 	Strong	SDG 16, Mo Ibrahim EACWARN	Effective governance
23	Transnational crime/cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross border crime Smuggling Money laundering 		-- EACWARN	Effective governance

24	Respect of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic conflict • Women affected during armed conflict 	Strong	--	Effective governance
25	Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of democracy 	Strong	SDG 16, Mo Ibrahim	Effective governance
26	Water sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water availability 	Strong	SDG 15, 14	Environmental management
27	Forest sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest cover • Rate of deforestation • Energy use 	Strong	SDG 15, 14 EACWARN	Environmental management
28	Law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of police per 1000 population 	Strong	EACWARN	Effective governance
29	Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of armed conflict • Number of violent crimes • Number violence against women and girls in 12 month period 	Strong	SDG 17 EACWARN	Capacity of security services

1.5 Conclusion

The following issues must be reflected in the peace and security study conflict, human rights, accountability, inclusive economic growth, marginalization, justice and popular participation in development, promotion and sustenance of democratic system of governance, maintenance of regional peace and stability, election violence, power struggle, ethnicity, transnational activities, environment use, economic development. Others are education, health and food security.

Most of the abovementioned structural drivers cannot be measured directly. For example, as governance is not measurable directly it is necessary to determine the most suitable set of proxy indicators that reflect the definition of governance. The choice of indicators will depend on how we define peace. Positive peace is, of course, characterized by the absence of structural, economic, and indirect violence and the presence of real, sustainable harmony. It is better to develop indicators to emphasize what peace is composed of rather than what is absent in peaceful societies. To some extent, this is a semantic argument, but it is a significant (paradigm shift of peace). For example, rather than “disrespect for human rights,” the indicator ought to be “respect for human rights.” The indicators for the EAC peace and security report must actually be at the root of positive peace.