



## Call for Expression of Interest

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RECRUITMENT OF CONSULTANT FIRM:

Integrated Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change  
(ILWAC) – Danish Trust Fund in West Africa

Results and Impacts Evaluation Note

OPENING DATE: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2017

CLOSING DATE: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2017

**AMI N° 05-2017**

The Danish Government facilitated the Dialogue on Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Change to identify a framework and guiding principles for the Integrated Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change (ILWAC) Trust Fund (TF). Within this framework, the Danish Government granted funding of US\$10.92 million to finance climate change mitigation activities in sub-Saharan Africa. Through the regional Competitive Agricultural Research Grant Scheme (CARGS) of the World Bank, the Danish Government allocated US\$ 4,873,500 to CORAF/WECARD to finance climate change related projects in West Africa. The development objective of the ILWAC TF was 'to improve the ability of African users of agricultural land and water resources to plan and manage climate change adaptation measures'. This grant provided the opportunity for CORAF/WECARD to initiate and launch seven projects on climate change in 2012. Within the framework of the ILWAC-TF projects, a large range of activities were implemented 15 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The description of the projects is summarized in Annex 1.

The Executive Secretariat of the West and Central African Council for Research and Agricultural Development (CORAF/WECARD) responsible for the implementation of these Multi-Donor Trust Funds intends to apply part of the proceeds of the MDTF funding to payment under the contract for the provision of consultancy services by an Individual Consultant (International) with specialization in Change Management and Organization Development

The objective of the consultancy is to support the ILWAC-TF coordination team in the evaluation of the results and impacts of various climate change-related activities, which were implemented in West Africa. The evaluation aims to assess the results and impacts of ILWAC-TF-funded activities, identify key lessons learnt, and document best climate-resilient practices for scaling up.

CORAF/WECARD now invites CGIAR Center or consultant firm for the mission mentioned above. Interested consultants firms may obtain detailed ToR and further information from the Executive Secretariat during normal office hours (08:30GMT to 17:30 GMT). The Consultant firm will be selected using the selection based on the consultant qualifications (CQS) method in accordance with the World Bank guidelines on "Selection and Employment of Consultants under IBRD loans and IDA Credits & Grants by World Bank Borrowers, January 2011, revised on July 2014" The Consultant will be engaged for 90 days.

1. Qualification and Experience of the consultant:

The consultant should be either a CGIAR center or an international consulting firm with a regional and recognized experience in research for development issues such food security and poverty reduction, and natural resource management in the face of climate change in West Africa and a sound knowledge of climate smart agriculture. The Institute/firm should be a non-profit institution that generates agricultural innovations to meet the most pressing challenges in Africa, such as hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and natural resource degradation. Finally, it should be a leading partner for research for development in Africa.

Team Composition and minimum qualification of the team leader

The core team should be made up of an expert in climate change and an expert in socio-economics or agro-economy, with and national experienced enumerators. The team leader should have at least 25 years of diverse agricultural research for development experience with national and international development partners in West Africa. Previous and extensive experience on leading and implementing regional natural resource management (NRM) program and on coordinating impact evaluations of development program and projects in both West and Central Africa is required. The team leader should have strong coordination skills for research and development teams with diverse multidisciplinary membership dealing with a range of development issues like food security and poverty reduction, soil fertility, water and biodiversity management against the challenges of climate change across all 22 countries in West and Central Africa. In addition, in depth knowledge of close collaboration with CORAF is required. Considerable experience in dealing with government officials of Regional Economic communities and previous collaboration experience with the World Bank in West Africa is necessary. The team leader should have a good record of various scientific publications and should preferably be a staff of either a CGIAR Center or a well-known firm. Good proficiency in both English and French is desirable.

2. Selection Criteria

Criteria
General Qualifications
General Experience in Organizational/Institutional Capacity Assessment
Work experience best suited for the Assignment
Others (quality of key personal, knowledge of climate smart agriculture etc.)
Total Marks

3. The Consultants firms will be evaluated on the basis of the criteria mentioned above and the preferred consultant will be invited for negotiation.
4. The consultants interested in this call must submit an Expression of Interest comprising: (i) references concerning the execution and experience of similar contracts and (ii) the CVs of key personal must be attached.
5. Expressions of Interest (Eoi) must be submitted by e-mail at the following address: [proposals@coraf.org](mailto:proposals@coraf.org) or to the Executive Director of CORAF/WECARD, 7 Avenue Bourguiba, Dakar, Senegal not later than the 13<sup>th</sup> July 2017 at 11:00 GMT.
6. CORAF/WECARD Executive Secretariat reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the Eoi or annul the Eoi process at any stage without assigning any reason(s) whatsoever and without incurring any liability to the affected applicants(s). For more information, you will find attached the terms of reference of the mission.

Dr Abdou TENKOUANO

Executive Director of CORAF/WECARD

## **Terms of Reference (ToR)**

**Integrated Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate  
Variability and Change (ILWAC) – Danish Trust Fund in West Africa**

**Results and Impacts Evaluation Note**

## 1. Context and Justification

Climate change is expected to affect both temperatures and precipitation rates in various parts of the world, with different effects among regions. Incidence of drought from changing rainfall patterns could dramatically reduce yields in regions where agriculture heavily depends on rainfall. All three regions in sub-Saharan Africa exemplify such risk, where about 95 percent of crop production areas are still rain-fed. In addition to affecting precipitation rates and patterns, climate change is expected to affect temperature, growing season, soil moisture levels, sea level rise (leading to floods and salinization of coastal areas, estuaries, and aquifers), occurrence of pest invasion and disease outbreaks, and other critical agricultural production factors. Projections of the impacts of climate change in West Africa are alarming and hence threaten food security and poverty reduction in the region. Common impacts on weather and crop productivity are projected across the region, whereas different responses are expected between coastal and sahelian countries. Overall, increases in the frequency of extremely dry and wet years, and decline in cereal yields are projected across the region.

The Danish Government facilitated the Dialogue on Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Change to identify a framework and guiding principles for the **Integrated Land and Water Management for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change** (ILWAC) Trust Fund (TF). Within this framework, the Danish Government granted funding of **US\$10.92 million** to finance climate change mitigation activities in sub-Saharan Africa. Through the regional Competitive Agricultural Research Grant Scheme (CARGS) of the World Bank, the Danish Government allocated **US\$ 4,873,500** to CORAF/WECARD to finance climate change related projects in West Africa. The development objective of the ILWAC TF was ‘to improve the ability of African users of agricultural land and water resources to plan and manage climate change adaptation measures’. This grant provided the opportunity for CORAF/WECARD to initiate and launch seven projects on climate change in 2012. Within the framework of the ILWAC-TF projects, a large range of activities were implemented in 15 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d’Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The description of the projects is summarized in Annex 1.

## 2. Objectives and scope of work

### General objective

The objective of the consultancy is to support the ILWAC-TF coordination team in the evaluation of the results and impacts of various climate change-related activities, which were implemented in West Africa. The evaluation aims to assess the results and impacts of ILWAC-TF-funded activities, identify key lessons learnt, and document best climate-resilient practices for scaling up.

The specific objectives are to:

- i. evaluate specific achievements of the seven ILWAC-TF funded climate change related projects, against key performance indicators, such as farm productivity, socio-economic conditions and livelihood of beneficiaries, biophysical characteristics of production environment, gender, within the framework of climate change adaptation and mitigation, etc.
- ii. evaluate the specific achievements of the seven ILWAC-TF funded projects’ effects on enhancing stakeholders’ ability to plan, manage, implement climate-related activities, and use innovations, as well as access appropriate climate information in the land, water, and energy sectors (including national and local policy makers, NGOs, farmer and pastoralist communities, and researchers as well);

- iii. identify and document key lessons learnt, as well as best climate-resilient practices, including, improved soil-water-nutrient management practices for scaling up;
- iv. organize a regional stakeholder validation/dissemination workshop;
- v. prepare an E-book format for publication; and
- vi. present the final results to the World Bank headquarters.

### **Scope of Work:**

#### ***Activities:***

In carrying out the assignment, the Consultant is required to ensure the application of a collaborative and participative approach in ensuring that inputs are obtained from a wide cross section. The selection of climate-resilient practices to be proposed should be aligned to the Bank's West Africa Regional Integration Partnership Framework, the CAADPP and ECOWAP, as well as national priorities on climate change. Specifically, the Consultant will conduct the following activities:

- J design of the impact evaluation instruments, including evaluation methods, implementation areas, and determination of sample size;
- J field data collection;
- J evaluation of the impacts of specific achievement against some of the key performance indicators;
- J organization of a stakeholders' validation/dissemination workshop in collaboration with CORAF/WECARD;
- J writing-up and submission of a final evaluation report to CORAF;
- J participation into the World Bank quality review meeting; and
- J preparation and submission of the final document/book for publication.

#### ***Approach and methodology***

To achieve these above objectives and deliver on the aforementioned activities, the Consultant should propose a sound methodology using a participatory approach, which should result in selecting the key best practices that can be replicated and scaled up.

Key elements to be highlighted in this approach and methodology include:

1. The overarching methodological framework (for example, case study, sample survey, desk review, mixed methods, etc.);
2. Expected data collection and analysis methods;
3. Meetings or consultations or other interactions expected with particular in-country stakeholder groups.

#### **Duration and quality of the consultancy**

Duration: 90 days (July through September);

Quality: The consultant should be either a CGIAR center or an international consulting firm with a regional and recognized experience in research for development issues such food security and poverty reduction, and natural resource management in the face of climate change in West Africa and a sound knowledge of climate smart agriculture. The Institute/firm should be a non-profit institution that generates agricultural innovations to meet the most pressing challenges in Africa, such as hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and natural resource degradation. Finally, it should be a leading partner for research for development in Africa.

## Team Composition and minimum qualification of the team leader

The core team should be made up of an expert in climate change and an expert in socio-economics or agro-economy, with and national experienced enumerators. The team leader should have at least 25 years of diverse agricultural research for development experience with national and international development partners in West Africa. Previous and extensive experience on leading and implementing regional natural resource management (NRM) program and on coordinating impact evaluations of development program and projects in both West and Central Africa is required. The team leader should have strong coordination skills for research and development teams with diverse multidisciplinary membership dealing with a range of development issues like food security and poverty reduction, soil fertility, water and biodiversity management against the challenges of climate change across all 22 countries in West and Central Africa. In addition, in depth knowledge of close collaboration with CORAF is required. Considerable experience in dealing with government officials of Regional Economic communities and previous collaboration experience with the World Bank in West Africa is necessary. The team leader should have a good record of various scientific publications and should preferably be a staff of either a CGIAR Center or a well known firm. Good proficiency in both English and French is desirable.

## **Deliverables**

The principal delivery of this consultancy will be:

1. A draft evaluation report addressing points exposed in the above paragraph 2; and
2. An E-book which narrative will include the context, key sectorial issues, challenges, opportunities and description and impact of best climate-resilient practices for smartly supporting agriculture development in the face of climate change.

The results will be disseminated within the Bank through the organization of a BBL and in the sub region through the organization of stakeholder workshops for both anglophone and francophone countries.

## Annex1.

### Description and key achievements of the seven ILWAC-TF projects in West Africa

#### 1. *Enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change through integrated land, water, and nutrient management in semi-arid West Africa (ENRACCA-WA):*

The aim of the ENRACCA-WA project was to promote and to enhance the capacity of farmers to better envision their site-specific agricultural future outlook through the CCAFS “Farms of the Future”<sup>1</sup> project. The project objectives were to: i) facilitate access of key stakeholders to appropriate climate information; ii) enhance the capacity of key stakeholders, including farmers, actors in priority value chains, and researchers; and iii) improve their access to diverse innovations in improved management of soil and water in target countries. The project was allocated an initial budget of US\$ 731,247, covering three countries – Ghana, Mali, and Senegal. More details on this sub-project are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Financial information and geographic coverage for sub-project 1

<b>Country covered</b>	<b>Ghana, Mali, and Senegal</b>
<b>Coordinator</b>	Institut du Sahel (INSAH), Bamako, Mali
<b>Initial approved budget</b>	US\$ 731,247
<b>Final budget after restructuring</b>	US\$ 631,067 (86.3% of initial allocation)

The project successfully created nine innovation platforms across its three countries of implementation. These platforms provided a framework for sharing knowledge on adaptation innovations to climate change among their members. The project benefitted 3,241 people, of which over 45 percent (1,464) were females. This achievement exceeded the initial target of beneficiaries by almost 30 percent, disseminating a wide range of technologies to them. These technologies include improved maize and rice varieties, micro dosing fertilizer, weed control practices, improved storage techniques, assisted natural regeneration (ANR), secured farm enclosure and improved fruits trees, and training on the use of weather information.

#### 2. *Improving resilience to climate change in agricultural ecosystems along the watershed by the participatory development of anti-erosion and fertilizer agroforestry systems in six West African countries (AmREACCAF):*

The AmREACCAF project aimed at promoting agroforestry systems to control pervasive erosion on farmer’s fields. The project objective was to enhance the capacity of farmers to manage crops and control erosion both on their farms and on surrounding watersheds. The project was allocated the initial grant of US\$ 1,422,000 and was implemented in six countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, and Niger. Details on the finances and implementation of the project are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Financial information and geographic coverage for sub-project 2

<b>Country covered</b>	<b>Burkina Faso, Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, and Niger</b>
<b>Coordinator</b>	L’Institut de l’Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
<b>Initial approved budget</b>	US\$ 1,422,000
<b>Final budget after restructuring</b>	US\$ 1,091,776 (76.8% of initial allocation)

#### *Project achievements*

The AmREACCAF project created 21 platforms across its beneficiary countries. Through these platforms farmers and researchers initially conducted a baseline study in each country where they jointly identified constraints and adaptive agroforestry systems. The project delivered various products to 11,985 people, of whom over one-third (4,718) were women. These products include tree seedlings (over 150,000), farm tools and equipment, as well as trainings. Tree seedlings comprised fruits and medicinal trees, shrub fence species that are appropriate for establishment both on farms and in watersheds. The project improved the management of an additional 363 ha of land either with planted or naturally regenerated trees.

In terms of capacity building, the project provided training for 1,148 technicians and farmers (22 percent of women) on nursery management, soil erosion control, and assisted natural regeneration practices. Moreover, 25 students successfully completed their post-graduate studies under the framework of the AmREACCAF project. Furthermore, the provision of water for peri-urban dwellers and pastoralists, as well as biogas for pastoralists under this project was noteworthy.

<sup>1</sup> The Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) “Farms of the Future” project uses the climate analogue tool to connect farmers to their possible climate futures via farm visits ([https://ccafs.cgiar.org/farms-future#.WRG\\_siMrInM](https://ccafs.cgiar.org/farms-future#.WRG_siMrInM)).

In sum, the project enhanced the capacity of various beneficiaries in the use of appropriate and affordable erosion control practices in their farming systems and in watersheds.

### 3. *Development and promotion of integrated management of soil fertility (ISFM)<sup>2</sup> through improved suitable production of major food crops:*

The sub-grant 3 project aimed at developing and disseminating improved management of soil fertility and water conservation adapted practices among farming communities. The project delivered on a set of agricultural practices adapted to local conditions of farmers to maximize the efficiency of nutrient and water use and improve agricultural productivity. The project was allocated the initial grant of US\$ 1,318,240 and was implemented in three countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, and Togo. Details on the finances and implementation of the project are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Financial information and geographic coverage for sub-project 3

<b>Country covered</b>	<b>Benin, Burkina Faso, and Togo</b>
<b>Coordinator</b>	Institut National des Recherches Agricoles du Bénin (INRAB), Benin
<b>Initial approved budget</b>	US\$ 1,318,240
<b>Final budget after restructuring</b>	US\$ 775,000 (58.8% of initial allocation)

#### *Project achievements*

The project created nine platforms - three platforms in each of its implementing countries. Through interactions on these platforms, farmers and researchers identified a set of agricultural practices that are adapted to climate change. These practices include: half moon and Zaï for soil water conservation; compost and mineral fertilizers (NPK and Urea, liquid fertilizer, natural phosphate (Bt and Dolomite)); cereal-legume cowpea, mucuna, and pigeon pea) intercropping, as well as improved crop varieties. These practices covered a total land area of 24 ha, whereas 2,570 participants benefited from these practices. Of the total beneficiaries, over one-third (866) were women. Moreover, the project enhanced the capacity of 845 farmers and technicians, including 35 percent of women (301) beneficiaries. The project also delivered various agricultural tools to farmers in project sites.

### 4. *Sustainable soil-water-nutrient management under increasing climatic change and variability: deployment of improved soil and water management technologies that will mitigate the impact of climatic variability:*

The sub-project 4 aimed at deploying improved soil and water management technologies that will mitigate the impact of climate variability in selected countries. The project objectives were to: i) establish a sustainable partnership for innovations in soil and water management; ii) develop appropriate tools for soil resource mapping; and iii) identify and promote appropriate soil-water-nutrient management to enhance the capacity of key actors in improved management and use of innovations. The project was allocated the initial grant of US\$ 1,241,659 and was implemented in three countries: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria. Details on the finances and implementation of the project are provided in Table 4. The project targeted four key results, which were: i) sustainable partnership for innovations in soil and water management established; ii) appropriate tools for soil resource mapping developed and promoted; iii) appropriate technologies for soil-water-nutrient management identified and promoted; and iv) improved knowledge and skill of key actors in soil-water-nutrient management.

Table 4: Financial information and geographic coverage for sub-project 4

<b>Country covered</b>	<b>Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria</b>
<b>Coordinator</b>	The Institute of Agricultural Research & Training (IAR&T), Obafemi Awolowo University, Ibadan, Nigeria
<b>Initial approved budget</b>	US\$ 1,241,659
<b>Final budget after restructuring</b>	US\$ 500,303 (40.3% of initial allocation)

<sup>2</sup> Integrated soil fertility management (ISFM) is a set of agricultural practices adapted to local conditions to maximize the efficiency of nutrient and water use and improve ISFM strategies center on the combined use of mineral fertilizers and locally available soil amendments (such as lime and phosphate rock) and organic matter (crop residues, compost and green manure) to replenish lost soil nutrients. This improves both soil quality and the efficiency of fertilizers and other agro-inputs. In addition, ISFM promotes improved germplasm, agroforestry and the use of crop rotation and/or intercropping with legumes (a crop which also improves soil fertility).

### ***Project achievements***

The project successfully created nine functional platforms in Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria. Farmers and researchers conducted diagnostic studies and identified the constraints and opportunities for soil and water management practices in project sites. These studies included hydrological studies that were undertaken to determine appropriate water harvesting techniques and guide the establishment of check dams and water pans. The project results are: i) 11 check dams and 28 tube wells; ii) assorted seeds and tools; and iii) strengthened capacity. The check dams supported dry season crop production practiced mainly by women on 50 ha. Moreover, over 200 ha of land was irrigated during the rainy season for upland crop production. A total of 9,791 participants (37 percent of women) benefited from these project activities. Of this number, 484 people received trainings, including 151 women beneficiaries.

#### ***5. Sub-grant 5: Provision of water and renewable energy for pastoralists in West Africa (APESS):***

The APESS project aimed at improving the livelihoods of pastoralist communities through access to potable water and energy, as well as the preservation of their production environment. The project was allocated a total initial grant of US\$ 1,500,000 and covered Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger, and Senegal.

The projects delivered 90 biogas units, 54 boreholes, 40 tricycles, and 26 units of solar powered refrigerators to 36,400 beneficiaries, 52 percent (19,248) of women. These products improved their access to water, energy for cooking and lighting. Moreover, the project provided water for livestock watering, including 7,000 cattle and small ruminants. In sum, the project promoted labor-saving technologies that reduced the domestic workload of women in project sites. Other key results include: improved transportation and access to market; extended storage capacity and increased power of pricing among beneficiaries; and improved health conditions in project sites.

#### ***6. Sub-grant 6: Improvement of water sources for women vegetable growers in the Gambia:***

The project objective was to enhance the resilience of vegetable growers and improve their livelihoods during off-season production through an improved access to irrigation water sources in the Gambia. The project was allocated a total initial grant of US\$ 95,000 and was implemented across three sites in Banjul by the Gambian National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI). The project delivered various products to its beneficiaries, including tools and farm inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizers; rehabilitated well fences, and training. A total of 705 women were trained in improved vegetable production, covering 40 ha of land. Other projects achievements include: i) 15 wells rehabilitated; 9 new water reservoirs constructed; 17 water reservoirs rehabilitated; 1 borehole drilled; 16 solar panels; 300 meters of fence repaired; and 2 wooden gates with metal. The project empowered women in urban vegetable production value chain.

#### ***7. Sub-grant 7: building the resilience of women in Bo District in post ebola Sierra Leone***

This project was initiated after the Ebola pandemic with the aim to help 1,500 women in five Ebola affected areas resume normal agricultural activities, by adopting agricultural best practices. Such practices had the potential to build women's resilience in adapting to effects of climate change and improving their welfare. The project was allocated a total grant of US\$ 180,000. Like many of these sub-grants, the project delivered various products to its beneficiaries, including farming tools and farm inputs (improved vegetable seeds, fertilizers, and tree seedlings), improved cooking stoves, as well as training. A total of 2,450 people were the direct project beneficiaries, including 73 percent (1,800) of women. Key project results are: 500 improved cooking stoves distributed; 800 tree seedlings distributed; 25 wells rehabilitated; and 22 ha of land under improved vegetable and tree production by women. The project also provided counseling services that facilitated the integration of Ebola survivors into their respective communities.