

Terms of Reference for a Consultant to assess progress and level of implementation of the East African Community Climate Change Policy (EACCCP) commitments related mitigating effects of GHGs and for adaptation to climate change in the LVB in relation to agriculture, nutrition and food security; Develop a Sustainable Development Score Card related to key commitments on fisheries and food security

1.0 Background

The EA SusWatch Network is a network of NGOs from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania spearheaded by Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Network (SusWatch Kenya), and Tanzania Coalition for Sustainable Development (TCSD). EA SusWatch Regional Secretariat is hosted by UCSD in Kampala, Uganda.

The Vision of EA SusWatch is: *A world where sustainable development principles drive social and economic development processes.*

The Mission of EA SusWatch is *to catalyze and mobilize civil society in Eastern Africa to exert accountability from governments and international development institutions to achieve a socially and environmentally sustainable world.*

The mandate of EA SusWatch is *“monitoring and advocating for the effective implementation of national and regional obligations to International agreements and other arrangements for sustainable development in Eastern Africa”.*

EA SusWatch is currently implementing the *LVEMP II Civil Society Watch Project* that seeks to lobby and advocate for realization of results-based performance from the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP II) and implementation of the East African Climate Change Policy (EACCCP).

In relation to the EACCP, EA SusWatch would like to assess progress and level of implementation of the East African Climate Change Policy (EACCCP) commitments related to mitigating the effects of GHGs and for adaptation to climate change in three key sectors. In 2012 the assessment was done in relation to rural energy supply while in 2013 it was in relation to water supply and sanitation. In 2014, the assessment is planned to be in relation to agriculture, nutrition and food security.

The EACCCP identifies climate change adaptation as a primary priority of the region while mitigation is secondary. It further emphasizes on the importance of mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation into national and regional development plans taking a sectoral approach with an emphasis on key socio-economic sectors and sub-sectors adversely impacted by climate change and with potential opportunities to contribute to mitigation efforts and sustainable development of the Partner States and the region.

East Africa's population is expected to grow at least through mid-century. The region will also see income growth. Both will put increased pressure on the natural resources needed to produce food, and climate change makes the challenges greater (IFPRI, 2013). East Africa is already experiencing rising temperatures, shifting precipitation patterns, and increasing extreme events. Without attention to adaptation, the poor will suffer.

Moreover, the recent trends of increasing global temperatures and incidences of extreme climate events in Africa—mainly droughts and floods—are likely to continue (Temesgen Tadesse Deressa, 2013). The livelihoods of countless African households will be imperiled without efforts to improve resilience to environmental hazards, including those attribute able to climate change. Sustaining progress on the MDGs will require strengthening capacities to anticipate and respond to climate-related disasters and capitalizing on green growth opportunities (UNECA, 2013). Without a doubt, Africa’s (especially the Sahel and the Horn of Africa) dependence on climate-sensitive sectors makes it more vulnerable than other regions to climate hazards. Climate-related shocks manifested by extreme weather conditions have destroyed livelihoods and exacerbated Africa’s food insecurity, resulting in a high incidence of underweight children, widespread hunger and poor dietary consumption patterns.

These severe climate events demonstrate the level and depth of the impact that climate change has on African economies, despite the fact that Africa is the continent most affected by—and perhaps because it is also the smallest contributor to the man-made effects of—climate change.

Fortunately, 2014 that has been declared by the African Union as the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security is being observed in parallel with the United Nations’ International Year of Family Farming. This assessment is expected to contribute to proposals on how to deal with the impact of climate change to agriculture and food security in East Africa.

1.1 Challenges to agriculture, nutrition and food security

Agriculture is vulnerable to climate change in a number of dimensions. Higher temperatures eventually reduce yields of desirable crops and tend to encourage weed and pest proliferation. Greater variations in precipitation patterns increase the likelihood of short-run crop failures and long-run production declines. Although there might be gains in some crops in some regions of the world, the overall effects of climate change on agriculture are expected to be negative, threatening global food security (IFPRI, 2013). The expected effects are:

- direct, on crops and livestock productivity domestically;
- indirect, on the availability or prices of food domestically and in international markets; and
- indirect, on income from agricultural production at both the farm and the country levels

East Africa largely depends on rain fed agriculture making rural livelihoods and food security to be highly vulnerable to consequences of climate variability and change. It is also noted that agriculture provides a living for 80% of East Africans. Agriculture and livestock production in East Africa is hampered by its reliance on unreliable rainfall and absence of water storage facilities compounded by, poor land use practices and antiquated technology and farming methods. In addition, constraints to food security are summarized in Box 1 below.

It is likely to be hit harder as droughts and floods worsen, temperatures and growing seasons change, and farmers and herders are forced off their land. Future impacts are projected to worsen as temperatures continue to rise and rainfall becomes much more unpredictable. The main challenges under this sector include:

- Lack of adequate financial resources to support climate change adaptation measures in the agricultural sector is also a major challenge. The EACCCP identifies the following sectoral challenges:
- Control of crop, livestock and fish pests and diseases affecting yield potentials;
- Restore and sustain aquatic ecosystems to prevent depletion of fishing stocks in all the sources;
- extreme weather conditions to improve crop, fish and livestock productivity;

- Availability of suitable infrastructure to enable accessibility of livestock feeds, fisheries and crop products; and crop and livestock storage facilities;
- Inadequate of data base and information sharing platform baseline for monitoring impacts of climate change;
- Ineffective agricultural and agricultural related policies, skilled technicians to address climate change in agriculture sectors;
- Lack of improved high yielding/climate friendly varieties;
- Inadequate farm inputs (fertilizers, pesticides) to increase productivity; and
- Inadequate financial resources.

Box 1: Constraints in Achieving Food Security in the EAC

Although, food security plays an important role in achieving regional development objectives, it is constrained by:

- Low and unstable production and productivity occasioned by over- reliance on rain-fed agricultural production systems.
- Low surface water storage per capita in the EAC region.
- Inefficient utilization of water resources for agricultural production.
- Low capacity on rain water harvesting
- Poor or no access to affordable agricultural credit by resource poor producers.
- Low producer prices making agriculture less remunerative.
- Inadequate institutional support to livestock production systems in arid and semi-arid areas.
- Inadequate institutional support to the fishing industry including capture and aquaculture fisheries.
- Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather such as floods and drought as a result of global warming and climate change, adversely affecting food production.
- Inadequate flow of information on the adverse climate change impacts and actions to the producers
- Increased pressure on natural resources and degradation of environment due to rapid population growth, poor soil management practices, overgrazing etc.
- Inappropriate and low adoption of production technologies by farmers due to weak research – extension-farmers linkages
- Gender imbalances in access to opportunities in production, marketing and consumptions, access and control of productive resources.

Source: East African community Food Security Action Plan (2011 – 2015)

2.0 Provisions related to agriculture, nutrition and food security under the EACCCP

In light of the above challenges, the EACCCP has a sectoral objective to **develop adaptation framework for agriculture to improve agricultural productivity and enhance food security where Partner States undertook to do the following:**

- Promote sustainable land management practices including conservation agriculture and improved production systems as part of a climate change adaptation strategy;
- Promote development and implementation of irrigated agriculture through irrigation policies;

- Promote water availability and sustainable use practices and technologies in agriculture, livestock and aquaculture for efficient utilization of water especially in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs);
- Promote agro processing and enhance food storage facilities; and
- Promote efficient livestock and aquaculture production systems including fodder and pasture storage and availability;
- Increase use of integrated crop and livestock pests and disease management in the region;
- Improve management of natural resources (land, water, fisheries and forest) in order to ensure sustainable production; and
- To improve on the food management and distribution systems to ensure access and affordability;
- Strengthening agro-meteorological information generation for improved early warning systems for food security;
- Promote harmonization of policies, strategies and standards of Partner States agricultural, livestock and fisheries research institutions and organizations.

There are also other sectors in the EACCCP that have a direct bearing on agriculture, nutrition and food security. These include: water resources, energy, disaster risk management, gender and community development, education, training and research and development.

3.0 Regional sustainable development commitments

Africa's desire to achieve its development objectives through heavy reliance on natural resources and the implications this might have on the environment could potentially leave adverse footprints for future generations (Africare, 2008). The need to prevent this situation is more critical than ever. That is why the time is ripe to renew the call for development that is both sustainable and ecologically friendly for the African continent as a whole in order to reverse some of the negative environmental and social trends.

East African countries are signatories to most multilateral environmental agreements that showcase global consensus on the causes and effects of environmental challenges. Examples include the Rio + 20 Outcome document, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Montreal Protocols, the Convention to Combat Desertification and many others. These countries have also signed up to a number of regional sustainable development commitments (agreements, policies, strategies and action plans). However, often times there is lack the capacity and political will to implement these agreements or honor the commitments therein. In addition, there are poor provisions for monitoring and reporting on progress in implementation of these commitments.

Furthermore, Africa must commit to inclusive, transformative development that reduces income poverty, creates decent jobs, enhances the quality of and access to social services, reduces inequality and promotes resilience to climate-related hazards (UNECA, 2013). Achieving these objectives will invariably put Africa on a trajectory towards sustained and sustainable development. The continent must ensure that the outcomes of its interventions meet the litmus test of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

It is therefore important to regularly have an independent review on the level of progress in implementation of these commitments in order to address the looming threats above.

In relation to Lake Victoria Basin development, EA SusWatch Network has identified the 2 key regional commitments related to **fisheries** (due the rampant unsustainable fishery practices on lake Victoria); and **food security** (an already a perennial challenge in East Africa could be worsened by the region's rapidly growing population— already one of the highest in the world) for such an assessment based on the suggested assessment questions in Box 2 below:

1. The LVFO Regional Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing on Lake Victoria and its basin
2. EAC Food security Action Plan

Box 2: Suggested assessment questions

- What are the **key livelihood related provisions** in this commitment?
- What are the **institutional structures** and means of Implementation to implement these provisions?
- How far have these provisions been implemented in the Partner States (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)?
- What are the **challenges to full implementation** of these provisions?
- How far have the **monitoring and reporting provisions** been adhered to (if any)?
- What could be done to **address the identified implementation challenges**?

EA SusWatch Network would like to engage a Consultant to assess East African Partner States' progress in implementing the East African Climate Change Policy commitment related to mitigating the effects of GHGs and for adaptation to climate change in relation to agriculture, nutrition and food security so as to influence prioritization, better investments and policy actions by the relevant actors at the International, regional and national levels. Similarly EA SusWatch Network would like to develop a *Sustainable Development Score Card* related to key commitments on fisheries and food security (sectors that affect livelihoods in the LVB / East Africa).

4.0 Objectives/Tasks

The objectives/tasks of this assignment are to:

A. EACCCP assessment

- Review literature on effects of climate change on agriculture, nutrition and food security amongst the poor communities of the LVB in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania
- Establish the policy provisions in the EACCP that relate to address the climate change effects in East Africa and assess the extent to which they have addressed agriculture, nutrition and food security of the LVB in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania since they were adopted in April 2011
- Highlight successes and challenges that are hindering the effective implementation of EACCCP provisions in relation to agriculture, nutrition and food security.
- Provide recommendations and available options on how poor communities in the LVB in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania can be supported to cope with the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture, nutrition and food security at the local national and regional levels in the short, medium and long-term.

B. Regional Sustainable development commitments

- Carry out a survey on implementation of key regional sustainable development commitments related to fisheries and food security so as to come up with a *Sustainable development Score card* based on a robust ranking criterion.

5.0 Suggested methodology

The consultant shall have the support of the EA SusWatch Network's Regional and National Coordinators. The assignment shall be performed largely through review of existing literature including: the EACCP, UNFCCC National Communications, NAPAs for Tanzania and Uganda, National (Kenya) Climate change response strategy - Kenya (2010), Uganda National Climate Change Policy (2013), Tanzania Climate Change Response Strategy (2012), EAC development plans related to agriculture, nutrition and food security and other relevant documents. Selected interviews and discussions should also be conducted with key informants like LVBC, LVFO, National Climate Change and agricultural-related Focal Point ministries and agencies, key CSOs, and selected communities (based on the proposed questions in Annex 1). This draft report shall be reviewed by a team and feedback given to the consultant who will do a revised final report.

6.0 Outputs / Deliverables

The expected outputs/deliverables from this assignment are:

A. *EACCCP assessment*

- A draft comprehensive report on the effects of climate change on agriculture, nutrition and food security on the livelihood conditions of the poor communities of the LVB in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania that explores how far the EACCCP provisions have gone to address this.
- Specific, clear and time bound recommendations (for the attention of the relevant actors and processes) on how poor communities in the LVB in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania can be supported to cope with the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture, nutrition and food security at local, national and regional levels.
- A final Consultancy report (25 – 30 pages) in soft and hard copies to be submitted to UCSD who will in turn submit to other EA SusWatch Network Partners.

B. *Regional sustainable development commitments*

- A *Sustainable Development Score Card* of the key regional commitments related to fisheries and food security based on a robust ranking criteria (Max.10 pages) including an easy to read matrix summary

7.0 Timeframe

The assignment shall take not more than 20 working days from the date of engagement. The date of engagement shall be the date of the Consultant's receipt of a signed contract from UCSD.

- Inception Report within 7 days of engagement
- Draft report 13 days from date of engagement
- Final report 7 days after comments from the validation meeting / team.

8.0 Terms of Payment

The consultant will be paid 40% upon signing of a Contract Agreement, 20% upon presentation of the draft reports and the remaining 40% upon approval by UCSD, of satisfactory products:

The report on the progress and level of implementation of EACCCP commitments relating to mitigating the effects of GHGs and for adaptation to climate change in the LVB with specific focus on the effects of climate change on agriculture and food security on the poor communities in the LVB in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania;

A Sustainable Development Score Card of the key regional commitments related to fisheries and food security based on a robust ranking criteria (Max.10 pages) including an easy to read matrix summary.

March, 2014

9.0 Specifications of the Consultant

The Team Leader shall possess relevant expertise (higher degree) and at least five years' experience in the field of climate change or agriculture and food security in East Africa with demonstrated skills (with strong policy analysis, communication and report writing) as well as demonstrated ability and experience to work in this region.

Interested consultants are required to prepare a capability statement explaining how they will conduct the study, expected fees as well as the proposed duration (work plan) of the study. They should also be willing to deliver the final product in the specified time frame as failure without prior notice, will lead to a penalty. Please send this to the attention of the Regional Coordinator (c/o UCSD): rkimbowa@ugandacoalition.or.ug by March 29, 2014.

10.0 Reporting arrangements

The Consultant shall report to the Regional Coordinator – EA SusWatch Network at UCSD (Kampala)

Suggested references

- IFPRI (2013) East African Agriculture and Climate Change: <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/east-african-agriculture-and-climate-change-0> accessed January 30, 2014
- EAC Agriculture and rural development policy
- EAC Agriculture and rural development strategy
- EAC Food security Action Plan
- The East African Climate Change Policy (2011)
- East African Community Development Strategy (2011 - 2016)
- East African Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources Management
- Profile containing national information on how individual countries are addressing climate change adaptation, including National Adaptation Programmes of Action, National Communications, climate change scenarios, impact assessments, and relevant strategies: <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/country-profiles> accessed January 31, 2014
- East African Community – Environment: <http://www.eac.int/environment/>
- ECA (2012) Progress towards Sustainable Development in Africa - Summary Report <http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/Progress%20towards%20Sustainable%20Development%20in%20Africa%20Summary%20Report.pdf> accessed January 31, 2014
- FAO (2014) International Year of Family Farming (IYFF): <http://www.fao.org/family-farming-2014/en/> accessed January 31, 2014
- UN (2013). The Zero hunger challenge: <http://www.un.org/en/zerohunger/challenge.shtml> accessed January 31, 2014
- The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of NEPAD: <http://www.nepad-caadp.net/library.php> accessed January 31, 2014
- UNECA et. al (2013). MDG Report 2013 (Food security in Africa: Issues, challenges and lessons): <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Millennium%20Development%20Goals%20%28MDGs%29%20Report%202013.pdf> accessed January 31, 2014
- EA SusWatch Network (2013). Lake Victoria Climate Change Readiness Brief No.2

Annex 1: Proposed guiding questions for the EACCCP assessment

- a) How far are the planners / technocrats in the sector aware of the existence of the EACCCP?
- b) What are the agriculture and food security related provisions in the EACCCP?
- c) What is the current status at the national and regional level to implement these provisions in the Lake Victoria Basin? How far have the agricultural extension, education and training services taken up these provisions to enable small holder farmers cope with the climate change challenges?
- d) What are the successful case studies / potential technologies that could help small holder farming communities in the LVB to adapt to impacts of climate change?
- e) To what extent are rural women and youths empowered in decision-making related to agriculture, nutrition and food security?
- f) How far are the EAC and Partner State budgets been able to provide resources for implementing the EACCCP provisions related to agriculture and food security targeting small holder farmers in the LVB since April 2011?
- g) What forms of agricultural financing mechanisms exist to support farmers in attaining better agricultural practices, improved nutrition and food security in light of the climate change challenges?
- h) What are the main drawbacks to implement the EACCCP provisions in relation to agriculture and food security in the LVB?
- i) What could be done to accelerate implementation of the EACCCP provisions in relation to agriculture and food security to support small holder farmers in the LVB at the regional, national and local levels?
- j) How consistent is the implementation of the EACCCP in relation to agriculture and food security at different levels and in the different countries?
- k) How are the existing coordination mechanisms influencing the implementation for the EACCCP in relation to agriculture, nutrition and food security