

## Section 3

### Terms of Reference:

#### Expertise in Sahel Climate Information Systems and Communication

##### 1. Summary:

The UK is providing £50 million from the UK International Climate Fund (ICF) over four years to support Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection (ASP), a programme to build the evidence and justification for longer term support across the donor community for adaptive social protection in the Sahel by establishing national level systems that will build the resilience of vulnerable populations and provide a platform that can be scaled in a time of crisis. The majority of funds will be channelled through a four year Programmatic Multi-donor Trust Fund (MDTF) which has been established at the World Bank to support Adaptive Social Protection systems in the Sahel. The concept of the adaptive social protection is that any social protection provisions made for the most vulnerable can be rapidly increased at times of drought or flood. The MDTF will finance activities that develop and strengthen these adaptive social protection systems help individuals, households and societies to build resilience, equity and opportunity in six Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal).

Additional technical assistance is being provided in the programme through strategic staff deployments to key institutions across the region. This should improve the multilateral and regional approaches to resilience in the Sahel, improve the coordination between actors, and improve the capacity of governments to design, implement, and evaluate adaptive social protection systems. The first element of the technical assistance, covered in another terms of reference (ToR), is a Regional Coordinator position based at the World Bank office in Dakar. The second element, covered by this ToR, is for climate information system (CIS) expertise for 2.5 years, with an embedded consultant to work at a regional institution (to be determined in inception phase, potentially CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought control in the Sahel) specialized agency, Agrhyment in Niamey, Niger or at the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) also in Niamey – or in partnership of several institutions). The embedded consultant will be supported by a number of deep specialists providing short term inputs, as well as managing small, strategic grants for pilot activities. The CIS provided should respond to demand, helping inform the work of ASP, as well as BRACED (Building Resilience to Climate Extremes and Disasters) and other resilience work. Work should be in line with (and aligned with) the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS).

##### 2. Background

**Adaptive social protection integrates climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and social protection communities of practice to build resilience to climatic shocks and stresses.**

**Social protection mechanisms can be designed so they are able to flex and scale up in a drought or flood year to reach those affected.** Coupling early warning systems and seasonal forecasting with social protection allows forecasts of drought or flood to trigger an expansion of the programme. Establishing automatic mechanisms to trigger programmes with the onset of a crisis (or the early warning signal of a likely future crisis) and scaling back or stopping when no longer needed is critical to reducing the time taken for needs assessments prior to delivering a response. Setting up and maintaining such systems requires institutional coordination across disaster response, climate change, and social protection.

**Climate information strengthens the design of social protection and resilience building systems.** Climate change is likely to lead to changing livelihood pressures and new ‘hotspots’ of vulnerability and needs to be incorporated into vulnerability assessments and targeting methodologies. Using climate observations, forecasts and models to assess current and future climate variability in the region will enable a better understanding of current and projected future vulnerabilities. Climate information can also be used to increase the robustness of the system to shocks by identifying climate extremes and their frequencies and by testing the potential pressure on protection systems. In addition, effective use of climate information helps to trigger earlier, and therefore more effective, responses in anticipation rather than in response to shocks and impacts.

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### 3. Objectives:

There is currently limited availability of good quality weather and climate information such as early warning systems and seasonal forecasts in the Sahel. This contract will support ASP and BRACED programme delivery by:

- Using climate science to improve the availability, relevance and use of weather and climate information (WCIS) across the Sahel
- Improving regional and institutional coordination on the production, dissemination and use of WCIS.

### 4. Scope of work

This contract will provide strategic and technical support to the ASP and BRACED programmes in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal, improving their impact and filling a gap in the region. Engagement with the World Bank, regional initiatives and institutions is crucial.

The supplier will provide a team of international and regional experts to work alongside national and regional institutions over 2.5 years, with:

- an embedded consultant working with a high level counterpart at a relevant regional institution.
- deep specialists providing support through short term inputs
- small, strategic grants to pilot activities or address challenges – for example, advice to the West Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (RCOF).

The scope of work will be finalised during an initial 6-month inception phase where the supplier will work closely with DFID, BRACED partners and the World Bank to develop a detailed understanding of capacity gaps and needs of the various government, BRACED partners, civil society and community stakeholders involved, tailor activities to meet these needs and agree where the embedded consultant will be located, as well as the governance framework for the services.

### 5. Recipients/Governance arrangements

DFID will manage the overall contract. The supplier will work closely with BRACED and the World Bank's ASP. The BRACED projects, Sahel Governments and their citizens are the ultimate beneficiaries.

### 6. Deliverables:

**Use climate science to improve the availability, relevance and use of weather and climate information (WCIS) in support of ASP and BRACED programme delivery** for social protection, resilience building, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. For example:

- a Set up multi-stakeholder outreach processes<sup>1</sup> from the starting point of information demand to achieve objectives (i.e., 'policy-first'), rather the more conventional initial point of CIS supply.
- b Develop a robust understanding of users' priorities for climate information through, for example, stakeholder mapping, surveys of user needs and expectations, plus research, for example on the barriers to uptake of climate science and the political economy around WCIS use in decision making across the Sahel.
- c Identify and map climate information needs, existing providers and capacity gaps of the sectors and users.

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<sup>1</sup> This will build on the work of i) the Regional Climate Outlook Forum to bring seasonal forecasting country producers together with users to produce user-relevant, quality forecasts and ii) the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) research on developing climate services for farmers through user-producer collaboration, and other ongoing projects, see footnote 3. For BRACED partners, it should make use of the Knowledge Manager (KM) to convene partners and allow for necessary resources to support partners to attend events

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- d Address identified needs and gaps, strengthen the quality of climate information products in the Sahel in terms of robust early warning systems, seasonal forecasts and decadal trends for longer term planning. This will require collaboration between climate science research and climate information producers to improve the quality of the information and ensure it is packaged in a way that is accessible, understandable and useful for users.
- e Collaborate with BRACED Knowledge Manager to assess and respond to needs of BRACED projects (e.g. on climate services helpdesk and research on climate information intermediaries, and a future institutional and policy component of BRACED) and contribute to knowledge generation and sharing through BRACED.
- f Deploy best practice approaches to meeting immediate information needs without undermining long term national capacity and supporting relationships between these programmes / institutions and national institutions
- g Strengthen the effective use of communication of robust climate information products including handling sensitivity to uncertainty and final mile delivery to end users. This will involve supporting producers and users in the strategic production, communication and design of systems for delivery of climate information and tools for resilience-building activities, as well as that can be used to trigger social protection scale up – including the collaborative process needed to set systems in place that reliably and predictably link quantitative early warnings to operational early actions.
- h Build capacity amongst local, national and regional stakeholders to support their effective understanding, access, trust and use of climate information and modelling in the ASP and BRACED programmes to test designs and develop triggers to scale up delivery.
- i Help ensure climate information services are integrated into national and regional data management systems (Chad, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Senegal). Ideally, provide advice and guidance so that these are inter-operable with other disaster risk management/ environmental/ climate/ food security/ health/ market/ agropastoral information systems, and updated automatically by the national hydromet agencies and other available data streams.

**2 Strengthen Regional and Institutional Coordination.** The supplier will work with the Sahel resilience coordinator and GFCS co-ordinator in the region to strengthen co-ordination and collaboration between agencies including social protection, climate adaptation, disaster risk management and climate information services in the design and delivery of programmes. For example:

- a Build strategic collaboration and support institutional coordination across disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, and social protection sectors to ensure greater complementarity and collaboration between different agencies and programmes.
- b Improve communication and action planning by disaster risk management, climate change and SP communities on early warnings.
- c Build strong links between ASP, BRACED and other programmes and institutions working on climate information systems across the region – including the EWS component of PHASE, GFCS, ARC, Africa Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) and ClimDev special fund WISER, SHEAR, CARIAA, GRP and FCFA.
- d Build strong links with regional, continental and global research programmes in climate science and information services in the region (including the BRACED KM, SHEAR and others).

Specific outputs for this technical assistance will be determined during the Inception Phase and then updated each year through a living logframe. The Inception Phase will set out the governance framework and set out the first work plan for delivery of outputs, with key performance indicators and milestones to monitor progress in achieving the outputs.

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### Competencies for the team:

#### Leadership in Climate Science

- Strong expertise in climate science – including an excellent understanding of the Sahel, climate modelling, seasonal forecasts and EWS.
- Understanding of geospatial data systems design and management
- Good knowledge of climate institutions and donor funded programmes operating in the region.
- Experience working across policy, analytical, and programmatic work with proven ability to use climate information in the design and implementation of complex programmes, ideally including social protection work
- Experience in building collaboration between users and producers of climate information and in the building climate information systems that not only reach end users but are also tailored to user's needs and constraints.
- Expertise in the design of climate information tools that start with the information needs of the user, rather than the climate projections.
- Understanding of how to effectively communicate uncertainty in ways that enable action

#### Relationship Building and Coordination

- Proven ability to build relationships with a wider range of stakeholders – including international and regional technical institutions and government partners.
- Experience working with and reporting to a range of donors and aid agencies, including the World Bank and DFID.
- Proven ability to build links across programmes – drawing out lessons and best practice

#### Experience and Qualifications for the embedded expert:

- As least 5 years professional experience in working on natural hazards, climate and climate change in the context of development programmes along with good analytical skills.
- Proven knowledge and experience in the field of climate change including analytical, policy and operational work with country counterparts.
- Good knowledge and experience of climate change programmes and institutions in the Sahel
- Experience working in fragile states with limited Government capacity and volatile political or security conditions.
- High level of energy, initiative and flexibility in quickly adjusting to changing work programme requirements.
- Excellent oral and written communication skills in both French and English, in particular ability to effectively dialogue with and relate to clients and stakeholders.
- Ability to work well in a small team, to operate under pressure, to deliver high-quality work within deadlines, and meet team objectives.
- Willingness to be located in Niger and travel extensively in the region.

#### Reporting

The consultant will report to the DFID lead advisers for the ASP and BRACED programmes.

During the inception phase, the suppliers should produce short monthly updates for DFID. A draft Inception Phase report, including work plan for the full contract should be produced by the end of month 5. A final Inception Phase report, incorporating comments, should be produced by the end of month 6.

For the remainder of the contract, DFID expect:

- Regular informal email contact
- Quarterly progress reports, each report should include a narrative review of progress against the project logframe and a forward looking assessment of risks and opportunities.

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- Quarterly financial reports, including projected monthly spending to the end of the financial year, and for project as a whole.
- Annual work plans
- A draft final report will be shared for comment 1 month before the end of the contract, and a final report within one month of the end of the contract.
- Executive summaries, recommendations and communications pieces will be translated in French

#### 7. Logistics and procedures

The Supplier will be responsible for their logistical arrangements including in-country transport, office space, translation and other logistical support. The Supplier will also be required to cover the duty of care (see below for more details) for all members of the team.

DFID will facilitate contacts for the Supplier with other stakeholders and provide support where appropriate.

### SUMMARY RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE  
(when completed)

#### DFID Overall Project/Intervention

#### Summary Risk Assessment Matrix

Project/intervention title: **Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection**

Location: **Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Chad Burkina Faso and Senegal**      Date of assessment: **September 2014**

Assessing officials:

Theme	DFID Risk Score					
	Niger Republic	Mali	Mauritania	Chad	Burkina Faso	Senegal
OVERALL RATING <sup>1</sup>	4	4	4	4	4	3
FCO travel advice	4	4	4	3	3	2
Host nation travel advice	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation	4	3	3	5	2	3
Security	4	4	3	4	3	2
Civil Unrest	4	2	1	4	3	2
Violence/crime	4	2	1	4	3	2
Espionage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrorism	4	4	4	4	4	3
War	2	1	2	1	2	1
Hurricane	1	1	1	1	1	1
Earthquake	1	1	1	1	1	2
Flood	1	1	1	3	1	2
Medical Services	4	4	4	4	4	3
Nature of Project Intervention	4	4	4	4	4	4



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Very Low risk	Low risk	Med risk	High risk	Very High risk
			<b>SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN NORMAL RISK</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The Overall Risk rating is calculated using the MODE function which determines the most frequently occurring value.