TERMS OF REFERENCE

CONSULTANCY TO IDENTIFY AND PRIORITIZE REGIONAL SURFACE AND UNDER GROUND WATER ESSENTIAL FOR DRYLAND IRRIGATED FARMING AND LIVESTOCK INTERVENTIONS IN THE ARID AND SEMI-ARID AREAS OF THE IGAD REGION

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has received funds from the European Union (10th EDF) through the Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP II). The funding is to support IGADs integration agenda to be coherent and in line with other regional integration activities in the ESA-IO region.

The Secretariat intends to use part of the funds to identify and prioritize regional surface and underground water essential for dryland irrigated farming and livestock interventions in the arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD region.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified individuals or firms from the ACP region to participate in the bid.

1.0 Introduction
Economic integration in the Eastern and Southern Africa-Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) region is driven by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)
through a wide array of initiatives which aim at addressing both common issues such as trade, investment and supply-side constraints and sub-regional specificities as well as specific sectors such as renewable energy, bio-diversity and marine resources. COMESA and EAC are both in the process of harmonising trade, investment and macro-economic policies with the ultimate aim of establishing a fully fledged Common Market and a Monetary Union. The two organisations are also engaged, together with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), in the Tripartite Process, which aims at establishing a single market encompassing all their twenty-six Member Countries. IGAD is championing the Horn of Africa Initiative, which is an integrated response strategy to promote peace, security and development in the sub-region. IOC is leading on sustainable development programmes, especially aimed at island economies.

Since 2002, the four Regional Organisations have decided to join-up their efforts, through the Inter-Regional Committee (IRCC) in the programming and implementation of regional programmes and projects under the European Development Fund (EDF), with a view to improve coordination in the implementation of regional integration programmes, especially in order to avoid the duplication of activities. The Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP) is one of the key regional economic integration programmes implemented under the 9th EDF following that principle. The purpose of the RISP was to develop the capacity of the ROs and their Member/Partner States in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of regional integration as well as multilateral and regional trade. The RISP was implemented jointly by COMESA and EAC and contributed significantly in furthering the integration road maps of the two organisations, namely by facilitating the launching of the COMESA Customs Union and the EAC Common Market in 2009.

The 10th EDF RISP Continuation aims at consolidating the achievements made through the 9th EDF while expanding support to all four Regional Organisations in contributing to the economic integration in the ESA-IO region. The RISP continuation focuses directly upon the agreed economic integration agenda of COMESA and EAC, by assisting the ROs in fulfilling their mandates of progressing towards FTAs and CUs. Through the IOC, the inclusion of island state specificity in the COMESA agenda will be ensured, while IGAD’s functional cooperation programme in support of the Regional Integration agenda of the ESA region will also be included.

The programme is expected to achieve six results to attain its specific objective:

- RESULT 1: Regional policies and regulations for the implementation of the regional integration mandates and agenda are designed and/or adjusted;
- **RESULT 2**: Trade development, trade facilitation instruments and strategic, regulatory and technical preparatory works of trade related infrastructure designed and/or adjusted;

- **RESULT 3**: Regional institutions established and strengthened to implement and monitor regional policies and regulations, including institutions that service private sector at regional level;

- **RESULT 4**: Management capacities of the ROs improved to meet international recognised standards of governance;

- **RESULT 5**: Member/Partner States capacity to address trade related issues and to implement their trade liberalisation and regional integration commitments is enhanced;

- **RESULT 6**: Capacity of the region to negotiate and implement multilateral trade agreements is enhanced.

As a regional institution, the proposed IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) will be established under result 3. The proposed study to “Identify and map key cross-border livestock routes and markets and priority trans-boundary animal diseases including zoonotics for regional and international trade” is required to support IGAD member states in determining the adequacy of the existing policies, laws, services and facilities supporting / facilitating cross border livestock trade and to identify obstacles and appropriate responses to the threat of spread of priority animal diseases.

2. **Background**

Economies of most of the countries in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) rely on rain-dependent agricultural systems including livestock. Climate of any specific location determines the crops that can be grown, the farming system that can be adopted, as well as, the sequence and timing of farming operations. For crop production total temperature characteristics; annual amount of rainfall and, seasonal distribution; both temporal and spatial variability; reliability within and between seasons and years; soil type; intensity and infiltration into the soil; balance between rainfall and evapo-transpiration among others are also important. During the crop-growing season there are periods, such as the grain formation stage, when lack of water becomes critical for growth. Too much/ too little water related to floods/droughts also have severe impacts on livestock production including diseases.

Floods lead to displacement of people and animals, loss of life and property, environmental degradation, destruction of infrastructure, large losses to the
economy, among many other socio-economic miseries. Drought on the other hand has harsh negative impacts on agriculture, livestock, wildlife, Tourism, Water resources and hydroelectric power generation. Drought results into low water flows and falls in the levels of dams that are often associated with severe power rationing, closure of some industries, and large losses in their economies. Water supply for industrial and domestic consumption is usually severely interrupted during the drought. In some areas, lack of water and pasture lead to severe conflicts between wildlife and pastoral communities. Notable examples of the potential hazards of extreme climate events have been demonstrated by the impacts of the 1997/98 El-Niño related floods and the 1999-2001 La Niña related drought. The 1999-2001 droughts led to total collapse of the livestock systems in many GHA countries, loss of human life, total loss of livelihoods for pastoralist communities, wide spread death of livestock and wildlife, cross border resource conflicts and untold suffering to the peoples of the IGAD region. The impacts of the 1997/98 El-Niño related floods and 1998-2001 La Niña associated drought were so severe that they could not be accommodated within the limited national resources. For example some nomadic communities lost over 90% of their livestock in some areas. The governments of some of the GHA states had to seek support from international communities to address the impacts. Before the region could recover from the 1997/98 El-Niño related floods and 1998-2001 La Niña, the region experienced other climate extremes in 2003/05 and 2010/11.

It should be noted that the impacts of extreme climate events affect the welfare of the communities and tend to escalate poverty, especially in the IGAD region where rain-fed and animal agriculture form major sources of food and energy respectively. The destruction of crops resulting from floods and low yields resulting from drought reduce the economic status of most of the rural communities, especially women, who form a majority of the population. When drought strikes, male herdsmen migrate in search of water and forage for the cattle leaving behind women and children without security. When the rains start, communities start to restock from the neighbouring clans where some livestock survived. Thus, serious insecurity and resource conflicts are enhanced during such periods of climate extremes, especially areas where resources, water and grazing land, are being shared among various communities.

Livestock and exploitation of other dryland products, the main products in the target areas have borne the brunt of conflict. Areas with abundant water and pasture resources have been abandoned. Livestock diseases take toll on livestock production and health, as livestock tend to concentrate around watering points and in the process providing a haven for spread of contagious livestock diseases.
The end result becomes lowered production and productivity of livestock and an increase in otherwise controllable diseases. Rainfed traditional agriculture (sorghum and millet) and exploitation of drylands products (eg. Artisal mining, Honey, Aloe, Gum Arabica and Frankincense), that could expand the resource base and gradually improve the livelihoods of the drylands communities have, in some areas, all but been abandoned due to conflicts. To compound the situation conflict has greatly curtailed marketing of drylands products and movement of livestock for water, grazing and to markets.

The severe impacts of extreme climate events can be mitigated through improved understanding of the climate patterns of the past events and well planned use of available surface and underground water resources. Adapting agricultural systems to climate risks including climate change can be enhanced through thorough understanding of the past and present climatic patterns and the associated impacts and vulnerabilities; effective monitoring systems; and prediction and timely dissemination of early warning, increased awareness on the need to use the available information on surface and underground water sources in planning and resource allocation in crop and animal agriculture in arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD region.

3. **Overall objective**

Contribute to wealth and employment creation and food security in the arid and semi arid areas of the IGAD region by sustainably exploiting the available surface and underground water sources.

4. **Specific objectives**

a. Define and map the shared basins and aquifers in the region
b. Map out, areas of possible water harvesting,
c. Finalize and produce the maps clearly indicating areas suitable for dryland irrigation and livestock interventions.
d. Harmonize the information from the programme with the existing IGAD information system.
e. Develop a draft regional policy framework for the management of the shared water sources – if not available
f. Prepare a project for financing by development partners particularly under the AfDB Regional Drought Preparedness Programme

**Proposed methodology and approach**
The consultant will develop the methodology and approach to undertake the assignment while taking into account principles of conflict, environment and gender sensitivity and responsiveness; partnership; subsidiarity and complementarity; and how the recommendations will be aligned to IGAD’s global strategy. The consultant will also take the lead in facilitating the 2-days consultative workshop to receive and validate the report.

Although the exact process will be finalized during the inception period ahead of the validation workshop in consultation with the consultant, the outline for the process is as follows:-

a. General familiarization with programmes and projects of Divisions of IGAD, ICPALD and IGAD satellite organs including review of organizational documents and meetings with key staff
b. Develop workshop methodologies and materials in conjunction with ICPALD management.

c. Ensure that Workshop must be participatory and must be designed to provoke critical review and thinking amongst the participants,
d. Compilation of workshop report

5. **Scope of work for the validation meeting**

The lead consultant, in consultation with the ICPALD Coordinator, will prepare the workshop programme, facilitate the workshop and produce workshop documentation.

i) **Specific tasks are:**

a) Design a process for facilitating the workshop to generate agreed outputs
b) Work with the ICPALD Coordinator to develop a workshop program and working document(s)
c) Facilitate the workshop in one of the IGAD member states
d) Document the proceedings and prepare an edited workshop report
e) Produce a final workshop incorporating all comments from the workshop in soft and hard copies (6) at most 14 days after the validation workshop.

6. **Reports and Schedule of Deliveries**

a. The lead consultant/firm will prepare and present an inception report 5 days after signing of the contract
b. Draft report
c. Validation meeting report - The consultant will produce a final workshop report not later than 14 days after the validation workshop.
The medium of communication for the assignment shall be English. The consultant will produce the documents in both electronic and hard copy formats, as Microsoft Word (2003-2010) documents, and submit them to the ICPALD Coordinator. Six hard copies and an electronic version of the final reports, in colour where appropriate, will be submitted at the completion of the assignment.

7. Expected outputs

The expected outputs from the person awarded the consultancy are:

a. Inception, draft and final reports
b. A map the shared basins and aquifers in the region clearly indicating areas of possible water harvesting
c. Maps clearly indicating areas suitable for dryland irrigation and livestock interventions based on (a) above.
d. Draft regional policy framework for the management of the shared water sources – if not available
e. A draft project for financing by development partners particularly under the AfDB Regional Drought Preparedness Programme

8. Responsibilities of IGAD and ICPALD

a) The Coordinator ICPALD will be the contact person for the duration of the assignment. He will also provide relevant background documents among IGAD, AUC and AU-IBAR publications.
b) Liaison and assistance in communicating with stakeholders.
c) IGAD shall provide financial compensation for this assignment.

9. Expertise

A lead consultant/firm will be experienced water management including resource assessment and mapping in the IGAD region will be recruited to lead the process. The consultant/firm will be expected to form a team to deliver on ICPALD’s expectations. The successful bidder will have a minimum of a master’s degree in water management and GIS and at least five years of professional assessment and mapping of water resources in arid and semi arid areas. IGAD, therefore, invites qualified consultants / firms with the required expertise and experience to bid for the consultancy described in these terms of reference.

10. Required skills and competencies:

1. Master’s Degree or equivalent in water management and GIS or related fields
2. At least 5 years work experience in the water resource development programming and policy development
3. A proven successful track record in writing national and regional strategies and policies
4. Proven experience in the youth sector; particularly at the programming and policy level
5. Experience in conducting and facilitating dialogue with national, regional and international organizations
6. Knowledge and experience of using participatory approaches
7. Strong analytical skills
8. Good inter-personal skills and able to negotiate shared positions
9. Excellent communication skills and fluency in English
10. Strong understanding of development and humanitarian needs and issues of the IGAD region having worked in at least three of the eight IGAD Member states.
11. Have Practical knowledge of inter-disciplinary development
12. Build strong relationships with clients, focuses on impact and result for the client and responds positively to feedback
13. Demonstrate openness to change and ability to manage complexities
14. Promote knowledge management in ICPALD and a learning environment in the office through leadership

**Time span**
The contract will take place over sixty five (65) man-days from June to August 2012. The lead consultant will be expected to engage with the ICPALD Coordinator and the process steering group for at least 2 days one week prior to the workshop.

11. **Evaluation of Criteria and Weight**

The consultant will be evaluated against a combination of technical and financial criteria.
The technical evaluation will include the following:
• Background and Education (CVs of the consultants) - 25%
• Practical previous experience relevant – based on the brief proposal submitted with the application - 30%
• Practical previous experience relevant to working with national, regional and international organizations -15%
• Practical previous experience relevant to working in the IGAD region -5%
• English language fluency in both oral and written -5%

Financial : 20
12. Procedures for Submission of Expression of Interest

Interested persons should submit their applications in a sealed envelope to contain two other envelopes inside one marked technical bid and a second one marked financial bid to the Procurement officer, Administration and Finance, IGAD Secretariat, BP 2653 Djibouti, A copy of the forwarding letter should be emailed to: igad@igad.int with a copy to the Coordinator ICPALD, munyua.mucina@igad.int and to IGAD RISPII Coordinator: Yufnalis.okuboi@gad.int.

The deadline for submissions is 21st June, 2012.