Terms of Reference for an independent expert proposal for the Design of a system for "Catching the picture of CAADP support flows"

# 1. Background

The IV Africa-EU Summit (April 2014) agreed that the two continents ‘want to foster strong domestic growth and use our respective resources efficiently to our people's advantage in the global economy. The transformation of agriculture to provide food systems resilience, food and nutrition security and a dynamic commercial sector is particularly important in Africa. To this end, we (Africa and the EU) therefore agree to support in the framework of NEPAD the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme whose objective is notably to achieve higher growth by developing a better functioning agriculture market and to ensure region-wide food security.’[[1]](#footnote-1)

The Priority area 4 of the JAES Roadmap 2014-2017 foresees that agriculture, food security and safety will be implemented within the context of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) framework.[[2]](#footnote-2)

## 1.1. The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the central framework for agricultural development in Africa. CAADP is the agricultural program of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD and its agency the NPCA), which is the program of the African Union (AU) responsible for driving economic integration in Africa. CAADP was endorsed by African ministers of agriculture in 2002.

CAADP’s goal is to support African countries reach a higher statue of economic growth through agriculture-led development which eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, and facilitates expansion of exports. To achieve this goal, African governments have committed to increase public investment in agriculture by a minimum of 10 per cent of their national budgets and to raise agricultural growth by at least 6%.

A renewed commitment towards CAADP is foreseen at the African Head of State Summit, in June 2014, building on the CAADP Results Framework, with its corresponding indicators and targets.

## 1.2. The CAADP Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)

Following a request to the World Bank from the Africa Union in late 2007, a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) was established in 2008 to support the implementation of CAADP. The MDTF was intended to be, ‘a time-bound mechanism to overcome challenges and weaknesses in the CAADP process’. It was envisaged as, ’a transitional instrument that aims to strengthen key institutions, empowering them to become true facilitators CAADP’. By pulling together development partner resources it was expected that it would be possible to provide support that could be both more systematically reliable and more flexible than previous, relatively uncoordinated donor support. The World Bank was chosen because it had the administrative capacity and proven management systems to manage the Fund, the capacity to provide technical assistance, and was delivering significant levels of financial support in many areas of the CAADP. The CAADP institutions receiving support are: the AUC and NEPAD; four Regional Economic Communities (RECs) - COMESA, ECOWAS, ECCAS and SADC. The MDTF was supported by the EU, UK, US, the Dutch, French, and Irish.

The World Bank CAADP team is now designing a second phase of the CAADP MDTF. The EU needs to decide if the MDTF-2 would be the most efficient way to support CAADP processes and institutions in the next decade.

## 1.2. The CAADP Development Partners Task Team (DPTT)

The CAADP DPTT is an informal but structured group of Development Partners that provide direct technical and/or financial assistance to CAADP processes and core CAADP implementing institutions. The DPTT aims to improve African agricultural development through coordinated CAADP implementation and/or CAADP implementation support by:

* Sharing information between members in order to improve coordination, coherence and promote shared approaches;
* Improving development aid effectiveness in support of CAADP;
* Engaging in policy dialogue with the AUC, NPCA and RECs (and other institutions when relevant) in order to improve the relevance and the quality of the CAADP implementation support.

The DPTT would be the perfect place from which to catch a picture of the many assistance flows to CAADP. Until March 2015, EC is chairing the DPTT.

## 1.3. Rationale for a system for Tracking CAADP support flows

There is a felt need for a better knowledge of the flows of support to the agricultural sector in Africa and more specifically CAADP. Such knowledge could improve donor coordination and alignment, as well as improve experience sharing and lesson-learning.

Over the past year or more, the DPTT, both individually and as a group, has undertaken a reflection on tracking the flows of support going towards CAADP. In particular, this has materialised in the form of (i) a World Bank study on "Mapping investment flows into African agriculture", conducted in February 2013, (ii) a concept note produced in October 2013 by the DPTT secretariat on Tracking CAADP support flows and (iii) a more concrete DPTT secretariat proposal for “Catching the picture” of donor support flows to CAADP, produced in March 2014.

Specifically concerning EU, the Catching the Picture exercise could:

* Support EU’s efforts to increase aid efficiency
* Feed the dialogue which the donors (through the DPTT) develop with the African Union Commission, the NPCA and the RECs.
* Help prepare a position on future support (MDTF or others instruments)
* Limit the potential for double, or even treble counting in budgetary reviews.

## 1.4. Initial DPTT orientations

The DPTT has raised a series of questions concerning the initial form of the system. Various orientations have been adopted:

* Initially, the system should be kept simple, limited to qualitative information at the continental level.
* This initial system should be aimed at coordinating DP support to continental institutions/level and determining which initiatives really are parts of CAADP.
* Initially, the system will be managed at the level of the DPTT.
* The system should take into account the CAADP Results Framework (RF) and integrate AUC/NPCA flagship programmes.
* In the future, a more refined system could be developed on the basis of this initial trial.

# 2. Description of the assignment

## 2.1. Global objective of assignment

The main objective of this assignment is to develop a shared system for "Catching the picture of CAADP support flows"[[3]](#footnote-3), collect the relevant information from each DPTT institution as well as analyse and share the results with the DPTT.

## 2.2. Specific objectives

Specifically, the mission will:

* Take stock of what already exists or has been attempted in the past in relation to CAADP support tracking (including AUC and regional efforts). Identify what could be built upon and lessons to be drawn from past experience.
* Propose a simple system, limited to qualitative information at a continental level, for display the support flows against (i) the CAADP Result framework areas (ii) the recipients, (iii) the financial instruments including the MDTF, (iv) the AUC Flagship programs and (v) any other relevant criteria.
* Gather the corresponding information from the main DPTT institutions (“the participants”) and from the AUC and the NPCA.
* Organise and analyse the information according to the system's rationale.
* Prepare a presentation and communicate the corresponding picture to EC and later to the DPTT group.
* Suggest a way forward to the DPTT group to improve, refine and broaden the "Catching system" in the future, for it to encompass regional levels of CAADP support, a greater variety of partners, a greater variety of support channels and respond to a wider set of objectives.

## 2.3. Required Outputs of assignment

1. An analytical report (no more than 25 pages excluding annexes) presenting:

* A system for "Catching the picture of CAADP support flows" with related data collection and the analysis of the data.
* Recommendation on how to make the system evolve in the future, proposing and commenting the merits of various options-on the basis of the questions below.

2. A PowerPoint presentation (max 20 slides) and a Brochure (4 pagers) presenting the results, aligned with DEVCO corporate visuals and ensuring a good visibility of the EU supports as well as the Africa-EU Partnership

## 2.4. Details of requested service, key questions and suggested methodology

The expert should meet or hold telephone conferences with the following participants: EC, WB, USAID, Netherlands, DFID, France, DFATD-Canada, AfDB, BMZ/GIZ, JICA, BMGF, FAO, IFAD, UNDP.

Complementary telephone calls to AUC or NPCA may be relevant, particularly in order to define the Flagship programs to be taken into account. The expert should plan meetings ahead and provide his interlocutors with a list of topics and questions he wishes to touch upon with them at least 3 days before the planned meeting. All meetings should be held in English.

**Key questions which the assignment should tackle include:**

**For the present exercise (to prepare the report):**

* What is the diversity of qualitative information which can be tracked?
* How can the system ensure that it collects comparable data from different institutions (form and type of data provided, stage of support provision...)?
* How clear and comprehensive an idea of what exists do we want? This relates to the optimal level of precision we should seek bearing in mind cost effectiveness?
* Beyond collecting data, what should its subsequent use and analysis be to respond to the system's objectives?
* How can the variety of different forms of support (financial, TA, technology transfer, trade and markets, political dialogue, agreements...), best be taken into account?
* What are the existing sources of information?
* What is the list of recipient and donor institutions whose support should be tracked ? Which ones should be a priority?
* How best to deal with players which support both Africa and other geographical areas (ACP related programmes or institutions, CGIAR centers...)?
* What are the donor instruments which should be taken into account and the challenges associated with their tracking?
* Should we differentiate between grants and loans? And how? More generally, how should conditions associated to aid be taken into account (interest rates, conditionalities…)?
* Should we differentiate between funding which directly benefits African actors and funding which serves to pay foreign TA (or reverts to donor states in some form or another: equipment…)?

**For the future (recommendations):**

* In the future, what are the larger objectives, results and outputs which the various DPTT members would wish to assign to the system? What is the mission's opinion on these outcomes?
* How could the system attempt to integrate quantitative information in the future?
* How could the instrument be sustained in the future? "From Picture to Movie"?
* How far could one expect a system to integrate off budget, non DPTT and non donor funding (private sector, civil society, remittances...)?
* Where should the instrument be hosted?
* How could the system be integrated within a larger analysis of M&E related CAADP activities? How can tracking support (outputs) best be put in relation with results and outcomes?
* What type of resources should be assigned to the system bearing in mind the necessary data collection effort, frequency of collection? What level of effort are DPTT members ready to contribute to the system? How far could the DPTT Secretariat support the system? Should a dedicated person be envisaged? Where could these resources come from?
* How far do some support flows go both ways: Support providers towards Africa and Africa towards support providers? Should this be integrated in a tracking system? And how should “development paradoxes” be taken into account?
* How could African partners become part of the process? Should/could the system ultimately be transferred to the AUC?
* How far could a continental (and regional system) be articulated with national tracking systems?

For each question, attention should be given to the cost effectiveness of the various options as well as the likelihood (capacity and willingness) that each participant will be in a position to disclose the information on a regular basis. More generally, the sustainability of the various options considered should be a key consideration.

Beyond responding to key questions, it is also relevant for the mission to identify DPTT member preoccupations and possible "sticking points" in relation to the system for "Catching the picture of CAADP support flows".

# 3. Expert profile

The mission will be undertaken by a senior expert with the following profile:

*Professional experience*

* At least 10 years’ experience of agricultural, food security and rural development cooperation in Africa ;
* Specific experience in working with traditional donors, on aid effectiveness and monitoring and evaluation.

*Qualification and skills*

* Extensive knowledge of the variety of development cooperation stakeholders and the institutions which operate in relation to international development;
* Detailed understanding of the various donor funding mechanisms;
* Knowledge of CAADP and African institutions in Rural development and agriculture;
* Excellent interpersonal, communication, negotiation and drafting skills;
* Capacity to address complex issues in a global and synthetic way and to structure and manage large amounts of information;
* Open, flexible and innovative;
* Fluency in English is required (good working knowledge of French is an asset).

# 4. Location and duration (see annex 1)

The mission is foreseen to last 47 working days spread over a period of 11 weeks (considering the summer holidays and 2 weeks DPTT Review of the Draft report), starting in mid-July 2014.

The budget allows for missions to North America, Europe and Africa with visits to Brussels, Rome, Washington and Addis/Midrand being considered as a priority. Possibilities to meet donors back to back with other planned meetings should also been sought.

* It is foreseen that the expert will spend 5 days preparing the mission and undertaking necessary bibliographic work.
* A briefing session will be held in Brussels during the first week of the mission (1 day)
* An estimated 18 days are foreseen for contacting DPTT members and other potential CAADP stakeholders (incl. information collection)
* 6 days are allocated for travel
* 6 days are allocated to drafting the report.
* 6 days are allocated for complementary work following the main interviewing stage
* A debriefing in Brussels (1 day)
* A debriefing session (possibly during a DPTT meeting and/or a CAADP Business Meeting with African Institutions) will be held after the provision of the draft final report (date to be fixed) (+ 1 day for travel)
* 2 days are allocated to finalizing the outputs following the debriefing session

The allocation of time to the tasks required for the assignment is subject to change depending on the eventual technical requirements and based on the findings of the experts as the assignment progresses. The expert will be allowed to work on week-ends and public holidays.

# 5. Budget

The budget will be the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Unit and quantity | Unit cost | Cost |
| Fees | 47 days | n/a | n/a |
| Per diem | 10 | 250 | 2500 |
| Travel transatlantic/Africa | 2 | 1800 (\*) | 3600 |
| Travel Europe[[4]](#footnote-4) | 2 | 500 | 1000 |
| Communication costs | Lump sum | 250 | 250 |
| Workshop / meeting costs | Lump sum | 250 | 250 |
| Other administrative costs (visa...) | Lumpsum | 250 | 300 |
| **Total** |  |  | **7900** |

Average between Brussels – Addis – Midrand & Brussels - Washington

# 6. Reporting

The expert will provide, through the Technical Assistance Team of the JAES Support Mechanism, the European Commission with a draft report after the interviews sessions and before the complementary work to be done (expected before 1st September). The EC will decide whether and when to transmit the report to DPTT, AUC DREA and/or NEPAD. The consultation will last two weeks to provide comments after which the expert will have the possibility to do complementary work and draft the report. A debriefing session (possibly during a DPTT or CAADP Business meeting) will be held after the provision of the report (around end of September). The final report will incorporate the conclusions of the meeting and be delivered by the expert, through the JAES SM TAT, within 5 working days following the debriefing.

**7. Management and oversight**

The assignment will be overseen by the European Commission, Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (DEVCO), as Contracting Authority of the JAES Support Mechanism. All activity outputs, including research data, reports, presentations and documentation will remain the property of the European Commission. The day-to-day coordination and supervision of the assignment will be under the responsibility of the Team Leader of the Technical Assistance Team of the JAES Support Mechanism. The Technical Assistance Team of the JAES Support Mechanism will assist the expert where deemed necessary. The Expert will work under the technical supervision of DEVCO C1 (Marie Hélène NOVAK) for technical issues during his/her assignment.

# Supporting documents:

* World Bank study on "Mapping investment flows into African agriculture", February 2013
* DPTT secretariat Concept Note on Tracking CAADP support flows
* DPTT secretariat proposal for “Catching the picture” of donor support

**Annex 1**



1. Paragraph 33 of the Declaration from the IV Africa-EU Summit (2-3 April 2014, Brussels). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Paragraph 51-58 of the JAES Roadmap (2014-2017) adopted by the IV Africa-EU Summit [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Based on existing work mentioned in section 1.3 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The expert will be mobilised in Brussels and travel to/from Brussels will be covered by the fees as per the JAES SM contract. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)