

TERMS OF REFERENCE

REVIEW OF Livelihood components of the Sudan Integrated Environmental Programme (SIEP)

Objective: To measure and evaluate the progress and impact of the livelihood interventions of the programme against its targets set for its first year.

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The Recipient: DFID Sudan

The Scope: Sudan Integrated Environmental Programme (SIEP)

Background

- 1.1 The Sudan Integrated Environment Project was approved by DFID in July 2009 with a budget of £20 million¹ over 3 years (2009-2011). Its purpose is to improve sustainable and equitable governance, management and use of environmental resources in Sudan. The project is implemented by UNEP in collaboration with national and state government, UN agencies, academic and civil society organisations. UNEP has a partnership agreement with UNICEF for drought preparedness and mitigation in Darfur. UNOPS manage the separate but integrated component to build water resource infrastructure in Darfur.
- 1.2 The **goal** of DFID Sudan's support to the Sudan Integrated Environmental Programme is to contribute to assist the people of Sudan to achieve peace, recovery and development on an environmentally sustainable basis which is to be measured through this exercise by its impact on sustainable livelihoods, taking into account Darfur Peace Process. The **purpose** is to improve sustainable and equitable governance, management and use of environmental resources.
- 1.3 The UNEP programme is rooted in addressing the environmental drivers of poverty and conflict, recognising that natural resources (trees, groundwater, soil etc) provide for the most basic needs for energy, shelter, water and food.
- 1.4 As set out in the Project Memorandum the outputs are as follows:
 - 1) **Environment mainstreaming:** Improved awareness and action to manage environment and natural resources within humanitarian, recovery and development aid architecture. This focuses on humanitarian, recovery and development programming by engaging with UN cluster & sector systems, with government and with the major funding mechanisms to ensure appropriate integration of environment as a cross cutting theme. Assessment of progress made, drawing on qualitative interviews with decision-makers; telephone interviews with organisation and content analysis of organisations' output.

¹ UNEP £16.1m. UNOPS £3.9m.

- 2) **Darfur:** Mitigation of, and adaptation to, environmental degradation in Darfur that supports improved conditions for sustainable peace and livelihoods. This aims to support more sustainable livelihood strategies, to restore and management scarce environmental resources, and to rebuild effective governance arrangements. It is the largest component of the programme and focuses on a number of complimentary areas: drought preparedness and mitigation, environmental management, livelihood strategies, trade and conflict dynamics, and addressing the factors underlying the marginalisation of pastoralist livelihoods. Drought preparedness is the most pressing agenda in the water work which shall be based on the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). **Evaluate the progress made on Darfur Dams and impact it has had on livelihood of darfurians.**
- 3) **Souther Sudan** Targeted action and awareness raising for environmentally sustainable recovery and development with focus on forestry and the urban environment This focuses on building political commitment to tackle environmental issues, starting with a high profile environmental clean up campaign for the southern capital, Juba-Evaluatin of the Juba clean-up and sustainable measure undertaken following the event to maintain the city's cleanliness.
- 4) **Climate:** National strategy for adaptation to climate variability and change strengthened. Supporting the Higher council of Environment and Natural resources to development of a strategy for adaptation to climate variability and change. This includes several thematic studies and capacity building projects. Implementation of this component is led by UNDP
- 5) **Capacity building:** National institutions for environmental management, awareness and governance strengthened. This focuses on building capacity within government at national, state and local levels and also with civil society
- 6) **UNEP representation and management:** Effective in-country UNEP representation and presence strengthened and maintained. This focuses on UNEP's capacity to provide representation and advocacy of the environmental agenda in UN and government planning fora in Khartoum, El Fasher and Juba and enabling UNEP to provide effective management of the scaled-up programme

Progress

- 2.1 **Output 1 Environment mainstreaming:** Awareness and debate raised around environmental impacts and environmentally sustainable practices in humanitarian responses. Focus on drought preparedness, construction technology, and community environmental action planning. WFP agreed to use timberless technology in all construction from now on. Consultations ongoing to develop sector/cluster guidelines. Though late in year, environmental allocation successfully established within 2009 Common Humanitarian Fund. Five projects underway to define and demonstrate innovative approaches and best practice across Sudan. Proposal for continuation of allocation in 2010 to CHF Board, supported by DFID².

² Projects under this should start much earlier in the calendar year.

- 2.2 **Output 2 Darfur:** Commitment established with government and UN partners for integrated water resource management fora. State ministries are supportive. Community drought preparedness planning in 6 priority camps initiated in partnership with UNICEF and WES. Ongoing groundwater monitoring and planning for hydrological assessments with PWC/GWWD. Agreement on prioritised programme of infrastructure works and studies this dry season in collaboration with government and UNOPS. Preparatory work for environmental governance and livelihoods well advanced including literature review of customary law for natural resource management. Research into alternative energy (LPG) ongoing and advocacy to scale up construction with soil stabilised blocks. Progress has been made on water resource management in Darfur. A programme of infrastructure works and studies for drought mitigation has been agreed with state government. Four structures in North Darfur are to be completed by UNOPS during this dry season. This is a high risk element of first year implementation. Community drought preparedness planning had started in some camps in partnership with UNICEF. This work is a priority to reduce the risk of water shortages following a low rainfall year
- 2.3 **Output 3 Southern Sudan:** Start of increased attention to environment with the successful Juba Clean-Up campaign. Raised awareness and gained high level political commitment from GoSS and across the UN. Stimulated presidential decree banning plastic bags and replication of clean up in Wau. Focus now on ensuring sustainability and more broadly on securing better environmental management in the south. Development of GoSS environment policy under discussion. Priorities for capacity building remain to be defined, including for forestry sector.
- 2.4 **Output 4 Climate change:** Scope of work discussed with GoNU Higher Council, which has indicated that government is inundated with support pre COP15 (and spending all its time on the conference). Focus therefore on providing support post COP15 to help take recommendations forward. Liaison with UNDP on Sudan's climate change initiative.
- 2.5 **Output 5 Capacity building:** Review of needs planned with key GoSS ministries. Discussions initiated with GoNU ministry of environment. Aiming to respond to clear areas of demand and manage expectations.

Objective

- 3.1 A review of the Livelihood components of the Sudan Integrated Environment programme (SIEP) is required to:
1. Determine the degree to which SIEP has delivered on the livelihood component of the purpose and outputs as set out in the logframes, and to assess its efficiency and effectiveness.
 2. Comment on the assessment of needs and the consequent impact on people's lives of constructed dams.
 3. Determine the degree to which the outputs have delivered outcomes, both in terms of sustainable improvements to the access of water and livelihood outputs,

4. Assess lessons learned in terms of best practice, if any at this point.
5. Compare with other programmes working to improve livelihoods in Darfur.
6. Assess how this programme could provide immediate support to peace.
7. Evaluate progress against all commitments of deliverables made by UNOPS and UNEP for the first year.

Methodology

4.1 This assessment will be carried out by:

- Conducting a literature review of SIEP reports and reports of any other programmes operating in this area.
- Conducting interviews with:
 - UNOPS and UNEP
 - DFID (Ben Le Roith, Fadia Elmubarak Brian Folkner,)
 - National partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders in Khartoum, Darfur and Juba
 - International Partners (other UN Agencies, EC, Embassies,) and national (GoS, GoSS and Environmental organisations) stakeholders in the livelihood sector in Darfur and possibly Juba
- Time which is limited to maximum ten days should be split between Khartoum and Darfur. The choice of sites will depend on availability of permits and be agreed in conjunction with DFID , DFID staff members will possibly participate in the visit

Competition Criteria

- 5.1 The consultant(s) should have the following skills and experience:
- A minimum of five years international experience with development agencies on livelihood projects. in humanitarian and/ or conflict/ post-conflict situations
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 - A degree in Agriculture, forestry or other field related to livelihood.
 - experience
 - familiarity with livelihood building within conflict zones
 - knowledge and experience of working around sensitive livelihood issues
 - Experience of working in Darfur, Sudan or similar contexts is an advantage
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Outputs

6.1 The following outputs re required:

- Debrief meeting of preliminary findings with DFID and water supply consultant
- A report of no longer than 15 pages, including an executive summary, which responds to the issues set out above.

Timeframe:

7.1 The consultancy should begin on 12th July 2010. The draft report is expected to be submitted to DFID and discussed and any changes agreed on 19th July 2010. It is expected that the final report will be submitted no later than on 22nd July 2010.

Reporting

8.1 The consultants will report to Ben Le Roith in DFID Sudan.

Travel and Logistics

- 7.1 The consultant(s) will be responsible for making their own travel arrangements and covering other logistical matters.
- 7.2 DFID Sudan will:
 - A. Provide consultants with telephone numbers for car hire and taxi firms
 - B. Provide consultants with contact details for Hotel in Khartoum
 - C. Provide Visa letter if required
- 7.3 UNOPS and UNEP will assist with :
 - A. Arranging programme for visits to Darfur.
 - B. Assist in arranging accommodations in the field
 - C. Provide members of staff to accompany consultants on visits to Dams

Payment Method:

A single payment will be made following satisfactory completion of final report.

ANNEX OF KEY DOCUMENTS

Sudan Integrated Environmental Project – Logframes and key documents
 Sudan Integrated Environmental Project (SIEP) Proposal
 Programme inception Review
 UNOPS Progress reports
 Sudan Post Conflict Environmental Assessment