

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Activity/Task	3.1.2.6
Task Title :	Conduct Climate Change mainstreaming training for policy makers (NAMs, Governors, Area Council Chairpersons).
Position :	National Consultant/Resource Person (NRP)
Duration:	12 person-days

1 General Introduction to the Project

GCCA+ Climate Resilient Coastal and Marine Zone project for The Gambia aims at consolidating results and positive experiences of the previous GCCA project *“Support to The Gambia for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and the mainstreaming of climate change”* 2013-2016.

The objectives of project is to support implementation of recommendations set out in the ICZM Management and Strategic Plans (Jan 2016) and the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) implementation plan for the Gambia (April 2016) and to enhance institutional governance enabling planning and implementation of improved climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation measures in the Coastal and Marine Zones of the Gambia.

The Project seeks to benefit coastal communities and help them to adapt to impacts of climate change through institution strengthening, knowledge management, and demonstrated implementation of the National Decree of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach, at national and local levels. It takes into account the inter-linkages between social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and is in alignment with the Gambia's National climate change Adaptation Plan and strategy (NAP) as well as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). This action also intends to widen partnership with non-state actors (NSA) and to further integrate women's rights and gender equality issues into local climate adaption plans. The project complies with the key GCCA+ priorities and is justified by the following criteria:

- 1. Natural hazards:** Support implementation of the Gambia National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) by providing scientific information for sound planning capacity on how to introduce climate-resilient infrastructure on the coast to address hazards such as flooding, storms and sea level rise;
- 2. Exposure:** Introduce new technical and management planning tools to build resilience vis a vis climate change impacts on coastal natural resources, communities' livelihoods and assets;
- 3. Vulnerability:** Determine (through new enforceable plans and interventions) the socio-economic and environmental factors influencing climate vulnerability through negative ecosystem feedbacks;
- 4. Capacity:** Through improved ICZM governance, tertiary education and community engagement, build The Gambia resilience to climate change.

The project has three technical components including:

- 1. Component 1** Institutionalization of ICZM approach and related climate change adaptation (in selected regions),
- 2. Component 2** Knowledge management through data collection and analysis; through downscaled climate modelling; to inform climate resilient development; and
- 3. Component 3.** Implementation of small scale (as well as up-scaled, when appropriate) climate change adaptation into ICZM

2 Scope of the Task

Climate Change is a cross-cutting issue in the country that affects every sector of the economy of the Gambia. This concept needs to be fully comprehended by all Law makers, Community Leaders and decision-makers. Climate Scientists and technical staff alone cannot combat the impacts of Climate Change without political will and intervention of Politicians. Politicians and local community leaders are needed for resource mobilization and implementation of Climate Change Policies. This mainstreaming training will provide the Law and decision-makers as well as local and community leaders an enhanced familiarity with causes, effects and stakes of climate change and policy response measures. It will also enhanced improved perception of moving target to adequately address climate change threats and sharpen an augmented thinking on human security statecraft, policy and practices.

3 Strategic Background

Sensitisation awareness on climate change in the country has been positive, although largely project-driven. A more concerted and iterative effort is required that is commensurate with the scale of the problems posed by climate change across all sectors and population groups. It remains the case that inadequate knowledge and real understanding of the subject underpins insufficient actions.

The credibility of national climate policies relies on legislative coherence; transparent and inclusive decision making; dedicated public bodies; and a track record of delivering previous climate change commitments. In addition to civil society, national parliamentarians have a critical role to play in all countries in tracking the performance of government institutions on climate change commitments, as well as in ensuring legislative coherence to promote resilience building and adaptation. Furthermore, promoting climate resilient development requires engagement with complex and politically difficult policies, procedures, guidelines, laws, regulations, and incentives. Yet very often parliamentarians lack sufficient understanding of the impacts and risks of climate change, and of the necessity for an integrated cross-sectoral response to the issue.

In The Gambia, the National Assembly, which is the unicameral national parliament of the country, is the country's highest elected decision making institution, which reviews all draft policy and legislation prior to passing it into law. The National Assembly thus has a key role to play in ensuring an integrated and coherent response to climate change in the country. Yet to date there has been very little emphasis

on enhancing the understanding of National Assembly Members (NAMs) of the specific risks and impacts that climate change poses for sustainable development in The Gambia.

4 Objective Background to the Mainstreaming Training for Parliamentarians

The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) for The Gambia has been formulated under the former GCCA project to provide an overarching legal mandate for effective planning, organizing, directing and controlling of the adaptation and mitigation actions undertaken by GoTG and key stakeholders. It was based on analyses of acceptable institutional arrangements for the coordination of Climate Change initiatives among key stakeholders, as well as the specific changes that are needed to make sectoral policies, programmes and actions more climate-resilient. A key step in being able to implement the policy effectively will be to overcome some of the skills and capacity gaps that hinder a more effective approach to climate change, through building the understanding and the capacity of key stakeholders, government and non-government, of climate risks, impacts and responses.

The studies commissioned in the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) document emphasised the critical need for an enhanced and systematic approach to human resources development, to facilitate mainstreaming of climate change into the policies, strategies and operations across the sectors and at all levels in The Gambia. This includes at the national parliamentary level, where it is critical to enhance the understanding of NAMs, who are elected for five-year periods, in a systematic and iterative fashion, so that they are able to identify and provide an additional level of safeguard against policy inconsistencies within and across sectors that may result in mal-adaptation. For example, in the Gambian energy sector, balancing objectives for higher electrification rates, expanding generation capacity, and minimizing tariff increases while maximizing low carbon energy sources and attracting investment is likely to prove politically complex.

In addition, discussions with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA) have indicated the need for developing a national system of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) that tracks adaptation and mitigation actions and their impacts as a central component. In addition to developing the skills of government managers in this regard, it is essential that NAMs too understand the need for and requirements of such a system, in order to fulfil their important roles in monitoring the performance of the civil service. While a Climate Change Priority Action Plan (PAP) 2012-2015 was developed as an annex to the PAGE (2012-2015), this was not implemented, due on part to the lack of associated indicators to monitor the implementation of the PAP.

To respond to the above situation analysis, the STE-NRP will develop and deliver a targeted training module to enhance the climate change literacy of national parliamentarians in The Gambia. The target groups for this training will be members of the National Assembly, including members of the Select Committee on the Environment, which includes a Focal Point for Climate Change.

The training should be based *inter alia* on the National Climate Change Policy, and should additionally bear in mind the longer-term and more programmatic capacity development strategy to be included in the ensuing National Climate Change Response Strategy and Action Plan (NCCRS&AP), which is serving as the implementation framework for the NCCP.

The mainstreaming training for parliamentarians should embrace the strategic approach set out in the NCCP document, including the focus on promoting climate-resilient development through integrated adaptation-mitigation approaches where feasible and appropriate. This includes focusing on

opportunities inherent in a low carbon climate-resilient development path, as well as ways to reduce the identified key climate risks and advance sustainable adaptation.

Additionally, the training should be contextualised to fully incorporate the Gambian socio-economic development context and poverty reduction goals. In this sense, the training will be designed to build on existing advocacy carried out by the Pro-Poor Advocacy Group (ProPAG), a Gambian NGO that has been engaging with NAMs and government institutions for several years on making policies, plans and strategies more pro-poor.

The training will further include a consideration of key cross-cutting imperatives for gender equality and women's empowerment in addressing climate change, the necessity of strong environmental management to build resilience of the resource base, and an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and climate change. The training will assist members of the National Assembly to understand why addressing climate change necessitates cross-sectoral working, for example by highlighting the important linkages between agriculture, food security, natural resources (including forestry), water, and biodiversity as components upon which the livelihoods of many of the rural population are based.

5 Duties of the STE Mainstreaming Training Parliamentarians

The STE-NRP will work in close collaboration with the DWR Directorate, GCCA+ Project Operation Officer and any experienced experts that are familiar with the Climate Change mainstreaming process.

Specifically, the STE-NRP will:

- (1) Review relevant reports, policies and other documentation, including the NCCP document, to develop the scope and contents of the mainstreaming training for parliamentarians' module,
- (2) Develop the draft training module and consult with key stakeholders, including *inter alia* the DWR and MoFEA to fine-tune the training module and methodological approach,
- (3) identify participants for the training and manage the logistical arrangements, working closely with the GCCA+ Project Operation Officer at DWR to ensure the budget for the training is provided in a timely way,
- (4) Deliver the mainstreaming training for parliamentarians interventions, and
- (5) Finalise the project deliverables and write a summary mainstreaming training report detailing the process followed, participants trained, and any observations concerning lessons learned from the mainstreaming training intervention.

The indicative timeframe for completion of this assignment is by **29th November 2019**. The time needed to accomplish the prescribed responsibilities is estimated as:

Total Assignment Duration: 12 person-days

Tasks/Outputs	Place	Person-Days	Cumulative Total
1. Review relevant background documents, including NCCP document and any relevant policies, reports and studies, to develop scope and contents of the training module	Desk	2	2
2. Kick-off meetings with DWR, MoECC&NR and National Assembly personnel; Develop draft training module and consult with key stakeholders to fine-tune the training module and methodological approach → methodological note and advanced mainstreaming training module	In-country	3	5
3. Identify participants and manage logistical arrangements for the training, in collaboration with GCCA+ Project Operation Officer at DWR	In-country	1	6
4. Conduct mainstreaming training workshops for Members of the National Assembly; feedback meeting with DWR GCCA+ Project Operation Officer → training workshop	In-country	4	10
5. Finalise assignment deliverables including report detailing lessons learned from mainstreaming training→ mainstreaming training summary report	Desk	2	12
	TOTAL:	12	12

6 Expected Output(s)

1. Mainstreaming training for parliamentarians module: Module to be used in delivering the climate change mainstreaming training to the target group of Members of the National Assembly
2. Methodological note: Brief description of methodology to be employed in delivering the climate change mainstreaming training module to the target group.
3. Training workshops: Climate change mainstreaming training for parliamentarians' workshops, to enhance climate change literacy for Members of the National Assembly.
4. Mainstreaming training summary report: detailing the process followed, list of participants trained, and any observations concerning lessons learned from the mainstreaming training interventions.

7 Qualifications and Skills:

- Must have a post-graduate degree and/or international and national experience in climate

change policy development and implementation.

- Must have the ability to work with a multi-disciplinary team and complete study reports.
- Must possess excellent communication, transfer of knowledge and capacity building skills.
- Knowledge of EC procedures, particularly EDF procedures, would be preferred.
- Must have fluency in spoken and written English and be able to write clear, concise technical and non-technical reports in English.
- Experts involved in training and accompanying the policy-making and planning processes of the project must possess excellent facilitation skills.

8 General Professional Experience:

- Must have at least 5 years professional experience in climate change policy or a related discipline, such as environmental policy and management or environmental mainstreaming.
- Must have proven experience in training/capacity building of government officials in the relevant area according to the specific assignment.

9 Specific Professional Experience:

- Experience of work in developing countries in particular experience in LDCs would be desirable.
- Experience in mainstreaming climate change into sectoral fields and working with national parliamentarians will be an added advantage.