



GLOBAL  
CENTER ON  
ADAPTATION



## Implementing the project

### Mainstreaming climate smart agriculture into NAPs in Africa (Terms of Reference)

The AAA Initiative Foundation is looking for an international organization or consulting firm with a good knowledge of climate smart agriculture in the African context and a proven track record in developing monitoring & evaluation systems to measure adaptation progress.

This international call of application is addressed exclusively to organizations and consulting firms.

#### 1. Overall objective:

In line with the “6 flagship programs” of the Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI), the AAA Initiative received a grant from the Global Center on Adaptation (GCA), funded by the German Agency for international Cooperation (GIZ), to develop knowledge sharing and capacity building to implement adaptation projects to build a strengthened resilience in African agriculture.

The overall objective of the proposed project is to mainstream climate smart agriculture into NAPs in Africa. The specific objective is to carry out a study to build two complementary knowledge products to facilitate upstream planning of adaptation projects in agriculture, withing the NAP implementation process:

- 1) An Adaptation Metrics Mapping & Evaluation tool
- 2) A continental map of adaptation actors in agriculture

This international call of application is addressed exclusively to organizations, like consulting firms, and not to individual experts.

## 2. Rationale

Climate change is expected to negatively impact at least 22% of the cultivated area for the world's most important crops by 2050, and as much as 56% of all crops in sub-Saharan Africa. By 2080, negative impact of climate change on Africa's agricultural could be between 15% and 30% and by 2020, in some countries, yields from rain-fed agriculture could be reduced by up to 50%. For livestock, most species have performed best at temperatures between 10 and 30 °C, but at temperatures above 30 °C, cattle, sheep, goats, pig and chickens all reduce their feed intake 3-5% for each 1°C increase. Smallholder farmers represent 80 percent of sub-Saharan Africa's farming population and are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because of their geographic exposure, low incomes, and greater reliance on agriculture as well as limited capacity to seek alternative livelihoods.

Effective and sustainable adaptation to climate change in the long run is therefore dependent on broad-based economic development in which smallholders can move from low return subsistence activities to higher return livelihood activities. Half of Sub-Saharan Africa's populations, three-quarters of the poor, live in drylands that are particularly susceptible to land degradation and desertification processes (IPCC 2019). Land degradation costs about US\$108 per person each year or an estimated annual 12 percent gross domestic product (GDP) loss for 19 countries in Africa (World Bank, 2020).

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 282 million people in Africa, over one-fifth of the population, faced hunger in 2020, which is 46.3 million more than in 2019. Improving food security and nutrition on the continent will require close collaboration between African countries and at the international level, as well as rapid and at scale transition to more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems. Since 2009, climate-smart agriculture (CSA) has emerged as an approach to improving and safeguarding agriculture under climate change. CSA focuses on the three pillars of enhancing food security: (i) sustainably increasing production, (ii) enhancing resilience (adapting) to climate change, and (iii) mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, where possible and appropriate. CSA is not a set of practices; it is an approach to selecting and implementing agricultural practices (no till systems, soil, water and weather management, rangeland management, integrated pest management, etc.), policies and services that are tailored to the context, in both space and time, and are integrated, so they work together to maximize synergy and minimize tradeoffs. In arid and semi-arid countries, CSA is addressing desertification, drought management, weather risk management, rangeland management and agro-forestry. With the impacts of climate change on agriculture being felt by farmers in Africa, the surge in national and global commitments to combating climate change and desertification, and the resultant interest of investors and large funds to invest in climate-smart and climate-resilient agriculture, there has been a keen need to design large bankable investments and comprehensive CSA programs.

Launched ahead of the COP22 organized in Morocco, the Initiative for the Adaptation of African Agriculture (AAA) to climate change aims to help African agriculture to adapt to climate

change. The AAA Initiative was given a full mandate by the African Union heads of states to pursue actions to advance climate action in agriculture, through activities such as the mobilization of climate finance and capacity building. As such, the AAA Initiative is the agricultural arm of the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) launched by African Heads of States during COP21 in Paris.

In close collaboration with the World Bank, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and FAO, the AAA Initiative mobilized resources and technical support for the development of bankable Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (CSAIPs) for 7 African countries (Morocco, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Ghana, Republic of Congo, Cameroon, and Burkina Faso). The 7 CSAIPs need a total of up to \$2.4 billion investment, targeting benefiting to 8.5 million African farmers. Three other CSAIPs were developed separately by the World Bank in Lesotho, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The objective of the AAA Initiative is to place the Adaptation of African Agriculture at the heart of climate debates and negotiations, and to attract a significant part of the climate funds. Among other proposed solutions, the AAA initiative aims to contribute to the deployment of specific agricultural projects to improve climate risk management and capacity building and financing solutions.

### **3. Description of the two project activities**

The purpose of this call of application is to conduct two activities concerning the development of an Adaptation Metrics Mapping & Evaluation tool and the establishment of a continental map of adaptation actors in agriculture.

Each of the two activities is described below and detailed in the attached project sheets. Although separate in consistency they all converge towards enhancing capacities of African Agriculture stakeholders towards adaptation and resilience to climate change, with the development of dedicated tools, mostly digital, to better integrate climate smart agriculture dissemination over Africa through National Adaptation Plans.

#### **3.1. Activity 1: Adaptation Metrics Mapping & Evaluation tool**

A key accompanying decision to the 2015 Paris Agreement stipulates setting a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) for climate finance prior to 2025. This new goal is to be built on the foundation of the US\$100 billion per year by 2020 commitment and must consider the needs and priorities of developing countries. The original goal of US\$100 billion was a political move to rebuild trust among Parties; it was not scientifically based nor derived from the needs of developing countries. Parties and observers continue to argue about achieving the US\$100 billion target and have learned many lessons from climate finance provision and mobilization efforts over the past decade. One can only expect the deliberations on the NCQG to become increasingly contentious.

The lack of aggregated metrics to measure adaptation progress has been often declared as one of the reasons why adaptation projects receive less funding than mitigation ones (easily comparable in terms of carbon equivalents). The Paris Agreement's global goal on adaptation provides a framework for enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change at the global level. The 2017 Adaptation Gap Report<sup>1</sup> suggest that a system for assessing global adaptation progress should be: a) broad to absorb the wide range of existing information sources and formats; b) rigorous to capture essential metrics of change; and c) flexible to accommodate innovations in assessment approaches. Such a system would help collecting and directing funds and resources with the most efficient ways and greater results in term of adaptation.

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process can be thought of as three broad phases: planning, implementation, and Monitoring & Evaluation. However, few African countries could scientifically quantify their adaptation finance needs in their NAPs, due to lack of science-based methodologies, capacity, and tools. In fact, the lack of aggregated adaptation metrics, frameworks, and M&E systems, are one of the bottlenecks for quantifying adaptation needs, and consequently finance needs. The International Platform on Adaptation Metrics (IPAM) was launched in 2020, with initial support of GIZ and the AAA Initiative, to address the lack of aggregated adaptation metrics, techniques and tools that could help quantifying adaptation gaps and finance (see: <https://www.adaptationmetrics.org/>).

Thanks to the support of the AAA Initiative and UK-funded North Africa Technical Assistance Facility (NATAF), IPAM developed the Adaptation Metrics Mapping Evaluation Framework<sup>2</sup> (AMME). The AMME Framework aims to guide the formulation of good practice in the choice and development of appropriate metrics for the wide array of different contexts related to climate adaptation. It provides a systematic assessment process for understanding how metrics relate to their potential range of purposes for a given context. Recognition of different stakeholders, their needs for metrics and their engagement in the process of their development and application is a central focus of the AMME Framework. The AMME Framework builds upon and supports the work, goals, and principles of international agreements including the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the SDGs. In addition, it aligns with initiatives such as those of the World Adaptation Science Programme, Global Center on Adaptation, Race to Resilience, Global Resilience Knowledge Coalition, and the Adaptation Research Alliance (Adaptation Research Alliance, 2021). The outputs of metrics mapping evaluations – the maps – are intended to improve decision making for adaptation projects, policy making, and monitoring and evaluation.

Also, the AAA Initiative developed Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plans (CSAIPs) for each of the seven African countries: Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Ghana, Republic of Congo, Cameroon, and Burkina Faso; the first three of which were supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ), the World Bank, the French

---

1

[https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/22172/adaptation\\_gap\\_2017.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/22172/adaptation_gap_2017.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

<sup>2</sup> See: <https://adaptationmetrics.org/sites/AMME-Framework.pdf>

Development Agency (AFD), FAO, and the CGIAR (Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres). The total estimated budget of the 7 CSAIPs for the 7 countries is 2.4 billion US\$, targeting 8.5 million farmers. Besides, the world bank developed three other CSAIPs in Lesotho, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, bringing the number of CSAIPs to 10 in Africa. In fact, climate-smart agriculture has emerged as an approach to improving and safeguarding agriculture under climate change.

The “Adaptation Metrics Mapping & Evaluation tool” activity of the proposed project aims at developing monitoring and evaluating methodologies and tools for the planning of climate resilient agriculture projects and strategies, based on AMME. It will facilitate the development, management, and funding of adaptation to climate change, withing the country NAPs in Africa. The “Adaptation Metrics Mapping & Evaluation tool” activity will be developed building on cases studies of 10 African countries where CSAIPs are already available, namely: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### **3.2. Activity 2: Continental map of adaptation actors in agriculture**

The first role of the NAP is to help coordinate different actors and to ensure stakeholder engagement at multiple levels to achieve adaptation, considering its cross-cutting and cross-sectoral nature. The “Continental map of adaptation actors in agriculture” activity aims at identifying the stakeholders to be involved in the adaptation process and their mutual relationships, importance, objectives, and interests. Actor mapping is a social network analysis which help identifying all the key stakeholders that will be crucial for the NAP process<sup>3</sup> and, consequently the adaptation of African agriculture to climate change. Once the key actors are identified, it is important to understand their importance, their objectives, how they act, interlink and how they influence each other. The landscape of adaptation actors is dense, complex, changeable, and it is necessary for African governments, policy makers, and farmers, as well as the two African Initiatives devoted to adaptation (AAA and AAI) in having a visualization and analytical tool to master the scene, identify strategic opportunities and where to leverage<sup>4</sup>.

This activity aims to develop a dynamic map of stakeholders acting on adaptation of agriculture to climate change in African countries, understanding their influence, interlinkages, overlapping areas, missing gaps, and identifying areas for synergies and coordination<sup>5</sup>. A well-designed NAP process should ensure transparency, communication, trust and relationships, clear identification of roles and responsibilities, and commitment of

---

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-08/Stocktaking%20for%20National%20Adaptation.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/2/662/htm>

<sup>5</sup> See for instance :

[https://newclimate.org/sites/default/files/2020/02/CDCPIII\\_ActorPolicyMappingTool\\_Guidance\\_final.pdf](https://newclimate.org/sites/default/files/2020/02/CDCPIII_ActorPolicyMappingTool_Guidance_final.pdf)

all stakeholders<sup>6</sup> to drive all together the NAP vision. It will facilitate the identification of current partnerships, main actors to engage with, and potential synergies to be leveraged for a more efficient resources mobilization, and adaptation governance for Africa. For instance, a given stakeholder could *a priori* have a high weight in the NAP process, but in reality, not. Hence, identifying and evaluating the interest and influence levels of stakeholders is critical for stakeholder prioritization. The list of stakeholders could include national and local governments, farmers' organizations, policy makers, NGOs, universities, research and innovation centers, public and private entities, etc., at the national and sub-national level. The list will encompass the existing donors and banks, international organizations, research organizations, etc., at regional and Africa levels that could support NAP implementation.

The "Continental map of adaptation actors for agriculture" activity will be developed focusing on 10 African countries where CSAIPs are already available, namely: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Many actors mapping methodologies and digital tools (Miro<sup>7</sup>, Moqops<sup>8</sup>, Smaply<sup>9</sup>, Mural<sup>10</sup>, etc.) exist in the literature (Briner et al. 1996; Cleland 1999; Fletcher et al. 2003; GIZ, 2007; SDC, 2011<sup>11</sup>; etc.). Since actors mapping is a dynamic time process which should be updated regularly as stakeholder groups change and evolve alongside organizations, there is then a need to develop a digital map of adaptation actors. This innovative tool in the field of adaptation of agriculture to climate change in Africa will facilitate the dissemination of best practices and data to a wide range of NAP practitioners via South-South exchange and will also create an enabling environment for funding and investment.

#### 4. Cost of the study:

The budget allocated to this study is segregated by activity as follows:

- Development of an Adaptation Metrics Mapping & Evaluation tool = **120.000 EUROS (tax included)**
- Establishment of a Continental map of adaptation actors in agriculture for Africa = **110.000 EUROS (including tax)**

**The total cost for this study is set at 230.000 EUROS.**

These costs are incompressible, and each of the activities will be paid separately.

---

<sup>6</sup> <https://adriadapt.eu/integrated-adaptation-planning-tool/stakeholders-engagement/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://miro.com/templates/stakeholder-map/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://moqups.com/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.smaply.com/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.mural.co/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.shareweb.ch/site/DDLGN/Documents/SDC%20PED%20Network%20-%20Basic%20Tools%20No%2001%20-%20Stakeholder%20Analysis.pdf>

## 5. Expected deliverables

The reports for the two activities should be articulated as follows:

### 5.1. Activity 1: Adaptation Metrics Mapping & Evaluation tool

#### Deliverable 5.1.1: Declining AMME for Agriculture in Africa (study case in 10 countries)

The International Platform on Adaptation Metrics (IPAM), of which AAA assumes the secretariat, has developed a general framework, which provides a rational process for the evaluation of metrics, outlining five aspects that are common to any adaptation intervention:

- Purpose
- Stakeholder engagement, participation and communication strategies
- Stakeholder competencies and capacities
- Data and information, and,
- Evaluation and good practice.

These aspects are then viewed through three lenses:

- Stakeholders and their needs
- A 'whole system' perspective
- How metrics support decision making processes.

The implementation of the AMME Framework is then supported by a matrix which maps the coverage of existing metrics in relation to the mapping evaluation scope, to allow for a selection of metrics in line with the challenges at hand.

So far, Climate Smart Agricultural Investment Plans have been designed for ten countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe). The outcome of this deliverable will be to adapt AMME to the needs of the CSAIPs in these ten African countries, establishing a general framework for monitoring their progress.

The challenges and priorities can be very different in each of the CSAIPs:

- Soil fertility
- Weather management system
- Focused crop production (casava, cocoa, yam, coton, rice, cereals, millet, sorgho...)
- Crop transformation
- Livestock management

- Irrigation system
- Capacity building for up-to-date management
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Bio-Gas production
- Agroforestry

Yet, a general framework should be designed in defining:

- how to identify the challenges,
- how to gather the data,
- how to analyze them,
- who will be in charge at each level of the process

In fine, the outcome of this deliverable is to design a framework to monitor progress of agricultural adaptation projects, that could be mainstreamed on the examples of the 10 existing CSAIPs.

#### **Deliverable 5.1.2: Study case on conservation agriculture in Morocco**

One of the responses to climate change in Morocco, and particularly increased drought, is the mainstreaming of climate smart agriculture. Direct seeding with zero tillage, which conserves soil moisture (adaptation), reduces soil disturbance (mitigation) and maintains soil fertility and increases yields (productivity), constitutes an effective climate smart measure.

The latest “Green Generation » Plan of the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests, focuses particularly on no-till agriculture, aiming at deploying it over 1 million hectares by 2030.

A Monitoring & Evaluation System, based on the AMME Framework, should be designed to follow up progress of this agricultural technique, on a sample basis of agricultural units, for the impact on environmental aspects like:

- Carbon footprint
- Organic matter content
- Soil structural stability
- Soil erodibility
- Soil biology
- Soil moisture
- Soil fertility
- Other environmental gains...



This deliverable should present a methodology as to how to select a representative sample of farmers to monitor progress in their fields, and which indicators are to be followed. Also, a reporting system must be established, indicating the process of gathering and analyzing data.

A monitoring table of progress for the selected criterion should be presented as annex of this deliverable.

### **Deliverable 5.1.3: ToR for setting up a digital monitoring system**

The established system of monitoring progress of conservation agriculture in Morocco will then be translated into a digital system. This deliverable should specify which indicators and metrics are to be monitored, on which time spans, indicating specifically who has access to information input and who will be responsible for data gathering/analyzing/publishing.

These ToRs are to be used for selecting an IT company to develop it as a digital tool.

### **Deliverable 5.1.4: Virtual dissemination workshop**

An online webinar will be held after validation of the final report to present the results of the study to the global audience.

## **5.2. Activity 2: Map of actors**

There are three tasks to be carried out, consisting successively in :

- 1) identifying the actors,
- 2) highlighting their points of convergence and differences,
- 3) proposing a strategy for research and establishment of partnerships.

This will result in the writing of four deliverables:

### **Deliverable 5.2.1: List of international actors and country relays**

The first step is to list internationally all the potential players in the development of adaptation of African agriculture, classifying them according to four axes:

- Financial actors (donors and their relays)
- Actors in the decision-making process (policy and strategy managers)

- Research actors (techniques, tools and processes)
- Implementing actors (implementation project managers and beneficiaries)

These actors must be considered both at the level of the regions of the continent and at the national or subnational level.

The categories to be considered (non-exhaustive list) are donors (AfDB, KfW, WBG, GEF, GCF, BERD, BEI, IFAD, AF, etc.), international alliances and initiatives (AGRA, AAI, GCA, etc.), foundations (Bill Gates, Rockefeller, etc.), regional organizations, the United Nations System of Agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNFCCC, etc.), African Union bodies (ASRIC, CAHOSC, etc.), the private sector, insurers (SwissRe, Munich RE, MAMDA RE ...), the climate commissions resulting from CoP22 (Congo Basin, Sahel, island states), bilateral cooperation (USAID, AFD, GiZ, FCDO, JICA ...), research institutes (CIRAD, OSS, CGIAR,...), the academic world (African and international universities), NGOs and associations of regional beneficiaries.

These actors should be described according to their mode of action, their geographic focus, an approximation of their financial and technical capacity, and a quantification of their experience (including period of action, number of targeted countries, number and type of projects-whereas possible).

This database must be consultable from typological and geographical entries.

Furthermore, this will involve identifying possible focal points from the 54 African countries, and in particular the 37 already associated with the AAA initiative. Beyond the ministerial departments of Agriculture, these may be various research institutions and specialized technical centers, or even specialized NGOs.

This deliverable should list the categories of partners (financial / political / research / implementation) for the achievement of projects in each country.

#### **Deliverable 5.2.2: Proposed partnership strategy based on existing and possible interaction**

Beyond identifying each of the potential players, it will then be a question of counting the partnerships that they have already established, then anticipating the links that can be created.

This deliverable should therefore establish maps of perceptual positioning of the actors, highlighting the nature, strength and direction of their partnership exchanges.

An analysis of the potential for partnership with the identified actors can help to facilitate an overview of possible points of convergence.

Based on this analysis of the established interactions established, this deliverable should then present scenarios for building partnerships to be initiated by the AAA initiative, with the aim of promoting, improving and increasing the adaptation of agriculture in Africa to climate change. These scenarios should relate to each of the three axes of AAA solutions which are advocacy, project support and capacity building.

### **Deliverable 5.2.3: ToR for a digital monitoring system**

Gathered data in deliverables 6.2.1. and 6.2.2. (list of international actors and country relays) should be made available with free access on digital portal.

Furthermore, a logic for managing the portal as a dynamic website, allowing for edits and additions should be described, indicating who will be responsible for management and what process should be implemented for proposing edits.

These ToRs are to be used for selecting an IT company to conceive the web portal.

### **Deliverable 5.2.4: Virtual dissemination workshop**

An online webinar will be held after validation of the final report to present the results of the study to the global audience.

## **5.3. Summary of the deliverables:**

The number of expected deliverables is thus of 14, as 7 for each of the 2 activities.

Seven deliverables for activity one:

- A provisional methodological note
- A validated methodological note
- A provisional report on deliverable 5.1.1
- A provisional report on deliverable 5.1.2
- A provisional report on deliverable 5.1.3
- A validated final report
- A final dissemination virtual workshop

Seven deliverables for activity two:

- A provisional methodological note
- A validated methodological note
- A provisional report on deliverable 5.2.1

- A provisional report on deliverable 5.2.2
- A provisional report on deliverable 5.2.3
- A validated final report
- A final dissemination virtual workshop

## **6. Duration and progress of the study:**

The duration of the study is set to be approximately 8 months (April to November 2023).

For both activities, the progress of the study will encompass following steps:

- A virtual kick-off meeting to clarify the needs of the study.
- The delivery of a provisional methodological note, that will be discussed in a dedicated virtual meeting.
- The delivery of a final methodological note, that will be discussed in a dedicated virtual meeting and validated.
- For each activity, three virtual meetings, in a frequency of one every two months, to assess and discuss progress. Activity 2 will be assessed one week after activity 1 at each level of the progression.
- A virtual meeting to present and discuss the final report of each activity.
- A virtual meeting to validate the final report of each activity.
- A final virtual event for each activity, open to the public, to disseminate the results of the study.

## **7. Expected competencies of the tenderer**

This study is only opened to international consultancy firms, design offices, NGOs, organizations, research centers or alliances specialized in adaptation to climate change in the sector of agriculture, with a proven experience in the African continent.

The tenderer should rely on a network of experts whose cumulated experiences gather knowledge on:

- Adaptation of agriculture and food systems to climate change
- Monitoring & Evaluation of adaptation projects in the sector of agriculture, particularly adaptation metrics
- Good knowledge of UNFCCC issues especially the global goal on adaptation
- Experience in the conceptualization of CSAIPs
- Good knowledge of African stakeholders in adaptation to climate change in agriculture
- Mastering of digital tools for web mapping

## 8. Presentation of the applicant's offer

The tenderer should present:

- A general presentation of the organization, highlighting activities in line with the present study
- A CV of each of the team's members, indicating the correspondence of their personal experience with the criteria presented below
- For activity one, the proposed expert(s) should have a proven track record in monitoring and evaluation systems, adaptation metrics in agriculture and adaptation to climate change
- For activity two, the proposed expert(s) should have a proven experience in conceptual policy frameworks and strategies, systems mapping, decision making processes and web mapping
- A designation of a team leader for each activity, who will also be the focal point for correspondence. He/she should have a proven experience in addressing adaptation of agriculture and foods systems to climate change in the African continent
- A draft methodological note, or approach, stating how the designated experts want to proceed with the activities of the study
- A detailed chronogram of the proposed progress of activities

## 9. Evaluation of tenders

As the costs of each activity are fixed, **no financial offer is needed**. Tenders will be selected exclusively on a technical basis, by assigning a technical score (Nti), out of a maximum of 100 points, established on the basis of the following criteria:

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Maximum score</b>
Methodological approach (including chronogram)	20
CVs of the proposed team	30
International expertise, specifically in the African continent	10
Experience in adaptation of agriculture and food systems to climate change	20
Experience in M&E for adaptation to climate change	10
Experience in CSAIPs	10
<b>Total technical project (Nti)</b>	<b>100</b>

The offers will be weighed according to the six criteria presented in the table. Any criterion noted zero will lead to the elimination of the tenderer.

Explanation of the criteria:

- The methodological approach will be analyzed according to its feasibility, relevance, expected duration and expected outcomes.
- The CVs of the proposed team will be checked for correspondence with the expected competencies and segregated through length of experience and importance of projects carried out by each of the team's members.
- The international expertise will be scanned especially in what relates to projects carried out in Africa.
- The experience in adaptation on climate change will be checked through the projects in which the consultancy was involved.
- The experience in M&E should be tracked in projects explicitly dedicated to this issue.
- Experience in CSAIP means a participation in developing one or more of the existing investment plans.

**10. Deadline and place for submission of tender documents**

The applicants should submit their offer by email to the following address:

**AAaprojectcalls@aaainitiative.org**

The deadline for application is **March 29, 2023, at 11:59 pm CET (UTC+1)**

An acknowledgment of receipt of the files received by email will be sent to the tenderers.