

## TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

### ASSESSMENT OF CLIMATE RISKS TO FOOD FOR PEACE (FFP) PROGRAMMING IN [COUNTRY X]

#### **Context**

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) provides food assistance to vulnerable populations, with the goal of reducing hunger and malnutrition and ensuring all people have access to sufficient food for healthy and productive lives. In addition to providing emergency relief to post-disaster or conflict settings, FFP also implements development programs – which are multi-year activities tasked with reducing food insecurity among vulnerable population. This multi-sectoral approach looks beyond food and support agriculture interventions, income diversification, preventive approaches to malnutrition and disaster risk reduction, among other activities. In the context of climate variability and change, FFP programs are increasingly looking for ways to help build resilience in communities facing chronic poverty *and* increased risk of droughts, floods, and extreme events. The first step towards building resilience is to assess how, and to what extent, climate change and variability will impact the communities where FFP works.

#### **Activity Objective**

Using [Country X] as a case study, the objective of this activity is to assess climate risks in FFP program areas and provide recommendations on how FFP development programs can respond to those risks. Climate variability and climate change likely are significant contributing factors in [Country X]'s food security; this analysis will prioritize interventions that effectively address food security in light of identified climate risks. The focus of this study is [X] areas, including locations where FFP interventions are currently being implemented: [list regions, as applicable].

#### **Methodology**

The assessment will be primarily a desk-based literature review (Phase I). If significant data gaps remain, or the assessment team (in consultation with USAID) is confident that fieldwork will significantly strengthen the assessment, the team will undertake in-country consultations and a field visit, as well as complete a subsequent climate analysis (Phase II). Some criteria to determine if phase II is necessary include:

- There is a possibility to collect data on climate trends and projections, current interventions, and/or key stakeholders that is unavailable on-line.
- There is the opportunity to consult with the in-country FFP program design team.
- There is the opportunity to visit FFP intervention areas and speak with project beneficiaries.

#### **Tasks**

Task 1: Review available literature and consult with D.C.-based FFP stakeholders to identify key climate change issues in [Country X], such as:

- Climate trends and projections from sources such as [National Communications \(UNFCCC\)](#), [IPCC](#), [World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal](#), [FEWS NET Climate Trend Analysis](#), [UNDP CC Profiles](#), [Germany's Climate Service Center profiles](#), and the [IRI map room](#).
- Impacts of current and future climate risks on sectors relevant to FFP programming, including agriculture and food security, nutrition, and WASH.
- Current adaptation initiatives focused on food security that could provide lessons for FFP programming.

- Climate-service activities of relevance in the country and especially in the FFP intervention areas that could provide information to FFP program design.

*\*if no significant data gaps remain and/or it is not deemed necessary to conduct field work, skip to Task 4.*

Task 2: In consultation with USAID, develop agenda for in-country consultation and site visits

Task 3: Conduct field work – site visits, consultations, interviews, and focus groups - to identify the key elements of the food systems and their associated climate variability and change risks.

Topic of discussion include:

- Food system value chain components
- Agricultural practices
- Household livelihood security strategies
- Historical climate shocks of relevance to food system production and access.
- Natural resource availability (e.g. surface and groundwater)
- Natural management practices (e.g. deforestation, de-vegetation of hillsides/erosion, farming vs. pastoralist conflicts)
- Climate information and weather data (in consultation with relevant meteorological service representatives, if possible)
- Understanding of climate change science; awareness of links between climate change and resiliency

Task 4: Identify and characterize priority climate change risks for the proposed intervention areas and develop a prioritized list of adaptation strategies to address risks identified.

Task 5: Synthesize findings from Tasks 1-4 in a detailed report that provides an overview of the linkages between climate change and food security in [Country X], current climate impacts in areas of intervention (impact on nutrition, groundwater, agriculture, etc.), projected future climate changes and impacts, and recommended adaptation responses. Incorporate feedback from USAID and revise report as needed.

## Deliverables

	Desk-based only	Desk-based + Field Visit
Deliverable 1. Draft of findings from literature review and D.C.-based consultations.	X	X
Deliverable 2. Agenda for in-country consultations and site visits, including list of key informants and location of site visits		X
Deliverable 3: Report summarizing findings from field work, including key actors, climate risks and available datasets to explore in the analysis.		X
Deliverable 4: List of key climate risks and proposed adaptation strategies	X	X
Deliverable 5: Draft of final report, incorporating finding and recommendations.	X	X

## Activity Timeline

Task	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Related Deliverable
Task 1: Literature review and DC consultations									#1
Task 2: Develop field work agenda									#2
Task 3: Conduct field work									#3
Task 4: Identify risks and adaptation strategies									#4
Task 6: Draft final report									#5

## Personnel roles and qualifications

### *Activity Manager*

Provides overall management of the assessment activities, including coordination of specialist work, client interaction and deliverable quality control.

### *Climate Change Adaptation Specialist*

As the technical lead for the activity, develops the methodology and timeline, determines relevance of data sources, leads all in-field consultations, and is the lead author of technical report. Knowledge and prior experience with FFP programs in [Country X] highly preferred.

### *Food Security Specialist*

Provides experience related to food security, agricultural value chains and livelihood security in the context of USAID FFP programming.

### *Coordinator – (local)\**

Support the Food Security and Climate Change Specialist with research and logistics. For logistics, she/he will schedule meetings, arrange transportation, provide translations as needed, and generally support the consultant with other logistics related tasks. On the research side, the coordinator will help team obtain local data and information that is not readily available online, provide input to question guide for key informant interviews and focus groups, and review and provide input to drafts of the report as needed. Ideally this role would support the assessment with key local technical knowledge on climate change, food security, and/or livelihoods.

*\*As needed, depending on field work and additional climate analysis*

*Note: Separate scopes of work (SOWs) will be prepared for each specialist (or organization). These will be used to execute short term employment agreements and/or Subtask Orders, as relevant.*