REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department (AHAI)
Rue Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1387 Abidjan 01, Cote d'Ivoire
E-mail: P.BOAHEN@AFDB.ORG & S.OCHAI@AFDB.ORG

INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANCY
TO REVIEW AND ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICIES IN AFRICA

Brief description of the Assignment: Working from the respective regional member country, the Consultant will review and analyse the impact of national and regional agricultural policies in Africa.

- The broad objective of the assignment is for the consultant to review, assess, analyse, synthesis and integrate various sectoral and macroeconomics policies, laws and regulation influencing the agricultural sector in RMCs. The review also includes an assessment of their achievements, success factors, constraints or hurdles into a comprehensive, harmonized, consistent and coherent policy review document that can be used as a sourcebook to provide guidance in policy incentives to grow the agricultural sector in the selected RMCs selected (Uganda; Mauritania; Mozambique; Guinee Conakry; Tanzania; Zambia; Ghana; DRC). In addition, the technical consultant is expected to make critical recommendations to the management of the AHAI based on results and findings from the desk review research, prospective policy intervention areas that exhibit potential for immediate impact.

Department issuing the request: Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department
Place of assignment: Consultants who are already based in any one of the selected regional member countries for the assignment (Uganda; Mauritania; Mozambique; Guinee Conakry; Tanzania; Zambia; Ghana; DRC).
Duration of the assignment: 2 months
Tentative Date of commencement: 01 February 2019
Detailed Terms of reference for the assignment: [TORs below]
Deadline for applications: 21 January 2019
Applications to be submitted to: Mr. Philip BOAHEN P.BOAHEN@AFDB.ORG & Prof. Sule OCHAI S.OCHAI@AFDB.ORG
AGRICULTURAL AND AGRO-INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT (AHAI)

Terms of Reference Recruitment of Individual Consultancy to Review and Analyse the Impact of National and Regional Agricultural Policies in Africa

1. Introduction

1.1 Agriculture remains a major source of income, employment and livelihoods in Africa. However, untapped agricultural potential has contributed to persistent poverty and deteriorating food security, resulting in a projected increase in the number of undernourished people from ~240m in 2015 to ~320m by 2025. Falling commodity prices for a broad range of natural resources are creating an increasing imperative for African nations to diversify their exports and reduce current account deficits. At the same time, increased food demand and changing consumption habits driven by demographic factors such as population growth and urbanization are leading to rapidly rising net food imports, which are expected to grow from US$35bn in 2015 to over US$110bn by 2025. These rising imports are indicative of a broader opportunity to transform agriculture construed as a business. The scale of imports demonstrate that demand exists, if a vibrant private agribusiness sector in Africa can be stimulated to service it. These food imports also represent a diverse set of markets, both in key commodities as well as processed goods and associated or ‘agro-allied’ industries worth more than US$100bn in revenue per annum, while delivering food security and broad-based income growth.

1.2 To capture these opportunities on the scale required in Africa, agricultural transformation that has occurred elsewhere in the world before, such as in Brazil, Malaysia and Vietnam, needs to occur in Africa over a shorter time period. The conditions for transformation are beginning to materialize in a number of African countries. Smaller-scale transformations are happening, such as in the horticulture and floriculture sectors in Kenya and Ethiopia respectively, Rwanda’s rapid and material reductions in the level of malnutrition, Nigeria’s large scale registration of farmers onto an electronic-wallet system to facilitate fertilizer subsidy payments, and transformation of the rice sector in Senegal. These instances show that localized transformation in Africa is possible, and point the way for larger-scale shifts in African agriculture. The lessons learned from these experiences help frame this Strategy. Successful transformations are business-led, and involve the creation of three simultaneous conditions:

i. a large-scale dissemination of productivity-increasing technology and inputs, plus input intensity and capital intensity;

ii. the development of input and output markets structures and incentives that allow the full realization of the value of increased production; and,

iii. a well-functioning and vibrant private sector that can manage and allocate skill and capital to scale emergent success and drive long-term sustainable agribusiness growth.

iv. An increase in Intra country, and intra-regional (cross border) trade

1.3 The public sector has a critical role to play in enabling these conditions and letting businesses flourish. In successful cases of agricultural transformation, liberalization of input markets, innovative financing, infrastructure development (irrigation, storage, and rural roads), and land tenure reforms were important - as were technologies and outreach plans. Today, new technologies, especially in the
application of information and communication technologies to agriculture, financial services and information services, open up new ways to replicate these successes, as well as drive new ways of modernizing value chains, and in a particularly inclusive manner.

1.4  Underlying all of these is a critical need for the political will to undertake a large-scale reform. This is particularly true in light of the critical role of policy reform and the creation of an enabling environment for investment and participation by the private sector. However, strong political will should not be equated with strong government presence in the sector. Rather, the creation of an enabling environment, including agricultural, trade, finance, and infrastructure policies, to allow small and large private sector actors, to thrive is the political will that is needed.

1.5  In October 2015, the Bank – in association with the AUC, UNECA, and the Government of Senegal – organized a high-level Ministerial Conference (HLC) on “Feed Africa: An Action Plan for African Agricultural Transformation” in Dakar to map out, within the CAADP goals and Malabo commitments, how to unlock Africa’s agricultural potential and boost job creation with a view to diversifying African economies. The HLC was attended by over 600 participants, including African Ministers Finance, Planning and Economy, the Ministers of Agriculture and Rural Development, select Ministers of Industry and Trade as well as Central Bank Governors; the research institutes, the academia, investment agencies, civil society organizations and experts across the continent and beyond. Following the Feed Africa Strategy was developed by the Bank and approved in 2016. This Strategy builds on the commitments made at this event as well as the existing activities and prior commitments.

1.6  The specific sets of enablers, and the proposed approach of the Feed Africa Strategy reflects commitments made in the 2003 Maputo Declaration and 2014 Malabo Commitments through the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). It intends to contribute to and build on these efforts. More specifically, the Strategy will execute the CAADP goals of contributing to elimination of extreme hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and increased prosperity –, in partnership with alliances including farmers, agribusiness, and civil society, and exploiting regional comparative advantages and opportunities for trade and collaboration. It will be forward-looking, ensuring that key outcomes beyond growth of the agricultural sector include enhanced capacity of governments, multilateral institutions, and others to support this growth, increased representation for women and youth, and improved resilience to climate variability and shocks.

1.7  As part of the Bank’s High 5 Agenda and the objectives of “Feed Africa”, the Bank is elaborating a strategy for its support to the four specific goals of CAADP viz.:  

- contribute to eliminating extreme poverty in Africa by 2025;
- end hunger and malnutrition in Africa by 2025;
- make Africa a net food exporter; and,
- move Africa to the top of export-orientated global value chains where it has comparative advantage.

1.8  Given the scale of resources and coordination required to transform the entire value chains, it is important to design a targeted investment strategy to realize these ambitions. An initial set of agricultural commodities and agro ecological zones identified as being initial lead areas for investment include:
- Achieve self-sufficiency in key commodities (rice, wheat, fish, palm oil, horticulture, cassava);
- Move up the value chain in key export orientated commodities (cocoa, coffee, cotton, cashew);
- Creating a food secure Sahel (sorghum, millet, cowpea, livestock); and,
- Realizing the potential of the Guinea Savannah (maize, soybean, livestock)

1.9 Transforming this initial set of commodity value chains and agro-ecological zones could open markets worth US$85bn per annum by 2025, will have a substantial impact on realizing Sustainable Development Goals on poverty reduction and ending hunger.

1.10 The Feed Africa strategy takes a value chain and agro-ecological approach to agricultural transformation with a set of seven enablers:

a) Increase productivity by catalyzing the development of effective input distribution systems and reduction in post-harvest waste and loss;

b) Realize the value of increased production by facilitating increased investment into output markets and supporting market incentives for value additions;

c) Increase investment into enabling infrastructure, both hard infrastructure (such as roads, energy and water) as well as soft infrastructure (especially ICT, which can have positive effects);

Inclusivity through the creation of opportunities for youths and women in value chain development efforts

d) Create an enabling agribusiness environment with appropriate policies and regulation;

e) Catalyze flows of capital (especially commercial lending and private investment) to scale agribusinesses;

f) Ensure that transformation delivers on broad-based needs of Africans, by ensuring inclusivity, sustainability and effective nutrition beyond what the market may deliver otherwise

1.11 The escalating challenge of climate change means that climate smart agriculture (CSA) is no longer an option but a core necessity of any strategy to deliver results, even in the near term.

Given its dependence on the environment, the agricultural sector is one of the most affected by climate change. In light of this, Feed Africa also advocates sustainability by promoting CSA practices to better prepare farmers and other vulnerable populations against risks of climate change. To this effect, the Feed Africa Strategy aims to align with decisions of the 2015 Paris UN Climate Change Conference (COP-21) and partner with the many multi- and unilateral actors that have made commitments.

1.12 The strategy is also closely aligned to the dual key principles laid out in the AfDB 10-Year Strategy (2013-2022): inclusive growth and gradual transition to green growth. On the one hand, the AfDB Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa will promote inclusive and green growth through direct programming. For example, it will prioritize projects designed to target historically underserved rural, female, and youth populations to encourage equitable participation in all areas of the sector and increase number of farmers using climate-smart agriculture practices. However, it will also
elevate the importance of inclusive and green growth by mainstreaming these issues across all of its activities and the initiatives it funds. This will include ensuring that M&E is gender responsive, putting in place safeguards to protect against disenfranchisement of smallholder farmers as certain sub-sectors are commercialized, and supporting governments in developing the country-level data systems required to track the use and impact of climate-smart agriculture practices. Fundamentally, the overarching aim of the strategy is to drive inclusive gains in agriculture to sustainably transform the lives of all – including the poorest and most vulnerable – Africans.

1.13 In sum, unlocking the potential of agriculture in Africa is key to creating massive and sustainable jobs for its fast growing young population, foster a more prosperous rural economy, accelerate rural savings, and stimulating more inclusive growth through an increased engagement of women and youth. In a concerted effort to reverse the paradox, the Bank developed the Feed Africa Strategy (2016-2025) for Agriculture Transformation in Africa. The strategy aims to create wealth through value addition, help to end poverty, and eliminate hunger and malnutrition in Africa. Realizing the objectives of the strategy for the continent will involve increased productivity; value addition; investment in infrastructure; creating enabling agribusiness environment; catalyzing capital flows; deployment of modern production technologies; ensuring inclusivity, sustainability and effective nutrition; all in a coordinated manner. The main idea is to drive transformation through 18 commodity value chains in a given agro-ecological zones specifically to achieve self-sufficiency in key commodities. In this context, and to fast-track delivery of improved technologies in seeds, fertilizers and other chemical inputs, regional and national agricultural development plans, investments, programs, policies, laws and regulatory frameworks need to be coherently aligned with the visions and objectives of the Feed Africa Strategy.

1.14 Consequently, the broad purpose of this consultancy service is for the analyst to undertake a critical desk review of regional and national agricultural investment plans, policies, laws and regulatory frameworks, etc. to identify potential strengths, weakness, gaps and synergies to help guide the design of policy dialogue between the bank and the policymakers in its RMCs.

2. Scope and objectives of the assignment

Objectives of the assignment

2.1 The broad objective of the assignment is for the technical consultant to review, assess, analyze, synthesis and integrate various sectoral and macroeconomics policies, laws and regulation impacting the agricultural sector in RMCs. The review also includes an assessment of their achievements, success factors, constraints or hurdles into a comprehensive, harmonized, consistent and coherent policy review document that can be used as a sourcebook to provide guidance in policy incentives to grow the agricultural sector in the selected RMCs (Uganda; Mauritania; Mozambique; Guinee Conakry; Tanzania; Zambia; Ghana; DRC). In addition, the technical consultant is expected to make critical recommendations to the management of the AHAI based on results and findings from the desk review research, prospective policy intervention areas that exhibit potential for immediate impact.

2.2 The specific objectives of the review are the following:
- Critically review and analyze national and regional economic/agricultural development investment plans, programs, strategies, interventions, laws, policies (including agriculture, trade, finance, rural infrastructure, etc. and regulatory frameworks (enabling environment for the business of agriculture), etc. for selected countries (Uganda; Mauritania; Mozambique; Guinee Conakry; Tanzania; Zambia; Ghana; DRC).
- Assess the impact of existing agricultural, trade, finance, rural infrastructure policies on productivity, value addition, income, employment, etc. in the target country.
- Assess the national inputs regulatory protocols, laws and statutes informing agricultural development in the selected countries and regions.
- Assess the coherence, compliance, alignment and robustness of the national agricultural development plans and policies with regional or continental and global agricultural development policy compacts (e.g., CAADP, SDGs) and AfDB’s High development priorities, especially the Feed Africa Strategy.
- Assess the inclusiveness of agricultural investment plans to examine which investment groups (commercial farmers, agro-dealers, prosperous commercial smallholders, marginal smallholders, etc.) and which agriculture sectors (high-value horticulture, staple grains, fisheries, etc.) benefit most from the overall investment plans.
- Assess the extent to which national and regional agricultural development policies and investment plans target and/or will benefit youth, women farmers; for example, through increased spending on extension, credit and finance, procurement, and improved inputs and technologies targeting poor farmers, especially women.
- Examine/analyze programs and policy interventions that increase women’s access to and control over land, water and other productive inputs and/or to reduce their labour burden; food security and nutrition programs.
- Assess and analyze agricultural development policy and program interventions by international agricultural development partners operating in the selected countries and regions to identify areas of cooperation and formation of synergies between AfDB and other donor entities.
- Assess and review whether national and regional agricultural investment plans and policies incorporate adequate and gender-targeted steps to adapt to the impact of climate change on smallholder agriculture-- highlight any measures that could have negative environmental or climate impacts (e.g. large expansion of land area under irrigated cultivation, free distribution of seeds and fertilizers, increased livestock production without a corresponding program to promote integrated soil fertility management).
- Assess whether the plans incorporate adequate, pro-poor and gender-targeted measures to improve national and regional food self-sufficiency- food security and nutrition, diversify diets and reduce hunger, generate gainful employment for the youth, catapult Africa agriculture to the realm of higher global agricultural value chains and serves as engine of economic growth and development.
- Review key national, regional and development partners’ proposals for promoting commercial agriculture and export agriculture in the selected countries to assess their poverty and gender impacts, paying careful attention to tax concessions and breaks, large infrastructure development and other incentives proposed for the development of agribusiness and other related agro-entrepreneurs.
- Review capacity of Ministries of Agriculture and other Agencies to execute government policy, including mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems for • Analyze the way in which the regional dimension and its corollaries (subsidiarity, complementarities, and comparative advantages) were correctly taken into account both in content and in the process of elaboration of
plans.
- Make recommendations for the design of policy incentives that encourage an increase in productivity, value addition, financing, and of agriculture in the RMCs. The recommendations must also include how to involve various stakeholders in the RMCs (National, State, Local and Municipal Governments, RECs, Farmers Organizations, NGOs, CSOs, and International donor agencies, philanthropies, funding agencies and development partners, etc.) and AfDB to work together synergistically in the most cost-effective and efficient manner to enhance the quality of service delivery for impact.

Scope of the assignment

2.3 By way of preparation to start work on the national and regional policy review, the consultant is expected to familiarize him or herself with several key documents, such as past and current National Agriculture Development plans, Policy initiatives of Multilateral Development Banks, and other development partners, the Feed Africa Strategy, the AfDB 10-year Development Strategy (2013-2022), TAAT (Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation), and the Implementation plans for Feed Africa Strategy and TAAT, etc.

2.4 The Consultant is expected to harvest and collate other national and regional agricultural development investment plans, policies, rules, laws, statues, regulatory frameworks, strategies, programs and intervention documents, including priority commodity value chains development, etc. The consultant will need to synthesize draft texts and technical input from multiple sources and presentations on national and regional agricultural development plans and policies.

2.5 The review and writing process is expected to go through about two or three drafts in terms of content, structure and design, each submitted for technical peer review within AHAI-AfDB. In writing, integrating and editing the review reports, the consultant is required to communicate in language that can be well-understood by a general audience. The consultant will be required to demonstrate through his or her writing an understanding of the successes and failures of the national and regional agricultural development strategy implementation, policy reforms and what needed to be done differently to achieve the broad vision of the agricultural development or transformation in RMCs. The final product will be a well-reviewed assessment of the current national and regional agricultural development policy accomplishments, impacts and gaps ready to support and guide policy dialogues and negotiations with policymakers at the RMCs.

2.6 Specifically, the review work will generally include the following activities:

- Establish an understanding of local agriculture and food security vision, plan and goals in the RMCs
- Compile the opportunities and issues that currently exist within the national and regional agricultural policy space in the RMCs
- Analyze the current policies and regulations related to food security and agriculture in the region
- Analyze the current regional, provincial and federal policies and regulations related to food security and agriculture
- Assess the impact of national agricultural development plans
- Identify gaps in agriculture and food security policy and practice in in the RMCs
- Develop options for the future direction that AfDB should take in supporting agriculture and food security in the RMCs
- Draft the policy review document for management review and comment; and
- Present the review policy document to AHAI management in both words and power-point presentations

Key Tasks

2.7 Key tasks and assignments to be accomplished by the policy review consultant include the following:

- Analysis of existing national and regional governments’ agricultural policies and regulatory frameworks, key policy areas include (i) Land tenure, (ii) Input subsidies (seeds, fertilizer and other agro-inputs, mechanization services), (iii) incentives for local production and processing, (iv) financial sector deepening, (v) Regional integration and trade
- Assessment of impact of existing national and regional agricultural investment plans, policies and programs
- Assessment and synthesis of national and regional agricultural development strategy papers and their alignment with the Feed Africa Strategy
- Critical examination of various national and regional agricultural policy interventions by bilateral development agencies and multilateral development bank and other related international development partners, including division labor at the level of Agriculture Sector Working Group.
- Documentation of the volume of improved seeds produced and sold (review of seed supply and demand profile both at the national and regional levels)
- Documentation of the volume of the annual sales of fertilizers and other agro-chemicals for the last 10 years (time series analysis of the supply and demand profile of fertilizer and other agro-inputs both at the national and regional levels)
- Assess fertilizer logistics and distribution, and factors that impact on farm gate prices
- Analysis of the current micro- and macro-economic policy outlook and projection for the selected country of interest
- Identification and profiling of key agricultural sector indicators, such as national population, farm population disaggregated by gender, human development index, National Gross Domestic Product, Agricultural share in the National Gross Domestic Product, Agricultural share in employment disaggregated by gender, Government Agricultural expenditure, Per Capita GDP, Government expenditure in R&D, Available farm/agricultural land, available arable land, available pasture, forest area and reserve, fishery and aquaculture, area equipped for irrigation, agricultural share of water use or withdrawals, agricultural share of carbon dioxide emission, fertilizer use, crop yield, agricultural trade balance, prevalence of malnutrition --- stunting, wasting, overweight and obesity, etc.
- Critical review and analysis of sectoral and sub-sectoral policies such as trade policies, market and income support policies, farm productivity enhancement support programs and subsidies, climate smart agricultural policies, food and nutrition security-safety net policies, irrigation and drainage policies, land tenure and land development policies, livestock and fishery development policies, agricultural marketing policies, input and output price policies, credit and finance policies, insurance
and risk mitigation policies, research and development policies, extension and ICT policies, gender-sensitive agricultural development policies, etc.

- Inventory of agro-input delivery network and supply chain development
- Critical review and analysis of the socioeconomic environment, including the agriculture and food sector in the RMCs to understand the potential, constraints and future prospects for the design and implementation of agricultural and rural transformation policies and programs
- Assessment of the Enabling the Business of Agriculture in the RMCs
- Make recommendations on policy incentives and intervention to help achieve the targets in the Feed Africa Strategy, including - productivity, value addition, staple crops value chain development, financing, soft and hard infrastructure, inclusivity, sustainability, and enabling environment for policy implementation
- Make recommendations on harmonization of national policies with regional policies
- Suggest approaches and frameworks that will guide policy dialogue, negotiation and advocacy missions to the RMCs.

**Concrete Deliverables**

2.8 The policy review consultant shall be expected to submit the following reports and outputs by the end of the exercise:

- An analytical summary report of 20-30 pages and a synthesis note of 5-10 pages maximum.
- Analytical country reports of maximum of 40-50 pages and synthesis note of 10-20 pages
- Comprehensive bibliography of literature consulted (author, date, title, publisher and URL), including hard copies of ‘grey literature’ documents that are not available on the internet.
- First Draft of the review after 4 weeks of commencement of the assignment
- Revised Draft of the review after 6 weeks of commencement of the assignment
- Final Draft of the review, proof-read and properly formatted and structured as Final Product ready for stakeholder consultation and vetting at AHAI by end of the 8th week of commencement of the assignment.

2.9 It should be noted that the draft of the final review document should be detailed and comprehensive, incorporating all issues enumerated under the scope of the assignment. Both the Power Point Presentation (PPT), PDF and TEXT files, CD and USB containing the final report/document ready for public consumption must be submitted to the director of AHAI by the 8th week after the commencement of the desk review research project.

2.10 It is expected that the appendices should include the following items:

- References: list of references and bibliographic materials used in the desk study;
- Background papers, documents and reports used in the review assignment;
- Tables presenting important data referred to or summarized in the main text;
- List of other associated reports.
3. Qualifications and Experience

3.1 The assignment is to be undertaken by an individual consultant who possesses the following qualifications and criteria:

- Minimum of Masters’ degree in Agricultural Economics, Economics, Social Policy, Development Economics or Rural Development with significant experience of working in high-level developmental economic issues in developing countries (Uganda; Mauritania; Mozambique; Guinee Conakry; Tanzania; Zambia; Ghana; DRC); plus not less than 15 years’ experience of strategic relations with developmental research institutions such as AfDB, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI, CGIAR, WORLD BANK, UNDP, etc.

- Proven capability, capacity and experience in crafting high level policy review documents, reports and book projects written within a development and research and economic policy institutions and organization or university environment

- Working experience within multicultural teams and international organizations or companies and highly knowledgeable of Africa’s social, agricultural and rural development and economic development issues, questions and challenges

- Evidence based experience of working with developmental institutions such as AfDB, UNECA, AU, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI, CGIAR, WORLD BANK, UNDP, etc.

- Very strong editorial and communication skills; fluency in English or French

- Proficiency in standard software such as Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, as well as knowledge of best practices in ICT

- Strong ability and capacity to interpret statistical and economic data and information presented in numerical, graphical and tabular formats

- Sound skill in interpreting and comprehending results and findings from statistical/econometric and optimization model estimation for policy analysis and policy recommendations

- Ability to synthesize, weave and link complex propositions, theories and model outputs into a coherent message and document that can be published as a sourcebook to guide policy dialogue, negotiation and advocacy missions to RMCs

- Present strong and convincing evidence of output and results from a similar or related assignment.

4. Duration of the assignment

The Consultant is expected to start work on the exercise as soon as possible, preferably by 01 February, 2019. The assignment is for a period of eight (8) weeks, and it is expected to be completed by 31 March, 2019

5. Administration/Reporting

The assignment is a part-time work schedule, and hence it is home-based in one of the selected countries. The desk review consultant will report directly to the Chief Agricultural Policy Economist and AHAI’s Agriculture and Economic Policy Consultant.

6. Remuneration
The Consultant will receive a lump sum fees. No additional benefits including travel or per diems will be paid. The Consultant will also be responsible for his/her own health insurance and accommodation costs.

7. Proprietary Rights

All outputs and results delivered under this consultancy contract will remain the property of African Development Bank (AfDB).

Please send a one page Motivation letter and an updated Curriculum Vitae (see AfDB Personal History Form (PHF) available at https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/CONSULTANT_JOB_APPLICATION_FORM.docx