

Terms of Reference for Evaluation

Project: Transformative Multi-Actor-Partnerships in India and Kenya

1. Background and Rationale

Initial situations in the project regions/countries

Kenya:

The African continent, esp. sub-Saharan Africa, is one of most affected regions by the impacts of climate change worldwide. Due to limited capacities to adapt to climate change and to establish a comprehensive climate risk management, this results into heavy impacts on the local living conditions. Climate risk insurance can be an approach to contribute to significantly improve the ability to deal with natural catastrophes like droughts, flooding and storms and thereby minimize the risks for people and communities.

Well-designed insurance products, involved in a comprehensive risk management, can contribute to the prevention of humanitarian crisis through quick pay-outs.

So far, according to the World Bank, only about 6.5% of people working the agricultural sector are insured. This number is very small especially compared to the fact, that climate risks can pose a significant threat to food security. The African Risk Capacity (ARC), launched by the African Union 2012, insures African states against drought related risks.

By means of a precipitation index, regional droughts are detected and in the event of damage, pay-outs are distributed to the governments automatically. Precondition for these pay-outs are pre-defined Contingency-plans, that determine how the money will be spend in the case of a pay-out, final implementation-plans define the details. The InsuResilience initiative, established by the G7 under German presidency 2015, aims to insure additional 400 Mio people in developing countries by 2020, with an income of less than 3.1 US-Dollar per day against specified climate risks. 150 Mio African people shall be insured via ARC (by insuring their governments) until 2020. This engagement was further strengthened by a “*Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions*” welcomed by the G20 in their Climate and Energy Action Plan in July 2017.

To ensure, that climate risk insurance as a relatively new instrument has the effect to serve the most vulnerable people, it needs to be designed human-rights-based and follow a pro-poor-focus.

When expanding and enhancing the insurance pool, a priority should be the participation of civil society actors - going hand in hand with the related capacity building, especially in the insured/affected countries. So far, this is only true in very limited cases. A Multi-Actors-Partnership could in this context promote a human-rights-based approach on the one hand and set an effective framework to strengthen the involvement of relevant stakeholders on the other hand.

India:

A major fraction of the electricity supply in Indian is still generated on the basis of coal. However, due to the decreasing prices for solar energy, it is assumed that in the future solar power will be more profitable than coal energy. Following a report from the Ministry for New and Renewable Energy (end of 2016) 5.8 Gigawatt of solar panels have been installed in the past two and a half years, while respectively 15 and 16 GW are supposed to follow in the next two years. Despite this dynamic development, the country is still far from achieving its ambitious goal of installing 100 GW of solar electricity-generating capacity until 2022. The Indian government has calculated that investments in the amount of 79 billion Euros are needed in order to reach this objective, which is part of India’s climate protection plan. Hurdles for the envisaged expansion are quality shortcomings in solar technology, problems with the network infrastructure and a lack of know-how. These obstacles

represent a central barrier for an increase of investments in the solar energy generation. Furthermore, national and international investors are concerned with the risk structure in the emerging country India. In order to address this issue, appropriate de-risking tools have to be developed, while the expectations of actors in the energy sector, especially the ones of political decision makers, investors and the civil society towards the further development of solar power have to be harmonised and stabilized. As there are differences in the nature of investments, such as generating power for the 300 million people without access to energy, or covering the increasing power need of the industry and urban households, diverse de-risking tools have to be designed.

In both countries – as worldwide – the COVID-19-crisis posed major challenges for the project implementation.

The project aims at establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships / multi-actor partnerships in order to expand renewable energy and to strengthen the climate risk management in the selected partner countries India and Kenya respectively. The transformative change, which is needed to achieve the objectives of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement, can only be successful, if different societal actors support an ambitious implementation of the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and by this means pave the way for the energy turnaround, more ambitions and increased efforts for resilience.

Transformative changes are realized neither through a top-down, nor a bottom-up process alone. Cooperative approaches of different actors such as political decision-makers, the private sector, researchers and the civil society are necessary. Transformative multi-stakeholder partnerships can coordinate the expectations of these actors and therefore enable processes that would not be triggered through individual actors, such as national and regional framework conditions, guarantees and support, transformative business models and logics of action that pushes for more innovations, as well as new technologies and instruments.

The envisaged multi-stakeholder partnerships will be formed in India and in Kenya. The networks of societal actors will be encouraged and on the international level actors from the partner countries will be connected with German actors. The latter can play an important role in achieving the aim of the multi-stakeholder partnership through German and/or international engagement.

Project impacts matrix

Overall goal (impact):

India: Trustful and effective cooperation between actors from civil society, research, the private sector and politics in a transformative multi-stakeholder partnership lead to a sharp increase in installation of renewable energy in India – triggered by de-risking investment in the solar sector.

Kenya: Through the trustful and effective cooperation of actors from civil society, science, business and politics in a transformative multi-stakeholder partnership, the framework conditions in Kenya and possibly one additional western African country have been improved for strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable population groups to the effects of climate change.

Project goal (Outcome)	Indicators	
	Present	Goal
I. A partnership of different actors achieves the introduction of different de-risking instruments for (foreign) investment in solar energy and thereby an increase in installation rate in solar energy in India.	India has a high solar potential which is not yet tapped due to (among other factors) administrative hurdles and a considerable high investment risks. The current sum of solar investment is not enough to reach the Indian solar targets.	At least 2 concrete means of de-risking solar investment are identified and their implementation is intended. Further means are in discussion. Circumstances are achieved to enable at least 1 bn Euro German investment in Indian solar energy and the installation rate grows to an extent that makes the objective of 100 GW solar energy by 2022 realistic.
II. A partnership of different actors is working towards a human-rights-based approach to climate risk insurance (especially through the contingency plans) in Kenya/Africa that is focussed on the most vulnerable	African countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, can potentially reduce their climate risks through insurance solutions, but this instrument is still largely unknown locally. With regard to the <i>African Risk Capacity</i> , a lack of knowledge of ways for civil society actor participation is experienced. Thus, there is also a lack of "checks and balances" through the participation of civil society actors and other stakeholders in these processes.	<p>a) In the focus country Kenya a multi-actor-structure for dialogue, consisting of at least 10 actors from at least 3 actor groups (politics, economy, civil society, and science) has been established and is utilized.</p> <p>b) The actors of this partnership are regularly exchanging their views on the issue of climate risk insurances, thereby different actors and groups get information on the issue. Civil society actors are using an analytical tool that supports a human-rights-based approach of the contingency plans that is also focussed on the most vulnerable.</p> <p>c) In the partner country, actors from the partnership (in a multiplier role) are involved in the contingency planning process and can contribute their inputs for improvement.</p> <p>d) The actors involved in the multi-actor-partnership jointly identify milestones</p>

		which each actor contributes to the achievement of (for example, joint papers, pilot projects, etc.).
Subgoal (Output)	Indicators	
	Present	Goal
U I. A multi-stakeholder partnership is established in India, which – based on a shared understanding of the challenges and possible solutions - promotes the risk minimisation of foreign investments in Indian solar projects.	There is not yet a partnership of different actors that explicitly deal with the de-risking of solar investments in India. Despite general interest of German investors, hardly any German money flows into Indian solar sector.	An Indian multi-stakeholder dialogue structure is established and utilized, consisting of at least 12 actors of at least 3 sectors (politics, private sector, research and NGOs). Relevant actors from Germany, among others potential investors, are involved in dialogue to allow for and prepare the flow of considerable scale of German investment in the Indian solar sector.
U II. A multi-stakeholder partnership has been established in Kenya and possibly another African priority country, which deals intensively with climate-risk related insurance instruments. Societal actors, especially NGOs, have the necessary capacity to participate in discussions on these instruments and develop effective strategies for poverty-focused and human rights-based shaping in a multi-stakeholder partnership.	The concept of climate risk insurance is largely unknown. The majority of non-state actors do not have the knowledge and expertise to participate in a debate on these instruments. There is no partnership or dialogue structure for strategic exchange between social actors.	a) At least 10 non-governmental actors in Kenya understand the concept, effect and possibilities of climate change risk insurance and can actively participate in the debate. b) In Kenya, a multi-stakeholder dialogue structure with the active participation of at least 10 actors from at least 3 social groups (politics, economy, civil society and science) has been established and is utilized. There are channels for exchanging experiences with actors in other African countries and in Germany.
U III. In Germany, a dialogue structure for developmental information and educational work on partnerships for energy	Existing German involvement (such as initiatives) in partnerships for energy transformation	The experiences from the multi-actor partnerships in India, Kenya and other countries will inform German

transformation and climate risk management has been established.	and climate risk management has not yet been adequately supported by dialogue structures for developmental information and educational work that promote the objectives of multi-actor partnerships.	actors, and contribute to the establishment of a dialogue structure for developmental information and educational work on partnerships for energy transformation and climate risk management in Germany.
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Context of the evaluation; incl. pre-analysis to be used for the evaluation

- The evaluation has been part of the planning of the project from the beginning (for objectives, please see point 2. below)
- Preparatory work has been done through a survey, addressed to all actors involved in Germanwatch MAP-projects with a focus on the success factors and challenges experienced when implementing MAP-projects in different regions/countries and on different topics

2. Purpose, Objectives and Use

The project is part of the first generation of MAP-projects at Germanwatch. Therefore, the experiences made and the respective lessons that can be drawn from the evaluation are of great interest, especially in order to use them for future comparable projects.

The evaluation aims at reviewing the application of the MAP-approach and the achievement of the political objectives of the project. The results will be included in an analytical paper, which is also part of the project, and aims at highlighting lessons learnt as well as provide recommendations for different actors involved in order to support other organisations and actors in setting up and implementing MAP-projects.

The evaluations results will also be used for the final project report and for final/concluding discussions with the partners of Germanwatch. It will further inform next projects.

3. Scope of Work

- The evaluation should cover the duration of the project (2018-2020; official project period: 01.11.17- 28.02.2021)
- The geographical focus should lie on the 3 regions/countries of the project: Kenya, India, Germany
- Main focus of the analysis should lie on the question if was successful to reach political goals through implementing a MAP

Key questions and criteria of the evaluation

- According to the MAP approach, one focus should be put on the functioning of the core container/the cooperation system and the implementation of the different steps in implementing a MAP (Dialogic Change Model)
- Indian component: focus on policy recommendations
- Kenyan component: focus on achievement of political goals
- What are the main results of the survey and the conference?

Methodological approach

- Zoom(or other tool)-based interviews
- Analysis of the different project products (papers, movies,...)

4. Process

Phases and related activities of the evaluation

1. Initial discussion with all Germanwatch colleagues involved (clarifying open questions, objectives and steps to be taken)
2. Preparation
 - a. Review of:
 - i. Proposal
 - ii. Websites of all partner organisations
 - iii. Products – Papers, movies etc.
 - b. Preparation of interview questionnaires
3. Discussion with Germanwatch colleagues (clarifying open questions, presentation of intermediate results with pptx)
4. Interviews
 - a. all project partners: Germanwatch, Transparency International Kenya, TERI, CSTEP, Vasudha Foundation, CANSA
5. report preparation
6. Final discussion with Germanwatch colleagues' incl. presentation of Draft report (sending in advance for comments?)
7. Finalising and submission of the report

5. Outputs and Deliverables

Outcomes of the evaluation

- (joint) report

Report language:

- English

6. Expert Profile of the Evaluator

- Relevant work experience in the evaluation of DC projects, preferably in the climate sector and with Indian/Kenyan projects (either 2-3 years of work experience in evaluation or completed implementation of 3 thematic-close evaluations)
- Country expertise (Kenya/India/both)
- Technical expertise (Climate risk insurance/-management/Adaptation, Solar energy/Investments)
- Preferably expertise in MAP-approach, at least knowledge of the concept/approach or willingness to develop it

Characteristics of the evaluator:

A German evaluator with respective country expertise (as preferred option)

Note: Desk evaluation is not the best option in our view, but due to COVID-19 conditions, it is the only option, therefore a team with strong country expertise is preferred

- Independence of the evaluator is a precondition

7. Tentative Timetable

Milestones/meetings	Deadline/time span
1. call for tender to potential evaluators with request for proposal	05.-25.10.
2. selection and contracting	26.10.
3. start of evaluation	27.10.
4. Initial discussion with all Germanwatch-colleagues involved (clarifying open questions, objectives and steps to be taken)	29.10.
5. Preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Review of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Proposal ii. Websites of all partner organisations iii. Products – Papers, movies etc. iv. Documentation of MAP-conference b. Preparation of interview questionnaires 	30.10.-13.11.
6. Discussion with Germanwatch colleagues (clarifying open questions, presentation of intermediate results with pptx.)	16.11.
7. Interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. all project partners: Germanwatch, Transparency International Kenya, TERI, CSTEP, Vasudha Foundation, CANSA 	17.11.-01.12.
8. report preparation	02.12.-16.12.
9. Final discussion with Germanwatch colleagues incl. presentation of Draft report (sending in advance for comments)	17.12.
10. Finalising of report	18.12.-08.01.2021
11. Submission of report	11.01.2021

8. Management of the Evaluation

Evaluator: Lead deliverable final report

Germanwatch colleagues: Support, interviews

Partners in Kenya and India: interviews

9. Quantity Structure

See tentative time table

Germanwatch is looking for a consultant to carry out the above activities within the proposed timeline.

Interested applicants are encouraged to submit their offer (including a letter of interest, CV incl.



examples of previous work and references (see 6. “Expert Profile of the Evaluator), mentioning their daily fee) and a one-pager describing the methodology and approach they plan to apply when conducting the evaluation.

Deadline for application is 25th of October 2020 by 23:59 GMT+1 and offers should be sent to: schwarz@germanwatch.org and kuenzel@germanwatch.org, with copy to becher@germanwatch.org. Late or incomplete applications will not be considered.

Evaluation of offers will be based on: 60% work experience (evaluation experience, country and technical expertise), 25% price, 15% MAP experience.

Attachments

- Example of potential evaluation-outline

Germanwatch will provide the selected evaluator with the following documents:

- Project proposal
- Project products (papers,...)
- Documentation of MAP conferences
- Literature on Multi-actor-Partnerships by the Collective Leadership Initiative (CLI) e.g. www.collectiveleadership.de