



## REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

### CONSULTANCY SERVICES

ON

### ENERGY AND MIGRATION: DEVELOPING A PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH TO ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION THROUGH ENERGY ACCESS IN WEST AFRICA

**Expertise:** Resource mobilisation, finance, private sector development, energy, gender and climate change, energy and migration

**Location:** Home based, with possibility to travel to selected countries

**Duration:** 80 working days

**Deadline for proposal submission:** 8 April 2019

## 1 Introduction

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, i.e. ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, remains highly relevant to the West African region, where more than half of the population do not have access to electricity.

The link between energy poverty and environmental degradation as well as development challenges (e.g. health, education, agriculture, and productivity in general) have long been established in literatures. However, since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, which ushered in a new phase in the “global agenda for sustainable development, international cooperation on energy and the fight against climate change”, energy access, specifically the lack or uneven access of it, is increasingly seen to contribute to irregular migration, which includes economically and socially induced migration due to vulnerability, poverty and lack of economic opportunities, etc.<sup>1</sup>

At the level of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), however, energy poverty has long been linked to issues affecting peace, stability and economic prosperity, which are factors that could aggravate migration. In 2007, the ECOWAS Conference for Peace and Security, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, adopted a regulation articulating the need to establish a specialized centre for renewable energy and energy efficiency and, thus, support Member States to harness alternative energy resources towards achieving energy self-sufficiency and environmental sustainability.

This idea has since been materialized in form of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Efficiency (ECREEE), which became operational in 2010 and has since then worked with and through West African countries to achieve its mandate.

With its objective to mitigate existing technology, financial, economic, business, legal, policy, institutional, knowledge and capacity related barriers, ECREEE’s first operational phase (2011 – 2016) revolved around working as a specialized agency to address these barriers through policy development and support, capacity building, investment promotion and business development, awareness raising and advocacy, etc. The ECOWAS region has advanced significantly since the Centre was created: renewable energy is increasingly seen as a viable alternate energy source, with a number of local companies being established (or expanding their services) to provide sustainable energy solutions.

These changes have created a new role for ECREEE to fill. With the regional policies in place and policy instruments at the national level to promote private sector participation in the sustainable energy sector, there is a demand for ECREEE to serve as a fundraising facilitator whose role is to enhance the capacity of ECOWAS Member States to attract foreign and domestic investors into the energy sector. This new role requires that the Centre continues to deliver on areas it has the comparative advantage

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<sup>1</sup> EUEI (2017): The Role of Sustainable Energy Access in the Migration Debate. Available at: [http://www.euei-pdf.org/sites/default/files/field\\_publication\\_file/the\\_role\\_of\\_sustainable\\_energy\\_access\\_in\\_the\\_migration\\_debate\\_euei\\_pdf\\_2017.pdf](http://www.euei-pdf.org/sites/default/files/field_publication_file/the_role_of_sustainable_energy_access_in_the_migration_debate_euei_pdf_2017.pdf)

to implement, as a regional entity, while spearheading a coordinated effort towards a region-wide resource mobilisation agenda to achieve SDG 7 in the West African region.

In the frame of its regional resource mobilisation strategy, aimed specifically to achieve this “new role”, ECREEE is launching this Request for Proposals (RfP) to conduct a comprehensive study on the theme: **‘Strengthening Coherence, Coordination, and Cooperation on Resource Mobilization in Achieving SDG7 in ECOWAS’**.

The study will cover progress and challenges on fundraising towards investment in closing the energy deficit in countries of the region. As a background for its analysis, it will look at issues surrounding energy and development, such as how the energy crises aggravates and is aggravated by climate change, how this worsens irregular migration and impacts on gender. Furthermore, the assignment will consider what it would take to close the fundraising gap and how to track progress made at the regional and national level on resource mobilisation towards achieving SDG 7.

The key product of this consultancy is a study report and programme document on the **ECOWAS Programme on Energy and Migration**, which will be hosted by ECREEE and implemented in collaboration with the key international and regional stakeholders.

## 2 Background

### 2.1 ECREEE Resource Mobilisation Strategy

In 2018, the ECREEE Executive Board approved the ECREEE Strategic Plan (2017 – 2021) as a means to lead West Africa to achieve its vision of universal energy access. The Strategic Plan is a key part of realizing the energy vision and will serve as a tool for ECREEE to function and to perform its role as the West African energy agency. In 2018 as well, the ECOWAS Commission created an office for Resource Mobilization for the Centre in an effort towards a sustainable funding situation to support ECREEE in operationalizing this Strategic Plan and meeting its mandates, particularly through the implementation of the four Sustainable Energy Policies adopted by the ECOWAS Heads of State, namely:

- The ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy
- The ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy
- The ECOWAS Bioenergy Policy
- The ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access

In order to actualize this, the Resource Mobilisation Strategy therefore works to:

- I. Ensure that ECREEE has a clear, coordinated approach to identifying, engaging, negotiating, managing and reporting to its donors as well as communicating to them and its wider group of stakeholders its results of financial inflows and technical assistance support;

- II. Enhance the effectiveness of development assistance in the ECOWAS region by facilitating a strategic, coordinated and harmonized approach to resource mobilisation at the national level;
- III. Improve relations and dialogue between ECREEE and its partners;
- IV. Improve structures and systems to facilitate better management of resources; and
- V. Align donor support to the ECOWAS development agenda and the ECOWAS sustainable energy policies.

The result of is that ECREEE's contribution, as a specialized institution for SDG 7, is measurable, visible and felt at the regional and national level.

## 2.2 Energy and Development

With its mandate to contribute to the sustainable development of the ECOWAS people, ECREEE's work takes into consideration how the energy challenges in the region affects human and economic development in West Africa. Furthermore, ECREEE's energy solutions (in form of its technical programmes), in their formulation, is designed to respond to circumstances where the worsened economic situation, at the household and community level, resulting from these energy challenges, increases the vulnerability of the population to issues like climate change, which, in turn, intensifies already existing gender-related issues.

Given this, this study to enable the ECOWAS region improve its approach to attracting investment, will be conducted with development issues in the centre.

### 2.2.1 Energy, climate change and gender

The ECOWAS Environmental Policy (2008) notes that ECOWAS Member States are vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change and that while the region contributes very little to these problems, it is one of the regions that are most prone to the consequences of climate change<sup>2</sup>.

The Policy identifies 'Energy' and 'Women' as highly vulnerable to climate change. Climate change is expected to negatively impact the already limited electrical power supply through impacts on hydroelectric and thermal generation. Service interruption is also expected to result from damage to transmission lines and substation equipment impacted by sea level rise, flash floods, and other extreme weather events. Climate change impacts resulting in increased fuel-wood scarcity will increase pressure on the remaining forest resources, resulting in further degradation of the environment and negative impacts on rural livelihoods.<sup>3</sup> In the midst of these is the issue of gender in climate change. Climate change will affect men and women differently, not because of their sex but because of the inequalities in social standing and economic capability.

<sup>2</sup> ECOWAS Environmental Policy. Available at:

[http://www.ecowrex.org/system/files/repository/2008\\_ecowas\\_environmental\\_policy\\_-\\_ecowas.pdf](http://www.ecowrex.org/system/files/repository/2008_ecowas_environmental_policy_-_ecowas.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN)

<http://nigeriaclimatechange.org/naspa.pdf>

Although a multifaceted issue, one way ECREEE has chosen to address this is through protecting those most vulnerable to climate change and energy poverty as a result of their low income status. ECREEE's newly formulated project: The ECOWAS Project on Promoting Agricultural Competitiveness through Solar Energy (PAC- SOLAR), is designed to respond to the energy, climate change and gender nexus. The project seeks to support the region's agricultural businesses to produce more through the increasingly affordable and reliable option of harnessing its abundant renewable energy resources towards providing a stable supply of water for irrigation and other agricultural purposes<sup>4</sup>. Its aim is addressing a key challenge to the sector's competitiveness, i.e. its dependence on the irregular nature of the climate for agricultural irrigation through rainfall. The project contributes directly to the goals of the ECOWAS Sustainable Energy Policies, with a strong link to the ECOWAS Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access, as it works to transform and improve the income generating capacity of a sector where women and low income groups predominately rely on for their livelihood.

### 2.2.2 Energy and Migration

The European Union Energy Initiative (EUEI) notes that there are several links between energy development and migration, although sufficient studies and documentation of this relationship is lacking. Their study on 'The Role of Sustainable Energy Access in the Migration Debate' identifies two main causes of migration stemming from energy access, namely: economic and environment drivers.

Concerning energy and economic migration, the report notes that economic drivers of migration such as rural poverty, food insecurity, insufficient economic opportunities, unemployment, etc., are further worsened by the lack of energy access, considering that energy access is needed for productive work and improved socioeconomic situations. On the other hand, energy and environmental migration relates to the role energy access (or the lack of it) plays in environmental drivers of migration. These could include situations where a community's overreliance on its natural resources (i.e. woodfuel) for energy for cooking or heating results in environmental degradation overtime. Environmental degradation could further expose the community to the impacts of climate change, worsening their living conditions and compelling members of the community to migrate.

Energy access may support decisions to migrate, but it is also an important discussion after migration occurs. In addition to the 40.3 million internally displaced persons, there are about 22.5 million refugees in the world, 86% of the world's refugees under the UNHCR are hosted by developing regions<sup>5</sup>. The lack of energy access in many refugee camps poses an issue for the living conditions of migrants. ECREEE's newly formulated project on Clean Energy Mini-grids (CEMG) could support countries attract the necessary capital to accelerate projects that supply electricity to areas not covered by the central grid.

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<sup>4</sup> Although focusing on improving irrigation practices through solar PV, the project will supporting activities aimed at reducing post-harvest losses by considering the entire agricultural value chain (production, transport, processing, and storage, sales) in its implementation.

<sup>5</sup> Supra, see note 1.

### 2.2.2.1 ECOWAS Documents on Migration

ECOWAS has at least three documents that discuss the issue of Migration and how to address it. These include: ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration, ECOWAS Gender and Migration Framework and Plan of Action (2015 – 2020) and the ECREEE 2015 report on ‘Situation Analysis of Energy and Gender Issues in ECOWAS Member States’.

#### **ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration**

In 2008, at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Head of State and Government, authorities of the region adopted the ECOWAS Common Approach of Migration as a framework for addressing migration and development issues in West Africa. Four of the six questions the framework seeks to address are relevant to, and can be improved by, ECREEE’s intervention. These are as follows:

- How can ...local development in departure zones and other potential host areas be encouraged?
- How can regular migration to third countries be optimized, notably in Africa, Europe, and North America?
- How can irregular migration be brought under control effectively?
- How to include gender dimension in migration policies giving the growing number of women migrants?

#### **ECOWAS Gender and Migration Framework and Plan of Action (2015 – 2020)**

The goal of the Plan of Action is to encourage regular and safe migration process for men and women in order to enable them to contribute more effectively to the socio-economic development of the ECOWAS Region.

Some of the objectives are aligned with and can be pursued through ECREEE’s mandate. Notable ones include:

- To enlighten, sensitive and communicate with the citizens of West Africa issues concerning gender and migration.
- To put in place mechanism to discourage the irregular migration of young men and women from the ECOWAS region to other parts of the world.
- To put in place mechanisms that will eliminate absolute poverty in the region, thereby creating an enabling environment for you to develop their full potential.

#### **ECREEE 2015 report on ‘Situation Analysis of Energy and Gender Issues in ECOWAS Member States’**

The report notes the links between energy poverty, gender and migration, explaining that “because of energy’s link to economic productivity and quality of life issues, its absence contributes to urban migration, which if uncontrolled leads to the growth and intensification of slum areas, strains infrastructure and social services, and also tends to increase rural female-headed households. In a similar fashion, the lack of basic energy services may also be a contributing factor in poorly controlled

international migrations. The availability of high quality energy forms, such as electricity and liquid fuels, could reduce part of the pressure felt by ECOWAS citizens to move in search of better opportunities and quality of life.”

### 3 Objective of the consultancy

The overall objective of this consultancy is to conduct a comprehensive study that will identify gaps and assess the capacity (or readiness) of ECOWAS Member States to achieve SDG 7, particularly in the frame of the above discussed topical issues on energy and development, which, clearly, poses further challenges for inclusive growth and sustainable development in West Africa.

Furthermore, based on the study report, the consultant will develop a regional programme on Energy and Migration, which elucidates a regional process for systematically addressing these development issues through universal energy access (i.e. SDG 7).

The specific objectives are to:

1. Analyse how energy development in ECOWAS Countries is tied directly to addressing: the energy, gender and climate change nexus as well as the energy and migration nexus, looking at how exposed ECOWAS countries are to these issues.
2. Identify progress made towards closing the energy deficit in countries of the region, and how this progress is being made – key drivers and factors- particularly as it concerns fundraising (internally or externally) towards improving energy access.
3. Identify funding gaps and challenges to mobilising capital to address the energy challenges in countries of the region.
4. Develop country-specific recommendations to support national-level resource mobilisation efforts towards SDG7 and to address the funding gaps.
5. Develop regional and national level capital raising tracking framework towards closing the funding gaps identified.
6. Synthesize these findings into a regional programme document on Energy and Migration, with clear activities, timelines, budget, expected results, etc.

### 4 Scope of work

The consultant will execute the following sub-assignments in fulfilment of this consultancy:

#### I. **Activity 1: Inception meeting and report**

This assignment will start with a kick-off/inception meeting with ECREEE to discuss the ToR and to fine-tune the approach proposed by the consultant in the technical proposal. The deliverable will be an inception report documenting the methodology that will be used to meet the objectives of the consultancy; a preliminary list of resources that will be consulted and how the project will be managed by the consultant to ensure that the assignment is effectively and efficiently implemented.



ECREEE will provide documents on which this activity based, e.g. the draft ECREEE Resource Mobilisation Strategy, the Concept Note for the project PAC-SOLAR and Clean Energy Mini-grid Project, the documents for the ECOWAS Sustainable Energy Policies, etc.

The report will be reviewed and accepted by ECREEE before the work commences.

## II. **Activity 2: Study Report – Part 1**

This sub-assignment covers objectives 1 – 3. In fulfilling this activity the consultant will be expected to combine desk research and interviews with key stakeholders in the respective Member States to determine the progress made, challenges and gaps as it concerning funding for universal energy access.

- **Analyse how energy development in ECOWAS Countries is tied directly to addressing the energy, gender and climate change nexus as well as the energy and migration nexus, looking at how exposed ECOWAS countries are to these issues.**

In order to serve as the reference material as it concerns the region, this will entail a background analysis of the West African countries with regards to energy and development issues. These issues might include the two nexuses described in this ToR and other pertinent issues that might already exist or could be foreseen. Although a regional study the goal will be to provide an in-depth review of the circumstances in the individual countries.

- **Identify progress made towards closing the energy deficit in countries of the region, and how this progress is being made – key drivers and factors- particularly as it concerns capital raising (internally or externally) towards improving energy access.**

This will entail a general look at how countries are responding to and addressing their energy challenges (using a development lens). The study will take both a regional and national perspective, in that the study will look at how countries are faring individually to close their energy gaps and how the region is performing, looking at the collective progress achieved. The study will group countries into different categories based on their performance, using this framework to identify and analyse factors or drivers that support or impede progress.

- **Identify funding gaps and challenges to mobilising capital to address the energy challenges in countries of the region**

Having analysed the exposure of West Africa’s population to development issues arising from the lack of universal energy access as well as how countries have responded (or are responding) to these issues, the consultant will conduct a gap analysis to determine how much needs to be mobilised individually (for country interventions) and regionally (for cross-country interventions) to support ECOWAS appropriately respond to these issues and, by so doing, achieve SDG 7. Attention should be paid to the ECREEE Strategic Plan, among others.

The consultant will determine ECREEE’s comparative advantage - what can be managed by ECREEE (regional actions and the associated funds needed) and what is best left at the national level. This component of the study will, among others, review the regional projects developed by ECREEE to determine how best these projects (and others) can serve as the conduit to a regional response action.

## III. **Activity 3: Develop a capital raising tracking framework**



The Part 2 of the Study Report covers objectives 4 -5. The aim is to develop a consolidated report of how much investment is needed and the investment options available, for regional and national actions; the roles for regional actors (ECREEE) and that for Member States; a transparent mechanism for monitoring and tracking progress.

The consultant will use the information from Part 1 to develop country specific recommendations (including potential projects and activities) that will support national-level resource mobilisation efforts towards SDG7, fostering local economic development and curbing energy access induced irregular migration. Furthermore, the consultant will be expected to develop regional and national level capital raising tracking framework that will support ECREEE (as the specialized agency) and the Member States to monitor their progress towards meeting their investment needs and closing funding gaps identified through the study.

**I. Activity 4: Produce a Programme Document on ECOWAS Programme on Energy and Migration**

This is specifically tied to specific objective 6 of this assignment. As discussed above, the consultant will produce a programme document which will be used by ECREEE in addressing the issues identified through the study. The programme document will be used for resource mobilisation efforts at the regional and national level.

## 5 Output and timeframe

The consultant will produce the following:

- i. Inception report
- ii. Study Report
- iii. Programme document on the ECOWAS Programme on Energy and Migration
- iv. Final project report (this will be an amendment to the inception report documenting if and how the methodology had to change to meet the objectives of the assignment, additional resource persons/materials used, lessons and experiences from implementing the assignment, etc.).

The working language for this assignment is English. The lead evaluator should however be fluent in English. The team should be able to speak all the three ECOWAS Languages. All documents produced will be translated into the 3 ECOWAS languages – English, French and Portuguese.

| <b>Deliverables</b>                      | <b>Number of working days</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>Inception report</b>                  | 5                             |
| <b>Consolidated Study report (draft)</b> | 60                            |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>Consolidated final version and draft programme document</b>      | 10 |
|   |    |
| <b>Final version of programme document and final project report</b> | 5  |
| <b>Total</b>  | 80 |

## 6 Required expertise and qualification

ECREEE is seeking a consulting firm to undertake the assignment. The skills set should include finance, private sector development, energy, gender and climate change.

The lead consultant should meet the following requirements:

- Advanced university degree (minimum M.A. degree) in Development Economics/Economics, Social Sciences, Political Science, International Relations or a related field;
- In-depth knowledge of the RE and EE;
- At least 15 years proven expertise with at least 7 years related to Resource Mobilization as well as dealing with ECOWAS governments, development assistance and donor relations;
- A good track record in fundraising, including in PPP projects;
- Demonstration of being innovative and a strategist;
- Fluency in English and good knowledge of French and Portuguese;
- A good understanding of the development issues in West Africa; knowledge of the ECOWAS/ECREEE mandate and the regional sustainable energy policies;
- Ability to work independently;
- Be readily available for the full duration of the assignment and travel.

## 7 Submission of Proposal

Applicants will submit both a technical and financial proposal. The proposals should include the following:

### Technical Part:

- a. Description of the lead expert and team members (and local experts that will be used, if necessary)
- b. Detailed CV (annexes)
- c. List of references of assignments with similar scope and focus (annexes)
- d. First outline of the inception report
- e. Description of approach, methodology, process management and reporting
- f. Implementation plan including expert diagram indicating the working days of the offered experts

### Financial Part:

The financial proposal should list the costs associated with the Assignment. These may include:

- a. Personnel Costs: (showing the daily fees of the expert(s) in EUR)
- b. Other costs (e.g. translations; travel cost of selected Member States, printing of documents, surveys, etc.)

### **Proposal evaluation**

The evaluation will be based on the quality and costs based selected, following the ECOWAS Tender Code.

#### 70% for the technical proposal

- Professional experience and profile of consulting team (see below)
- Quality of technical document (approach, methodology, suggested process and reporting framework)

#### 30% for the financial proposal

The evaluation will consider the cost-effectiveness of the proposal. The following items will be considered:

- Personnel cost
- Other costs (e.g. translations; travel cost of selected Member States, printing of documents, surveys, etc.)

The address of ECREEE to send any request for clarification is: ECOWAS CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY, “Achada Santo Antonio, Electra Building 2nd Floor, C.P 288, Praia, Cape Verde”, “Resource Mobilisation and Project Development Officer, Monica Maduekwe”; [mmaduekwe@ecreee.org](mailto:mmaduekwe@ecreee.org) : Telephone :+238 2604649 - Fax : +238 2624614

Bidders should submit separate envelopes of their technical and financial proposals to the address: ECOWAS CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY, “ACHADA SANTO ANTONIO, ELECTRA BUILDING 2ND FLOOR, C.P 288, PRAIA, CAPE VERDE”.

With the heading: “CONSULTANCY SERVICES ENERGY AND MIGRATION: DEVELOPING A PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH TO ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION THROUGH ENERGY ACCESS IN WEST AFRICA”

ATTN: MONICA MADUEKWE

Only proposals received on **8 April 2019 at 10:00AM Cape Verde time** will be eligible for evaluation.

## 8 Management Arrangement

The consultant contracted will work under the direct supervision of the ECREEE Resource Mobilisation and Project Development Officer.