CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE – CLIMATE RESILIENT COASTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Considered at the Two Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Meeting of the Board of Directors on May 22, 2017

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MAY 2017

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CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TO BE HELD IN THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

MAY 22, 2017

PAPER BD 49/17

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE – CLIMATE RESILIENT COASTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT – TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

1. APPLICATION

1.01 By letters dated August, 22, 2016 and May 4, 2017, the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands (GOTCI) through the Ministry of Finance, Investment and Trade submitted requests to the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to assist in financing a feasibility study and designs for coastal protection works in Grand Turk, North Providenciales and Salt Cay and a Shoreline Management Plan, respectively.

1.02 The beneficiary of this Technical Assistance (TA) will be GOTCI and the Project will be implemented through the Public Works Department (PWD) of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Planning (MIHP).

1.03 The total cost of the Project is estimated at seven hundred and eighty thousand, two hundred and fifty United States dollars (USD780,250) of which CDB's contribution will comprise:

(a) a loan to GOTCI from CDB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of four hundred and forty-one thousand United States dollars (USD441,000) (the Loan); and

(b) a grant to GOTCI of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of fifty thousand United States dollars (USD50,000) (the Grant) from CDB's Special Funds Resources (SFR) allocated from resources provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB) under the "Grant Facility for Climate Action Support to CDB" (EIB CAS resources).

1.04 Counterpart funding, equivalent to an amount not less than two hundred and eighty-nine thousand, two hundred and fifty United States dollars (USD289,250) will be met by GOTCI.

2. BACKGROUND

2.01 The Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI), a United Kingdom Overseas Territory, is an archipelago comprising 8 islands and approximately 40 cays located at the south-eastern end of the Bahamas chain. TCI is made up of the Caicos Islands to the west and the Turks Islands to the east separated by a deep channel. Eight islands are inhabited: Grand Turk, the capital and administrative seat, Providenciales, North Caicos, Middle Caicos, South Caicos, and Salt Cay, along with also two privately-owned Cays: Parrot Cay

and Pine Cay. The 2017 mid-year population estimate for TCI[1] is 39,792 persons, comprising 20,296 males (51% of the population) and 19,496 females (49% of the population). Most of the residents (75.6%) reside in Providenciales, while 15.4% reside in Grand Turk and the remaining 9% are dispersed across the other 6 inhabited islands. Tourism is the main pillar of TCI's economy, with Providenciales being the main centre for the industry.

2.02 With a land area of 430 square kilometres ($km^{2)}$, the highest point is Flamingo Hill on East Caicos, at an elevation of 48 metres (m). As a result of its location, TCI is highly exposed and vulnerable to climate-related hazards, including: extreme precipitation and flooding; drought; sea level rise (SLR); storm surge and strong winds associated with tropical storms and hurricanes. TCI has approximately 390 km of coastline and the majority of infrastructure and settlements in TCI, including government, health, commercial and transportation facilities, are located in low-lying coastal areas which already face pressure from natural forces (wind, waves, tides and currents) and human activities, (beach sand removal and inappropriate construction of shoreline structures). The impacts of climate change, and in particular SLR, will amplify these pressures and accelerate coastal erosion. Observed trends and the most recent climate projections suggest these impacts will include an increased incidence of extreme events (floods, droughts); the intensity of hurricanes (a greater likelihood of category 4 and 5 hurricanes); rising sea levels; and more heavy rainfall events.

2.03 TCI's coastal and marine resources are the basis of its tourism sector and its social and economic development is dependent on economic growth and livelihood security through, among other factors, effective protection from coastal erosion and flooding. A study carried out by CARIBSAVE[2] in 2012 indicated that natural sand dunes have been lost to development at vulnerable sites such as East Grace Bay, Pelican Point and Emerald Bay, making them more susceptible to SLR and storm surge. The study also indicted that a potential 0.5 m of SLR would result in the loss of over 50% of the vital beaches on Grand Turk; a 1 m SLR would result in the loss over 70%; and the beaches would be lost under a 2 m SLR scenario. The loss of critical beach assets due to coastal erosion, as well as the other anticipated changes resulting from climate change, would potentially have significant negative implications for settlements, tourism sites and the livelihoods of different groups of men and women resulting from the reduction in coastal and marine economic activity.

2.04 The physical vulnerability of the islands to storm surge was highlighted in the aftermath of Tropical Storm Hanna and Hurricane Ike in 2008[3] and Hurricane Irene in 2011 where substantial damage and losses were incurred, in part due to storm surges and coastal flooding. Among the factors that heighten these vulnerabilities are: limited institutional capacity within stakeholder agencies due to constraints in staffing and finances[4]; inadequate regulation of coastal development; inadequate enforcement of physical planning regulations; inadequate provisions for drainage of salt ponds, and limited capital investment and maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure.

2.05 Adaptation strategies proposed by GOTCI include supporting an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach and increased engagement of local communities for support of better coastal management. The Action Plan in GOTCI's Climate Change Green Paper included proposals to institute a mechanism for the development and implementation of shoreline management plans and coastal zone management plans and to mainstream climate change into conservation management and national planning

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[1] TCI Mid-Year Population Estimates. http://www.sppdtci.com/population. [accessed April 23, 2017]

[2] The CARIBSAVE Climate Change Risk Profile for TCI was funded by the UK Department for International Development and the Australian Agency for International Development. http://dms.caribbeanclimate.bz/M-Files/openfile.aspx?objtype=0&docid=5046. [accessed April 23, 2017]

[3] Macro Socio-Economic Assessment of the Damage and Losses Caused by Tropical Storm Hanna and Hurricane Ike. ECLAC 2008. http://repositorio.cepal.org [accessed April 23, 2017]

[4] Needs Assessment: Turks and Caicos Islands. iMC Worldwide. 2010. http://jncc.defra.gov.uk [accessed April 23, 2017]

processes. While the Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR) is responsible for the promotion of sustainable management of TCI's environment and natural resources, regulating physical development of the coast is the responsibility of the Department of Planning and, to a lesser extent, the Crown Land Unit.

2.06 Notwithstanding GOTCI's intention to develop a Shoreline Management Plan and a Coastal Zone Management Plan, GOTCI has identified three locations as priority sites for the rehabilitation and construction of coastal protection works. These are at: (a) Front Street, the main road through Cockburn Town on Grand Turk, the location of many buildings of historic interest, now housing GOTCI offices (approximately 250 m); (b) the west coast of Salt Cay, in the area of the ferry terminal (approximately 100 m); and (c) part of the coastline in northern Providenciales along South Dock Road (approximately 2.1 km).

2.07 A concrete sea wall was constructed along Front Street around 2000 to address problems caused by undermining of the previous wall. However, frequent overtopping of the new wall affects access along the adjacent road, including to bordering residential and commercial properties. Immediately beyond the concrete wall, erosion has continued to occur. The area suffered damage during hurricanes and tropical storms, including Hurricane Joaquin in 2015. On Salt Cay, the works are required to address the failure of an old sea wall in the area of the ferry terminal. The construction of a sea wall along a section of South Dock Road on Providenciales was a recommendation by consultants who undertook the CDB-funded Stormwater Flood Risk Management Study - TCI (Paper BD 79/12). Inundation of sections of South Dock Road, as a result of high tides and storm, surges hinders road access to the commercial port on Providenciales and also to nearby settlements.

3. PROPOSAL

3.01 It is proposed that CDB approve:

(a) a loan to GOTCI of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of four hundred and forty-one thousand United States dollars (USD441,000) from CDB's OCR; and

(b) a grant to GOTCI of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of fifty thousand United States dollars (USD50,000) from CDB's SFR allocated from EIB CAS resources,

to assist GOTCI in meeting the cost of consulting services to conduct a feasibility study and prepare designs for coastal protection works at priority sites and to prepare a Shoreline Management Plan for Providenciales and Grand Turk (the Project). The vital importance of economic and social activities of Providenciales and Grand Turk to national development, and the importance of the coastline to those activities make them priority islands for the initial development of the Shoreline Management Plan.

3.02 The impacts of climate change have been identified as a major risk to the coastline of TCI and, accordingly, a detailed climate vulnerability risk assessment (CVRA) will be undertaken. A social and gender assessment will also be part of the study. The results of both the CVRA and the social and gender assessments will inform the design of the coastal protection infrastructure and the implementation arrangements for the ensuing investment project. They will also inform development of the Shoreline Management Plan.

3.03 A Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for the consulting services is included in Appendix 1.

3.04 The proposed TA is consistent with:

(a) CDB's Strategic Objective of supporting inclusive growth and sustainable development within its Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs).

(b) CDB's Corporate Priorities of strengthening and modernising social and economic infrastructure and promoting environmental sustainability.

(c) CDB's TA Policy and Operational Strategy of commitment to strengthening the synergies between TA operations and the Bank's investment lending.

(d) CDB's Gender Policy and Operational Strategy.

(e) CDB's Climate Resilience Strategy.

(f) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9 and 13[5].

3.05 The proposed borrowing will be consistent with the TCI Public Finance Management (PFM) Ordinance which has, among many other budget control and accounting and compliance measures, two key requirements:

(a) Net debt is less than 110% of revenue by end of 2015/16 and less than 80% of revenue by the end of 2018/19; and

(b) Debt service is less than 10% of annual operating revenue.

Provisional estimates for 2015-16 show net debt to operating revenue at 72.3% and debt service to operating revenue at 13.6% well within PFM limits. Projections for 2016-17 fiscal year show an improvement over the prior fiscal year with net debt to operating revenue at 50.6% and debt service to operating revenue at 6.7%.

4. OUTCOME

4.01 The expected outcome of this TA project is the enhanced capacity of GOTCI to protect and manage TCI's coastline using climate resilient approaches which incorporate social inclusiveness and gender equality principles. A Design and Monitoring Framework is set out in Appendix 2.

5. JUSTIFICATION

5.01 Due to the dynamic interaction of factors that include, among others, the tidal range, high exposure to natural hazards and inadequate maintenance, the coastal zone of TCI remains at high risk of coastal flooding and erosion, and the attendant negative social and economic consequences on households and businesses, including increased public safety concerns. The risk is further exacerbated as a result of climate variability and climate change trends. This feasibility study and designs derived from this TA project will provide GOTCI with viable designs for climate-resilient infrastructure solutions to the flood risk to the social and economic activities at three important coastal sites. The Shoreline Management Plan, an important part of GOTCI's climate change strategy, will help to strengthen its capacity to sustainably

[5] SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation. SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

monitor and manage the country's beaches and related coastal assets. It will also assist GOTCI towards the development of a more comprehensive ICZM Plan.

5.02 Based on CDB's Performance Assessment System for TA (see Appendix 3), the Project has been rated highly satisfactory (scored at 3.5). This indicates that the TA is expected to meet its development objectives. The project has also been assessed to have potential to contribute significantly to gender equality, scoring 3 out of 4.00 points. The gender marker is summarised in Table 1 and the Gender Marker Analysis is presented at Appendix 4.

TABLE 1: GENDER MARKER SUMMARY

	Analysis	Design	Score	Code
Gender Marker	1	2	**3**	**GM[6]**

6. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

6.01 Some risks have been identified which could have an effect on the implementation of the Project. The summary of risks and mitigation measures is presented in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

Risk Type	Description of Risk	Mitigation Measures
Implementation	Poor interagency coordination could affect the availability of data, information and personnel from key agencies and limit the ability of the Consultants to complete the scope of services in a timely manner.	1. CDB staff will liaise with PWD personnel and other key stakeholders and country visits will facilitate access to qualitative data to augment quantitative data gaps. GOTCI will facilitate the collection by PWD and storage in a location accessible to the respective Consultants, available maps, reports, drawings, studies and any other relevant documentation required for the assignments. 2. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will monitor and provide guidance on implementation of the Project.
	Inadequate implementation capacity within PWD.	CDB Staff will monitor and support PC. PC will participate in CDB's e-learning procurement module. PC will liaise closely with DECR and DDME for support.

[6] Gender Mainstreamed: The Project has the potential to contribute significantly to gender equality. The project is gender mainstreamed when gender considerations have been taken fully into account.

Risk Type	Description of Risk	Mitigation Measures
	Limited participation by GOTCI representatives or the General Public in stakeholder engagement activities.	1. The Consultants, through consultation with GOTCI, will design a stakeholder engagement plan, inclusive of a communication plan, to build the desired level of support and engagement required to achieve the project's desired outcome. GOTCI will support implementation of the communication plan with broadcasts on local media, etc. 2. The TOR requires that the Consultants utilise social media as part of the communication required for effective stakeholder engagement.
Operation	Inadequate capacity within GOTCI limits its capacity to leverage TA outputs to sustainably deliver anticipated benefits.	The scope of services includes a capacity assessment which will provide the basis for addressing any deficiencies identified.

7. EXECUTION

7.01 MIHP through PWD will implement the Project. It will be a condition precedent to first disbursement of the Loan, that GOTCI assign a Project Coordinator (PC) from within the PWD to be responsible for the day-to-day coordination and management of the Project. PC will report to the Permanent Secretary, MIHP through the Director, PWD. The duties and responsibilities of PC are outlined in Appendix 5. MIHP will liaise closely with the DECR and the Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies (DDME) in the implementation of the Project. It will be a further condition precedent to first disbursement of the Loan that GOTCI establish a PSC to monitor and provide high-level coordination for implementation of the Project. The PSC shall include the Directors of PWD, DECR, DDME, Department of Planning and the Crown Lands Unit. PSC shall be chaired by the Director, PWD and PC shall serve as its secretary. PSC shall be required to meet at least once every three months. CDB will facilitate a Project Launch Workshop to review the implementation arrangements, train the PC and supporting staff within BNGISC in the use of CDB's fiduciary management and procurement systems, and discuss project supervision issues with key stakeholders.

7.02 The first disbursement will be made by December 31, 2017 and the Loan and the Grant is expected to be fully disbursed by March 31, 2019.

8. COST AND FINANCING

8.01 The total cost of the Project is estimated at USD780,250 and is detailed in the Budget at Appendix 6. The summarised financing plan is set out in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF FINANCING PLAN

Contributors	USD	%
CDB (SFR-EIB CAS) Grant	50,000	6
CDB (OCR) Loan	441,000	57
GOTCI	289,250	37
Total	**780,250**	**100**

8.02 The Loan, of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of USD441,000, will be financed from CDB's OCR. It is proposed that the Loan be repayable in five (5) years, commencing two (2) years after the date of the Loan Agreement. The current interest rate is 3.3% per annum (p.a.) variable. In addition, a commitment charge of 1% is payable on the undisbursed balance of the loan commencing on the 60th day after the date of signing of the Loan Agreement. A Grant of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of USD50,000 will be provided to GOTCI from CDB's SFR allocated from EIB CAS resources. Counterpart funding of USD289,250 will be provided by GOTCI towards the cost of the Project.

9. PROCUREMENT

9.01 The contract for consulting services shall be procured in accordance with CDB's Guidelines for the Selection and Engagement of Consultants by Recipients of CDB Financing (October 2011), except that, since EIB CAS resources are being utilised, together with CDB's OCR, a waiver is sought to extend eligibility to countries eligible for procurement under EIB-funded projects which are not CDB Member Countries. The estimated value of this waiver is USD454,200. The Procurement Plan for the Project is set out in Appendix 7.

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.01 PWD will be required to submit to CDB the Consultants' Reports required by the TOR (see Appendix 1).

11. RECOMMENDATION

11.01 The proposed financing is as follows:

(a) a loan of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of four hundred and forty-one thousand United States dollars (USD441,000) from CDB's OCR; and

(b) a grant of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of fifty thousand United States dollars (USD50,000) from CDB's SFR allocated from EIB CAS resources,

to assist GOTCI in meeting the cost of consulting services to conduct a feasibility study and prepare designs for coastal protection works at priority sites and to prepare a Shoreline Management Plan for Providenciales and Grand Turk (the Project).

11.02 It is recommended that CDB lend to GOTCI an amount not exceeding the equivalent of four hundred and forty-one thousand United States dollars (USD441,000) (the Loan) from CDB's OCR to assist in financing the Project, on CDB's standard terms and conditions, and on the following terms and conditions:

(1) **Repayment**: Repayment of the Loan shall be made in twenty (20) equal or approximately equal and consecutive quarterly instalments commencing two (2) years after the date of the Loan Agreement.

(2) **Interest**: Interest shall be payable quarterly at the rate of three decimal three per cent (3.3%) p.a. (variable) on the amount of the Loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

(3) **Commitment Charge**: A commitment charge at the rate of one percent (1%) p.a. shall be payable on the amount of the Loan unwithdrawn from time to time. Such charge shall

accrue from the sixtieth (60th) day after the date of the Loan Agreement and shall be payable quarterly.

(4) **Disbursement**:

(a) The first disbursement of the Loan shall be made by December 31, 2017, and the Loan shall be fully disbursed by March 31, 2019, or such later date as CDB may specify in writing.

(b) Except as CDB may otherwise agree:

(i) the Loan shall be used exclusively to finance the components of the Project allocated for the financing by CDB as shown in the budget at Appendix 6 (the Budget) up to the respective limits specified therein; and

(ii) total disbursements shall not exceed in the aggregate fifty-seven per cent (57%) of the project costs.

(c) The Loan shall not be used to meet any part of the cost of the Project which consists of identifiable taxes and duties.

(5) **Procurement**:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) below, procurement shall be in accordance with the procedures set out and/or referred to in the Loan Agreement between CDB and GOTCI, or such other procedures as CDB may from time to time specify in writing.

(b) Where CDB's OCR is being used together with EIB CAS resources, eligibility shall be extended to consultants from countries eligible for procurement under EIB-funded projects, which are not CDB Member Countries.

(c) The Procurement Plan approved by CDB is set out in Appendix 7. Any revisions to the Procurement Plan shall require CDB's prior approval in writing.

(6) **Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement of the Loan**:

(a) GOTCI shall have provided evidence acceptable to CDB that the Secretary of State has approved of the Loan and its purpose;

(b) PC referred to in sub-paragraph 7(b)(ii) below shall have been assigned; and

(c) PSC referred to in sub-paragraph 7(b)(iii) below shall have been established.

(7) **Other Conditions:**

(a) Except as CDB shall otherwise agree, GOTCI shall implement the project through PWD of MIHP;

(b) GOTCI shall:

(i) contribute to the Project an amount of not less than the equivalent of two hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty United States dollars (USD289,250) which shall be expended in a timely manner on the components of the Project designated for financing by GOTCI as shown in the Budget, unless CDB shall otherwise specify in writing;

(ii) assign for the duration of the Project from within PWD of MIHP, a person with qualifications and experience acceptable to CDB, as PC to carry out the duties and responsibilities set out at Appendix 5. The PC shall report to the Permanent Secretary, MIHP through the Director, PWD. The qualifications and experience of any person subsequently assigned to the position of PC shall be acceptable to CDB;

(iii) establish, and for the duration of the Project, maintain a PSC to monitor and provide high-level coordination for implementation of the Project, which shall:

(aa) be constituted by the Directors of PWD, DECR, DDME, Department of Planning and the Crown Lands Unit;

(bb) be chaired by the Director, PWD;

(cc) have the PC serve as its secretary; and

(dd) be required to meet at least once every three (3) months;

(iv) in accordance with the procurement procedures applicable to the Loan select and engage consultants to carry out the Consultancy in accordance with the TOR at Appendix 1 and shall within a time frame acceptable to CDB implement such recommendations arising from the Consultancy, as may be acceptable to CDB;

(v) carry out the Project at all times with due diligence and efficiency, with management personnel whose qualifications and experience are acceptable to CDB, and in accordance with sound technical, environmental, financial and managerial standards and practices;

(vi) institute and maintain organisational, administrative, accounting, and auditing arrangements for the Project acceptable to CDB; and

(vii) except as CDB may otherwise agree, furnish or cause to be furnished to CDB, the reports required to be submitted by the Consultants in accordance with the TOR at Appendix 1, in form and substance acceptable to CDB, not later than the times/periods specified therein for so doing.

11.03 It is also recommended that CDB make a grant to GOTCI of an amount not exceeding the equivalent of fifty thousand United States dollars (USD50,000) (the Grant) from CDB's SFR allocated

from EIB CAS resources to assist in financing the Project, on CDB's standard terms and conditions, and on the following terms and conditions:

(1) Disbursement:

(a) Except as CDB may otherwise agree, and subject to sub-paragraph (b) below, disbursement of the Grant shall be made as follows:

(i) an amount not exceeding the equivalent of twenty thousand United States dollars (USD20,000) (the Advance) shall be paid to GOTCI as an advance on account of expenditure in respect of the Project after receipt by CDB of:

(aa) a request in writing from GOTCI for such funds;

(bb) a copy of the signed contract between GOTCI and the Consultant; and

(cc) evidence acceptable to CDB that the condition precedent to first disbursement of the Grant set out in sub-paragraph (3) below has been satisfied; and

(ii) the balance of the Grant shall be paid to GOTCI periodically after receipt by CDB of an account and documentation, satisfactory to CDB, in support of expenditures incurred by GOTCI in respect of the Project.

(b) CDB shall not be under any obligation to make:

(i) the first such payment under sub-paragraph 1(a)(ii) above until CDB shall have received an account and documentation, satisfactory to CDB, in support of expenditures incurred by GOTCI with respect to the Advance;

(ii) any payment under sub-paragraph 1(a)(ii) above until CDB shall have received the requisite number of copies of the reports or other deliverables, in form and substance acceptable to CDB, to be furnished for the time being by the Consultants to GOTCI and CDB in accordance with the TOR at Appendix 1; and

(iii) payments exceeding the equivalent of forty-five thousand United States dollars (USD45,000), representing ninety percent (90%) of the amount of the Grant, until CDB shall have received:

(aa) the requisite number of copies of the final reports or other deliverables, in form and substance acceptable to CDB to be furnished by the Consultants to GOTCI and CDB in accordance with the TOR at Appendix 1; and

(bb) a certified statement of the expenditures incurred by GOTCI in respect of and in connection with the Project;

(c) the first disbursement of the Grant shall be made by December 31, 2017, and the Grant shall be fully disbursed by March 31, 2019, or such later date as CDB may specify in writing.

(2) Procurement:

(a) Procurement shall be in accordance with the procedures set out and/or referred to in the agreement between CDB and GOTCI providing for the Grant or such other procedures as CDB may from time to time specify in writing.

(b) Eligibility shall be extended to consultants from countries eligible for procurement under EIB-funded projects, which are not CDB Member Countries.

(c) The Procurement Plan approved by CDB is set out in Appendix 7. Any revisions to this Procurement Plan shall require CDB's prior approval in writing.

(3) Condition Precedent to First Disbursement of the Grant:

The conditions precedent to first disbursement of the Loan shall have been satisfied.

(4) Other Conditions:

(a) Except as CDB may otherwise agree, GOTCI shall carry out the Project through PWD of MIHP.

(b) GOTCI shall:

(i) in accordance with the procurement procedures applicable to the Grant select and engage consultants to carry out the Consultancy in accordance with the TOR at Appendix 1 and shall within a time frame acceptable to CDB implement such recommendations arising from the Consultancy, as may be acceptable to CDB;

(ii) ensure that each deliverable produced by the Consultants contains the following statements:

"This technical assistance operation is financed under the second envelope of the Cotonou Agreement."

and

"The authors take full responsibility for the content of this report. The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the view of the European Investment Bank."

(iii) facilitate and permit any authorised representative of CDB or EIB to communicate with and, if necessary, visit the Consultants in order to obtain all such information as CDB and EIB may require with regard to the progress of the Project; and

(iv) permit CDB and EIB, or any person appointed thereby, to audit the expenditures financed by the Grant and their eligibility prior to or after the relevant payments, and to provide CDB and EIB, or the appointed person with all reasonably required assistance, documents and information;

(c) GOTCI acknowledge that CDB may be obliged to divulge such documents relating to the Project and the Consultants to any competent European Union institution or body in accordance with the relevant mandatory provisions of European Union law.

(d) Except as CDB may otherwise agree GOTCI shall:

(i) meet or cause to be met:

(aa) the costs of the items designated for financing by GOTCI in the Budget;

(bb) any amount by which the cost of the Project exceeds the amount set out in the Budget; and

(cc) the cost of any other items needed for the purpose of, or in connection with, the Project; and

(ii) provide or cause to be provided, all other inputs that may be required for the punctual and efficient carrying out of the Project not being financed by CDB.

(e) CDB shall be entitled to suspend, cancel or require a refund of the Grant, or any part thereof, if:

(i) the Loan, or any part thereof is suspended, cancelled, or called in; or

(ii) the EIB CAS resources or any part thereof is suspended, cancelled or required to be refunded,

except that GOTCI shall not be required to refund any amount of the Grant already expended in connection with the Project and not recoverable by GOTCI.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendix 1	-	Draft Terms of Reference - Consulting Services - Climate-Resilient Coastal Protection And Management - Turks and Caicos Islands
Appendix 2	-	Design and Monitoring Framework
Appendix 3	-	Performance Rating System
Appendix 4	-	Gender Marker Analysis
Appendix 5	-	Duties and Responsibilities of Project Coordinator
Appendix 6	-	Budget
Appendix 7	-	Procurement Plan

APPENDIX 1

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

CONSULTING SERVICES - CLIMATE-RESILIENT COASTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT - TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

1. BACKGROUND

1.01 The Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI), a United Kingdom Overseas Territory, comprising 8 islands and approximately 40 cays, lies at the south-eastern end of the Bahamas chain. TCI is made up of the Caicos Islands to the west and the Turks Islands to the east separated by a deep channel. Eight islands are inhabited: Grand Turk, the capital and administrative seat, Providenciales, North Caicos, Middle Caicos, South Caicos, and Salt Cay. There are also two privately-owned Cays: Parrot Cay and Pine Cay. The 2017 mid-year population estimate for TCI is 39,792 persons, comprising 20,296 males (51% of the population) and 19,496 females (49% of the population). Most of the residents (75.6%) reside in Providenciales, while 15.4% reside in Grand Turk and the remaining 9% are dispersed across the other 6 inhabited islands. Tourism is the main pillar of TCI's economy, with Providenciales being the main centre for the industry.

1.02 With a land area of 430 square kilometres (km^2), the highest point is Flamingo Hill on East Caicos, at an elevation of 48 metres (m). As a result of its location, TCI is highly exposed and vulnerable to climate-related hazards, including, extreme precipitation and flooding; drought; sea level rise (SLR); and storm surge and strong winds associated with tropical hurricanes. The islands are low-lying limestone islands with extensive marshes and mangroves, and with limited adaptive capacity to address the potential impacts of climate change and disasters. TCI has approximately 390 km of coastline, and most settlements, critical infrastructure, and other social and economic activities are located on or near the coast. TCI's coastal and marine resources are the basis of its tourism sector. Coastal flooding and damage to coastal infrastructure from natural hazard events, worsened by the effects of climate variability and climate change, could therefore have significant negative social and economic effects. The physical vulnerability of the islands to storm surge was highlighted in the aftermath of Tropical Storm Hanna and Hurricane Ike in 2008[1] and Hurricane Irene in 2011. Among the factors that exacerbate these vulnerabilities are limited institutional capacity within stakeholder agencies, due to limited staffing and finances[2]; inadequate regulation of coastal development; inadequate enforcement of physical planning regulations; limited financial resources available for capital investment, and maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure.

1.03 To assist in addressing climate change by promoting Low Carbon Resilient Development in its Overseas Territories, the United Kingdom Department for International Development financed a Needs Assessment for TCI in 2012. The needs assessment affirmed TCI's Climate Change Green Paper as providing the most comprehensive framework for action in respect of adaptation strategies. Adaptation strategies proposed for settlements and infrastructure include supporting an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach and the creation of local support for coastal management through engagement of local communities. The Action Plan included in the Green Paper included proposals to institute a mechanism for the development and implementation of shoreline management plans and coastal zone management plans, and to mainstream climate change into conservation management and national planning processes. While the Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR) is responsible for the promotion of sustainable management of TCI's environment and natural resources, regulating physical development of the coast is the responsibility of the Department of Planning and to a lesser extent the Crown Land Unit.

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[1] Macro Socio-Economic Assessment of the Damage and Losses Caused By Tropical Storm Hanna and Hurricane Ike. ECLAC. 2008 http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/38455/FOCUSIssue4Oct-Dec2008.pdf?sequence=1 [accessed April 23, 2017]

[2] Needs Assessment: Turks and Caicos Islands. iMC Worldwide. 2010. http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/2012-07-23%20Turks%20and%20Caicos%203.pdf [accessed April 23, 2017]

1.04 Notwithstanding the intention of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Island (GOTCI) to develop a Shoreline Management Plan and a Coastal Zone Management Plan, GOTCI has identified three locations as priority sites for the rehabilitation and construction of coastal protection works. These are at (i) Front Street, the main road through Cockburn Town on Grand Turk, the location of many buildings of historic interest, now housing GOTCI offices (approximately 250 m); (ii) the west coast of Salt Cay, in the area of the ferry terminal (approximately 100 m); and (iii) part of the coastline in northern Providenciales along South Dock Road (approximately 400 m).

1.05 A concrete sea wall was constructed along Front Street around 2000 to address problems caused by undermining of the previous wall. However, frequent overtopping of the new wall affects access along the adjacent road, including to bordering residential and commercial properties. Immediately beyond the concrete wall, erosion has continued to occur. On Salt Cay, the works are required to address the failure of an old sea wall in the area of the ferry terminal. The construction of a sea wall along a section of South Dock Road on Providenciales was a recommendation by consultants under who undertook the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) funded Stormwater Flood Risk Management Study - TCI (Paper BD 79/12). Inundation of sections of the road as a result of high tides and storm surges prevents road access to the commercial port on Providenciales and also to settlements.

2. OBJECTIVE

2.01 The objective of the consulting services is enhanced capacity of GOTCI to protect and manage TCI's coastline using climate resilient approaches which incorporate social inclusiveness and gender equality principles. This will be achieved through:

(a) preparation of a feasibility study and preliminary and detailed designs for coastal protection works for priority areas of coastline on Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Providenciales; and

(b) preparation of a Shoreline Management Plan for Providenciales and Grand Turk, as initial priority islands.

3. SCOPE OF WORK

3.01 The services are to be conducted in accordance with generally accepted international standards and professional practices acceptable to GOTCI. The scope of work is understood to cover all activities necessary to accomplish the objectives of the consultancy, whether or not a specific activity is cited in these Terms of Reference (TOR). A participatory and consultative approach is to be adopted in the conduct of the services.

3.02 The scope of services includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Shoreline Characterisation and Data Collection

(i) Reviewing all available, existing reports regarding coastal protection and management and climate change for TCI.

(ii) Researching, collecting and analysing existing topographic, land use, hydrological, meteorological, geological, aerial imagery, and hazard event data and studies.

(iii) Review and analysis of available data, including the geotechnical, soil, hydraulic and climatic information available for the project sites and climate change projections impacts, including anticipated SLR, for TCI.

(iv) Developing and implementing a programme of surveys to gather all required physical data not available from existing studies, including, but not limited to: (aa) topography of the shoreline from the land end to the low tide line; (bb) bathymetry of the sea bed from the shoreline; and (cc) hydrographic surveys, including measurement of waves, currents and tides. The surveys will be designed to support the planning and design of the critical coastal protection works already identified; and inform the development and operation of the Shoreline Management Plan. These data will also inform the CRVA to be conducted as part of the planning and design phases. Prior to commencement of surveys, the Consultants shall presents details specifications for the surveys for the approval of GOTCI. The Consultants shall provide the required equipment, instrumentation and transportation as necessary to accomplish all required services. If GPS or other electronic or satellite position fixing equipment is used, this shall be of type approved by GOTCI.

(aa) The topographic surveys should be carried up to about 1m depth below the position of Mean Low Water. Surveys shall specify the date, time of survey at each section and shall be recorded along with photographs. All topographical features, such as fences, buildings, marker lights, etc. encountered by the survey team within the area of the survey shall be marked onto to the survey drawings.

(bb) Bathymetric surveys shall cover a length in the offshore direction to a water depth of 30m to 50m. To the extent practicable, the bathymetric survey should be done along shore normal lines and aligned to the topographic survey lines. The equipment used for bathymetric surveys may include, but is not limited to, echo sounder bathymetry systems; Differential Global Positioning Satellite systems or Light Detection and Ranging, as appropriate to achieve survey objectives and the agreed survey specifications.

(cc) Monitoring of wave climate, currents and tides will be carried out using specifications, and a measurement programme designed by the Consultants to obtain time-series of directional wave spectra, orbital velocity records and tidal elevation, and approved by GOTCI. The Consultants shall demonstrate the basis for the selection of the equipment (wave buoys, acoustic Doppler current profiler and acoustic Doppler velocimeter, and acoustic wave and current profiler), specifications and programme as optimal for the objectives of the services. Monitoring is to be undertaken over a period of at least six months and cover the periods of most severe wave activity, such as, for example, swells over the North Atlantic winter season.

(v) Undertaking desk studies, field investigations, geotechnical investigations, and laboratory testing required for the preparation of designs.

(vi) Assessment of the suitability and availability of local construction material for the Project.

(b) Stakeholder Consultations

(i) Design a stakeholder engagement plan, inclusive of a communication plan, to build the desired level of support and engagement required to achieve the project's desired outcome. GOTCI will support implementation of the communication plan with broadcasts on local media, etc. The Consultants will utilise social media as part of the communication required for effective stakeholder engagement.

(ii) Conducting consultative and participatory stakeholder meetings in the project areas (islands and coastal protection sites) periodically at appropriate points of the delivery of the services. The meetings should, *inter alia,* gather information on the communities' and authorities' historical knowledge of past extreme weather events and how the infrastructure and communities recovered from these events, as well as coping strategies in times of extreme weather events. In addition the workshops should also identify any other ongoing climate change impacts, in order to provide input for the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA). Consultations should be held with community leaders, community groups, including women and youth groups, residents, ministerial departments and agencies, and individual females, males, youth, elderly and people with disabilities. Focus groups shall be held separately with women and men.

(iii) Consultations which should be undertaken with these entities regarding their perspectives, concerns, perceived current needs and priorities, as well as their input to and feedback on proposed designs and implementation, disaggregated by sex and age.

(iv) Identify appropriate community participatory mechanisms (CPM) for providing information on project activities and the progress of project implementation to stakeholders. Factors such as meeting times and transportation shall be considered in the identification of CPM.

(c) CRVA

The objective of the CRVA is to identify and evaluate the potential effects of climate change on the proposed project and to identify resilience measures that should inform the design of coastal protection works and the Shoreline Management Plan. Therefore the CRVA is expected to include recommendations of adaptation actions including, where relevant, infrastructure design, ecosystem approaches, management, maintenance, monitoring and emergency planning adjustments to deal with climate change risks. The Consultants should undertake a quantitative analysis (exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity) and should include the following:

(i) Description of the proposed project area, including delineation of the coastal zone (the seaward and landward extent of areas that directly influence the coast and that the coast influences) through the collection and evaluation of baseline data on the relevant physical, biological, environmental and social characteristics of the study area.

(ii) A stakeholder analysis and the engagement of identified stakeholders to obtain information on the historical experience of extreme events in the area, the impacts and response of the relevant government organisations and other stakeholders.

(iii) *Exposure Analysis:* Characterisation of relevant climate variables and establishment of climate baseline. This could include, *inter-alia*, temperature and precipitation changes (more precisely, maximum 24-hour daily precipitation as the basis for assessing the risk of floods from surface runoff); mean sea level; incidence of hurricanes, tropical storms and associated storm surge levels and wind. Both historical data and future scenarios will be required. The Consultants will be expected to provide advice on the appropriate recurrence intervals for meteorological events impacting the proposed design of the infrastructure. The stakeholder consultation will provide the climate change context and help in ground-truthing future climate projections.

(iv) The exposure analysis should also include (aa) identification of the hydraulic, hydrologic, topographic and bathymetric variables affecting coastal processes and surrounding watershed areas; and (bb) downscaled climate change scenarios for the relevant time horizon of the project, specifying the technique used for downscaling.

(v) *Sensitivity Analysis*: Assessment of prospective sites for sensitivity to the effects of projected climate change impacts for the reference variables described above and for different climate scenarios, each ranked accordingly. The expected detail for each critical site (where impacts are likely to occur) will depend on site specific considerations. The assessment should include consideration of the vulnerability of the surrounding community and supporting infrastructure, including roads, power, telecommunication linkages, water supply, etc. For each site, where appropriate, biophysical models such as hydrodynamic models can be used to analyse the physical interactions. For coastal infrastructure and in particular, sites where coastal dynamics are likely to impact roads and other physical assets the Consultants should use coastal flood assessment methods, erosion models and wave height models. It will also be important to specify any uncertainties involved, given the wide cost variation this may imply in the application of adaptation measures.

(vi) Coastal livelihoods are highly exposed to climate stressors because they take place in areas that are low lying and influenced by more upstream flooding as well as coastal storm surge and SLR. The Consultants should assess the impact of climate variability and projected climate change on the communities located in the area of interest, while also assessing existing coping strategies and how they have been adopted. Attention should be given to the differential livelihoods and coping strategies of women and men, and vulnerable population groups like the elderly and the disabled. Impacts could include *inter-alia*:

(aa) changes in precipitation leading to flooding, drought or more polluted runoff into coastal ecosystems;

(bb) higher sea levels could lead to loss of productive land and salinisation of water sources;

(cc) more intense storms could damage critical resources; and

(dd) higher sea surface temperatures could lead to migration of marine species on which communities depend;

(vii) *Adaptive Capacity*: The Consultants will make an assessment of the adaptive capacity of different groups of men and women, households and institutions in the communities included in the study area and of the capability of the relevant institutions and households to undertake risk and impact assessments, to plan and implement adaptation actions and to undertake adaptive management. The assessment of adaptive capacity should be specific for each community and livelihood and take into account non-climate stressors such as poor land management practices and local development patterns. Behavioural changes, changes or adjustments to economic activities and alternative or complementary livelihoods might be explored and possible links to increased tourism opportunities identified. The Consultants will assess the adequacy of early warning systems in respect of relevant institutions and vulnerable communities. Consideration should be given to gender differences in activities performed in the communities, in assets available to men and women, male and female-headed households, in livelihoods and the adaptive capacity of women and men. The Consultants will recommend relevant capacity building measures in respect of areas that might include, among others, early warning systems, evacuation, storage of equipment of micro, small and medium enterprises.

(viii) The Consultants should prepare a matrix showing the key risks to be addressed and the gains to be expected in terms of reduced vulnerability and/or increased resilience. Differences between men and women and vulnerable population groups in terms of vulnerability to climate change should be taken into account in preparing the matrix, inclusive of social and gender monitoring indicators.

(ix) *Adaptation Assessment*: The Consultants should identify the most appropriate resilience measures that could be incorporated into the project in order to address the vulnerabilities identified above. The Consultants should consider a range of hard and soft adaptation options. Relevant capacity building should also be considered, for example, enhancing communities and organisations ability to implement the Extreme Weather Management Plan (see below). The benefits of these measures should be clearly explained. An economic evaluation should be conducted to show the likely economic impacts of possible damage in the absence of adaptation as well as an economic analysis of each technically feasible option, showing the costs and benefits, or a cost-effectiveness analysis, if the adaptation options are expected to deliver the same benefits.

(x) The assessment and recommendations should also consider the overall system or network within which the project operates or will be implemented. For example, are there processes external to the project area that may impact the proposed measures? Arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of the resilience measures should also be proposed.

(d) Preliminary Design

(i) Develop proposed design criteria for the coastal protection infrastructure, with consideration of guidance provided in the United States Army Corps of Engineers Coastal Engineering Manual, the Rock Manual – The Use of Rock in Hydraulic Engineering published by CIRIA, and other authoritative sources. The design life of the proposed reconstructed sea and river defences will be a minimum of 50 years.

(ii) On the basis of the data collected, stakeholder consultations, CRVA, and the appropriate analysis, prepare a minimum of three alternative preliminary designs for the protection of each site with consideration of alternative materials, structural types, non-structural options, etc.

(e) Feasibility Study

(i) Preparing feasibility level cost estimates.

(ii) Identify the relevant economic costs and benefits and determine the net present value of coastal protection alternatives proposed. An analysis period of 20 years and a discount rate of 12% are required. The cost/benefit analysis methodology must be satisfactory to GOTCI and CDB.

(iii) Recommend the preferred design option for each site based on considerations that might include, among others, technical, social, economic, and environmental factors. Assess how the completed work will affect the changes in flow patterns, velocity, changes in surface water quality and impact of recreation, impact of public health and safety. Ensure the compatibility of designs with National Green Economy Policy and the National Environmental Action Plan, use where appropriate the natural, renewable and green energy and ensure preservation of historical heritage in project elements, where agreed with TCI heritage protection body.

(iv) Demonstrate, through analysis, that the recommended option is the least-cost option based on the conduct of a detailed whole life-cycle cost analysis. Low operational/maintenance costs over the design life of the preferred options is to be a key consideration.

(f) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the proposed works. The ESIA should involve broad stakeholder consultation as per item (b) above, disaggregated by sex and age. Detailed guidance on the Social and Gender analysis is presented in the Annex to these TOR. The ESIA should include:

(i) Conducting a gender-inclusive ESIA in cooperation with the relevant environmental protection and management departments and inclusive of the consideration of natural hazards of proposed works: (aa) distinguish construction and post construction phase impacts, short-term and long-term impacts, positive and negative impacts, and direct and indirect impacts; (bb) identify the significant

impacts and those that are cumulative, unavoidable, or irreversible; (cc) identify impacts related to the rehabilitation activities; (dd) provide specific feasible and cost-effective mitigation measures for all significant negative environmental and social/gender impacts identified for both the construction and operational phases of the Project. The boundaries of the project area for the assessment, as well as any adjacent areas that should be considered with respect to the Project should be specified; (ee) obtain the approval from DECR and Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies.

(ii) Assessing the gender/social context and impact assessment to estimate losses in the absence of adaptation and impacts with adaptation options of population groups and stakeholders in the targeted project areas including details on: (aa) population by gender, age, minority or special needs groups (immigrants, the disabled, informal settlers); (bb) number of households by gender of household head; (cc) gender disaggregated employment status of labour force participants by productive sectors; (dd) use/importance of infrastructure by different stakeholders(social service providers, commercial sector operators; economic sector); (ee) rate differences between different categories of users used to influence conservation and cost recovery; (ff) planned development activities, recreation and public health; and (gg) community perception of the development.

(iii) Assessing the following gender issues relevant to the Project:

(aa) Opportunities regarding number of men and women who will benefit from employment during project implementation and subsequent operation, disaggregated by gender. Economic activities in coastal areas disaggregated by sex which will benefit from the sea defence infrastructure.

(bb) Identify the activities in which men and women from communities in the project areas are involved and which are related to coastal zone management.

(cc) Identify the relevant legislation, regulations, standards and policies in the areas of gender and social development that are relevant to the proposed Project.

(dd) Public education needs to increase resilience to climate change of men and women in the communities in the project areas.

(iv) Conducting a Social and Gender Impact Assessment of the proposed options on stakeholders (including possible land acquisition measures), social risks, recommended mitigation measures, baselines disaggregated by sex and gender-responsive monitoring indicators, and the socio-economic benefits of the Project to stakeholders. A gender action plan shall be developed containing gender actions, indicators, gender results, and costs to implement the actions.

(g) Monitoring and Evaluation

Developing a Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the Project, including, but not limited to, the identification of sex-disaggregated indicators, the establishment of a

baseline, establishment of targets, identification of suppliers of data and users of the system and stakeholder consultation. The system shall accord with the principles of Managing for Development Results.

(h) Preparation of Detailed Designs

Based on the preferred options agreed with GOTCI, prepare detailed designs for the works. The scope of work shall include, but not be limited to, the following main activities:

(i) Finalising design criteria, including consideration of the findings of the CRVA and the ESIA to ensure that designs are climate resilient, gender-responsive and socially responsible.

(ii) Undertaking geotechnical investigations and any additional topographical surveys required for the detailed design of the proposed coastal protection works, and perform analysis required to derive related design information and develop related maps and reports.

(iii) Finalising the designs of works to be incorporated into the Project.

(iv) Gender-responsive environmental, social and natural hazard management parameters, which are to be defined during the engineering studies, shall be highlighted, identified and incorporated into the final designs;

(v) Preparing construction specifications for all the works shown on the drawings for which the Consultants is responsible. The specifications shall be clear and concise with a statement setting forth the general scope of work, followed by a description of the various classes of work, under appropriate sections and headings. The quality control requirements for the contractor, will be described in detail, including identifying standards or codes that are to apply.

(vi) Pre-qualification and bidding documents prepared in accordance with CDB's standard prequalification documents and standard bidding documents, respectively. The bidding documents shall be inclusive of detailed construction drawings and technical specifications. These documents should be adapted to reflect the requirement to select a qualified and experienced contractor with regards to Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) worksite management, provide for comprehensive ESHS specifications for worksites, provide specifications for HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence awareness training for the contractor's and sub-contractors' personnel, and associated cost schedules.

(vii) Providing the client with an engineer's cost estimate based on the final design. This should indicate the anticipated division between local and foreign costs, and identify the incremental costs associated with climate adaption. The Consultants' estimate of a contingency for unforeseen occurrences and the effect of price escalation during the contract period should also be included.

(viii) Submitting the plans and specifications, for approval to the client and the appropriate authorities, as required. Attend meetings at the offices of the GOTCI

and authorities to discuss the designs and provide explanations for the purpose of furthering approvals.

(ix) Draft Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for inclusion in the tender documents. The ESMP will include a summary of potential impacts and recommended mitigation measures to prevent or reduce adverse effects of the Project during construction and operations; allocation of resources and responsibilities for implementation; and institutional arrangements proposed for effective implementation of environmental and social/gender measures proposed in the ESIA. It should specifically address, but not necessarily be limited to, the following: protection of affected areas in National Parks, including endangered species, traffic management; waste disposal; management of construction materials (transport, storage, and waste disposal); mitigation against hazardous materials, chemicals and wastewater and construction waste disposal; mitigation of dust and noise nuisance; and community and worker health safety, concerns and relations, ensuring that the Project does not exacerbate the vulnerability of local communities to natural hazard impacts. The draft ESMP shall include a stakeholder engagement plan, a workers code of conduct, and grievance mechanisms responsive to vulnerable groups' needs.

(x) Draft Extreme Weather Management Plan (EWMP) for inclusion in the tender documents in conjunction with the relevant Ministries. The EWMP should provide recommendations on management practices to minimise the impacts of extreme weather on the construction phase of the Project and should include data from the existing EWMP.

(xi) Providing assistance to GOTCI in the prequalification of contractors;

(i) Shoreline Management Plan

The preparation of the Shoreline Management Plan will involve the large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and present a long-term policy framework to reduce these risks to people and the historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. Assessment of the socio-economic characteristics of the coastal communities will be a key part of the exercise. The Consultants will draw on existing available TCI studies, and supplement those studies through additional surveys, consultations, other field activities, mapping, numerical modelling, and other activities and analysis required develop a Shoreline Management Plan which provides guidelines and specifications for coastal use and management regimes to ensure the long-term integrity and sustainability of the shoreline. The activity will also produce recommendations to assist GOTCI in establishing a framework for ICZM as a future initiative (the roadmap). The Consultants will:

(i) Conduct consultative and participatory stakeholder meetings periodically at appropriate points with, ministerial departments and agencies, including, but not restricted to, those with responsibility for public works, coastal protection, marine transport, lands and surveys, planning, finance, environment, agriculture, emergency management, meteorological services, and any other relevant parties regarding their perspectives, concerns, perceived current needs and preferred options in terms of issues such as coastal zone management, climate resilience, maintenance, and land use development.

(ii) Liaise with the entities identified at (a) above with respect to determining other planned, programmed or ongoing initiatives to reduce duplication and to optimise complementarities relative to the scope of this project.

(iii) Assess the existing governance framework for coastal zone management in TCI, including, but not limited to, existing government policies, institutional and regulatory framework and budgets.

(iv) Assess the current capacity and performance achievements and limitations of the GOTCI agencies responsible for coastal zone management.

(v) Through stakeholder consultations and literature review, identify core user demands, needs criteria and parameters for routine programmatic shoreline management, including but not restricted to resolution/scale, accuracy, geo-referencing, cost-effectiveness, user-friendliness, labour intensity, periodicity and data richness.

(vi) Guided by and using the criteria and parameters developed, research, identify, assess and compare, scale-appropriate options or combinations of options that best satisfy the criteria and parameters.

(vii) Undertake the necessary scientific assessments required for supporting the development of policies for the Shoreline Management Plan.

(viii) In consultation with GOTCI, key stakeholders, recommend the preferred option or combination of policy and management options and preferred institutional setup for routine future shoreline management.

(ix) In consultation with GOTCI, agree and finalise a methodology for shoreline monitoring, inclusive of preferred geo-referencing, ground control and checkpoints.

(x) Design and develop the shoreline monitoring programme including a practical operations manual for the conduct of periodic shoreline monitoring, considering the structure, function and capacity of the stakeholder GOTCI organisations. The monitoring programme should include the periodicity, priority locations, technical, financial and human resources and costs required to routinely assess shoreline change.

(xi) Guide the start of implementation of the shoreline monitoring programme with the preferred option or combination of options transferring geo-referenced shoreline base data to GOTCI in their preferred Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format.

(xii) Identify marine protected areas and other notable coastal features within the GIS mapping application.

(xiii) As appropriate, provide sensitisation and the necessary training in the methodology of the recommended option or combination of monitoring options to

the requisite GOTCI staff. Using data collected, deliver GIS-based and other training, as appropriate, to GOTCI staff in shoreline management.

(xiv) Identify related scientific, legal and technological gaps in the country, and requirements for skills in areas relevant to shoreline management and ICZM, such as, among others, oceanography; coastal geology and geomorphology; coastal engineering; marine area management and environmental assessment.

(xv) Identify, with justification, costed details of all activities required for the development of an ICZM Strategy and the phased implementation of an associated Action Plan; include recommendations for required policies, standards, equipment, tools, training and other capacity building. Draft TOR for all consulting services required for the development of the strategy and Action Plan should be developed.

4. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

4.01 It is the Consultants' responsibility to ensure that their team has an appropriate mix of key and non-key experts required to satisfy the full requirements of the TOR. As a guide only, it is considered that the consulting team is likely to need to include the following key experts. All of the members of the consulting team must have excellent communication and interpersonal skills and must be fluent in English and possess relevant computer skills. The key experts required for the Consultants' team and their minimum qualifications and experience are as follows:

(a) **Key Expert 1 - Coastal Management Specialist: -** With preferably 15 years' experience in the similar projects, in the conduct of feasibility studies and coastal management plans. The candidate would preferably have a post-graduate degree in land use planning, environmental science, coastal engineering or a related discipline.

(b) **Key Expert 2 - Coastal Engineer: -** With preferably 10 years' experience of coastal engineering and in the preparation of procurement documents for infrastructure projects. The candidate would preferably have a minimum of a Bachelor's degree, along with professional qualifications.

(c) **Key Expert 3 - Environmental Specialist: -** With preferably 10 years' work experience in carrying out environmental impact assessments and the development of Environmental Management Plans for coastal protection and related projects, and preparing gender-aware vulnerability assessments. The candidate should possess good communication (oral and written), interpersonal and teamwork skills. The candidate would preferably have a Master's Degree in Environmental Sciences, Environmental Engineering, Environmental Management or related discipline, and experience in disaster risk mitigation.

(d) **Key Expert 4 - Climate Risk Assessment Specialist: -** With preferably 10 years' work experience in the area of climate change impacts and adaptation, including familiarity with analysing climate data. The candidate should possess good communication (oral and written), interpersonal and teamwork skills. The candidate would preferably have a Master's Degree in Environmental Sciences, Engineering, or related discipline.

(e) **Key Expert 5 - Social and Gender Impact Specialist: -** With preferably seven years' experience of carrying out social and gender impact assessments of development projects. The Social and Gender Impact Specialist would preferably have a Master's Degree in Social Sciences, Gender Studies or related discipline, experience in gender analysis,

experience utilising differential participatory approaches to perform social and gender analysis including the establishment of a project baseline indicator framework, and experience in preparing associated social impact assessments in accordance with the policy, guidelines and requirements of multilateral development banks.

(f) **Key Expert 6 - Institutional/Training Specialist: -** With preferably 10 years' experience in advising on institutional issues in senior positions. Extensive experience in planning and coordinating training for government institutes for rural, water resources or coastal development. The candidate would preferably have a minimum of a Bachelor's degree in social sciences, management or equivalent.

4.02 The Team Leader may be one of the Key Experts, and must have satisfactorily performed the function of Team Leader on at least two similar projects within the past five years. It is envisaged that inputs would be required from non-key experts that will include, among others, a monitoring and evaluation specialist, civil/structural engineers, surveyors, CAD technicians and GIS analysts.

5. REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS/OUTPUTS

5.01 The Consultants will be required to submit four copies of each report, three copies to GOTCI and one copy to CDB, respectively. The reports shall also be submitted in PDF as complete documents, as well as in Microsoft Word and Excel, AutoCAD, and/or other formats used in their creation. Electronic copies of all data used in the preparation of the reports shall also be submitted to GOTCI and CDB. The timing for the preparation and delivery of all the reports should be managed in a way to ensure that the design reports and the Shoreline Management Plan can adequately take account of the key findings and recommendations from the earlier activities. The timelines shown below are indicative only. These reports are as follows:

(a) Inception Report: - The report should describe the results of initial consultations and assessments, available existing studies and other information, gaps identified, and approaches proposed to be taken to prepare and deliver the scope of works outlined. The report should include the determination of the extent to which climate change and the vulnerability of the coast and coastal communities have been addressed in any existing master plans or similar documents [within four weeks of the start of the contract].

(b) Wave Climate Monitoring Progress Reports: - Progress reports monitoring the collection of wave climate data [every two months during the data collection period].

(c) CRVA Report: - The draft report should include the findings of the CRVA [within six weeks of the completion of wave climate monitoring].

(d) Preliminary Design and Feasibility Report: The draft report should include the design alternatives, cost estimates, analysis of alternatives, recommended options, and cost benefit analysis [within eight weeks of the completion of wave climate monitoring].

(e) ESIA Report: - The draft report should contain the findings of the ESIA, including the Social and Gender Analysis, the draft ESMP, and the draft EWMP [within eight weeks of the completion of wave climate monitoring].

(f) Detailed Design Report: The draft report should consist of agreed detailed designs, revised cost and quantity estimates, bidding documents [within 10 weeks of the receipt of comments on the Preliminary Design and Feasibility Report].

(g) Needs Assessment Report: - The draft report should contain the findings and recommendations of the institutional assessment, training needs assessment and national skills gap assessment [within eight weeks of the receipt of comments on the Preliminary Design and Feasibility Report].

(h) Shoreline Management Plan: - The draft report should contain details of the shoreline monitoring programme, including institutional arrangements, required budgets, etc. [within 10 months of the start of the services].

(i) ICZM Preparation Activities Report: - The draft report should contain the findings and recommendations in respect of development of the ICZM strategy and Action Plan [within six weeks of the receipt of comments on the Shoreline Management Plan].

6. DURATION OF CONSULTANCY

6.01 The consultancy is expected to be conducted over a period of approximately 12 months. However, firms are required to generate a time frame for the consulting services based on the TOR.

7. COORDINATION AND FACILITIES

7.01 The project is being implemented through Public Works Department of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Planning (MIHP). MIHP will appoint a Project Coordinator (PC). PC will facilitate the work of the Consultants and will assist the Consultants in establishing contacts and arrangements for meetings with GOTCI officials and stakeholders. PC will facilitate access to any relevant existing reports and other information available within MIHP. MIHP will provide office space for the Consultants while based in TCI.

DESIGN AND RESULTS MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<table>
<tr><th>Design Summary</th><th>Performance
Targets/Indicators</th><th>Data Sources/
Reporting Mechanisms</th><th>Critical Assumptions</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"><u>Impact:</u> Optimal investments made to improve coastal protection and protect vulnerable communities in the selected project areas.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Outcomes:</u>

Enhanced capacity of GOTCI to protect and manage TCI's coastline using climate resilient approaches which incorporate social inclusiveness and gender equality principles.</td><td>1. Acceptance by GOTCI of recommendations and designs for coastal protection infrastructure project by December 2018.
2. GOTCI has accepts the Shoreline Management Plan for integration into its climate change strategy by March 2019.
3. Decision by GOTCI by March 2019 to develop an ICZM investment programme.</td><td>GOTCI/PWD decision documents.</td><td>1. Adequate resources available to GOTCI.
2. Investment decisions implemented.
3. Environmental and social impact assessment gives enough guidance on how to treat gender issues.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Outputs:</u>

1. Feasibility study and designs for coastal protection infrastructure completed.
2. Shoreline Management Plan completed.
3. Selected GOTCI staff trained in sustainable shoreline management.
4. Roadmap for development of ICZM established.</td><td>1. Feasibility study and designs completed by December 31, 2018.
2. Shoreline Management Plan completed by December 31, 2018
3. GOTCI staff trained in sustainable shoreline management by December 31, 2018.
4. Roadmap for development of ICZM established by December 31, 2018.</td><td>1. Stakeholders meetings' reports.
2. PWD's Reports.
3. Consultants' reports.
4. CDB evaluation of the final report.</td><td>1. Full attendance and effective participation by TCI representatives at consultations training sessions.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Total Inputs (USD)</u>

<table><tr><th></th><th>CDB</th><th>GOTCI</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Total Contributions</td><td>491,000</td><td>289,250</td><td>780,250</td></tr></table></td><td>1. CDB supervision reports.
2. CDB disbursement records.</td><td>1. TCI counterpart contribution available in a timely manner</td></tr>
</table>

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 3

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT RATING SYSTEM

Criteria	Score	Justification
Relevance	4	Sustainable management of its coastal resources and mainstreaming climate change considerations into decision making are stated priorities for GOTCI. Addressing the challenges resulting from the conditions at the walls on Grand Turk and Salt Cay and the elevation along S. Dock Road are also priorities. The TA will assist GOTCI to address both of these key priorities using a data-driven approach. The Project is consistent with: (a) CDB's Strategic Objective of supporting inclusive and sustainable growth and development within its BMCs, and promoting good governance; (b) CDB's Corporate Priorities of: (i) promoting environmental sustainability; and (ii) strengthening and modernising social and economic infrastructure; (c) CDB's Gender Equality Policy and Strategy; (d) CDB's TA Policy and Operational Strategy of commitment to strengthening the synergies between TA operations and the Bank's investment lending; and (e) SDGs # 9 and 13.
Effectiveness	3	The Project is being implemented by PWD and the risks to achievement of the Project outcome have been identified and mitigation measures proposed in respect of stakeholder participation, institutional capacity and policy recommendations. PWD was engaged in the preparation of the Project over a long period, and the specialists at DECR also reviewed the TOR which is scoped to address their priorities.
Efficiency	4	The expected cost of the consultancy has been based on current professional rates and is considered reasonable. The planned activities are expected to be achieved within time and budget. CDB staff will monitor implementation and support GOTCI to facilitate timely implementation. The procurement arrangements proposed, including through the use of counterpart resources, will allow for the timely provision of high quality inputs.
Sustainability	3	The TOR require that the Consultants explicitly consider the maintenance costs of alternatives in the selection of preferred designs for the works. The training and mentoring of GOTCI staff throughout the conduct of the services will enhance the capabilities of GOTCI staff in matters related to the design of coastal infrastructure and coastal management. The institutional assessments, the development of the Shoreline Management Plan, and the engagement of communities in the process will provide frameworks and tools for sustainable management of the vital resources along TCI's coastal zone.
Total	**3.5**	**Highly Satisfactory**

APPENDIX 4

GENDER MARKER ANALYSIS

Project Cycle Stage	Criteria	Score
Analysis: Background	Sex-disaggregated data included in the background analysis, and/or baselines and indicators, or collection of sex-disaggregated data required in TOR. Socioeconomic/Sector/Institutional analysis considers gender disparities, or TOR require the identification of socioeconomic, sectoral and institutional gender issues.	1 0
Design: Project Proposal /Definition/ Objective	TA interventions are designed, or will be identified as part of the project, that address gender disparities or enhance gender capacities. Project objective/outcome includes the enhancement of gender capacities, gender data collection, gender equality or the design of gender-responsive policies or guidelines.	1 1
Score:		**3**

Scoring Code
Gender Specific (GS) or Gender Mainstreamed (GM): 3- 4 points **Marginally Mainstreamed (MM):** if 2 points. **NO:** if projects score 0-1, if NO give justification why or indicate Not Applicable

Gender Specific (GS): The Project's principal purpose is to advance gender equality. Gender Specific Projects are projects which directly enhance gender equality.

Gender Mainstreamed (GM): The Project has the potential to contribute significantly to gender equality. The project is gender mainstreamed when gender considerations have been taken fully into account.

Marginally Mainstreamed: The Project has limited potential to contribute to gender equality.

NO: No contribution to gender equality, it is not reflected in the project, or appears as a formal reference only.

APPENDIX 5

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

PROJECT COORDINATOR

1.01 The Project Coordinator (PC) will report to the Director, Public Works Department (PWD). PC will be responsible for coordinating and monitoring all aspects of the implementation of the Project. PC will be supported by technical and administrative staff of PWD. PC's duties will include, but will not be limited to:

(a) project monitoring, specifically:

  (i) reviewing the Design and Monitoring Framework, to ensure familiarity and that arrangements are established for the collection of baseline data:

    (aa) developing a detailed results monitoring plan which clearly outlines the methods, sources, responsibilities and timelines for data collection;

    (bb) ensuring the incorporation of gender inputs at appropriate stages during project implementation. and

  (ii) collecting, analysing and reporting the results data as required by the monitoring framework.

(b) coordinating the review and finalising of the TOR for consulting services to be undertaken in the Project;

(c) managing the procurement processes for selection and engagement of consultants and supervising the performance of these services;

(d) evaluating bids and proposals and recommendation of the awards for the consultants and other service providers;

(e) overseeing the contracts for the services procured under the Project;

(f) ensuring that training, stakeholder participation and all aspects of the Project are conducted in a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive manner, and that data is collected to reflect this dimension of project implementation;

(g) serving as Secretary to the Project Steering Committee;

(h) updating the Procurement Plan for the Project and seeking the "no objection" of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) for any proposed changes;

(i) cost control;

(j) expediting the submission to CDB of claims for disbursement/reimbursement;

(k) liaising with CDB on all technical and administrative aspects of the Project;

(l) preparing and submitting to CDB of a quarterly report on the Investment Cost of the Project in a form acceptable to CDB, within two weeks after the end of each quarter (ending March 31, June 30, September 30, December 31);

(m) keeping separate accounts for project-related expenditures and disbursement activities;

(n) submitting to CDB, within two weeks after the end of every other month, progress reports on the implementation of the Project;

(o) submitting to CDB, immediately upon receipt, copies of reports furnished by the Consultants and providers of non-consulting services;

(p) preparing and submitting to CDB a Project Completion Report, within two months after practical completion of the works. This report will focus on the Project's performance on desired results as outlined in the results monitoring framework and lessons learned;

(q) consultations, at least monthly, with Department of Environment and Coastal Resources, Department of Disaster Management and Emergencies and other key stakeholders of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands to keep them inform of the status of the Project and to ensure their buy-in to the Project's objectives; and

(r) post-training follow-up with training participants to monitor and report on the application of knowledge gained to their work within their respective agencies.

1.02 The assigned Project Coordinator should be have a minimum of seven years' experience in project management and the supervision of consultants. The candidate should have a Bachelor's degree in civil engineering, environmental engineering, or a related discipline.

APPENDIX 6

BUDGET
(USD)

Contributors	**USD**	**%**
CDB (SFR-EIB CAS) Grant	50,000	6
CDB (OCR) Loan	441,000	57
GOTCI	289,250	37
Total	**780,250**	**100**

APPENDIX 7

PROCUREMENT PLAN

I. General

1. **Project Information:**

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Grant Recipient: GOTCI

Project Name: Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management

Project Implementing Agency: PWD of MIHP

2. **Bank's Approval Date of the Procurement Plan**: May 22, 2017

3. **Period Covered By This Procurement Plan:** May 2017 – May 2018

II. Consulting Services

1. **Prior Review Threshold:** Procurement decision subject to prior review by the Bank as stated in Appendix 1 to the Guidelines for the Selection and Engagement of Consultants:

	Selection Method	Prior Review Threshold	Comments
1.	QCBS		

2. **Short list comprising entirely of national consultants**: N/A.

3. **Reference to (if any) Project Operational/Procurement Manual**: CDB's Guidelines for Selection and Engagement of Consultants (2011).

4. **Any Other Special Procurement Arrangements**:

(a) As EIB CAS resources are being utilised together with CDB OCR resources, eligibility shall be extended to countries eligible for procurement under EIB-funded projects which are not CDB Member Countries.

(b) Bidders must submit the "Covenant of Integrity" in the form attached hereto at the Annex.

(c) Procurement notices in respect of CAS-financed contracts shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union where above the threshold for European Union advertising

5. **Procurement Packages with Methods and Time Schedule:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ref No.	**Assignment (Description)**	**Estimated Cost (USD)**	**Selection Method**	**Review by Bank (Prior/Post)**	**Expected Proposal Submission Date**	**Comments**
1.	Consulting Services		QCBS	Prior	September 2017	

6. Summary of Proposed Procurement Arrangements

Project Component	CDB (USD'000)									NBF (USD'000)	Total Cost (USD'000)
	Primary	Secondary			Other						
	ICB	NCB	RCB	LIB	Shopping	DC	FA	QCBS	CQS	Country	
1. Consultancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
2. Surveys, Investigations											
3. Project Management											
4. Office Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5. Local Transport and Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6. Local Counterpart Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7. Public Consultations/ Workshops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
9. Finance Charges											
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		

ICB - International Competitive Bidding
NCB - National Competitive Bidding
LIB - Limited International Bidding
NBF - Non-Bank Financed
RCB - Regional Competitive Bidding
NCB - National Competitive Bidding
NBF - Non-Bank Financed
DC - Direct Contracting
FA - Force Account
QCBS - Quality and Cost-Based Selection
CQS - Consultant Quality Selection
FBS - Fixed Budget Selection

III. Implementing Agency Capacity Building Activities with Timescale

TCI will participate in CDB's Public Policy Analysis and Management Project Cycle Management training programme. PC will be required to participate in the online e-learning procurement training module.

This information is withheld in accordance with one or more of the exceptions to disclosure under the Bank's Information Disclosure Policy.

ANNEX TO APPENDIX 7

COVENANT OF INTEGRITY
to the Government of Turks and Caicos Islands
from a Tenderer, Contractor, Supplier or Consultant to be attached to its Tender (or to the Contract in the case of a negotiated procedure)

"We declare and covenant that neither we nor anyone, including any of our directors, employees, agents, joint venture partners or sub-contractors, where these exist, acting on our behalf with due authority or with our knowledge or consent, or facilitated by us, has engaged, or will engage, in any Prohibited Conduct (as defined below) in connection with the tendering process or in the execution or supply of any works, goods or services for [*specify the contract or tender invitation*] (the "**Contract**") and covenant to so inform you if any instance of any such Prohibited Conduct shall come to the attention of any person in our organisation having responsibility for ensuring compliance with this Covenant.

We shall, for the duration of the tender process and, if we are successful in our tender, for the duration of the Contract, appoint and maintain in office an officer, who shall be a person reasonably satisfactory to you and to whom you shall have full and immediate access, having the duty, and the necessary powers, to ensure compliance with this Covenant.

If: (i) we have been, or any such director, employee, agent or joint venture partner, where this exists, acting as aforesaid has been, convicted in any court of any offence involving a Prohibited Conduct in connection with any tendering process or provision of works, goods or services during the five years immediately preceding the date of this Covenant; or (ii) any such director, employee, agent or a representative of a joint venture partner, where this exists, has been dismissed or has resigned from any employment on the grounds of being implicated in any Prohibited Conduct; or (iii) we have been, or any of our directors, employees, agents or joint venture partners, where these exist, acting as aforesaid has been excluded by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the European Union institutions or any major Multi-lateral Development Bank (including World Bank Group, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank or Inter-American Development Bank) from participation in a tendering procedure on the grounds of Prohibited Conduct, we give details of that conviction, dismissal or resignation, or exclusion below, together with details of the measures that we have taken, or shall take, to ensure that neither this company nor any of our directors, employees or agents commits any Prohibited Conduct in connection with the Contract [*give details if necessary*].

In the event that we are awarded the Contract, we grant the Government of Turks and Caicos Islands (GOTCI), CDB, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and auditors appointed by any of them, as well as any authority or European Union institution or body having competence under European Union law, the right of inspection of our records and those of all our sub-contractors under the Contract. We accept to preserve these records generally in accordance with applicable law but in any case for at least six (6) years from the date of substantial performance of the Contract.

For the purpose of this Covenant, Prohibited Conduct includes[1]:

(a) **Corrupt Practice** is the offering, giving, receiving or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value to influence improperly the actions of another party;

[1] Most definitions are those of the IFI Anti-Corruption Task Force's Uniform Framework of September 2006.

(b) **Fraudulent Practice** is any act or omission, including a misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation;

(c) **Coercive Practice** is impairing or harming, or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any party or the property of any party to influence improperly the actions of a party;

(d) **Collusive Practice** is an arrangement between two or more parties designed to achieve an improper purpose, including influencing improperly the actions of another party;

(e) **Obstructive Practice** is: (a) deliberately destroying, falsifying, altering or concealing of evidence material to the investigation; and/or threatening, harassing or intimidating any party to prevent it from disclosing its knowledge of matters relevant to the investigation or from pursuing the investigation; or (b) acts intended to materially impede the exercise of CDB or the EIB's contractual rights of audit or access to information or the rights that any banking, regulatory or examining authority or other equivalent body of the European Union or of its Member States may have in accordance with any law, regulation or treaty or pursuant to any agreement into which the EIB has entered in order to implement such law, regulation or treaty;

(f) **Money Laundering** as defined in EIB's Anti-Fraud Policy;

(g) **Terrorist Financing** as defined in EIB's Anti-Fraud Policy;

(h) **Corrupt practices, fraudulent practices, collusive practices** and **coercive practices** as defined in CDB's Guidelines for Procurement; and

(i) **Project Owner** means GOTCI.

Note: This Covenant must be sent to CDB and EIB together with the contract in the case of an international procurement procedure (as defined in CDB's Guidelines for Procurement). In other cases, it must be kept by APUA and made available upon request from CDB or EIB. The Covenant is not mandatory for contracts awarded prior to CDB or EIB involvement in the Project. Nevertheless, recipients of CDB financing who are seeking or may seek to utilise resources provided by EIB to CDB in a project, are advised to include it in order to promote integrity among the tenderers/contractors. This is particularly relevant in the case of a recipient of CDB financing who has already implemented a number of previous CDB-financed projects and is considering further CDB financing utilising resources provided by EIB to CDB.

Name: _____

In the capacity of: _____

Signed: _____

Duly authorised to sign the bid for and on behalf of: _____

Dated on: _____ day of _____