CALL FOR TENDERS

RFT: 2024/059
Lime: AP_2/44
Date: December 2, 2024
To: Interested Service Providers/Consultants
Of: Loraini Sivo, PEBACC+ Project Manager

Subject : Call for tenders (RFT): Analysis and mapping of ecosystem and socio-economic resilience economic (ESRAM) in Wallis and Futuna

1. Background

1.1. The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is an organi-
nism of
Intergovernmental organization responsible for promoting cooperation among countries and Pacific Island Territories to protect and improve their environment and to ensure sustainable development.

1.2. SPREP addresses the environmental challenges facing the Pacific through four simple values. These values guide all aspects of our work:

- We value the environment
- We value our employees
- We value quality and targeted service delivery
- We value integrity

1.3. For more information, visit: www.sprep.org

2. Specifications: Statement of requirements

2.1. PROE wishes to launch a call for tenders from a qualified and experienced consultant or team of consultants who can offer their expertise and carry out an Ecological and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping (ESRAM) in Wallis and Futuna.

2.2. The mandate of the consulting firm is defined in Annex A.

2.3. The successful consultant shall provide the services to the extent applicable, in accordance with SPREP's values and code of conduct: https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/sprep-organisational-values-code-of-conduct.pdf . Including SPREP's policy on child protection, environmental social safeguards, fraud prevention and whistleblower protection, and gender and social inclusion.

2.4. The PROE Standard Contractual Terms and Conditions are not negotiable.

3. Conditions: information for applicants

3.1. To be considered for this call for tenders, interested consultants must meet the following conditions:

i. Must be able to speak French fluently and be able to travel to Wallis and Futuna

ii. Submit a resume (preferably 1 or 2 pages) of mobilized experts detailing qualifications and experience

iii. Share references to relevant past experiences based on
the scope of the work (preferably providing links to specific web pages);

iv. Provide three relevant referees for the submission of this tender, including:
most recent work completed: v. Complete the
tender request form provided (please note that you
must fully complete all areas requested in the form, in particular the declarations demonstrating that you meet the selection criteria – NE
DO NOT SEND US your CV, otherwise your application will not be accepted.
into consideration).

vi. Provide examples of results from previous related work

live Please attach technical and financial proposals separately in the formats Word et Excel.

viii. Must meet local registration requirements where the consultant is based

3.2 Bidders must declare any area that may constitute a conflict of interest related to this call of offers and sign the **Conflict of Interest Form** provided that.

3.3 **The Bidder is deemed ineligible due to its association with exclusion criteria, including bankruptcy,** insolvency or liquidation proceedings, failure to comply with obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions, fraudulent or negligent practice, violation of intellectual property rights, pursuant to a court judgment, serious professional misconduct including

false declarations, corruption, participation in a criminal organization, money laundering or financing of terrorism, child labor and other forms of human trafficking, failure to fulfill essential obligations, creation of a shell company and being a shell company.

3.4 The bidder must sign a Declaration of **Honour Form** with their application, certifying that they do not fall into one of the exclusion situations mentioned in point 3.3 above and, where applicable, that they have taken adequate measures to remedy the situation.

3.5 Given the nature and context of the works, offers must be submitted in French. to be taken into consideration.

3.6 Offers exceeding USD 70,000 will not be considered and evaluated.

4. Submission Guidelines

4.1. The tender documentation must demonstrate that the interested consultant meets the conditions set out above and in the Terms of Reference and is able to meet the specifications and deadlines. The documentation must also include examples to support the evaluation criteria.

4.2. The tender documentation must be presented in **French** and describe the full proposal from the interested consultant:

a) **Request for Tender Form and Conflict of Interest Form.** *(Please note that you must complete all sections requested in the form, in*
in particular statements to demonstrate that you meet the selection criteria
– DO NOT SEND US your CV, otherwise your application ***will not be*** *accepted*
into consideration).
Provide examples of results from previous related work
For technical and financial proposals, you can attach them separately.

b) **Honor form**

c) **Curriculum vitae** (preferably 1-2 pages) of the proposed personnel to demonstrate that he has the skills and experience required to successfully carry out this contract.

d) **Technical proposal** (maximum 3 pages, focusing on the specific added value of the bidder in relation to the selection criteria below) which contains the details to accomplish the tasks described in the terms of reference. Any expectation of the part of the bidder or any limitation of the service offered must be clarified in the present technical proposal.

(e) **Financial Proposal** – The cost of allocating the services to be provided in accordance with to the deliverables described in Appendix A must be submitted in the format provided with and in a Excel file (complete APPENDIX B - attached). The cost must include all expenses planned.

(f) Where applicable, provide:

I. Business registration/license (for entities/individual consultants in accordance with (in accordance with relevant national legislation)

Ii. Tax Identification Number (TIN) letter (if applicable for consultants) individuals in accordance with applicable national laws)

4.3. Provide three referees relevant to the submission of this call for tenders, including the works most recent completed.

4.4. Bidders shall bear all costs associated with the preparation and submission of a proposal, including costs associated with the award of the contract; PROE shall not be liable for any such costs, regardless of the conduct or outcome of the tender process.

4.5. The tenderer may be requested to provide additional information relating to its submitted proposal, if the tender evaluation committee requests additional information for the purposes of evaluating the tenders. PROE may pre-select one or more tenderers and request additional information from them.

4.6. The tender proposal submitted must cover the entire specification and not be divided into parts for which a bidder/potential bidder may provide services.

4.7 The proposal must remain valid for 90 days from the date of submission.

4.8 Bidders must require acknowledgement of receipt of the bid.

5. Clarification of the call for tenders

5.1. a. Any clarification questions from applicants should be submitted by email to procurement@sprep.org by 16 December 2024. A summary of all questions received, together with a response, will be published on the SPREP website www.sprep.org/tender by 18 December 2024.

b. The single point of contact for all questions relating to the ECR and the ECR process is the PROE procurement agent.

c. The PROE will determine the response to be given to a question from the bidder, if any. SPREP will forward the Bidder's questions and SPREP's response to those questions to all other Bidders using SPREP's tender page **(https://www.sprep.org/tenders)** without disclosing the source of the questions or revealing confidential information about a bidder.

d. Bidders must indicate in their question what information they consider confidential, if any.

e. If a Bidder believes that it has discovered any discrepancy, error, ambiguity, inconsistency or omission in this RFT or in any other information provided or made available by PROE, the Bidder must promptly notify the Procurement Officer, indicating the error in sufficient detail so that PROE can take such corrective action, if any, as it deems appropriate.

6. Evaluation criteria

6.1. PROE will select the preferred contractor based on its assessment of the extent to which the documentation demonstrates that the bidder offers best value for money and that the bid meets the following criteria:

6.2. A proposal will be rejected if it does not achieve 70% or more in the technical criteria and the accompanying financial proposal will not be evaluated.

I. Note technique – 80

Criteria	Details	Weighting
	i. Masters in the following fields: Environment-ment, Agriculture, Fishing, Tourism, Development of the territory, Urban development, GIS, Climate change, Environmental conservation, Economy	5
Experience	i. In-depth knowledge and practical experience of the assessment of the state of health of ecosystems, mapping and assessment of ecosystem services and elements related to sustainable development goals from a perspective of social and ecological resilience to climate change	10
	ii. Extensive knowledge and practical experience in the use of adaptation approaches based on ecosystems	10
	iii. Proven experience in using participatory approaches and capacity building that is sensitive to gender and socially inclusive	10
	iv. Knowledge of the Territory of Wallis and Futuna, practical experiences and work in Wallis and Futuna; knowledge of local stakeholders of importance for this study.	10
	v. Clarity of the boundaries of the proposal vi.	5
Proposition technique	A detailed work plan, methodology, scope of work and proposed implementation schedule in accordance with the deliverables listed in the mandate. The methodology proposal should reflect the following elements: . Understanding expectations, including potential synergies identified with public policies and any relevant initiative in place or in the process of emerging	30

	· Presentation of some specific adaptation options based on Ecosystems considered a priori priorities according to your understanding of the context of Wallis and Futuna: ecosystems at risk and associated threats, impacts on populations and the economy, adaptation options climate change, resilience measures, data readily available, data collection needs (200 maximum words for each option) · Economic analysis proposed and highlighted necessary data and approach (500 words maximum) · Number of workshops you plan to organize, detailing the target audiences, list of experts to meet and their relevance, number of questionnaires/surveys to be deployed by detailing the target audiences, other forms of collection of data/participation requests you are considering to implement. · Proposal for the application of Equity approaches gender and social inclusion and people in situations of disability (GEDSI) and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). · Proposed implementation schedule	

II. Financial score – 20%

The following formula should be used to calculate the financial score ONLY for proposals that score 70% or more in the technical criteria

Please use the financial proposal form provided in Appendix B

Score financier = a x $\frac{b}{c}$

Or:

a = maximum number of points allocated for the financial score b = Amount of the lowest offer

c = Total amount of the proposal bid

7. Modification or termination of the call for tenders

7.1 a. PROE may amend, suspend or terminate the TRF process at any time.

b. In the event that SPREP amends the tender or the terms of the tender, it will notify potential bidders using the SPREP tenders page **(https://www.sprep.org/tenders).**

c. Bidders are responsible for regularly checking the Tenders page of the PROE website for any updates and downloading the relevant tender documentation and addendum if they are interested in providing a response to the tender.

d. If PROE determines that none of the tenders submitted represent good value for money, or that it is otherwise in the public interest or in the interests of PROE to do so, PROE may terminate this tender process at any time. In such event, PROE will cancel

the tender, will issue a notice of cancellation and inform unsuccessful bidders accordingly.

8. Deadline

8.1. **The deadline for submission of the offer is 17 January 2025, midnight (Apia local time, Samoa).**

8.2. Late submissions will be returned to sender unopened.

8.3 Please send all offers clearly identified: RFT 2024/059 – "Analysis and mapping of ecological and socio-economic resilience (ESRAM) in Wallis and Futuna.

Courrier : PROE
Attention: Procurement Officer
PO Box 240
Apia, SAMOA
Email: tenders@sprep.org (MOST PREFERRED OPTION)
Fax: 685 20231

Note: Submissions made to the incorrect portal will not be considered by PROE. If PROE is informed of the submission error before the deadline, the applicant will be advised to resubmit their application to the correct portal. However, if PROE is not informed of the submission error before the deadline, the application is considered late and will be returned to the sender unopened.

PROE reserves the right to reject any or all offers and the lowest or any offer will not necessarily be accepted.

PROE reserves the right to enter into negotiations on one or more proposals prior to award of a contract, to share an award and to consider one or more localised awards.

between the proposers in any combination as it deems appropriate without the prior written acceptance of the proposers.

A binding contract is in force when signed by PROE and the successful bidder. Any contractual discussions, work performed or goods supplied prior to the signing of a contract do not constitute a binding contract.

For any complaints regarding the Secretariat's offerings, please refer to the Complaints section on the SPREP website http://www.sprep.org/accountability/complaints

PROE
Programme régional océanien de l'environnement

Appendix A: Mandate

Analysis and mapping of ecosystem and socio-economic resilience (ESRAM) in Wallis and Futuna

Place of assignment	Wallis et Futuna
Mission type	Consulting
Level of engagement	In the country
Required language	French
Expected start date	Upon signing the contract
Contract duration	**8 months**
Contact	**PEBACC+ Coordinator New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna, PROE**

Context

1.1 Vulnerabilities and resilience of Pacific island countries and territories to climate change

Pacific countries and territories are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as well as other environmental pressures (mining and logging, pollution and waste, unsustainable agriculture and land use, coastal development, invasive alien species, etc.). This vulnerability arises from a number of interrelated factors related to the biogeography and socio-economic profile of Pacific countries. Among these factors, the most important are (i) the concentration of human activities in the coastal zone, (ii) the high dependence of livelihoods on coastal and marine resources, (iii) exposure to ocean-based hydrometeorological hazards, such as cyclones and storms, (iv) limited availability of freshwater due to small watersheds, (v) sensitivity of ecosystems to disturbances, (vi) modification of coastal and terrestrial habitats, (vii) small economy, (viii) geographical and biological isolation from land masses, and (ix) adaptation challenges (and opportunities) related to human rights, including gender, disabilities and other factors of marginalization.

Climate change will therefore have a range of impacts on Pacific island ecosystems and the services they provide to current and future generations, which are already subject to a range of pressures that are altering their adaptive and resilient capacities. However, Pacific islands also have certain characteristics that promote the resilience of their people and environments to climate change: (i) high levels of marine, coastal and terrestrial biodiversity; (ii) a diversity of coastal landforms; (iii) fringes and barrier reefs that provide physical protection; (iv) relatively low population densities and growth rates (although this varies between countries); (v) extensive local knowledge of environmental processes and phenomena, which may vary across population groups and age groups; and (vi) a long history of adaptation to environmental change. These adaptation mechanisms are strongly linked to social and cultural factors, such as the allocation of gendered roles in the management of natural resources, customary rights related to land and property, or the institutional organization specific to each country and territory.

1.2 Pressures and threats (climatic and non-climatic) in Wallis and Futuna

The territory of Wallis and Futuna is already experiencing the proven impacts of climate change and anthropogenic pressures on ecosystems. The general evolution of the climate in Wallis and Futuna between 1971 and 2015 is mainly characterized by an increase in temperatures and extreme precipitation (Météo France, 2017). The main impacts of climate hazards are currently concentrated on the coastline, which corresponds to inhabited areas. Strong cyclonic swells contribute to coastal erosion and heavy rainfall contributes to flood risks and the supply of terrigenous materials to the coastal maritime zone, which is particularly impactful in the lagoon area of Valais. Others

pressure factors linked to human activity amplify the impact of climatic hazards on the coast: development of the coastal strip (rockfill, embankments on the sea, etc.), construction of structures extending beyond the natural coastline, modification of coastal currents and natural dynamics of deposit/recovery of materials, construction of buildings and road infrastructure on the seafront, removal of materials (sand) leading to hydrodynamic disturbances, degradation of the mangrove which protected the coastline from coastal erosion and its historical and ancient replacement by food crops or housing, flows of waste and wastewater carried during rainy episodes towards the coastline and the lagoon, thus contributing to its pollution. Similarly, inland, macro-waste and wastewater from homes or livestock contribute, during rainy weather, to the pollution of water resources, whether underground in Valais or on the surface in Futuna. Current climate change risks significantly amplifying current pressures and impacts, both on biodiversity and on the services provided by ecosystems to local populations.

Despite the socio-economic changes underway in the territory, the population remains closely dependent on the services provided by the archipelago's ecosystems, whether in terms of supply (agriculture and fishing for self-consumption represented 40% of total household consumption - STSE, 2006), regulation (preservation and regulation of water resources via forests, protection of the coastline and lagoon by mangroves via regulation of coastal erosion and pollutant flows from inhabited housing and inhabited households. agricultural areas on land, protection of land against ocean swell in Wallis via coral reefs), but also cultural services: a strong spiritual link connects the Polynesian populations to the land and the sea. More recently, self-consumption has declined sharply in favor of the purchase of prepared meals: "the share of food products from self-consumption (in XPF value) in the territory has thus increased from 37.8% in 2006 to 23.3% in 2020. This change is much more marked in Valais, with the latter falling from 33.7% of the total value to 14.2% over the same period" (Buffière, 2022. Family Budget Survey 2019-2020). The various ecosystems also support recreational activities for the entire population and are a source of well-being. Few studies have been conducted on the characterization and evaluation of these services in Wallis and Futuna, or on the perception of these services by the communities in the territory. In 2016, the IFRECOR study conducted across the French Overseas Territories estimated the annual value of the services provided by reefs and associated ecosystems (seagrass beds, mangroves, etc.) in Wallis and Futuna at 20 million euros.

The Territorial Environmental Service (STE) of Wallis and Futuna raised during the 4th National Colloquium on Marine Protected Areas (2019), the need to have an assessment of ecosystem services (ES) at the scale of the archipelagos of Wallis and Futuna in order to raise awareness among the populations, but also other technical services, of the roles played by ecosystems in societal life, the cultural well-being, but also the economic well-being of all.

1.3 Pacific Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC+), a regional PROE project supported by the Kiwa Initiative

From 2015 to 2020, the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) implemented the project "Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific Islands" (PEBACC) in Fiji, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, with a budget of EUR 4.9 million funded by the German Government's International Climate Initiative. The results of this project were generally positive. A 2nd phase (PEBACC+) proved useful and necessary in order to strengthen existing activities, diversify them, integrate ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) into public policies and ensure its sustainability and institutionalization in Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and extend the approach to other territories: New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna.

Officially launched in March 2020, the Kiwa Initiative - Nature-based Solutions for Climate Resilience (www.kiwainitiative.org) is the first-ever programme to bring together five donors (France, European Union, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) and regional/national partners around a common goal: to improve access to finance for rights-based, gender-responsive and socially inclusive climate change adaptation through nature-based solutions for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), including local, national and regional authorities and civil society organisations. Acting to protect biodiversity (conservation/restoration) and developing nature-based solutions (NbS) to anticipate, reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen the adaptive capacities of Pacific Island Countries and Territories in the face of climate change are the fundamental guiding principles of the Initiative.

The project “Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in the Pacific Islands - PEBACC+” is a regional project of the Kiwa Initiative coordinated by PROE and supported for its implementation to the tune of 4 million euros by the Kiwa Initiative through the French Development Agency (AFD) and 1.8 million euros by the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM). This project (March 2022 –

January 2026), aims to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems, economies and populations in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna to the impacts of climate change. The specific objective of the PEBACC+ project is to develop, support and institutionalize the ecosystem approach to climate change adaptation in the target countries and territories.

The project is structured around three components:

- Component 1: Strengthen stakeholder experience in the practical implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions as a climate change adaptation strategy in Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.

- Component 2: Integrate and support the implementation of the AfE approach and NBS as a strategy contributing to adaptation to climate change in New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna.

- Component 3: Strengthen regional cooperation among Pacific countries and territories on Aid for Education by promoting the sharing of experiences and lessons learned from projects in order to increase the resilience of populations and ensure the sustainability of Aid for Education implementation activities.

The PEBACC+ project pays particular attention to the inclusion of all social groups within communities (particularly in terms of gender, age, disability, etc.) in relation to climate change and ecosystem management, in order to promote their inclusion and participation in project activities.

Mission objective:

Under component 2, PEBACC+ will undertake an analysis and mapping of ecosystems and ecosystem and socio-economic resilience (ESRAM) at the scale of the territory of Wallis and Futuna, in order to support ecosystem-based adaptation planning and intervention schemes at the scale of the territory in a first phase and then tightened around thematic and geographical priorities. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) options will be identified, assessed and prioritized in order to be integrated into the EbA intervention programs. These intervention schemes will serve as concept notes to facilitate the implementation of the priority EbA options following PEBACC+ and to support the integration of EbA into the Territory's Operational Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change.

The overall objective of the ESRAM process is to generate a baseline for robust and inclusive planning to strengthen the resilience of socio-ecosystems to climate change and ecosystem degradation in Wallis and Futuna.

The specific objectives of the ESRAM process in Wallis and Futuna are as follows:

1. Produce a resilience analysis and mapping
2. List and prioritize AfE options
3. Produce intervention diagrams/concept notes
4. Produce recommendations to be integrated into the Operational Plan for adaptation to climate change.

The conduct of the ESRAM process must also:

- Raise awareness among various stakeholders (elected officials and decision-makers, technicians, customary authorities, representatives of associations) of the anticipated impacts of climate change and the synergistic effects of environmental degradation on communities and the economy and thus contribute to facilitating the appropriation of AfE and Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) in political and strategic frameworks for adaptation to climate change and/or sectoral frameworks (land use planning,

agriculture/fisheries, water management, economic development, public health, etc.) that need to adapt to climate change.

• Strengthen the capacities of the actors involved to understand the logic and results of the analysis of ecosystem and socio-economic resilience.

Scope of the mission:

SPREP is seeking the services of a consultancy firm or consortium to conduct an ESRAM process in Wallis and Futuna in 2024-2025. The objective is to generate a robust planning and decision-making baseline for the implementation of Environmental Assistance options that enhance the resilience of ecosystems, people and activities to climate change and anthropogenic pressures. Specifically, a qualified service provider is sought to conduct the following activities:

Designing a participatory approach

Design a participatory approach, inspired by the ESRAM approaches carried out within the framework of the previous PEBACC project, in order to carry out analyses and mapping of ecosystem and socio-economic resilience (ESRAM: Ecosystem and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping), by engaging in an appropriate, concerted and inclusive manner civil society, the most affected economic sectors, members of the communities concerned, public services and representatives of customary authorities.

A special effort in pedagogy, quality of work and synthesis materials, culturally adapted, is required throughout the service, whether in the initial presentations, participatory/collective intelligence/prioritization workshops and report summaries. All stakeholders will be made aware of climate change (going beyond what is already perceived and more or less rightly attributed to climate change), the importance of the services provided by healthy ecosystems, the challenges of adapting to climate change, the relevance and co-benefits of the Ecosystem Adaptation (EbA) / Nature-Based Solution (NbA) approach and the explanation of the ESRAM approach.

The results of existing or ongoing studies, programs, projects and work, particularly with regard to the assessment of the vulnerability of ecosystems, communities and the economy, in relation to climate change and other environmental pressure factors will be capitalized and presented in a synthetic manner to the extent of their real usefulness for the service requested here. The importance of the services provided by healthy ecosystems must be clearly expressed.

Key socio-economic and governance factors, including a governance matrix, will be identified, including key decision-making links between stakeholders who will be able to decide, implement, advise and support Education Aid in the project target areas.

The entire process will pay particular attention to issues of gender equality, disability, social inclusion (GEDSI) and human rights. The service provider will ensure that a GEDSI approach is developed, particularly in the survey protocol, that is adapted to the local context and that takes into account the Territory's experience with the IKI project.

While traditional knowledge requires special attention to foster local support, its protection must also be guaranteed by the chosen service provider.

The work will be carried out on a territorial scale, taking into account the specificities and particular needs of each of the main islands, to focus initially on the integrative vocation of the ESRAM process. The identification of priority AfE options will allow the rest of the service to focus on themes and areas (and therefore activities) considered as priorities because (a priori) they have the greatest impact to implement and thus prepare future AfE / SAfN projects on a larger scale, in line with the issues and needs.

Resilience analysis

This analysis will be carried out in 2 stages:

(a) Identify and map climate change adaptation challenges in relation to ecosystems and ecosystem services contributing to human well-being and socio-economic resilience to climate change, by characterizing their status, trends and causes

direct, indirect and underlying associated risks, including prospectively in relation to different climate change scenarios and in relation to other environmental pressure factors.

(b) AfE options based on a strategic analysis at the scale of issues and needs, assessing their cost-effectiveness ratio based on capitalization of local experiences (or using benchmarks external to the territory but by recontextualizing them); The related benefits will be assessed in the multi-criteria prioritization analysis. A multi-criteria analysis will make it possible to identify priority sites. The proposals for indicators, methodologies and protocols necessary for monitoring and evaluating AfE options will favor simple and reproducible protocols in the long term, taking into account the current local capacities (and identifying the needs for their strengthening); the associated information systems will be identified, specifying any consolidation needs to make the information complete and accessible; the impact analysis methodology developed within the framework of the EUGCCA+ project SUPA could be a useful reference in this regard. The analysis will be more in-depth on the themes and priority areas.

Important note: At this stage, particular emphasis is placed on integrated management of the culturally appropriate coastal zone; Integrated watershed management plans that integrate stormwater management and primary sector concerns (agriculture and fisheries in particular) could be particularly relevant concept notes, including by formulating proposals for amendments to the stormwater drainage system.

Intervention diagrams: Concept notes will be developed for priority Aid for Education options (themes and areas), including through an inclusive local consultation process. Opportunities for integrating Aid for Education into policy and strategic frameworks will also be characterised. All stakeholders (public services, customary authorities, private sector, civil society, etc.) will be involved, through an inclusive process, with particular attention to women, youth and marginalised groups. The ETS will specify at delivery the level of local consultation, in relation to future funding prospects, so as not to create unfulfilled expectations.

The service provider will also develop recommendations for the integration of AfE/SAfN into the Wallis and Futuna Climate Change Adaptation Operational Plan. In this capacity, it will work closely with the coordinator of this action funded by the CLIPSSA project, within the STE. These recommendations will be developed progressively, with a dedicated section in each deliverable.

In addition, the service provider must:

- Complete the PEBACC+ project indicators (see Appendix 1).
- Submit all data and information collected under this contract to the affected communities and to PROE, for upload to the national or regional environmental portal established under the PROE INFORM project.

- Organize and manage in-country logistics, including land and sea transportation, food, accommodation for meetings and survey work. Costs for usual gestures, local consultations and meetings are the responsibility of the service provider.

The project will include desk reviews, spatial analyses, meetings and consultations, and field investigations (including surveys and other primary data collection) in the predetermined study areas. Consultants will consult with communities holding

rights in certain areas in order to determine their willingness to participate in surveys and to develop AfE (Free, Prior and Informed Consent – FPIC) intervention programmes.

The consultants will meet with a diversity of communities, representatives of territorial services, customary authorities and associations in order to specify, where appropriate, the final and precise scope and design of the analysis and the process to be carried out.

In areas where communities have given their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), consultants will particularly involve women, youth, community representatives and customary authorities and partner organisations during the ESRAM process, in order to carry out gender-sensitive surveys on social inclusion and human rights issues, and to serve as a basis for planning and implementing robust and costed AfE options for the selected sites.

The ecosystem services assessed will cover both marine and terrestrial environments, with an emphasis on ecosystem connectivity and links between social and ecological systems, using a culturally appropriate approach.

The consultants will facilitate and run workshops and meetings with stakeholders in the process of carrying out the ESRAMs, the AfE Options Report and in the formulation of the AfE intervention plan.

Consultants will be required to provide their own equipment such as computers, video projectors, screens, cameras, GPS and any other equipment that the experts will need to carry out these tasks.

Methodology:

The main lines of the methodology applied for this study will be developed and presented by the consultant in its proposal in response to the call for tender, highlighting its added value in relation to the expectations described in the terms of reference and distinguishing it from the market. The details of the methodology in its final design will be presented as part of the 1st deliverable and developed in close consultation with the STE and PROE on the basis of the original proposals of the service provider. Particular attention should be paid to the following factors:

The design, implementation and reporting of the ESRAM process should:

• Integrate and promote recent and ongoing results, studies and work in Wallis and Futuna relating to vulnerabilities, adaptation and resilience (based on ecosystems) in the face of climate change (in particular the synthesis of knowledge on the marine environment, the CLIPSSA project, etc.) as well as biodiversity strategies and the fight against invasive alien species and their assessments where appropriate;

• Involve and strengthen the capacities of stakeholders, in particular the STE team, in the co-construction of the approach; the deliverables (reports, planning documents, etc.) will be submitted for review by the STE and PROE before validation;

• The service provider will be responsible for having its deliverables validated by the stakeholders, with the support of the STE;

• Take into account the need to adopt gender-based, social inclusion and human rights-based approaches, which are crucial elements at every stage of the process.

• A presentation of the analyses and reports to the communities concerned and to the competent authorities (government, municipalities and customary authorities) in order to facilitate their appropriation and their consideration in planning and adaptation strategies (economic development, regional planning, integrated management of coastal zones, etc.);

Key deliverables and reports

The consultant will have to provide the following deliverables:

- **Deliverable 1: "Start-up report" (20 pages max + Annexes) including *at least :***

  - A methodological proposal consolidated in relation to the initial offer, with the list of stakeholders to be consulted, the databases and sources of information that can be used, the documentation consulted for the preparation of the mission, any specific needs that would require the involvement of the STE, PROE and other stakeholders... As far as possible, the proposed methodology will support the updating of the Territory Biodiversity Strategy and the design of the operational adaptation plan. Particular consideration may be given to the dynamic Red List of Ecosystems.

  - A brief summary of the main issues and impacts related to climate change in Wallis and Futuna, based on existing literature.
  - An analysis of public (and private where applicable) policies and strategies of interest: climate change adaptation policies and strategies, place of NBS in these policies and strategies, specific needs expressed, elements of the 2024-2025 calendar relating to NBS/AfE, key actors to be mobilized.

  - Opportunities for collaboration and pooling, including with specific proposals to be arbitrated by the Technical Committee which will evaluate the draft of this 1st deliverable.
  - A typology of ecosystems, ecosystem services, pressures/threats, human well-being and economic sectors relevant for resilience analysis.
  - The pre-identified AfE options will make it possible to propose thematic and geographical axes according to a multi-criteria analysis based on objective criteria (as far as possible), in order to prepare a participatory and inclusive process focused on these anticipated priorities and ultimately support inclusive decision-making. The implications in terms of mobilization of the service provider and anticipated local/territorial actors will be specified. The main AfE/SfN financing opportunities for 2025-2026 will be identified in a preliminary manner as well as the levers of action for an effective stakeholder mobilization strategy and sustainable financing methods (this strategy will be specified in the 3rd deliverable).

  - A communication plan taking into account the Kiwa initiative communication guide and the PEBACC+ project communication plan (see appendix 2).
  - The methods of integrating the GEDSI and CLIP approach adapted to the context of Wallis and Futuna will be specified.
  - AfE / SAfN type actions will be proposed.

- **Deliverable 2: "Resilience analysis and AfE priority options" (30 pages maximum + annexes), including *at least :***

This deliverable is composed of 2 sub-reports which will be submitted successively:

1..1. Resilience analysis (ESRAM):

2. Strategic analysis of States/Pressures/Responses (and if possible DPSIR) by major type of ecosystem, by characterizing the state and main trends of ecosystems, their vulnerability and their resilience. The strategic analysis will thus make it possible to identify and qualify the direct causes, indirect and profound degradation of ecosystems and ecosystem services (eg: Miradi diagrams). It will also include different scenarios in terms of projections climate (based on recent or ongoing studies and projects, including available results

of the CLIPSSA project) in order to assess the consequences on the state and resilience of ecosystems and associated ecosystem services and therefore on populations and the economy.

3. Based on an inventory of socio-economic systems for assessing the impacts of change climate (INTEGRATED, PROTECTED, MOBSECC, etc.):
4. An analysis of the main costs of managing natural risks and degradation of the environment (floods, landslides, loss of agricultural/fishery yield, erosion coastal, fires, securing drinking water, coastal erosion, etc.);
5. Cost development prospects in a context of climate change (costs incurred by citizens, cost of intervention of public services, insurance compensation, etc.).
6. Positions and strategies of actors in terms of adaptation and resilience to climate change at the national level and territorial specificities.
7. Capitalization / lessons learned from past/ongoing projects of interest to AfE: Conditions and emergence process, success factors, difficulties encountered and ways of overcoming them, reasons for failures, costs (especially unit costs), means indicators, achievement of efficiency and short/medium term impact, results obtained, optimization conditions + obstacles to overcome to move to a higher level.
8. Community resilience: status of indicators and information systems relating to the attributes of resilience; Assessment of community resilience, closely linked to strategic analysis State/Pressures/Responses mentioned above in terms of resilience of ecosystems and associated services.
9. Based on existing mapping tools and diagnostics, a mapping of the areas priorities in terms of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, both for ecosystems as well as for communities that depend on associated ecosystem services.

9..1. Inventory and prioritization of AfE options:

9..2. AfE options of interest to Wallis and Futuna in light of the issues and analyses carried out above, taking into account what is being implemented elsewhere in the region (or even beyond).

9..3. The conditions necessary for the implementation of these AfE options and the structuring of innovation. The optimization and sizing of Wallis and Futuna will be analyzed.

9..4. Multi-criteria analysis and prioritisation of AfE options in a participatory and inclusive process. This will include assessing these options by including a cost-effectiveness assessment and highlighting the most realistic ones.

9..5. Estimation of the costs of implementing a prioritized program of AfE options on the scale of the issues and needs in the territory, accompanied by the identification of sources and financing mechanisms for the deployment of such a program (conditions of emergence and implementation, opportunities and constraints, possible co-benefits, etc.).
Particular attention will be paid to the consolidation of the 1st master plan for rainwater sanitation and the 2nd of the programming relating to the primary sector.

- **AfE intervention diagrams » and integration of AfE / SAfN into the Operational Plan adaptation to climate change**

Based on the above results and deliverables, 2 reports will be produced:

7.3.1 (20 pages max + Annexes) For AfE options and sites validated as priorities, Production of 4 to 5 intervention plans (including a priority watershed development plan), in the form of detailed and costed concept notes, aimed at implementing the priority AfE options and validated by all key stakeholders. Technical services and local stakeholders on the targeted sites (or all sites) will be consulted inclusively, in close collaboration with the STE in order to properly manage expectations related to stakeholder consultation processes.

Kiwa Concept Notes for local projects or other format indicated by the STE.

7.3.2 (10 pages max + annexes) Recommendations will be made to integrate AfE / SAfN into the Wallis and Futuna Climate Change Adaptation Operational Plan managed by the STE, in close collaboration with the coordinator of this plan (CLIPSSA Technical Assistance).

- Also included in the deliverables:

Each deliverable will include a summary for decision-makers of 1 to 2 pages maximum. On this basis, illustrated “Policy Briefs” could also be appreciated.

All presentation materials and the report on the outreach and consultation activities, including a complete and disaggregated list of participants, their age, position, gender, occupation and whether or not they identify as Indigenous.

Raw data and dictionary of spatial and non-spatial data used and developed during the resilience analysis, all supporting documents, worksheets, photographs and reports organised in clearly labelled folders and submitted to SPREP and the PEBACC+ Steering Committee in Wallis and Futuna, for uploading to the national or regional environmental portal set up under the SPREP INFORM project (https://pacific-data.sprep.org) and other relevant initiatives.

More specifically, the contractor must ensure that:

- All information collected for the reports is available to PROE and the communities of Wallis and Futuna. To this end, the format of the data and their geographical projection system must be compatible with the formats and uses in force in Wallis and Futuna.
- All data is clearly labeled, compiled and archived, and spreadsheets Excel and report PDFs are used as data sources.
- All information is accurate, cited, justified and obtained from national government sources or regional authorities, followed by global data sources only when others are not available.
- Public authority requirements for submission of documents and data geographical areas must also be respected.
- Minutes of all meetings.

During each presentation, the deliverable will be presented and discussed with the participants; A reminder of the next phase will be provided: objectives, expected results, proposed methodology, schedule, etc. The monitoring committee may request adjustments.

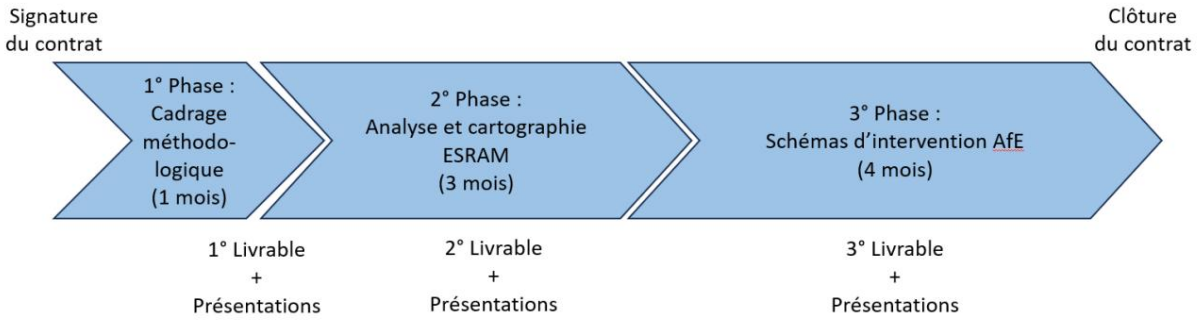
Particular care will be taken with the computer graphics, in order to facilitate understanding of the subjects by all audiences.

Some deliverables will also need to be returned, or even validated, by other stakeholders (CoPil, local authorities, representatives of the sectors of activity concerned, etc.); the time and effort associated with this return must be carefully taken into account in the offer. Bidders are invited to be proactive on this particular point; adjustments will be discussed and agreed during the service launch phase by the monitoring committee with the successful bidder.

Hourly:

The timetable below is an indicative timetable for the various components of this council. All tasks must be completed within 8 months from the date of signature and no later than 31 October 2025, if this deadline is shorter.

These calendar perspectives are likely to be adjusted in the service provider's proposal by providing justification, or even by the Monitoring Committee when launching the contract.



Budget:
The budget for this council is a maximum of USD 70,000.

The budget presented by the candidates must include:
Experts' fees for the entire duration of the contract, including the investigation work and the drafting of the report;

All international and domestic travel of members of the consulting team;
Surveying and field equipment for the duration of the contract;
Associated communication and office costs;
Internal travel and daily allowances for participants and community representatives when away from their usual place of work or residence to attend surveys and community meetings;

Costs of usual gestures and meals during consultations, surveys and meetings.
PROE will cover the costs of publishing the final report and the summary report.

Qualifications and Experience In addition to individual applications, qualified consortia and organizations are also encouraged to apply. A lead applicant representing a consortium or organization must possess both the qualifications and experience indicated.

Qualification

10. Masters in related fields - Environment, Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Planning-Territorial management, Urban development, GIS, Climate change, Environmental conservation, Economy

Experiences

The consultant is expected to have the following expertise:

11. In-depth knowledge of ecosystem assessment, mapping and valuation goods and services in the context of social and ecological resilience to climate change in Wallis and Futuna.

12. Extensive knowledge and practical experience in the use of evidence-based adaptation approaches on ecosystems.
13. Experience in using capacity building and participatory research approaches gender-sensitive and socially inclusive.
14. Inclusion of multiple relevant disciplines within the team.
15. Experience working in the Pacific region. Experience in Wallis and Futuna will be an asset.

Working conditions:

- The consultant will work under the direct supervision of a dedicated monitoring committee, composed of at least the Biodiversity Officer and the Coordinator of the ETS Adaptation Plan and the PEBACC+ Coordinator for Wallis and Futuna at PROE. The STE and PROE may invite other departments, services, sectors of activity, local communities or social groups according to

needs. This committee will meet at the launch of the service and at the end of each phase in order to to evaluate the deliverables.

- A bi-weekly progress report will be produced with the PEBACC+ coordinator for Wallis and Futuna and STE representatives.
- Investigation and consultation work can be supported and facilitated by service agents competent authorities of Wallis and Futuna, in particular the STE.
- During the mobilization of the STE, the steering committee of the PEBACC+ project in Wallis and Futuna will be able to monitor and guide the entire process.
- The Service Provider will provide an agenda prior to each meeting, as well as discussion papers and conclusions for each meeting. For presentations in wider circles (in particular the Steering Committee), presentation and discussion materials will be shared at least 1 week before the meeting.

Recommended references

- Bourne, A, P. de Abreu, C. Donatti, S. Scorgie and S. Holness. 2015. A climate change vulnerability assessment for Namakwa District, South Africa: the revision of 2015. Conservation South Africa, Cape Town. http://www.conservation.org/publications/Documents/CI ÿ CASCADENamakwa ÿ Vulnerability ÿ Assessment.pdf
- Eakin, H. and Luers, A.L., 2006. Assessing the vulnerability of social and environmental systems. Annu. Rev. Approx. Resour . 31:365–94. DOI: 10.1146/annurev.en-ergy.30.050504.144352
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthèse. Island Press, Washington, DC.
- Walker, B., S. Carpenter, J. Anderies, N. Abel, G. S. Cumming, M. Janssen, L. Lebel, J. Norberg, G. D. Peterson, and R. Pritchard. 2002. Managing resilience in social-ecological systems: a working hypothesis for a participatory approach. Conservation Ecology 6(1): 14. [online] Link: http://www.consecol.org/vol6/iss1/art14/
- Conservation Ecology 6(1): 14. [online] Yadama, G, Hovmand, P, Foundation for the ecological security and Chalise, N. 2010. Community modeling of social- ecological systems: lessons from Andhra Pradesh, India.
- Alliance for Resilience. 2010. Assessing resilience in socio-ecological systems. giques: manual for practitioners. Version 2.0.
- PROE 2024 Gender equality, disability and social inclusion for solutions based on nature
- PROE 2024: Human Rights and Nature-Based Solutions in the Pacific Islands
- WCS (2015) Facilitator's Guide to Ecosystem-Based Management Planning in Fiji. Wildlife Conservation Society, Suva, Fidji.
- Wallis and Futuna Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2017)
- The resource pages of the PEBACC (Pacific Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate) project Change) implemented from 2015 to 2020, in particular for examples of ESRAM reports and lessons learned (Project publications and reports | Pacific Environment (sprep) .org))
- Microsoft PowerPoint - Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Tools (sprep.org)
- Ecosystem-based adaptation tool in the Pacific: Ecosystem-based adaptation tool in the Pacific | Adaptation Planning Tool (specbee.site)

- Walker et al. (2002) and Eakin and Luers (2006) for earlier study approaches similar.
- Resilience Alliance (2010) provides guidance on theory and advice for conducting field work.
- Bourne *et al* . (2015) for advice on an appropriate approach to the component of spatial mapping.

- See also the TEEB initiative for guidance on the economic valuation of assets and ecosystem services (http://www.teebweb.org/) .

Appendix 1: PEBACC+ indicator to be completed by the service provider

	Indicator
General objective: Increase the resilience of ecosystems, economies and populations in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna to the impacts of climate change	
SO 1 & 2: Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and 3. % of women and youth in the community who recognize increased participation in Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are supported and included in decision-making processes and planning regarding EbA implementation as strategies contributing to adaptation to climate change in the 5 countries and territories.	having identified sustainable financing arrangements for the coming years following the project.
Outcome 2: Strengthen community capacities in SfN approaches and activities	2.1 # of community SfN trainings (including sustainable resource management), # of people trained, broken down by gender and age 2.2 # of women and youth supported to develop income-generating activities (broken down by Women and Youth)
Outcome 3: Raise awareness among institutions (technical staff and decision-makers) and communities on the AfE approach and NBS	3.1 # local or national multi-stakeholder workshops on adaptation to climate change, NBS # of participants in these workshops 3.2 # of women and young people involved/consulted during ESRAM other similar studies/plans (master plan, management plan, etc.)
Result 4.1: Implement the ESRAM process as a tool to identify and implement AfE and NBS	4.1.2 # of conservation or sustainable management area monitoring maps and/or # of planning tools at territorial level % of cards/tools actually used
Result 4.2: Institutionalize and support AfE and NBS in national and subnational levels	4.2.1 # of technical and methodological guides developed for ESRAM 4.2.2 # of revised or newly published strategic scope documents integrating AfE and SfN approaches at different scales (by region/ national/subnational)
Result 5: Promote PEBACC concepts on AfE and SfN in the Pacific region as a logic of intervention in	5.1 # of communication products developed and disseminated (by type of media and target groups: decision-makers, practitioners, others)

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Appendix 2: PEBACC+ communication charter

Any communication relating to the PEBACC+ project undertaken within the framework of a partnership or consultancy relationship with PROE must mention the name of the project (PEBACC+), PROE as the project implementing entity and the donors (Kiwa Initiative and French Global Environment Facility).

The PEBACC+ project logo above must be used in all communication relating to PEBACC+.

The font used must be Maven Pro (or failing that Helvetica); the Kiwa Initiative graphic charter must be respected.

All communication must be submitted to the PEBACC+ coordinator for possible advice prior to its distribution; their opinion is deemed favorable in the absence of a response from them within 24 hours.

Communication is usually part of a strategy and a communication plan specific to each organization which can be inspired by the following simple model:

Target	Media Moment **Goal** Communica-tion	**Main messages**	communica-tion		**Responsibility**
Type of actor targeted: an institution-tion, a partner organization, a business-taken, one commu-local community, customers, suppliers sisters…	Mobilize, maintain interest, celebrate, share, incite…	communicate-he wants. To reach my objective in relation to my target, what should they know? What question should be addressed?	At what stage of the project should I communicate? How often? At what specific times?	How will I spread my messages? Ex: technical report, technical sheet, prospectus, leaflet, newsletter, poster, policy brief, social media, video, blog…	Who is in charge of this or that communication? What should he/she know?

The messages of any communication from a PROE partner or service provider within the framework of PEBACC+ may draw on the key messages below (and in no case oppose them). Key messages are the substance of what we can express in different ways; they are not necessarily the exact words to use literally.
The key messages seek to promote the approach and methodology of PEBACC+ and more generally of the Kiwa Initiative; they refer to the four main values that the Kiwa Initiative seeks to share and disseminate within the Kiwa community: SOLIDARITY, RESPONSIBILITY, HUMILITY and RESPECT.
The key messages below are not listed in order of priority.

1. **The protection, conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems can enhance the resilience.** Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) to climate change is beneficial for the health of ecosystems and to reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate change, including urban communities, and can contribute to improving the livelihoods of residents and the economy of Peaceful.

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) will be promoted and implemented through field demonstration actions; their effectiveness and cost-effectiveness as Nature-based Solutions (NbS) will be promoted to local and territorial authorities to strengthen climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

2. PEBACC+ strengthens and extends the approach, results and lessons learned from PEBACC.

PEBACC+ builds on the lessons and success factors of local communities and their authorities in historical PEBACC investment sites. PEBACC+ will highlight the importance of engaging in concrete EbA actions to strengthen the long-term resilience of ecosystems, communities and economies, as well as the coherence of the Kiwa approach to scaling up NBS by addressing associated challenges and needs and strengthening ongoing actions.

3. **An inclusive and holistic process strengthens planning.** PEBACC+ promotes a long-term climate change adaptation planning process through a participatory approach based on science and traditional knowledge that integrates communities, ecosystems and the economy in a context of change climate and other pressures on ecosystems.

The ESRAM process is based on participatory and inclusive planning at multiple scales that draws on an analysis of environmental and socio-economic resilience. The ESRAM process integrates current and future trends and impacts of climate change and other pressure factors, based on science and traditional and local knowledge. The ESRAM process will be promoted to local, national and regional authorities, including the Kiwa community.

4. **PEBACC+ belongs to the Kiwa community.** PEBACC+ works closely with and synergy with the many partners and projects of the Kiwa Community.

Challenges, experiences and solutions on common themes will be shared within the Kiwa community and with other NbS actors to foster regional sharing and capitalisation of strong case for EbA and NbS supporting Pacific resilience. Many partners are working collectively within the Kiwa community producing co-benefits beyond the PEBACC+ project. SPREP emphasises the complementarity of capacity building and integration of EbA and NbS into PEBACC+ policy frameworks with the Technical Assistance that SPREP provides more broadly under the Kiwa Initiative.

5. **PEBACC+ promotes regional cooperation between island countries and territories French Pacific.**

The overall objective of the PEBACC+ project is to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems, populations and economies in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna to climate change, by developing, sustaining and institutionalising the AfE and NbS approach in the PE-BACC+ beneficiary countries and territories.

Key messages will not be limited to the themes identified above. Other topics could be identified, around the integration of gender issues and human rights-based approaches, as pillars for promoting opportunities and positive impact for the people of the Pacific, targeting in particular women, youth and vulnerable groups.