

## REQUEST FOR TENDERS

RFT: 2023/066  
File: AP\_2/44  
Date: 14 December 2023  
To: Interested Service Providers/Consultants  
From: Loraini Sivo, Project Manager PEBACC+

**Subject: Request for tenders (RFT): Ecological and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping (ESRAM) in New Caledonia**

### 1. Background

- 1.1. The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is an intergovernmental organisation charged with promoting cooperation among Pacific islands countries and territories to protect and improve their environment and ensure sustainable development.
- 1.2. SPREP approaches the environmental challenges faced by the Pacific guided by four simple Values. These values guide all aspects of our work:
  - We value the Environment
  - We value our People
  - We value high quality and targeted Service Delivery
  - We value Integrity
- 1.3. For more information, see: [www.sprep.org](http://www.sprep.org).

### 2. Specifications: statement of requirement

- 2.1. SPREP wishes to call for tenders from qualified and experienced consultant or team of consultants that can offer their expertise and undertake an Ecological and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping (ESRAM) in New Caledonia.
- 2.2. The Terms of Reference for the consultancy are set out in Annex A.
- 2.3. The successful consultant must supply the services to the extent applicable, in compliance 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 & Whistleblower Protection and Gender and Social Inclusion.
- 2.4. SPREP Standard Contract Terms and Conditions are non-negotiable.

### 3. Conditions: information for applicants

- 3.1. To be considered for this tender, interested consultants must meet the following conditions:
  - i. Submit a detailed Curriculum vitae detailing qualification and previous relevant experience as per the scope of work;
  - ii. Provide three referees relevant to this tender submission, including the most recent work completed;
  - iii. Complete the **tender application form** provided (*Please note you are required to complete in full all areas requested in the Form, particularly the Statements to demonstrate*

*you meet the selection criteria – DO NOT refer us to your CV. Failure to do this will mean your application will **not** be considered).*

*Provide examples of past related work outputs*

*For the Technical and Financial proposals, you may attach these separately.*

- iv. Provide a copy of valid business registration/license.

- 3.2 Tenderers must declare any areas that may constitute conflict of interest related to this tender and sign the **conflict-of-interest form** provided.

- 3.3 **Tenderer is deemed ineligible due to association with exclusion criteria, including bankruptcy**, insolvency or winding up procedures, breach of obligations relating to the payment of taxes or social security contributions, fraudulent or negligent practice, violation of intellectual property rights, under a judgment by the court, grave professional misconduct including

misrepresentation, corruption, participation in a criminal organisation, money laundering or terrorist financing, child labour and other trafficking in human beings, deficiency in capability in complying main obligations, creating a shell company, and being a shell company.

- 3.4 Tenderer must sign a declaration of **honour form** together with their application, certifying that they do not fall into any of the exclusion situations cited in 3.3 above and where applicable, that they have taken adequate measures to remedy the situation.

- 3.5 Considering the nature and context of the work, offers must be submitted in French to be considered.

- 3.6 Offers above USD 80,000 (i.e. EUR 73,850) will not be considered and assessed.

#### 4. Submission guidelines

- 4.1. Tender documentation should demonstrate that the interested consultant satisfies the conditions stated above and in the Terms of Reference and is capable of meeting the specifications and timeframes. Documentation must also include supporting examples to address the evaluation criteria.

- 4.2. Tender documentation should be submitted in **French** and outline the interested consultant's complete proposal:

- a) **SPREP Tender Application form and conflict of interest form.** *(Please note you are required to complete in full all areas requested in the Form, particularly the Statements to demonstrate you meet the selection criteria – DO NOT refer us to your CV. Failure to do this will mean your application will **not** be considered).*  
*Provide examples of past related work outputs*  
*For the Technical and Financial proposals, you may attach these separately.*
- b) **Honour form**
- c) **Curriculum Vitae** of the proposed personnel to demonstrate that they have the requisite skills and experience to carry out this contract successfully.
- d) **Technical Proposal** which contains the details to achieve the tasks outlined in the Terms of Reference.
- e) **Financial Proposal** – Financial offer should stipulate the consultant's daily rate in Euro (EUR). Hourly rate will be assumed to be the daily rate divided by 8 hours.

- 4.3. Provide three referees relevant to this tender submission, including the most recent work completed.
- 4.4. Tenderers/bidders shall bear all costs associated with preparing and submitting a proposal, including cost relating to contract award; SPREP will, in no case, be responsible or liable for those costs, regardless of the conduct or outcome of the bidding process.
- 4.5. The tenderer/bidder might be requested to provide additional information relating to their submitted proposal, if the Tender Evaluation Committee requests further information for the purposes of tender evaluation. SPREP may shortlist one or more Tenderers and seek further information from them.
- 4.6. The submitted tender proposal must be for the entirety of the Terms of Reference and not divided into portions which a potential tenderer/bidder can provide services for.
- 4.7. The Proposal must remain valid for 90 days from date of submission.
- 4.8. Tenderers must insist on an acknowledgement of receipt of tender.

## 5. Tender Clarification

- 5.1. a. Any clarification questions from applicants must be submitted by email to [procurement@sprep.org](mailto:procurement@sprep.org) before 19 January 2024. A summary of all questions received complete with an associated response posted on the SPREP website [www.sprep.org/tender](http://www.sprep.org/tender) by 24 January 2024.
- b. The only point of contact for all matters relating to the RFT and the RFT process is the SPREP Procurement Officer.
- c. SPREP will determine what, if any, response should be given to a Tenderer question. SPREP will circulate Tenderer questions and SPREP's response to those questions to all other Tenderers using the SPREP Tenders page (<https://www.sprep.org/tenders>) without disclosing the source of the questions or revealing any confidential information of a Tenderer.
- d. Tenderers should identify in their question what, if any, information in the question the Tenderer considers is confidential.
- e. If a Tenderer believes they have found a discrepancy, error, ambiguity, inconsistency or omission in this RFT or any other information given or made available by SPREP, the Tenderer should promptly notify the Procurement Officer setting out the error in sufficient detail so that SPREP may take the corrective action, if any, it considers appropriate.

## 6. Evaluation criteria

- 6.1. SPREP will select a preferred contractor on the basis of SPREP's evaluation of the extent to which the documentation demonstrates that the tenderer offers the best value for money, and that the tender satisfies the following criteria:
- 6.2. A proposal will be rejected if it fails to achieve 70% or more in the technical criteria and its accompanying financial proposal shall not be evaluated.

### I. Technical Score – 85%

Criteria	Details	Weighting
<b>Experience</b>	i. In depth knowledge of ecosystem assessment, mapping and evaluation of goods and services in the context of social and ecological resilience to climate change	10
	ii. In depth knowledge and practical experiences in the use of ecosystem -based adaptation approaches	10
	iii. Demonstrated experience in using gender-sensitive and socially inclusive capacity building and participatory research approaches	10
	iv. Demonstrated experience in sustainable financing and economic analysis (cost benefit assessment)	10
	v. Demonstrated experience working in the Pacific region. Experience in New Caledonia would be an advantage	10
<b>Technical Proposal</b>	vi. A detailed workplan / scope of works and proposed timeline as per deliverable listed in the TOR, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understanding of expectations, including potential synergies with public policies and any relevant initiatives</li> <li>- Methodological proposal, including how to apply the GEDSI and FPIC approach</li> <li>- Proposed implementation schedule</li> <li>- Presentation of the team involved</li> <li>- Detailed financial proposal</li> </ul>	35

## II. Financial Score – 15%

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

$$\text{Financial Score} = a \times \frac{b}{c}$$

Where:

a = maximum number of points allocated for the Financial Score

b = Lowest bid amount

c = Total bidding amount of the proposal

### 7. Variation or Termination of the Request for Tender

- 7.1 a. SPREP may amend, suspend or terminate the RFT process at any time.
- b. In the event that SPREP amends the RFT or the conditions of tender, it will inform potential Tenderers using the SPREP Tenders page (<https://www.sprep.org/tenders>).
- c. Tenderers are responsible to regularly check the SPREP website Tenders page for any updates and downloading the relevant RFT documentation and addendum for the RFT if it is interested in providing a Tender Response.
- d. If SPREP determines that none of the Tenders submitted represents value for money, that it is otherwise in the public interest or SPREP's interest to do so, SPREP may terminate this RFT process at any time. In such cases SPREP will cancel the tender, issue a cancellation notice and inform unsuccessful bidders accordingly.

## 8. Deadline

- 8.1. **The due date for submission of the tender is: 07 February 2024, midnight (Apia, Samoa local time).**
- 8.2. Late submissions will be returned unopened to the sender.
- 8.3 Please send all tenders clearly marked: RFT 2023/066 – “Ecological and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping (ESRAM) in New Caledonia”.

Mail: SPREP  
Attention: Procurement Officer  
PO Box 240  
Apia, SAMOA  
Email: [tenders@sprep.org](mailto:tenders@sprep.org) (MOST PREFERRED OPTION)  
Fax: 685 20231

Note: Submissions made to the incorrect portal will not be considered by SPREP. If SPREP is made aware of the error in submission prior to the deadline, the applicant will be advised to resubmit their application to the correct portal. However, if SPREP is not made aware of the error in submission until after the deadline, then the application is considered late and will be returned unopened to the sender.

SPREP reserves the right to reject any or all tenders and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

SPREP reserves the right to enter into negotiation with respect to one or more proposals prior to the award of a contract, split an award/award and to consider localised award/awards between any proposers in any combination, as it may deem appropriate without prior written acceptance of the proposers.

**A binding contract is in effect, once signed by both SPREP and the successful tenderer. Any contractual discussion/work carried out/goods supplied prior to a contract being signed does not constitute a binding contract.**

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



## Annex A: Terms of Reference

### Ecological and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping (ESRAM) in New Caledonia

#### 1. Background and context

##### Climate vulnerability and resilience in Pacific Island Countries and Territories

Pacific countries and territories are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and sea-level rise, as well as to non-climate-related pressures (mining and forestry, pollution and waste, unsustainable agriculture and land use, coastal development, invasive alien species, etc.). This vulnerability stems from several interdependent factors linked to the biogeography and socio-economic profile of Pacific countries. Among these factors, the most important are i) the concentration of human settlements in the coastal zone, ii) the high dependence of livelihoods on coastal and marine resources, iii) the exposure to hydrometeorological hazards of ocean origin, such as cyclones and storms, iv) the limited availability of fresh water due to the small size of watersheds, v) the sensitivity of ecosystems to disturbance, vi) the modification of coastal and terrestrial habitats, vii) the small size of economies, viii) geographical and biological isolation from continental land masses, ix) adaptation challenges (and opportunities) linked to human rights, notably gender equality, disabilities and other factors of marginalization.

Climate change will thus have a series of impacts on Pacific Island ecosystems and the services they provide to current and future generations, already subject to a range of pressures altering their capacity for adaptation and resilience. However, the Pacific islands also have certain characteristics that promote the resilience of their people and environment to climate change: i) high levels of marine, coastal and terrestrial biodiversity; ii) a diversity of coastal landforms; iii) fringing and barrier reefs that offer physical protection; iv) relatively low population densities and growth rates (although this varies from country to country); v) extensive local knowledge of environmental processes and phenomena, which may vary between population groups and age categories; and vi) a long history of adaptation to environmental change. These adaptation mechanisms are strongly linked to social and cultural factors, such as gender roles in natural resource management, customary land and property rights, and the institutional organization of each country and territory.

##### Climatic and non-climatic drivers and pressures in New Caledonia

The tropical climate of New Caledonia (NC), combined with the archipelago's relief and the very nature of the rocks that make it up, are at the origin of a certain amount of soil erosion, which has significant consequences for terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, but also for the services provided by the various ecosystems to local populations. To a certain extent, this natural phenomenon is integrated into the functioning of the archipelago's ecosystems, which it has helped to shape. However, human-induced pressures have helped to amplify this erosion. Livestock breeding, agriculture, bush fires, mining and the arrival or introduction of invasive exotic species have all transformed New Caledonian landscapes. Although NC has a low population density (270,000 inhabitants, 5 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> outside Greater Nouméa), these threats, linked to human activity, continue to impact ecosystems.

Fires are one of the biggest threats to New Caledonian biodiversity and the ecosystem services that characterize it. Fire episodes are frequent, particularly on Grande Terre, and are often devastating in the face of generally inadequate fire-fighting resources. This issue has been the focus of a major mobilization of institutional players and civil society, particularly following the worrying results of 2005-2006 and 2017-2019 (several tens of thousands of

hectares burned). By destroying the vegetation cover, these fires temporarily make the soil more vulnerable to erosion. Their widespread occurrence in certain areas has even led to the total disappearance of vegetation, blocking all regeneration and making these areas highly vulnerable to erosion. Because of its insular nature, New Caledonia is also particularly affected by biological invasions. More than 2000 plant species (miconia, opuntia, lantana, false mimosa...), around twenty vertebrates (deer, pigs, rats, mollusc blackbirds...), numerous invertebrates (electric ants...) and fungi (myrtle rust) are considered invasive or potentially invasive in the territory. 28 of the 100 species considered to be among the most invasive in the world are already represented here. All environments are affected (dry forest, dense rainforest, mangroves, mining scrub, marine ecosystems), as are various economic activities (water supply, agriculture, livestock farming, fishing, infrastructure management, mining, hydroelectric production, etc.) and food production. Finally, New Caledonia contains 20% of the world's nickel reserves, and mining these resources is the territory's main economic activity. However, mining also has a significant impact on biodiversity (stripping and storage of mine spoil, increased erosion affecting rivers and the marine environment, occasional but significant pollution of the surrounding environment, etc.).

Ongoing climate change is likely to amplify or combine with these non-climatic pressures and threats, with consequences for both biodiversity and the services provided by ecosystems to local populations. According to several recent studies on climate change, the effect of climate change is very real in New Caledonia. Cavero et al (2012) have highlighted an increase in average annual minimum and maximum temperatures (0.3 and 0.2°C per decade respectively) over the period 1970-2009. This rise in temperatures is also reflected in an increase in the number of "hot" days and a drop in "cold" days. IRD studies (Guyennon, 2010) also show an increase in lagoon water temperatures over the same period (+0.11°C per decade) and a rise in sea level of almost one millimeter per year between 1965 and 2005 at Nouméa. Modelling carried out at the scale of the South Pacific tropical zone indicates that this rise in temperature will continue, whatever the scenario considered (IPCC 2014). Dutheil et al (2020) suggest an increase in extreme events, with an even drier regime at the end of the year during the dry season (14 to 25% drop in precipitation by 2070-2099), particularly on the west coast, while more intense and frequent precipitation would mark the beginning of the year, leading to flooding, more intense soil erosion and larger landslides.

#### Pacific Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC+), a regional Kiwa-funded project

From 2015 to 2020, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) implemented the Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific Islands (PEBACC) project in Fiji, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, with a budget of €4.9m funded by the German government's International Climate Initiative. The results of this project have been positive overall. A 2<sup>nd</sup> 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](http://www.kiwainitiative.org)) is the first program 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-sensitive and socially inclusive climate change adaptation through nature-based solutions for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), including local, national and regional authorities as well as civil society organizations. Taking action 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 core guiding principles of the Initiative.

The "Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Climate Change - PEBACC+" project is a regional project of the Kiwa Initiative coordinated by SPREP and supported for its implementation by 4 million euros from the Kiwa Initiative through the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and 1.8 million euros from the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM). This 4-year project aims to strengthen the resilience of the ecosystems, economies and populations of Fiji, Vanuatu, the 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 organized around three components:

- **Component 1:** Strengthen stakeholders' experience in the practical implementation of EbA and NbS as a climate change adaptation strategy in Fiji, Vanuatu & Solomon Islands.
- **Component 2:** Integrate and support the implementation of the EbA and NbS approach as a strategy contributing to climate change adaptation in New Caledonia and Wallis & Futuna.
- **Component 3:** Strengthen regional cooperation between Pacific Countries and Territories on EbA by promoting the sharing of experiences and lessons learned from projects to increase the resilience of populations and ensure the sustainability of EbA implementation activities.

Finalité PEBACC+ :		
Renforcer la résilience des écosystèmes, des communautés et des économies de Fiji, du Vanuatu, des Iles Salomon, de Nouvelle-Calédonie et de Wallis-et-Futuna face au changement climatique		
Objectif spécifique	Résultats attendus	Activités
<b>OS2 : Intégrer et appuyer la mise en oeuvre concrète de l'Adaptation fondée sur les Ecosystèmes dans les stratégies d'adaptation au changement climatique</b>	RA 2.2 : Des activités concrètes de démonstration de Solutions fondées sur la Nature sont mises en œuvre et capitalisées, en lien avec d'autres initiatives comparables	Act 2.2.1 : Soutenir techniquement et financièrement la restauration de mangroves urbaines dans le Grand Nouméa
		Act 2.2.2 : Soutenir techniquement et financièrement l'amélioration de la maîtrise du feu en province Nord
		Act 2.2.X : Soutenir techniquement et financièrement des Solutions fondées sur la Nature pour la protection du littoral à Ouvéa
	RA 2.1 : Une analyse de résilience est conduite autour d'un processus inclusif aboutissant à des schémas d'intervention dotés de notes de concept	Act 2.1.1 : Réaliser une analyse la résilience qui identifie et priorise de manière inclusive les options d'Adaptation fondée sur les Ecosystèmes Act 2.1.2 : Produire des schémas d'intervention dotés de notes de concept inclusives
	RA 2.3 : L'Adaptation fondée sur la Nature est intégrée de manière pérenne dans les cadres politiques et stratégiques	Act 2.3.1 : Accompagner les acteurs de la Nouvelle-Calédonie pour l'intégration pérenne de l'Adaptation fondée sur les Ecosystèmes dans leurs cadres politiques et stratégiques

The PEBACC+ project - and therefore the selected consortium - pays particular attention to valuing traditional knowledge and practices and the effective involvement of all social groups in the communities concerned (particularly in terms of gender, age, disabilities, ethnic origin, etc.) in order to promote their inclusion and participation in project activities.

## 2. Project objectives for resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM)

PEBACC+ will undertake a resilience analysis to identify priority EbA options and produce intervention schemes (masterplans or management plans) for ecosystem-based adaptation. EbA options will be identified and assessed in an inclusive manner; priority options will be detailed in a "concept note" format within EbA intervention schemes, which will also include other action levers that can be directly mobilized by the actors involved. These intervention schemes should serve as a mechanism for integrating EbA into policy and strategy



frameworks. Resilience analysis is at the heart of the ESRAM (Ecosystem and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping) process. This method was applied as part of the PEBACC project in the Pacific region, and will be adapted to the specific context and needs of New Caledonia.

The overall objective of the ESRAM process is to generate a robust and inclusive planning basis to strengthen the resilience of socio-ecosystems to climate change impacts and direct anthropogenic impacts in New Caledonia.

The specific objectives of the ESRAM process in New Caledonia include:

1. Produce resilience analysis and mapping
2. List and prioritize EbA options
3. Produce intervention plans

The ESRAM process must also:

- Raise awareness among the various stakeholders (elected representatives and decision-makers, technicians, customary authorities, association representatives) 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 EbA and NbS in the political and strategic frameworks for adaptation to climate change and/or by sector (land-use planning, agriculture/fishing, water management, economic development, public health, etc.).
- Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to analyze ecological and socio-economic resilience.

Ultimately, the resilience analysis will constitute a reference base and a mapping tool for the resilience and vulnerability of ecosystems, populations and the economy, as a decision-making and planning tool for the various stakeholders involved (Government, Provinces, Communes, Private Sector, Civil Society...).

The Resilience Analysis should be detailed and comprehensive, based on a combination of documentary research, consultations and field investigations. In particular, it will include more detailed information on the costs, benefits and financing arrangements for the EbA options identified.

After an initial approach on a country-wide scale, and depending on the specific needs of each province, the geographical and thematic focus may be refined, particularly in the context of concept notes.

The consortium and monitoring committees will pay particular attention to complementarity and synergies with other initiatives (CLIPSSA, Green Overseas, Futurisks, Adaptom, etc.).

### **3. Services required**

SPREP is seeking the services of a consulting firm or consortium to carry out a resilience analysis for New Caledonia in 2024. The objective is to generate a robust planning and decision-support basis for the implementation of EbA options that enhance the resilience of ecosystems, communities, and the economy to climate change in conjunction with other environmental pressures. A qualified service is required for:

1. Design a participatory approach (inspired by the ESRAM approaches carried out as part of the previous PEBACC project) to conduct ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analyses and mapping (ESRAM) at the scale of each New Caledonian province, involving civil society, the economic sectors most concerned, members of the communities concerned, public services and

representatives of customary authorities in an appropriate and concerted manner. These ESRAMs should lead to intervention plans for Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) (see *below*), including issues of gender equity, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) and human rights.

2. The work will be carried out on a country-wide scale, taking into account the specific needs of each of the three provinces (Loyalty Islands, North and South). The reports will include a methodological section, a section for each province and a country-wide summary; certain areas may benefit from a more in-depth analysis, following the expression of specific needs or in connection with the existence of more precise, reliable or recent data.
3. Assess key socio-economic and governance factors, including a governance matrix to identify key decision-making links and stakeholders who will be able to decide, implement, advise and support EbA in the project's target areas. The results of existing or ongoing studies, programs, projects and work, particularly with regard to assessing the vulnerability of ecosystems, communities and the economy in relation to climate change and other environmental pressure factors, will be capitalized on.
4. Resilience analysis: Identify and map climate change adaptation issues in relation to ecosystems and ecosystem services contributing to human well-being and socio-economic resilience to climate change, characterizing their status, trends and associated direct, indirect and root causes, including prospectively in relation to climate change scenarios and in relation to other environmental stressors. EbA options will be identified on the basis of a strategic analysis of issues and needs. The resilience analysis will include an economic component assessing the cost-effectiveness of priority EbA options, based on a capitalization of local experience; cost-benefit analysis approaches of note will be promoted. A multi-criteria analysis will identify the EbA options and priority sites. The indicators, methodologies and protocols required to monitor and evaluate the EbA options proposed will be specified, and the associated information systems identified, specifying any consolidation requirements to make the information complete and accessible; the impact analysis methodology developed as part of the EU GCCA+ SUPA project could be a useful reference for this purpose. The analysis will be more detailed for priority sites and themes.
5. Intervention plans: Concept notes will be developed for priority sites and themes, notably through an inclusive local consultation process. Opportunities for integrating EbA into political and strategic frameworks will also be characterized. All stakeholders (public services, customary authorities, private sector, civil society, etc.) will be involved, according to an inclusive process, with a particular focus on women, youth and marginalized groups.
6. Fill in the PEBACC+ project participation indicators (see Appendix 1 and indicators G2.1, G2.4, 2.1.1 and 2.1.2).
7. Submit all data and information collected under this contract to the communities concerned and to SPREP, so that they can be uploaded to the national or regional environmental portal set up as part of SPREP's INFORM project.
8. Organize and manage in-country logistics, including land and sea transport, food, accommodation for meetings and survey work.

#### **4. Scope of work**

The work will be carried out on a New Caledonia-wide scale. The specificities and needs of each of the three provinces (Loyalty Islands, North and South) and the existence of more precise, reliable or recent data will enable us to extend the analysis to certain geographical areas, climate change adaptation issues and ecosystems of particular interest. Particular attention will be paid not to duplicate the analysis, and on the contrary, opportunities for complementarity will be identified at an early stage.

The project will include analyses of existing literature, meetings and consultations, as well as field investigations in pre-identified study areas based on initial cartographic analyses and consultations. With the facilitation of the provincial authorities, the consultants will carry out initial consultations with communities holding rights in certain areas to determine their willingness to participate in the surveys and to develop EbA intervention schemes (Free, Prior and Informed Consent - FPIC).

The consultants will meet with a variety of communities, community representatives at territorial, provincial and local levels, customary authorities and associations to determine the final scope and design of the work.

In areas where communities have given their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), the consultants will particularly involve women, youth, representatives of customary communities and authorities, and partner organizations in the ESRAM process, to undertake gender-sensitive, social inclusion and human rights surveys, and the basis for planning and implementing robust, costed EbA options for the selected sites.

Ecosystem services assessed will cover marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments, with a focus on ecosystem connectivity and links between social and ecological systems, using a "ridge-to-reef" approach.

The consultants will lead and facilitate workshops and meetings with stakeholders in the process of producing ESRAMs, EbA options reports and in the formulation of EbA intervention schemes.

Consultants will be expected to provide their own equipment such as computers, cameras, GPS and any other equipment needed to undertake these tasks; all meeting costs will also be at their own expense, ensuring that meetings are organized in a way that encourages the participation of all target groups.

The consultants will assess participants' level of understanding of the role of NbS/EbA in CC adaptation and resilience, as well as their role and capacity to take part in decision-making processes. They will formulate recommendations for strengthening these capacities. Information will be broken down according to gender, age group and self-identified community.

#### **5. Methodology**

The consortium will detail its methodological proposal in its response to the call for tenders. Methodological clarifications may be made during and validated at the end of the preparatory phase.

Particular attention should be paid to the following factors:

- The design, implementation and reporting of the ESRAM process must:
  - Integrate and build on recent and ongoing results, studies and work in New Caledonia relating to vulnerabilities and (ecosystem-based) adaptation to climate change (in particular RESCCUE, INTEGRE, REPRiSE, CLIPSSA, PACPATH, ADAPTOM, Futurisk, Etude macroéconomique du financement

de la Politique de l'Eau Partagée, Politique Publique de Gestion des Risques, provincial and communal policies and strategies etc...);

- Involve and build the capacities of stakeholders in the co-construction of the approach and deliverables (reports, planning documents, etc.);
- Reflect the need for approaches based on gender, social inclusion and human rights as crucial elements at every stage of the process. The Kiwa Initiative's GEDSI (Gender Equity, Disability and Social Inclusion) procedures must be respected.

- A presentation of the analyses and reports to involved communities and the relevant authorities (government, provinces, municipalities, and customary authorities) to facilitate their appropriation and inclusion in planning and adaptation strategies (economic development, land-use planning, integrated coastal zone management, etc.).

## **6. Experience/expertise**

The service provider (consultant or consortium) is expected to have the following expertise:

- In-depth knowledge of ecosystem assessment, mapping and valuation of goods and services in the context of social and ecological resilience to climate change.
- In-depth knowledge and practical experience in the use of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches.
- Experience in the use of gender-sensitive and socially inclusive capacity-building and participatory research approaches.
- Experience in sustainable financing and economic analysis (cost-benefit assessment).
- Inclusion of several relevant disciplines within the team.
- Experience of working in the Pacific region. Experience in New Caledonia will be an advantage.
- A perfect command of the French language to conduct consultations and the entire process, which will be conducted entirely in French, including deliverables.

## **7. Expected outcomes and deliverables**

The service provider (consultant or consortium) will provide the following deliverables:

### **1. Deliverable 1: "Inception report" including at least:**

- 1.1. A consolidated methodological proposal in relation to the initial offer, with a list of stakeholders to be consulted, databases and sources of information to be mobilized, any specific needs that would require the involvement of SPREP and PEBACC+ local partners, the documentation consulted in preparation for the mission, etc.
- 1.2. A short summary of the main issues and impacts associated with climate change in New Caledonia, based on existing literature.
- 1.3. Typology of ecosystems, ecosystem services, pressures, human well-being, and economic sectors relevant to resilience analysis.
- 1.4. Analysis of relevant public (and private where appropriate) policies and strategies: Policies and strategies (global or more sectoral) relating to adaptation to climate change, integration of NbS in these policies and strategies, specific needs expressed, elements of 2024-2025 political agenda relating to NbS & EbA, key players to be mobilized.
- 1.5. An initial identification of priority sectors and priority EbA options will make it possible to propose thematic and geographic focuses according to objective criteria, in order to prepare a participative and inclusive process centered on the presumed priorities



and ultimately support inclusive decision-making. The implications in terms of mobilizing the service provider and local/territorial stakeholders will be specified. The main funding opportunities for EbA/NbS over 2025-2027 will be identified in a preliminary manner, along with the levers for action for an efficient strategy to mobilize stakeholders and sustainable funding arrangements (this strategy will be specified in deliverable 3).

- 1.6. A communication and visibility plan for the duration of the contract, in line with the Kiwa Initiative Communication Guide and the PEBACC+ project communication plan.

## **2. Deliverable 2: “Resilience analysis and EbA priority options”, including:**

- 2.1. Strategic State/Pressure/Response analysis by major ecosystem type, characterizing the state and main trends of ecosystems, their vulnerability (e.g.: frequency of occurrence x extent x intensity of pressure factor x trends) and their resilience (e.g.: autonomous management or structured conservation efforts: human and financial efforts, associated surface areas/lines, length and/or management effectiveness...). The strategic analysis will identify and qualify the direct, indirect and underlying causes of the degradation of ecosystems and ecosystem services (e.g. Miradi diagrams). It will also include different scenarios in terms of climate projections (based on recent or ongoing studies and projects, in particular the CLIPSSA project) in order to assess the consequences for the state and resilience of ecosystems and associated ecosystem services.
- 2.2. Based on an inventory of socio-economic evaluation systems for climate change impacts (WWF/AFD/ADEME, RESCCUE, IEOM, Agence rurale, MOBSECC/ADEME project, etc.):
  - 2.2.1. An analysis of the main costs of managing natural hazards and environmental degradation (floods, landslides, agricultural/seafood yield losses, coastline erosion, fires, securing drinking water, coastline erosion...);
  - 2.2.2. Prospects for cost evolution in a climate change context (costs borne by citizens, cost of public service intervention, insurance compensation...).
  - 2.2.3. Stakeholder positions and strategies about adaptation and resilience to climate change at country and regional level.
- 2.3. Community resilience: inventory of available indicators and data on resilience attributes; assessment of community resilience, in close connection with point 2.1 above on the resilience of ecosystems and associated services.
- 2.4. Using existing mapping tools and diagnoses, map priority areas in terms of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, both for ecosystems and for the communities that depend on the associated ecosystem services.
- 2.5. Inventory & prioritization of EbA options:
  - 2.5.1. A description and comparison of the main AfE options of interest to NC regarding the issues and analyses conducted above, taking into account what is being implemented elsewhere in the region (or even beyond).
  - 2.5.2. The conditions required to implement these EbA options and structure innovation, optimization and scaling in New Caledonia will be analyzed.
  - 2.5.3. Multi-criteria analysis & prioritization of EbA options as part of a participatory and inclusive process.
- 2.6. Capitalization/lessons learned from past/ongoing projects of interest to EbA: Conditions and process of emergence, success factors, difficulties encountered and means of overcoming them, reasons for failure, costs (particularly unit costs), indicators of means, short/medium-term effectiveness and impact, results obtained, conditions for optimization + obstacles to be overcome in order to scale up.
- 2.7. Estimate of the cost of implementing a prioritized program of EbA options on the scale of the issues and needs throughout the territory, accompanied by the identification of funding sources and mechanisms for deploying such a program (conditions for emergence and implementation, opportunities and constraints, possible co-benefits...).



This deliverable will be delivered as follows:

- 1 report per province, including a non-technical summary for decision-makers (3 pages);
- 1 New Caledonia-wide summary (5 pages).

### **3. Deliverable 3: “EbA Intervention/management plans”, including at least:**

Based on the above results and deliverables, and for the EbA options and sites deemed to be priorities and validated by the Provinces and main implementing partners:

- 3.1. Production of 4 to 5 intervention plans, in the form of detailed and costed concept notes, aimed at implementing priority EbA options and validated by all key players. Technical services and local stakeholders at the targeted sites (or set of sites) will be consulted in an inclusive manner. These notes may be structured along the lines of the Kiwa Concept Notes for local projects.
- 3.2. These intervention plans will be accompanied by a description and recommendations on opportunities for integrating EbA into policy and strategic frameworks, with a proposed roadmap/process for the effective integration of EbA, including monitoring and evaluation modalities for the integration and implementation of these EbA options.

#### **The deliverables also include:**

All presentation material and report on outreach and consultation activities including a complete disaggregated list of participants, their age, position, gender, occupation(s), and whether or not they identify as an indigenous person.

Raw data and a dictionary of spatial and non-spatial data used and developed during the resilience analysis, all media, worksheets, photographs, and reports organized in clearly labeled folders and presented to SPREP and the PEBACC+ Steering Committee in New Caledonia, for upload to the national or regional environmental portal established under SPREP's INFORM project (<https://pacific-data.sprep.org>) and other relevant initiatives. More specifically, the contractor shall ensure that:

- All the information gathered for the reports is available to SPREP and New Caledonia's authorities. To this end, the format of the data and their geographical projection system must be compatible with the formats and uses in force within the local authorities (Provinces and Government).
- All data is clearly labeled, tabulated, and archived, and Excel tabulation spreadsheets and report PDFs are used as data sources.
- All information is accurate, quoted, justified, and obtained from national government sources, or mandated authorities at regional level, followed by global data sources only where others are not available.
- The requirements of public authorities for the submission of documents and geographical data must also be respected.
- All reports will also be made available to the ŒIL (Observatoire de l'Environnement en Nouvelle-Calédonie) and the Agence Néo-Calédonienne de Biodiversité documentation center.

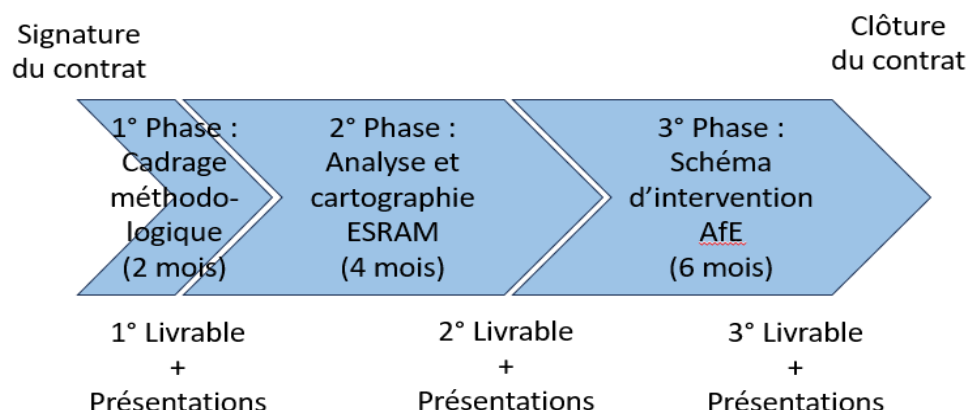
Deliverables will be presented and discussed at the ESRAM technical monitoring committee, involving representatives of local authorities, technical and financial partners, SPREP, and any other person who may be invited to represent local communities or social groups as required.

At each presentation, the deliverable will be presented and discussed by the participants; a reminder of the next phase will be proposed: objectives, expected results, proposed methodology, timetable, etc. The monitoring committee may request adjustments.

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

## 8. Schedule

The following schedule is an indicative timetable for the various service components. All tasks must be completed no later than 12 months after contract signature.



Deliverable presentations are key milestones, framed by the following activities:

- 2 weeks before the presentation: communication of the draft deliverable.
- On the day of the presentation, comments and requests for further information on the report may be submitted during the presentation.
- Within a week of the presentation: further requests for clarification or corrections may be provided by members of the Technical Committee.
- Within 1 month of presentation: the final version of the report must be submitted.

## 9. Budget

The maximum budget for this service is 80,000 USD, or approximately 8.8 million CFP. The budget presented by the candidates must include:

- Fees for each type of consultant, broken down for each of the 3 phases and for the entire duration of the contract, including survey work and report writing;
- All travel expenses for members of the consulting team;
- Survey and field materials for the duration of the contract, including the costs of organizing workshops and remote consultation;
- Communication and related office expenses;
- Domestic travel and per diems for participants and community representatives when away from their usual place of work/home to attend surveys and community meetings;
- Meal expenses during consultations, surveys and meetings.

Delay penalties may be applied at a rate of 2% of the total consultancy fee per working day of delay on each deliverable, unless agreed by SPREP.

SPREP will cover the cost of publishing the final and summary reports.

Validation of each deliverable by the contract manager (PEBACC+ project manager) will enable the internal payment procedure to be initiated. The amount of each payment will be:

- 20% of the total amount for the 1st deliverable
- 30% of the total amount for the 2nd deliverable
- 50% of the total amount for 3rd deliverable

## 10. Progress and monitoring

The consultant will work under the supervision of the PEBACC+ Project Manager and in collaboration with the PEBACC+ Coordinator for New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna, in liaison with a Technical Committee made up of public services from local authorities. This committee will meet at the start and end of each of the 3 phases to monitor and guide the overall process.

The survey work and consultations could be facilitated by staff from local authorities involved in New Caledonia.

The consultant will contribute to the assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions of his services according to the methodology used by the project.

## 11. Suggested references

Les pages de ressources du projet PEBACC (Adaptation au changement climatique fondée sur les écosystèmes du Pacifique) mis en œuvre de 2015 à 2020, en particulier pour des exemples de rapports ESRAM et d'enseignements tirés

Pacific Ecosystem-based Adaptation Tool: [The Pacific EBA Tool | Adaptation Planning Tool \(pacificclimatechange.net\)](http://pacificclimatechange.net)

Ateliers de synthèse des enseignements du projet RESCCUE en Nouvelle-Calédonie : [Province Nord et Province Sud](#) (2018).

Eléments du projet RESCCUE sur les usages des analyses économiques : [Analyse économique | Restauration des services écosystémiques et adaptation au changement climatique \(spc.int\)](#)

Resilience Alliance (2010) fournit une orientation à la théorie et des conseils pour la conduite du travail de terrain. Notamment *Assessing resilience in social-ecological systems: Workbook for practitioners. Version 2.0.*

Se référer également à l'initiative TEEB pour des conseils sur l'évaluation économique des biens et services écosystémiques : [TEEB - The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity \(teebweb.org\)](http://teebweb.org).

Bourne, A, P. de Abreu, C. Donatti, S. Scorgie, and S. Holness. 2015. A Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for the Namakwa District, South Africa: The 2015 revision. Conservation South Africa, Cape Town. [\(PDF\) A Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for the Namakwa District, South Africa \(researchgate.net\)](#)

Eakin, H. and Luers, A.L., 2006. Assessing the Vulnerability of Social-Environmental Systems. Annu. Rev. Environ. Resour. 31:365–94.  
<https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/abs/10.1146/annurev.energy.30.050504.144352>

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. Island Press, Washington, DC.

SPC 2014 – [The Pacific Gender and Climate Change Toolkit – Tools for practitioners](#)

SPC 2013 - Toolkit to Mainstream Gender into Energy and Climate Change Community Based Adaptation Projects in the Pacific

Walker, B., S. Carpenter, J. Anderies, N. Abel, G. S. Cumming, M. Janssen, L. Lebel, J. Norberg, G. D. Peterson, and R. Pritchard. 2002. Resilience management in social-ecological systems: a working hypothesis for a participatory approach. *Conservation Ecology* 6(1): 14. [online] URL: <http://www.consecol.org/vol6/iss1/art14/>

WCS (2015) A Facilitator's Guide for Ecosystem-Based Management Planning in Fiji. Wildlife Conservation Society, Suva, Fiji.

Yadama, G, Hovmand, P, Foundation for Ecological Security (Papagni C.) and Chalise, N. 2010. Community Driven Modeling of Social-Ecological Systems: Lessons from Andhra Pradesh, India. *Conservation Ecology* 6(1): 14. [online], <https://proceedings.systemdynamics.org/2010/proceed/papers/P1292.pdf>

## Annex – Indicative list of PEBACC+ project indicators

Objectif spécifique	
<b>OS2 : Intégrer et appuyer la mise en oeuvre concrète de l'Adaptation fondée sur les Ecosystèmes dans les stratégies d'adaptation au changement climatique</b>	G2.1. % des personnes participant au projet reconnaissent avoir une sensibilité et une compréhension accrue des SfN en tant qu'approche efficace de l'adaptation au changement climatique.
	G2.2. % des options de SfN identifiées mises en oeuvre ou en cours de mise en oeuvre/avec un financement sécurisé pour leur mise en oeuvre.
	G2.3. Nombre de documents stratégiques nouveaux ou révisés qui intègrent l'Adaptation fondée sur les Ecosystèmes dans le cadre de PEBACC+
	G2.4. % des groupes cibles des communautés impliquées qui reconnaissent avoir un engagement/participation accrue dans le processus de prise de décision et de planification en matière d'AfE.
	G2.5 Bilan Carbone du projet PEBACC+ (en tonnes CO2e nettes)
<b>Résultats attendus : Résultats tangibles produits par le projet</b>	
<b>RA 2.2</b> <i>Des activités concrètes de démonstration de Solutions fondées sur la Nature sont mises en oeuvre et capitalisées, en lien avec d'autres initiatives comparables</i>	Act 2.2.1. % de mise en oeuvre des activités concrètes de démonstration de Solutions fondées sur la Nature pour l'Adaptation au changement climatique
<b>RA 2.1</b> <i>Une analyse de résilience est conduite autour d'un processus inclusif aboutissant à des schémas d'intervention dotés de notes de concept</i>	Act 2.1.1. % des acteurs locaux formés (par catégories d'acteurs) au changement climatique et aux effets synergiques avec d'autres facteurs de pression sur l'environnement
	Act 2.1.2. % de femmes, de membres des communautés autochtones et de jeunes engagés dans l'Analyse de résilience
	Act 2.1.3. Existence de cartes et d'outils de planification de la résilience à l'échelle des territoires
<b>RA 2.3</b> <i>L'Adaptation fondée sur la Nature est intégrée de manière pérenne dans les</i>	Act 2.3.1. Nombre de documents stratégiques nouveaux ou révisés qui intègrent l'Adaptation fondée sur les Ecosystèmes dans le cadre de PEBACC+