

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE INDICATIVE**

### **Development of models and case studies for potential economic loss estimations due to climate risk in Blue Economy related activities**

#### **REGIONAL**

#### *RG-T4170*

### **Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation**

#### **1. Background and Justification**

- 1.1. Since its creation in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank (hereafter IDB or the Bank) has been the primary source of financing for economic, social, and institutional development in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. The Bank provides loans, grants, guarantees, policy recommendations, and technical assistance to the public and private sectors in borrowing member countries.
- 1.2. Blue Economy public policy framework encompasses a wide variety of industrial activities in general, ranging from traditional industries, such as fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and marine transportation, to new industrial domains, such as offshore renewable energy, carbon sequestration and marine biotechnology. The development of the Blue Economy is expected not only to promote individual industries that are expected to grow in the future (e.g., offshore wind power generation), but also to strategically combine multiple industries to achieve synergistic effects (e.g., promoting offshore wind power generation, using its marine infrastructure as fish attracting devices). The goods and services that the Blue Economy supplies are valued at over US\$2.5 trillion annually, even conservatively at the global level.
- 1.3. The Latin America & Caribbean (LAC) region, especially the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean region, have a large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) compared to their land areas, thus the Blue Economy has potential in scaling up their economies. Total annual revenues from the exploitation of marine resources in the Caribbean through shipping, mineral resources, tourism, and fisheries are estimated to be at least US\$407 billion. Additionally, pursuing a Blue Economy pathway is a means of fostering entrepreneurship in coastal areas and economic growth of rural area and communities, i.e., when combined with digital transformation, can contribute to the development of the rural communities in addition to growth in urban areas.
- 1.4. The Blue Economy public policy framework was first discussed at the global level at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20" in 2012. At the same time, however, this starting point also means that the blue economy (general) global framework is influencing as a regional/sub-regional/national framework that does not take into account the characteristics and challenges of LAC countries. For example, the Caribbean is a highly vulnerable area to intensive climate events, such as hurricanes, which often cause extensive damages. The islands member countries of the Interamerican

Development Bank's (IDB) Caribbean region (Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic) have experienced a total of 168 major hurricanes and other climate disasters in the past 20 years, affecting 12 million people and costing US\$12 billion in direct losses. The region has also experienced several intensive torrential rainfall events in recent years that are not directly related to hurricanes. These risk factors may be addressed in the Blue Economy public policy frameworks in each country. However, feasible and effective procedures and methodologies are not seemed to be in practice in LAC countries.

- 1.5. The region is also at high risk of slow onset events such as sea level rise and coastal erosion. Specifically, coastal erosion has been reported in various locations, including the east coast of Andros in the Bahamas, Pigeon Point in Tobago, the west south coast of Barbados, Bavaro in Dominican Republic, among others. Some of these countries have areas where erosion is occurring rapidly at the rate of several meters per year. The causes of coastal erosion are varied and complex, ranging from ocean dynamics (such as changes in ocean currents), climate change and intensive climate phenomena (such as hurricanes), or problems caused by inappropriate development, among others. One particular cause is the change in the equilibrium of the seabed slope due to coral mortality in nearshore areas. And coral mortality may also be caused by pollution from inappropriately treated (domestic) wastewaters. The relationship between coral, water quality, and coastal erosion is complex, and in some areas coastal erosion has a significant impact on local socioeconomic activities such as beach tourism. In any case, in the LAC countries (especially the Caribbean Island countries), land/coastal-based socioeconomic activities are directly linked to impacts on the quality of nearshore/marine natural resources.
- 1.6. In response to these challenges, the IDB has approved the regional grant TC project "Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation". The objective of this TC is to develop a series of technical studies necessary for supporting and facilitating effective governance building and policy implementation of a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy development. This TC is composed of the following three components: (i) Development of quantitative technical studies/models for effective climate-resilience and sustainable Blue Economy policy implementation, (ii) Development of a Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy public policy framework and diagnosis of governance gaps., and (iii) Development of policy brief and dissemination of project outputs.
- 1.7. This TOR falls under and will be implemented as one of the activities of the Component (i) of the TC. To this end, the IDB's Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector (CSD/CSD) is seeking a firm consultant to develop models and undertake case studies to conduct potential economic loss estimations due to climate risks in Blue Economy related activities, to assess quantitatively the costs and benefits of public policy options needed to achieve a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy socioeconomic activities in entire/target coastal and marine areas of target countries, and to identify public policy options' priorities needed in specific areas of target countries.
- 1.8. The consultancy activities will be mainly in the Caribbean region.

## 2. Objectives

- 2.1. The overall objective of this consultancy is to develop models for estimating potential economic losses due to climate risk in Blue Economy related activities, and for assessing the costs and benefits of public policy options needed to achieve a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy socioeconomic activities, to conduct case studies using these models, and to identify public policy options' priorities needed in specific areas of target countries. It is expected that the study results developed here will be used as the basic information for target countries to promote sustainable blue economy public policies in the future in a rationale manner that incorporates risk analysis (or risk reduction measures), as well as to achieve a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy socioeconomic activities in specific target areas.
- 2.2. The model to be developed for estimating potential economic losses due to climate risk will be basically consistent with the Disaster Risk Profile framework developed by the IDB in the past. In other words, the following sub-modules should be included here:
  - 2.2.1. Hazard Module to quantitatively illustrate intensity and probability of hazard events occurrence (e.g., flooding, coastal erosions) that can be caused by climatic events (e.g., hurricane winds, heavy rainfall) in the marine and coastal areas. Note that the effects of climate change (e.g., increases in air and sea temperatures and sea level rise) need to be incorporated into the model.
  - 2.2.2. Exposure Module. A module that quantifies the total amount of socioeconomic infrastructure, housing, utilities (such as vessels), and (to the extent possible) natural resources assets located/present in the area exposed to the climate hazards.
  - 2.2.3. Vulnerability Module. A module that identifies the relative relationship between the intensity of climate hazard events and the degree of impact, e.g., damage to various types of infrastructure.
  - 2.2.4. Risk Estimation. A probabilistic quantitative estimation of potential economic losses using the three sub-modules described above. In other words, for each climate hazard, a quantitative estimate is made of the extent of economic damage that would occur if a hazard of, e.g., a once-in-10-year, 50-year, or 100-year intensity were to strike. The economic damage here takes into account both direct damage and indirect damage (e.g., reduction in fish catches caused by the collapse of a port).
- 2.3. The following sub-modules are noteworthy in terms of what is considered to be unique to this consultancy:
  - 2.3.1. Hazard Module. The "marine" and "coastal" areas here will be based on international and regional regulations for the general model, and on national definitions for the case studies. For the "coastal erosion" model, see the IDB's previous Barbados study "Public Investment Profile for Disaster Risk Reduction: Beach Erosion and Risk Mitigation Model for Barbados
  - 2.3.2. Exposure Module. In particular, the study "Estimation of potential damage due to forest fires in Bolivia and cost-effectiveness of risk reduction" in Bolivia will be used as a reference for the economic value of natural resources. In addition, a similar study model conducted for the loan project BH-L1043 "Climate Resilient Coastal Management and Infrastructure Program" in the Bahamas will be used as a reference (Note: These reports were provided to the consultant by the IDB).

- 2.4. In addition to the climate risk analysis model described above, the consultants will be free to propose other "Climate-Resilient Blue Economy" public policy options aimed at reducing the climate risk. These may include nature-based solutions for flood risk mitigation, hazard-resilient coastal infrastructure (ports, seawalls, breakwaters, etc.) and development of relevant regulations.
- 2.5. The various public policy options proposed here will be quantitatively evaluated in terms of required investment costs and benefits. Note that the policy options proposed here will be targeted to some specific priority area and to the entire country. It is naturally necessary to obtain study results that fully take into account the specific conditions and characteristics of the target country, such as hazard conditions, socioeconomic and infrastructure characteristics, and so on
- 2.6. Fieldwork would not be required, but the consultant may include field activities in the proposal to gather information and verify the findings.
- 2.7. The consultant will need to independently locate the information and literature needed for the study. In some cases, information may be requested from the target country government or the IDB.
- 2.8. The consultant will need to introduce public policy options needed in specific areas to relevant stakeholders in the target country and discuss their feasibilities with them. These dialogues with the target countries will be conducted in close coordination with the IDB.
- 2.9. Adequate coordination and participation of national government stakeholders is recommended in the survey process. Findings will be reported to all stakeholders in the study countries. A report summarizing the final results of the study will be compiled into a technical report, which will be made available on the IDB portal.

### **3. Key Activities**

#### **3.1. The consulting firm shall do the following:**

- Collect all data and information necessary for the study, including digital topography, bathymetry, aerial/satellite imagery, inventories and maps of coastal infrastructure and facilities, wave and sea level rise characteristics, weather/precipitation/climate data, historical hurricane and climate hazards, and detailed infrastructure construction type data present in coastal areas. The Consultant may request data/information through the IDB as needed. If sufficient data or information does not exist, the existence of available proxy data will be identified as an alternative. If it is necessary to change the focus of the study due to lack of data, the Consultant will consult with the IDB in advance.
- If necessary, the consultant may also visit the target area to verify the previously collected information on site. However, this activity is not mandatory. In some cases, this could be done through virtual meetings.
- The consultant will categorize the inventory data related to the Blue Economy, mainly for coastal infrastructure, by type and component. Evaluate/determine the vulnerability of each component with reference to existing studies.
- The consultant will estimate the likelihood and intensity of each hazard event for each major hazard identified, such as hurricane-related flooding, wind speed, and coastal erosion. In addition, assess the likelihood and intensity of future hazards, taking climate change into account.

- The consultant will estimate future losses due to climate risks in Blue Economy-related activities, considering the impact of different hazards with different return periods, e.g., once every 20, 50, and 100 years. Aggregate a comparative analysis of potential impacts with and without (IPCC) climate change scenarios.
- The consultant will present proposed measures necessary for reasonable risk mitigation, mainly of coastal infrastructure related to the Blue Economy, e.g., conventional infrastructure measures, green infrastructure solutions, regulations, etc.
- The consultant will also fully evaluate synergies among the individual sectors that comprise the Blue Economy. Examples may include (but is not limited to) the following: the potential development of offshore wind power, taking into account the maximum offshore wind speeds identified in the hazard analysis; creation of fishing grounds and promotion of fisheries by using the seabed portion of offshore wind power farms as fish reefs; introduction of electric fishing vessels using offshore power generation.
- The consultant will consider and combine the above policy options for climate resilience of coastal infrastructure and the blue economy that are expected to have synergistic effects and conduct a comparative analysis of benefits and costs in each case.
- Based on this analysis, the consultant will prioritize policy options in specific areas which target countries request to be analyzed (from a cost-benefit perspective), present them to relevant stakeholders in the target countries to discuss their feasibilities and identify public policy options' priorities needed in specific areas.
- Based on this experience, the consultant will prioritize policy options in entire coastal and marine areas of target countries (from a cost-benefit perspective).
- The consultant will present the findings to the IDB and the target government.

#### 4. **Expected Outcome and Deliverables**

4.1. The Consultant shall submit the following products to the IDB:

Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Draft/Final study model	25%	
Draft/Final Case study for one selected country	25%	
Draft/Final Case study for two selected countries	40%	

4.2. (Bank policy GN-2765-4 does not allow the procurement of goods and related services except when such goods and related services are necessary to achieve the objectives of the Bank-executed Operational Work and are included in the consulting services contract and represent less than ten percent (10%) of the consulting services contract value.) If it is determined that acquisition of goods is necessary by the consulting firm, please add a very

detailed technical specification of the minimum requirement of said goods.

## **5. Project Schedule and Milestones**

**5.1.** See section 4.1

## **6. Reporting Requirements**

**6.1.** The firm is expected to produce the deliverables within the timeline as described above.

## **7. Acceptance Criteria**

**7.1.** CSD/RND sector specialists will review the deliverables to ensure that they meet the research criteria and comply with the conditions outlined in the ToR.

## **8. Other Requirements**

**8.1.** Disaster Risk Management, Blue Economy, Engineering, Public Policy and Governance, Coordination and sector dialogue skills.

## **9. Supervision and Reporting**

**9.1.** CSD/RND sector specialists will supervise the activities related to the TOR.

## **10. Schedule of Payments**

**10.1.** Payment terms will be based on project milestones or deliverables. The Bank does not expect to make advance payments under consulting contracts unless a significant amount of travel is required. The Bank wishes to receive the most competitive cost proposal for the services described herein.

**10.2.** The IDB Official Exchange Rate indicated in the RFP will be applied for necessary conversions of local currency payments.

Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Draft/Final study model	25%	
Draft/Final Case study for one selected country	25%	
Draft/Final Case study for two selected countries	40%	
Total	100%	



## **TERMS OF REFERENCE INDICATIVE**

**Development of models and case study to assess the positive long-term macroeconomic impact of public investment through the Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy**

### **REGIONAL**

*RG-T4170*

**Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation**

## **2. Background and Justification**

- 2.1. Since its creation in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank (hereafter IDB or the Bank) has been the primary source of financing for economic, social, and institutional development in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. The Bank provides loans, grants, guarantees, policy recommendations, and technical assistance to the public and private sectors in borrowing member countries.
- 2.2. Blue Economy public policy framework encompasses a wide variety of industrial activities in general, ranging from traditional industries, such as fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and marine transportation, to new industrial domains, such as offshore renewable energy, carbon sequestration and marine biotechnology. The development of the Blue Economy is expected not only to promote individual industries that are expected to grow in the future (e.g., offshore wind power generation), but also to strategically combine multiple industries to achieve synergistic effects (e.g., promoting offshore wind power generation, using its marine infrastructure as fish attracting devices). The goods and services that the Blue Economy supplies are valued at over US\$2.5 trillion annually, even conservatively at the global level.
- 2.3. The Latin America & Caribbean (LAC) region, especially the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean region, have a large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) compared to their land areas, thus the Blue Economy has potential in scaling up their economies. Total annual revenues from the exploitation of marine resources in the Caribbean through shipping, mineral resources, tourism, and fisheries are estimated to be at least US\$407 billion. Additionally, pursuing a Blue Economy pathway is a means of fostering entrepreneurship in coastal areas and economic growth of rural area and communities, i.e., when combined with digital transformation, can contribute to the development of the rural communities in addition to growth in urban areas.
- 2.4. The Blue Economy public policy framework was first discussed at the global level at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20" in 2012. At the same time, however, this starting point also means that the blue economy (general) global framework is influencing as a regional/sub-regional/national framework that does not take into account the characteristics and challenges of LAC countries. For example, the Caribbean is a highly vulnerable area to intensive climate events, such as hurricanes, which often cause extensive damages. The islands member countries of the Interamerican

Development Bank's (IDB) Caribbean region (Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic) have experienced a total of 168 major hurricanes and other climate disasters in the past 20 years, affecting 12 million people and costing US\$12 billion in direct losses. The region has also experienced several intensive torrential rainfall events in recent years that are not directly related to hurricanes. These risk factors may be addressed in the Blue Economy public policy frameworks in each country. However, feasible and effective procedures and methodologies are not seemed to be in practice in LAC countries.

- 2.5. The region is also at high risk of slow onset events such as sea level rise and coastal erosion. Specifically, coastal erosion has been reported in various locations, including the east coast of Andros in the Bahamas, Pigeon Point in Tobago, the west south coast of Barbados, Bavaro in Dominican Republic, among others. Some of these countries have areas where erosion is occurring rapidly at the rate of several meters per year. The causes of coastal erosion are varied and complex, ranging from ocean dynamics (such as changes in ocean currents), climate change and intensive climate phenomena (such as hurricanes), or problems caused by inappropriate development, among others. One particular cause is the change in the equilibrium of the seabed slope due to coral mortality in nearshore areas. And coral mortality may also be caused by pollution from inappropriately treated (domestic) wastewaters. The relationship between coral, water quality, and coastal erosion is complex, and in some areas coastal erosion has a significant impact on local socioeconomic activities such as beach tourism. In any case, in the LAC countries (especially the Caribbean Island countries), land/coastal-based socioeconomic activities are directly linked to impacts on the quality of nearshore/marine natural resources.
- 2.6. In response to these challenges, the IDB has approved the regional grant TC project "Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation". The objective of this TC is to develop a series of technical studies necessary for supporting and facilitating effective governance building and policy implementation of a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy development. This TC is composed of the following three components: (i) Development of quantitative technical studies/models for effective climate-resilience and sustainable Blue Economy policy implementation, (ii) Development of a Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy public policy framework and diagnosis of governance gaps., and (iii) Development of policy brief and dissemination of project outputs.
- 2.7. This TOR is to be implemented as one of the activities under component (i) of the TC. To this end, the Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector (CSD/CSD) of the IDB is seeking a consultant to develop models and case studies to conduct a study to assess the long-term positive macroeconomic impacts of public investment through the climate resilient and sustainable Blue Economy.

### **3. Objectives**

- 2.1 The purpose of this consultancy is to assess the long-term macroeconomic impact of public policy options for the Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy.
- 2.2 The consultant will develop the model needed for this study efficiently by basing and refining the conceptual and implementation/practice models used in recent studies conducted in Barbados and the Bahamas (see [Barbados study report](#) as reference).



- 2.3 The expected end result of the study will be a simulated difference in GDP growth over a long period of time (e.g., 30 years) with and without the inclusion of a Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy in the development plan, and an analysis based on the results of it.
- 2.4 In other words, the consultant will develop/apply the model to simulate the positive impact of the accurate integration of the Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy into development planning and its implementation, assuming that this can avoid damage and loss caused by future climate events, and that the accurate management of natural resources can reduce future resource, loss, and depletion.
- 2.5 The qualitative positive economic impacts of avoided losses due to climate events may include: avoiding the cost of repairing damaged infrastructure in coastal areas, avoiding periods of stagnation in industrial and economic activities such as fisheries and tourism by avoiding damage to e.g., ports, and attracting more investment by making the country climate resilient in its policies.
- 2.6 Other data required for this study (mainly macroeconomic indicators) will be mainly official or existing data from the governments of the target countries. Data from international databases will be used as an alternative in the absence of such data.
- 2.7 Adequate coordination and participation of national government stakeholders is recommended in the survey process. Findings will be reported to all stakeholders in the study countries. A report summarizing the final results of the study will be compiled into a technical report, which will be made available on the IDB portal.
- 2.8 The Study will be conducted in four IDB member countries mainly in the Caribbean region.

#### **4. Key Activities**

The consulting firm shall do the following:

- 4.1. Prepare a work plan aimed at defining the work process and deadlines for conducting this study.
- 4.2. Develop a model for the study. The consultant will also develop a list of data needed to conduct the study. Based on this list, the consultant will collect the necessary data from each country in coordination with the IDB team. If this is not available, proxy data will be collected from various international databases.
- 4.3. Perform the necessary calculations to realize the study using the model developed above. The results of the calculations will be summarized in a brief report consisting of several pages. This report will include (1) a list of input data, and (2) the results of the calculations (this output can be in tabular form, such as an Excel table).
- 4.4. Share the final results of the study widely with government stakeholders through in-person meetings.

#### **5. Expected Outcome and Deliverables**

The Consultant shall submit the following products to the IDB:

Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Draft/Final study model	25%	
Draft/Final Case study for one selected country	25%	
Draft/Final Case study for two selected countries	40%	

**5.1.** (Bank policy GN-2765-4 does not allow the procurement of goods and related services except when such goods and related services are necessary to achieve the objectives of the Bank-executed Operational Work and are included in the consulting services contract and represent less than ten percent (10%) of the consulting services contract value.) If it is determined that acquisition of goods is necessary by the consulting firm, please add a very detailed technical specification of the minimum requirement of said goods.

## **6. Project Schedule and Milestones**

**6.1.** See section 4.

## **7. Reporting Requirements**

**7.1.** The firm is expected to produce the deliverables within the timeline as described above.

## **8. Acceptance Criteria**

**8.1.** CSD/RND sector specialists will review the deliverables to ensure that they meet the research criteria and comply with the conditions outlined in the ToR.

## **9. Other Requirements**

**9.1.** Disaster Risk Management, Blue Economy, Engineering, Public Policy and Governance, Coordination and sector dialogue skills.

## **10. Supervision and Reporting**

**10.1.** CSD/RND sector specialists will supervise the activities related to the TOR.

## **11. Schedule of Payments**

**11.1.** Payment terms will be based on project milestones or deliverables. The Bank does not expect to make advance payments under consulting contracts unless a significant amount of travel is required. The Bank wishes to receive the most competitive cost proposal for the services described herein.

**11.2.** The IDB Official Exchange Rate indicated in the RFP will be applied for necessary conversions of local currency payments.

Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Draft/Final study model	25%	
Draft/Final Case study for one selected country	25%	
Draft/Final Case study for two selected countries	40%	
Total	100%	

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE INDICATIVE**

### **Development of an action plan for the realization of climate resilient and sustainable Blue Economy public policies**

#### **REGIONAL**

##### *RG-T4170*

### **Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation**

#### **12. Background and Justification**

- 12.1.** Since its creation in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank (hereafter IDB or the Bank) has been the primary source of financing for economic, social, and institutional development in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. The Bank provides loans, grants, guarantees, policy recommendations, and technical assistance to the public and private sectors in borrowing member countries.
- 12.2.** Blue Economy public policy framework encompasses a wide variety of industrial activities in general, ranging from traditional industries, such as fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and marine transportation, to new industrial domains, such as offshore renewable energy, carbon sequestration and marine biotechnology. The development of the Blue Economy is expected not only to promote individual industries that are expected to grow in the future (e.g., offshore wind power generation), but also to strategically combine multiple industries to achieve synergistic effects (e.g., promoting offshore wind power generation, using its marine infrastructure as fish attracting devices). The goods and services that the Blue Economy supplies are valued at over US\$2.5 trillion annually, even conservatively at the global level.
- 12.3.** The Latin America & Caribbean (LAC) region, especially the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean region, have a large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) compared to their land areas, thus the Blue Economy has potential in scaling up their economies. Total annual revenues from the exploitation of marine resources in the Caribbean through shipping, mineral resources, tourism, and fisheries are estimated to be at least US\$407 billion. Additionally, pursuing a Blue Economy pathway is a means of fostering entrepreneurship in coastal areas and economic growth of rural area and communities, i.e., when combined with digital transformation, can contribute to the development of the rural communities in addition to growth in urban areas.
- 12.4.** The Blue Economy public policy framework was first discussed at the global level at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20" in 2012. At the same time, however, this starting point also means that the blue economy (general) global framework is influencing as a regional/sub-regional/national framework that does not take into account the characteristics and challenges of LAC countries. For example, the Caribbean is a highly vulnerable area to intensive climate events, such as hurricanes, which often cause extensive damages. The islands member countries of the Interamerican

Development Bank's (IDB) Caribbean region (Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic) have experienced a total of 168 major hurricanes and other climate disasters in the past 20 years, affecting 12 million people and costing US\$12 billion in direct losses. The region has also experienced several intensive torrential rainfall events in recent years that are not directly related to hurricanes. These risk factors may be addressed in the Blue Economy public policy frameworks in each country. However, feasible and effective procedures and methodologies are not seemed to be in practice in LAC countries.

- 12.5.** The region is also at high risk of slow onset events such as sea level rise and coastal erosion. Specifically, coastal erosion has been reported in various locations, including the east coast of Andros in the Bahamas, Pigeon Point in Tobago, the west south coast of Barbados, Bavaro in Dominican Republic, among others. Some of these countries have areas where erosion is occurring rapidly at the rate of several meters per year. The causes of coastal erosion are varied and complex, ranging from ocean dynamics (such as changes in ocean currents), climate change and intensive climate phenomena (such as hurricanes), or problems caused by inappropriate development, among others. One particular cause is the change in the equilibrium of the seabed slope due to coral mortality in nearshore areas. And coral mortality may also be caused by pollution from inappropriately treated (domestic) wastewaters. The relationship between coral, water quality, and coastal erosion is complex, and in some areas coastal erosion has a significant impact on local socioeconomic activities such as beach tourism. In any case, in the LAC countries (especially the Caribbean Island countries), land/coastal-based socioeconomic activities are directly linked to impacts on the quality of nearshore/marine natural resources.
- 12.6.** In response to these challenges, the IDB has approved the regional grant TC project "Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation". The objective of this TC is to develop a series of technical studies necessary for supporting and facilitating effective governance building and policy implementation of a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy development. This TC is composed of the following three components: (i) Development of quantitative technical studies/models for effective climate-resilience and sustainable Blue Economy policy implementation, (ii) Development of a Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy public policy framework and diagnosis of governance gaps., and (iii) Development of policy brief and dissemination of project outputs.
- 12.7.** This TOR is to be implemented as one of the activities under component (iii) of the TC. To this end, the Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector (CSD/CSD) of the IDB is seeking a consultant to realize activities to develop and introduce policy briefs to target countries for the realization of public policies for a climate resilient and sustainable Blue Economy.

### **13. Objectives**

- 13.1.** The purpose of this consultancy is to develop and introduce policy briefs to the target countries for the realization of climate resilient and sustainable Blue Economy public policies.

- 13.2.** The definition of the policy brief used in this TOR will be divided into two parts. The first part is a process to achieve the realization of climate resilient and sustainable blue economy public policies divided into short- (1 to 2 years), medium- (3 to 5 years), and long-term (more than 5 years), and then each process is broken down into specific actions to achieve the goals. Each action is clearly stated objectively using SMART indicators (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) to indicate its achievement status, and it also clarifies who is responsible for the action and how the achievement status is monitored. The second part is recommendations to achieve a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy socioeconomic activities in specific target areas.
- 13.3.** The goals of the policy brief, the setting of each action, and recommendations will be based on the outputs of other consultancy works to be carried out under Components 1 and 2 of this TC project. In other words, this consultancy work will be based on a comprehensive compilation of the deliverables developed by the other consultants, reviewed as appropriate.
- 13.4.** The target countries for which policy briefs will be developed will depend on the study countries under Components 1 and 2. In particular, the studies to be conducted under Component 1 will be limited to four countries (while Component 2 will target about six countries). Therefore, the development of this policy brief will also consist of four countries, the same as the Study Target Countries to be implemented under Component 1.
- 13.5.** The consultant will not only develop an policy brief, but will also introduce it to the target country and/or discuss its feasibility with relevant stakeholders in the target country. These so-called high-level sector dialogues with the target countries will be conducted in close coordination with the IDB.

#### **14. Key Activities**

The consulting firm shall do the following:

- 14.1.** Prepare a work plan aimed at defining the work process and deadlines for conducting this consultancy.
- 14.2.** Review the deliverables for the first and second components. At that time, the review will focus on the section on policy recommendations to achieve Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy public policy.
- 14.3.** Prepare a draft policy brief for the target countries. This will be presented to relevant stakeholders in the target countries for discussion and input on the pros and cons of its implementation.
- 14.4.** Prepare a final version of the policy brief for the target countries. This will be presented to the target country stakeholders and submitted to them for final approval.

#### **15. Expected Outcome and Deliverables**

The Consultant shall submit the following products to the IDB:



Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Draft policy briefs	45%	
Final policy briefs	45%	
Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing

**15.1.** (Bank policy GN-2765-4 does not allow the procurement of goods and related services except when such goods and related services are necessary to achieve the objectives of the Bank-executed Operational Work and are included in the consulting services contract and represent less than ten percent (10%) of the consulting services contract value.) If it is determined that acquisition of goods is necessary by the consulting firm, please add a very detailed technical specification of the minimum requirement of said goods.

## **16. Project Schedule and Milestones**

**16.1.** See section 4.1

## **17. Reporting Requirements**

**17.1.** The firm is expected to produce the deliverables within the timeline as described above.

## **18. Acceptance Criteria**

**18.1.** CSD/RND sector specialists will review the deliverables to ensure that they meet the research criteria and comply with the conditions outlined in the ToR.

## **19. Other Requirements**

**19.1.** Disaster Risk Management, Blue Economy, Engineering, Public Policy and Governance, Planning and sector dialogue skills.

## **20. Supervision and Reporting**

**20.1.** CSD/RND sector specialists will supervise the activities related to the TOR.

## **21. Schedule of Payments**

**21.1.** Payment terms will be based on project milestones or deliverables. The Bank does not expect to make advance payments under consulting contracts unless a significant amount of travel is required. The Bank wishes to receive the most competitive cost proposal for the services described herein.

**21.2.** The IDB Official Exchange Rate indicated in the RFP will be applied for necessary

conversions of local currency payments.

Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Draft policy briefs	45%	
Final policy briefs	45%	
Total	100%	

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE INDICATIVE**

### **Development of a Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy public policy framework and diagnosis of governance gaps**

#### **REGIONAL**

##### *RG-T4170*

#### **Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation**

#### **22. Background and Justification**

- 22.1.** Since its creation in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank (hereafter IDB or the Bank) has been the primary source of financing for economic, social, and institutional development in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. The Bank provides loans, grants, guarantees, policy recommendations, and technical assistance to the public and private sectors in borrowing member countries.
- 22.2.** Blue Economy public policy framework encompasses a wide variety of industrial activities in general, ranging from traditional industries, such as fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and marine transportation, to new industrial domains, such as offshore renewable energy, carbon sequestration and marine biotechnology. The development of the Blue Economy is expected not only to promote individual industries that are expected to grow in the future (e.g., offshore wind power generation), but also to strategically combine multiple industries to achieve synergistic effects (e.g., promoting offshore wind power generation, using its marine infrastructure as fish attracting devices). The goods and services that the Blue Economy supplies are valued at over US\$2.5 trillion annually, even conservatively at the global level.
- 22.3.** The Latin America & Caribbean (LAC) region, especially the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean region, have a large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) compared to their land areas, thus the Blue Economy has potential in scaling up their economies. Total annual revenues from the exploitation of marine resources in the Caribbean through shipping, mineral resources, tourism, and fisheries are estimated to be at least US\$407 billion. Additionally, pursuing a Blue Economy pathway is a means of fostering entrepreneurship in coastal areas and economic growth of rural area and communities, i.e., when combined with digital transformation, can contribute to the development of the rural communities in addition to growth in urban areas.
- 22.4.** The Blue Economy public policy framework was first discussed at the global level at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20" in 2012. At the same time, however, this starting point also means that the blue economy (general) global framework is influencing as a regional/sub-regional/national framework that does not take into account the characteristics and challenges of LAC countries. For example, the Caribbean is a highly vulnerable area to intensive climate events, such as hurricanes, which often

cause extensive damages. The islands member countries of the Interamerican Development Bank's (IDB) Caribbean region (Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic) have experienced a total of 168 major hurricanes and other climate disasters in the past 20 years, affecting 12 million people and costing US\$12 billion in direct losses. The region has also experienced several intensive torrential rainfall events in recent years that are not directly related to hurricanes. These risk factors may be addressed in the Blue Economy public policy frameworks in each country. However, feasible and effective procedures and methodologies are not seemed to be in practice in LAC countries.

- 22.5.** The region is also at high risk of slow onset events such as sea level rise and coastal erosion. Specifically, coastal erosion has been reported in various locations, including the east coast of Andros in the Bahamas, Pigeon Point in Tobago, the west south coast of Barbados, Bavaro in Dominican Republic, among others. Some of these countries have areas where erosion is occurring rapidly at the rate of several meters per year. The causes of coastal erosion are varied and complex, ranging from ocean dynamics (such as changes in ocean currents), climate change and intensive climate phenomena (such as hurricanes), or problems caused by inappropriate development, among others. One particular cause is the change in the equilibrium of the seabed slope due to coral mortality in nearshore areas. And coral mortality may also be caused by pollution from inappropriately treated (domestic) wastewaters. The relationship between coral, water quality, and coastal erosion is complex, and in some areas coastal erosion has a significant impact on local socioeconomic activities such as beach tourism. In any case, in the LAC countries (especially the Caribbean Island countries), land/coastal-based socioeconomic activities are directly linked to impacts on the quality of nearshore/marine natural resources.
- 22.6.** In response to these challenges, the IDB has approved the regional grant TC project "Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation". The objective of this TC is to develop a series of technical studies necessary for supporting and facilitating effective governance building and policy implementation of a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy development. This TC is composed of the following three components: (i) Development of quantitative technical studies/models for effective climate-resilience and sustainable Blue Economy policy implementation, (ii) Development of a Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy public policy framework and diagnosis of governance gaps., and (iii) Development of policy brief and dissemination of project outputs.
- 22.7.** This TOR falls under and will be implemented as one of the activities of the Component (ii) of the TC. To this end, the IDB's Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector (CSD/CSD) is seeking a firm consultant to develop a "Climate Resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy Public Policy Framework" that incorporates the characteristics of and is applicable to the Bank borrowing member countries and to conduct a governance gap diagnosis in pilot countries using this framework.

## **23. Objectives**

- 23.1.** The objective of this consultancy is to develop a "Climate Resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy Public Policy Framework" that incorporates the characteristics of and is

applicable to the IDB member countries, as well as to conduct a governance gap diagnosis in the pilot countries using this framework.

- 23.2.** The public policy framework to be developed here should not only be a general blue economy public policy framework but should also be "climate-resilient" and (environmentally) sustainable, fully taking into account the social, economic, and geographical environment of the LAC region, especially in the Caribbean member countries. In other words, the consultancy aims to frame, through "Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy" public policies, what priority measures and activities are needed to ensure that the benefits of natural resources are equitable, lasting, stable, and enjoyed by a broad range of communities and citizens.
- 23.3.** This framework does not include details of specific industrial activities. It is intended to maximize, equalize, and sustain public benefits to the Blue Economy from the standpoint of public policy. The framework will also take into account the unique characteristics of the Blue Economy, such as the synergies that can be achieved by combining several activities in the maritime space (or that cannot be achieved through traditional industry-specific public policies e.g., standalone fisheries or tourism.)
- 23.4.** This framework shall include specific measures and implementation items. For a concrete illustration of the "specific items" here, other similar models of the IDB, such as IGOPP, IGR, and ICZM Performance Indicator, can be used as references. The report explaining this framework shall include conceptual approaches (In other words, a logical description of why the items that are going to be included in this framework are necessary) and practical information or examples on specific measures.
- 23.5.** This framework should be easy to understand for stakeholders in each country. It should fully incorporate the characteristics of each country's natural resources, industrial structures, and climate hazards. It should also enable the systematic sharing of good practices among countries.
- 23.6.** The framework to be developed here will be based on the experience gained through the implementation of the studies under Component 1 and on examples of blue economy policy instruments (strategies, plans, concept papers, etc.) that the international community is presenting today and that have already been developed in various countries. In doing so, the consultant will also ensure that the framework is consistent with other public policy frameworks that are similar to or partially overlap with the "Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy", e.g., Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Disaster Risk Management, and Climate Change Adaptation. In addition, the framework will be comprehensive and rationale for the IDB member countries, incorporating further Caribbean and Latin American characteristics (e.g., climate risks and the natural resource environment).
- 23.7.** The structure of this framework will be determined after the experience under Component 1 and the consultant's literature review, but logically it should include at a minimum: legal and regulatory mandate, organizational structures, use of science data and engineering technologies, industrial promotions and development, environmental sustainability, rural and community empowerment, urban and rural territorial development planning, public-private partnerships, gender consideration, finance mobilization

- 23.8. All items included in the framework need to be objectively measurable. The measurement method can be binary (i.e., yes/no) or level-based (e.g., five-level scale). In the latter case, the evaluation criteria for each level should be clearly defined.
- 23.9. The process of developing this framework should include the opinions of a wide range of stakeholders (e.g., IDB insiders, international and regional organizations, government officials, NGOs, academic organizations, civil society groups, etc.).
- 23.10. After the framework is completed, a pilot implementation in two countries should be conducted, and the experiences and lessons learned should be fed back into the framework before it is finalized. After completion, the framework will be applied to four more countries.
- 23.11. The consultancy activities will be mainly in the Caribbean region. The application of the framework will be at the country level.
- 23.12. The final deliverables will be one framework document and six application case study reports for the target countries, which will be made available on the IDB portal.

## **24. Key Activities**

The consulting firm shall do the following:

- 24.1. Work Plan. The Consultant, in consultation with the IDB, will prepare a specific proposed activities and schedule for this consultancy. For the purpose of introducing this Work Plan, the Consultant will also organize a kick-off workshop to which a wide range of interested parties will be invited. The participants of this workshop will include: IDB internal stakeholders, international and regional organizations, national officials, and academic institutions. This WS will basically be held in an online format. Based on the participants in this WS, a steering committee will be formed to observe this consultancy activity (Note: This Steering Committee is not dedicated exclusively to this consultancy activity and will likely also observe other activities within the TC RG-T4170.).
- 24.2. Preliminary Information Gathering. The consultant will collect and review as much literature as possible related to the Blue Economy and Climate-Resilient Sustainable Development. Upon completion of the literature collection, the Consultant will submit the list of references to the IDB and the Steering Committee, which will review/advise it.
- 24.3. The consultant will design a conceptual framework for the Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy based on the above literature review and on the experience under Component 1, which will be reviewed by the IDB and the Steering Committee.
- 24.4. The consultant will design a detailed framework for the Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy. The IDB and the Steering Committee will review this.
- 24.5. Pilot application of the indexed framework. Pilot countries will be determined through consultation with the IDB. Prior to implementation of the pilot application, the consultant will hold a workshop in the target countries. The pilot study will then be completed based on local data and information collected through several field visits. The pilot will be conducted in two countries. Note that this pilot study is intended as a diagnostic tool to evaluate whether the Blue Economy public policy framework in the



target countries is a climate-resilient and sustainable implementation architecture. Therefore, the indicator tools to be piloted here will be validated to confirm that they are fully fulfilling their objectives. Lessons learned during this process will also be specified here.

**24.6.** Revision of the detailed Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy framework. The consultant will fine-tune the framework as needed based on lessons learned from the pilot case studies.

**24.7.** Application of the indicative framework. The application target countries will be determined through consultations with the IDB. This case study will be conducted in four countries. Prior to the implementation of this application, the consultant will hold a workshop in the target countries. The studies will then be completed on a country-by-country basis based on local data and information collected through several site visits. As noted above, the study is a diagnostic tool to evaluate whether the Blue Economy public policy framework in the target countries is climate resilient and sustainable in its implementation. In view of its purpose, the application exercise here will make relevant diagnostics and based on them make short-, medium- and long- term policy recommendations.

**24.8.** Reporting. The consultant will prepare a draft product based on the results of all information gathering. Preliminary results based on this report will also be presented to (or verified by) the steering committee mentioned above.

## **25. Expected Outcome and Deliverables**

The Consultant shall submit the following products to the IDB:

Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Draft/Final Framework	25%	
Draft/Final Pilot case study for two selected countries	25%	
Draft/Final Pilot study for three selected countries	40%	

**25.1.** (Bank policy GN-2765-4 does not allow the procurement of goods and related services except when such goods and related services are necessary to achieve the objectives of the Bank-executed Operational Work and are included in the consulting services contract and represent less than ten percent (10%) of the consulting services contract value.) If it is determined that acquisition of goods is necessary by the consulting firm, please add a very detailed technical specification of the minimum requirement of said goods.

## **26. Project Schedule and Milestones**

**26.1.** See section 4.1

## **27. Reporting Requirements**

**27.1.** The firm is expected to produce the deliverables within the timeline as described above.

## **28. Acceptance Criteria**

**28.1.** CSD/RND sector specialists will review the deliverables to ensure that they meet the research criteria and comply with the conditions outlined in the ToR.

## **29. Other Requirements**

**29.1.** Disaster Risk Management, Blue Economy, Engineering, Public Policy and Governance, Planning and sector dialogue skills.

## **30. Supervision and Reporting**

**30.1.** CSD/RND sector specialists will supervise the activities related to the TOR.

## **31. Schedule of Payments**

**31.1.** Payment terms will be based on project milestones or deliverables. The Bank does not expect to make advance payments under consulting contracts unless a significant amount of travel is required. The Bank wishes to receive the most competitive cost proposal for the services described herein.

**31.2.** The IDB Official Exchange Rate indicated in the RFP will be applied for necessary conversions of local currency payments.

Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Draft/Final Framework	25%	
Draft/Final Pilot case study for two selected countries	25%	
Draft/Final Pilot study for three selected countries	40%	
TOTAL	100%	

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE (INDICATIVE)**

### **Peer review/technical quality control of products**

#### **Background**

Since its creation in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank (hereafter IDB or the Bank) has been the primary source of financing for economic, social, and institutional development in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region. The Bank provides loans, grants, guarantees, policy recommendations, and technical assistance to the public and private sectors in borrowing member countries.

Blue Economy public policy framework encompasses a wide variety of industrial activities in general, ranging from traditional industries, such as fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, and marine transportation, to new industrial domains, such as offshore renewable energy, carbon sequestration and marine biotechnology. The development of the Blue Economy is expected not only to promote individual industries that are expected to grow in the future (e.g., offshore wind power generation), but also to strategically combine multiple industries to achieve synergistic effects (e.g., promoting offshore wind power generation, using its marine infrastructure as fish attracting devices). The goods and services that the Blue Economy supplies are valued at over US\$2.5 trillion annually, even conservatively at the global level.

The Latin America & Caribbean (LAC) region, especially the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean region, have a large Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) compared to their land areas, thus the Blue Economy has potential in scaling up their economies. Total annual revenues from the exploitation of marine resources in the Caribbean through shipping, mineral resources, tourism, and fisheries are estimated to be at least US\$407 billion. Additionally, pursuing a Blue Economy pathway is a means of fostering entrepreneurship in coastal areas and economic growth of rural area and communities, i.e., when combined with digital transformation, can contribute to the development of the rural communities in addition to growth in urban areas.

The Blue Economy public policy framework was first discussed at the global level at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20" in 2012. At the same time, however, this starting point also means that the blue economy (general) global framework is influencing as a regional/sub-regional/national framework that does not take into account the characteristics and challenges of LAC countries. For example, the Caribbean is a highly vulnerable area to intensive climate events, such as hurricanes, which often cause extensive damages. The islands member countries of the Interamerican Development Bank's (IDB) Caribbean region (Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic) have experienced a total of 168 major hurricanes and other climate disasters in the past 20 years, affecting 12 million people and costing US\$12 billion in direct losses. The region has also experienced several intensive torrential rainfall events in recent years that are not directly related to hurricanes. These risk factors may be addressed in the Blue Economy public policy frameworks in each country. However, feasible and effective procedures and methodologies are not seemed to be in practice in LAC countries.

The region is also at high risk of slow onset events such as sea level rise and coastal erosion. Specifically, coastal erosion has been reported in various locations, including the east coast of Andros in the Bahamas, Pigeon Point in Tobago, the west south coast of Barbados, Bavaro in

Dominican Republic, among others. Some of these countries have areas where erosion is occurring rapidly at the rate of several meters per year. The causes of coastal erosion are varied and complex, ranging from ocean dynamics (such as changes in ocean currents), climate change and intensive climate phenomena (such as hurricanes), or problems caused by inappropriate development, among others. One particular cause is the change in the equilibrium of the seabed slope due to coral mortality in nearshore areas. And coral mortality may also be caused by pollution from inappropriately treated (domestic) wastewaters. The relationship between coral, water quality, and coastal erosion is complex, and in some areas coastal erosion has a significant impact on local socioeconomic activities such as beach tourism. In any case, in the LAC countries (especially the Caribbean Island countries), land/coastal-based socioeconomic activities are directly linked to impacts on the quality of nearshore/marine natural resources.

In response to these challenges, the IDB has approved the regional grant TC project “Strategic knowledge building for effective climate-resilient and sustainable blue economy public policy implementation”. The objective of this TC is to develop a series of technical studies necessary for supporting and facilitating effective governance building and policy implementation of a climate-resilient and sustainable Blue Economy development. This TC is composed of the following three components: (i) Development of quantitative technical studies/models for effective climate-resilience and sustainable Blue Economy policy implementation, (ii) Development of a Climate-resilient and Sustainable Blue Economy public policy framework and diagnosis of governance gaps., and (iii) Development of policy brief and dissemination of project outputs.

This TOR is to be implemented as one of the activities under component (i) and (ii) of the TC. To this end, the Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector (CSD/CSD) of the IDB is seeking a consultant to realize peer review/technical quality control of products developed under components 1 and 2.

### **Objectives:**

The purpose of this consultancy is to provide the service of peer review/technical quality control of the products developed under Components 1 and 2.

This activity will not only take place on the desktop, but also through interactive meetings with other consultants, etc. Specifically, participating in or facilitating meetings of the Steering Committee (composed of various stakeholders) that may be formed during the implementation of the TC, while contributing to improving the quality of those deliverables throughout the development process of the products by the other consultants under Components 1 and 2.

It is envisaged that the Steering Committee will meet approximately once every three months during the project period, i.e. from the late 2023 to the early 2026. In any case, this consultant will participate in all Steering Committee meetings and will provide technical comments on the interim products developed during each of those phases. In principle, Steering Committee meetings will be held online.

### **Key Activities:**

The consultant shall do the following:

- Prepare a work plan aimed at defining the work process and deadlines for conducting this consultancy.
- Review interim/final deliverables developed by different consultants under Components 1 and 2 on a case-by-case basis from a technical perspective.
- Participate in and provide comments to the study developer (=the firm consultants under components 1 and 2) in the steering committee meetings held throughout the project every three months. Facilitate and coordinate the steering committee meetings as needed.

### **Expected Deliverables, project schedule/payments and milestones:**

The Consultant shall submit the following products to the IDB:

Deliverables	% of payment	Due date after contract signing
Work Plan	10%	
Technical comments to the deliverables developed under component 1	45%	
Technical comments to the deliverables developed under component 2	45%	

### **Reporting Requirements**

The consultant is expected to produce the deliverables within the timeline as described above.

### **Required:**

- **Citizenship:** Citizenship of one of the 48 member countries.
- **Consanguinity;** No relatives (blood relatives up to the fourth degree, including spouse, and in-laws up to the second degree) working for the IDB Group.
- **Education;** The consultant must be an economist, preferably with a Master's degree and ten years of experience in the development of similar action plan development
- **Experience:** Minimum of 10 years of equivalent experience.
- **Languages:** English.

### **General and technical competencies.**

- **Knowledge:** Disaster Risk Management, Blue Economy, Public Policy and Governance, Planning and sector dialogue skills.

### **Opportunity Overview**

- **TYPE AND FORM OF CONTRACT:** Individual consultant Lump sum payment.
- **Duration/Start Date:** 26 months/beginning XXX. XXX days in total.
- **Location:** Consultant's place of residence.
- **Contact Person:** Disaster Risk Management (CSD/CSD).
- **REQUIREMENTS:** Must be a citizen of one of the 48 IDB member countries and have no family member currently working for the IDB Group.

Payment Methods and Conditions Compensation will be determined in accordance with the Bank's policies and procedures. The Bank may reimburse travel and transportation expenses in accordance with applicable policies. Candidates must also be citizens of one of the IDB member countries.

Visas and Work Permits: The Bank may submit visa applications to the relevant immigration authorities in accordance with applicable policies, but the granting of visas shall be at the discretion of the immigration authorities. However, it shall be the candidate's responsibility to obtain any visa or work permit required by the authorities of the country of service. If the candidate is unable to obtain a visa or work permit to provide services to the Bank, the contractual offer shall be revoked.

Blood: In accordance with applicable Bank policies, candidates who have relatives (by blood to the fourth degree, including spouse, and by affinity to the second degree) working for the Bank as officers or supplemental contract staff are ineligible to provide services to the Bank.

DIVERSITY: The Bank is committed to diversity and inclusion and equal opportunity for all candidates. We welcome diversity by gender, age, education, national origin, ethnicity, race, disability, sexual orientation, religion, and HIV/AIDS status. We welcome applications from women, people of African descent, and indigenous peoples.