

## TC Document

### I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	Regional (Countries of the Caribbean Community [CARICOM])
▪ TC Name:	Establishment of the Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence
▪ TC Number:	RG-T2489
▪ Associated Loan/Guarantee Name:	NA
▪ Associated Loan/Guarantee Number:	NA
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Team Leader: Cassandra Rogers (RND/CBA); Team Members: Michele Lemay (INE/RND), Maria Claudia Perazza (INE/RND), Evan Cayetano (WSA/CTT), Kelsey Schueler (INE/RND); Gerard Alleng (INE/CCS), Roy Parahoo (FMP/CBA); Denise Salabie (FMP/CBA); Kevin McTigue (LEG/SGO); Shelly Pile (CCB/CBA) and Elizabeth Chavez (INE/RND)
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	June 09, 2014
▪ Beneficiary:	Regional (Countries of the Caribbean Community [CARICOM]): Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
▪ Executing Agency and contact name	IDB
▪ Donors providing funding:	Special Program for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (BIO)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$190,000
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	15 months
▪ Required start date:	July 29, 2014
▪ Types of consultants (firm or individual consultants):	Individual consultants
▪ Prepared by Unit:	INE/RND
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CCB/CBA
▪ TC Included in Country Strategy (y/n):	N
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	N
▪ GCI-9 Sector Priority:	Poverty reduction and equity enhancement; Supporting development in small and vulnerable countries and (ii) climate change, sustainable (including renewable) energy, and environmental sustainability
▪ Related Operations:	BA-L1014; BH-T1029; BH-T1038; TT-T1038
▪ TC Taxonomy:	RED - Research and Dissemination

### II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 The general objective of the TC is to develop a mechanism to strengthen Caribbean regional capacity for the monitoring, valuation, assessment and restoration of coastal natural capital, through the establishment of a Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence (CCCCE). The specific objective is to build regional

consensus on the scope of activities, functions, institutional arrangements and level of support required for the sustainability of the proposed CCCCE. The Caribbean's coastal natural capital, which includes living and non-living environmental components (e.g. beaches), biodiversity and ecosystem services, is the foundation for a large part of the Region's economy. The Region's coastal and marine natural capital provide goods and services that directly support economic activities such as tourism<sup>1</sup>, fisheries and agriculture as well as social well-being and quality of life. Coral reefs alone provide an estimated US\$2.7 billion per year in tourism, US\$395 million per year in fisheries production and US\$0.9-2.8 billion per year in coastal protection<sup>2</sup>. As a result the loss or degradation of natural capital can have a negative impact on important economic drivers such as tourism. For example, the continued erosion of Jamaican beaches could result in US\$11-23 million in lost tourism revenues<sup>3</sup>.

- 2.2 There is a growing awareness of the benefits provided by terrestrial-coastal environments, coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystems in the Region. However, key stakeholders in the field including physical and environmental scientists, economists and policymakers alike agree that significant gaps in understanding remain in terms of: (i) the available analytical tools and the ability to use them; (ii) the available and required level of scientific knowledge to fully understand spatial and temporal variations in the quality and quantity of healthy ecosystem components; (iii) empirical evidence and knowledge of the benefits of coastal natural capital, and the costs associated with its loss and restoration; (iv) how to best use evidence to inform coastal policy and related investment decisions; and (v) the ability to determine the total economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity. As a result, there is need for greater and more formalized cross-disciplinary cooperation to address these gaps.
- 2.3 This is particularly important in the Caribbean given the urgent need to respond to the threats posed by overfishing, coastal development, deforestation, water pollution, disruption of watershed functions, biodiversity loss, invasive species, natural disasters, climate change and sea level rise. Although there has been a growing number of initiatives that have included the consideration of ecosystem services and valuations in the Caribbean, much of that work has been conducted by organizations and individuals from outside of the Region. The result has been little tangible benefit to the Region in terms of capacity development, expertise, growth of knowledge and policy impact<sup>4</sup>. This too has been hampered by a lack of

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<sup>1</sup> According to the World Travel & Tourism Council (2012), Caribbean tourism's relative contribution to GDP ranks number one globally [http://www.wttc.org/site\\_media/uploads/downloads/caribbean2012.pdf](http://www.wttc.org/site_media/uploads/downloads/caribbean2012.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Burke, Lauretta Marie, and Jonathan Maidens. *Reefs at Risk in the Caribbean*. Washington, D.C: World Resources Institute, 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Kushner, B et al. *Jamaica-Coral Reefs, Beach Erosion and Impacts to Tourism in Jamaica*. Washington, D.C.: World Resources Institute (WRI), 2011. Coastal Capital.

<sup>4</sup> Ruckelshaus, Mary et al. "Notes from the Field: Lessons Learned from Using Ecosystem Service Approaches to Inform Real-World Decisions." *Ecological Economics* (2013); Laurans, Yann et al. "Use of Ecosystem Services Economic Valuation for Decision Making: Questioning a Literature Blindspot." *Journal of Environmental Management* 119 (2013): 208–219; Kushner, B et al. *Influence of Coastal Economic Valuations in the Caribbean: Enabling Conditions and Lessons Learned*. Working Paper. Washington, D.C.: WRI and MESP, 2012.

mechanisms to build, encourage and retain capacity and knowledge within the Region, particularly given what has been until recently a latent demand for these services.

- 2.4 Building regional capacity in the physical and environmental sciences, and allied social sciences including environmental economics as they relate to biodiversity and ecosystem services is a necessary condition for the continuing evolution towards an integrated model for climate-resilient coastal zone management. If this short-coming is to be addressed and a greater emphasis placed on advancing regionally-based expertise, then it is imperative that serious consideration be given to putting in place organizational arrangements that would underpin such initiatives. Centers of Excellence dedicated to assessing and promoting the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services are emerging in other parts of Latin America (such as Central America)<sup>5</sup>. Thus, a dialogue on the establishment of a comparable capacity focused on the Caribbean's unique coastal natural capital seems timely. This dialogue must be within an overarching framework of the coastal transition zone that provides the interface between both terrestrial and marine environments. Creating such a capacity would address the growing demand from national and regional institutions and governments for local expertise and regional understanding for monitoring, valuation, assessment and restoration of coastal natural capital. Once established, the CCCCE is expected *inter alia* to conduct technical research, promote institutional strengthening and capacity building; and facilitate best practice knowledge dissemination in order to inform national and regional policy and practice with respect to the use and management of coastal watersheds and marine ecosystems.
- 2.5 The proposed CCCCE will build on the capacity of existing national and regional institutions. The establishment of the proposed CCCCE will complement and consolidate more than 30 years of Bank support in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in the Caribbean<sup>6</sup> that has promoted the use of science-based, state of the art, innovative, economically cost effective, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable solutions to preserve and protect the coast. Among the lessons learned are (i) the potential economic value of coastal and marine ecosystems are either not well known or understood, or undervalued by governments and thus not included in national accounting; (ii) ecosystem services assessment and valuation is a necessary input for effective and holistic policy and planning in ICZM; (iii) the collection and analysis of up-to-date scientific data on coastal and marine ecosystems and their services are essential, including to address current shortcomings in estimates of the economic values of these services; and (iv) more research on the specific vulnerabilities of ecosystem services related to threats is required in order to improve understanding of potential losses.

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<sup>5</sup> Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Economics Program: <http://www.laceep.org/>

<sup>6</sup> Diagnostic and Pre-feasibility Study; 1983); Coastal Conservation Pre-Investment Program (571/OC-BA; 1991-95); Coastal Conservation Program – Phase I (856/OC-BA; 1994); the Coastal Infrastructure Program (1386/OC-BA; 2001-2009); Application of the Indicators of Disaster Risk and Risk Management, Barbados (ATN/MD-11238-RG; 2009); and Coastal Risk Assessment and Management Program (2463/OC-BA; 2010-present).

- 2.6 The proposed TC will contribute to the following GCI-9 lending program priority targets: (i) supporting development in small and vulnerable countries (GN-2616-2); (ii) climate change, sustainable (including renewable) energy, and environmental sustainability and (iii) the IDB's Integrated Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Sustainable Renewable Energy (GN-2609-1) and its Action Plan (2012-2015 GN-2609-3), specifically its strategic line to strengthen institutional capacity to better respond to climate change and its priority areas in ecosystems management and biodiversity and disaster risk management; and the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services program.

### **III. Description of Activities/Components and Budget**

- 3.1 **Component 1: Support for the Preparation of Proposal for the Establishment of the CCCCE.** This component will develop a framework and proposal for the CCCCE. The CCCCE proposal development process will include direct consultation with key stakeholders including CARICOM institutions, private sector representatives, academic institutions, NGOs and other agencies involved in relevant fields such as ICZM, resource economics, watershed management issues and urban planning. Stakeholders will be engaged throughout the process via national and regional consultations, and through the mechanism of a Regional Workshop and a Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- 3.2 First, the current state of knowledge and expertise related to the monitoring, valuation, assessment and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Caribbean will be reviewed in order to identify best practice, scope and extent of work undertaken in the Region, capabilities, gaps and lessons learned; and consolidated in a Situational Analysis Report. Second, a Functional and Organizational Analysis will be completed (i) to provide an inventory of existing institutional and individual capabilities with respect to scientific, economic and policy aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and (ii) building on this inventory, to complete a gap analysis that will identify areas of opportunity and regional needs. Third, based on this work, a Draft Project Proposal will be developed to formulate and assess options for the CCCCE including: scope, mode of operation, institutional and organizational arrangements and resource requirements and implications. Fourth, a two-day Regional Workshop will be convened to obtain stakeholder feedback on the Draft Proposal and to generate a draft action plan. Finally, a Full Proposal for the CCCCE, including governance structure, strategy and action plan, and indicative business plan including financial requirements and sustainability will be developed for review and approval of the stakeholder group.
- 3.3 **Component 2: Formal Endorsement of Institutional Host/s.** This component will support the formal establishment of the CCCCE by the recommended institutional host/s. Negotiation meetings will be held with the recommended host and collaborating partners in order to finalize endorsement of the CCCCE Proposal and to discuss implementation arrangements. Finally, a formal agreement, such as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), will be signed.

### Indicative Results Matrix

Project Component	Output	Results
General		TC General Outcome: Increased regional capacity to monitor, value, assess and restore coastal natural capital in the Caribbean
Component 1: Support for Preparation of Proposal for CCCCE Establishment	<u>Output 1A</u> : Situational Analysis Report <u>Output 1B</u> : Functional and Organizational Analysis and Draft Project Proposal <u>Output 1C</u> : Two-day Regional Workshop <u>Output 1D</u> : Full Proposal for CCCCE	Outcome 1: Fully-endorsed strategic road map for establishment of the CCCCE
Component 2: Formal Endorsement with Institutional Host/s	<u>Output 2A</u> : Negotiation Meetings and Signing of Formal Agreements	Outcome 2: Establishment of the CCCCE

3.4 The total budget for this TC has been estimated at US\$190,000 as shown in the following table.

### Indicative Budget

Activity/ Component	Description	IDB (BIO) (US\$)	Total Funding (US\$)
<b>Component 1: Support for Preparation of Proposal for CCCCE</b>			
1.1 Situational Analysis	Review of current state of knowledge and gap analysis and lessons learned	19,500	19,500
1.2 Functional and Organizational Analysis and Draft Proposal	Inventory of existing institutional and individual capabilities, gap analysis and preparation of Draft Proposal	58,600	58,600
1.3 Regional Workshop	Two day Stakeholder workshop for 25 persons to obtain feedback on Draft Proposal for CCCCE; and develop action plan	50,825	50,825
1.4 Preparation of Final Proposal	Full Proposal for CCCCE and endorsement by stakeholders	9,750	9,750
<b>Component 2: Formal Endorsement with Institutional Host/s</b>			
2.1 Negotiations with Institutional host and MOU	Two one-day negotiation meetings	7,000	7,000
<b>Other Costs</b>			
Project Management	Includes participation of PSC members in PSC meetings, participation of Bank staff in PSC and other meetings; and consultancy to provide project management support.	44,325	44,325
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>190,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>

For Detailed Budget ([Link](#))

- 3.5 The TC will be financed with resources of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Fund (BIO) in the amount of US\$190,000. These resources will finance the services of individual consultants, regional workshop, PSC meetings and participation of Bank staff in meetings. The Bank's Country Office in Barbados (CBA) will monitor and supervise the TC under the overall guidance of the team leader and with the technical support of INE/RND.

#### **IV. Executing Agency and Execution Structure**

- 4.1 Given the strategic objectives of the TC in strengthening regional capacity and promoting regional cooperation in biodiversity and ecosystems management, the TC will be executed by the Bank. The Bank has the regional convening capacity for obtaining cooperation and broad consensus on best practice from the public sector, private sector, scientific community and NGOs. The Bank also has the capacity to ensure effective regional dissemination of best practice developed by this TC.
- 4.2 A PSC will be established to guide and oversee project progress, provide expert technical input and ensure the quality of the work undertaken. The Committee will comprise approximately 10 senior representatives from Caribbean regional institutions, public and private sector agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the IDB and other agencies involved in areas such as coastal zone management, resource economics, watershed management issues, urban planning, tourism, agriculture, water and sanitation, health and fisheries in the Caribbean. The University of the West Indies through its Center for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES) will chair the PSC. UWI-CERMES, part of the regional University system, and based in Barbados is uniquely positioned to serve as the PSC Chair as the Center has been a recognized leader in the field of tropical island environmental management and on this topic, serving the needs of CARICOM countries and demonstrating considerable convening and dissemination power. The Bank will contract the services of UWI-CERMES by single-source selection to provide project management support as it relates to the PSC.

#### **V. Major Issues**

- 5.1 There is a risk of a lack of participation of key stakeholders in the Region in the process. This risk is mitigated by the establishment of a PSC that will include members from key stakeholder groups. There is also a risk that the recommended institutional host/s may decline the invitation. This risk is mitigated by the involvement of potential institutional host candidates throughout the entire process in the development of the Proposal for the CCCCE, as members of the PSC. In addition, funds will be available to facilitate the participation of PSC members and other stakeholders in consultation meetings.

#### **VI. Exceptions to Bank policy**

- 6.1 There are no exceptions to Bank policy.

## **VII. Environmental and Social Strategy**

- 7.1 It is not anticipated that the activities to be financed in this TC will have negative direct or indirect social or environmental effects. According to the Bank's Safeguards Screening Toolkit, this operation was classified with "C": (i) no environmental or social risks; and (ii) direct contribution to solve an environmental issue. No environmental assessment studies or consultations are required.

### **Required Annexes:**

- ANNEX I: Procurement Plan ([Link](#))  
ANNEX II: Terms of Reference ([Link](#))  
ANNEX III: Safeguard Policy Filter & Safeguard Screening Report ([Link](#))

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COASTAL CAPITAL CENTER OF  
EXCELLENCE**

**RG-T2489**

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this operation was approved for financing under Special Program for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BIO) through a communication dated June 9, 2014 and signed by Gerhard Lair (ORP/GCM). Also, I certify that resources from said fund are available for up to US\$190,000 in order to finance the activities described and budgeted in this document. This certification reserves resources for the referenced project for a period of four (4) calendar months counted from the date of eligibility from the funding source. If the project is not approved by the IDB within that period, the reserve of resources will be cancelled, except in the case a new certification is granted. The commitment and disbursement of these resources shall be made only by the Bank in US dollars. The same currency shall be used to stipulate the remuneration and payments to consultants, except in the case of local consultants working in their own borrowing member country who shall have their remuneration defined and paid in the currency of such country. No resources of the Fund shall be made available to cover amounts greater than the amount certified herein above for the implementation of this operation. Amounts greater than the certified amount may arise from commitments on contracts denominated in a currency other than the Fund currency, resulting in currency exchange rate differences, for which the Fund is not at risk.

Original signed

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07/25/2014

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Sonia M. Rivera  
Chief  
Grants and Co-financing Management Unit  
ORP/GCM

Date

**APPROVAL**

Approved:

Original signed

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07/30/2014

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Hector R. Malarin  
Chief  
Environment, Rural Development Disaster Risk  
Management Division  
INE/RND

Date



PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR NON-REIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATIONS										
Country: Regional					Executing agency: IDB				Public or private sector: PUBLIC	
Project number: RG-T2489					Title of Project: Establishment of the Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence					
Period covered by the plan: 15 months (August 2014 - October 2015)										
Threshold for ex post review of procurements:				Goods and services (in US\$):64,175					Consulting services(in US\$):104,500	
Item No.	Ref. AWP	Description (1)	Estimated contract cost (US\$)	Procurement Method (2)	Review of procurement (ex-ante or ex-post) (3)	Source of financing and percentage		Estimated date of the procurement notice or start of the contract	Technical review by the PTL (4)	Comments
						IDB/MIF %	Local/other %			
		Consulting Services								
1		Component 1								
		Individual Consultant: Preparation of Proposal for Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence	89,500	IICQ	Ex-post	100%	0%	Aug-14		
2		Project Administration								
		Consulting firm/Regional Organisation: Project Management Support	15,000	SSS	Ex-post	100%	0%	Aug-14		
		Non- Consulting Services								
		Regional Stakeholder Workshop								
			49,175	PC	Ex-post	100%	0%	Dec-14		
		PSC Meetings	15,000	PC	Ex-post	100%	0%	Sep-14		
Total			168,675	Prepared by: Cassandra Rogers, RND/CBA						

## **Establishment of the Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence (RG-T2489)**

### **Consultancy: Preparation of Proposal for Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence**

#### **INDICATIVE TERMS OF REFERENCE**

##### **I. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 The Caribbean's coastal natural capital, which includes living and non-living environmental components (e.g. beaches), biodiversity and ecosystem services, is the foundation for a large part of the Region's economy. The Region's coastal and marine natural capital provide goods and services that directly support economic activities such as tourism, fisheries and agriculture as well as social well-being and quality of life. There is a growing awareness of the benefits provided by terrestrial-coastal environments, coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystems in the Region. This is particularly important in the Caribbean given the urgent need to be able to respond to the threats posed by changes in living and non-living environments, biodiversity loss, emerging vulnerabilities to the anticipated effects of natural disasters, and the intensification of extreme events associated with climate change and climate variability throughout the Region.
- 1.2 However, significant gaps in understanding remain in terms of: (i) the available analytical tools and the ability to use them; (ii) the available and required level of scientific knowledge to fully understand spatial and temporal variations in the quality and quantity of healthy ecosystem components; (iii) empirical evidence and knowledge of the benefits of coastal natural capital, and the costs associated with its loss and restoration; (iv) how to best use evidence to inform coastal policy and related investment decisions; and (v) the ability to determine the total economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity. As a result, there is need for greater and more formalized cross-disciplinary cooperation to address these gaps. Although there has been a growing number of initiatives that have included the consideration of ecosystem services and valuations in the Caribbean, much of that work has been conducted by organizations and individuals from outside of the Region. The result has been little tangible benefit to the Region in terms of capacity development, expertise, growth of knowledge and policy impact<sup>1</sup>. This too has been hampered by a lack of mechanisms to build, encourage and retain capacity and knowledge within the Region, particularly given what has been until recently a latent demand for these services.
- 1.3 Building regional capacity in the physical and environmental sciences, and allied social sciences including environmental economics is a necessary condition for the continuing evolution towards an integrated model for climate-resilient coastal zone management. If

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<sup>1</sup> Ruckelshaus, Mary et al. "Notes from the Field: Lessons Learned from Using Ecosystem Service Approaches to Inform Real-World Decisions." *Ecological Economics* (2013); Laurans, Yann et al. "Use of Ecosystem Services Economic Valuation for Decision Making: Questioning a Literature Blindspot." *Journal of Environmental Management* 119 (2013): 208–219; Kushner, B et al. Influence of Coastal Economic Valuations in the Caribbean: Enabling Conditions and Lessons Learned. Working Paper. Washington, D.C.: WRI and MESP, 2012.

this short-coming is to be addressed and a greater emphasis placed on advancing regionally-based expertise, then it is imperative that serious consideration be given to putting in place organizational arrangements that would underpin such initiatives. Centers of Excellence dedicated to assessing and promoting the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services are emerging in other parts of Latin America (such as Central America). Thus, the establishment of a comparable capacity focused on the Caribbean's unique coastal natural capital seems timely.

- 1.4 The IDB is seeking the services of an individual consultant to prepare a comprehensive proposal for the establishment of the Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence (CCCCE).

## **II. OBJECTIVES AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The objective of the consultancy is to develop a comprehensive proposal for the establishment of the CCCCE that will address the growing demand for local expertise and regional understanding for monitoring, valuation, assessment and restoration of coastal natural capital. Once established, the CCCCE is expected *inter alia* to conduct technical research, promote institutional strengthening and capacity building; and facilitate best practice knowledge dissemination in order to inform regional and national policy and practice with respect to the use and management of coastal watersheds and marine ecosystems.
- 2.2 The consultancy will be carried out in four steps: (1) preparation of a situational analysis, (2) a functional and organizational analysis, (3) a draft proposal; and (4) a final proposal for the CCCCE. For each step the consultant will generate a draft report to be reviewed by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) that has been established to guide and oversee project progress, provide technical input and ensure the quality of the work undertaken; as well as by the Bank. The consultant will incorporate the comments of the PSC and the Bank into each final report.
- 2.3 The CCCCE proposal development process will include direct consultation with key stakeholders including CARICOM institutions, private sector representatives, academic institutions, NGOs and other agencies involved in relevant fields such as coastal zone management, resource economics, watershed management issues and urban planning. Stakeholders will be actively engaged at the national and regional levels, through participation in a Regional Workshop at which the draft proposal for the CCCCE will be presented as well as through the mechanism of the PSC.

## **III. TASKS**

- 3.1 The consultant will carry out the following tasks:
  - a. Prepare an inception report including work plan;
  - b. Participate in an inception meeting (by videoconference) with the Bank and the PSC in order to discuss the draft inception report;

- c. Situational Analysis: Review the current state of knowledge and expertise related to the monitoring, valuation, assessment and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Caribbean; identify best practices, the scope and extent of work undertaken in the region, capabilities and gaps and lessons learned;
- d. Functional and Organizational Analysis: Generate an inventory and gap analysis of existing institutional and individual capabilities with respect to scientific, economic and policy aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and building on this inventory, complete a gap analysis that identifies areas of opportunity and regional needs;
- e. As part of tasks (c) and (d) above, travel to a maximum of four (4) countries in the Caribbean in order to have discussions with stakeholders and key informants to inform the completion of the situational analysis and functional and organizational analysis; the specific countries to be agreed in consultation with the PSC and the Bank. Research methods should include content analysis of existing data sources, as well as interviews with and questionnaires of key informants;
- f. Draft Proposal: Based on the findings above, formulate and assess various options for the CCCCE including explanation of scope, mode of operation, institutional and organization arrangements and resource implications; and prepare a Draft Proposal for the CCCCE;
- g. Regional Stakeholder Workshop: Participate in a two-day Regional Workshop designed to (i) obtain stakeholder feedback on the Final Draft Proposal and (ii) to generate a draft action plan for the CCCCE. The Workshop will be held in Barbados. The consultant will serve as a resource person during the workshop, with tasks including (i) present the Final Draft Proposal for discussion and feedback, (ii) facilitate the activities related to the development of the CCCCE action plan; and (iii) document stakeholder feedback. Prior to the workshop the consultant will prepare an annotated outline of a draft action plan for consideration by the PSC;
- h. Full Proposal: Prepare a Full Proposal for the CCCCE that builds on the findings above and incorporates the comments of the Regional Stakeholder Workshop. The Full Proposal shall inter alia, outline the governance structure, strategy and action plan, and indicative business plan, including financial requirements and sustainability.

#### IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSULTANCY

- 4.1 Qualifications: An individual consultant with a minimum of eight (8) years in-depth expertise in organizational analysis. Demonstrated experience in ICZM as it relates to coastal ecosystem services assessment, environmental economics, natural resource management and/or coastal planning. Previous experience working in projects financed by multi-lateral and bilateral organizations in the Caribbean is desirable. Previous experience with Centers of Excellence is desirable.
- 4.2 Type of consultancy: Individual consultant.

- 4.3 Level of effort and duration: 128 discontinuous days over a period of 12 months. Includes travel to four (4) countries in the Caribbean.
- 4.4 Place of work: Barbados and various locations in the Caribbean.
- 4.5 Coordination: The consultant will report to the IDB Project Team Leader and will work in close coordination with the PSC. The work will also be monitored by the IDB Country Office in Barbados and the IDB Project Team.

## **V. DELIVERABLES**

- 5.1 The consultancy will submit the following interim and final deliverables:
  - (i) Draft inception report including work plan, within 10 days of the start of the consultancy;
  - (ii) Final Inception report within 20 days of the start of the consultancy;
  - (iii) Draft Situational Analysis Report, within 10 weeks of the start of the consultancy;
  - (iv) Final Situational Analysis Final Report incorporating the comments of the PSC and the Bank; within 14 weeks of the start of the consultancy;
  - (v) Draft Functional and Organizational Analysis Report, within 26 weeks of the start of the consultancy;
  - (vi) Final Functional and Organizational Analysis Report incorporating comments from PSC and the Bank; within 30 weeks of the start of the consultancy;
  - (vii) Draft and Final Draft Proposal for CCCCE; and draft annotated outline of action plan for the CCCCE implementation as described in paragraph 3.1f and g above, within nine (9) months of the start of the consultancy;
  - (viii) Brief Regional Workshop Report including stakeholder feedback, within 10 months of the start of the consultancy;
  - (ix) Final Proposal for CCCCE incorporating comments from PSC, Regional Stakeholder Workshop and the Bank, within 11 months of the start of the consultancy;

## **VI. PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

- 6.1 Payments shall be made as follows:
  - 15% on submission and approval of the inception report;
  - 20 % on submission and approval of the final situational analysis report;
  - 30% upon submission and approval of the draft Proposal and completion of the Regional Stakeholder Workshop; and
  - 35% upon submission and approval of the final proposal for the CCCCE.

## SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER REPORT

PROJECT DETAILS	
IDB Sector	ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL DISASTERS-COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
Type of Operation	Other Lending or Financing Instrument
Additional Operation Details	
Investment Checklist	Generic Checklist
Team Leader	Rogers, Cassandra T. (CASSANDRAR@iadb.org)
Project Title	Establishment of the Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence (CCCCE)
Project Number	RG-T2489
Safeguard Screening Assessor(s)	Schueler, Kelsey Hope (kelseys@IADB.ORG)
Assessment Date	2014-05-20

SAFEGUARD POLICY FILTER RESULTS		
Type of Operation	Technical Cooperation	
Safeguard Policy Items Identified (Yes)	The operation is in compliance with environmental, specific women's rights, gender, and indigenous laws and regulations of the country where the operation is being implemented (including national obligations established under ratified Multilateral Environmental Agreements).	(B.02)
	The project is specifically designed to increase the capacity of human social and ecological systems to adapt to a changing climate.	(B.04)
	The project includes activities to close current "adaptation deficits" or to increase the capacity of human social and ecological systems to adapt to a changing climate.	(B.04)
	Suitable safeguard provisions for procurement of goods and services in Bank financed projects may be incorporated into project-specific loan agreements, operating regulations and bidding documents, as appropriate, to ensure environmentally responsible procurement.	(B.17)
Potential Safeguard Policy Items(?)	No potential issues identified	
Recommended Action:	<p>Operation has triggered 1 or more Policy Directives; please refer to appropriate Directive(s). Complete Project Classification Tool. Submit Safeguard Policy Filter Report, PP (or equivalent) and Safeguard Screening Form to ESR.</p> <p>The project triggered the Disaster Risk Management policy (OP-704). A Disaster</p>	

	<p>Risk Assessment (DRA) may be required (see Directive A-2 of the DRM Policy OP-704) in case of high risk, a limited DRA in case of moderate risk. Next, please complete a Disaster Risk Classification along with Impact Classification.</p> <p>The project triggered the Other Risks policy (B.04): climate risk. Please include sections on how climate risk will be dealt with in the ESS as well as client documents (EIA, EA, etc); Recommend addressing risks from gradual changes in climate for the project in cost/benefit and credit risk analyses as well as TORs for engineering studies.</p>
<b>Additional Comments:</b>	

### ASSESSOR DETAILS

<b>Name of person who completed screening:</b>	Schueler, Kelsey Hope (kelseys@IADB.ORG)
<b>Title:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	2014-05-20

### COMMENTS

No Comments
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## SAFEGUARD SCREENING FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
IDB Sector	ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL DISASTERS-COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
Type of Operation	Other Lending or Financing Instrument
Additional Operation Details	
Country	REGIONAL
Project Status	
Investment Checklist	Generic Checklist
Team Leader	Rogers, Cassandra T. (CASSANDRAR@iadb.org)
Project Title	Establishment of the Caribbean Coastal Capital Center of Excellence (CCCCE)
Project Number	RG-T2489
Safeguard Screening Assessor(s)	Schueler, Kelsey Hope (kelseys@IADB.ORG)
Assessment Date	2014-05-20

PROJECT CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY		
Project Category: C	Override Rating:	Override Justification:
		Comments:
Conditions/ Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No environmental assessment studies or consultations are required for Category "C" operations.</li> <li>Some Category "C" operations may require specific safeguard or monitoring requirements (Policy Directive B.3). Where relevant, these operations will establish safeguard, or monitoring requirements to address environmental and other risks (social, disaster, cultural, health and safety etc.).</li> <li>The Project Team must send the PP (or equivalent) containing the Environmental and Social Strategy (the requirements for an ESS are described in the Environment Policy Guideline: Directive B.3) as well as the Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form Reports.</li> </ul>	

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS/RISKS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS	
Identified Impacts/Risks	Potential Solutions

DISASTER RISK SUMMARY	
Disaster Risk Category: Low	
Disaster/ Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No specific disaster risk management measures are required.</li> </ul>



DISASTER SUMMARY	
<b>Details</b>  <p>The Project should include the necessary measures to reduce disaster risk to acceptable levels as determined by the Bank on the basis of generally accepted standards and practices. Alternative prevention and mitigation measures that decrease vulnerability must be analyzed and included in project design and implementation as applicable. These measures should include safety and contingency planning to protect human health and economic assets. Expert opinion and adherence to international standards should be sought, where reasonably necessary.</p>	<b>Actions</b>  <p>The project triggered the Other Risks policy (B.04): climate risk. Please include sections on how climate risk will be dealt with in the ESS as well as client documents (EIA, EA, etc); Recommend addressing risks from gradual changes in climate for the project in cost/benefit and credit risk analyses as well as TORs for engineering studies.</p>

ASSESSOR DETAILS	
<b>Name of person who completed screening:</b>	Schueler, Kelsey Hope (kelseys@IADB.ORG)
<b>Title:</b>	
<b>Date:</b>	2014-05-20

COMMENTS
No Comments