United Nations Development Programme

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INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANTS PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Date: **10 September 2019**

Country: Republic of Moldova

Description of the assignment: International Consultant to provide guidance and to support development of climate change mainstreaming plan into the waste sector's policies, strategies and programmes, including advice on investment planning and mobilization of climate finance

Project name: EU4Climate

Period of assignment/services: Up to 40 working days in the period October 2019 – May 2020 (including two three-days missions in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova)

Proposals should be submitted online by pressing the "Apply Online" button, no later than **23 September 16:30 (Moldova local time).**

Requests for **clarification only** must be sent by standard electronic communication to the following e-mails: marius.taranu@undp.org. UNDP will respond by standard electronic mail and will send written copies of the response, including an explanation of the query without identifying the source of inquiry, to all applicants.

1. BACKGROUND

The goal of EU4Climate Project[1] is to contribute to climate change mitigation & adaptation and the development towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy in line with the Paris Agreement[2] in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

To realize this project goal, the following results should be achieved:

Result 1: Finalized or up-dated nationally determined contributions communicated to the UNFCCC;
Result 2: Improved inter-institutional awareness and coordination at political and technical level of the Paris Agreement and the corresponding national commitments;
Result 3: Established or strengthened MRV systems, with countries getting on track with Paris Agreement transparency requirements;
Result 4: Advanced alignment with EU climate acquis as provided by bilateral agreements with EU and in the context of Energy Community Treaty on climate matters that are not covered by the EU4Energy programme;
Result 5: Establishment of concrete sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement in each of the Eastern Partners;
Result 6: Increased mobilization of climate finance;
Result 7: Enhanced adaptation planning.

[1] <https://www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/projects/eu-4-climate.html>.
[2] Decision 1/CP.21 'Adopting of the Paris Agreement' <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf>

The project implementation methodology will follow the logic of the Paris Agreement framework and relevant EU climate acquis, as well as their subsequent developments. The respective climate change EU acquis and climate provisions under the Energy Community treaty will be the integral part of the project logic and implementation methodology, the EU best practices will be shared. Relevant technical guidance on various elements of climate policy development will be used through the capacity building and training activities.

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change was adopted at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties in December 2015 and officially entered into force on 4 November 2016. The Paris Agreement was the first ever universal, legally binding climate deal that set out a plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to "well below 2°C". Together with Agenda 2030 and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement provides an unprecedented opportunity to create an integrated development approach towards inclusive resilient economies with a zero-carbon footprint by 2100.

The Paris Agreement establishes a new transparency regime, under which countries will have to report progress on reducing GHG emissions and building climate resilience. This transparency regime is currently being established within the UNFCCC framework and its final details are still to be defined. At the same time, the three regional members of the Energy Community (Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) are encouraged to align their legislation with the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation as well as to prepare for the development and adoption of integrated national energy and climate plans and may soon have to align their legislation with the new EU Energy Union Governance Regulation while the agreement with Armenia equally foresees legal approximation to EU MRV rules. In the past years, significant technical assistance has been provided by the regional ClimaEast project, but countries' capacities for MRV still need further strengthening.

Implications of the Paris Agreement Targets for the Waste Sector

The activity to be undertaken is related with the Result 1: Finalized or up-dated NDCs communicated to the UNFCCC, Result 5: Establishment of concrete sectoral guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement in each of the Eastern Partners, respectively with the Result 6: Increased mobilization of climate finance.

The Paris Agreement has triggered a new wave of climate change mitigation policies through the elaboration of NDCs. Many NDCs include mitigation measures in the waste sector. Decision makers in ministries, regional authorities and municipalities now face the challenge of incorporating the high-level NDC targets into their sectoral waste management policies and local waste management plans.

GHG emissions from the waste sector largely depend on waste generation and waste composition. Globally, households produce around 2 billion tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) each year. Adding industrial, construction and demolition waste to this, the annual solid waste production totals some 7-10 billion tons[3]. Whilst per capita generation of MSW averages between 50-400 kg/year in low and middle-income countries, citizens in high-income countries produce 300-790 kg/year[4]. Some high-income countries have achieved a relative decoupling of waste generation from Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, waste generation in low and middle-income countries will continue to rapidly increase over the coming decades, driven by economic and population growth, urbanization and changing consumption and production patterns. At the same time, 2 billion people worldwide still lack access to waste collection services and 3 billion people do not have access to controlled waste disposal facilities. Organic waste makes up around 50-70% of MSW in low-income countries, while it represents around 20-40% in high-income countries. Landfilled organic waste is a major source of methane (CH_4) emissions. These emissions are projected to potentially increase fourfold by 2050 compared to 2010 due to further population growth and economic development in low- and middle-income countries[5].

The GHG emissions reported for the waste sector according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines consist of four sub-categories: solid waste disposal, incineration and open burning, wastewater treatment and biological treatment of solid waste[6]. GHG emissions resulting from the waste sector are mostly non-CO_2 emissions such as CH_4 or N_2O, which require a conversion into CO_2 equivalents (CO_2 eq.) by applying Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) in order to provide aggregated GHG emissions. However, GHG inventories following the 2006 IPCC guidelines

[3] UNEP and ISWA, 2015. Global Waste Management Outlook. Available at: https://www.unep.org/ietc/sites/unep.org.ietc/files/GWMO_summary_0.pdf.
[4] Eurostat, 2017. Municipal waste generation and treatment, by type of treatment method. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdpc240&plugin=1.
[5] UNEP, 2010. Waste and Climate Change - Global Trends and Strategy Framework. Available at: http://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/8648.
[6] IPCC, 2006. 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. IGES, Japan. Available at: https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/.

do not include all substances relevant for climate change such as black carbon emissions[7], which some studies have modelled to be a substantial additional source[8].

GHG emissions from solid waste disposal mainly consist of methane generated from anaerobic decomposition of organic material over time in solid waste disposal sites. As such, GHG emissions particularly depend on the proportion of organic matter in the waste. They occur over a long period of time, i.e. 50 years and more. Furthermore, methane and black carbon (commonly called soot) are categorized as short-lived climate pollutants with high short-term GWP. Polar regions are especially sensitive to the effects of black carbon as its deposition on snow and ice has an additional warming effect[9].

Given the complexity of emission effects in the waste sector, any quantification of emissions needs careful assessment to avoid an under- or overestimation. According to IPCC, the waste sector accounts for around 3% of global anthropogenic GHG emissions[10]. Global GHG emissions from waste reached roughly 1.5 Gt CO_2 eq. in 2010, of which approx. 0.6 Gt CO_2 eq. arose from solid waste disposal, 0.75 Gt CO_2 eq. from wastewater handling and the rest from incineration and other waste treatment.

Sustainable waste management is not only relevant for mitigation but also for adaptation. As uncollected waste often ends up in drainage systems and hence increases flooding in urban areas in developing countries, improved collection, treatment and disposal systems can reduce negative effects of extreme weather events. In turn, waste management services and infrastructure also need to be resilient to climate change and allow secure and continued operation during extreme weather events such as heavy rain or flooding.

Furthermore, improved waste management contributes to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, namely 3.9 (health), 6.3 (water quality), 11.6 (environmental impact of cities), 12.4 (chemicals and waste), 12.5 (recycling and reuse), 12.a (sustainable consumption and production) and 14.1 (marine litter prevention).

Compared to other sectors, the relevance of sustainable waste management for climate change mitigation might seem relatively small. However, mitigation activities in the waste sector can have significant impacts on GHG emissions generated and reported in other sectors such as the energy and industry sector. This only becomes visible when applying a Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA) approach. For example, the use of biogas from anaerobic waste digestion requires waste management measures, however, the resulting reduction of fossil fuel emissions in energy production are accounted for in the energy sector and not in the waste sector.

International and national efforts towards climate-friendly waste management should follow the waste management hierarchy. It prioritizes waste prevention, reuse, recycling (including composting) and energy recovery from waste before landfilling and open dumping or burning.

Mitigation options for solid waste management can address the:

- Waste prevention and reuse;
- Recycling of materials (e.g. paper, plastics, glass, metal); composting of separated organic waste from markets, hotels, restaurants, households and sewage sludges; mechanical-biological treatment of mixed municipal solid waste or residual waste; recycling of building and demolition waste;
- Anaerobic digestion (wet fermentation for separated organic waste and possibly sludges; dry fermentation also suitable for mixed municipal solid waste); alternative fuels and resources (e.g. refuse-derived fuel for cement industry, power plants & other industries); incineration of mixed waste with energy generation;
- Landfill gas capture (with electricity generation or only flaring); methane oxidation layer and other options to reduce landfill gas generation and release.

The Global Waste Management Outlook estimates that around 10-15% of global GHG emissions could be reduced through improved waste management following the LCA approach.

[7] IPCC, 2013. Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. Available at: http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/.
[8] Wiedinmyer et al., 2014. Global Emissions of Trace Gases, Particulate Matter, and Hazardous Air Pollutants from Open Burning of Domestic Waste. Environmental Science & Technology. Available at: http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/es502250z.
[9] World Bank, 2013. Methane finance study group report: using pay-for-performance mechanisms to finance methane abatement. Available at: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/600031468148163877/Methane-finance-study-group-report-using-pay-for-performance-mechanisms-to-finance-methane-abatement.
[10] IPCC, 2014. Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. Available at: https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg3/ipcc_wg3_ar5_frontmatter.pdf.

It considers enhanced recycling (substituting primary raw materials, avoiding energy-related and process-related emissions) and energy recovery from waste (substituting fossil fuels) as well as optimized waste transport (more efficient routes, vehicles, etc.). Moreover, a circular economy would encompass waste avoidance, eco-design, selective dismantling of products to enable re-use of materials and components, enhanced repair and refurbishment systems and extension of product lifetimes, among other approaches.

If the effects of waste prevention to avoid emissions from the use of primary resources and waste recovery for other sectors are included, the contribution of waste management related measures to total GHG mitigation could increase to 15-20%. For example, unconsumed food ("global food waste") amounts to one third of total food production, generating 3.3 Gt CO_2 eq. per year[11].

The implementation of NDCs in the waste sector requires investment in infrastructure and a careful choice between different technological options that require support by appropriate policy instruments.

Decision makers should consider local aspects such as different waste streams and characteristics, city size, financial capacities and logistical circumstances, as well as associated co-benefits. Technology selection needs to go hand in hand with development of national, local and sector policies as well as capacity building.

The contribution of the waste management sector to mitigation is explicitly referred to in around 67% of submitted NDCs, but is hardly mentioned for adaptation.

The key steps for moving towards sector-driven NDC implementation and ambition raising are summarized below[12]:

- **Establishment of institutional bodies for oversight of implementation and monitoring of progress**: Alignment of institutions based on optimization of existing mandates, to include broader levels of governance in strategy making including finance and planning ministries, and devolvement of responsibilities to line ministries and agencies with most sector influence. Approaches developed should be resilient to government staff turnover.
- **Development and dissemination of knowledge on climate requirements and benefits**: Enhancing understanding on the implications of the Paris Agreement for the sector, and the social and economic benefits of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.
- **Plans for achievement of sector targets, and review of potential for increasing ambition in specific sub-sectors**: Stock-take and integration of subnational, national and non-state action, translation to subsector targets, determination of long-term full decarbonization targets for the sector, and collation of this information into a target-based roadmap. Potential for ambition raising can be analyzed based on regional best practice policies and consideration of targets for sub-sectors not covered in climate strategy.
- **Planning and implementation of instruments to leverage investments**: Evaluation of investment requirements and the role of private and public finance for leveraging those investments. Analysis of persisting barriers and development of concepts for projects/programmes that can address those barriers through unilateral action or international support (e.g. NAMAs).
- **Revision of NDC**: Update content of NDC for greater transparency, clarity and in line with aligned national strategy and identified ambition raising potential.
- **Introduction of policy packages and programmes to kick-start action**: Introduction of new policies and strengthening of existing policies, in accordance with sector planning process, and development and submission of proposals for internationally supported programmes (e.g. NAMAs).

Transition of the waste sector from a significant emission source to a mobiliser of indirect emission reductions in other sectors started in several industrialized countries long before the adoption of the Paris Agreement and the elaboration of NDCs.

Initially, mitigation measures not only targeted GHG emission reductions, but were also driven by their strong environmental and sustainable development benefits. Frequently, they are financed by mechanisms based on the polluter pays principle.

[11] FAO and UNEP, 2013. Food Wastage Footprint: Impacts on Natural Resources. Technical Report. Available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3347e/i3347e.pdf.

[12] GIZ, 2017. Sectoral Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Briefing Circular Economy and Waste Management. Concepts for Sustainable Solid Waste Management and Circular Economy Programme. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. October, 2017.

In some European countries, the solid waste sector has reduced emissions by more than half, mainly through (combined) strategies and policy amendments such as extended producer responsibility, segregated waste collection, enhanced recycling and energy recovery as well as avoidance of (organic waste) landfilling.

Strong fiscal instruments such as waste collection fees and landfill taxes or bans as well as awareness raising among civil society, consumers and businesses have supported these changes. Further legislative measures that support GHG mitigation are the setting of long-term targets for waste avoidance and recycling, mandatory landfill gas capture and energy feed-in tariffs for waste to energy or landfill gas utilization projects.

The responsibility for MSW management services usually lies with the municipalities. In low-income countries, municipalities often spend up to 20-40% of their budget on waste collection and disposal. Introducing waste-related mitigation policies to reach NDC targets can incentivize improvements in current practices, while offering high flexibility in terms of available strategies and necessary support to the municipalities.

A dialogue between central government and the municipalities involving all concerned governmental levels and agencies as well as private sector and civil society stakeholders, including the informal waste sector, is a necessary condition for success. Policy development should be based on a participatory, iterative process that combines bottom-up and top-down elements and includes the development of waste data reporting systems to create a solid basis for decision-making.

Action can be taken by the public or private sector or in public-private partnerships. Increasing the role of the private sector in waste management is considered as a relevant factor to realize a climate-friendly circular economy.

Climate financing offered for the implementation of the conditional targets defined by the NDCs or revenue from the sale of emission credits under the market mechanisms of Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement would allow increased ambition in the measures undertaken. This could also provide additional financial and technical support to municipalities aiming to mobilize the private sector to implement and operate mitigation technologies.

The possible mitigation impacts of waste management measures should be more strongly considered in cross-sectoral mitigation strategies and in other sector strategies (e.g. energy and industry sectors).

Sub-national authorities should also be supported in implementing mitigation actions in waste management. Extending waste collection and moving from uncontrolled dumpsites to engineered sanitary landfills will lead to rising methane emissions if no additional measures such as mechanical-biological waste treatment prior to disposal, landfill gas capture or other preventive strategies such as diverting organic material from disposal are applied.

It is therefore crucial to steer available funds into climate-friendly practices, strategies and concepts, instead of merely proceeding with installation of conventional sanitary landfills that neglect GHG mitigation and resource conservation targets.

While the Paris Agreement does not explicitly mention Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), they are still a key instrument for achieving the targets specified in the NDCs. More than 50 NAMAs in more than 25 different countries address the waste sector. Although NAMA development could open new ways to tap into international financial support, further international financing for the effective implementation of waste-related NAMAs is required. The NAMA funding landscape is slowly starting to gain momentum with emerging funding opportunities such as the NAMA Facility or the Green Climate Fund. NAMAs are an ambitious concept that require certain enabling conditions such as legal framework, institutional capacities, access to suited technology and know-how.

However, waste management actions for GHG mitigation could significantly accelerate the transition towards a progressive, resource-efficient circular economy with advanced technologies, and in this sense enable “leapfrogging” towards modern resource management.

2. OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

The overall objective of the consultancy is to facilitate the review of the national policies, legal and regulatory framework and management plans in the waste sector in order to make recommendations for the incorporation of climate change considerations into the respective sector planning processes.

Specifically, the consultancy aims to:

- Review established or on-going development policies, strategies and programs, or management plans in the waste sector from a climate change perspective and to ascertain their alignment with local, national and international priorities to facilitate the mainstreaming of climate change;
- Identify and analyze opportunities and challenges for mainstreaming climate change into the waste sector's policies, strategies and programs or management plans and provide recommendations towards strengthening them from a climate change perspective.

In close cooperation with the EU4Climate National Coordinator and with the staff of Environmentally Pollution Prevention Office (EPPO) and of the 'Waste Management and Chemical Substances Policies' Direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environmental, the international consultant will deliver the relevant outputs within the given timeframe.

Additionally, the international consultant should consider the following:

- Efforts should be made to build on other climate change related policies, strategies, programs, and assessments;
- The review should be systematic in nature, providing a comprehensive and unbiased perspective on the opportunities and challenges for mainstreaming climate change into the respective sector policies;
- There is need for in-depth consultation and coordination with relevant stakeholders in the public and private sector, including donor agencies and civil society, in order to ensure that their learning and experiences are incorporated into the results of the consultancy.

The consultancy should specifically ascertain the extent to which the waste sector's policies, strategies and programs, or management plans, address climate change issues, identify gaps in policy as it relates to adaptation and mitigation and identify opportunities for mainstreaming climate change considerations into the waste sector's management plans, while providing recommendations for capacity enhancement for achieving climate change objectives.

The UNDP Moldova and the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environmental requires the services of the international consultant to complete the following tasks (list not exhaustive):

1. Review relevant international, regional and national literature for information on past, current, and projected climate context in order to create climate change risk profile for the waste sector. This involves identifying and compiling existing information, including the outcomes of the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports of the Republic of Moldova to the UNFCCC, then synthesizing it into a form that facilitates inclusion in the final document.
2. Consult with relevant sector agencies in order to determine established or ongoing development programmes, policies & strategies or management plans to be mainstreamed.
3. Undertake a comprehensive review of the identified development policies, strategies and programs, or management plans in the waste sector, in order to examine the following aspects (list not exhaustive):
    a. The possible vulnerabilities of the sector to climate risks and the extent to which the risks are being addressed;
    b. The possibility that the development policies, strategies and programs, or management plans might lead to increased vulnerability/maladaptation;
    c. The contribution of the development policies, strategies and programs, or management plans to the increase or reduction of GHG emissions;
    d. The amendments that might be required to better address climate change risks, constraints and opportunities.
4. Screen the waste sector development policies, strategies and programs, or management plans to ascertain their alignment with local, national and international priorities for climate change mainstreaming, including the stipulations of regional and international frameworks and institutions. This should serve to highlight any existing or potential conflicts, contradictions or gaps that may exist.
5. Following the steps taken in (1), (2) and (3) above, consult with key stakeholders, including relevant policy and planning authorities, Ministries, agencies with sector specific competencies, civil society, national environment and developing NGOs, private sector organizations, and research and academic

institutions, in order to facilitate the identification of climate risks to the respective sectors, the identification and integration of adaptation measures and mitigation opportunities.

6. Develop the first draft of a detailed report which integrates the findings of review, screening and consultation processes and which gives recommendations for the integration of climate change considerations (adaptation and mitigation, inter alia) into the management plans of the waste sector. The report should give opportunities and challenges for strengthening the sector plans from a climate change perspective, and should include recommendations for:
    a. Facilitating adaptation through synergies with existing or planned initiatives;
    b. Combining mitigation and adaptation as much as possible;
    c. Delivering additional sustainable development benefits and;
    d. Exploiting potential beneficial changes in climatic and environmental conditions;
    e. Enhancing capacities for the achieving climate change management objectives.
7. In collaboration with the requisite government and agencies in the waste sector, produce the initial draft of the sector development policies, strategies and programs, or management plans, incorporating the recommendations of the report to be produced as part of step number (5) above, with the integration of climate change considerations.
8. For waste sector, conduct one day consultation session with all relevant stakeholders to review the first draft of the detailed report showing recommendations for mainstreaming climate change into the relevant sectoral documents and the initial draft of the sector specific development policies, strategies and programs, or management plans, drafted with the integration of climate change considerations, in order to validate/verify the findings, strategies, plans, conclusions, recommendations etc.
9. Prepare the final draft of the detailed report showing opportunities, challenges and recommendations for mainstreaming climate change considerations into the relevant waste sector management plans.
10. Prepare the final draft of the sector specific development policies, strategies and programs, or management plans with the full/complete mainstreaming of climate change considerations.

For detailed information, please refer to Annex 1 – Terms of Reference.

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

I. Education:

- Master's in Environmental Engineering, Environmental Management, Climate Change Policies Development and Strategic Planning or other related fields is required.

II. Experience:

- At least 6 years of experience with policy formulation activities related to waste sector;
- At least 4 years of experience in preparation and systematic review of relevant national and international policies in the waste sector;
- At least 3 years of experience in reviewing management plans in the waste sector and providing recommendations for the incorporation of climate change considerations into the respective sector planning processes, including consultancy on investment planning and mobilization of climate finance;
- Familiarity with the global conventions and agreements, would be an asset;
- Experience in similar positions in an UNDP, UNEP, WB and/or EU-funded project or other international organization would be an asset.

III. Competencies:

- Strong analytical and report writing skills demonstrated by previous assignments;
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills (verbal and written), demonstrated by previous assignments;
- Ability to work with government and non-government entities, private sector and other civil society stakeholders including academia, demonstrated by previous assignments;
- Ability to work under pressure and stressful situations, and to meet tight deadlines, demonstrated by previous assignments;
- Proficiency in English. Knowledge of Romanian and/or Russian will be an asset.

The UNDP Moldova is committed to workforce diversity. Women, persons with disabilities, Roma and other ethnic or religious minorities, persons living with HIV, as well as refugees and other non-citizens legally entitled to work in the Republic of Moldova, are particularly encouraged to apply.

4. DOCUMENTS TO BE INCLUDED WHEN SUBMITTING THE PROPOSALS

Interested individual consultants must submit the following documents/information to demonstrate their qualifications:

1. Proposal, explaining why he/she is most suitable for the work, including past experience in similar assignments, providing a brief information on above qualifications and methodology on how he/she will approach and conduct the work (if applicable).
2. Financial proposal (in USD), specifying a fee per day and total requested amount including all related costs, e.g. fees, travel costs, etc.;
3. CV and/or the duly filled in and signed Personal History Form (P11), and at least three names for a reference check.

5. FINANCIAL PROPOSAL

The contract assignment will be for a fixed all-inclusive daily fee. Payments will be provided in four tranches. The first disbursement will account for 15% of the budget negotiated, upon the presentation of the detailed Work Plan and Implementation Schedule, i.e. in October 2019. The second disbursement will account for 35% of the budget negotiated and will be performed upon the acceptance of the 1st Progress Report, i.e. in December 2019. The third disbursement will account for 20% of the budget negotiated and will be performed upon the acceptance of the 2nd Progress Report and 2nd Consultation Workshop Report, i.e. in March 2020. The last disbursement of 30% will be issued after the completion of all planned activities and certification by the EU4Climate Project's National Coordinator that the services have been satisfactorily performed, i.e. in May 2020.

Travel

All envisaged travel costs must be included in the financial proposal. This includes all travel to join duty station/repatriation travel. In general, UNDP should not accept travel costs exceeding those of an economy class ticket. Should the IC wish to travel on a higher class he/she should do so using their own resources.

In the case of unforeseeable travel, payment of travel costs including tickets, lodging and terminal expenses should be agreed upon, between the respective business unit and Individual Consultant, prior to travel and will be reimbursed.

6. EVALUATION

Initially, individual consultants will be short-listed based on the following minimum qualification criteria:

- Master's in Environmental Engineering, Environmental Management, Climate Change Policies Development and Strategic Planning or other related fields is required;
- At least 4 years of experience in preparation and systematic review of relevant national and international policies in waste sector;
- At least 3 years of experience in reviewing management plans in waste sector and providing recommendations for the incorporation of climate change considerations into the respective sector planning processes, including consultancy on investment planning and mobilization of climate finance.

The short-listed individual consultants will be further evaluated based on the following methodology:

Cumulative analysis

The award of the contract shall be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as:

a) responsive/compliant/acceptable, and
b) having received the highest score out of a pre-determined set of weighted technical and financial criteria specific to the solicitation.

* Technical Criteria weight – 60% (300 pts);
* Financial Criteria weight – 40% (200 pts).

Only candidates obtaining a minimum 210 points would be considered for the Financial Evaluation.

Criteria	Scoring	Maximum Points Obtainable
Technical		
• Master's in Environmental Engineering, Environmental Management, Climate Change Policies Development and Strategic Planning or other related fields is required	(Master - 20 pts., PhD – 40 pts.)	40
• At least 6 years of experience with policy formulation activities related to waste sector	(6 years – max. 30 pts, more than 6 years – up to 60 pts, 5 pts – for each additional year)	60
• At least 4 years of experience in preparation and systematic review of relevant national and international policies in the waste sector	(4 years – max. 20 pts, more than 4 years – up to 40 pts, 5 pts – for each additional year)	40
• At least 3 years of experience in reviewing management plans in waste sector and providing recommendations for incorporation of climate change considerations into the respective sector planning processes, including consultancy on investment planning and mobilization of climate finance	(3 years – max. 15 pts, more than 3 years – up to 30 pts, 5 pts – for each additional year)	30
• Experience in similar positions in an UNDP, UNEP, WB and/or EU-funded project or other international organization demonstrated by previous assignments	(5 pts. for each assignment, max. 30 pts)	30
• Interview	(35 – experience in sector policies formulation, as well as in the preparation and systematic review of relevant national and international policies in waste sector; 30 – experience in reviewing management plans in waste sector and providing recommendations for incorporation of climate change considerations into respective sector planning processes, including consultancy on investment planning and mobilization of climate finance; 35 – competencies)	100
Maximum Total Technical Scoring		**300**
Financial		
Evaluation of submitted financial offers will be done based on the following formula: **S = Fmin / F * 200** S – score received on financial evaluation; Fmin – the lowest financial offer out of all the submitted offers qualified over the technical evaluation round; F – financial offer under consideration.		**200**
Final total scoring (technical scoring + financial scoring)		**500**

Winning candidate

The winning candidate will be the candidate, who has accumulated the highest aggregated score (technical scoring + financial scoring).

Important notice

The applicant who has the statute of Government Official / Public Servant, prior to appointment will be asked to submit the following documentation:

- a no-objection letter in respect of the applicant received from the government, and;
- the applicant is certified in writing by the government to be on official leave without pay for the duration of the Individual Contract.

A retired government official is not considered in this case a government official, and as such, may be contracted.

ANNEXES:

ANNEX 1 – TERMS OF REFERENCES (TOR)
ANNEX 2 – INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS