Terms of Reference (ToR)

For Studies and Design for the Construction of a Community Fishing Platform and Fish Handling Facilities in Rincão

1. Background and Context

The Project "Resilient Tourism and Blue Economy Development in Cabo Verde" (RTBED), financed by the World Bank (WB) and the Government of Cabo Verde (GoCV), targets strategic interventions to support the economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic by supporting investments, policies, and institutions that enable a resilient and sustainable recovery. The project supports the national strategies expressed under the umbrella of the Cabo Verde Vision 2030, notably the tourism and coastal zoning plans, tourism operational plan, the National Investment Plan for the Blue Economy (PNIEA in the Portuguese acronym), among others, and aims to foster a conducive environment for more private and diversified investments to promote sustainable tourism and conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage with benefit to local communities.

Cabo Verde's tourism sector has seen exceptional growth in the last two decades and is a crucial driver of growth and job creation, reaching an estimated 25 percent of GDP. The Covid-19 pandemic represented a major setback, with arrivals collapsing by 75 percent in 2020, affecting tourism and ancillary sectors particularly hard. In addition to the unparalleled economic shock, the pandemic highlighted structural challenges in the tourism sector, including overconcentration of arrivals in two islands and a single market segment, weak local supply chain linkages, and environmental sustainability issues, particularly in coastal areas. As authorities pursue a "build back better" motto, there is a real opportunity to address these challenges.

This project component aims to support socio-economic development and improve fisheries infrastructure by constructing a community fishing **service platform** of approximately **10 x 20 meters**, housing a **multi-service building** (including a **net mending area** and **small retail outlet**), hygiene and waste treatment facilities, and a separate **fish hall** (approx. **20 x 10 meters**) for sorting, icing, and packing of fish, in Rincão - Municipality of Santa Catarina. The infrastructure will support onward transportation of fish to Assomada and others communities.

Figure 1–The proposed infrastructure location for Rincão

2. Objectives

The objective of this assignment is to conduct an architectural analysis and provide the Municipality of Santa Catarina with Detailed Engineering Designs (DED), and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA/ESMP), including Environmental and social management Plan and Resettlement Plan (if needed) and bidding documents for upgrading the coastal fisheries value chain in line with relevant international best practices. Specifically, the Consultant, bringing together expertise in both architecture and environmental and social management, will be responsible for the following:

1. Development of the outline architectural proposals for the community fishing platform and new fish hall;
2. Full set of environmental and social baseline studies, including a risk related to the climate change and natural events;
3. Upgrading of the outline proposals of the 2 structures into detailed preliminary designs together with the economic and financial feasibilities;
4. Development of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
5. Development of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP);
6. Develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to address cases where involuntary resettlement may occur.
7. Hold public consultation events to be publicly announced and well attended by relevant stakeholders, targeted, and affected community of the project site.
8. Development of the DED, including drawings, specifications and Bills of Quantity;
9. Assisting the client with the evaluation of the bids.

2.1. Community Fishing Platform (Social Centre) (approx. 10m x 20m) Including:

- **Covered multi-service building** (exact facilities to be confirmed via stakeholder consultation)
- **Hygiene and sanitation facilities** with a **wastewater treatment system**
- **Net mending area**
- **Small retail outlet** for basic goods

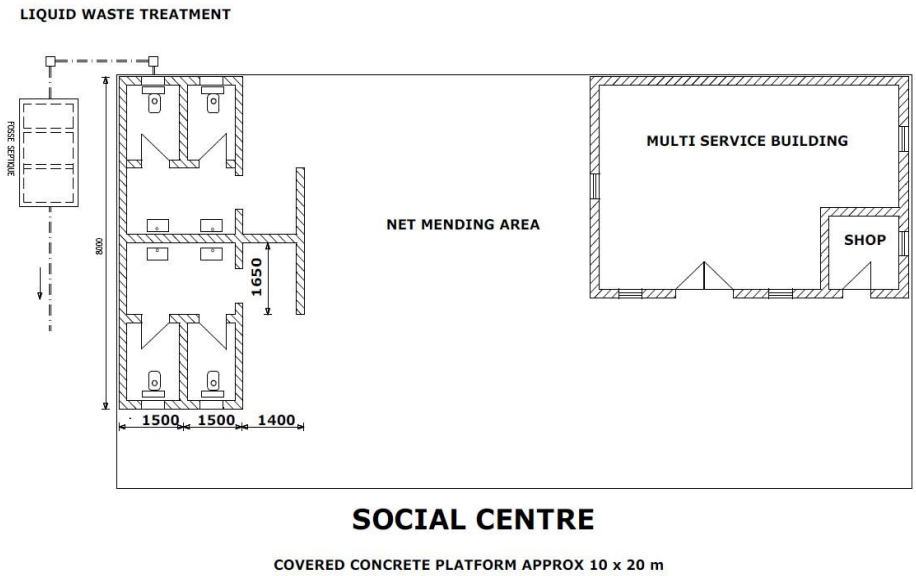

Figure 2–The proposed Community Fishing Platform that includes a hygiene facility with waste treatment, a multiservice building (facilities to be agreed with stakeholders), net mending area and a small retail shop for basic necessities.

2.2. Fish Hall (approx. 20m x 10m) Purpose-built facility for:

- **Sorting, icing, and packing** fish
- Compliant with **latest hygiene and food safety regulations** (e.g., Codex Alimentarius, HACCP)
- Adequate **drainage, waste disposal**, and **cool storage** design.

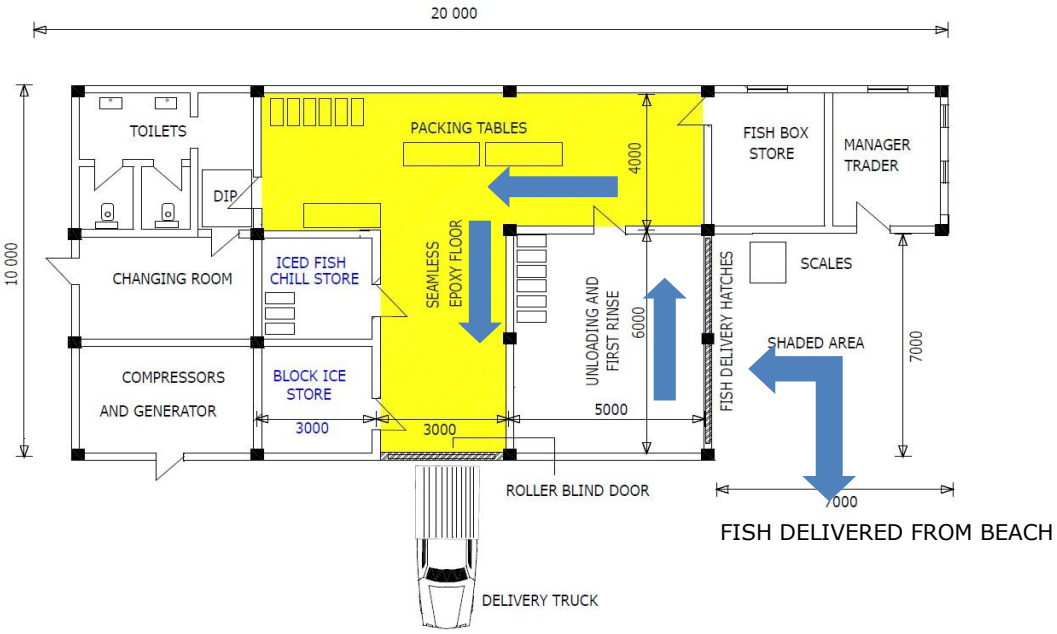

Figure 3–The proposed fish hall for the sorting, icing and packing of fish for onward travel to Santa Catarina to be designed to latest hygiene and food safety regulations.

3. Scope of Work

The consultant will be responsible for the following tasks:

3.1 Site Assessment and Baseline Studies

3.1.1. Site Assessment

- Review and validate the **existing site conditions** (water and electricity available).
- Conduct **topographic surveys**, geotechnical assessment.
- Review **coastal conditions** with potential implications for construction, including drainage capacity, wind exposure, flood and storm surge risk, hydrodynamic forces, saline intrusion, corrosion potential, and other factors influencing structural durability and service life.

3.1.2. Environmental Baseline Studies - The environmental baseline studies should cover, but not be limited to the following:

- Review and validate the existing site conditions (water and electricity available).
- Assess climatic patterns and coastal dynamics across all relevant parameters to establish a robust baseline for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

- Review **climate and coastal conditions** that may influence construction (e.g. rains, drainage, wind exposure, flooding, sea level rise, corrosion).
- Identify key ecosystems and habitats, protected areas and biodiversity sites.
- Waste management: Existing practices and infrastructure.
- Air quality: Existing levels of pollutants, sources of emissions.
- Noise and vibration: Ambient noise levels, sources, and sensitive receptors.
- Landscape and visual receptors: Topography, landforms, scenic values.

3.1.3. Social Baseline Studies

- Socio-economic environment: population, land use, planned development activities, settlement and community structures, employment, distribution of income, goods, and services, recreation, health and cultural properties. This section should provide information regarding those community members more likely to be affected by project activities;
- Social assessment on the fisheries value chain including fishers, fishmongers, fish processors and equipment suppliers that may be temporarily affected; in order to adequately assess the impact of the temporary economic displacement and,
- Gender-based violence (GBV) risk assessment: The consultant will be required to conduct GBV risk assessment and provide an action plan for identified project related GBV risks (with focus on risks of sexual exploration and abuse or sexual harassment related to project activities). Measures must include code of conducts and training on its content for workers, information campaigns on SEA/SH risks and measures for population and procedures how SEA/SH complaints will be received and managed including information on local GBV service providers offering medical care, psychosocial assistance and legal aid where survivors could be referred to for care. The action plan can be standalone or incorporated in the project overall Environmental and Social Management Plan.
- Social and Conflict Analysis: existing tensions and inequality within society (both within the communities affected by the project and between these communities and others); that can have a negative effect on stability and human security.
- The consultant shall provide a comprehensive multi-criteria Evaluation. Multi-Criteria Evaluation Opinions on the most important factor regarding public infrastructure projects vary among people. Some think economic efficiency and adequacy as tax usage is the most important, but some think effectivity in solving social problems is more important. Others may give importance to preserving the environment, landscape, history, and culture. The project implementation environment also cannot be ignored. A project without a satisfactory implementation environment cannot be conducted even with impeccable financial or economic evaluation results. Project implementation environment here refers to technical difficulty, consensus building with stakeholders, and obtaining understanding and cooperation from residents. Therefore, all infrastructure investments must also be evaluated by multiple criteria that take both the consciousness of stakeholders and implementation environment into account.

All the environmental and social instruments should be prepared in accordance with the World Bank standards and national legislation. Environmental and social framework for the project are available in the fallowing links:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF):

https://backend-ugpe.gov.cv/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/QGAS_Fnal_Clean_AF_projecto-TRDEA.pdf

- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

https://backend-ugpe.gov.cv/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/QPR_Final_AF_projeto-TRDEA.pdf

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

https://backend-ugpe.gov.cv/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/PEPI_Fnal_AF_Projecto-TRDEA.pdf

3.2 Design Components

3.2.1. Architectural Components

These focus on the building's form, function, and user experience:

a. Site Planning

- Site layout and zoning
- Access routes and circulation (vehicles and pedestrians)
- Landscaping and drainage planning
- Parking areas
- Site lighting and signage

b. Floor Plan Design

- Spatial organization (rooms, corridors, access)
- Room layout and dimensions
- Entrances, exits, and emergency egress routes
- Accessibility features (ramps, wider doors, accessible toilets)

c. Elevations and Sections

- Exterior façades (including finishes and materials)
- Building heights, roof forms, parapets
- Vertical cross-sections for spatial understanding

d. Roof Plan

- Roof slopes, drainage, materials
- Roof insulation and waterproofing details

e. Finishes and Materials

- Wall, floor, and ceiling finishes
- Door and window schedules
- Internal and external paint and coating specifications

3.2.2. Structural Engineering Components

These ensure the building is stable and safe:

a. Foundation Design

- Type of foundation (e.g., slab-on-grade, strip, pad)
- Soil bearing capacity analysis
- Reinforcement detailing

b. Structural Frame

- Columns, beams, and slab layout
- Load calculations (dead, live, wind, seismic loads)
- Reinforced concrete, steel, or masonry design
- Structural drawings and reinforcement schedules

c. Roof Structure

- Trusses, purlins, or slab details
- Load-bearing analysis for roofing system

3.2.3. Mechanical Engineering Components

Focus on comfort, hygiene, and system efficiency:

a. Plumbing

- Water supply system (cold and hot)
- Sanitary sewer system and drainage
- Wastewater treatment system
- Rainwater harvesting or stormwater management (optional)

b. HVAC

- Natural or mechanical ventilation
- Cooling systems (fans, air conditioning units)
- Thermal insulation specs

3.2.4. Electrical Engineering Components

Ensure power supply, safety, and functionality:

a. Power Supply and Distribution

- Solar panels on roof to offset maintenance costs

- Main switchgear and distribution boards
- Wiring and conduit layouts
- Socket outlets and appliance connections

b. Lighting

- Indoor and outdoor lighting layout
- Emergency and security lighting
- Energy-efficient fixtures and controls

c. Communications (optional)

- Data/telephone points
- Security systems (CCTV, fire alarm, access control)

3.2.5. Additional Engineering/Technical Elements

a. Fire Safety Systems

- Fire alarm system
- Smoke detectors and extinguishers
- Fire exits and evacuation plans

b. Environmental Design

- Energy efficiency measures
- Natural ventilation and daylighting
- Use of sustainable or local materials

c. Refrigeration and ice supply

- Basic chiller to run the chill room
- Ice maker(s) to provide ice to fish hall (multiple ice machines in the 250kg range)

3.3 Economic and Financial Feasibilities

The consultant will undertake a feasibility analysis/study of the proposed artisanal landing site, comprising financial, economic, fish stocks and operational components.

The studies will be conducted in close collaboration with the local stakeholders (e.g., fishers, retailers, processors, fishing boat operators, municipal authorities etc.) to obtain their input.

The scope of the proposed consultancy will include the following tasks:

1. Assess the current situation and identify the current and future fisheries resources based on the existing data and estimate likely sustainable yields for each fish catch/species taking into consideration the impact of illegal fishing and climate change.

2. Collect, analyze and describe the most current technical and socio-economic information available on the project's geographic location and the project beneficiaries;
3. Evaluate the markets and revenues and identify where these fish resources may best be targeted.
4. Identify data gaps and specialized studies which need to be undertaken.
5. Estimate operating costs and potential revenues from the infrastructure investment.
6. Assess the skills gaps within the project area to operate the infrastructure.

3.4 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The consultant shall carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment **(ESIA)** of the project to assess its environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle. The assessment will be proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project, and will assess, in an integrated way, all relevant direct, indirect and cumulative environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project life cycle, including those specifically identified in the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) 2–10 of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The ESIA will include stakeholder engagement as an integral part of the assessment, in accordance with ESS 10.

The consultant will ensure that the ESIA takes into account in an appropriate manner the Cabo Verde's applicable policy framework, national laws and regulations, and institutional capabilities (including implementation) relating to environment and social issues; country environmental or social studies; national environmental or social action plans; and obligations of the country directly applicable to the project under relevant international treaties and agreements; applicable requirements under the ESSs; and the Environmental and Health Safety Guidelines (EHSGs), and other relevant Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).

The ESIA will set out and apply a mitigation hierarchy, which will: (i). Anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (ii). Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (iii). Once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and (iv). Where significant residual impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

Environmental risks and impacts, including, but not limited to: (i) those defined by the EHSGs; (ii) those related to community safety (including road traffic safety); (iii) those related to climate change; (iv) any material threat to the protection, conservation, maintenance and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity; and (v) those related to ecosystem services and the use of living natural resources, such as fisheries.

Social risks and impacts, including, but not limited to: (i) threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal crime or violence; (ii) risks that project impacts fall disproportionately on individuals and groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable; (iii) any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development

resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable; (iv) negative economic and social impacts relating to the involuntary taking of land or restrictions on land use; (v) risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use; (vi) impacts on the health, safety and well-being of workers and project-affected communities; and (vii) risks to cultural heritage.

The consultant shall Conduct early screening to identify potential resettlement impacts, including physical and economic displacement. Scoping should include the magnitude and complexity of resettlement, and the choice of appropriate resettlement instruments. The consultant must thoroughly review the project's RPF and the requirements of ESS5. The RPF sets out the principles, organizational modalities, and design criteria for resettlement that apply to all project components or sub-projects. After the screening stage, if it is deemed necessary to develop a RAP, the consultant should ensure that the resettlement plan (RAP) is fully aligned with these documents and with national legislation, applying the most stringent standard where there are gaps between national law and ESS5. The consultant will ensure that the resettlement plan is fully consistent with ESS5 and the RPF and meets the World Bank's requirements for protecting affected people and communities.

The consultant shall assess the potential impacts of climate change and disaster in the infrastructures and develop mitigations and adaptation strategies. The consultant is required to consider climate change in project structural design and siting location as appropriate, including consideration of both extreme weather and slow onset events, such as changing current patterns, temperature raising and sea-level rise.

Based on the results of the ESIA, the consultant shall prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan **(ESMP)** for both construction, operational and decommissioning phases to identify: (a) the set of mitigation responses to potentially adverse impacts; (b) the institutional structure and strengthening required to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and (c) the monitoring program to be implemented to verify compliance with the recommended mitigations and measure the level of impacts produced by the proposed project. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) shall include a clear Mitigation Plan and Monitoring Plan in line with the requirements of the Bank ESF. The ESMP should clearly present estimated costs affiliated with proposed mitigation and monitoring actions as well as the parties/institutions responsible for each item of the ESMP implementation.

The ESMP will also include a list of proposed institutional arrangements for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the population surrounding the proposed project sites with description of procedures adapted for registration and management of sensitive complaints like SEA/SH, that are confidential, and survivor cantered and include referrals to GBV service providers.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Methodology

In addition to the literature review, structured site visits can be undertaken to collect primary data in order to get stakeholders perceptions about some issues, especially social issues, such as:

i) The current environmental situation on the site and the surrounding the project area as well as the natural condition of the project area;
ii) The current energy sources and their impacts on the families' livelihoods Existing service providers, their strengths and weaknesses;
iii) The short and long term impacts predicted from the project Ideas for maximizing the positive benefits especially on people's livelihoods and the economic development of the project;
iv) The social power dynamics and the different interests of different stakeholders;

v) Consult with project-affected groups and local non-governmental organizations about potential resettlement issues, and take their views into account

Regulatory and Permitting Review

- Ensure all designs meet **national construction codes**, **food safety**, and **environmental and social national regulations, WB ESF requirements and WBG EHS Guidelines.**
- Identify required permits and approvals

3.5 Development of the DED, including drawings, specifications and Bills of Quantity

The consultant shall review the outline designs provided and firm them up to preliminary engineering design proposals for discussion with the stakeholders, including the Municiplaity of Santa Caterina, before proceeding with the Detailed Engineering Design.

In accordance with: World Bank "STANDARD BIDDING DOCUMENTS; Procurement of Works; October 2017. The consultant shall prepare the tender documents for the project organised in 5 volumes plus the ESMP:

Vol. 1: Instruction to Bidders (Prepared by the Client, with relevant technical inputs from the Consultant);

Vol. 2: Conditions

I. General Conditions of Contract. *Standard document not to be changed*;Special
II. Conditions: Special document to be prepared by the Consultant in accordance with any amendments required for the specific Works;

Vol. 3: Technical Specifications;

Vol. 4: Construction Drawings;

Vol. 5: Bill of Quantities (priced and unpriced versions);

ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan).

The ESMP shall be accompanied by an itemized Bill of Quantities for pricing by the bidders.

4. Deliverables and Payment Schedule

Task	Deliverables / Description	Language	Submission Date	% payment
Inception phase	**1] Inception Report** **3]Design Basis Report** Documenting the rationale, criteria, principles, assumptions, and constraints used for detailed engineering and the final design. Stakeholder identification and mapping	Portuguese and English	2 weeks	10%
Conceptual design	The Conceptual design must reflect the visual and written form to define the overall vision, functionality, and feasibility of the project and must include Stakeholder Engagement and Participatory Plan and respective report		2 months	15%
Environmental and Social Baseline Study	Social assessment on the fisheries value chain. Gender-based violence (GBV) risk assessment and Social and Conflict Analysis. Current state of physical, environmental and biological characteristics of the project area		2 months (in parallel with conceptual design)	
Economic and financial feasibilities	Outline cost estimate and a financial and economic feasibility study		4 months	15%
Preliminary and detailed architectural and engineering design	Preliminary and detailed architectural and engineering design with CAD and PDF drawings, a descriptive report		5 months	25%

	including for the materials to be used, calculation notes and the applicable codes and standards			
Final ESIA report with environmental and social management plan (ESMP)	ESIA must comply with the requirements of the national environmental legal framework of Cabo Verde and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).		5 months	15%
Bill of quantities and cost estimates	Detailed bill of quantities with detailed materials specifications/ information		6 months	5%
Tender-ready documents	Technical specifications, drawings, and bidding documents according to the WB standard bidding documents		6 months	15%

5. Methodology

The consultant shall adopt a participatory, inclusive, and technically robust approach throughout the assignment. The methodology must ensure that all studies and designs are tailored to the specific context, reflect stakeholder needs, and comply with national and international best practices. The key methodological components include:

5.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Participatory Planning

The consultant shall work in close collaboration with local authorities, community-based organizations, fisheries cooperatives, women's groups, and relevant technical agencies from the outset.

- This collaboration should be continuous and structured, involving:
- Implement the co-design methodology
- Initial scoping and needs assessment meetings
- Focus group discussions to identify priority functions and services
- Design validation workshops to ensure community ownership
- Regular coordination with the Project Steering Committee or designated oversight body

- Particular attention must be given to fisherfolk representatives, small vendors, and other primary users to ensure the facilities are fit-for-purpose and locally accepted.

5.2 Contextualized, Functional, and Durable Design

All designs must prioritize durability, functionality, and maintainability, especially given the coastal environment, which may be prone to corrosion, humidity, and saline air.

The use of locally available building materials and labor-intensive construction techniques should be considered to:

- Reduce costs
- Increase local employment
- Enhance future maintenance capacity
- Facilities should be designed to accommodate:
    - High-frequency daily use
    - Easy cleaning and sanitation, especially for hygiene facilities and fish processing areas
    - Multi-purpose adaptability, where applicable (e.g., net mending area serving other community uses off-season)

5.3 Climate-Resilient and Environmentally Responsible Approach

The consultant must integrate climate-resilient design principles, including:

- Adequate drainage and storm water management
- Elevated foundations or flood-resistant structures (if in flood-prone areas)
- Ventilation and shading systems to mitigate heat
- Use of renewable energy sources where feasible (e.g., solar panels)
- The environmental footprint should be minimized by:
    - Optimizing building orientation and use of natural lighting/ventilation
    - Selecting eco-friendly materials and limiting cement-intensive structures
    - Integrating wastewater and solid waste management systems in line with environmental guidelines

5.4 Gender-Sensitive Infrastructure

All facility designs must reflect gender-sensitive planning, including:

- Separate hygiene units for men and women with adequate privacy
- Lighting and layout that ensure safety and comfort for all users, especially at night

- Consideration of roles played by women in fish processing, sales, and community services—ensuring they are not excluded from key facility areas (e.g., access to fish hall, retail spaces)

5.5 Integrated Design and Engineering Workflow

The architectural, structural, mechanical, and electrical engineering designs should be developed in parallel, ensuring full integration and consistency.

All outputs shall undergo internal quality assurance, with peer reviews and compliance checks before submission.

6. Consultant profile, Team Composition and Expertise

The consulting firm must demonstrate proven expertise in both architectural design and environmental and social impact assessment, with the capacity to carry out the full scope of services required under this assignment. The firm may integrate these capabilities within its own organization or through the engagement of qualified subconsultants, but the formation of a joint venture is not mandatory.

Architectural Expertise: The firm should have at least 15 years of experience in the conduct of Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of industrial structures, public buildings and retail infrastructure, including wet markets. Further, the firm must be able to field key professional personnel with adequate educational and technical background, experience and capability in food handling and processing infrastructure. Experience in the design of wet markets is preferable.

Environmental and social Expertise: The Consultants should have at least 10 years of relevant experience in environmental and social impact studies, including at least work on 1 similar project. Certification as an environmental consultant in the country of origin is desirable. The firm may enlist the services of independent field survey firms.

Staff composition:

Staff	Qualifications and skills	General Experience	Specific Experience
Team leader Architect	➢ University's degree in architecture	➢ At least 10 years of experience in the field of industrial/service buildings design	➢ Experience as Team Leader on at least 2 similar projects in relation to preparatory studies (feasibility studies, detailed design) ➢ Familiarity with food hygiene infrastructure requirements ➢ Must be proficient in English (oral and written) and proficient in Portuguese (oral at least).

			➢ Familiarity with the region will be an asset. ➢ Familiarity with energy-efficient, climate resilient infrastructure
Structural Civil Engineer	➢ University´s degree or equivalent in Civil Engineering and/or Structural Engineering.	➢ At least 5 years of experience in the field of structures, industrial buildings or retail infrastructure with controlled environments.	➢ Experience as engineer on at least 2 similar projects in relation to preparatory studies (feasibility studies, detailed design) ➢ Familiarity with the region will be an asset.
Electrical Engineer	➢ University's degree or equivalent in electrical Engineering.	➢ At least 5 years of experience in the field of electrical engineering,. Including solar technology for, industrial buildings with controlled environments.	➢ Experience as engineer on at least 2 similar projects in relation to preparatory studies (feasibility studies, detailed design) ➢ Familiarity with the region will be an asset.
Fisheries Economist	➢ Master's degree in fisheries economics, finance, or similar field.	➢ At least 10 years of experience in the field of economic and financial analysis of fisheries infrastructure projects.	➢ Experience as economist/financial expert on at least 3 similar fisheries projects in relation to economic and financial evaluation/appraisal. ➢ Must be proficient in English. ➢ Familiarity with the region will be an asset
Social/cultural science expert,.	➢ University's degree or academic degree equivalent in social science and cultural field or equivalent	➢ At least 10 years of experience in the field of social, cultural, and gender impact assessment/due diligence for infrastructure projects	➢ Experience as social expert on at least 3 similar projects in relation to social due diligence (social impact assessment and/or gender analysis and/or resettlement). ➢ Must be proficient in English and proficient in Cape-Verdean Creole (oral at least). ➢ Previous experience in small island nations or similar context is desired. ➢ Familiarity with the region and with the World Bank ESF will be assets.
Environmental expert	➢ University's degree or academic degree equivalent in	➢ At least 5 years of experience in in conducting ESIA studies for large	➢ Experience as environmental expert conducting environmental

	environmental sciences or equivalent, with other trainings in Environmental Impact Assessment field	scale infrastructure development projects	safeguard due diligence of similar projects. ➢ Must be proficient in English and proficient in Portuguese (oral at least). ➢ Familiarity with the region and with the World Bank ESF will be assets.

7. Duration and Timeline

The study and design phase is expected to be completed within **6 months**, with the following timeline:

- Inception Report: 2 weeks
- Site Surveys and Stakeholder Consultations: 1 month
- Conceptual Design: 2 months
- Environmental and Social Baseline: 2 months (in parallel with conceptual design)
- Economic and Financial Feasibility: 4 months
- Detailed Designs and ESIA: 5 months
- Final Report and Tender Docs: 6 months

8. Institutional Arrangements

- The consultant will report to the **UGPE** or designated **Project Manager**.
- Regular review meetings will be held to ensure timely progress and alignment with stakeholder expectations.