

Terms of reference (ToR) for the procurement of services up to the value of EUR 20,000



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General information

a. Brief information on the project

The Natural Resources Stewardship Programme (NatuReS), which is funded by BMZ (the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) and potentially co-funded in the future by other entities, is implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (“GIZ”). NatuRes promotes corporate natural resources stewardship and multi-stakeholder collective action for more sustainable management of natural resources, especially those resources that are linked to water. NatuReS aims to strengthen and support local partnerships to address shared water-related natural resources risks¹. Due to the scale and complexity of emerging challenges related to water and natural resources, individual actions, though important, are limited in effectiveness. “Natural Resources Stewardship” addresses this issue by offering a pragmatic way of establishing a dialogue between public and private partners together with civil society to manage their shared natural resources risks. Put simply, stewardship is about taking care of something that we do not own but that is important to us. This is based on the premise that we are all accountable and therefore responsible for the sustainable use and management of our planet’s natural resources. Since 2009, GIZ has been assisting to catalyse multi-stakeholder collective action to manage and reduce shared water-related natural resources risks around the world. Prior to NatuReS, the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP) was active in nine project

¹ Shared water-related natural resources risks are defined as current and/or potential water-related risks that currently do or have the potential to result in negative impacts that are shared by communities, business, ecosystems and/or governments.

countries: Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Saint Lucia and Grenada. The NatuRes project countries are currently: Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and South Africa, with more project countries to come.

In Ethiopia NatuReS currently supports the Protecting Lake Hawassa Stewardship Partnership (PLH), where it works together with the Rift Valley Lakes Basin Development Office, Hawassa Municipality, the Hawassa Zuria and Shalla Woredas, the Hawassa University, the city's Haile Resort and PVH – one of the main tenants at the Hawassa Industrial Park. Working on reducing soil erosion around the lake and improving waste management and plastic recycling in Hawassa City, PLH makes a valuable contribution to the area's sustainable development.

The problems that Hawassa faces in terms of waste management are similar to the challenge that Addis Ababa is up to, albeit not in size, which is why NatuReS seeks to facilitate a similar partnership in the capital, aiming to work with both private and public parties. The city of Addis Ababa currently is estimated to have around 5 million inhabitants, although this figure could also be higher. Faced with both a rapidly rising population and per capita increase of waste, the city's Solid Waste Management Agency (SWMA) has a difficult task to ensure that waste is properly collected and segregated to ensure that 'valuable waste' like plastic is not wasted.

b. Context

The Addis Ababa Solid Waste Management Agency employs over 5,000 street sweepers for collection of waste from the streets and public areas. In addition, the SWMA directs and works together with 74 waste collecting associations, numbering around 6,400 workers, to collect household waste. Apart from this, informal street pickers significantly contribute to the collection of plastic and metals, with plastic processing companies reporting that they source around 70% of their plastic from these informal groups.

Waste collection and plastic recycling faces several challenges.

- Segregating waste (e.g. plastics, metal, organic) requires space, which most of the collecting associations lack. As a result, some associations chose not to segregate and instead send everything off to the landfill. This leads to resources being wasted.
- Permanent waste collection sites could be a solution. The challenge is that most of the permanent sites are designated to be located on the city's fringes, as most people and companies are opposed to having collection sites in their neighbourhood.
- Permanent sites would need connections to electricity and water. Having access to electricity enables associations to work with plastic baling machines, decreasing the storage space needed, while water access improves working conditions (e.g. through being able to shower, wash, cook on-site).
- Although informal collecting groups are important for the city's overall waste management, being informal they do not enjoy certain benefits their formal counterparts get (e.g. permanent sites).
- Supporting informal groups to become formal associations. Many informal groups currently feel that bureaucratic burdens are too high to initiate the formalizing process.
- COVID-19 has had an adverse impact on waste collecting and plastic recycling, with many people not willing to have contact with (lower-class) waste collectors. In addition, due to COVID-19, trading routes have been closed and oil prices have decreased dramatically, making plastic recycling less economically viable.

Apart from these challenges, the SWMA lacks essential data on waste. The most recent figures date back to 2014 and were collected by the IGNIS project (short for Income Generation & Climate Protection by Valorising Municipal Solid Waste in a Sustainable Way in Emerging Megacities of Tomorrow, Addis Ababa). While NatuReS is currently supporting the SWMA in

its COVID response, its longer-term goal still is to bring different parties from the public and private sector together in a partnership aimed at recycling plastic. In order to get a better understanding of the situation on the ground, NatuReS therefore plans to have a study conducted on the plastic value chain, starting in the Addis Ketema and Bole Sub-Cities. Together with the SWMA and private companies – looking to invest resources in plastic recycling – these two sub-cities were chosen as centers of economic activity, while also being home to different socio-economic residential areas. As such, the study is supposed to be representative for the whole city.

c. GIZ shall hire the contractor for the anticipated contract term

November 2020 to January 2021.

d. The contractor shall provide the following work/service:

Baseline assessment of plastic consumption in Bole and Addis Ketema Sub-Cities, addressing the following points:

1. Representative average per capita waste of residents in Addis Ketema and Bole SC, divided into lower, middle and upper class categories (as defined by Ethiopian legislation), through first-hand data.
 - a. This includes the average make-up of the waste – organic, metal, plastics (PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PS, PVC, other).
2. List of main stakeholders in Addis Ketema and Bole Sub-Cities
 - a. Generator side (importers, producers of plastic)
 - i. First-hand data on behavior of the 10 biggest generators (do they use recycled material – where do they source from, if not, why not, what should change for them to integrate non-virgin materials in their business)
 - b. User side (companies using plastic for their end products)
 - i. First-hand data on behavior of the 10 biggest users (do they use non-virgin material in their business – where do they source from, if not, why not, what should change for them to integrate non-virgin materials in their business)
 - c. Recycling, processing side
 - i. First-hand data on behavior of the 10 biggest recyclers / processors (where do they source their materials from, can they source enough, whom do they sell to)
 - d. Public institutions involved in the waste value chain
3. Determining hotspots of plastic littering in Addis Ketema and Bole Sub-Cities
 - a. Determine why these are hotspots,
 - b. Whether plastic is collected from the areas and how much of the generated plastic waste (PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PS, PVC, other) is recycled?
4. Mapping of current practices and challenges along the whole value chain
 - a. Challenges faced by the generators
 - b. Challenges faced by users
 - c. Challenges faced by Government institutions responsible for keeping the city clean
 - d. Challenges faced by the collectors / processors / recyclers
 - e. Opportunities available to the above groups
 - f. Existing policies and guiding frameworks in the sector (policy gaps if any and recommendations)

5. Impact of various types of plastic wastes on the environment, natural resources, and the health of the people.
6. Linking private sector, public sector and communities
 - a. Propose systemic changes and its feasibility and sustainability
 - i. Benefits of reward and punishment system in the context of Addis Ketema and Bole Sub-Cities
 - ii. Technology solutions (app-based plastic collection)
 - iii. Feasibility, sustainability and willingness among supposed users (residents, collectors)
7. Long-term vision for self-sufficient plastic value chains in Addis Ababa
8. What is needed from which stakeholders?
 - a. Including at least SWMA and the biggest users, collectors, processors, recyclers and residents
 - b. Capacity building
 - c. Behavior change
 - d. Financial requirements and possible funding mechanisms
 - e. Enforcement of existing policies

Tender requirements

1. Qualifications of proposed staff

1.1 Expert 1:

1.1.1 General qualifications

Education: Master's degree in sociology, ecology, political science, environmental economics or any other relevant field.

Professional experience: 6 years' experience in conducting baseline assessment in the waste, water and / or environmental sector.

1.1.2 Experience in the region/knowledge of the country: Ethiopia, 6 years

1.1.3 Language skills: business fluency in Amharic and English

3. Specification of inputs

Fee days	Number of experts	Number of days per expert	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation/debriefing 	1	1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation and compiling the report 	1	38	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting the draft report to NatuReS 	1	1	
Travel expenses	Number of experts	Number of days/nights per experts	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per-diem allowance in country of assignment 	n.a.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overnight allowance in country of assignment 	n.a.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel costs (train, private vehicle) 	n.a.		
Flights	Number of experts	Number of flights per experts	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International flights 	n.a.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic flights 	n.a.		
Other costs	Number of experts	Amount per experts	Comments

Calculate your financial bid exactly in line with the quantitative requirements of the specification of inputs above. There is no contractual right to use up the full days/travel or workshops or budgets. The number of days/travel/workshops and the budgets will be contractually agreed as **maximum amounts**. The regulations on pricing are contained in the price sheet.

Note:

If restrictions are introduced to combat coronavirus/COVID-19 (restrictions on air travel and travel in general, entry restrictions, quarantine measures, etc.), GIZ and the contractor are obliged to make adjustments to their contractual services to reflect the changed circumstances on the basis of good faith; this may involve changes to the service delivery period, the services to be delivered and, if necessary, to the remuneration.

4 Fixed lump sum price – contract for work

Since the contract to be concluded is a contract for work, we would ask you to offer your services at a fixed lump sum price, which covers all relevant costs (fees, travel costs, etc.). The assessment of the financial bid is based on the lump sum price tendered. For the purposes of our internal calculations and any subsequent contracts, we would also ask you to state the daily rate used for the tender. A breakdown of the days is not necessary.

Note:

If restrictions are introduced to combat coronavirus/COVID-19 (restrictions on air travel and travel in general, entry restrictions, quarantine measures, etc.), GIZ and the contractor are obliged to make adjustments to their contractual services to reflect the changed circumstances on the basis of good faith; this may involve changes to the service delivery period, the services to be delivered and, if necessary, to the remuneration.