

Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project
ADB Loan 3311CAM/ Grant 0454 CAM

REQUEST FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)

**Consultant Service for NGO Support for Community Mobilization and
Environmental Improvements (Package IV)**

1. The Project was approved on 10 November 2015 and declared effective on 2 March 2016. The Project will contribute to the increased economic growth and environmental protection in towns around the Tonle Sap. It responds to the need of the municipal governments for integrated urban environmental management in urban areas around the Tonle Sap. The project will improve urban services and climate change resilience in Kampong Chhnang (KCH) and Pursat (PST) municipalities through urban area environmental improvements; community mobilization and environmental improvements; strengthened sector coordination and operations; and strengthened capacity for project implementation, and operations and maintenance (O&M). The project contributes to the Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework (TSUADF) and KCH and PST urban development strategies to 2030.
2. The project management unit (PMU) for the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin (the Project) will recruit an international nongovernment organization (NGO) in accordance with ADB Guidelines for the Use of Consultants (2013, as amended from time to time). The NGO will work in partnership with the Government, ADB, communities and project management and implementation consultation.

Objectives and Scope of Work

3. The scope of this assignment includes development and implementation of project awareness activities, implementation of project Output 3, and support in facilitating community understanding, support and partnership in the project.
4. Output 3, Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements (CMEI), specifically aims to address the climate change and environmental needs of the urban poor and vulnerable, including poor, vulnerable and ethnic Cham and Vietnamese in KCH and PST—making the project more inclusive by extending benefits from large infrastructure investments. It includes improved household sanitation for ID Poor 1 and 2 in the current municipality area; climate change and hygiene awareness and action; and community small-scale infrastructure improvements in pre-identified poor and vulnerable areas in each municipality. Small-scale infrastructure improvements will be prioritized by the communities and will be financed by the project (80%), national government (10%), and community (10%), net of taxes. The output will help extend project benefits to the poor and vulnerable groups, including poor, vulnerable and ethnic Cham and Vietnamese. It will be implemented in partnership with an international nongovernmental organization (NGO).
5. The CMEI will help translate Project principles into community action. This includes support for community planning and prioritization, and provision of community-driven climate-resilient urban environmental infrastructure. The involvement of local communities in planning, decision-making and supervision of the works will encourage local solutions and greater accountability of the services delivered. It will help to create ownership and provide benefits to those often marginalized and vulnerable.
6. The output includes the following detailed sub-outputs and activities:

- (i) Household sanitation grants for IDPoor 1 and IDPoor 2 households within the defined municipality area). Any proposal that triggers safeguard categorization of A or B will not be eligible. This sub-output will be 100% financed by the project (or as otherwise agreed to in advance with ADB and the Government). The budget for the household sanitation improvements is \$568,800 per town.
- (ii) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to promote project awareness hygiene awareness, initiate behavioural change and disseminate climate change information to men and women. The project area for the IEC efforts will include sangkats in the existing municipal boundary and adjacent urban sangkats. This sub-output will be 100% financed by the project (or as otherwise agreed to in advance with ADB and the Government). It will generate information and opportunities for knowledge management to further strengthen the knowledge management aspects of the project. The budget for the information, education and communication activities is \$100,000 per town.
- (iii) Small-scale infrastructure improvements in sangkats that are pre-identified by the project survey as being poor and vulnerable to poor urban environmental conditions (e.g., community sanitation, improved drainage with access roads, or community collection points for solid waste management). These components will connect directly with Output 1 and 2 investments to ensure that local communities are also direct beneficiaries. Communities residing in the urban sangkats of the existing municipal boundary area will be eligible for assistance. Proposals must be ADB safeguard categorization C for involuntary resettlement and environment and must benefit the poor, vulnerable and/or ethnic Cham or Vietnamese communities in order for them to qualify and be eligible for support. This sub-output will be 80% financed by the project, 10% by the government, and 10% by the community, net of taxes. In case the communities are unable to provide the required cash, the government may fill the shortfall. The budget for the small-scale infrastructure works is \$1,051,500 per town.

7. The sangkats that have been pre-identified for inclusion in the small-scale infrastructure improvements are listed in the Table below. Additional communities during implementation may be identified based on an in-depth needs assessment. The assessment and proposal will form part of the terms of reference of an international NGO, with experience in Cambodia, and in urban/environment/sanitation and community development. The NGO will be contracted for the implementation of this output.

Table: Pre-identified Sangkats for Output 3 (iii)

Municipality	Village	Sangkat	No of Households (No. of People)	Pre-identified Need
Kampong Chhnang Municipality (Total 7,928 households or 40,360 people. Covers 26 villages in 4 sangkats)	Chong Kach	Phsar Chhnang	352 (1,862 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of vulnerable group: ethnic Cham • Top environmental issue identified by SES respondents is flooding, which coincides with the objectives of Output 1 of the Project. • Had specific request for small-scale infrastructure during project preparatory consultations (e.g., access road to mosque that they can use even during flood season) that is linked to Output 1 of the Project
	Kandal	Phsar Chhnang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 211 (1,061 people) • According to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of highly vulnerable group -- ethnic Vietnamese¹

¹ ADB's Tonle Sap Basin Strategy (2005) identifies the Vietnamese and Muslim Cham as the ethnic minorities present in the region. It further states that ethnic minorities are disadvantaged due to insufficient representation at management and legislative levels; with the Vietnamese floating village residents experiencing additional deprivation due their language barriers, their classification as immigrants, and their lack of property rights.

			Vietnamese: 685 HHs including them (approx. 3,425 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high percentage of poor HHs (36%) identified by the SES during project preparation.
	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	419 (2,188 people)	Highest percentage of poor among villages covered in the SES (38% of respondents are poor)
Pursat Municipality (Total 13,314 households or 63,773 people. Covers 66 villages in 7 sangkats)	Kbal Hong	Pteah Prey	220 (1,013 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest percentage of poor among villages covered in the SES (45% of respondents are poor) Top environmental issue identified by SES respondents is air pollution linked with garbage burning, which coincides with the objectives of Output 2 of the Project.
	Kaoh	Lolork Sar	219 (980 people)	Relatively high percentage of poor HHs (36%) identified
	Tuol Mkak	Roleap	301 (1,432 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively high percentage of poor HHs (27%) identified Top environmental issue identified by SES Respondents is flooding, which coincides with the objectives of Output 2 of the Project.

Note: Based on existing municipal boundaries for Kampong Chhnang and Pursat.
Source: Asian Development Bank and Executing Agency.

Staffing and Other Inputs

- The Consultant will establish an operational base in MPWT-PMU and provide personnel as shown in the table below.

Table A: Consultants Inputs

Position	Months
International:	
Community Development Manager/ Team Leader	20 pm
National:	
Project Administrator	24 pm
Total Inputs (person months)	44 pm

Overall Implementation Plan

- The assignment for the international NGO assignment will commence in Q4 2017 and be implemented over a period of two and a half years.

The detailed TOR for the above consulting assignment is available at the Project Website at <http://www.wastmanagement.org> or ADB CSRN website at csrn.adb.org. Interested firms must submit their Expression of Interest through ADB CSRN website at csrn.adb.org.

For more information and clarification, please contact:

Mr. Pou Manith, Procurement Officer,
Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tule Sap Basin Project
Room 02, 3rd Floor, Western Building, CNR Norodom Blvd, & Street #106, Phnom Penh,
Cambodia, Tel/Fax: +855 23 426 110

**Only shortlisted Firm/NGO will be contacted for further evaluation and negotiation.
Closing date for submission of EOI is 22 June 2017**