



**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE ORDINANCE PLAN FOR THE COASTAL  
AND ADJACENT SEA OF SANTIAGO ISLAND**

**CABO VERDE**



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## FRAMEWORK

### 1.1 Legal Framework

Cabo Verdean legislation through Legislative Decree no. 1/2006, of February 13, 2006, created the Basic Law for Spatial Planning and Urban Planning (LBOTPU) with the first change being made through Legislative Decree no. 6/2010 of June 21, and the second amendment by Legislative Decree nº 4/2018 of July 6, 2018, which in Base VII defines the Territorial Management System, on which territorial ordering and urban planning are based in a territorial management system that serves the territory in its entirety, preserves its unity, respects territorial diversity and discontinuity, preserves biodiversity and strengthens resilience in the face of disaster risks.

The Territorial Management Instruments (IGT), according to Base VIII of the LBOTPU and Article 14 of the National Regulation for Spatial Planning and Urban Planning (RNOTPU) defined in Decree-Law No. 43/2010 of December 10, amended by Decree-Law No. 61/2018, of December 10, are classified according to the different functions they perform:

- **Strategic**

The National Territorial Planning Directive (DNOT)

The Regional Spatial Planning Scheme (EROT)

- **Regulatory**

Special Territorial Planning Plans (PEOT)

The Urban Plans (PU):

The Coastal and Adjacent Sea Ordinance Plan (POOC-M), constitutes within the scope of the LBOTPU and the RNOTPU, a plan form called the Special Territorial Ordinance Plan, (PEOT) which is a planning instrument of a special nature that establishes the spatial framework of a coherent set of actions with an impact on the organization of the territory,



with a view to pursuing objectives of national or regional interest with repercussions on the territory, establishing regimes for safeguarding natural resources and values and ensuring the permanence of systems essential to the sustainable use of the territory.

This POOC-M of Santiago is ordered to be prepared under Joint Ordinance No. 38/2020, and for its preparation it is necessary to consult, among others, the following fundamental documents:

- Legislative Decree No. 6/2010, of June 21, amended by Legislative Decree No. 4/2018, of July 6, 2018 (Basic Law for Spatial Planning and Urban Planning);
- Decree – Law No. 43/2010, of 27 September, which approves the National Regulation on Spatial Planning and Urban Planning, amended by Decree Law 61/2018, of 10 December;
- Strategic Plan for sustainable development (PEDS);
- National Territorial Planning Directive (DNOT);
- Regional Spatial Planning Scheme (EROT) of Santiago Island;
- Municipal Master Plan (PDM) for all Municipalities on Santiago Island;
- Sectoral Strategic Plans (environment, energy, water resources, tourism, agriculture, fishing, transport, etc.);
- Maritime Public Domain Law;
- Decree Law No. 14/2016, of March 1, which regulates the process of preparing and implementing planning plans for the coastline and the sea;
- Decree-Law No. 29/2015 of May 18, which approves the Legal Regime for Maritime Bathing Zones;
- Legal Regime for the protection and conservation of sea turtles in Cabo Verde;
- Law No. 75/VII/2010, which establishes the Legal Regime for the Declaration and Operation of Special Tourist Zones (ZTE), amended in 2018;
- Law No. 85/VII/2011, of January 10, which establishes the basis of public tourism policies (BO No. 2, of January 10, 2011);
- Decree-Law No. 35/2014 of July 17th establishes the legal regime for tourist enterprises;
- Law No. 86/IV/93, of July 26, which defines the Bases of the Environmental Policy;



- Legislative Decree No. 14/97, of July 1, which develops the Bases of the Environmental Policy;
- Decree-Law No. 27/2020, of March 19, establishes the legal regime for environmental impact assessment (EIA) of public and private projects likely to produce significant effects on the environment;
- Decree-Law No. 3/2003, of February 24, which establishes the Legal Regime for protected areas;
- Decree No. 31/2003, of September 1, which establishes the essential requirements to be considered when disposing of urban, industrial and other solid waste and their respective inspection, with a view to protecting the environment and human health;
- Regulatory Decree No. 7/2002, of December 30, which establishes conservation and protection measures for flora and fauna species threatened with extinction;
- Decree No. 31/2003, of September 1, which establishes the essential requirements to be considered when disposing of urban, industrial and other solid waste and their respective inspection, with a view to protecting the environment and human health;
- Decree-Law No. 7/2004, of February 23, which establishes wastewater discharge standards;
- Decree-Law No. 53/2005, of August 8, which defines the general principles of the policy for the sustainable use of fishery resources;
- Decree-Law No. 54/2005, of August 22, which regulates the activity of Amateur Fishing in waters under national jurisdiction;
- Decree-Law No. 19/2003, of April 21, which establishes the legal regime for chartering foreign fishing vessels;
- Legislative Decree No. 2/2020 of March 19, which defines the general regime for the management and ordering of fishing activities in national maritime waters and on the high seas;
- Resolution No. 93/2020 of July 9, which approves the Annual Executive Plan for Management of Fisheries Resources for the year 2020;
- Resolution No. 95/2020 of July 9, which approves the Fisheries Resources Management Plan for 2020-2024;



- Other relevant studies carried out by public and private institutions, namely studies related to the seafront and the adjacent sea.

## SCOPE: GENERAL OBJECTIVE, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

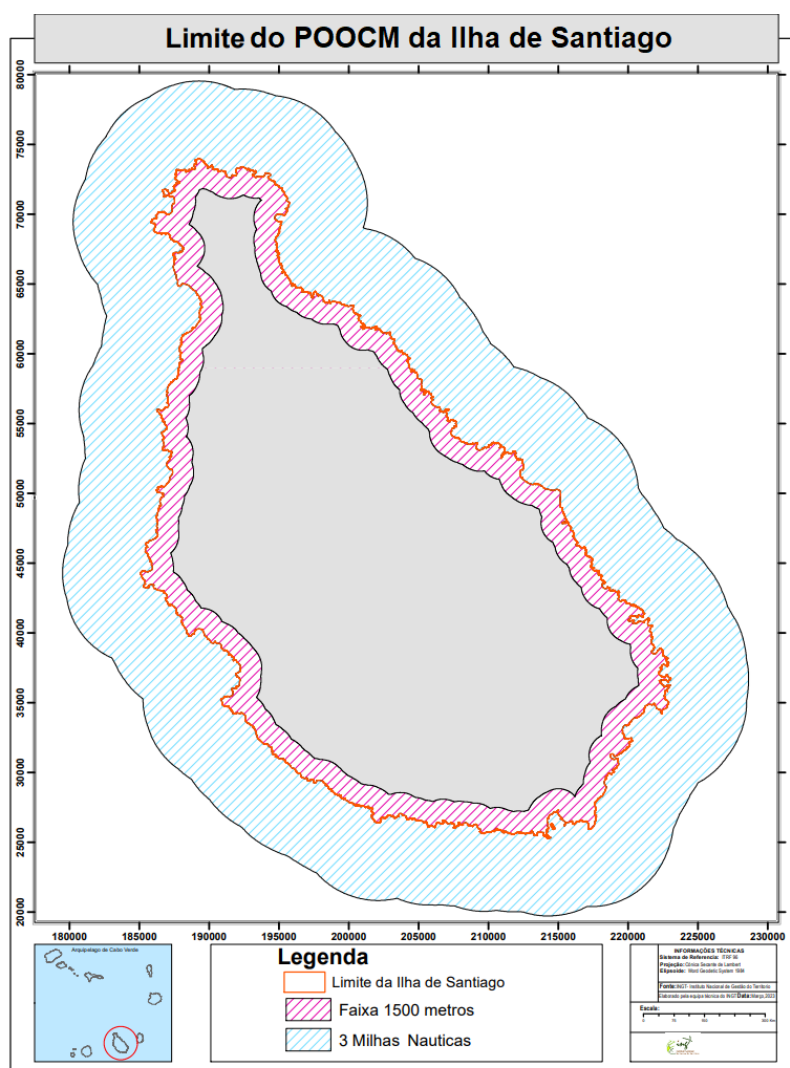
### 1.2 Scope

The Coastal and Adjacent Sea Ordinance Plan establishes a regime for safeguarding natural resources and values, through guiding and management principles and standards. As Cabo Verde is an archipelagic and vulnerable country, the government defined as one of its priorities to provide the country with territorial management instruments that guide the occupation of its entire national territory, in order to cope with the various activities that it has been developing within the scope of the blue economy, tourism, climate change to ensure its sustainability. It is in this sense that this project intends to develop the POOC-M of Santiago, whose territorial scope of intervention, in accordance with Art. 10, covers the entire coastline of the island of Santiago, more specifically it integrates a land zone and an adjacent maritime zone.

The land zone corresponds to a strip with a width of 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred) meters counted from the maximum high tide line, measured horizontally towards the land side. For the Plan on the island in question, due to local specificities, the land area can be reduced but cannot be less than 500 meters in length.

The adjacent maritime zone corresponds to a strip with a width of 3 (three) nautical miles counted from the topographic zero, measured horizontally towards the sea.

In the ZDTI and legally delimited port areas that are not fully included in the POOC-M land zones, the POOC-M intervention area is adjusted so that it can fully include the ZDTI and the port areas.



### Territorial Scope of the POOC-M of Santiago Island

#### 1.3 General objective

The general objective of the Technical Assistance in question is to hire a consultancy company that operates in the area of Spatial Planning and Planning to prepare the Ordinance Plan for the Coastal Edge and Adjacent Sea of Santiago Island (POOC-M de Santiago ).

The POOC-M of Santiago has as its main objective to:

- Carry out integrated management of the territory and the coastline, establishing standards that the occupation, use, and transformation of land covered within its

scope of application and the protection regime for natural resources and values must comply with.

- Guide the development of specific activities in the coastal zone, considering its special vocation for recreational and leisure activities, tourism and fishing, and all other related activities
- Identify, characterize, and classify maritime bathing areas;
- Ensure the inalienability, imprescriptibility, and unseizability of the affectation of the maritime public domain;
- Promote the sea economy as a strategic vector of Cabo Verde's development model, based on the dynamics of the binomial of land and sea activity.
- It also aims to articulate in detail with national legislation, with international guidelines related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, protection of strategic coastal ecosystems, and reduction of risks and natural disasters, among others.

#### **1.4 Specific objectives (Needs)**

The Santiago POOC-M aims to pursue the following specific objectives under the terms of the aforementioned law:

- a) Carry out an environmental and social characterization of the territorial units likely to be significantly affected and their probable evolution if the POOC-M of Santiago is not applied, highlighting those aspects that may initially constitute threats or offer opportunities in view of the objectives sought with the POOC-M de Santiago;
- b) Identify the environmental and social protection objectives established at the international and national level that are relevant to the POOC-M of Santiago, highlighting the way in which such objectives and all other environmental considerations were integrated during the preparation of the POOC-M of Santiago;
- c) Identify and evaluate alternative scenarios that take into account the territorial scope and the most strategically relevant environmental and social issues, within the objectives of the POOC-M of Santiago and the framework provided by other



- policy and planning instruments and the description of how this was carried out, the comparative assessment of such scenarios, and the reasons that justify the chosen alternatives;
- d) Identify, describe, and evaluate the environmental and social effects resulting from the application of Santiago's POOC-M, paying particular attention to the effects it may have on biophysical values of particular sensitivity or on more disadvantaged communities or groups, and also the cumulative effects of projects that implement the POOC-M of Santiago, among themselves, and the cumulative effects that the POOC-M of Santiago, as a whole, may have with other development initiatives already implemented, being implemented, or planned.
  - e) Organize the different uses and specific activities of the coastline;
  - f) Identify, protect, and enhance natural ecosystems in land and sea areas, with special consideration of areas identified as critical for environmental degradation, as well as threats to natural ecosystems related to climate change;
  - g) Minimize, through the implementation of mitigation measures, situations of environmental impact on natural ecosystems of interest for conservation, whether in the terrestrial or marine environment, and, in particular, to protect marine life and associated biodiversity;
  - h) Ensure, in the POOC-M implementation processes, the incorporation of environmental mitigation measures considered in the proposed zoning;
  - i) Establish zoning for the planning scope, based on the fundamental areas established in Decree-Law No. 14/2016, establishing for each of them guidelines and determinations for the sustainable development of activities on the coastline;
  - j) Articulate and make compatible the different soil situations established in the territorial planning and management instruments within the scope of POOC-M;
  - k) Minimize risk situations for people and goods in areas identified as risk zones;
  - l) Characterize, classify, and qualify the main maritime bathing areas in accordance with the typologies established in Ordinance No. 57/2015, as well as regulating their use, establishing zoning for management and guidance in the development of specific activities that are generated in them, seeking a sustainable socio-ecological balance;



- m) Qualify the existing marine resources in the area covered by the plan and identify the associated uses and activities, with a view to protecting the identified ecosystems and promoting their sustainable use;
- n) Integrate the risks associated with climate change into the planning process, taking into account the fragility of our ecosystems and the vulnerability of the study area to extreme meteorological events and other aspects that could worsen the vulnerability of communities as a result of developments in the plan and include mitigation and adaptation measures in the process;
- o) Specifically in the context of climate change, demonstrate the alignment of Santiago's POOC-M with the national strategy on mitigation and adaptation, as well as within the post-disaster recovery framework. In more concrete terms, an assessment should be made of the contribution that the implementation of the Santiago POOC-M may have in terms of increasing or reducing greenhouse gas emissions, to the extent that the successful implementation of the POOC-M of Santiago and the pursuit of its objectives may be positively or negatively affected by climate change, directly or indirectly, and whether the implementation of the Santiago POOC-M is likely to worsen or reduce the vulnerability of communities, infrastructure, or activities to the effects of changes climate. Subsequently, the identification of alternatives and measures as necessary for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- p) Demonstrate the alignment of Santiago's POOC-M with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, as well as with the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework.
- q) Demonstrate the alignment of Santiago's POOC-M with the Sustainable Development Goals and the nationally defined strategies for their pursuit, such as the inclusion of aquaculture zones, renewable energy development zones, and other industrial activities (ie recreational shipbuilding , fishing vessels, etc.)
- r) Define measures aimed at preventing, reducing or compensating for significant adverse environmental and social effects and enhancing the positive effects resulting from the application of Santiago's POOC-M, including guidelines for, whenever applicable, the formulation and implementation of projects that achieve the POOC-M of Santiago, whether or not they are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, under the terms provided for in specific legislation;



- s) Establish the guidelines and indicators to be used for the environmental and social follow-up of the implementation of the object of the POOC-M of Santiago, with explanation of the requirements (responsibilities, means, schedule) for the operationalization of this follow-up.
- t) Ensure effective public use in relation to the activities and uses proposed in the area affected by the maritime public domain, establishing security forecasts in places with greater flow of people.
- u) Re-qualify degraded areas, namely with proposals for actions to restore habitats using the demolition of buildings in sensitive areas that can be re-naturalized.
- v) Correct serious territorial dysfunctions, namely constructions in sensitive areas and degraded areas on public land;
- w) Present measures to qualify the scenic values of the coastline;
- x) Present methodological proposals for defining technical criteria for delimiting the seafront;
- y) Define a zoning model for bathing areas and criteria that establishes a minimum management standard that covers environmental education, bathing water quality, beach management and services & safety in terms of the parameters required by the blue flag classification on beaches that have conditions for this and to recover those who have potential for the same classification.
- z) Define and regulate a regime applicable to local fishing centers– sporting and leisure activities (sport fishing, spearfishing, recreational boating and beach equipment, water sports, sand sports in accordance with POOC-M guidelines;
- aa) Regulate the use of beach supports and equipment.

### **1.5 Results to be achieved by the contractor**

The following results are expected to be achieved:

- Technicians and decision-makers from all sectors involved in the intervention area of the POOC-M of Santiago, equipped with a special instrument that allows them to implement public and private programs and projects, with a strong positive impact on the quality of life of the population, on the valorization of the economy, through



measures to mitigate impacts on the natural ecosystem and safeguard environmental resources;

- Increase in the quality of implementation of the instruments defined in Cabo Verdean legislation, for territorial management and planning;
- Improvement of management and communication procedures assimilated by all actors involved in the process of occupation and exploration of the coastline and the adjacent sea;
- Taking into account the provisions of point 1 of Base IV of the LBOTPU ("Citizen Participation"), in order to ensure compliance with the participation and consultation requirements set out in the National Regulation on Spatial Planning and Urban Planning for the different types of Territorial Management Instruments. In the planning and implementation of participatory processes, the following good practices must be observed, with the necessary adaptations:

- Ensure proper application of the principles of transparency, accountability, and participation, so that participatory strategies are adopted at the different stages of each process of preparing and approving the Santiago POOC-M to ensure the active and constructive involvement of the different interested and affected parties.

- At the beginning of the preparation of the Santiago POOC-M, a careful analysis of interested and affected parties must be carried out, in order to identify the priority groups and the most appropriate methods of communication and participation.

- During identification, priority should be given to groups that may be most significantly affected by the Santiago POOC-M and the most vulnerable groups, to which particular attention should be paid in the way in which their inclusion in the participation process will be promoted, with minimum barriers, particularly taking into account, among others, gender equity.



- Development of methodologies and procedures that consolidate project management in a sustainable way;
- Ensure that the different actors from the State, the private sector and civil society are consulted for the preparation and validation of the plan, through the process of public exposure defined by law and an effectively participatory planning process in all its phases.

## **HYPOTHESES OF THE EXISTENCE OF RISKS**

### **1.6 Hypotheses of the existence of risks underlying the POOC-M intervention**

Underlying the process of preparing Santiago's POOC-M, the following risks may eventually exist:

- The dispersion of basic elements to characterize the reference situation;
- Delays on the part of the most diverse sectors in identifying and providing data/information;
- The long duration of the implementation of the POOC-M, as a legal instrument for territorial planning and safeguarding environmental resources;
- Challenges in monitoring and managing multi-year projects; and
- The commitment of the various actors to adequate monitoring during the preparation of Santiago's POOC-M and subsequently in the process of its respective implementation in accordance with legal requirements.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT AND PRODUCTS/CONTENT TO BE DELIVERED**

### **1.7 Job Description**

The POOC-M must be made up of material pieces (material content) and documentary pieces (documentary content), prepared taking into account Decree-Law No. 14/2016, of March 1, which Regulates the Process of Preparation and Implementation of Planning Plans for the Coastal Shore and the Adjacent Sea.



When presenting the Santiago POOC-M technical proposal, at least the following points must be taken into account, without prejudice to its development:

- a) Material Content (Article 22 of Decree-Law no. 14/2016, of March 1)
  - Determination of areas of vulnerability, risks, and conflicts;
  - Order the different uses and specific activities of the seafront and coast;
  - Order the different uses and specific activities of the adjacent sea;
  - Provide guidance for the use of the territorial sea;
  - Guide the use of marine resources;
  - Quantify the beaches considered to be of strategic importance, for environmental or tourist reasons, integrating protection/safeguard measures, but also sustainable businesses;
  - Characterize and classify beaches and the regulation of bathing use;
  - Identify biodiversity hotspots, also taking into account the seasons;
  - Impose enforceable rules from an institutional and operational point of view, for occupation along the coast, safeguard territorial, environmental and heritage resources and values, providing guidelines to preserve the coastline from urban occupation and the implementation of infrastructure that are not strictly necessary or related with the sea;
  - Identify degraded areas on the coast whose recovery is necessary, through the establishment of operational management planning units;
  - Establish guidelines so that the urban management instruments that establish the detailed planning of urbanization around the coastline can ensure respect for the public domain of the coast and free access to the beaches, avoiding excessively aggressive implementations that impede or hinder passage or impede public use of the coast;
  - Mapping of interested parties affected by the plan, and methodology for involving them throughout the planning process, in order to ensure that everyone participates in the planning and decision-making processes and that the plan and proposed activities promote opportunities equally for men, women, young people and the elderly, as well as vulnerable groups or those at risk of exclusion;
  - Identify and analyze the strengths, weaknesses, potential, and threats within the scope of the Santiago POOC-M;

- Identify the challenges and main current needs of the coastal area of Santiago;
- Evaluate opportunities and risks at an environmental and social level, mainly in the context of climate change, and also evaluate the sustainability of development options proposed in planning, in order to ensure sustainable development;
- Establish measures to guide the materialization and follow-up of the POOC-M with a view to mitigating potential negative impacts and enhancing positive impacts and identified opportunities.
- Identification of any legal gaps that need to be developed.

b) Documentary content (Article 23 of Decree-Law no. 14/2016, of March 1)

The POOC-M has as its basic and mandatory Documentary content the following points without prejudice to others:

Written pieces:

- **Report**, including:

Analysis and Diagnosis (urban occupation, physical, biophysical, economic and social aspects, coastal processes, marine resources, Infrastructure, economic activities, environmental characteristics of the affected area, state of the environment, main environmental and social problems for the plan, and consideration of protection objectives in the planning process, etc.);

Intervention proposals for the island's coastal strips, including interventions, per beach, and a definitive list of classification of Beaches. **Execution and financing program**, containing:

provisions on the implementation of the plan and indications on the temporal scheduling of the main actions and estimation of the cost of the planned achievements and the entities responsible for their implementation.

- **Regulation**, indicating:

general management principles, institutional responsibilities and standards to be respected in general terms and taking into account the specificities of the island, zoning of coastal and marine natural resources and use regimes, definition of land use restrictions

taking into account the conditions, and mitigation measures of the environmental impacts of different interventions.

Graphic pieces:

- **Conditions plan**, identifying easements and public utility restrictions, rich areas.
- **Proposal synthesis plans**, for the coastal strip of the island, depending on the dominant use, and establishing operational planning and management units; at a scale between 1:10,000 and 1:25,000.

Other graphic pieces:

- Framing plan, covering the duly marked intervention area, as well as the main communication, transport, water, energy and sanitation infrastructure.
- Existing situation plan regarding land occupation and use;
- Plan of interventions per sea bathing area or group of sea bathing areas developed at a scale of 1/5,000.
- Zoning plan of the identified bathing areas, which illustrate the concrete delimitation of these beaches.
- The documents referred to above must be delivered in paper or physical format (2 copies) and digital format with the final delivery being open (DWG and SHP).

<b>Products</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>
<b>Inception Report of the Ordinance Plan for the Coastal Rim and Adjacent Sea of Santiago Island (POOC-M of Santiago) and the Management Plan</b>	Must contain all the tasks to be performed, the material and human resources and the description of the methodology to be used for each of the activities, and a detailed schedule for the execution of the tasks;	1	Work plan.	10 days after signing the contract.
<b>Written Pieces</b>	Must contain reports in accordance with the material content of the plan.	4	- Characterization and diagnosis report; - Definitive list of the classification of bathing areas and their concrete delimitation;	3 months after signing the contract.
			- Report on the Ordinance Plan for the Coastal and Adjacent Sea of Santiago Island;	7 months after signing the contract.
			- Regulation of the Ordinance Plan for the Coastal and Adjacent Sea of Santiago Island; - Execution and Financing Program for the Ordinance Plan for the Coastal and Adjacent Sea of Santiago Island;	
<b>Graphic Pieces</b>			- Framing Plan; - Existing situation plan regarding land occupation and use with detailed parts for each of the identified bathing area; - Conditioning Plan; - Summary plan of proposals; - Interventions per maritime bathing area or group of developed maritime bathing areas;	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Risk Plan (definition of erosion zones, slope instability, flooding, degradation and risk situations)</li><li>- Beach zoning plan that defines the carrying capacity and classification of bathing areas, the conditioning of uses and occupations of bathing areas;</li><li>- Compatibility plan and conflict zones with other Management Instruments; and Other parts required by law and developed upon identification of need.</li></ul>	
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## **1.8 Management structure**

The project is technically managed by MIOTH through the National Institute of Spatial Planning (INGT) and the General Directorate of Planning, Budget and Management (DGPOG).

Issues relating to the administrative and financial part of the contract are managed by the Special Projects Management Unit (UGPE) an entity with powers to do so, defined by the government, together with the World Bank.

## **1.9 Means for the contracting authority and/or other parties**

A team will be made available to monitor the work to be carried out by each Project Office. Whenever necessary, MIOTH will provide a room for meetings, with an available internet connection.

## **LOGISTICS AND SCHEDULING**

### **1.10 Location**

The operational base of the project management/monitoring team will be in the City of Praia, at the MIOTH facilities.

The operational base of the project execution team will be at the Project Office facilities (under contracted firm).

### **1.11 Contract and period of implementation of tasks**

The duration of the contract is 10 and a half months (9 months + 1 month for public exhibition and + 15 days for administrative processing of the public exhibition period) from the date of signature.

The contractor reserves the right not to sign the contract with entities that, at the date of the tender, are in a situation of non-compliance with the project managing entity (MIOTH/INGT).



For reasons of efficiency in meeting deadlines and the competition schedule, the contractor reserves the right not to sign more than two contracts with each winning company.

## TECHNICAL TEAM COMPOSITION AND LEAD SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS

### 1.12 Firm or Consortium Profile

Santiago's POOC-M must be drawn up by a consulting company, with a minimum of 10 (ten) years of experience in territorial planning, with a multidisciplinary technical team coordinated by one of its members and must ensure, at a minimum, participation of specialists in the areas of architecture, urban planning, landscape architecture, civil engineering, economics, law, spatial planning, geography, biology, GIS, sociology/anthropology and urban design, individually with proven professional experience, in addition to other specialties that prove to be indispensable or advisable to carry out the work. It must be in partnership with a **duly registered Cabo Verdean legal** entity. The firm must have a technical team of recognized suitability and professional experience, particularly within the scope of Spatial Planning Management Instruments, namely Special Plans.

### 1.13 Profile of the Technical Team/Key Experts

The main specialists are defined and must present their curriculum vitae and declarations of exclusivity and immediate availability.

With regard to this contract, the main experts must have the following profile:

- Main specialist 1: Team leader – Urban Architect or Geographer with a specialty in Urban Planning and Spatial Planning
- Qualifications and competencies
  - ✓ Minimum of 10 years of professional experience in similar projects;
  - ✓ University degree of at least a bachelor's degree.



## 1.14 Other specialists, staff and support services

- Expert 1: Architect
  - Qualifications and competencies
    - ✓ Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in urban planning and design projects;
    - ✓ University degree of at least a bachelor's degree.
- Specialist 2: Geographer specializing in Urban Planning and Spatial Planning
  - Qualifications and competencies
    - ✓ Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in planning projects, ecological structure and landscape values, and urban design;
    - ✓ University degree of at least a bachelor's degree.
- Specialist 3: Marine Biologist with skills in environmental engineering or environmental engineer;
  - Qualifications and competencies
    - ✓ Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in urban infrastructure projects;
    - ✓ University degree of at least a bachelor's degree.
- Specialist 4: Civil engineer
  - Qualifications and competencies
    - ✓ Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in urban infrastructure projects;
    - ✓ University degree of at least a bachelor's degree.
- Expert 5: GIS Specialist
  - Qualifications and competencies
    - ✓ Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in urban infrastructure projects;



- ✓ University degree of at least a bachelor's degree.
- Specialist 6: Sociologist/Anthropologist
  - Qualifications and competencies
    - ✓ Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in urban infrastructure projects;
    - ✓ University degree of at least a bachelor's degree.
- Specialist 7: Jurist
  - Qualifications and competencies
    - ✓ Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in the regulations that apply to the specific regime for the construction and subdivision of urban property;
    - ✓ University degree of at least bachelor's level.
- Expert 8: other relevant experts
  - Qualifications and competencies
    - ✓ Minimum of 5 years of professional experience in urban infrastructure projects;
    - ✓ University degree of at least a bachelor's degree in areas related to maritime affairs, spatial planning and maritime spatial planning and tourism.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 1.15 Definition of indicators

The progress of preparing Santiago's POOC-M will be assessed, among others, through the presentation of:

- Precautionary measures and prior document (study phase);
- Preparation of the Plan proposal;



- Prior approval of the Plan proposal;
- Public exhibition;
- Final approval of the Plan
- Reports and other documentary records of coordination meetings, in person or remotely;
- Field missions.

## PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

INGT will provide, within the scope of this technical assistance, the documents available in the service database:

- a) Base cartography available at the entity;
- b) Limit of the information area;
- c) All other relevant information available at IDECV (Cabo Verde Spatial Data Infrastructures)
- d) Other sectoral information that proves necessary is the exclusive responsibility of the contracted team, as well as the topographic survey with planimetric and georeferenced information necessary for the preparation of plans and the bathymetric survey. The latter could be replaced by the acquisition of radar images that allow zoning of the seabed as well as the water surface along 3 nautical miles.

## EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 1.16 Evaluation of Technical Proposals

The following aspects will be considered, with the score indicated:

- Global Methodology for implementing the Plan (such as phasing, content, and detailed definition of the tasks and responsibilities of each specialist) (30 points);
- Quality and Experience of the Technical Team, depending on its Constitution and the Curriculum Vitae of the technicians involved and experience of participation in work and studies in the field of urban planning and spatial planning (35 points);



- References from the Office/Competing Consortium: Participation of the Office/Consortium in similar work and studies, in the field of urban planning, Spatial Planning, through the analysis of the Office's Curriculum Vitae and through references to similar or comparable work (35 points);

### **1.17 Passage to the Next Stage**

Applying the grid above, the score for each Office is obtained, on a scale of 1 to 100, which constitutes the Sti technical score for each Proposal (i).

### **9.3- Assessment of Financial Proposals**

The following Criteria will be adopted:

- I. Calculation of the arithmetic average of the financial proposals M, except if the number of proposals admitted is less than five, the proposal with the highest and lowest price will not be included in the calculation of this average,
- II. Elimination of Proposals below 25% of the arithmetic mean M calculated in 1;
- III. Once the proposals have been eliminated, according to II, assigning a score of 100 to the Value of the lowest financial proposal, Vm;
- IV. Calculation of the Financial Score of the Proposal under analysis, Pfi, using the following formula:

$$Pfi = 100 \times Vm / Vi \quad (Vi > Vm)$$

Being that:

M - Arithmetic Mean;

Vm – Value of the lowest financial proposal;

Vi - Value of the financial proposal under analysis;

Pfi - Financial score of the Proposal under analysis

### **9.4- Final Evaluation of Proposals**

Taking into account the weights of 0.70 for the Technical Proposal and 0.30 for the Financial Proposal, as stated in point 3 of these Criteria, the Total Score of the Proposals in PTi analysis is calculated, using the formula:

$$PTi = Pti \times 0.7 + Pfi \times 0.3$$

Where:



PTi - Total Score of the Proposal under analysis;

Pti - Technical Score of the Proposal under analysis;

Pfi - Financial Score of the Proposal under analysis;

## **WORKING LANGUAGE AND PRESENTATION OF DELIVERABLES**

The language of work with the national technical team must be Portuguese, therefore the consortium must have members of the technical team who are fluent in Portuguese and who ensure the bridge with the entity responsible for technical follow-up of the plan.

All documentary content identified as deliverables must be written in Portuguese.

INGT – September 2023