CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Assessing and managing loss and damage, and implementing Nature-Based Solutions to inform global actions in Mauritius and Zambia

CFP reference number: CFP-2024-71

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# PARTICULARS

## UNOPS project objective(s)

The UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC) draws on experience from more than 30 years of working with developing countries, as part of the long-lasting partnership between UNEP, Danish research institutions (notably the Risø National Laboratory and Danish Technical University (DTU)) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Denmark. UNEP-CCC was established in early 2022 to continue providing scientific and technical support to UNEP and assist in the delivery of UNEP’s Programme of Work with a focus on climate change and the needs of developing countries.

The mandate of UNEP-CCC is to provide scientific analysis, knowledge, and capacity building for developing countries that allow them to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient pathways for sustainable development and global climate action. To achieve this objective, UNEP-CCC has set out three areas in its strategy for 2022-2025: i) policy, ii) implementation, and iii) transparency. The current project supports the implementation area.

Implementation that facilitates and scales up climate action is at the heart of the Centre’s mission to establish enabling environments that combine the role of the state as a regulator with the private sector’s creativity. This requires developing business concepts and tools that support actors in scaling up interventions that lower GHG emissions and reduce climate risks. This is done by identifying early-stage project opportunities, supporting the development of climate action projects, developing and piloting methodologies, tools, and institutional frameworks to facilitate and support climate action, providing tools and strategies for greening investment portfolios and building partnerships with implementing agencies and private sector partners.

## Background and objectives of the grant/funding

The funding for the project is part of a three-year Danish contribution to support UNEP-CCC located in the UN City Copenhagen on the topic of “Assessing and managing loss and damage: Local-level evidence to inform global-level action” and “Implementation of urban nature-based solutions (NbS) for mitigation and adaptation”.

**Assessing and managing loss and damage: Local-level evidence to inform global-level action.**

The impacts of climate change that are not avoided through adaptation are referred to as loss and damage. Loss and damage that can be repaired (for example, reduced agricultural outputs) is often referred to as economic loss and damage, and its magnitude can be monetized. Conversely, loss and damage that results in irreparable consequences (for example, the extinction of a species) is referred to as non-economic loss and damage, and its significance is best measured qualitatively.

The costs of economic loss and damage have been estimated at several hundred billion US dollars per annum. Although these estimates have been cited as being comprehensive across world regions and hazards, they are not, due to both data gaps and uncertainties about future climate change impacts. Thus, such estimates are of limited use in global-level debates, beyond raising awareness about the large costs associated with economic loss and damage. Not least, estimates of the cost of damages are close to meaningless when they lack information about the adaptation levels assumed in each world region and for each hazard. In light of these shortcomings, comprehensive local-level estimates, expressed as a function of varying degrees of adaptation, can be comparatively more useful to understand the economics of climate change-driven economic loss and damage.

A similar case can be made for climate change-driven non-economic loss and damage. What constitutes non-economic loss and damage varies across communities and, in some instances, across individuals. For this reason, a meaningful assessment of non-economic loss and damage must draw on community-level evidence about who experiences loss and damage, and under what conditions. Such evidence can also shed light on the types of non-economic loss and damage that can be prevented or delayed, and the actions required to do so.

In short, although a global-level assessment of losses and damages remains elusive, local-level assessments can be most useful alternatives. First, local-level assessments can be analytically more robust, not least with regard to cost estimates. Second, comparative local-level assessments can shed light on major non-financial barriers to responding to loss and damage, notably limited institutional capacities.

In addition, there is limited experience of assessing and managing loss and damage in the Global South. This justifies the application of Danida support to explore possibilities for a programmatic approach to increase the ability of countries to manage loss and damage, through an enhanced methodological understanding of the economics of economic loss and damage, and the nature of non-economic loss and damage as well as their interactions. In addition, countries may have some basis to build on in terms of policies (e.g., planned retreat and ecosystem-based measures) and capacities (i.e., a respected environmental administration, and skilled local experts); nonetheless, there are governance gaps, such as the lack of local-level plans which the project is very well placed to help bridge.

The L&D component of the project has the following specific objectives:

1. Advancing the UNEP-CCC-developed loss and damage methodology in selected   
   cities for local-level assessments
2. Development of local and national plans to manage losses and damages
3. Building capacity for scaling up, assessing and managing losses and damages

**Implementing Nature-based Solutions**

NbS refer to actions that conserve, sustainably manage, or restore ecosystems to address societal challenges while providing environmental, social, and economic benefits. These solutions utilise the power of nature to mitigate and adapt to climate change, enhance resilience, and promote sustainable development. NbS play a significant role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. NbS are increasingly recognised as important components of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). By integrating NbS into their NDCs, countries can achieve multiple benefits, including carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and improved livelihoods for local communities.

However, despite many political pledges and overwhelmingly positive benefit-to-cost ratios in the longer term, NbS are often difficult to implement. This is due to a range of challenges, including high investment costs with delayed returns on investment, regulatory frameworks not designed to address natural solutions, the need to involve many stakeholders with potentially differing interests, as well as difficulties in monetising all the benefits to overcome potentially higher up-front costs when compared to engineering solutions.

In addition, there is limited experience of urban NbS in the Global South. This justifies the application of Danida support to explore possibilities for a programmatic approach for scaling up NbS in urban contexts by developing replicable financing options, favourable governance and regulatory frameworks, and identifying environmental, economic, and social benefits and costs in the short and long term.

Overcoming the challenges of scaling up NbS in urban settings requires identifying options for drawing in private-sector investment despite the negative cash flow and high investment costs in the face of less easily quantifiable benefits. This may require the development of multiple-benefit assessments, i.e., the benefits of urban NbS need to be quantified and qualified spatially and over time to provide a better understanding of the enabling environment needed in their support. Moreover, assessing options for integrating NbS with other mitigation solutions (e.g., energy efficiency for cooling), innovative financing solutions, and other risk transfer and sharing solutions. In addition, regulatory and legal frameworks are often not designed to scale up NbS in urban areas where they may compete with space constraints, demand for financial resources, and other interests.

The NbS component of the project has the following specific objectives:

1. Analysis of the local situation and development of implementation plans for NbS in the urban context.
2. Development of bankable business models for implementing NbS in collaboration with local urban partners for tackling heat, flood, and coastal hazards.
3. Development of pre-feasibility assessments for the implementation of NbS implementation options and
4. Formulation of policy recommendations to manage NbS and capacity building & training of relevant stakeholders.

## Targeted impact of the grant/funding

The envisaged outcome is increased ability by countries to manage loss and damage, through an enhanced methodological understanding of the economics of economic loss and damage, and the nature of non-economic loss and damage, as well as their interactions.

And for NbS, the envisaged outcome of the project is to enhance awareness of the possibilities and limitations of using NbS to address climate risk and mitigation issues in urban contexts and support the creation of conditions that allow implementation and scaling up of NbS solutions through a) greater attractiveness of NbS for the private sector and financial institutions; b) increased replicability of NbS in urban contexts and c) improved integration of NbS with energy efficiency and other mitigation solutions.

## Scope of the grant/funding

Local stakeholders and national government agencies will be engaged in the project. For the loss and damage component of the project, the scope will be to prepare the implementation of loss and damage project for two cities (one city and one town) in Mauritius and two cities in Zambia to be identified.

For the NbS component of the project the scope will be to prepare the implementation of NbS for urban heat, coastal risks and flooding along with their business plan for Port Louis (Port Louis is the suggested city of choice) city in Mauritius and Lusaka in Zambia.

## Target beneficiaries

The call for proposal will target one City Council of Port Louis in Mauritius after consultations with the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change, and the City Council of Port Louis. The stakeholders thus include the City Council of Port Louis, relevant ministries and other agencies responsible for implementing NBS. For the loss and damage assessment and management component a city in addition to Port Louis and Lusaka will also be targeted.

## Activities under grant/funding

The total budget is 250.000 USD, and the duration is 12 months. The budget consists of 125.000 USD each for Zambia and Mauritius divided into 75.000 USD for the loss and damage component and 50.000 USD for the NbS component. Single-country proposals targeting both L&D and NbS components per country, will be considered (see 1.9.).

**The loss and damage component encompasses the following activities:**

1. Piloting the UNEP-CCC-developed loss and damage methodology in selected cities

The objective of work package 1 is to apply the above methodology in selected cities. The result will be the development of a local-level assessment that can be used in Work Package 2 to develop plans that will allow for better management of loss and damage.

The steps include:

* 1. Identification of two relevant cities according to the agreed criteria with UNEPCCC, e.g., existing climate hazards and affected sectors, to test the L+D methodology.
  2. in-depth local-level assessments focused on identification of residual impacts resulted from the following four hazards: coastal flooding & erosion, flooding (riverine, pluvial, compound, flash), landslides, heatwaves, and droughts.
     + 1. Analysis of existing experiences in Mauritius/Zambia and other countries at national and city levels and literature on assessment models for assessing loss and damage at local/city and national levels for relevant hazards and sectors in selected cities
       2. Review national and city policies and regulations relevant to climate change-driven loss and damage.
       3. For each city, and separately for each of the hazards considered in that city, develop a small number of adaptation scenarios, each involving progressively more ambitious adaptation levels.
       4. for each scenario, assess the costs of adaptation, the costs of economic loss and damage, and the nature and perceived significance of the non-economic loss and damage experienced, taking into account gender issues and distributional impacts across income groups and ethnic and minority lines, as relevant.
       5. determine the optimal adaptation scenario, by comparing the cost estimates referred to above and taking into account the nature and perceived significance of the corresponding non-economic losses and damages.
       6. for the various types of non-economic loss and damage identified, assess soft and hard limits, as relevant, and consult with local stakeholders about potential measures to prevent or delay loss.
  3. Sensitization and target-setting workshops in the case study areas
  4. Development of an assessment methodologies that takes the UNEPCCC methodology as a departure point, and benefits from the experience gained from conducting tasks a to d above (that will be co-developed by the local and national partners and UNEPCCC).

**Deliverable(s):**

* Cities/town selection and receiving the expressions of interest from the cities/town.
* A report on existing experiences on implementation methods for loss and damage in the urban context including Identification of necessary data points, and collection methods with and including a gap analysis (b), (c)
* A report documenting the in-depth local-level assessments conducted all of the relevant hazards, as follows: coastal flooding, riverine flooding, heatwaves, flash floods, landslides, droughts for each city (d)
* Sensitization and target-setting workshops in the case study areas

1. Development of local and national plans to manage losses and damages

The activities include:

* 1. Carrying out stakeholder consultation, in close collaboration with national and local partners, to identify local priorities related to the hazards above. Consultations shall be inclusive and transparent, to ensure culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive exchanges related to both economic and non-economic losses and damages.
  2. identifying and developing local- and national-level loss and damage management plans[[1]](#footnote-0) for each relevant hazard based on the assessment methodologies referred to under work package 1. This helps planning response and recovery activities to be planned to reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience in the future,
  3. Final stakeholder consultation and workshop to validate the L+D management plan.

**Deliverable(s):**

* Report on local- and possibly national-level loss and damage management plans[[2]](#footnote-1) for each relevant hazards based on the assessment methodologies. (b)
* Report on the final stakeholder consultation and workshop to validate the L+D management plan (c)

1. Building capacity for scaling up, assessing and managing losses and damages

Work package 3 builds on work package 1 and 2 to enhance capacities at local and national levels to assess and manage losses and damages relevant to the main hazards under consideration.

* 1. Develop training materials and deliver capacity-building webinars, face-to-face capacity buildings workshops and other formats based on the experiences from the previous work on the ground to scale up the methodologies and plans beyond the project case studies as well as training on the national plan framework developed under work package 2.
  2. Establish contacts with potential donors, financiers, funder, and developers.
  3. Create an enabling environment for the launch of pilot implementation, including monitoring and evaluation framework and initiate the launch of pilot activities.

**Deliverable(s):**

* + Detail project report of the pilot project and documentation of training materials and workshops (a)
  + Draft proposal for the launch of a pilot project (to be used for fundraising purposes) (b), (c)

**The Nature-Based Solution component encompasses the following activities:**

1. Analysis of the local situation and development of an implementation plan for nature-based solutions addressing urban heat, urban flooding, and coastal hazards (MU)/drought (ZM) for three pilot areas each in Port Louis and Lusaka.

The steps include:

* 1. Analysis of existing experiences and literature on NbS implementation relevant to the specific urban context in Mauritius/Zambia. This analysis shall be complementary to previously existing analyses conducted by UNEP-CCC.
  2. Gather relevant background information on the current state of urban development and environmental concerns in Port Louis and Lusaka, focusing on urban heat, flooding, costal hazards (MU) and drought (ZM).
  3. Review urban policies and regulations in the cities relevant to NbS.
  4. Identify and describe NbS that address urban heat, urban flooding, and coastal hazards (MU)/drought (ZM).
  5. Identify and justify suggestions for NbS pilot areas in the cities.
  6. Supplement steps b. to e. with at least 3 local expert interviews per city.
  7. Conduct co-decision workshops with relevant stakeholders and UNEP-CCC for the choice of pilot areas.
  8. Development of a refined NbS implementation plan for the pilot areas. This includes identification of implementation risks, definition of the steps and timeline for implementing NbS and identification of the resources required to implement the solutions.

**Deliverable(s):**

* A report on existing NbS experiences in the urban context (a) – (e)
* Two co-decision workshops (one per country) for pilot area selection (g)
* NbS implementation plan for the pilot areas. (h)

1. Development of bankable business models for implementing NbS in the six pilot areas.

The activities include:

* 1. Application and refinement of UNEP-CCC NbS business model framework and selection of specific business models for the country context. This includes identification and mapping of ecosystem services (ESS), development of (quantifiable) value propositions, primary beneficiaries, costs, revenue streams, financing sources, risks and opportunities for scaling-up.
  2. Conduct a complementing, detailed and site-specific cost-benefit analysis, including CAPEX, OPEX, opportunity costs and costs related to negative trade-offs.
  3. Carry out stakeholder consultations and interviews to gather the necessary local data.
  4. Develop a complementing revenue model (include e.g. innovative financing solutions like green bonds, PPPs, ecotourism user fees etc.) and a detailed financial plan (include e.g., funding/financing needs, guarantees, revenue expectations, payback periods and expected profitability over time).
  5. Develop a monitoring and evaluation approach, compatible with established standards on reporting (e.g. TNFD).
  6. Final stakeholder consultations and workshops to validate the business models (cost of the workshop will be borne by the consultant, and the venue will be decided in consultation with the relevant line ministries)

**Deliverable(s):**

* Short report on the refined methods for preparing business models for NbS in urban areas. (a)
* Business models for implementing NbS in the target cities (including cost-benefit analyses, revenue models and financial plans). (b), (c), (d)
* Slide deck that details the business models, cost-benefit analyses, revenue models and financial plans. (e), (f)

1. Development of a detailed project pre-feasibility assessment for the implementation of an NbS pilot
   1. Develop a detailed project pre-feasibility assessment (including an operational roadmap and an adaptive management plan) for one selected pilot area each in the cities of Port Louis and Lusaka. The pilot areas for implementation will be selected with UNEP-CCC and relevant stakeholders.
   2. Establish contacts with potential donors, financiers, funders, and developers.
   3. Create an enabling environment for the launch of pilot implementation, including further specifying the monitoring and evaluation framework with performance indicators and initiation of the launch of pilot activities.
   4. Launch roadshow event to present and promote NbS pilot among policymakers, potential investors and funders.

**Deliverable(s):**

* Reports of project pre-feasibility assessments (a), (b)
* Launch a pilot project (c)
* Roadshow events (d)

1. Raising awareness, policy advice and capacity building
   1. Provide appropriate training to the technical and professional staff at the relevant ministries/organisations, including the Architects section of the Ministry of National Infrastructure and Community Development, on policy mechanisms to be adopted for implementing Nature-Based Solutions.
   2. Develop material to raise awareness among stakeholders and inhabitants of Port Louis about benefits of NbS.

## Grant/funding available

### Total amount of grant/funding available

The following table indicates the total amount of grant/funding available under this Call for the two components “Nature Based Solutions” and “loss and damage” for each country. Note that both single-country proposals (USD 125.000) and full proposals (USD 250.000) will be considered.

| **Currency** | **Amount** | **Amount in words** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| USD | 250,000 | Two hundred and fifty thousand |

|  | **Components** | |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Loss and damage** | **Nature-based Solutions** | **Budget** | **Comments** |
| **Zambia** | $ 75,000.00 | $ 50,000.00 | $ 125,000.00 | Amount for single  country proposal |
| **Mauritius** | $ 75,000.00 | $ 50,000.00 | $ 125,000.00 | Amount for single country proposal |
|  |  | **Total Budget** | **$ 250,000.00** | Amount for full proposal |

## Grant/funding duration

The expected duration of the grant/funding is:

| **YEAR(S)** | 1 | **MONTH(S)** | 0 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

## Applicant eligibility

### Applicant category(ies)

The following categories of applicants are eligible to apply under this Call for Proposals:

| * Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) |
| --- |
| * Foundations |
| * Civil society organisations (CSO) |
| * Institutions or federations |
| * Academic and research institutions |

### 

### Applicant's country of registration and nationality

Applicants that are included or excluded under this Call for Proposals with regard to country of registration and nationality (for individuals) are as follows:

Included countries all.

### Additional conditions of ineligibility

The applicant shall not fall under any of the conditions listed in the[Instructions to Applicants](https://content.unops.org/service-Line-Documents/Infrastructure/Grant-Support-Call-for-Proposals-Instructions-to-Applicants_EN.pdf), Article 1, which makes the applicant ineligible for this grant/funding.

## Content of proposal submissions

Applicants shall include the following:

* **Proposal**
* **Annex 1: Declarations**
* **Annex 2: PSEA implementing partner self-assessment**
* **Annex 3: Financial proposal (please submit separate financial proposals for Zambia and Mauritius))**
* **Annex 4: Registration and Legal Documents as per 1.7**
* **Annex 5: Copy of audited financial statements for the last 2 years**
* **Annex 6: Final reports and/or reference letters from at least two of the most recent projects (in the past 3 years).**
* **Annex 7: Capacity Assessment. If you have been assessed by any other UN agency before, please submit the assessment results or refer to the UN agency that did the assessment.**

Applicants must carefully read and understand the[requirements](#_heading=h.147n2zr) in this Call for Proposals and the [Instructions to Applicants](https://content.unops.org/service-Line-Documents/Infrastructure/Grant-Support-Call-for-Proposals-Instructions-to-Applicants_EN.pdf) before completing the Proposal and Annexes.

## Partial proposals

Partial proposals addressing both the NbS and L&D components in either Zambia or Mauritius are permitted.

|  | **Components** | |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **The loss and damage** | **Nature-Based Solution** | **budget** | **Comments** |
| **Zambia ( proposal 1)** | $ 75,000.00 | $ 50,000.00 | $ 125,000.00 | Amount for single country proposal |
| **Mauritius ( proposal 2)** | $ 75,000.00 | $ 50,000.00 | $ 125,000.00 | Amount for single country proposal |
|  |  | **Total Budget** | **$ 250,000.00** |  |

## Sub-granting[[3]](#footnote-2) and contracting[[4]](#footnote-3)

Sub-granting and contracting are only permitted under this Call for Proposals as follows:

| **Sub-granting** | Not Permissible |
| --- | --- |
| **Contracting** | Permissible |

## Proposal currency

The proposal budget shall be prepared in the following currency(ies):

###### USD: United States Dollars

## Language of proposals

All proposals, information, documents and correspondence exchanged between UNOPS, and the applicant shall be in:

###### English

## Proposal submission

The deadline for the submission of proposals is **23 Dec 2024**. Proposals shall be submitted using the following method:

**e-Mail**

Proposals shall be mailed to **aliamerah@unops.org**

Refer to Article 10, “Proposal Submission”, of the [Instructions to Applicants](https://content.unops.org/service-Line-Documents/Infrastructure/Grant-Support-Call-for-Proposals-Instructions-to-Applicants_EN.pdf) for details on the specific requirements for proposal submission.

## Type of legal instrument

The applicable legal instrument(s) are identified hereunder.

* Grant Support Agreement

## Contact information

All correspondence, notifications and requests for clarifications in relation to this Call for Proposals shall be sent to:

| **Name** | [Ali Amer Taha AL-HINDAWI](mailto:aliamerah@unops.org) |
| --- | --- |
| **Title** | Programme Management Specialist |
| **Email** | Aliamerah@unops.org |

## Important dates and deadlines

The following tables provide the key dates and deadlines pertaining to this Call for Proposals.

|  | Date | Time | Timezone |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Submission of proposals | 23 Dec 2024 | [23:59] | CET (Copenhagen Time) |
| Request for clarification | 02 Dec 2024 | [23:59] | CET (Copenhagen Time) |
| Pre-proposal meeting – send an email if you are interested | 11 Dec 2024 | 1pm | CET |
| Expected agreement start date | 15 Jan 2025 | [23:59] | CET (Copenhagen Time) |

# REQUIREMENTS

## Approach and methodology

##### The proposal has to outline what guidelines and principles the Applicant follows throughout the implementation of the project in the following areas:

##### Health and Safety Requirements

##### Social and Environmental Requirements (such as gender and social inclusion)

##### Sustainability Requirements.

## Implementation Plan Requirements

Complete the Implementation Plan by using the proposed outputs, deliverables and activities to achieve the outcomes of the grant/funding. The Implementation Plan should accurately show the sequence and timeframe for the delivery of each activity and output.

## Implementing Partner Monitoring Plan Requirements

Complete the Implementing Partner (IP) Monitoring Plan.

## Budget requirements

* Budget Ceiling**: 250000 USD in total available for two countries Mauritius and Zambia which**
* **USD 125000** is available for implementing the project **Assessing and managing loss and damage** in Mauritius and **Urban Nature-based Solutions for Port Louis in Mauritius** as indicated in the [Particulars](#_heading=h.30j0zll) and
* **USD** 125000 is available for implementing the project **Assessing and managing loss and damage** in Zambia and **Urban Nature-based Solutions for Lusaka in Zambia** as indicated in the [Particulars](#_heading=h.30j0zll)
* At a minimum, the budgets must include:
  1. An estimate of direct costs, which include all of the expenses that are required for, and can be tracked directly to, the grant/funding accounts. Direct costs must be broken down by expense subcategory, by expense line item and by year.
  2. A description of assumptions or justifications underlying the estimates
* The costs will be eligible only if these are incurred for the purpose of this grant/funding and within the duration mentioned in the legal instrument (including any amendments)
* Article II, Section 7, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations provides, inter alia, that the United Nations, including UNOPS as a subsidiary organ, is exempt from all direct taxes, except charges for public utility services, and is exempt from customs restrictions, duties, and charges of a similar nature in respect of articles imported or exported for its official use. All proposals shall be submitted net of any direct taxes and any other taxes and duties.
* Grant budgets may include indirect costs up to 10% of direct costs. In case of subgrants, indirect costs on the subgrant amount should be calculated and presented separately.

# EVALUATION METHOD AND CRITERIA

Proposals submitted in response to this CFP document shall be evaluated following the cumulative analysis methodology, which consists of the following steps:

1. [**Preliminary screening:**](#_heading=h.1v1yuxt) This includes an assessment of whether proposals comply with the formal and eligibility criteria stated in [Table 1: Formal and eligibility criteria](#_heading=h.4f1mdlm). All proposals which pass this stage will go through a subsequent evaluation as follows.
2. [**Technical evaluation:**](#_heading=h.2u6wntf) This assesses the technical points achieved by each proposal, as per the maximum obtainable points assigned per criteria group in [Table 2.1: Parts of the technical proposal evaluation](#_heading=h.28h4qwu). Only proposals that meet the minimum threshold indicated in [Table 2: Technical criteria](#_heading=h.19c6y18) shall be considered substantially compliant at this stage. Evaluation of the technical proposals shall be completed prior to opening the financial proposals.
3. [**Financial evaluation:**](#_heading=h.206ipza)Financial proposals will only be opened for proposals that have achieved the minimum threshold in the technical evaluation. Financial proposals shall be checked for any mathematical errors in accordance with Article 15, “Minor Informalities, Errors or Omissions” in the[**Instructions to Applicants**](https://content.unops.org/service-Line-Documents/Infrastructure/Grant-Support-Call-for-Proposals-Instructions-to-Applicants_EN.pdf). The total financial proposal points achieved for each proposal are determined in accordance with [Table 3: Financial criteria](#_heading=h.4k668n3).
4. **Combined analysis:** This evaluation will be conducted based on a combined analysis, analysing all of the relevant costs, risks and benefits for each proposal. The combined analysis includes the scores from both the technical evaluation, including factors such as risks, sustainability, and others, and the financial evaluation, using a predefined weighting method.

The maximum number of points that an applicant may obtain for its proposal are as follows:

* Technical proposal: [80] points
* Financial proposal: [20] points

The maximum number of points an applicant may obtain for technical and financial proposals is 100. The weighting of the technical and financial proposals will be 80:20 for the technical and financial proposals.

UNOPS may request clarification or further information in writing from applicants at any point during the evaluation process. In this case, any response from an applicant shall not modify the substance of the proposal, including both the technical and financial aspects of the proposal. UNOPS may use such information to interpret and evaluate the relevant proposal.

The evaluation of a proposal by UNOPS shall be carried out against the evaluation criteria described in the following tables.

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## Preliminary screening

| Table 1 FORMAL AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA | |
| --- | --- |
| **Criteria evaluated on a pass/fail basis during the preliminary screening** | **Documents to establish compliance with the criteria** |
| 1. The applicant is eligible as defined in Article 1, “Applicant Eligibility” in the [Instructions to Applicants](https://content.unops.org/service-Line-Documents/Infrastructure/Grant-Support-Call-for-Proposals-Instructions-to-Applicants_EN.pdf). | * **Proposal** * **Annex 1: Declarations** * **Annex 2: PSEA implementing partner self-assessment** |
| 1. The proposal is complete and includes all completed forms and other documentation requested in the [Particulars, ‘Content of proposal submissions’](#_heading=h.1ksv4uv). | * All documentation requested in the [Particulars, ‘Content of proposal submissions’](#_heading=h.1ksv4uv) |
| 1. The applicant accepts the conditions in the template for agreement, as specified in the [Particulars, ‘Type of legal instrument’](#_heading=h.1ci93xb). | * **Annex 1: Declarations** |
| 1. Organisation must demonstrate at least 5 years of proven experience in research, and policy analysis, in nature-based development or related fields in urban areas. | * **Proposal** * Final reports, research papers and /or reference letters from the two most recent projects |

## Technical evaluation

| Table 2 TECHNICAL CRITERIA | |
| --- | --- |
| **Criteria evaluated based on scoring during the technical evaluation** | **Documents to establish compliance with the criteria** |
| The maximum number of technical points obtainable is detailed in [Table 2.1: Parts of the technical proposal evaluation](#_heading=h.28h4qwu).  To be technically compliant, applicants must obtain a minimum threshold of 70% of the total obtainable points. | * **Proposal**  Final reports and /or reference letters from two most recent projects |

|  | Table 2.1 Parts of the technical proposal evaluation | **Obtainable points** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Applicant’s capacity and expertise (See Table 2.1.1) | 20 |
| **2.** | Proposed methodology, approach and implementation plan (See Table 2.1.2) | 30 |
| **3.** | Key personnel proposed (See Table 2.1.3) | 15 |
| **4.** | Past experience | 15 |
| **Total technical proposal points** | | **80** |

|  | Table 2.1.1 Part 1: Applicant’s capacity and expertise | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Criteria to be evaluated** | **Documents to establish compliance with the criteria** (not exhaustive) | **Obtainable points** |
| **1.1** | The applicant has the general organisational capability to support effective implementation: management structure; financial stability and project financing capacity; management controls; and the extent to which any work would be sub-granted/contracted. | **Copy of audited financial statements for the last 3 years**   * **Proposal** | 5 |
| **1.2** | The applicant has knowledge and experience required for preparing nature-based solutions and its business plan for urban area | * **Proposal** | 5 |
| **1.3** | The applicant’s existing projects complement this grant support project activity(ies). | * **Proposal** | 5 |
| **1.4** | The applicant has experience successfully delivering similar grant support project activities during the last 4 year(s) prior to this CFP. | * **Proposal** | 5 |
| **Total points for Part 1** | | | **20** |

|  | Table 2.1.2 Part 2: Proposed methodology, approach and implementation plan | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Criteria to be evaluated** | **Documents to establish compliance with the criteria** (not exhaustive) | **Obtainable points** |
| **2.1** | The proposal is substantially compliant and does not contain any material deviation(s) from the minimum requirements as stipulated inthis CFP document, which indicates the applicant’s understanding of these requirements. | * **Proposal** | 2 |
| **2.2** | The applicant’s proposed approach and methodology is consistent the objectives of the project and activities under which this grant/funding opportunity is available. | * **Proposal** | 5 |
| **2.3** | The overall implementation plan proposes relevant actions, strategies and tasks clearly linked to the achievement of the desired objectives and outcomes, including the inclusion of verifiable indicators to monitor activities against established objectives and outputs | * **Proposal** | 6 |
| **2.4** | The proposal provides a strategy for engaging with the stakeholders. | * **Proposal** | 6 |
| **2.5** | The proposal satisfactorily demonstrates that the Health, Safety, Social and Environmental (HSSE) requirements in relation to the grant support project activities will be met. | * **Proposal** | 2 |
| **2.6** | The proposal satisfactorily demonstrates that the Protection from sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) requirements for the grant support project activities will be met. | * **Proposal** | 2 |
| **2.7** | The proposal presents a sound communication and stakeholder engagement strategy and provides a systematic approach to capture, share and disseminate the knowledge, lessons learned and good practices. | * **Proposal** | 5 |
| **2.8** | Both internal and external risks are duly considered, and the proposed mitigation actions are appropriate | * **Proposal** | 2 |
| **Total points for Part 2** | | | 30 |

|  | Table 2.1.3 Part 3: Key personnel proposed | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Criteria to be evaluated** | **Documents to establish compliance with the criteria** (not exhaustive) | **Obtainable points** |
| **3.1** | The composition and structure of the applicant’s proposed team are appropriate, and the proposed management roles and other key personnel roles are suitable for the implementation of the grant support project activities. | * **Proposal**, Section 6 | 7 |
| **3.2** | The applicant describes and justifies its plan for the size and composition of its team. | * **Proposal**, Section 6 | 3 |
| **3.3** | The qualifications and experience of the proposed key personnel (one person can have more than one expertise) meet the established requirements. Project CoordinationUrban planning expertiseAdaptation and risk assessment expertiseClimate impact assessment expertiseNBS ExpertiseLegal expertiseClimate finance expertise | * **Proposal**, Sections 8 and 9 | 5 |
| **Total points for Part 3** | | | **15** |

## Financial evaluation

| Table 3 FINANCIAL CRITERIA | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria evaluated based on a cumulative analysis methodology during the financial evaluation** | | **Documents to establish compliance with the criteria** | **Obtainable points** |
| **1.** | Total Budget: A maximum of 10 points will be allocated to the lowest total budget. Total budgets of other substantially compliant applicants will be scored according to the following formula:  Points for budget amount =  [lowest total budget amount] x 10 —----------------------------------------------------  [Total budget amount of proposal under evaluation] | * **Annex 3: Financial Proposal** | 10 |
| **2.** | Applicant organizations comply with the maximum budgets stipulated in the [Budget requirements](#_heading=h.2grqrue). | * **Annex 3: Financial Proposal** | 2 |
| **3.** | The applicant has provided sufficient justification of budget lines and lump sums. | * **Annex 3: Financial Proposal** | 2 |
| **4.** | The allocation of budget among different categories is appropriate, particularly the allocation between activities and the operational budget. | * **Annex 3: Financial Proposal** | 3 |
| **5.** | The applicant’s cost estimates, and the assumptions made for such estimates are reasonable. | * **Annex 3: Financial Proposal** | 3 |
| **Total financial proposal points** | | | **20** |

1. ,2 The difference to adaptation, which reduces exposure and/or vulnerability to climate hazards, is that these plans will, when implemented, facilitate coping with the residual climate losses and damages. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
2. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
3. Sub-grant is when an entity is selected by the implementing partner to implement activities on behalf of the implementing partner and complies with the same principles as outlined in the UNOPS Operational Instruction on [Grant Support](https://content.unops.org/documents/libraries/policies-2020/operational-directives-and-instructions/management-of-unops-partners-and-resulting-agreements/en/OI.IPS-Grant-Support-2.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
4. Contracting is done when an implementing partner procures services, goods or works using the procurement procedures of the IP. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)