

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA), AND PREPARATION OF A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE TUNISIA – ITALY POWER INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT

Project: **TUNISIA – ITALY POWER INTERCONNECTOR PROJECT**

Client: **STEG and Terna**

Countries: **Tunisia and Italy**

Issued: April, 2018

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Project Description

The proposed Project (estimated cost: US\$ 13.40 million) will comprise the following components:

a) **Component 1: Preparation Studies (estimated cost: US\$ 10.64 million):** this component would consist of the following studies:

- **Terrestrial Survey Feasibility Study¹.** The purpose of this study is to determine the optimal site locations in both Tunisia and Italy for: (i) the converter station areas; (ii) the DC cable route from landing point of the marine cable on the coast to the converter stations; and (iii) the AC cable route from the converter stations to the grid nodes. The study will: (a) identify the territorial and environmental characteristics of the passageway lines and the converter station areas relevant to arrange the next phases of the preliminary project and permitting process; (b) look at any archeological, landscape, hydro geological and environmental implications; and (c) complete the line passageway, the geotechnical, archeological and environmental survey and report. The first part of the study, (desk top analysis - DTS), will assess alternative solutions to present to citizens and authorities during meetings in order to take into account their comments and suggestions. Following the DTS, the second part of the study will consist of the terrestrial survey with reference to the preferred solution. This study will be carried out in close collaboration with the independent ESIA and RAP consultants.
- **Marine Survey Feasibility Study.** The purpose of the marine survey feasibility study is to determine the feasible and optimal site locations for: (i) the DC marine cable route on the seabed between the two landing points in Italy and in Tunisia; and (ii) the electrodes. The study will: (a) identify the seabed and environmental characteristics of the cable passageway; (b) look at any archeological, hydro, bathymetry, geological, unexplored ordnance, environmental aspects; (c) complete the seabed route, geophysical, archeological and environmental surveys and reports. Furthermore, the study will include a specific environmental benthic survey requested by the Italian Ministry in order to obtain the laying permit, according to the Italian Ministerial Decree no. 31 dated 24th January 1996. This study will be carried out in close collaboration with the independent ESIA and RAP consultants.

The first part of the study, (Desk top study - DTS), will assess the alternative preferential solutions to present to citizens and authorities during meetings in order to take into account their comments and suggestions. Following the DTS, the marine survey can start with reference to the results of the previous DTS. Based on the results of the public consultations and the above-mentioned technical analysis, potential routes and landing points of the Elmed interconnector will be determined.

The Survey Studies needs to be carried out in close collaboration with the ESIA and RAP Consultants. Both studies need to be prepared by independent consultants, but in close collaboration and in parallel. The ESIA study will start two months after the start of the Survey Study. The ESIA and RAP Consultants will have an important say in the selection of all the project sites. The environmental and social impacts on the project sites, the archeology, landscape, terrestrial route and the sea-bed are the responsibility of the ESIA Consultants.

- **Network Study.** The study will be performed based on CIGRE Guidelines and will determine the electrical project scheme (monopolar/bipolar, grid node connection and networks reinforcements), the feasible technology (LCC or VSC) and the rated power of the link, the performance required to the DC system. This component is aimed at verifying the security of the two systems when Elmed interconnector is

¹ The high cost is due to the technical complexity and high-tech nature of marine surveys.

operational, studying the system behavior during contingencies and grid component switching, and evaluating the system reliability and resilience. It will also confirm and identify any network reinforcements that may be required for the safe operation of the Italian and Tunisian grids. The first part of the study will assess the electrical project scheme. In the second part even any necessary reinforcements shall be investigated and confirmed.

- **Market Study (European Investment Bank financed and executed).** The study will be performed based on ENTSO-E Guidelines and on multiple scenarios, taking into account different economic, social and climatic conditions impacting on generation (additional and in particular from renewable energy resources) and demand within the two Countries. The study will assess social economic welfare and other indicators (such as CO₂, RES curtailment, etc.), the implications of the project on the transmission capacity and congestion at the Northern Italian border. Additional components of the study shall assess the contribution of the Elmed interconnector to: (i) the increase of energy exchanges among the Maghreb Countries and with Europe; (ii) the development of the Tunisian Solar Plan; (iii) least cost solution of the Tunisian energy strategy. This study would update the latest economic analysis and confirm that it is the current least cost option generation for Tunisia.
- **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).** The study will prepare an assessment of the environmental and social impacts of the Elmed Interconnector and recommend measures to avoid, reduce, mitigate, and address these impacts in Tunisia, the marine route between Tunisia and Italy and in Italy. The ESIA and RAP Consultants will closely collaborate with the Feasibility Consultant with regard to site selection of all project sites and line routes, since an adequate site selection significantly reduces the environmental and social impacts of the project. The environmental assessment will include an assessment of the impacts on terrestrial and marine biodiversity at the project sites, resources efficiency and pollution prevention, broader ecosystem impacts, and water/pollution from construction, labor and working conditions, community health, safety and security. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will develop effective mitigation measures for identified environmental and social impacts and risks, as well the management of expected health and safety risks during construction and operation. The ESMP will recommend that the Contractors prepare and implement their own Construction ESMP (CESMP) and a comprehensive Health & Safety Plan in compliance with OHSAS 18001:2007, NEBOSH or similar. The ESMP will also describe the responsibilities of Contractors, Supervising Engineers, STEG and other stakeholders with regard to environmental and social management, as well as health and safety during construction and operation and the experienced staff with international experience which need to be recruited for this purpose. The ESIA Consultant will also be responsible for obtaining the environmental permits in Tunisia and Italy.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and social assessment will assess the potential social impacts of the project in Tunisia and Italy, including land acquisition required for the project and the resettlement that may result. In addition, the social assessment will assess the loss of livelihoods and identify interventions to mitigate the impact. This social assessment will examine the potential gender risks that the project may pose, particularly with respect to resettlement and loss of livelihoods.

In terms of citizen engagement, the ESIA will use the findings from the public consultations, as described in the SEP, and the technical studies to develop an ESIA report that will include an archeological study, a landscape study, a geological study, and environmental documentations. The ESIA and RAP will be carried out in line with Italian laws, Tunisian laws and World Bank Performance Standards under OP 4.03 and policies², and will assess the potential impacts on the sea-bed between Tunisia and Italy and on the terrestrial parts of the project in Tunisia and Italy. Due to the public private partnership (PPP) nature of the

² The analysis and the consultations to be carried in conjunction with the safeguards documents should have a gap analysis of the three legal frameworks, and inform which ones should be applied.

interconnector, the ESIA and RAP will be prepared in accordance with the Bank's Performance Standards under OP 4.03, in addition to relevant Tunisian, Italian and European laws and guidelines. The ESIA also needs to be in compliance with the World Bank General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines and the Electric Power Transmission and Distribution EHSB both of April 2007. The ESIA and RAP will be guided by a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to be disclose in-country (Tunisia and Italy) and on the World Bank website prior to appraisal. Amendments and additions to the ESIA and RAP reports shall be managed along the permitting process in order to respond to specific requests of local and national authorities.

- **Developing the financial model assessing the viability of the project vehicle.** A preliminary financial analysis of the Elmed Interconnector was undertaken and reviewed by external consultants under Technical Assistance Phase 1 (P162542, ASA project). A refined model would need to be developed to advise more precisely Terna and STEG on the structuring of the financial transaction. This model will be required for the Project sponsors to raise finance and secure guarantees. In addition to equity by the sponsors, finance could be raised from private (equity and debt) providers, and development financial institutions (DFIs).
- a) **Component 2: Transaction Advisory (estimated cost: US\$ 1.91 million).** Making a decision on the commercial, regulatory, and financial structure of the Elmed interconnector and identifying the agreements necessary for its implementation will require comprehensive support that will be accommodated through this component. Specifically, this component will include advisory work to the Republic of Tunisia and to the implementing sponsor STEG throughout the following tasks:
 - agreeing on the commercial and regulatory structure;
 - putting the agreed structure in place through establishing the project vehicle and drafting any necessary regulations, contracts, codes regulating access to and use of the line;
 - supporting the transaction design, including ownership and governance arrangements for the line, approach to procurement, environmental and social management and framework for providing access to the link and charging for its use;
 - negotiating and securing the necessary financing for the Elmed Interconnector, including assessing equity from the sponsors, and liaising with private providers and other DFIs.

Through this component, STEG will be able to make informed decisions on its role and stakes in the Elmed Interconnector, maximizing financing for the project and bringing it to a financial close.

- b) **Component 3: Project management (estimated cost: US\$ 0.86 million).** This component will cover project management costs of Elmed Etudes. Project management costs will include the following types of tasks:
 - Preparation of technical specifications for several procurement packages, including preliminary environmental and social and technical assessment in order to define the hypothesis line route and internal landing points (i.e., studies undertaken for Component 1). This information will be used as data input for the technical specifications of the packages.
 - Technical assessment of the tender proposal during the World Bank procurement phase.
 - Technical monitoring of the actions and approval of final reports.
 - Participation and organization of co-ordination meetings.
 - At the end of the first part of network study (undertaken in Component 1), a list of network reinforcements, not yet planned by STEG and Terna could be defined. In this case, a pre-feasibility assessment would be necessary in order to assess if the electrical scheme identified by the network study is feasible and coordinate its timely realization with the overall project.
 - Technical consultations with the supplier of HVDC system.

- Preparing a final report collecting the results of all studies executed. The final report shall summarize all analyses performed to select the final electrical and geographical scheme of the project, and estimates of timing and costs of the project implementation.
- Support for presenting the project to NRAs and other European TSOs under the Cross-Border Cost Allocation analysis required by ACER (the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators) to cross-border interconnection projects
- Finally, support to communication efforts would be available as part of project management (i.e. capacity to handle communications, stakeholder dialogue, possible opposition, the media, etc.).

Wages of either STEG or Terna staff would be covered by their respective institutions, and not by the grants.

2. The Elmed Project is a 200KM, 600MW undersea high-voltage direct current (HVDC) interconnector connecting Italy and Tunisia. The Elmed Interconnector will enable trade in energy between Tunisia and Italy. The interconnector consists of a 192km of undersea cable through the Mediterranean Sea between Italy and Tunisia, a 5km underground cable in Tunisia, and a 32km underground cable in Italy. In addition to the HVDC interconnector, the project consists of two HVDC converter stations. One of the stations is located at Al Huwariyah, in the Cap Bon area of Tunisia. The other station is in Partanna in Sicily, Italy). The Elmed Interconnector requires significant reinforcements to the power systems in both Tunisia and Italy. These include the construction of a new 80-km double-circuit 400 kV link between the converter station at El Haouaria and the bulk transmission system of Tunisia at a new 400 kV substation at Mornaguia. On the Italian side, additional reinforcements are also anticipated, notably the construction of the new double circuit 400 kV Chiaromonte – Ciminna line. This latter reinforcement is currently under development.

1.2 Key Issues

3. The study will prepare an assessment of the environmental and social impacts (ESIA), including the health and safety aspects (H&S), of the Elmed Interconnector and recommend measures to reduce, mitigate, and address these impacts in Tunisia, on the marine route and in Italy. The ESIA Consultants will closely collaborate with the Survey Study Consultant with regard to site selection of all project sites and line routes, since an adequate site selection significantly reduces the environmental and social impacts of the project. The ESIA will include and assess the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on terrestrial and marine biodiversity at the project sites, pollution, broader ecosystem impacts, and water/pollution from construction, as well as social impacts. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will develop effective mitigation measures for identified environmental and social impacts and risks, as well the management of expected health and safety risks during construction and operation. The ESMP will recommend that the Contractors prepare and implement their own Construction ESMP (CESMP) and a comprehensive Health & Safety Plan compliant with OHSAS 18001:2007, NEBOSH or similar. The ESMP will also describe the responsibilities of Contractors, Supervising Engineers, the project developer and other stakeholders with regards to environmental and social management, as well as health and safety during construction and operation and the experienced staff with international experience which need to be recruited for this purpose. Health and Safety staff need to have international experience and be certified in OHSAS 18001:2007, NEBOSH or similar. The ESIA will include a worker's camp management plan and a labor influx management plan, which clearly prescribes how temporary local employees are hired. This needs to be a very orderly and transparent process. Non-transparent labor recruitment could result in social unrest. Unskilled labor will be by preference recruited from the nearby communities in the area where construction is taking place and should shift with progress of construction. Temporary laborers need to have a contract and working conditions should be in compliance with ILO labor standards, as well as Tunisian and Italian Labor Law. Contractors will need to have sufficient insurance for workers in case of disability or a fatal accident. The Contractors and Supervising Engineers will be requested in their bids to provide a specific budget line for the CESMP and H&S Plan preparation and implementation. In case of non-compliance these amounts will be

withhold. These amounts should also be stated in Contractors and Supervising Engineer Contracts. The ESIA Consultant will also be responsible for obtaining the environmental permits in Tunisia and Italy. In terms of citizen engagement, the ESIA will use the findings from the public consultations and the technical studies to develop a report that will include biodiversity studies, an archeological study, a landscape study, a geological study, and environmental documentations. Environmental/ social assessments and safeguard documentation will be carried out in line with Italian laws, Tunisian laws and World Bank Performance Standards under World Bank Operational Policy 4.03 and World Bank General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines and the EHS on Electric Power Transmission and Distribution, and will assess the potential impacts on the sea-bed and terrestrial impacts in Tunisia and Italy. Due to the public private partnership (PPP) nature of the interconnector, the ESIA will be prepared in accordance with the Bank's Performance Standards, in addition to relevant Tunisian, Italian and European guidelines. The project is expected to be implemented by Elmed Etudes, a joint venture between Terna and Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG), whose main object is to conduct studies and structuring work in order to prepare the Elmed Interconnector project for financing and execution.

4. The project is expected to be a Category A project, which is consistent with submarine HVDC links across seas. The interconnector could have significant adverse environmental direct, indirect and cumulative impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented.

5. The following World Bank Performance Standards apply to the project:

- Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- Performance Standard 2: Labor and Working Conditions
- Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security
- Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage.

Performance Standards 7: Indigenous Peoples does not apply to this project.

1.3 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Similarly, in addition to the technical and economic studies, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will need to be prepared and disclosed in Tunisia and Italy. The proposed activities under the project could potentially cause adverse impacts on the environmental and social settings in the area of influence of the project. In order to eliminate or minimize adverse environmental, social and health & safety impacts and, where appropriate, enhance the positive mitigation measures, have been set out and included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as part of the ESIA report and the RAP.

2. ESIA-ESMP and RAP

2.1 Objectives of the ESIA-ESMP and RAP assignment

The main objective of this assignment is to provide a complete Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Tunisia – Italy Power Interconnector Project, including cumulative impacts. The ESIA and RAP need to meet the Tunisian, Italian, World Bank and other donor environmental, social and health & safety requirements, of a standard and scope that fulfils all needed licensing

requirements. The ESIA and associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) also needs to be in compliance with the applicable World Bank General Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines of April 2007 and the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution and those of other key financiers. The consultant should undertake all steps necessary to achieve approval and respective environmental license by the respective Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment at the different phases of the study up to its final. The study would be a key element of a Bankable Document suitable as the basis for lending decisions of both concessional and commercial lenders pertaining to the project.

2.2 ESIA and RAP Study Methodology and Special Considerations

2.2.1 Methodology

For the purpose of a sound decision on the chosen terrestrial and marine Right-of-Way (RoW), it will be necessary that the ESIA and RAP consultant, the Survey Study Consultant, STEG and Terna meet at the initial stage of this assignment and exchange information and determine how they will work in parallel and collaborate to reach a sound decision on the chosen RoW.

To take advantage of the previous work, the methodology for the assignment should include review of the existing documents, ground checks, and information update to fill any gaps.

The determination of the significance of the environmental and social impacts should be based on an internationally accepted methodology, as well as a methodology for the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures and identification of residual impacts.

The ESIA, ESMP and RAP reports should be presented in three separated volumes, plus an additional fourth Volume consisting of the Non-Technical Executive Summaries of the ESIA-ESMP and RAP in English, French, Italian and Arabic. The assignment will be within one contract:

- ESIA and RAP, which should include the socio-economic baseline data (Social Assessment), including complete census, identification and valuation of affected assets in the RoW determined by the coordinates presented in the Detailed Line Route Report and publication of the cut-off date; and

Preparation of a RAP for the entire line RoW. The RAP should be a full and detailed planning report in compliance with the latest applicable Tunisian, Italian and World Bank Performance Standard 5. The RAP should take all the relevant data from the ESIA, the Survey Study Report and the Detailed Line Route Report. Public Consultations are an essential part of the preparation of the ESIA and RAP reports.

The Public Consultations have been described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). For the ESIA preparation at a minimum two Public Consultations are required, the first one on the Terms of Reference for the ESIA, to identify and include concerns of stakeholders. The consultant shall perform participatory public consultations involving relevant stakeholders such as public and private institutions, CSO at large (NGO, CBO, FBO) including informal, local authorities, community organizations and representatives, etc. in order to include public concerns in the final ToR for the ESIA and RAP. The second Public Consultation will need to take place on the Draft ESIA Report. The participatory public consultations are to be carried out by the consulting firm in all the two countries, Tunisia and Italy covered by transmission line route at the consultant's own expenses.

2.2.2 Special Considerations

- The RAP should be based on Project Affected People (PAPs) living or having assets in the chosen RoW;

- When determining the optimal transmission line corridor, the consultant shall however take into consideration the right of way for other existing or known upcoming infrastructures in the vicinity of the proposed line corridor in accordance with the requirements of the Tunisian and Italian Laws and other relevant regulations.;
- The ESIA Consultant shall review all potential sensitive natural habitats (terrestrial and marine) and ecosystems, forests, wetlands, existing and planned infrastructure or systems which cross the proposed transmission line such as rivers, ponds, railways, roads, transmission lines, houses, plantations, and production/transformation industries and propose changes in the RoW, if needed. In addition to assessing impacts to biodiversity the ESIA Consultant should explicitly reference PS6 requirements related habitat classification and critical habitat assessment. As provided in PS6, this process should be conducted through a combination of literature review, primary data collection and consultation with relevant experts, including conservation groups.
- The work should be carried out at all stages in accordance with ESIA guidelines of the Tunisian and Italian Ministries for Environment, as well as the applicable World Bank Performance Standards mentioned above and the applicable EHS Guidelines: General Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines and EHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution from April 2007. The RAP needs to be in compliance with World Bank Performance Standard 5. The ESIA and RAP Consultant recommends changes in the proposed RoW if needed in order to avoid sensitive ecosystems and protected areas and to minimize potential impacts on villages, houses, and other properties.
- The reports will be submitted to the Client for review, as well as to the World Bank, and they will be subject to approval, by the concerned governmental authorities for the purposes of obtaining the environmental license. The ESIA and RAP documents are intended for public disclosure, as per the requirements of the Tunisian and Italian legislation as well as the World Bank Policy on Access to Information. The ESIA and RAP to be disclosed in the country at different project sites and on the World Bank Website.

2.3 ESIA and RAP Study General and Specific Activities to be carried out

2.3.1 General

Under the ESIA and RAP preparation process, including obtaining the final Environmental License for construction of the proposed Transmission Line, the steps as included in Tunisian and Italian ESIA and Resettlement laws need to be followed by the consultant.

- i. Before the study commences, it is advisable that the consultant, together with the Client representative, meets with the Tunisian and Italian authorities to clarify the legal requirements for the ESIA and RAP preparation.
- ii. Following the consultation with the Tunisian and Italian authorities, the consultant should liaise with the Survey Study Consultant, who will prepare a Detailed Line Route Report, to obtain in-depth details of line routing and to collect all the related data and information relevant for the ESIA and RAP reports. The document to be obtained from STEG and Terna, include all existing information related to the project, such as the Feasibility Study Report and the Draft Detailed Line Route Report, among others. The consultant will undertake the necessary fieldwork and surveys for the entire routing, with a particular focus on the most sensitive and vulnerable areas. The ESIA preparation should be based on full field surveys and field

work, including marine and terrestrial biodiversity, for the entire routing of the interconnector. There should be special attention to the vulnerable and sensitive biodiversity areas mentioned in PS6, which should be identified based on field surveys and using an appropriate sampling methodology (e.g. dredge sampling and appropriate fish and shrimp sampling techniques), discussions with conservation organizations, literature and other existing data. Water quality conditions at various depths may also be warranted to collect at various locations, providing chemical parameters, determination of chemo- and thermoclines.

- iii. The ESIA Consultants should address in detail the aspects and impacts related to: soils, geology, climate, ambient air quality, GHG emissions (particularly if the substations are gas insulated for example), noise, water quality, occupational health and safety, traffic safety (both terrestrial and marine), waste management, etc.
- iv. Once the reports are accepted by the Client and the World Bank, the final documentation will be submitted to the Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment for review and approval and for obtaining the necessary Environmental License for construction of the proposed Interconnector.

The consultant should make a critical and independent judgment on the expected impacts and the respective mitigation measures to be described in the ESIA document. Special attention should be paid to the impacts on vulnerable and sensitive biodiversity areas and to Health and Safety aspects during construction and operation.

- v. It is important that the consultant undertakes some tangible assessments of the situation on the ground in key representative locations (see also under ii) and consequently suggests appropriate and sustainable mitigation measures for potential negative environmental and/or socio-economic impacts. These should be followed, wherever possible, by comprehensive and implementable mitigation measures for community gain and poverty alleviation objectives as a result of project implementation. The consultant should propose comprehensive and measurable monitoring and evaluation indicators so that the impact and value-added of these measures on the lives and livelihoods of project affected and/or recipient communities (e.g. impacts on fisheries, etc.) can be determined (e.g. this could be part of the socio-economic baseline study, which is part of the ESIA assignment).
- vi. The consultant should also prepare a RAP and a strategy for implementation of the RAP. The RAP should include a detailed budget for RAP implementation. The RAP needs to be approved and implemented before the commencement of construction works can start.
- vii. The ESIA and RAP, should be comprehensive and concise reports, which evaluate issues consistent with their relative significance. The consultant should carry out inclusive and participatory public consultation meetings with people in the project affected areas, local NGOs, state government and other relevant stakeholders. A chapter called: Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), in which the Public Consultation Process will be described, should be included in the ESIA and RAP report and the minutes of the public consultation meetings, how concerns have been addressed and with a detailed and signed list of participants should be in an annex to the ESIA and RAP reports.

The total aggregate time for the consultant for carrying out the ESIA and RAP assignments, starting with the collection of documents and data up to the submission of the final documentation and approval by the competent authorities in the two countries and the World Bank, shall **not exceed 11 (eleven) months.**

2.3.2 Specific Activities to Carry Out include:

1. On the areas of deviation

- Assess potential direct, indirect and cumulative effects on terrestrial and marine ecologically sensitive areas and/or protected areas; this should include addressing the PS6 requirements related habitat classification and critical habitat assessment. This process should be conducted through a combination of literature review, primary data collection and consultation with relevant experts, including conservation groups. Specially the impacts on the shrimp and fish spawning and nursery areas along the marine part of the interconnector should be identified and be avoided. At least two separate seasons should be studied.
- Assess potential effects on the physical / biophysical environment and land use scheme including areas where land needs to be acquired for this project;
- Assess potential effects on the local economy, environment and society's livelihood in general;
- Assess potential effects on cultural sites (including holy and traditional sites, cemeteries and graves) and/or archaeological and prehistoric sites;
- Assess potential needs for resettlement and compensation and/or relocation and expected number of households/persons to be relocated, as well as potential households / individuals (such as business owners) to be economically affected. As described below, the RAP should assess and comprehensively value the unit prices of each asset affected based on current replacement value and emphasize on the inclusive participation of affected people. The RAP should include a full census and valuation all potentially affected assets. Most of the resettlement impacts should be minimized through a proper selection of the Right of Way;
- Assess potential effects on the various sectors of production (i.e. agriculture, mining, energy, informal sector, etc.);
- Assess potential effects on the various social and economic sectors, explicitly including the informal businesses being developed by women, youth and most vulnerable groups, such as the handicapped, etc.;
- Assess potential effects on the family unit (paying particular attention to households headed by women or youths) and communities as a whole, including the host communities should there be a physical resettlement of affected people;
- Assess potential number of consumers that may reasonable be expected to benefit from the supply of energy arising from the project;
- Assess potential effects of the project on the overall socio-economy (direct and indirect employment, income generation opportunities such as animal husbandry, stone breakers, fishermen, small hunters among others, improved access to basic social services (education/health), and infrastructure (e.g. potable water sources and sustainable sanitation) etc.);
- Assess potential effects of the project on poverty reduction and gender (especially for the poor, women youth, widows and other vulnerable groups);
- Assess the gender benefits and negative impacts, especially for women.

2.3.3 Issues to be studied along the Right-of-Way:

- Undertake field observations along the terrestrial Right-of-Way in Tunisia and Italy and verify the status of the biophysical ecosystems including the natural habitats for endangered and rare or endemic species, if any, the ecological sensitive areas, avoid protected areas and hunting reserves; avoid wetlands, cultural heritage areas (e.g. cemeteries and graveyards) and archaeological sites and populated areas.
- Analyze the vulnerability of the area to the climatic changes and its impact on the transmission line.
- Make recognition of the local land use scheme including human settlements, the local economy, the land husbandry, animal husbandry among others activities related to the livelihood of the surrounded populations.
- Make a recognition of the activities been carried out by formal economic sector including agriculture, livestock, mining, businesses among other sectors.
- The ESIA study should include a concise and action oriented Social Impact Assessment and a Socio-Economic Survey.

The ESIA should establish the socioeconomic indicators of the terrestrial part of the Right-of-Way and impacts on these indicators related various factors, including natural phenomena, migration of people, social disruption, livelihood activities, changes in the land use pattern, changes in human settlements, etc. The consultant should carry out a census survey and an evaluation of the value of assets being lost. The consultant should prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which should be in compliance with the resettlement laws of Tunisia and Italy and with PS 5 from the World Bank.

Special attention and consideration should continue to be given to the most vulnerable groups such as elderly people, children, and women in general and particularly to the households headed by women or youths.

After conducting the analysis of the current situation in terms of biophysical and socio-economic and environmental aspects of the proposed study area, the consultant should conduct an assessment of the potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts likely to occur as a consequence of the project, and identify mitigation measures.

2.4 Preparation of ESIA

2.4.1 General

The ESIA report should include a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including Health and Safety aspects that outlines the appropriate mitigation measures required for the project during the final design, construction, and operation phases of the interconnector transmission line. The ESMP needs to be budgeted and responsibilities assigned for its implementation. In addition, the ESIA should contain text to be included in the construction contracts to ensure that contractors and sub-contractors are required to implement the ESMP and prepare and implement their own Construction ESMP (CESMP). The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) should contain among others the following aspects:

- An analysis of the institutional capacity of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to effectively deal with environmental and social and health & safety issues of the project activities during construction and ensure an adequate implementation;
- A description of the proposed remedial measures and their estimated cost and proposed implementation

arrangements;

- The respective responsibilities of project parties in fully implementing the proposed mitigation measures;
- A participatory monitoring and evaluation plan for the construction and operation periods of the project;
- The construction guidelines that specifically address how the contractor should incorporate environmental and social considerations in his overall works. For instance, the contractor should prepare a Construction ESMP (CESMP) and an Environmental, Health and Safety Plan (H&S Plan) and employ internationally qualified EHS staff for their implementation and reporting.
- For instance, the Supervising Engineer should by contractual arrangement supervise the adequate preparation and implementation of the CESMP and H&S Plan and employ internationally qualified staff for this purpose.

2.4.2 ESIA Report

The consultant shall prepare a Draft ESIA report. The ESIA report shall be organized according to the outline below:

- Executive Summary (with some maps and photos) in English, French, Italian and Arabic
- Description of the Proposed Project
- Baseline of the Environment and Social Conditions
- Policy, Legal and Institutional Capacity and Mechanism for Environmental and Social Impacts Management
- Identification and Evaluation of Environmental and Social Impacts
- Analysis of Alternatives approaches for Environment and Social Impacts, including the No Project Scenarios
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including in tabular form outlining the impact mitigation, implementing agent, monitoring, implementation schedule and costs
- Summary of Inter-Agency, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), in which the Public Consultation and Participation Process will be described in detail on ESIA scope, findings and recommendations
- Cumulative Impacts
- List of References
- Appendices
- Records and evidence of Inter-Agency and Public Consultation
- Data and Unpublished Reference Documents

The consultant is responsible for translating the English version of ESIA and ESMP into French and Italian, including assisting the employer to have the final revised and approved document publicly disclosed simultaneously in Washington, DC at the Bank's Website and in Tunisia and Italy at several project sites in places easily accessible. The disclosure of the safeguard document needs to be announced in at least 2 national newspapers and on the local radio. The safeguards documents should be available for one month for comments. Both the English, French and Italian versions of the ESIA and RAP need to contain a non-technical Executive Summary in English, French, Italian and Arabic to be presented in a separate report. The French, Italian and Arabic Executive Summary versions will need to be more widely distributed in the project affected areas. Moreover, the Client will make sure that a copy of the final ESIA reports in French and Italian is given to the Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment for approval.

2.5 Preparation of RAP

2.5.1 General

The consultant should early enough engage with the national and local Tunisian and Italian authorities, on the designing of the RAP.

The total aggregate time for the consultant for carrying out the ESIA and RAP assignments, starting with the collection of documents and data up to the submission of the final documentation and approval by the competent authorities in the two countries and the World Bank, shall not exceed 11 (eleven) months.

2.5.2 RAP Report

The proposed RAP report should contain the following table of content:

- ***Project description*** (cf. the project itself);
- ***Detailed description of Resettlement and Land Acquisition Process in Tunisia and Italy:*** The consultant describes in details the land acquisition process, the bottlenecks and how it should be done according to Tunisian and Italian rules and regulations. The consultant also describes how much land will be needed: for instance, the whole RoW, only 5 meter for maintenance or only the tower spots (this significantly decreases maintenance costs) or lease of the tower spots, etc. The consultant also describes the land use and activities permitted under the line, as well as the activities prohibited.
- ***Impact, Land Acquisition, and Resettlement:*** In this section, the consultant will discuss the land acquisition, or restriction of access, that may be required. Given the nature of the project, the consultant will describe/demonstrate why resettlement is necessary;
- ***Principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation:*** The consultant will describe in detail the basic principles and vision of the resettlement operations. This is where the consultant should:
 - (i) State that the resettlement objectives are to move (or deprive from resources) as few people as possible consistent with the requirements of the project, and that general principles of doing no harm, of avoiding or minimizing resettlement are to be followed in all projects;
 - (ii) Show why acquisition of land and resources is needed and resettlement cannot be avoided;
 - (iii) Demonstrate that the commitment is to ensure that affected people are meaningfully consulted, associated and compensated fully and fairly for their losses (based on the replacement value), and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them;
 - (iv) Describe any particular conditions in the project that may present special problems or opportunities, and show how the resettlement will be done, in principle, so as to overcome risks or take advantage of such opportunities.
- ***RAP Preparation, Review and Approval:*** The consultant will show how the implementing agency or some other government or private body and the World Bank will be involved in reviewing and approving and implementing the final RAP;
- ***Total Number of potentially Project Affected People (PAPs) per category of eligibility:*** Every effort should be made by the consultant and his/her team to (i) carry out a complete census in the chosen RoW corridor in Tunisia and Italy, identify and contact the potentially project affected people (PAPs),

establish their category of eligibility and the value of their potentially affected assets; (ii), estimate the resettlement budget; (iii) evaluate consultation requirements and potential challenges to the project. There are different categories of potentially displaced people which may include, for example, those with a legal title and those without it, those losing lands or those losing housing or those losing both, those losing temporary access or those losing permanent land rights, business or residential property. For either of the above cases, the consultant will discuss (i) the unit of analysis (i.e. whether “cases” - such as properties or fields-, or households or individuals or whether uniform approaches will be taken across all projects), and (ii) how records will be kept;

- ***Baseline socio-economic survey in ESIA:*** The consultant will carry out a baseline socio-economic survey of potentially affected PAPs, which is needed to monitor livelihood restoration after resettlement and compensation are finished.
- ***Legal Framework for Resettlement:*** The consultant will review in detail the national Tunisian and Italian laws with regard to resettlement and World Bank Performance Standard 5 governing the taking of land and/or other assets and compensation. Because such legal instruments may come from many sources – land and water law, customary law, land tenure legislation, urban construction regulations, constitutional guarantees of compensation for takings for public utility, and so on. Moreover, the consultant will (i) set out the basic requirements of the process for land acquisition; (ii) discuss discrepancies among the various legal instruments, if found; and (iii) summarize what specific laws and regulations may apply to different categories of project affected people (PAP). Finally, the consultant will (i) set out any specific requirements of the Tunisian and Italian Governments and World Bank for resettlement that apply to the types of cases that will arise in the project, as well as (ii) analyze all possible gaps between national and World Bank requirements, and propose how such gaps may be bridged in a sustainable fashion;
- ***Eligibility Criteria for various categories of project affected people:*** In this section, the consultant should (i) determine the method for setting a cut-off date [see PS 5] for eligibility for compensation (World Bank PS 5 requires a cut-off date straight after the census is finished in order to avoid influx of people looking for compensation); (ii) set out the different categories of people affected by the project, and show the types of losses such people may suffer, whether loss of land, income, rights of access, housing, water sources, proximity to work, and others, and including combinations (house and land, for example); (iii) clearly define the criteria that are to be used to identify the eligibility for compensatory measures for each category of project affected people, whether losses are partial or total, whether people have their own land or also rent land, particularly in the vicinity of urban areas, what happens when buildings and/or houses are occupied by more than one business tenant or household, for example; (iv) make the criteria user-friendly, so that those applying the principles to projects “on the ground” will be able to quickly to identify which project affected people are eligible for compensatory measures, and how; and finally, (v) describe who will eligibility be determined in difficult cases, for example by the use of neighborhood or village committees, or outside experts, and how such processes will work peacefully and in an efficient way. The consultant carries out a complete census and valuation of assets of all potentially affected PAPs in the chosen RoW corridor. After completion of the census a cut-off date should be installed, published and widely communicated in the wider project areas.
- ***Methods of valuing affected assets:*** The consultant will (i) describe in a very comprehensive manner the borrower’s methods of valuing those assets that it deems eligible for compensation, and those that must be compensated under the policy principles that meet the Tunisian and Italian Government and World Bank PS 5 requirements of full replacement costs; (ii) explain clearly the methods for *inventorying* assets, *assigning values* to each type of asset, and *coming to signed compensation*

agreements with each project affected person or group; and finally, (iii) present an “*entitlement matrix*” which shows the types of affected people, the types of losses, and the forms and amounts of compensatory actions that will be taken for each type. The compensation should cover all the replacement cost, required assistance to PAPs and disturbance allowance, etc.

- ***Institutional Arrangements:*** The consultant will (i) clearly describe the process by the RAP will be submitted to project authorities and concerned authorities and the World Bank, for consideration and approval, and how entitlements will be delivered in a sustainable way. More clearly, the consultant will effectively state who (ministry, department, number of experts to be involved and their professional training) in the overall project organization will be responsible for Resettlement operations, and what facilities the overall resettlement officials will have available to them when it comes to implementing the RAP. It is expected that at his stage, the consultant will fully apply the Tunisian and Italian Resettlement laws and World Bank PS 5. Local authorities should be engaged and the recommendations of the Resettlement Laws be implemented.
- ***Implementation Schedule:*** The consultant may suggest a tentative scheme by which resettlement will arise and be treated, both in terms of the overall management of the project and the project construction schedule;
- ***Public/Stakeholders Consultation and Participation:*** Bearing in mind that this is a social and environmental Category A project (complex and high profile), propose steps and timeline to ensure that Tunisian and Italian Government and World Bank requirements on public consultation and participation are being met in full. Present the outcomes of a participatory and inclusive public consultation conducted by the consultant in the document with various categories of beneficiary stakeholders in the selected areas of intervention. Outline the community’s perception of/and reaction to the project (i.e. receptiveness and willingness to collaborate for the sustainable management of the proposed project activities) and suggest ways of retrofitting their main views and concerns in the project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The consultations should ensure proportionate women’s participation from different socio economic groups at a time and place that they find convenient. These discussions should be separated and facilitated by women so that they are willing to participate. Women should have complete access to information about the project and knowledge about regarding the calls to participate in the consultations. Include minutes of all consultation meetings for each report, highlighting i.e. gender and vulnerable groups distribution and dimensions; subjects discussed; questions/concerns raised by participants; answers given), and describing how communities/groups have been identified. Develop a participatory and inclusive public consultation plan (SEP) that could be easily followed up at the local level for the environmental and social management process.

Guidelines for the RAP:

- ***Implementing Agency:*** Identify/propose individuals/organization/agency responsible for implementing the RAP. Assess the two government’s and implementing agency’s technical and administrative capacities to manage the project’s potential environmental and social issues, and propose – as appropriate – viable mitigation measures to reinforce their technical and practical capacities in this regard, taking into consideration the relevant social policies, legal, regulatory and administrative frameworks in place, as well as the technical experiences in dealing with these issues in previous operations;
- ***Recommendations:*** Include a list of concise recommendations in the RAP;

- **List of Individuals/institutions:** Include a list of contacted individuals and institutions under Public Consultations;
- **References:** Include a list of references in the RAP;
- **Public Disclosures:** Bearing in mind that this is a social and environmental category A project (high profile and complex), propose steps and timeline to ensure that public disclosures of key findings are adequately implemented, and in synch with the overall project preparation calendar.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanisms:** The consultant will describe the mechanisms available to project affected people for hearing their potential complaints about aspects of their treatment with regard to the resettlement and compensation process. He/she will also show how the mechanism will be accessible (in terms of language, distance, and cost) to affected people, and what recourse/appeal from the local grievance mechanism may be available for due diligence and peaceful resolution of issues;
- **Budget and Funding Arrangements:** As previously discussed, the consultant should (i) estimate the overall costs of resettlement, including funds for general oversight and for implementation of project activities; (ii) show the sources of funds and that the overall budget estimates have been included in the project budget. The Tunisian and Italian Governments/Client will be responsible for the resettlement and compensation costs during RAP implementation;
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements:** As an important part of the overall project outcome, the consultant will provide an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the effective implementation of resettlement, either as part of the overall monitoring and evaluation of project progress, or separately to affirm the achievement of resettlement goals of ensuring that all affected people are adequately compensated. The consultant will also describe how overall project achievements will be monitored and evaluated, and at what frequency, by formal supervision or by the use of independent monitoring and evaluation agencies (witness NGOs, researchers, committees of affected people, or some combination of actors). Finally, the consultant will show how the results of monitoring and evaluation of past resettlement activities will be fed back into project implementation. Where appropriate, the consultant may want to set up monitoring and evaluation checklists or templates to help organize the process;
- **Template for the design of the RAP:** The consultant may provide a template for, or description of the contents of the RAP. More precisely, the consultant should include in the design the minimum information required to complement what has already been decided at project level. At a minimum, the consultant will ensure that the RAP will include *the nature of the project, the resettlement impact, the number of people affected, results of complete census, valuation of assets, socio-economic survey information, a matrix that shows the entitlements of the categories of affected people, a description of resettlement sites and programs for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living, institutional arrangements for RAP preparation and implementation, the RAP budget, an implementation schedule, and a commitment to follow the RAP guidance and requirements in all general matters.*

As stated earlier, the consultant shall also be responsible for translating the final English version of the RAP reports into French and Italian, including both a non-technical Executive Summary in English, French, Italian and Arabic, as well as assist the Tunisian and Italian Governments to have the RAP documents publicly disclosed simultaneously in Tunisia, Italy and on the Bank's Website in Washington, DC.

Moreover, as should be done for the ESIA, the consultant should assist the Client to ensure that a copy of the

final RAP reports in French and Italian with its comprehensive executive summary will also be given to the Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment for reviewing and approval.

3. EXPERTISE REQUIRED AND TIME EFFORT

3.1 Expertise Required

According to the new scope of the work, the consultant is required to plan and propose the corresponding number of experts required to carry out the full assignment according to his or her judgment on the needs corresponding to the size and complexity of the project activities. However, it is required to include a minimal key staff with qualifications and experience as described below:

1. Project Manager

A very experienced environmental management consultant with experience in one of following scientific fields, Tropical Ecology, Biodiversity, Geography, Resettlement and Social Development or, any other related academic field. S/he must have at least 15 years of experience in project management, and especially in ESIA and RAP assignments related to power projects, especially in extra high or simply high voltage transmission line projects. The Project Manager shall prove to be familiar with the operational requirements of the Tunisian and Italian power sector as well as the Tunisian and Italian laws and regulations on environmental and social management, and also be familiar with the World Bank Performance Standards and operational guidelines including Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines of April 2007 (see IFC.org). The EHS Guidelines which apply are the General EHS Guidelines and the EHS Guidelines on Electric Power Transmission and Distribution;

2. Lead Environment Specialist

A very experienced Environmental Specialist, preferentially with environmental engineering, hydrogeology academic background or any relevant Maghreb en European environmental field of expertise with not less than 10 years of proven experience. S/he should have experience in ESIA and worked in the Maghreb and Europe for the last 5 years and an extensive experience with World Bank Performance Standards.

3. Lead Social Development/Resettlement Specialist

A very experienced Resettlement Specialist with at least 10 years of progressively senior experience in Social Development and Resettlement planning of major infrastructure projects, particularly of high voltage transmission lines. The consultant should have experience on gender informed resettlement. A significant portion of his/her experience must be in addressing involuntary resettlement programs. S/he will have demonstrated expertise in the design and implementation of socio-economic data collection; data analysis and design programs to support feasibility of projects. S/he must be knowledgeable and experienced in preparing and implementing RAPs required by national governments and international lending agencies, by following national and the World Bank Performance Standard 5 Involuntary Resettlement and PS 1 on Assessment of Environmental and social Risks and Impacts, and knowledgeable on PS 8 on Cultural Heritage. S/he should demonstrate experience in working effectively with public sector and commercial Clients, and in implementing successfully concrete socio-economic programs such as Resettlement schemes in Maghreb region and Italy for the last 5 years.

4. Terrestrial Ecologist/Biodiversity specialist

A terrestrial ecologist/biodiversity specialist with more than 07 years of working experience in the Maghreb and Mediterranean region and Italy. S/he should have a strong knowledge of Maghreb, Mediterranean region and Italian terrestrial ecology/biodiversity particularly Mediterranean fauna and flora. The expert will be working under guidance of the lead Environment specialist.

5. Marine Ecologist/Biodiversity specialist

A marine ecologist/biodiversity specialist with more than 07 years of working experience in the Maghreb and Mediterranean region and Italy. S/he should have a strong knowledge of Maghreb, Mediterranean region and Italian marine ecology/biodiversity particularly Mediterranean marine fauna and flora. The expert will be working under guidance of the lead Environment specialist.

6. Socio-Economist with Community Development background expertise

With minimum of Bachelor Degree and 7 years of experience. He/she should be working under guidance of the lead Social and Resettlement specialist.

4. REPORTS AND SCHEDULE

4.1 Reports

At the end of the assignment, the consultant shall present four separate reports in English for the Tunisia – Italy Interconnector Project, namely one for the ESIA, one for the ESMP, one for the RAP (includes Socio economic Inventory and Census) and finally one for the NTS in English, French, Italian and Arabic including some maps and photographs. The requirements for preparation, submission, approval and the languages in which the reports shall be prepared are explained in detail under the subsections below.

The Client considers the timely elaboration and submission of reports of the utmost importance. The reports must be written in English (final reports also in French and Italian and Executive Summaries in English, French, Italian and Arabic). The draft and the final reports shall be submitted in a number of hard copies and in electronic form to the Client as specified in the table below. After incorporating the necessary modifications to the drafts the edited technical final reports shall be submitted in hard copies and electronic form to the Client no later than two weeks after approval of the draft reports.

Properties of Documents and Products

All reports, studies or other products in the form of graphics, software or otherwise, that the contractor prepares on behalf of the client under this contract become and remain the property of the client.

4.2. Implementation Schedule and Estimated Time Effort

The study will be carried out by the consultant over a maximum period of 18 (eighteen) months starting from the date of commencement, until approval of the ESIA and RAP by the competent authorities of the two countries and the World Bank. The estimated consultant effort for all experts to be involved in the preparation of the ESIA and RAP has been estimated at about **23 (twenty-three)** person/month. The summary of the implementation schedule of the study is presented in the following table.

The tentative timing for submission of ESIA and RAP Reports and other relevant documentation to the Client by the consultant is the following:

4.2.1 For ESIA

- Fifteen (15) days after commencement of the services the consultant shall submit a Preliminary Environmental Information Sheet (PEIS) to the Client to submit to the Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment for the categorization of the ESIA study.
- One month (1) month after commencement of the services the consultant shall submit the draft Inception Report to the Client regarding the ESIA;

- Seven (7) months after commencement of the services the consultant shall submit a preliminary draft version of ESIA report, including one season marine and terrestrial biodiversity survey, to the Client, for review and comments.
- Fourteen (14) months after commencement of the services the consultant shall submit the final ESIA report, including the second season marine and terrestrial biodiversity survey, to the Client.
- Eighteen (18) months ESIA reviewed and approved by the Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment and issuance of environmental permit.

Deliverable		Proposed Date	
D-0	Commencement Day	D-0	
D-1	Project Registration report	Draft (for client review)	D-15
		Final	D-20
D-2	Inception Report	Draft (for client review)	D-30
		Final	D-45
D-3	ESIA and ESMP Report	Preliminary First Draft, including first season biodiversity surveys (for client review)	M-7
		Reviewed by World Bank and other donors	M-8
D-4	ESIA and ESMP Report	Final Draft, including second season biodiversity surveys	M-14
		Reviewed by World Bank and other donors	M-15
D-5	ESIA and ESMP Report	Final Draft reviewed by Italian and Tunisian Ministries of Environment	M-18

The expected duration of the ESIA assignment is eighteen (18) months. Every month, the consultant produces a short Progress Report.

4.2.2 For the RAP

- Four (4) months after commencement of this specific service the consultant shall submit the final RAP Report to the Client, to the Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment and to the World Bank and other potential interested lenders for review, approval.

The commencement date of the services related to RAP are not necessarily the same as for the ESIA. However, some services of the RAP may take place in the same time as for the ESIA, therefore the specific date is not clearly known.

The schedule is:

D-5	RAP Report	Draft (for client review)	?
		Final	?

NB: The dates need to be updated according to the agreed commencement day

The expected duration of the RAP assignment is four (4) months. In between the months, the consultant must produce a short Progress Report.

4.3 Quantities of Reports to be submitted

The quantity of the draft and final reports to be submitted to the Client in hard and electronic (CD) copies are summarized in the table below:

4.3.1 Part I - ESIA

Deliverable		Copies	
		Hardcopies	Electronic
Project Registration Report	Draft	5	email
	Final	5	2 CDs
Inception Report	Draft	5	email
	Final	5	5 CDs
EIS Report (includes NTS)	Draft	10	email
	Final	15	15 CDs

4.3.2 Part II - RAP

Deliverable		Copies	
		Hardcopies	Electronic
RAP reports	Draft	10	email
	Final	15	15 CDs

NB. The Progress Reports are in the e-mail format and they constitute working document to follow up progress and constraints.

4.4 Minimum Content of Reports

Project Description

Project Description Document together with an especial form filled and geo-referenced maps showing the proposed transmission line route variation shall be submitted to the Client and it to the Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment and the Bank with the purpose of obtaining Registration and ESIA Classification of the project.

Inception Report

At the end of the data information and collection mission, the consultant shall submit a comprehensive inception report. It will express the preliminary findings, views, proposed approach and work plan for the assignment.

ESIA Report

A stand-alone report in English with executive summary in English, French, Italian and Arabic including some maps and photos shall be prepared by the consultant and submitted to the Client. It shall be a detailed report outlining the results of the various studies undertaken in accordance with activities delineated above.

RAP Report

A stand-alone RAP report in English with an executive summary in English, French, Italian and Arabic including some maps and photos.

5.0 COORDINATION, MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

The consultant shall liaise closely with the Client to ensure smooth project implementation and early notice on problems encountered.

The following workshops and meetings will be held during the implementation of the project:

Kick-off meeting

The meeting will be held in **Tunis** at the Elmed Etudes office to discuss and refresh on the overall implementation methodology and strategy between the consultant and the Employer.

Supervision mission by the employer and the financier to review the selected transmission line route corridor

Immediately after the joint consultant's team will have selected the transmission line corridor, a coordination meeting involving the ESIA and RAP consultant, the Survey Study Consultant, the employer and the World Bank and other relevant interested financiers will take place in **Tunis** for a desk review of the selected transmission line route corridor. For this purpose, the two consultants shall coordinate to prepare appropriate documentation necessary to explain and demonstrate the selected line route corridor including maps and other documentation deemed relevant to enable an easy understanding of the proposed matter to be reviewed.

The desk review of the transmission line route corridor shall be immediately followed by one to two days field trip in each country to the terrestrial sites of the selected line corridor in Tunisia and Italy, to be performed jointly between the ESIA, RAP consultant (at least 01 environment specialist and 01 social/resettlement

specialist, 01 representative from the Survey Study Consultant, and up to 03 representatives from the employer and financier) immediately after the assurance of the transmission line corridor by the two consultant firms (technical and socio-environmental) and prior the start of preparation of the ESIA and RAP reports in order to fully review on site and *in loco* the whole terrestrial transmission line route corridor. All costs for the Client participants are to be borne by the ESIA and RAP consultant.

Meeting for review of progress on the ESIA and RAP and all other related activities

A half day meeting shall be held in **Tunis** at the Client's office between the consultant and the PIU to evaluate progress on preparation of ESIA and RAP. The meeting shall be held at the end of 3.5 month after commencement of the project which will be prior to submission of final draft of the ESIA to the Client and World Bank for review and prior to the submission of the final version of ESIA and RAP to the Tunisian and Italian Ministries of Environment for final approval.

The employer should appoint a senior environmental specialist who should liaise closely with the consultant and whenever necessary s/he should participate in some working sessions to understand the complexity and difficulties of the assignment and help to overcome or solve timely the constraints which may arise. The costs of such representative should be entirely borne by the employer.

6.0 MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Support from the Tunisian and Italian Governments and the Client

The Tunisian and Italian Governments, through its various agencies and the employer shall use their best efforts to ensure that the two Governments will grant to the consultant and members of his/her internationally recruited staff whose names shall be communicated well in advance, the following facilities and exemptions:

- Immunity from national service obligations restrictions for themselves, their spouses and their family dependents.
- The facility of bringing into the country a reasonable amount of foreign currency for the purpose of the project and / or for their personal use and re-exporting such sum, in accordance with the relevant foreign exchange regulations in the country including the exporting of such amount if foreign currency as they may earn in the execution of the project.
- Exemption from immigration restrictions for expatriate staff, their spouses and members of their families who are dependent on them.
- Inviolability of consultant's documents and papers relating to the project.

6.2 Liaison

The employer has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the overall coordination of the project. The PIU is headed by a Project Manager and is assisted among other scientific areas, one environmental and social specialist.

The PIU shall serve as a liaison between the consultant, the various stakeholders and Governmental Departments associated with or interested in the project. The consultant shall be given unhindered access to the relevant agencies and territories in order to carry out the assignment. The consultant shall however, be fully responsible for collecting data and information from these agencies. If the information needed has costs, the

consultant is responsible for paying the necessary charges. The Client shall provide the consultant with copies of all data and reports available, which will be deemed relevant to the execution of the consultant's work.

6.3 Accommodation and Transport

The consultant shall make arrangements for office space and personnel accommodation in Tunisia and Italy. The employer will offer logistic assistance to the successful proponent to procure the necessary facilities.

The employer will provide its personnel working as counterpart to the consultant expatriates with the necessary means of transportation. The consultant, however, should supply his own vehicles and quote this final price accordingly.

6.4 Privileges and Immunities

The Governments of Tunisia and Italy shall afford the consultant and his expatriate staff the right to the following:

- The privileges of bringing into the country a reasonable amount of foreign currency, for the purposes of the study and / or for their personal use, and of re-exporting any such sums brought into the country.
- The same repatriation facilities for themselves, their spouses and family dependents, as are granted to foreign nationals in the event of any international crises.

The two Governments shall grant the consultants and his expatriate staff exemption in respect of:

- Direct or indirect taxes, duties, fees or levies in respect of wages and salaries.
- Taxes, customs and duties chargeable on equipment imported into the country for personal use provided that at the time of importation the consultant gives a written undertaking that such upon the equipment shall be re-exported from the country upon the completion of the study or the duty on any such be paid before it is sold in the country.

LITERATURE FOR REVIEW

The following documents constitute the base for this assignment but not limited to, therefore must be consulted and read critically:

ANNEXES:

1. General Overview Map Client should insert map
2. Maps: Overviewing AC line routes Client should insert map
3. Gender considerations during involuntary resettlement

1- General Overview Map

(TO BE INCLUDED as Scanned)

2. Maps: Overviewing AC line routes

- Can assistance packages for women be implemented in case that the law explicitly leaves them outside the eligibility criteria for compensation?
- Is there a possibility of making payments or giving titles in the name of both spouses?
- Are separate compensations for women possible in case of loss of income, assets, and natural resources?
- Do women approve the new site where they will be resettled?
- Are schools and health centers accessible in the new site?
- Is the site close to women's current employments?
- Are women's requirements considered in the housing design and provision of other facilities?