

EXTERNAL CONSULTANCY WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Countries/ Region	Iraq, Kurdistan
Duration	1 month
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. CONTEXT

Iraq is characterized by multifaceted crises, with the political crisis resulting in a prolonged and bloody conflict with ethno-sectarian divisions which has significantly damaged the socio-economic fabric of the country and created one of the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crises in the world today.

1.1.1. POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Iraq is undergoing a constitutional crisis visibly rendered in divisions between central government, the semi-autonomous Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI), Kirkuk, and disputed territories. The sitting Al Abadi government is under increasing pressure from rivals, most notably previous prime minister Al Maliki who orchestrated the removal of several key Al Abadi ministers in contentious circumstances, in a bid to destabilize and possibly collapse the current government and exploit the situation for political gains.

The largely autonomous KRI is also locked in political fighting with the term of current president, Masood Barzani, having expired in August 2015 and causing tensions, most prominently between his ruling PDK party headed by his nephew and Prime Minister Necherven Barzani and main opposition PUK and Goran parties. Al Maliki has exploited such tensions to split the Kurdish bloc vote in the Iraqi parliament which may affect the likelihood of a push for Kurdish independence in the next year. KRI parliamentary and presidential elections and Iraqi provincial elections are scheduled for 2017 which are likely to create political turmoil and result in violence, especially in Baghdad, if not postponed.

Neighbouring countries play a significant role in Iraq, most notably the involvement of Iran in Iraqi politics, armed forces and irregular militias or Popular Mobilisation Units (PMU), the presence of Turkish PKK, Syrian YPG/YPJ, and Iranian PDKI and other regional Kurdish groups. Under the PMU umbrella there are over 40 armed groups including the Badr Organisation, Muqtada al-Sadr's Saraya Al Salam and Shia groups with links to Syria, Lebanon and Iran. In addition, Turkey has stationed several hundred troops in KRI, against the will of the Baghdad government, with the stated intention of training Sunni Turkmen militias which is a source of tension and controversy between the two states.

The evolution of Al Qaeda in Iraq into the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), which culminated in ISIL taking control of large swathes of the country in 2014/2015, has been greeted with the formation of a US-led coalition of approximately 60 countries, many of whom are militarily active and present. Throughout 2016, the Iraqi army and Kurdish Peshmerga units with support of these multi-national forces and PMUs have taken large areas of territory from ISIL control including cities such as Ramadi and Falluja. In October 2016, a large-scale offensive was launched to take Mosul though no clear strategy of who will govern the traditionally mixed though predominantly Sunni Arab city seems to exist. Should widespread ethno-sectarian violence occur, the possibility that Sunni insurgent groups will once again resurge in the area will increase, thus undermining the long-term stability of Iraq.

1.1.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Iraq is undergoing a protracted financial crisis with an enormous expenditure on military and security assets and a global slump in oil prices. Oil revenues represent 95% of Iraq's foreign exchange and so this slump has impacted both the Baghdad government and KRI incomes. KRI has begun exporting oil against the will of the central government, leading them to retaliate by stemming financial support to the region which has a visible impact on the economy. Although KRI has the lowest poverty rates in Iraq, government employees are frequently only paid 40% of their salaries which has resulted in widespread protests and impacted the ability of the government to provide basic services.

The social dynamics are highly complex with approximately 75% of the country Arab, 15% Kurd, and 10% Assyrian, Turkmen, Shabak, and other minorities with Sunni, Shia, Christian, and Yezidi faiths.

1.1.3. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The surge in violence between armed groups and government forces has resulted in over 3.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Iraq and left more than 10 million in need of humanitarian assistance according to OCHA, which classifies Iraq as one of three Level 3 emergencies in the world today. Needs are as varied and complex as the overall context and range from emergency humanitarian and life-saving to stabilisation, returns, development, and peacebuilding. At the end of 2016, there are an estimated 1m returnees, 225,000 Syrian refugees, 3.3m IDPs, and another 3m people in hard to reach areas under the control of armed groups.

1.2. PUI [MISSION] HISTORY

PUI has been present in Iraq since 1983. The programming has spanned the sectors of health, WASH, protection, shelter, food security and livelihoods, through an integrated approach, in both urban and rural areas, responding to the changing needs of the local communities.

By 2010 PUI was implementing an integrated multi-sectorial program targeting poor rural villages in Baghdad to help them regain livelihoods and restart agricultural production. Besides training and supplies, this programme emphasizes reconciliation, solidarity and cooperation among villagers. Since 2014, PUI are meeting needs of the displaced population by supporting livelihood projects and promoting access to the job market through Professional Tool Kits and associated trainings. PUI has a focus on the most vulnerable households who would have the greatest benefit from income generating activities.

As the war in Syria increased in severity the influx of refugees crossing into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq increased. PUI opened a Mission in KRI in 2013 to start to respond to these needs. PUI has been operating in Gawilan camp since November 2013, providing a basic package of health care services complimented by a WASH response of active hygiene and sanitation watch out. Based on this successful first experience, PUI was chosen as a key partner by local government and UN to replicate its integrated strategy in additional camps, first in Domiz 2 and, after the IDP crisis, in Bajet Kandala and Bardarash camps.

PUI took a multi-faceted approach to supporting the needs of this newly displaced population focusing on Dohuk, Ninewa and Najaf Governorates, supporting nearly 100,000 IDPs. Firstly working in newly set up camps in KRI, then providing additional health care outside of camps through MHT in the north and a Mobile Surveillance team in the south. Latrines were built both these areas to support IDPs living in unfinished buildings and informal settlements. NFIs distributed in multiple locations, including hygiene kits, reaching people within the first few weeks of displacement.

Current Programming

In Iraq, an integrated approach is developed while still maintaining health as the central point of the activities. PUI is currently working in three camps in KRI, providing Primary Healthcare and WASH services as well as focusing on psychosocial support. PUI also provides support to the large number of IDPs and refugees living out-of camp by providing primary healthcare, psychosocial, WASH and educational support.

Health and Psychosocial Support:

- PUI is in charge of the management of the Primary Health Care Center in Gawilan refugee camp, Bajet Kandala and Bardarash IDP camps.
- Teams in Dohuk governorate are linking refugees to the health services, increasing both awareness of and access to existing facilities, as well as boosting refugees' knowledge of healthcare to support them to improve their own health status. PHCCs are supported as a part of this project in order to ensure their capacity to cope with increased patient load.
- 7 Mobile health teams in Dohuk, Ninewa, Bagdad and Najaf governorates reach IDP's living out of camps to provide a basic package of health care. This includes treatment, referral, pharmacy, and psychological support. One additional mobile team specifically focuses on the follow-up of patients in need of Mental Health support in Dohuk and Ninewa Governorates.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

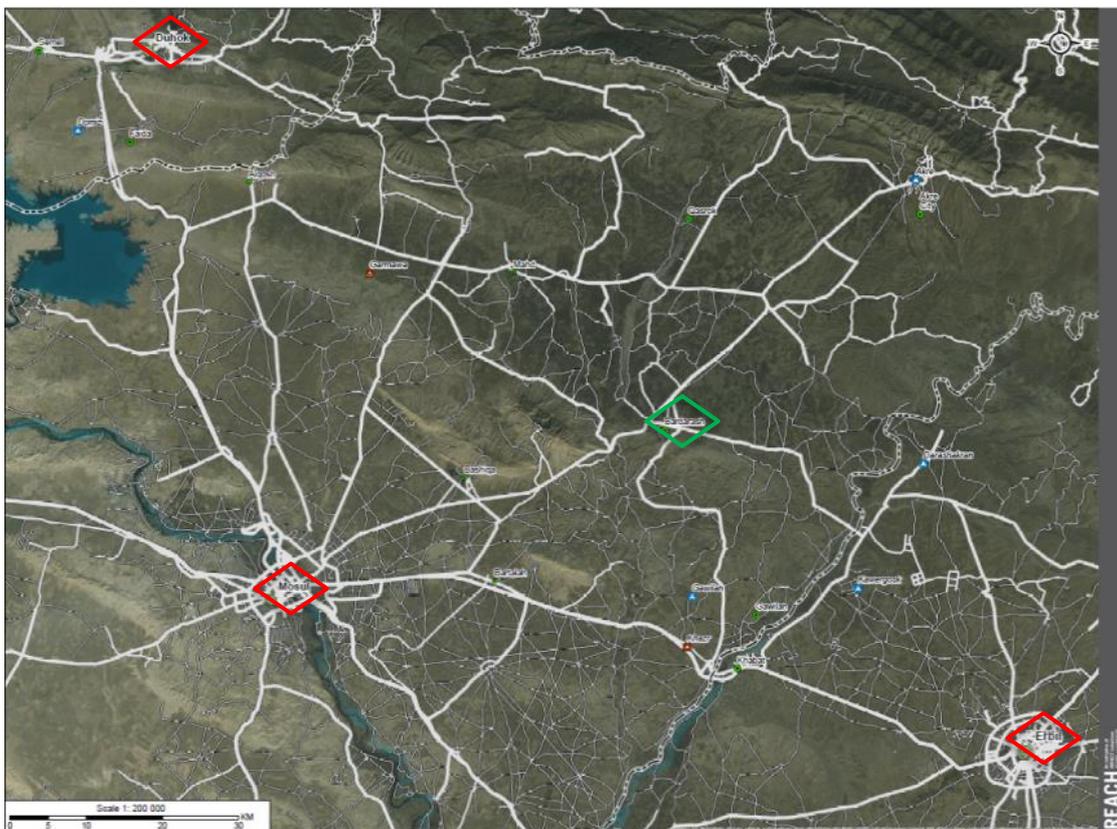
- WASH activities are undertaken in Bardarash and Gawilan camps, with a programme of operation and maintenance, including community teams being created to support the work. Tool loan committees support camp inhabitants to be autonomous and self-reliant.
- Outside of camps, PUI is currently working in 10 villages where many displaced people have taken refuge around the Bardarash area with the aim to improve water supply and to spread hygiene messages. As part of the Mosul response, PUI is starting implementing a project with the aim to provide water, sanitation and hygiene support to potential IDPs coming out of Mosul, in Shekhan, Akre and Hamdaniya districts (in and out-of camp)

Education:

- In Dohuk Governorate, non-camp activities focus on educational support for Syrian refugee children, in order to give them confidence and motivation not to drop out of school.

1.2.1. MAP OF THE ZONE

In the following map, the three main cities (Erbil, Dohuk and Mosul) are highlighted in red and Bardarash (where consultant will be based) in green:



2. ASSESSMENT

2.1. JUSTIFICATION

The objective of the requested consultancy mission is to propose mid-term and long-term options in order to reduce the risks related to solid wastes and grey/black water management, by improving the separation and collection of waste water inside the camp, and by treating those waste waters both inside and outside the camp. The proposed options must be in line with the context and technical, humanitarian and legal existing frame, and budgeted in order to allow proper advocacy toward donors and authorities.

2.1.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Black water management

At the beginning of 2016 PUI's WASH team conducted an assessment of all 205 black water cesspools which has shown only 50% still have a depth of 6 meters or more (they were initially 8 meters deep). This indicates that some black water cesspools are partially filled with soil. This situation is due to the design of the cesspools and the fact that the pieces of concrete pipe have shifted. The depth of at least 33 cesspools is inferior to 4 meters, requiring a high frequency of dislodging.

Dislodged black water from cesspools is being disposal right near the solid waste disposal site directly to a river, contaminating it.

Some leaks are being found in septic tanks that are spilling in the grey water collection channels.

Grey water management

Hydrogeological conditions of Gawilan Camp seems to be challenging as soil permeability seems to be very weak, limiting surface and underground water infiltration. Some infiltration tests are being carried out. Stagnant water is still a sanitation issue in Gawilan surroundings, bringing bad smells and vectors proliferations, mostly with high temperatures.

A complete grey water collecting system was installed all over the camp and recently more drainage channels have been arranged along the roads by PUI. All these grey water projects are conducted out of the camp.

Although most of the open channels are being well maintained and cleaned by the camp population, in some areas still should be improved through raising awareness within the camp population.

Solid waste management

Since March 2016, PUI is in charge of solid waste collection in Gawilan camp. During 2016, the waste was collected with two tractors from BRHA but at the end of the year a compacter truck was purchased. Solid wastes are being collected five days per week and disposed in the solid wastes site 2 km out of Gawilan camp. Wastes are covered with soil with a big shovel two days per month.

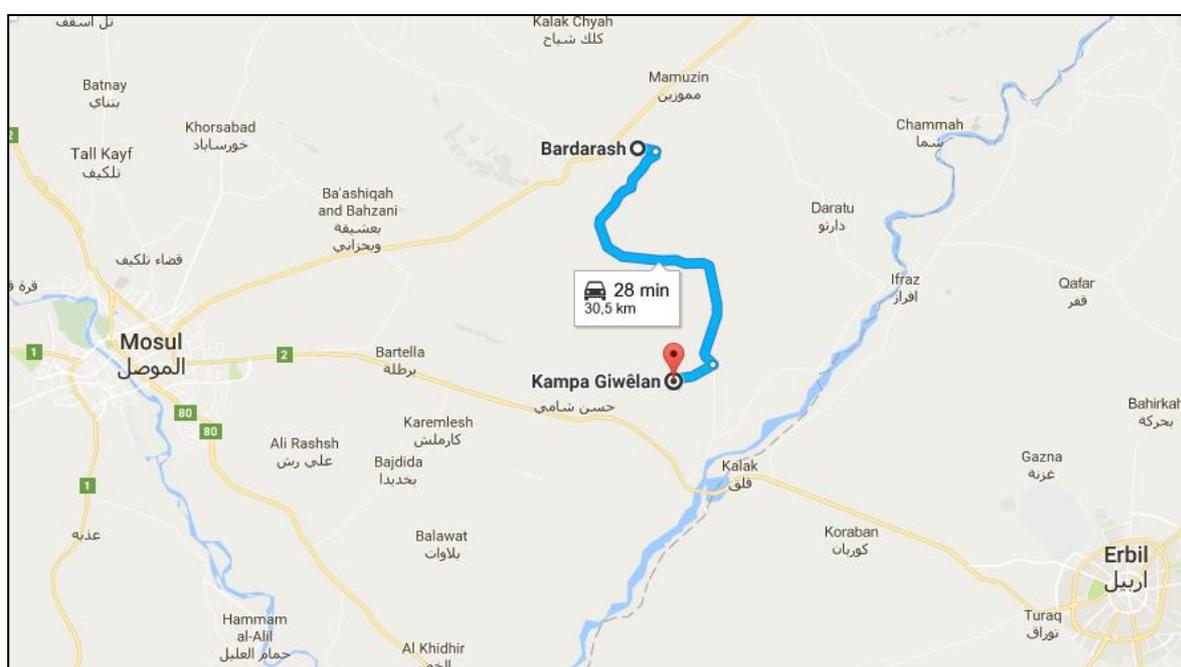
There are not safety measures in the site. A stream crosses the site and during rainy season rain water tends to stagnate. The stream was recently redirected around the site but it may return to its original riverbed.

A pilot test with 5 composters is going on since December 2016 and 5 more are planned to be installed if pilot test successes.

2.2. ASSESSMENT CONDITIONS

The evaluator will conduct his/her consultancy under the responsibility of WASH Project Manager, as well in charge of the management of UNHCR Project in Gawilan (under which the consultancy is funded).

The geographical scope of the consultancy is the Syrian refugee camp of Gawilan, located 30 kilometers south of Bardarash. He/She will be based in PUI guesthouse in Bardarash or be provide with housing allowance that should be included in the offer. He/she could use Bardarash base cars for movement in and out the camp.



The WASH PM will facilitate local contacts at local level, and he/she will also have support for coordination at regional level (in Erbil). He/She will as well provide all relevant key documents and guidelines to the evaluator.

2.3. ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

2.3.1. OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Find sustainable and long-term solutions for the existing environmental and sanitation needs in Gawilan Camp and surroundings, in terms of grey and black water management and solid waste management.

2.3.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

The evaluator is expected to provide PUI with technical solutions (specified in terms of mid and long-term) to treatment and disposal of black water, grey water and solid wastes generated in

Gawilan Camp. The different options should be ranked in terms of feasibility and budgeted and their rational clearly detailed and DIMENSIONED in the final report.

Moreover, the evaluation endeavors to take into consideration the lessons learnt from the implementation of previous projects in case of continued activities on the same topic.

2.3.2.1. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

Collection of information and analysis of the situation in terms on environmental conditions, from the plots until the final disposal.

The evaluator must fill in the following tools:

- Problems analysis
- Mapping of the current situation in terms of environmental public sanitation infrastructures
- Risk and assumptions analysis
- Solutions analysis matrix

For this purpose, data collection should cover, at least:

- Sources of wastewater and solid waste: Water supply points, kitchens, washing areas, showers, clinics, rain.
- Socio-cultural context: Volume and quality of used water produced (Focused in reducing wastewater and solid waste production and avoid discharge of problematic substances such as oil, fat, bleach, solvents)
- Types of wastewater: Characterize the wastewater type (physico-chemical composition + Microbiological + BOD)
- Environmental context: soil type, seepage rate, groundwater, topography, nearby water source, climatic conditions. This information is determinant to validate treatment selections.

2.3.2.2. ELABORATION OF A STRATEGIC MID-TERM AND LONG-TERM STRATEGY

The evaluator is expected to develop a strategy considering 2 complementary perspectives: elaboration of a strategic mid-term and a long-term orientation plan regarding improvement of sanitation and environmental conditions in Gawilan camp and its surroundings, following points below (the evaluator will consider them but will not limit his work to):

- Make recommendations on the adequate management, focusing in reusing and exploitation, of grey water in Gawilan Camp.
- Find a solution for the cesspit/holding tank problem of soil inclusion and safe black water final disposal.
- Find a sustainable solution for solid waste management and its final disposal.
 - A whole “closing cycle” strategy has to be planned, willing to, first, reduce solid wastes, secondly reuse them and, finally, recycle.
 - Sustainable solution for solid waste management final disposal, including improving of security in the disposal site.

He/she will have to suggest both suitable solutions within PUI allocated budget and optimal solutions for grey water management and reuse, black water safe and sustainable evacuation, and of course better solid waste management.

He/She must take into account that humanitarian situation may change:

At **mid-term** (6 months to 5 year), focusing on the following aspects:

- Potential extension of the camp as well as potential refugee's movements to other locations, evolution of the political and economic context that could have an impact on the camp population.
- Potential decrease of camp population because of rapid return and stabilization of Hasakeh region in Syria.

At **long-term** (5 to 10 years), focusing on the following aspects:

- Potential conversion of Gawilan into a long term displacement camp” for refugees for whom repatriation to Syria will be impossible.

The following strategic documents/guidelines must drive the evaluator and considered as a technical, legal and humanitarian frame:

- Social and cultural features of the Syrian refugees living in Gawilan camp;
- Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2016, including global strategic orientations in terms of WASH;
- Regional Refugees Resilience Plan (3RP) for 2017 strategic orientations;
- Annual strategic plan of donors targeting refugees in Duhok Governorate (UNHCR and GIZ);
- Standards from the WASH Cluster;
- Existing legal and technical guidelines at KRG level:
- BHRA at regional and governorate level;
- Minister for Agriculture & Water Resources at regional level;
- General Directorate of Water and Sewerage at regional level;
- Directorate of Water and Directorate of Sewerage at Duhok Governorate level;
- PUI strategy and community approach guidelines;
- WHO and FAO Standards.

2.3.2.3. **HANDOVER**

Elaboration of recommendations regarding the handover of specific grey/black water collection/treatment infrastructures to relevant authorities: according to the ongoing strategic plan, the evaluator is expected to propose directions and milestones in order to support the technical options proposed in the frame of the previous specific objectives.

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluator carries out his/her mission in three steps:

- Data collection facilitated by the preparatory work of compiling and summarizing available information.
- A field trip to the implementation location of the target project(s).
- The finalization of the evaluation report and its annexes, in collaboration with its various representatives. At minima the following annexes will be provided:
 - Mapping of the camp summarizing the state of sanitation in terms of black/grey waters and solid wastes collection and treatment;
 - Any technical specification, notice or drawing supporting the technical proposed options;

The evaluator is free to use every methodology that he/she considers relevant, after having received the authorization from the PUI AMEA Manager. He/she will make sure to include the suggested approach in the technical offer.

Technical proposals should be based on the following criteria:

1. The criterion of acceptance by households and by local sanitation professionals.
2. The criterion of lifespan of the infrastructure.
3. The criterion of the efficiency of the service put in place.
4. The criterion of investment and operating cost.
5. The criterion of design, construction and care and maintenance (C&M).
6. The criterion of accessibility.
7. The criterion of range.
8. The criterion of electrical energy.
9. The criterion of required surface area.
10. The criterion of water requirements.

An analysis using integral approach and participative methods is to be done with the local community, in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. Gender and multicultural perspective must also be taken into account.

4. ORGANISATION OF THE MISSION

4.1. PROFILE REQUIRED

- Training and qualifications: Sanitation/Waste water treatment Engineer or Technician (BTS GEMEAU, Master degree in Sanitation/Waste water treatment, Bioforce RPEHA)

- General professional experience: WASH PM or Coordinator with previous experiences in emergency contexts (IDPs/refugee camps is an asset). Proven and successful experiences as Sanitation and Waste water management expert.
- Specific professional experience: Strong technical background in terms of solid wastes and waste water management (specifically regarding collection, treatment, elimination of liquid and solid black water) schemes/Sludge Treatment Station or Units design, implementation and operation/maintenance with relevant experience (as consultant, designer or implementer) in similar geographical/climatic contexts.
- Required qualities: Autonomy, reactivity, initiative.
- Languages: English, Arab/Kurdish are assets.
- Other: experience with or knowledge of GIS software (ArcGIS or similar software) is an asset.

Special attention is paid to the independence of the evaluator regarding organizations engaged in the elaboration, implementation or consultancy related to the project, concerned with the evaluation.

4.2. TENTATIVE TIMELINE

Activities	Duration (days)
Travel time	1
Field time	
- Meetings with stakeholders, field assessment, camp mapping	4
- Technical assessment	10
- Discussion of proposed options with Gawilan WASH PM	1
- Preparation of the strategy in terms of handover/O&M in close coordination with Gawilan WASH PM: 5 days	5
- Training to the team	3
- Time period necessary for writing the report and annexes	15
- Time period for field and oral presentation:	
• Bardarash level debriefing	1
• UNHCR presentation	1
• Camp level debriefing	1
• Cluster presentation	1
• Erbil level debriefing	1
Travel time	1
Total	45

Notes:

- **The evaluator will provide a first version of his report 2 days before the presentation at Bardarash level**

- **The evaluator will provide the final version of his report maximum 2 days after his presentation to UNHCR.**
- A specific chronogram must be provided in the technical proposal.
- The schedule is purely informative: it can be reviewed according to circumstances.
- Timing could be extended two weeks more depending on consultancy results. Consultant availability must be ensured.

5. EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

5.1. ASSESSMENT REPORT

The evaluation leads to the elaboration of a written report in English which includes an evaluation summary as well as a detailed narrative, along with the relevant annexes.

The conditions for submitting the report are explained in the technical offer and also indicated in the contract.

Following the established framework:

- The report must be released with two paper copies (both-sides) as well as an electronic version (open and close format).
- All versions must be released to the Field Coordinator and on the date formerly agreed...

The PM, Field Coordinator, Head of Mission, Programme Officer or Desk Manager can request corrections or modifications after the report is released and the evaluator must ensure that he/she is available if necessary.

5.2. PRESENTATIONS

5.2.1. A PRESENTATION IN CLUSTER

A presentation to the Cluster is requested, pending on the Cluster programming.

5.2.2. A PRESENTATION TO UNHCR

A one day presentation to the donor will be scheduled including:

- General overview and developed activities description
- Conclusions from the data collection
- Results: Long and mid-term suggestions, including planning.
- Visit to the intervention key points of the camp and surroundings.
- Discussion and conclusions.

5.3. A DEBRIEFING

A debriefing will be carried out in three levels:

- In camp: with the team, the Camp Management and relevant actors.
- In Bardarash Base
- In Erbil Coordination

6. SELECTION METHOD

The candidates interested are requested to submit their application by email before the 21st of February, 2017 at 12PM to Pierre Manuel Mendez pmmendez@premiere-urgence.org

This application must include:

1. A CV of the evaluator.
2. A cover letter describing the relevant experiences regarding the present evaluation, the registration number of the entity and/or the consultant and at least 2 relevant referrals. This letter should also mention the evaluator's availabilities.
3. A technical offer signed and scanned presenting the understanding of the present Terms of Reference, the approach suggested including the methodology and the evaluative questions in relation with the mentioned criteria.
4. A financial offer signed and scanned indicating all the costs related to the completion of the service (including the accommodation, food, transport and communication expenses) including all of the following information's:
 - The name, address of the consultant and its signature (stamp if exist),
 - The currency,
 - Terms of payment,
 - The date of the offer,
 - The validity of the offer,
 - The terms and timetable of the report delivery,
 - A reference table of the major evaluations carried out (maximum 10)