

Hariyo Ban Program



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Term of Reference for

Impact Evaluation of Biogas Installation and Biogas Revolving Fund in in Terai Arc Landscape and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape

1. Background

The Hariyo Ban Program-II funded by USAID and implemented by four consortium partners – World Wildlife Fund Nepal (lead), CARE, National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) and the Federation of Community Forestry Users in Nepal (FECOFUN), aims to increase ecological and community resilience in two landscapes-Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). The program has two major thematic components-biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, and two cross-cutting themes (governance; and gender equality and social inclusion).

The goal of the Program is to increase ecological and community resilience in biodiverse landscapes - Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL) and the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL). This goal will be achieved through two objectives (a) improving conservation and management of TAL and CHAL landscapes; and (b) reducing climate change vulnerability in the landscapes. Similarly, the program is focused in three sub-basins (Seti, Marsyangdi and Daraudi) in CHAL and core areas (Chitwan, Banke, Bardia and Suklaphanta National Parks and their buffer zones) and critical forests corridors (Barandabhar, Kamdi, Karnali and Brahmadev) in TAL.

2. Rationale

Biogas (which is methane) - is also known as natural gas that can be used for cooking. Access to biogas saves huge amount of firewood. Research has shown that an average-sized biogas plant can save 4.5 metric tons of firewood annually. As the need for firewood is a major cause of deforestation in Nepal, biogas helps conserve forest cover directly. Moreover, collecting firewood is one of the most toilsome tasks for rural women, often taking several hours per day. Replacing wood with biogas has enabled many women to learn how to read and write, as they have finally got enough spare time to attend literacy classes. There are also health aspects involved. Cooking with firewood causes chronic respiratory diseases, as there are no chimneys in traditional rural houses in Nepal. Installing a biogas system in the house often improves the health of the family, especially that of women and children, who spend a lot of time in the kitchen. Another health benefit is the improved hygiene thanks to toilets that are usually linked to a biogas system.

Biogas is produced from cattle manure and toilet waste. Each household can produce their own biogas by installing a biogas plant. The technology is simple: the manure and toilet waste are mixed with water and dumped in an airtight underground pit of about 6 cubic meters. In these anaerobic conditions, methane starts forming, and it is led via a narrow pipe into the gas stove in the kitchen. A valve is turned on whenever the gas is needed for cooking. The gas is pure methane, clean and odorless. It burns more effectively than wood, increasing the efficiency of cooking.

The USAID funded Hariyo Ban Program has been providing additional grant support to forest dependent communities in TAL and CHAL to install biogas plants attached with toilets, thereby contributing to forest conservation and reduction of carbon emissions.

3. Objectives

The major objective of this impact evaluation is to evaluate overall impact of biogas plant installation and status review of biogas revolving fund in TAL and CHAL for handover meetings with local government authorities. Sub objectives are:

- To evaluate the overall impact of biogas on reducing pressure on forests, changes that have occurred in the household, work of women and overall status of biogas revolving fund.
- To evaluate status of biogas revolving fund in TAL and CHAL.
- Handover discussion with local government authorities on biogas revolving funds in TAL and CHAL.

4. Methodology

The consultant will present an innovative/creative methodology for meeting above mentioned objectives.

Desk Reviews

- Hariyo Ban Program-I and Hariyo Ban Program-II project document, annual work plans, annual progress reports, midterm review reports, relevant studies etc.
- The existing rural/RE policies, RE subsidy policies, delivery mechanism, special subsidy and delivery mechanism of central level, Local Government Operation Act 2017 etc.

Consultations

- Consultations with relevant government authorities, sector experts, local elected representatives, private sectors, stakeholders and donor agencies;
- AEPC senior officials and authorities

Field Visits

- Visit to the working districts representing different ecological regions and provinces will be conducted;
- All types of installed biogas plants will be observed.
- Interaction with concerned beneficiaries, communities, institutions, local government will be conducted at the places visited;

Consultative Meetings with Local Government and Federal Government Authorities

- 8 Consultative meetings with Local Governments in 1(Bardia, Banke, Dang), 2(Chitwan, Nawalparasi), 3(Makwanpur, Parsa), 4(Tanahu, Kaski), 5(Parbat, Lamjung), 6(Dhading, Gorkha),7(Palpa, Gulmi, Syangja) 8(Kailali, Kanchanpur) for handover/discussion meetings on biogas revolving fund with local Government authorities/Federal Government authorities.

5. Deliverables

It is expected that the consultant delivers the following:

S. No.	Deliverables	Due date
1	An inception report consisting of the action/work plan and schedule to accomplish the work	First week after signing the contract
2	Mid Project report	1.5 months after completion of the contract
2	Final report	3 months after completion of the contract

Report will be written in English and submitted in a hard copy and in a digital format (MS Word). Any materials developed/produced within the project budget, some copies need to be submitted along with the report for official record.

6. Time Frame

The duration of this study is of 3 months from the date of agreement.

7. Payment

The payment will be made in instalments based on norms of WWF Nepal and upon submissions of satisfactory deliverables.

8. Hariyo Ban Program Branding

Hariyo Ban Program branding and marking is to be ensured in all communication and branding materials throughout the project. The consultant should make sure that the disclaimer is incorporated in all the communication materials if made:

डिस्क्लेमर: यो अमेरिकी जनताद्वारा अमेरिकी विकास नियोग (युएसएड) को माध्यमबाट प्रदान गरिएको उदार सहयोगबाट सम्भव भएको हो । यसमा उल्लेखित विषयवस्तु लेखकको जिम्मेवारी हो र यसले युएसएड तथा अमेरिकी सरकारको धारणा प्रतिनिधित्व गरेको मानिने छैन ।

Disclaimer: This is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of WWF and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

9. Supervision and Coordination

The consultant will report to Ineej Manandhar, WWF Focal, Hariyo Ban Program, WWF Nepal.

10. Proposal Submission Details

Technical proposal

Interested institutions are requested to submit separate **technical** and **financial** proposals along with an application letter through email or hard copy no later than **5:00 PM, 21 May 2019**.

In addition, the following organizational information should be provided:

1	Organization Registration and latest renewal, if applicable
2	Registration with Social Welfare Council (for I/NGO)
3	VAT registration certificate
4	Tax Exemption Certificate, if applicable
5	Latest tax clearance certificate (for company)
6	Curriculum Vitae of all experts involved
7	Latest Audit Report

Financial proposal

The Consultant should submit a financial proposal that includes a detailed breakdown of the project budget. The maximum budget limit for this service is NPR. **28,00,000/- (Twenty-Eight lakh rupees only)** (Inclusive of 13% VAT). The payment is subject to tax deduction as per prevailing government rules.

Please use the budget template in Annex 1 and revise the description as per the applicability.

Annex 1: Estimated budget

S.N.	Description	Unit	No of Units	Rate	Amount
1.	Fee based on deliverable and timeframe				
2.	Travel				
2.1	Travel fare				
2.2	Accommodation and food				
3.	Local transportation				
4.	Communication cost				
4.1	Mobile re-charge				
5.	Hall Charge				
6.	Refreshment				
6.1	Tea/snacks				
6.2	Lunch				

7.	Report preparation				
8.	Other logistics				
	TOTAL				-