

**REQUEST FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST**  
(CONSULTING SERVICES – INDIVIDUAL SELECTION)

The Government of Indonesia  
Global Environment Facility Indonesia Sustainable Cities Impact Project  
Grant No.: TF0B8114  
Assignment Title: Urban Specialist  
Reference No.: ID-DIT.PD-384996-CS-INDV

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) has received financing from the World Bank toward the cost of the Global Environment Facility Sustainable Cities Impact Project (GEF-SCIP) and intends to apply part of the proceeds for consulting services.

The individual consultant services include but not limited to:

**a. Technical Coordination, Implementation, and Supervision**

1. Coordinate and provide technical support for the planning, preparation, and implementation of the GEF Indonesia SCIP Component 4 activities under the Directorate of Local Development;
2. Serve as a liaison in coordinating the implementation of the GEF Indonesia SCIP Component 4 activities between the Directorate of Local Development and the Project Implementing Units (PIUs) within Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Development Partners, the Consultant Team, local governments, and relevant line ministries;
3. Oversee the procurement process of Consultancy Services and Non-Consultancy for GEF Indonesia SCIP activities under the Directorate of Local Development;
4. Prepare activity work plan, budget plan, Term of References (TORs), letters, and activity briefs;
5. Facilitate training, policy dialogue, and knowledge exchange events as well as project dissemination to relevant stakeholders;
6. Produce minutes of meetings and event reports.

**b. Subject Matter Expert Technical Inputs**

1. Prepare analytical materials and talking points for discussion, presentations, and dissemination;
2. Support in organizing and curating knowledge materials produced under the project;
3. Provide technical inputs to the outputs of the appointed Consulting Firms.

**c. Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation**

1. Monitor and evaluate the overall implementation of GEF Indonesia SCIP grant activities under the Directorate of Local Development;
2. Prepare annual report of Component 4 activities;
3. Coordinate with stakeholders for GEF Indonesia SCIP's for monitoring and evaluation.

The individual consultant services are expected to start in April 2024 and performed over a period of 21 months. Further detailed Terms of Reference (ToR) for the assignment can be found in the attachment.

The Directorate of Local Development at the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) now invites eligible individual consultant ("Consultants") to indicate their interest in providing the Services. Interested Consultants should provide information demonstrating that they have the required qualifications and relevant experience to perform the Services.

The shortlisting criteria are:

- The candidate should have a Master's degree in Urban and Regional Planning, or in a related field such as City Planning, Urban Management, Urban and Regional Spatial Planning, etc.;
- At least 5 years of experience related to managing urban-environmental development project, knowledge management in urban and environmental sectors, and/or development planning, specifically in annual and mid-term policy formulation, implementation and monitoring-evaluation;
- Fluency in written and spoken English as evidenced by a TOEFL/IELTS certificate or publications written in English, or completion of a degree program conducted fully in English;
- Experience in writing report, policy brief, briefing note and presentation materials on urban affairs, cities, or environmental management.

The selected individual consultant **will be based in the Jakarta (Indonesia)** office.

The attention of interested Consultants is drawn to Section III, paragraphs 3.14, 3.16 and 3.17 of the World Bank's Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers dated November 2020 ("the Regulations"), setting forth the World Bank's policy on conflict of interest.

A Consultant will be selected in accordance with the **Individual Consultant Selection** method set out in the Procurement Regulations.

Further information can be obtained at the address below during office hours (09.00 to 17.00 GMT+7).

Interested applicant must submit the comprehensive curriculum vitae of individual consultant **before 21 March 2024** at 16.00 WIB to the following address:

Pokja VII Unit Kerja Pengadaan Barang/Jasa

Kementerian PPN/Bappenas

Email: [ulp@bappenas.go.id](mailto:ulp@bappenas.go.id)

Jakarta, 5 Maret 2024



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**TERMS OF REFERENCE**  
URBAN SPECIALIST FOR  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY – GEF: SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
IMPACT PROJECT – SCIP

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY – GEF:  
SUSTAINABLE CITIES IMPACT PROJECT – SCIP  
Grant Agreement No. TF0B8114

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/  
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY

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**1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE**

**Rapid urbanization has placed cities and their peripheries as a key driver of Indonesia’s economic growth.** Indonesia ranks among the top ten fastest urbanizing countries in the world, with the second-largest urban population in East Asia after China. Urban growth has been largely driven by rapid population growth in the urban peripheries of major metro areas and in-place urbanization in predominantly rural areas. Today, 151 million Indonesians live in cities, with 57% living in metropolitan areas, and this number is expected to increase to 220 million by 2045. Indonesia’s urbanization has accompanied its economic transformation: as the manufacturing and service share of gross domestic product (GDP) increased from 78% in 1990 to 86% in 2019, its urbanization rate increased from 30% to 56%. Urban areas contribute to nearly 60% of Indonesia’s GDP between 2010-2016, with every percentage point increase in the share of Indonesia’s population living in urban areas between 1996-2016 associated with a 1.4% increase in GDP per capita.

**Indonesian cities also host significant biodiversity which enhances the attractiveness and liveability of these places.** Indonesia is a Mega-Biodiversity country, and many Indonesian cities and their surrounding areas are endowed with rich biodiversity. For example, DKI Jakarta is home to more than 300 ha of the mangroves and at least four other ecosystems, including sensitive coastal ecosystems such as coral reefs and seagrass beds, and riverine ecosystems. Palembang covers a large area of forests designed as natural reserves and populated with iconic bird species. Bitung is home to rich marine biodiversity, with the Lembah Strait being a major marine tourism destination in eastern Indonesia due to its unique coral reef ecosystem. If well preserved and managed, Indonesia’s rich biodiversity can provide its cities with their unique attractiveness to businesses and residents and offer opportunities for enhanced liveability with their endowment of green assets.

**However, rapid unplanned urbanization and sprawl which contribute to urban expansion in environmentally sensitive areas, resulting in significant loss and degradation of habitats and green assets that further reduces cities’ capacity to support life and resilience to shocks.** Urban sprawl from unplanned urban growth contributes to increasing GHG emissions and air pollution from Indonesian cities and peri-urban areas. Indonesia is one of the world’s largest emitters of greenhouse gases (GHGs), with two-thirds originating from land use and land use changes and one-third from the energy sector, including energy use in transport and waste management. Urban sprawl contributes to increased distance travelled and commuting time, while limited urban transport infrastructure exacerbates traffic congestions. With urban sprawl and traffic congestion, emissions from transport are estimated at 30% of the country’s total energy consumption, while congestion also costs Indonesia at least 6% of GDP annually. Unplanned, low-density urban expansion makes it hard to provide efficient public transportation, which further reinforces low-density sprawl. Once built, urban land use is hard to reverse because

of the long durability of urban physical assets. Urban sprawl also indirectly contributes to land based GHG emissions through its impact on the loss of natural land cover within and beyond the city boundaries, which in turn reduces carbon sink. Indonesian cities also face the crisis of air quality, with the majority of the average annual PM2.5 concentrations in Java, including Jakarta and Semarang, exceeding the Indonesian annual ambient air quality standard. With weak waste management, pollution from urban areas entering riverine, marine and coastal systems has also spiked across the country. It is estimated that 0.27 to 0.59 million tons of waste enter the oceans every year from urban centers through river flows, with 59% of the marine waste released from nine rivers in Jakarta, Bekasi and Tangerang consisting of disposable plastics. Microplastics have also been found in the 28% of fish caught in Indonesian waters. Waste is also a significant contributor to GHG emissions, as methane emission from waste is 25 times more effective in trapping radiation.

**At the same time, climate change also presents another key risk for Indonesia's economy and developmental outcomes.** The IPCC's 2021 Climate Report shows that the world is on course to reach 1.5 degrees C of warming within the next two decades given current emission scenarios. Such global climate change is already having a severe impact on Indonesia, as the country is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate-related hazards such as flooding, drought, heat waves and associated incidents such as forest fires and infectious diseases, which are projected to increase in intensity and frequency with climate change. With the third longest coastline in the world, Indonesia also faces a high risk of coastal inundation and sea level rise that may affect up to 42 million people currently living in low-lying coastal zones where most urban areas are located.

**Infrastructure developments are located on unsuitable areas, including hazard-prone areas vulnerable to climate change.** Many urban areas in Indonesia suffer from frequent flooding, extensive land subsidence and landslides, which cause extensive damage to city infrastructure. With climate change, approximately 110 million people in about 60 Indonesian cities are further exposed to intense rainfall and sea level rise, while many city coastlines are also affected by an increase in extreme waves of more than 1.5 m, thus aggravating the existing problems of frequent flooding, land subsidence and landslides in these cities. Environmental degradation, deforestation, inadequately managed urban population growth, land shortage, and commercial activities all further contribute increasing cities' exposure to the hazards.

**Recognizing the major role of cities in addressing these challenges, the Gol established, through the National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, several policy goals and strategic actions to guide sustainable urban development.** The first is the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2015-2020. Indonesia has also established Presidential Decree No 83 of 2018 on the National Action Plan regarding Marine Debris Management, which calls for efforts to control plastic waste leakage and other forms of marine debris and raises awareness of the issue. The Gol has set ambitious policy targets to reduce GHG emissions and increase climate resilience. Taking on greater responsibility in addressing climate change, Indonesia sets the emission reduction target of 29% under business-as-usual scenario, and up to 41% with international support by 2030. For climate resilience, Indonesia also launched the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API), which calls for intensified investment in climate-adaptive infrastructure, targeting the urban and infrastructure sectors. To further integrate climate change into the development agenda, the

Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) also launched the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) in 2017, and the new Climate Resilient Development Policy in 2021. However, despite these national policy goals and actions, Indonesia's urban planning remains inadequate to incorporate biodiversity and climate change goals in practice. Urban planning remains inadequately driven by data and integrated approaches, as reflected by a lack of consideration of the environmental carrying capacity of cities within city-level spatial plans.

**To support the integrated approaches in urban planning and prioritization of capital investments to catalyze biodiversity conservation and climate-smart transformation, this child project under the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-7 Sustainable Cities Impact Program (SCIP)<sup>1</sup> was formulated.** The project will contribute to fostering transformational change in Indonesian cities through evidence-based planning linked to prioritized capital investments for climate-smart development and biodiversity conservation that deliver global environmental benefits. Within this overarching goal, the specific Project Development Objective (PDO) is *to integrate biodiversity and climate-smart management in the preparation of development plans and priority capital investments of participating cities, including financing modalities*. The project is aligned with Indonesia's national policy priorities and international commitments on climate change and biodiversity. By mainstreaming biodiversity and climate smart management within spatial planning and urban management, the project supports the priorities of the RPJMN 2020-2024, the IBSAP 2015-2020, the National Action Plan and Presidential Decree on Marine Debris, international commitments on climate change (e.g., the NDC) and biodiversity (e.g., the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)), and other national urban and environment policies.

**The project's design is based on three key building blocks that correspond to three main project components.** The first building block (Component 1) is on integrated development planning focusing on area-based planning, which applies to a defined district such as a central business district, a heritage area, a waterfront area, and corridor-based planning, which applies to linear areas such as public transport corridors, green corridors, shorelines, or river corridors. By applying these approaches to urban planning and investments, cities will be able to focus on a geographical area in which urban development currently takes place and potentially expands into, while taking into accounts biodiversity and climate change-specific considerations (e.g., biodiverse ecosystems within and adjacent to the area, GHG emission hotspots etc.) for that area. This, in turn, will enable cities to maximize the potential of urban planning and spatial prioritization of investments to control urban sprawl to deliver biodiversity and GHG emission reduction outcomes for citizens. The second building block (Component 2) is on preparing investment sub-projects that are area-specific, based on the priority corridors and areas identified in Component 1. The sub-projects will be tailored to city needs and integrating nature-based solutions within the urban sustainability menu of investment options. The third building block (Component 3) on financing investments helps cities identify innovative financing approaches to supplement public sector investment. The three building

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank. *Indonesia - Global Environment Facility Indonesia Sustainable Cities Impact Project (English)*. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.

[http://doc.ums.ents.worldbank.org/curate/d/e/n/09\\_932\\_02\\_09\\_0122\\_286\\_42/BO\\_SI\\_B0\\_eb5\\_542\\_3402\\_d09\\_e81\\_0b\\_4d4\\_035\\_c94a7](http://doc.ums.ents.worldbank.org/curate/d/e/n/09_932_02_09_0122_286_42/BO_SI_B0_eb5_542_3402_d09_e81_0b_4d4_035_c94a7)

blocks are also supported by two cross-cutting project components: Component 4 enhances stakeholder engagement and buy-in through policy dialogue and knowledge management, while Component 5 ensures effective overall project management. This component finances the engagement of relevant stakeholders in a series of policy dialogue and knowledge exchange events to promote environmentally friendly behavioral change in the public and urban transformation. The Inter-Ministerial Urban Steering Committee (namely, TKPPN) will also be leveraged to deepen the policy dialogue.

**Directorate of Local Development, Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), is seeking an Urban Specialist to facilitate the implementation of Component 4 of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Indonesia - Sustainable City Impact Project (SCIP).** Activities covered under Component 4 comprise the overall knowledge management of the outputs produced under this project, trainings, knowledge sharing events, as well as policy dialogue and stakeholder engagement to promote behavioral change. This component will also fund the participation of national government and pilot cities in the GEF-7 UrbanShift global program.

## **2. SCOPE OF WORKS**

The Urban Specialist will provide an implementation support for components under coordination of Directorate of Local Development. Component 4: Policy Dialogue and Knowledge Management and will work together with other appointed individual consultants to carry out its implementation. The responsibilities of the Consultant are, among others:

- d. Technical Coordination, Implementation, and Supervision
  - a. Coordinate and provide technical support for the planning, preparation, and implementation of the GEF Indonesia SCIP Component 4 activities under the Directorate of Local Development;
  - b. Serve a liaison in coordinating the implementation of the GEF Indonesia SCIP Component 4 activities between the Directorate of Local Development and the Project Implementing Units (PIUs) within Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, Development Partners, the Consultant Team, local governments, and relevant line ministries;
  - c. Oversee the procurement process of Consultancy Services and Non-Consultancy for GEF Indonesia SCIP activities under the Directorate of Local Development;
  - d. Prepare activity work plan, budget plan, Term of References (TORs), letters, and activity briefs;
  - e. Facilitate training, policy dialogue, and knowledge exchange events as well as project dissemination to relevant stakeholders;
  - f. Produce minutes of meetings and event reports.
- e. Subject Matter Expert Technical Inputs
  - a. Prepare analytical materials and talking points for discussion, presentations, and dissemination;
  - b. Support in organizing and curating knowledge materials produced under the project;
  - c. Provide technical inputs to the outputs of the appointed Consulting Firms.

- f. Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation
  - a. Monitor and evaluate the overall implementation of GEF Indonesia SCIP grant activities under the Directorate of Local Development;
  - b. Prepare annual report of Component 4 activities;
  - c. Coordinate with stakeholders for GEF Indonesia SCIP's for monitoring and evaluation.

### **3. DELIVERABLES**

The Consultant will be recruited for a period of 21 months. The appointment is subject to performance reviews and may be extended until the project's projected closing date in June 2027, contingent on satisfactory performance and budget availability. Additionally, it includes a three-month probationary period to assess the Consultant's suitability for the role. The deliverables of the Consultant is mainly report of grant implementation, which at least comprise of:

- Periodic monitoring and evaluation result of the Component 4 activities implementation;
- Annual report of the Component 4 activities implementation;
- Component 4 activity documents i.e., TORs, minutes, activity briefs, work plans, budget plans, letters, activity reports, and other documentation;
- Results of the dissemination of GEF Indonesia - SCIP in pilot cities and relevant stakeholders.

All deliverables must be produced with the following requirements:

- a. Formally approved by both the designated technical supervisor of the Directorate of Local Development and the Commitment Making Officer (Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen).
- b. Printed and available in digital versions, both PDF and Microsoft Word formats. All high resolutions figures and maps incorporated in the final product should be included in accompanying files.
- c. All raw data and processed data, including tabular data and spatial data must be submitted, ensuring compatibility with the required data format.
- d. Written in Bahasa Indonesia, with an accurate translation copy in English.

### **4. QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

The selected candidate will have the following necessary and desirable qualifications and experience:

- The candidate should have a Master's degree in Urban and Regional Planning, or in a related field such as City Planning, Urban Management, Urban and Regional Spatial Planning, etc.;
- At least 5 years of experience related to managing urban-environmental development project, knowledge management in urban and environmental sectors, and/or development planning, specifically in annual and mid-term policy formulation, implementation and monitoring-evaluation;
- Fluency in written and spoken English as evidenced by a TOEFL/IELTS certificate or publications written in English, or completion of a degree program conducted fully in English;
- Experience in writing report, policy brief, briefing note and presentation materials on urban affairs, cities, or environmental management.