**Terms of Reference (ToR)**

**for**

**SC-KOREA Project Feasibility Study**

# General Information:

i. **Title of the Assignment**: Terms of Reference (ToR) for a Project Feasibility Study

ii. **Name of Project**: TBD

iii. **Program**: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR&CCA)

iv. **Agency**: Save the Children in Bangladesh

# Background and Context

**Climate change in Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh hardly left the top 10 positions of the climate vulnerability lists over the last 15 years.[[1]](#footnote-2) The latest IPCC reports[[2]](#footnote-3) continue to draw grave pictures for Bangladesh, along with the world, under changing climate. The latest thorough analysis of Bangladesh’s climate vulnerability can be found in the draft *National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh* (2022)

To adapt to climate change impacts, the people, government agencies, NGOs, and the development partners of Bangladesh have been piloting and scaling up different adaptation options and innovations with opportunities for mainstreaming.[[3]](#footnote-4) These actions ranged from tackling water scarcity in saline-prone areas to inventing new crop varieties to survive drought, salt, and floods to make houses and boats stronger to face extreme weather events.

In terms of the financial costs of climate change, different (need) assessment studies showcased the losses and damages a cyclone or a flood cost. A 2019 study by IIED showed that Bangladesh’s rural families spend US$ 2 billionevery year on climate change, which is equivalent to US$ 79/family.[[4]](#footnote-5) More recently, a study was conducted in Shyamnagar (Satkhira), Dimla (Nilphamari), and Tahirpur (Sunamganj) to estimate the loss and damage incurred by individual household in different sectors because of extreme climate events. [[5]](#footnote-6) The estimated cost ranged from US$ 568 to US$ 1,054 per household per event.

Regarding Bangladesh’s contribution to carbon emission, our per capital carbon emission in 2012 was 0.98 tons CO2 equivalent, one of the lowest in the world (MoEFCC, 2018)[[6]](#footnote-7). In 2012, Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) was responsible for 8,177 Giga grams CO2 emission (MoEF, 2018), which is a 55% reduction from 2005 estimate (18,205.52 Gg) (MoEF, 2012)[[7]](#footnote-8). Afforestation and protected area management offer significant opportunity to reduce carbon emissions through UN-REDD initiative, of which Bangladesh became a member in 2010[[8]](#footnote-9).

Every year, the country experiences a multitude of natural disasters which cause a heavy loss of life and property and jeopardize development activities initiated by the government (Dastagir 2015). Bangladesh has a long history of severe floods, cyclones, storms, tidal surges, river, and coastal erosion, etc. (Mc Granahan et al. 2007; IOM 2010, cited by Rahman and Rahman 2014). Climate change threatens to increase the country‘s exposure to these hazards in the near and distant future. This section presents climate change projections for Bangladesh, based on the baseline study (2015) and results generated under the HI-AWARE research project (2014-2018) on the Indus, Brahmaputra, and Ganges River basins. The Bangladesh Climate Change Baseline study gives future climate projections for two scenarios: a relatively low emission pathway ―RCP4.5‖ and a high emission pathway.

**Climate variability in Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh hardly left the top 10 positions of the climate vulnerability lists over the last 15 years. The latest IPCC reports continue to draw grave pictures for Bangladesh, along with the world, under changing climate. The latest thorough analysis of Bangladesh’s climate vulnerability can be found in the draft National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2022).

Under current climate conditions, Bangladesh is exposed to a multitude of natural hazards such as floods, cyclones, heat waves, riverbank erosion, drought, storm surges, and salinity intrusion. Heavy monsoon rain over the highlands and tropical storms in the coastal region trigger coastal floods. Sudden rainstorms in April/May create immediate runoff, causing flash floods in the northeast (Hoar region). Every year cyclones hit the country’s coastal region and on average a severe cyclone strikes the country once in 3 years. About 70% of Bangladesh is one meter or less above sea level, and consequently, a large part of the country is floodplain. On average flood causes about 20-25% of the country to be flooded. Rising sea level increases salinity intrusion, which in turn impedes freshwater availability. With a mix of floodplain and drought-prone areas, the country is faced with an abundance of water on one hand, and (agricultural) droughts on the other.

**Major threats, concerns, and challenges for the Sundarbans Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) and surrounding regions:**

Summarises of major anthropogenic, bio-physical, climatic, and hydrological concerns and challenges for the Sundarbans and surrounding areas.

Anthropogenic:

* Destruction of habitat – shrimp/fish/crab farming, etc
* Over-exploitation of resources – Illegal logging and non-timber forest products(NTFP )collection, extraction of poles for finishing nets, etc.
* Poaching – tiger and other species
* Poison fishing
* Pollution – from vessels passing through the rivers and channels, and power plants and industries on the forest edge
* Uncontrolled tourism

Biophysical, climatic, & hydrological

* Change hydrological regime – reduced water flow from the upstream causing salinity intrusion
* Top-dying of Sundari trees (*Heritiera fomes*)
* Invasive alien species

Poor regeneration of plants

* Cyclones and tidal surges causing forest destruction

Prolong water-logging

* Drying up of surface water and depletion of groundwater tables
* Climate change – sea level rise, salinity intrusion, shifting of saline zones, leading to salinity-related disorders (e.g., hypertension, pre-eclampsia, miscarriage)

***Other overarching indirect threats to biodiversity of Bangladesh***

* Legal and institutional systems
* Economic systems and policies
* Inequality in ownership and benefit sharing
* Erosion in genetic diversity
* Lack of awareness and knowledge

**Climate Change Impacts in Satkhira District:**

The coastal threat seems to be exacerbated due to climate change. Climate change is reality and its impacts have been experienced in many parts of the world, such as increased disaster magnitude and uncertainty, fresh water shortage due to increased salt intrusion and tidal inundation. According to the modified Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response (DPSIR) framework socioeconomic stressors are identified as the main **drivers** namely: rapid population growth, aquaculture, fisheries, agriculture and tourism. Although agriculture does not bring much income for local farmers, it is a traditional livelihood to engage a large rural population. It is rather important activity to maintain food security. From a field survey conducted by S.M. Didar-Ul Islam, Mohammad A.H. Bhuiyan\* and AL. Ramanathan1Department of Environmental Sciences, Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka-1342, Bangladesh, it was observed that recently farmers had been experiencing low crop production because of increasing salinity. But being different from agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture activities have been extended rapidly over the past few years as alternatives of crop production. The **pressures** exerted by these booming economic activities are subsequently transformed in a variety of natural processes that may result in changes in the **state** of both the physical and biological environment. This causal-effect relationship is analyzed in a modified DPSIR framework (Figure 2) by following Nga et al. (2013). Moreover, this area is vulnerable to the increase of all types of coastal hazards, i.e. cyclones and storm surges, tidal flooding, waterlogging, and salinity intrusion. Except for the degradation of water quality, all other changes in the state would accelerate the vulnerability of natural hazards to local communities. Figure 2 (page 42: Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability Assessment in Coastal Region of Bangladesh: A Case Study on Shyamnagar Upazila of Satkhira District) also presents four groups of impacts namely: social, economic, environmental, and physical impacts of the study area[[9]](#footnote-10).

# Purpose of the Feasibility Study

The main purpose of this feasibility study is to obtain reliable information on the basis of which the feasibility of the project can be examined, developed a project outline and also implementation strategy will be developed. At the same time, the information generated should serve as a basis for monitoring and evaluating the project activities. Also, the purpose of the study is to assess the viability of the proposed interventions and also assess the following DCED criteria.

* **Relevance:** Will the planned project be adequate?
* **Effectiveness:** Which project approach is the best way to achieve these objectives?
* **Effectiveness:** Which project approach is the best way to achieve these objectives?
* **Impacts:** Does the planned project contribute to achieving superior developmental impacts?
* **Sustainability:** Will the planned project be sustainable?

The findings of this study shall ensure accountability to the donor and communities by demonstrating a well-founded basis of the project design, including thorough contextual analysis with scientific, social, and economic data and information on climate change impacts and situations and integrating professional suggestions, daily-life-based-experiences, and opinions of stakeholders. The processes preceding the feasibility study are expected to increase the effectiveness of the project, and to ensure that external specialist recommendations are captured and integrated with the proposal design phase through the proposed changes.

## Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the feasibility study are below, based on the specific objectives the consultant will develop a research question(s) for each of the specific objectives, as he/she may deem appropriate. The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Comprehensive analysis of geographical characters and climate change context assessment in the national and target region; figuring out climate change drivers, the scientific analysis on climate change for recent 10 to 30 years, and its projection from national to the feasibility study area level (if the information is possible)
2. Find and analyze existing and previously implemented regulations, policies, plans, Governance structure, and programs on climate change adaptation of the government, other organizations, and community groups not only for the national but also local level; especially in ecologically critical areas, focusing on suggested subdistricts of Sathkhira district in Bangladesh
3. Identify the actions, taken so far to build climate resilience of the vulnerable communities and conserve nature with local people and institutions in ecologically critical areas, especially for Sathkhira district in Bangladesh
4. Identify the scope of work for policy implementation, and potential implementing partners in the environmental field and sort out lessons & learned to fill their gaps through SC’s intervention.
5. Measure and analyze the impacts of climate change on in different sectors such as people's livelihoods, public health, children, and education in suggested subdistricts of Sathkhira District.
6. Identify the most critical gaps, problems, risks, and concerns on existing climate change situation and climate change governance system and the system’s gaps in the community regarding Climate Change Adaptation, especially in Stathkhira district Find out a community-based solution and Adaptation mechanism from the local community
7. Generate concrete recommendations to modify the project design in terms of the scope (geographical, and content), target groups, and strategy for implementation of the project.

## Study question

Objective-specific study questions will be proposed by the consultant firm in the technical proposal and the Selected firm will get technical inputs from the technical team of SCI (Bangladesh and KOREA). These questions will be addressed in the inception report.

## Scope of the Study

The scope of work for the consultant will encompass assessing all aspects of the project design and other components including but not limited to the OECD/DAC criteria.

# Scope of work for the Principal Investigator

* The objective of this Principal Investigator (PI) assignment is to develop and prepare the FS for a full funding proposal, building on the agreed concept note. The scope of work will include:
* Review existing data available (e.g., climate-related secondary data, national-subnational program documents and policy, study/evaluation report, lessons learned, etc.) for project intervention on the potential to community-based climate change adaptation.
* Conduct appropriate context background information gathering (including but not limited to vulnerability and exposure to climate events, health risks, potential economic/livelihood risks, and opportunities, as well as gaps and needs for climate adaptation.
* Identify relevant local wisdom, solutions, and initiatives to community-led climate adaptation being implemented by the local government, CSOs, and or initiatives supported by development partners specifically in Sathkhira District.
* Conduct community and stakeholders’ consultation to assess the relevance, acceptance, and potential social impact, and identify potential barriers and challenges that could determine the project sustainability of the proposed interventions in the concept note.
* Identify and analyse any local governance and potential partners and capacity gap analysis (institutional SWOT: governance, networking, resources, programming) that will be critical during the implementation of the project as well as to ensure project sustainability and uptake.
* In collaboration with the SC Bangladesh team and local key stakeholders to design and prepare a detailed project design, result framework, detailed strategies, activities, and implementation methodologies, SMART success measurement/indicators, and realistic timeline and resources.

## Study Design and Methodology

Save the Children proposes a mixed methodology for this feasibility study, using both desk review of existing documents and data and Key Informant Interviews with stakeholders. The desk review should cover project concept, similar project documentation, Study report, Needs Assessment, project reports, administrative guidelines/policy/SOP, best practice standards, and office manuals/handbooks of partner organizations describing administrative and financial management procedures. These two primary methodologies will be used for the purpose of triangulation. The consultant is recommended to develop a comprehensive methodology and/or develop a technically appropriate methodology with the proposal.

## Proposed project partner

Partnership: As a part of the partnership selection process for this call, a probable partners pool will be proposed by the SCiBD partnership team from existing partner organizations that have long experience to manage Climate change Adaptation related projects in the same working location. Also, a mapping will be conducted by the consulting firm to identify the probable potential organization from the respective location. The consulting firm will also collect answer to the following questions regarding organizational capacity:

* What capacity gaps remain among the potential actors in managing Climate change related projects?
* To what extent do partner organizations including SC Bangladesh have the capacity to pursue advocacy with the government that contributes to policy influence related to climate change, resilience building, and adaption?

## Target groups and stakeholder analysis

### A wide range of stakeholders will be involved in the project, tailored to the specific needs of the project components. Finally selected consultant will facilitate the process of stakeholder analysis and develop a final list.

### Stakeholders/audiences:

The key stakeholders/audiences for this Assessment are given below in the table but stakeholders and audiences will be finalized after a discussion between SCiBD and consultants.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder** | **Further information** |
| Project donor | **SC Korea** |
| Primary implementing organization | **No finalized yet** |
| Implementing partners | yet to select |
| Government stakeholders | Representatives of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)  District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) Members especially Heads of all concerned departments at the district level: Civil surgeon, Deputy Director (Department of Agricultural Extension), District Fisheries Officer, District Livestock Officer, District Primary Education Officer, District Education Officer, District Women Affairs Officer, Executive Engineer (LGED), Deputy Director (Social Welfare), Deputy Director (Youth Development), District Cooperative Officer, District Ansar VDP Adjutant, District Information Officer.  Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC)  Government Officers at Upazila Parishad (Upazila Agriculture Officer, Upazila Fisheries Officer, Upazila Livestock Officer, Upazila Education Officer, Upazila Project officer (Upobritti), Upazila Women Affairs Officer, Upazila Social Welfare officer, Upazila Youth Development Officer and Upazila Project Implementation Officer (PIO) |
| **Local Government Representatives** | District and Upazila Local Government representatives. |
| Representatives of NGOs | Representative from Local, National and International NGOs |
| Humanitarian sectors | Health, education, agriculture, livestock, protection, |
| Community groups | Women group, children, and youth group, |
| Beneficiaries | **Not finalized yet**  **Need discussion with DRR&CCA team** |
| Study area  (Proposed working location): | Following 4 sub-districts of Satkhira district:   * [Satkhira Sadar Upazila](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satkhira_Sadar_Upazila) * [Assasuni Upazila](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assasuni_Upazila) * [Kaliganj Upazila](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaliganj_Upazila,_Satkhira) * [Shyamnagar Upazila](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shyamnagar_Upazila) |

## Ethical considerations

It is expected that this study will be:

* **Child participatory:** Children should be meaningfully involved in the baseline as a holistic process and not only as informants. Refer to the Practice Standards in Children’s Participation ([International Save the Children Alliance 2005](https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/international-save-children-alliance-2005-annual-report)); and Global Indicator technical guidance (SCI M&E handouts Package, Volume 2).
* **Inclusive**: Ensure that children from different ethnic, social, and religious backgrounds have the chance to participate, as well as children with disabilities and children who may be excluded or discriminated against in their community.
* **Ethical**: The baseline must be guided by the following ethical considerations:
  + Child safeguarding – demonstrating the highest standards of behaviour towards children.
  + Sensitive – to child rights, gender, inclusion, and cultural contexts.
  + Openness - of information given to the highest possible degree to all involved parties.
  + Confidentiality and data protection - measures will be put in place to protect the identity of all participants and any other information that may put them or others at risk.
  + Public access - to the results when there are not special considerations against this.
  + Broad participation - the relevant parties should be involved where possible.
  + Reliability and independence - the assessment should be conducted so that findings and conclusions are correct and trustworthy.

It is expected that:

* Data collection methods will be age and gender appropriate.
* Study activities will provide a safe, creative space where children feel that their thoughts and ideas are important.
* A risk assessment will be conducted that includes any risks related to children or young people’s participation.
* Informed consent will be used where possible.

# Expected Deliverables

* Inception report to include details of the methodology, tools, research questions and timeline/ work plan for the study to be approved by Director- Evidence and Learning and/or technical advisory team;
* Draft and final feasibility study report(s), page limit (maximum 70 pages excluding annexes), executive summary (to include Background, Study Objectives, Methodology, Summary of Findings, Key Recommendations);
* Presentation of report findings to Save the Children.
* Develop full Proposal according to the SCI proposal NBD process and signed off by Save the Children management.

### Save the Children’s roles and responsibilities

If required for the feasibility study, Save the Children might consider the following responsibilities, subject to the agreement during the inception phase:

* Support the consultant in the recruitment of the study team (external enumerators);
* The consultant will report to the Director of Humanitarian, and will closely coordinate with Save the Children Evidence and Learning unit and the relevant technical advisors involved in the project design;
* Support the consultant to access the relevant documents from Save the Children;
* Support the consultant to the extent possible to have access to the targeted beneficiaries.
* Support the consultant in arranging their travels and logistics for fieldwork.
* Support the consultant to access key informants within Save the Children.

### Consultant’s roles and responsibilities

As may be deemed relevant, the consultant’s responsibilities shall include but not be limited to:

* An inception report including the full methodology, approach, and evaluation questions and matrix (see annex for an outline of the inception report)
* A start-up briefing meeting with program focal point for sectors and MEAL
* A document/literature review (e.g. relevant study/needs assessment/Feasibility Study /Research reports of different org, UN agency report and academic study)
* Field visits and data collection from Sathkhira district to identify the needs/gaps /scope/feasibility including key informant interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders, community groups, and target beneficiaries
* A de-briefing meeting to present initial findings and recommendations to key users
* Data analysis to understand trends and current needs/gaps and scope related to system strengthening of NGO/INGO/UN and respective department of Government on, Environment Child protection, Resilience, and Livelihood including adaptation.
* A draft and final report: The **report on the feasibility study** must contain a summary, introductory sections (outlining the purpose and objectives, information on the consultants, e.g. by means of a CV, and on the services provided, information on the methodology and participants), sections presenting the data collected and an analysis (context, capacities of the project partner, needs of the target group relevant to the project, other stakeholders, etc.), a section with final evaluations according to the OECD DAC criteria and a separate section with specific recommendations concerning the project concept (see annex for outline of the report).
* Summary Infographics of the report
* A dissemination event including presentation of the final report with findings and recommendations.

# Reporting and STUDY Management

### Timeline

The feasibility study is expected to strictly take place between October to December 2022. Draft Report needs to be sent to be earlier as per agreed timeline with SCI. The Final report submitted by November 30, 2022 will be used to readjust the design of the project accordingly.

### Deliverables Schedule

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.** | **Deliverable** | **Person(s) Responsible** | **Timeline** |
| 1 | Feasibility study implementation plan | Consultant in consultation with key staff | By October 20, 2022 |
| 2 | Inception report including processes and tools for study | Consultant in consultation with key staff | October 25, 2022 |
| 3 | Provided feedback by Save the children and finalized Inception report including processes and tools | Save the Children and Consultant | October 30, 2022 |
| 4 | Draft feasibility study report | The consultant presented to Director of Humanitarian and relevant staff including Evidence and Learning/MEAL | November 15, 2022 |
| 5 | Provided feedback by Save the Children | Save the Children | November 20, 2022 |
| 4 | Final feasibility study report and drafting logical framework/Results Framework and activities | Consultant presented to Director of Humanitarian and relevant staff | November 30, 2022 |
| 5 | Final Project Proposal | Consultants in coordination with SCI team | December 31, 2022 |

### Consultant Requirements

The consultant /consulting firm will be responsible for the overall management of the feasibility study and completing the study as per this ToR. The consultant’s profile should include the following:

* A group of consultants/team who have Post Graduate Degree or Ph.D. preferably in Environmental Science/ environmental policy, Environmental Sociology, Water Science, Natural Resource Management, Development studies, and with long experience(  At least 7 years) in designing, implementing, evaluating, managing, and/or providing technical assistance to programs in Bangladesh or contexts similar to Bangladesh in Climate change adaptation and Livelihood programming
* Successful proposal development track record and experience especially in climate change adaptation.
* Technical Knowledge in Monitoring and Evaluation, and Results-Based Management (RBM) approach.
* Excellent English communication skills, both written and verbal.
* Commitment to and understanding of Save the Children’s aims, values, and principles including rights-based approaches.

### Budget and financial terms

The budget will include all necessary costs including VAT and Tax. Payment will be made through “Account Payee Cheque” in favor of the consultant after making the necessary deduction of tax and VAT according to prevailing laws of Bangladesh as per the schedule below:

* 30% after submission of inception report and finalizing the methodology and tools.
* 30% after submitting the first draft of the study report.
* 40% upon submission of final study report including all the deliverables mentioned in the ToR and after confirmation or acceptance by the Save the Children Bangladesh and Korea.

# TECHNICAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

The organization will assign a committee composed of management and technical team to evaluate the proposals submitted by consulting firms/firms. The selection committee will evaluate the bidders based on the criteria set below. The consulting firm/firm is expected to provide detailed information based on the given framework to ensure fair and effective comparison. The committee reserves the right to drop a competitor that scores the least. The proposals submitted will be reviewed based on the set criteria.

The technical evaluation criteria can vary but the standard practice is as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Criteria | Score |
| Understanding of Requirements:  Understanding of the ToR and reflection on it in the proposed study framework, methodology, data quality assurance plan, etc. | 10 |
| Experience of Team Leader & Team Composition:  A group of consultants/team who have Post Graduate Degree or Ph.D. preferably in Environmental Science/ environmental policy, Environmental Sociology, Water Science, Natural Resource Management, Development studies, and with long experience (at least 7 years) in designing, implementing, evaluating, managing, and/or providing technical assistance to programs in Bangladesh or contexts similar to Bangladesh in Climate change adaptation and Livelihood programming. | 10 |
| Relevant Experience:  Successful proposal development track record and experience especially in climate change adaptation.  Proven experience of conducting feasibility studies in Climate Change Adaptation area and proposal development is essential.  Please submit relevant previous study reports that the research team has worked on and produced on similar subject area and methodology, as samples. | 10 |
| Sustainability Criteria | **10** |
| Oral presentation (only technically qualified)  Present the overall study approach, sampling, field planning, and related aspects by the proposed team leader, and respond to technical queries | **20** |
| Financial Proposal | **40** |
| Total | **100** |

### Benchmark scoring point:

Step 1: To be a potential candidate to conduct the assessment, the bidder must score at least 50% in the technical proposal (out of 40 - understanding of the proposal, experience, and sustainability criteria).

Step 2: During the technical proposal of 50% of the technical score, Top Three will be selected for further screening through oral presentation. The overall scoring should consider the technical proposal, the financial proposal, and oral presentation.

Step 3: Financial proposal will be reviewed and scored out of 40 of Top three scored at least 50% in the technical proposal and the combine comparative statement will be conducted for only top three or five top scorer. Finally, Save the Children will award the Baseline with highest scorer consulting firm.

### Child Safeguarding Policy

According to the policy of the Save the Children, the consultant will sign the ‘Child Safeguarding Policy’ of the organization, and during the contract period, the consultant will not violate any policy. In case of any policy violation of Save the Children ‘Child Safeguarding Policy’ (if noticed), the contract will be automatically terminated.

### Withdrawal/Termination

This agreement shall be effective between dates mentioned in agreement, unless otherwise earlier terminated. Save the Children may terminate this agreement with immediate effect on the occurrence of any irregularities and/or anomalies relating to project implementation and non-compliance of any terms and conditions, as agreed upon in this agreement and Save the Children is not obligated to provide any prior notice for the termination of this assignment. In the event of a major natural disaster, war or major civil or political unrest this agreement may be renegotiated and jointly revised between the two parties recognizing any consequent change in the environment for implementation.

**Copyrights**

All the outputs will be treated as Save the Children’s property and the outputs or any part of it cannot be sold, used or reproduced in any manner without prior permission from Save the Children. Except as is otherwise expressly provided in writing in the Contract, Save the Children shall be entitled to all intellectual property and other proprietary rights including, but not limited to, patents, copyrights, and trademarks, with regard to products, processes, inventions, ideas, know-how, or documents and other materials which the individual consultant/consulting agency has developed for Save the Children under the Contract and which bear a direct relation to or are produced or prepared or collected in consequence of, or during the course of, the performance of the Contract, and the consultant acknowledges and agrees that such products, documents and other materials constitute works made for hire for Save the Children.

### Contact Person

This assignment will be coordinated by **Md. Giash Uddin,** Deputy Director- MEAL, **Save the Children in Bangladesh**, e-mail: [mdgiash.uddin@savethechildren.org](mailto:mdgiash.uddin@savethechildren.org)

### Expressions of Interest

Expressions of interest are requested from the suitably qualified consultants and addressing the following:

* An outline of the proposed methodology to complete the study;
* Response to the criteria as set out in the ‘Consultant Requirements’.
* Consultant daily rate of payment;
* Examples of at least two similar reports or studies produced in English, and for which the consultant is the sole or lead author;
* Details of three professional referees;
* TIN and VAT certificate copy.
* Consultant qualifications.

Expressions of interest that do not cover these requirements will not be considered.

Deadline for submission of expressions of interest

Submissions should be sent to [XXXXXXX](file:///C:\Users\k.ziegenhagen\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary%20Internet%20Files\Content.Outlook\WFP60VR7\afg.recruitment@savethechildren.org).

# Annex:

Annex 1: SCI Child safeguarding policy

Annex 2: Save the Children’s Parenting without Violence (PwV) and Steps to Protect (S2P) Common Approach



Annex 4: SC Practice Standards in Children’s Participation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TOR prepared by: | Md. Giash Uddin |
| TOR endorsed by: |  |
| TOR reviewed by SC Member: | SC Korea team |
| TOR approved by: | Reefat Bin Sattar |
| Date of sign off: |  |

1. Global Climate Risk Index: Germanwatch: [<https://www.germanwatch.org/en/cri>](https://www.germanwatch.org/en/cri) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. IPCC, 2022: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. *National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh* (draft, 2022). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. IIED (2019): [<https://www.iied.org/bangladesh-rural-families-spend-us2-billion-climate-change-dwarfing-government-international-finance>](https://www.iied.org/bangladesh-rural-families-spend-us2-billion-climate-change-dwarfing-government-international-finance) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Bhowmik, J., Irfanullah, H.Md., & Selim, S.A. (2021). Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh of Assessing Climate Hazard-related Loss and Damage and State of Adaptive Capacity to Address it. *Climate Risk Management*, *31*, 100273. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crm.2021.100273> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. MoEFCC 2018. [*Third National Communication to the UNFCCC*](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TNC%20Report%20%28Low%20Resolation%29%2003_01_2019.pdf). Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Dhaka. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. MoEF 2012. [*Second National Communication to the UNFCCC*](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/bgdnc2.pdf). Ministry of Environment and Forests, Dhaka. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. UN REDD Reports: <http://www.bforest.gov.bd/site/page/5d40ef21-5f56-4933-af1d-5972252852f2/-> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability Assessment in Coastal Region of Bangladesh: A Case Study on Shyamnagar Upazila of Satkhira District [↑](#footnote-ref-10)