

## CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

### Urban Climate Change Partnership for Bangladesh

Geographic scope	Bangladesh
Overall Project	Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI)
Duty Station	Dhaka, Bangladesh and home-based
Expected start	March 2016
Duration	12 months

Closing Date                    1<sup>st</sup> of February 2016

#### 1.0 Project background

In March 2015, UN-Habitat, UNESCAP and UNEP began jointly implementing the **Mainstreaming Climate Change into Urban Policies** project, which will run for 2 and half years. The project works in five countries; Bangladesh, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, and has four overall components:

1. *Assess national urban related policies*
2. *Support policy and legislative review*
3. *Explore local-national linkages*
4. *Develop regional guidelines*

The Bangladesh component of the project got underway in August 2015 with a national workshop on Mainstreaming Climate Change into Urban Policies, led by the Urban Development Directorate (UDD) under the Ministry of Housing and Public Works. This workshop discussed the priority policies that the project should target, key stakeholders to support the implementation, and the complementarity between the project and the ongoing work under the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme in Mymensingh. The detailed outcomes of the workshop will be shared with the contractor on inception.

#### 2.0 Climate Change and Urbanisation in Bangladesh

##### 2.1 Background

Bangladesh is one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world and is likely to become more so as a result of climate change. Floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts are likely to become more frequent and severe in the coming years, with evidence that the signs of future changes have already begun to become apparent<sup>1</sup>. The combination of frequent natural disasters, high population density, poor infrastructure and low resilience to economic shocks makes Bangladesh especially vulnerable to climatic risks. Bangladesh has an incidence of poverty, with the poor relying heavily on agriculture and natural resources, increasing their vulnerability to climate change<sup>2</sup>. These changes will threaten the significant achievements Bangladesh has made over the last 20 years in increasing incomes and reducing poverty, and will make it more difficult to achieve the MDGs, and the SDGs that will replace them. It is essential that Bangladesh prepares now to adapt to climate change and safeguard the future well-being of its citizens. Indeed, the new democratic government is unequivocal in its commitment to protect the people from the ravages of climate change as stated clearly in its election manifesto<sup>3</sup>.

Climate change will severely challenge the country's ability to achieve the high rates of economic growth needed to sustain these reductions in poverty. In coming years, it is predicted there will be increasingly frequent and severe floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts, which will disrupt the life of the nation and the economy<sup>4</sup>. The challenge Bangladesh now faces is to scale up these investments to create a suitable environment for the economic and social development of the country and to secure the well-being of the people, especially the poorest and most vulnerable groups, including women and children<sup>5</sup>.

## 2.2 Analysis

The country is striving to accelerate economic growth and substantially eradicate poverty by 2021, while avoiding the harsh environmental price many countries have paid in this pursuit. For this, the government has prepared National Perspective Plan representing Vision 2021, and the sixth Five Year Plan and the upcoming seventh Five Year Plan all of which are and will be based on the principle of sustainable development. The Government of Bangladesh's vision regarding management of climate change for uninterrupted and sustainable development is an integral part of Vision 2021. Very briefly its goals are to eradicate poverty, increase employment opportunities, ensure food security, provide access to energy & power, and achieve economic and social well-being of all citizens of the country.

Bangladesh will achieve this goal through a strategy of pro-poor, climate resilient and low carbon development, based on the four building blocks of the Bali Action Plan; adaptation to climate change, mitigation, technology transfer and adequate and timely flow of funds for investment, within a framework of food, energy, water, livelihoods and health security. The Government of Bangladesh is firmly committed to an integrated policy and plan to protect the country from the adverse effects of global warming as elaborated in its election manifesto. The manifesto emphasizes water management and basin-wise drainage and development programme, careful forest resource management, protection of flora and fauna species, control of polluting chemicals in agricultural development, restraint on air pollution by transport and power sectors, adoption of environmental protection in urbanization plan and above all in regional and global cooperation for protection of the environment and mitigation of climate changes. Keeping this view in mind, Bangladesh has formulated "The Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009" for dealing with climate change adaptation.

## 2.3 Urbanization in Bangladesh

It is widely acknowledged that Bangladesh is a rapidly urbanizing country where the proportion of people living in urban areas has expanded rapidly from 7.6% to nearly 25% between 1970 and 2005. A combination of socio-economic, political and demographic factors is responsible for this. It reflects for instance the redistribution of the rural and urban population. Also the growth in the magnitude of urban economy, change in the scale and nature of economic activity and distribution of income between regions and among classes, demographic transition and change in the scale and nature of governance are likely to be influenced by rapid urbanization and urban settlements patterns in Bangladesh.

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<sup>1</sup> Govt. Of Bangladesh (2009), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009, Summary, p xviii, Ministry of Environment and Forests

<sup>2</sup> Govt. Of Bangladesh (2009), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009, P 18, Ministry of Environment and Forests

<sup>3</sup> Govt. Of Bangladesh (2009), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009, Summary, p xviii, Ministry of Environment and Forests

<sup>4</sup> Govt. Of Bangladesh (2009), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009, P1, Ministry of Environment and Forests

<sup>5</sup> Govt. Of Bangladesh (2009), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009, P2, Ministry of Environment and Forests

With an area of 147,750 square km, the agrarian economy of Bangladesh is experiencing a very high rate of urbanization. In 1974 people living in urban areas accounted for only 8.8% of the population (Table 2.1). By 2001, urban population was 23.10% of total population. UN data indicates that currently 25% people of Bangladesh live in urban areas. This is indicative of the fact that growth of urban population and labour force is increasing relative to rural population and labour force.

**Table 2.1:** Growth of Urban Population in Bangladesh

Census Year	1974		1981		1991		2001	
Area	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban	6273603	8.78	13535963	15.05	20872204	18.73	28605200	23.1
Rural	70124397	91.79	76376037	84.95	90582981	81.27	101424549	76.9
Total	76398000	100	89912000	100	111455185	100	130029749	100

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

A recent study on the level of urbanization and share of national urban population along with total urban population for each of the six divisions reveals that Dhaka Division overwhelmingly holds the highest rank in all the census years both for level of urbanization and share of national urban population". On the other hand, the rank of Sylhet Division was the lowest for both of the above-mentioned cases.

One significant feature of urbanization in Bangladesh is that urban population is increasing at different rates in different urban centres. A considerable proportion of urban population lives in district towns and Pourashava areas in Bangladesh. According to population census report of 2001, Dhaka Metropolitan Area had a total population of 10.712 million comprising 37.45% of total urban population. This was followed by, Chittagong SMA, which had 3.386 million or 11.84% of the total, followed by Khulna SMA with a total population of 1.341 million or 4.69% of total, Rajshahi SMA with a total population of a 0.70 million or 2.45% of total and Sylhet City Corporation with 0.32 million or 1.12% of the total. All other towns and cities had below 1% of the total population. Thus, four Metropolitan Areas together with Sylhet City Corporation population comprised 57.55% of the total urban population. There were 33 towns with population above 100,000, of which 7 had population of above 500,000, 26 with population between 100,000 and 400,000, 50 with population between 50,000 and 100,000, and 116 with population between 25,000 and 50,000 (Table 5.2). There were 332 urban centres with population below 25,000. Populations of many towns were more or less stable and there was depopulation in 15 districts during the decade 1991 and 2001.

**Table 5.2:** Number of Urban Centres by Census Year and Size Classes

Size Classes	Number of Urban Centres					
	Census Year					
	1951	1961	1974	1981	199J	2001
500,000 and over	--	1	2	3	4	7
100,000-499,999	2	3	4	10	14	26
50,000-99,999	2	5	14	23	26	50
25,000-49,999	14	16	23	45	76	116
Under 25,000	45	53	65	411	402	332
Total	63	78	108	492		522
Level of Urbanization	4.33	5.19	8.78	15.54	-	20.15

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

## 2.4 Driving forces behind Rapid Urbanization in Bangladesh

A major driver of urbanization in Bangladesh is the inability of the agriculture sector to absorb the surplus labour force entering the economy every year. Inability of the agriculture sector to provide sufficient employment or sufficiently high household incomes to cope with a growing number of dependents can encourage people to seek employment outside agriculture. In the case of Bangladesh, rural to urban migration has contributed to more than 40 percent of the change in urban population. The lure of employment opportunities existing in these cities is another reason for urban migration.

Most of the industrial establishments and businesses as well as business services are concentrated in the largest cities. Dhaka alone accounts for 80 percent of the garments industry; the mainstay of manufacturing in Bangladesh.' The dominance of business services, particularly finance and real estate services is considerably higher in the four major cities relative to the rest of the country.

Growth experiences in Bangladesh and elsewhere demonstrates both a tendency towards urbanization as well as uneven regional growth. The urbanization problem has become particularly acute in Bangladesh owing to the primacy of Dhaka. The unbalanced growth of Dhaka shows both a large concentration of wealth and income as well as unsustainable pressure on Dhaka's already fragile infrastructure and available land. Concerning regional disparities, the divisions of Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet seem to do better in terms of both growth and poverty reduction as compared with Rangpur, Barisal, Khulna and Rajshahi, The Sixth Plan will make efforts to address both these spatial dimensions of growth.

## 3.0 Objectives of the Partnership

The purpose of this partnership is to lead to the achievement of outputs 1.4, 1.6, 2.1 and 2.2<sup>6</sup> of the project contribute towards the achievement of the project's results, as outlined in Section 5. The activities presented below will be reviewed on inception of the assignment and may need to be adjusted, in agreement with all stakeholders.

## 4.0 Methodology and Reporting

The partnership is expected to consist of some primary research and consultations; however, the majority of the assignment is expected to be desk based.

The tasks outlined below will be conducted under the guidance of the Habitat Programme Manager for Bangladesh, the overall supervision of the Human Settlements Officer in the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and in conjunction with the project focal point from UDD.

For day-to-day matters, the organisation will report to the Habitat Programme Manager for Bangladesh. Overall reporting will be to the Human Settlements Officer in UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

## 5.0 Scope of Work

The two expected results of the project's engagement in Bangladesh are:

- 1.) *Enhanced capacity and commitment of the national government in Bangladesh to address the urban dimension of climate change through national urban policies*
- 2.) *Enhanced capacity at the local level to mainstream climate change into planning*

This assignment consists of five main outputs (1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 2.1 and 2.2), listed below, with their relevant activities, that will contribute to achieving these expected results.

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<sup>6</sup> The output numbering is in line with the numbering in the Project Document (Annex X)

**1.4) In-depth assessment of national urban related policy conducted, which identifies gaps, where climate change can be incorporated into urban legislation, and ways to address this.**

Under this output, relevant activities are:

- In consultation with UDD and other government ministries, departments and agencies, update list of policy documents to be reviewed (based on Table 1, below)
- Undertake a desk review of all gathered documents
- Conduct individual consultation meetings with key government departments to gain deeper understanding of their rules and regulations
- Prepare draft policy review for submission and review

*Draft indicative list of policies to be reviewed and analysed. To be updated at the start of the partnership.*

Type	Policy/Plan/Act	Date	Status	CC (and Urban) component
Urban	National Urban Sector Policy	2014	Draft	No direct CC component
	Urban and Regional Planning Act	2014	Draft	Provision to mainstream CC into land use planning
Climate/ Disaster	Bangladesh Climate Change Action Plan	2009	Official	Indirect urban component, but not one of the 6 pillars
	National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)	2005	Official	
	National Plan for Disaster Management	2010-2015	Official	
	Disaster Management Act	2012	Official	
	Standing Orders on Disaster	2010	Official	Creates implementation arrangements
	National Disaster Management Policy	2015	Early stages	
Development / General	6 <sup>th</sup> 5 year plan	2011-2015	Official	
	7 <sup>th</sup> 5year plan	2015-2019	Formulation	
	Perspective Plan for Bangladesh	2010-2021	Official	
	National Comprehensive Plan for the Whole Country	2015	Formulation	Planning guideline, thus urban-centric. Climate TBC
Sector	National Housing Policy	2008	Draft	No direct Integration of climate change
	Building codes	1993	Under review	No direct Integration of climate change
	National Land Use Policy	2001	Official	No direct Integration of climate change
	National Water Policy	1999	Official	No direct Integration of climate change
	Bangladesh Industrial Policy	2005	Official	No direct Integration of climate change
	Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh	2002	Official	EIA and mitigation focus. No specific (urban) adaptation component
	Environment Policy	1992	Official	No direct Integration of climate change
	The Bangladesh Delta Plan	2014	Draft	Yes. Specific to deltaic areas

### **1.5) Conduct a review of NGO, civil society and other development partner activities in climate change and urban development in Bangladesh**

Under this output, relevant activities are:

- Conduct review, including consultation with relevant agencies, including coordinating bodies, local and national NGOs and other organisations  
(This review has already been done in draft form, but needs to be expanded and finalised)

### **1.6) Identify capacity gaps and provide advisory services to enhance government capacity in Bangladesh**

Under this output, relevant activities are:

- In discussion with key government stakeholders, identify where capacity gaps (considering human, financial, technical and institutional capacity) exist, and develop internal review report
- Participate in study tour/exchange visit to develop capacity

### **2.1) Develop a guidance document for local government for mainstreaming climate change into development planning in the Bangladesh context**

Under this output, relevant activities are:

- Organise a number of individual consultations with government agencies to draft guidance document
- Write-up guidance document in non-technical language, following a simple, step-by-step format
- Incorporate feedback and finalise guideline

### **2.2) Provide support to build capacity at the local government level to mainstream climate change into development planning**

Under this output, relevant activities are:

- Facilitate knowledge transfer by bringing in another partner city to share experience of integrating climate change into local planning (especially in building and/or land use planning)
- Write a brief report of the workshop
- Ongoing, ad-hoc support to the city in using the guideline
- Conduct monitoring exercise to gain feedback from local officials on the guideline
- Incorporating comments from previous activity, update guideline and submit for official approval/finalisation

## **6.0 Required qualifications and experience**

- It is expected that academic and/or research institutions with a high level of urban climate change experience respond to this call.
- A good understanding of challenges and needs of cities in Bangladesh.
- A good understanding of the institutional and legislative actors in Bangladesh.
- An ability to prepare documents in English and Bengali. The deliverables will be prepared in English

It is expected that a number of professionals indicated as below may be required to organize and manage the project:

Urban expert/Team Leader:	90 days
Climate change expert :	30 days
Legal expert:	30 days
Training expert:	20 days
Institutional and management expert:	30 days

## **7.0 Travel**

The partner organisation will have appropriate registration in Bangladesh. No international travel will be supported under this agreement. Domestic travel requirements are to be included in the technical and financial proposal.

## **8.0 Payment Schedule**

Payments will be based on deliverables over the partnership period. There are set remuneration rates for consultancies. The rate is determined by functions performed and experience of the consultant. The fees will be paid as per agreement.

#### **Output 1.4 Timetable**

No.	Activities	Outputs	Time allocated	Performance Indicator
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial meetings with key stakeholders</li> <li>Development of a workplan</li> <li>Updated list of policy documents for review</li> <li>Drafting initial inception report (detailing the above)</li> </ul>	Inception report and workplan	15 days	Agreed by HPM for Bangladesh
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Desk review of all policy documents</li> <li>Development and agreement of a framework for review</li> <li>Meetings with stakeholders, as appropriate, to discuss progress/priorities and emerging recommendations</li> <li>Drafting initial review</li> </ul>	First draft policy review document	35days	Initial draft reviewed by HPM and ROAP
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate comments from the workshop</li> <li>Incorporate other inputs, and complete missing sections, as necessary</li> <li>Send for technical and copy editing</li> </ul>	Final text of policy review agreed	10 days	Agreed by UDD, ROAP, HPM
			Total: 60 days	

#### **Output 1.4 Payment Schedule**

No.	Details	Date	Percentage of total payment
1.	1 <sup>st</sup> instalment on submission of the inception report and workplan	28 <sup>th</sup> February 2016	20%
2.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment on submission of the draft policy review	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	40%
4.	4 <sup>th</sup> Instalment paid upon submission of the final, publication-ready abridged policy review	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2016	20%

#### **Output 1.5 Timetable**

No.	Activities	Outputs	Time allocated	Performance Indicator
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult relevant agencies</li> <li>Conduct review on coordinating bodies, local and national NGOs and other organisations</li> </ul>	Review Document	20 days	Agreed by HPM for Bangladesh

#### **Output 1.5 Payment Schedule**

No.	Details	Date	Percentage of total payment
1.	1 <sup>st</sup> instalment on submission of the review document	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2016	100%

### Output 1.6 Timetable

No.	Activities	Outputs	Time allocated	Performance Indicator
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Meetings with key government stakeholders to identify the existing capacity gaps</li><li>Development of internal review report</li></ul>	Internal review report	20days	Agreed by HPM for Bangladesh
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Participation in study tour/exchange visit</li></ul>	Report on tour/exchange visit participation	10 days	HPM
			Total30 days	

### Output 1.6 Payment Schedule

No.	Details	Date	Percentage of total payment
1.	1 <sup>st</sup> instalment on submission of the internal review report	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2016	80%
2.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment on the submission of study tour participation/exchange visit report	30 <sup>th</sup> October 2016	20%

### Output 2.1 Timetable

No.	Activities	Outputs	Time allocated	Performance Indicator
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Initial individual consultations with government agencies</li><li>Development of a workplan</li><li>Drafting initial inception report (detailing the above)</li></ul>	Inception report and workplan	10 days	Agreed by HPM for Bangladesh
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Meetings with stakeholders, as appropriate, to discuss progress/priorities and emerging recommendations</li><li>Drafting initial guidance document</li></ul>	First draft guidance document	20 days	Initial draft reviewed by HPM and ROAP
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Incorporate feedback from the workshop</li><li>Incorporate other inputs, and complete missing sections, as necessary</li></ul>	Final text of guidance document agreed	10 days	Agreed by UDD, ROAP, HPM
			Total: 40 days	

### Output 2.1 Payment Schedule

No.	Details	Date	Percentage of total payment
1.	1 <sup>st</sup> instalment on submission of the inception report and workplan	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2016	20%
2.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment on submission of the draft guidance document	31 <sup>st</sup> October 2016	40%
4.	4 <sup>th</sup> Instalment paid upon submission of the final guidance document	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	20%

### Output 2.2 Timetable

No.	Activities	Outputs	Time allocated	Performance Indicator
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provide ongoing, ad-hoc support to the city in using the guideline</li></ul>	Progress report	30 days	HPM



3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct monitoring exercise</li> <li>Collect feedback from local officials on the guideline</li> </ul>	Monitoring exercise report	5 days	HPM
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate comments from previous activity</li> <li>Update guideline</li> <li>Submit for official approval/finalisation</li> <li>Send for technical and copy editing</li> </ul>	Final text of guidance document agreed	15 days	Agreed by UDD, ROAP, HPM
			Total: 50 days	

### Output 2.1 Payment Schedule

No.	Details	Date	Percentage of total payment
2.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment on submission of the progress report	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2017	50%
3.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Instalment on submission of the monitoring exercise report	15 <sup>th</sup> May 2017	10%
4.	4 <sup>th</sup> Instalment paid upon submission of the final, publication-ready guidance document	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2017	20%

*The timeline proposed above is a suggestion. Applicant organisations should propose a timeline in their technical proposal.*

## Submission of Proposal

Applications should include:

- Cover memo (maximum 1 page)
- Technical proposal including the elaboration of the methodology, timeline and implementation of the scope of work, information on the institution and CVs of key collaborators (in response to the required qualifications and experience).

Financial proposal indicating cost for professional time and incidental costs

At a later stage successful applicant will have to produce:

- Certified true copy of original certificate of registration/Incorporation or Charter in cases of educational institutions.
- Certified true copy of original Audited Account Statement for the last two years.
- Annual report.
- Certified true copy of proof of non-Profit.
- Copy of the Constitution or by-laws.

All applications should be sent to:

UN-Habitat Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific  
ACROS Fukuoka, 8th Floor  
1-1-1 Tenjin Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810-0001 Japan  
[habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org](mailto:habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org)

Please indicate the Proposal Title: **“Urban Climate Change Partnership for Bangladesh”**  
in in your email subject.

Deadline for Applications: 1<sup>st</sup> February 2016

Please note that applications received after the closing date stated above will not be given consideration. Only short-listed organizations whose applications respond to the above criteria will be contacted

*UN-HABITAT does not charge a fee at any stage of the recruitment process. If you have any questions concerning persons or companies claiming to be recruiting on behalf of these offices and requesting the payment of a fee, please contact: [habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org](mailto:habitat.fukuoka@unhabitat.org)*