

TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

Implementing Partner for developing identification mechanism for disaster displaced and climate migrants and implementing locally led adaptation interventions in selected locations of Bangladesh

Background:

It is well established that Climate change and disasters affect human mobility and displacement; and the issue is gaining prominence in the international development cooperation and humanitarian assistance discourse throughout the globe. Salinity intrusion, cyclones, and storm surges are all significant negative drivers of migration and displacement in Bangladesh's 710-kilometer-long coastal belt, which covers 19 districts. Drought and dwindling freshwater resources have forced residents to relocate in the country's north, landslides have made people homeless in the hill tracts, while riverbank and coastal erosion have displaced people all around the country. Bangladesh's unsustainable rate of urbanization is exacerbated by internal migration, which includes climate migration and displacement from climate-vulnerable underdeveloped rural areas. The densely populated urban centers are themselves vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, creating increased risks for local populations. Government of Bangladesh is also championing such conversation at global level through different regional and global platforms and forums. Climate change and disaster induced human mobility has been extensively referenced in numerous policy documents including, National Adaptation Plan 2023-2050, Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2022-2026. The Government has formulated National Strategy for Internal Displacement Management 2021 followed by an action plan for the period 2022-2042. To support the implementation of this action plan and other initiatives related to climate change, evidence-based data is important for situation analysis and development planning. In 2025, IOM Bangladesh through a country wide survey, for the first time estimate the stock of disaster displaced population, approximately 5 million, due to 5 major disasters namely: cyclones, storm surge, flood, and riverbank erosion,

IOM Bangladesh has also worked with the national statistical agency, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to incorporate human motility related questions into Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) to generate mobility and displacement related data through government operated regular survey, eliminating the need of resource extensive exercises every year. With these efforts, one piece of the data related puzzle were solved by producing baseline estimate and mechanism for period data for trend analysis; however, identification of displaced and climate migrants, their socio economic characteristics, compilation and regular update of those data remain as unmet priorities. This is particularly important for

ensuring beneficiary targeting, social protection mechanisms, service delivery and ensuring solutions are available at an individual level for displaced and climate migrant population.

Communities have always found ways, albeit on a limited scale, to deal with disaster and displacement and climate change and mobility in the absence or limited coverage of external assistance as evident through examples of repairing embankments, roads through volunteerism, disaster affected high income population assisting disaster-affected low-income population, etc. This usually happens in a spontaneous fashion immediately before a disaster, during the disaster and immediately after a disaster and also in the face of slow onset climatic stressors. If communities can be engaged in a planning exercise to a) map out the solutions for people on the move against adverse impacts of climate change b) map out existing resources available to communities to tackle above mentioned solutions, c) mobilize themselves to implement small scale interventions without waiting for govt. interventions and external assistance; it is expected that communities would be in a better position to deal with the disasters and adverse impacts of climate change.

To ensure sustainability of such planning exercise and subsequent plans, it is important to integrate these plans with local government institution's planning and budgeting process, while encouraging communities to mobilize themselves with their existing resources rather than waiting for government interventions and external assistance. Engaging Bangladeshi diaspora living in developed countries for philanthropic contribution, technical assistance for climate and disaster action can also create alternative financing streams for local community development interventions and implementation of community-based plans.

IOM Bangladesh under the regional project, "Promoting a Comprehensive Approach to Climate Mobility in South Asian Countries"; is looking for an implementing partner to deliver the following activities mentioned under the scope of work section of this Terms of Reference. The activities are expected to be implemented in one coastal district, one flood prone district.

Scope of Work:

- Identify project sites up to union level.
- Organize a 3-day all staff project orientation (to be delivered by IOM)
- Organize project inception meetings at district/sub-district level.
- Co-Develop a self-sustaining mechanism for identification, tracking and collection of socio-economic data for disaster displaced and climate migrant population in coordination with communities, local government institutions, field level administration, central government stakeholders and IOM.

- Together with IOM and relevant government institutions, particularly the local government institutions and field level administration, co-design an architecture for data and information collection, compilation, transmission, and storage across different administrative units, leading to creation of a database.
- Pilot and continuously refine the above mechanisms based on the operational realities and lessons learnt.
- Co-develop local level adaptation plan with a focus on designing solutions for people on the move, people to move and people to stay considering government resources and plans for project site.
- Implement selected activities of the local level adaptation plan through a) leveraging community contribution b) channeling project funds (upto 30,000 USD equivalent in BDT) c) leveraging diaspora contribution (IOM will provide a list of diaspora associations in EU member state countries to engage with)
- Create linkage with planning and budgeting process of local government institutions and different diaspora associations.
- Provide training to community members on self-mobilization and basic repair and maintenance of community infrastructure and assets.

identification mechanism														
Pilot the mechanism						y	y	Y	Y					
Central level linkage					y	y	y			y	y	y	y	
Consult, co-design and co-develop local level adaptation plan			y	y	Y									
Implementation of plan - structural interventions									y	y	y	y	Y	
Implementation of plan - capacity development interventions						y	y	y	y	y			y	
Project closing														y

Eligibility of organizations:

- Experience of working with disaster displacement and climate migrants
- Experience of working with Diaspora
- Experience of working with community-based planning interventions
- Experience of construction/repair/renovation of small-scale infrastructure
- Existing local-level presence in the proposed districts
- Ability to pre-finance project interventions

Preferred technical expertise of the project team:

Apart from the project management team, the applicants would need to have experts (expertise can be leveraged through partial coverage of staff where applicable) focusing on: disaster data, local government institutions, public administration, civil engineers, climate change and DRR.

Communication and Visibility:

Communication and visibility of the project have to be maintained during implementation of all field level activities as per IOM communication and visibility guidelines.

Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation:

To be discussed and decided with selected implementing partner. IOM usually follows bi-monthly/quarterly reporting with payment of installments tied to acceptance of interim narrative and financial reporting.