



JAGO NARI

TOR for hiring Vendor

In 1998 JAGO NARI, a non-political, non-profit and non-government organization started its journey with some dedicated women committed to promoting and protecting the rights of the deprived and disadvantaged communities of the society in Barguna District.

JAGO NARI (JN) cannot solve problems of poverty alone but only through teamwork and mutual partnership – working with other – individuals, groups, informal and formal organizations and government is critical for effective programming and gives greater leverage to our work. JN will deliver programs directly to communities and/or through partnerships. JN values as much as possible equal partnership and values unique contribution of each entity to the partnership, working with mutual respect and accountability towards each other.

Project description: Applicable only if the work/assignment required for a project.

As a result of climate change, Bangladesh is now considered one of the most disaster-prone and vulnerable countries in the world. Bangladesh experiences multiple types of natural disasters, such as floods, cyclones, storm surges, riverbank erosion, irregular precipitation causing drought-like situations or flooding, salinity intrusion and mild earthquakes. These disasters cause a significant loss of human life, damage to property and infrastructure, destruction of crops, loss of livestock, and deterioration of health conditions. As a result, Bangladesh was named the seventh most affected country in terms of long-term climate risk by German Watch in 2020.

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has established a robust foundation for efficient and impactful disaster governance through the legal framework of the Disaster Management Act 2012, Standing Order on Disaster (SOD, revised 2019) and the recently revised National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM, 2021 to 2025). Bangladesh's response to climate change is governed by its National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). The country is also currently formulating a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for medium and long-term climate adaptation, as per its commitment under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). By investing in emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA), GoB has made a statement of its commitment towards building resilience.

Despite all these efforts, the recurrence of back-to-back disasters has caused significant distress among vulnerable communities in impacted areas, which has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The GoB estimates that the monsoon flood of 2020 caused damage and losses of more than 50,000 million BDT (approximately US \$600 million), which is greater than the cumulative loss incurred between 2009 and 2014 due to floods.

Barishal division in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh is at particularly high risk for natural disasters, due to its topography and geographical location, surrounded by rivers and close to the coast. Cyclone Amphan 2020, impacted 10 million people and left at least 25 people dead. An estimated 2.4 million people were evacuated ahead of the storm, and 330,000 houses were reported as damaged in the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (UNOCHA) preliminary report.

Patuakhali is a district in Barishal division, facing Bay of Bengal and surrounded by rivers on three sides. Most of the people in this district are day laborers involved in agriculture, fishing or fish farms. As most of these people depend on natural resources for income generation, the effect of recurring disaster impacts every aspect of their lives. There is a well-structured early warning and evacuation protocol present in this area for cyclones. Early warning messages on cyclones are disseminated through different networks of Bangladesh's government, the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), Bangladesh's Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), media, newspaper, and others. Evacuation is conducted with the help of CPP, BDRCS, Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD), police, armed forces, and other local organizations. Despite all these actions by GoB, the recurring disasters are causing significant damage to the defense mechanisms, such as dikes and embankments. Cyclone shelters are scarce, and the people living in remote and distant islands do not have access to the shelters. The shelters are not built or maintained to facilitate gender-inclusive features, which raises safety and protection issues. The CPP volunteers are activated during cyclone season only for warning dissemination and evacuation. As there is strong base of community volunteers, they can be a major force to build and sustain community preparedness for all kinds of hazards and shocks year-round.

In the northern portion of the country, the landscape is exceptionally flood-prone (both river and urban flood). According to the Monsoon Flood 2020 Coordinated Preliminary Impact and Needs Assessment, 102 sub-districts (upazilas) and 654 unions have been flooded, affecting more than 3 million people and leaving 731,958 people water-logged. An estimated 548,000 families lost their homes to the flood and approximately 56,000 people have been displaced.

Within this region, Gaibandha is regarded as one of the most vulnerable locations, facing severe river flooding, river-bank erosion, extreme heat and water scarcity. Regular flooding impacts both agricultural productivity and livelihoods throughout the district, increasing poverty rates and causing people to rely on negative coping behaviors, such as child labor, child marriage and polygamy. Flooding also impacts communities' access to healthcare, education and agricultural markets. There are makeshift flood shelters in this region, but they are not equipped to address gender and disability inclusion. Many people take shelter in embankments, high roads, bridges and open fields, which pose a constant safety concern. The Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC) provides one to 10 days probabilistic forecast and five days deterministic forecast, which enable decision makers to plan for evacuations, but the effected communities themselves do not get much help from these forecasts, as the interpretation needs technical support.

Scope of Work:

a. Why (Rationale of the Task/Assignment):

As per CVCA findings and project requirement, project has planned to re-excavate number of 3 canals in its working area for the purpose of ensuring sustainable irrigation facilities for the costal belt farmers during the dry seasons. To that purpose, project has already selected three canals in the below location in Sapakhali Pilghata Canal, Sapakhali, Mithaganj, Kalapara or Sapakhali Sluice Gate Canal, Sapakhali, Mithaganj union, Kalapara, Chhota Baisdia Canal, Chhota Baisdia, Union-Chhota Baisdia & Char Laxmi Canal, Char Laxmi, Union-Charmontaz, Rangabali, Patuakhali.

What (What needs to be done/agreed output of the assignment/task):

1. Circulate in local newspaper for tendering to canal re-excavation
 2. Vendor/ agency selection
 3. Agreement complete
- b. Work order issues

c. When (Timetable):

Tendering process must be completed by 21, April 2024 and All work need to complete by 10 may 2024.

Who (Persons involved in carrying out the task/assignment):

JAGO NARI PRODRIPTA Project, Kalapara, Patuakhali .

d. Where (Location to be covered):

1. Sapakhali Pilghata Canal/Sluice gate canal, Sapakhali, Mithaganj under Kalapara
2. Chhota Baisdia Canal, Village and Union: Chhota Baisdia, Rangabali, Patuakhali.
3. Char Laxmi Canal, Char Laxmi, Charmontaz, Rangabali, Patuakhali.

e. How (Methodology/how the task/assignment will be carried out):

According to BoQ which is attached here.

Parameters for selection of firm/individual to carry out the assignment/task:

- Local and well reputed Vendor/ agency.
- Well documents holder Vendor/ agency (BIN/TIN/Trade licence, NID cards photocopies, Update Tax returned submission documents, Bank solvency certificate & Bank Account Details.

The Schedule:

17.04.2024	Last date for submission of proposal
18.04.2024	Scrutiny of proposals and decision on selection
21.04.2024	Negotiations and Contracting process
21.04.2024.	Commencement of assignment

Submission check list:

1. Organisation profile (not applicable in the case of individuals)
2. CVs of the members of the team
3. Proposal

- a. Literature review
- b. Methodology (technical analysis of proposed participatory tools)
- c. Prior experience and other form of documentation relevant to the subject
- d. Financial proposal
- e. Time frame
- f. Other (if any)

Kindly submit your proposal and documents to the e-mail: jnhr.recruitment@gmail.com and keeping CC duke_amin@yahoo.com or sealed envelope to Ashahi Mansion (2nd Floor), College Road, Barguna, Bangladesh on or before 17 April 2024 at 3 PM.

Disclaimer:

JAGO NARI reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals without assigning any reason what so ever.

Safeguarding Policy:

The firm/individual shall comply the Safeguarding Policy of JAGO NARI. Any violation /deviation in complying with JAGO NARI's safeguarding policy will not only result-in termination of the agreement but also JAGO NARI will initiate appropriate action in order to make good the damages/losses caused due to non-compliance of Safeguarding Policy.

