



**Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock, Bangladesh**

**Climate Smart Agriculture and Water Management Project (DoF
Part) (CSAWMP-DoF)**



**Terms of Reference (ToR)
For
Community Mobilization and Livelihood Expert
Individual Consultant**



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Package No: CSAWMP-DoF/SD-01/B

1. Background

Bangladesh is predominantly an agricultural country and the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country still depends on the performance of the agriculture sector. As the single largest production sector of the economy, agriculture contributes about 11.70% to the total GDP of the country and the sector also accommodates around 42.7% of labor force. Bangladesh is one of the largest deltas (Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna Delta or GBM Delta) in the world which is highly vulnerable to natural disasters because of its geographical location, flat and low-lying landscape, population density, poverty, illiteracy, lack of institutional setup/linkages etc. In other words, the biophysical, the social as well as economic conditions of Bangladesh are very typical to any of the most vulnerable countries (prone to natural disasters) in the world. The total land area of the country is 147,570 sq km and it consists mostly of floodplains (almost 80%) leaving major part of the country (except for the north-western highlands) prone to flooding during the rainy season. Recently Bangladesh has attained self-sufficiency in fish production.

Bangladesh is a comparatively small landmass with diverse landscape, having (i) widespread coastal plain across the south, (ii) high and moderately dry land in the north and mountainous trace along the north and south-east, (iii) depressed¹ haor basin in the north-east, and (iv) central flood plain. The deltaic landscapes are crisscrossed with rivers and wetlands spread over entire land mass and evolved into aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems including evergreen forest, deciduous forest, mangroves, swamps, reed lands and² beels, rivers and haors. The country is exposed to extreme weather events, with high rainfall during the monsoon season, extensive flooding occurs in lower-lying areas of the country, and this problem is compounded by slow drainage and high sea tides. There are both benefits and losses this situation brings: it allows for highly productive farming (increase land fertility) and fishing systems, but at the same time creates deep flooding, erosion and drainage problems which can cause serious crop losses, livestock deaths, salinity intrusion, and rural population displacement. They also take considerable areas of otherwise arable land out of production, thereby adversely affecting agricultural production and livelihoods. At the same time, during the dry season the availability of surface water is a significant constraint to agriculture. Droughts, especially in the northern parts of the country frequently lead to crop failure, livestock death, land degradation, and also

¹ Haor is a wetland ecosystem in the north eastern part of Bangladesh which physically is a bowl or saucer shaped shallow depression, also known as a backswamp. During monsoon haors receive surface runoff water from rivers and canals to become vast stretches of turbulent water.

² A beel is a *billabong* or a *lake-like wetland with static water* as opposed to moving water in rivers and canals.

undermine groundwater replenishment, which is critical to performance of irrigated agriculture in those areas.

Bangladesh is recognized worldwide as one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of global warming and climate change. The country has a history of observing extreme climatic events claiming millions of lives and destroying development gains. The people and social system have knowledge and experience of coping with their effects to some degree and extent. Variability in rainfall pattern, combined with increased snow melt from the Himalayas, and temperature extremes are resulting in crop damage and failure, preventing farmers and those dependent from meaningful earning opportunities. Our national economy strongly depends on agriculture and natural resources that are sensitive to climate change and sea level rise. Moreover, the adverse effects of Climate Change – especially High Temperature, Sea-level Rise, Cyclones and Storm Surges, Salinity Intrusion, Heavy Monsoon Downpours etc. – have aggravated the overall Economic Development scenario of the country to a great extent. The effects of climate change pose risks for agriculture, fisheries, food and water supplies. A better understanding of the existing risk coping strategies may inform us about households' ability to adapt to weather-related risk, and, potentially, inform the design of policy in the context of increasing climatic stress on the smallholder farmers in a developing country like Bangladesh. In rural areas, livelihood and employment opportunities center on farming and fisheries; however, increased competition for land and resources narrows the economic opportunities for highly marginalized rural populations. High unemployment, climatic stress and low wages are driving migration to urban areas. In addition, approximately 80% of the population is under the age of 40. Plagued by poverty, unemployment, and marginalization, youth represent a tremendous and largely untapped resource.

Bangladesh is amongst top ten fish producing countries of the world. The vast flood plain of Bangladesh currently remains underutilized for fish production. The goal of the perspective prospective plan is to meet the increasing demand for fishes of through efficient management of water bodies. Fish production has increased rapidly since the 1990s through (a) pond aquaculture (fish raised in ponds) using hatchery-reared fish fingerlings; and (b) conversion into fish ponds by raising embankments around low-lying lands. Embankments are also used as orchards and vegetable gardens. According to FAO statistics of 2020, Bangladesh is ranked 5th in world aquaculture production. However, fish production has declined in inland open waters during last three decades due to various man-made causes such as overfishing, implementation of flood control and drainage program, construction of roads and dams, indiscriminate use of insecticides and pesticides for agricultural crop production. In 1985-86, the contribution of inland capture and culture fisheries to total fish production were 55.7% and 18.2%, respectively; whereas in 2018-19, inland capture fisheries contribute only 28.19% and inland culture fisheries contributes 56.76% to total production (FRSS, 2019). Due to decline of fish species in open waters and obstructions of their migration routes, recruitment of fish in open waters has constantly declined and natural resources available in such water bodies remain vacant and unused. Productivity of inland open waters is still very poor due to a number of constraints like change of course of rivers and blockage of connecting canals between

floodplains due to siltation, destruction of fish breeding and nursery grounds, indiscriminate use of pesticides and insecticides, overfishing, global warming and climate change, revenue-oriented leasing system of water bodies, and unjustified harvesting of broods and young fish. To minimize problems and to increase fish production of inland open waters different strategies can be followed - (1) establishing fish sanctuary; (2) stocking of fingerlings or fry (stock enhancement); (3) fish conservation (use of fisheries conservation acts and rules); and (4) habitat restoration. In addition, paddy field for rice-fish farming during the wet season has enormous potential in Bangladesh. At the same time, production from aquaculture sector can also be sustained and enhanced through introducing different culture practices, bringing innovations, and introducing climate smart or climate resilient farming systems/technologies. Both the capture fisheries and aquaculture sectors in Bangladesh need to be decarbonized and there is a huge possibility to do so.

Project objective and Components

The main objectives of the project are:

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of CSAWMP-DoF Part is to enhance climate resilience and productivity of irrigated agriculture and fisheries in targeted sub-projects.

The specific objectives of the project (CSAWMP-DoF Part) are:

- To increase 20% of fish production and productivity base year 2018-19 by introducing climate smart aquaculture technology;
- To enhance market access of the relevant stakeholders through promoting business-friendly supply chain and market network; and
- To ensure better livelihoods of the stakeholders and better understanding on sustainable fisheries resources management through capacity development.

Projects Components

The objectives of this project will be achieved through implementation of following three components

Proposed Projects Components	Proposed Sub-Components
Component 1: Adoption of region specific climate smart fisheries management and aquaculture technology	Sub-Component 1.1: Adoption of region-specific climate smart aquaculture technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Demonstration of seabass/tilapia/koi/pangas/carps/shing/magur/golda-carp/bagda-carp polyculture (ii) Establishment of cage/pen culture demonstration firm (III) Promotion of non-traditional aquaculture practices Sub-Component 1.2: Adoption of region-specific climate smart fisheries management approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Replenishment of endangered indigenous fish species through establishing fish sanctuaries in suitable schemes (ii) Up scaling beel nursery practice in feasible schemes



Component 2: Improving fish value chain and facilitating market access	Sub-Component 2.1: Improving supply chain to reduce post-harvest loss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Establishment of mini fish processing center in potential locations (ii) Fish drying technology demonstration (iii) Enhancement of market access and strengthen market networks
Component 3: Strengthening institutional capacity and knowledge development	Sub-Component 3.1: Training on climate smart aquaculture technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Suitable different aquaculture technology (ii) Training on fish feed preparation and feed management, value addition, post-harvest management, group/Community mobilization, saving management (iii) Exposure visits/Field trip/Field day (iv) Modules update/formation

Project Beneficiaries:

The objectives would be achieved through adopting decentralized and participatory water resources management approach for efficient and sustainable operations and management of the existing proposed BWDB schemes.

This is expected to result in reduced vulnerability and enhanced livelihood opportunities for the beneficiaries, enhance aquaculture production by improving the water use efficiency and will also create a favorable environment for improved water resources management by the core water institutions, in partnership with the beneficiaries. Almost 12840 beneficiaries will be directly benefited from this project.

2. Objective of the Assignment:

Due to Larger size of the project and diverse nature of activities, The PIU will have to perform multidimensional nature of Tasks through directly hired Consultant, outsourced consulting Firms and co-implementing agency using various cost centers of DoF throughout the project regions of the country. The Overall objective of this assignment is to assist the PIU, CSAWMP-DoF in the management and co-ordination for successful implementation of the project activities in achieving the objectives as stipulated in the Project.

3. Scope of Services and Tasks:

Community Mobilization and Livelihood Expert will work as a member of the PIU, CSAWMP-DoF to support implementation the Project successfully under the Direct Control and the Supervision of the Project Director, He/She will have Reporting line to the Project Director and will be Responsible to the PD.

- 1) Provide guidelines to support the identification of community skills, assets, issues and needs for mobilization during the project;
- 2) Coordinate the work of the firm engaged for the study of livelihood as well as community mobilization;
- 3) Incorporate findings of the study and ensure provision of appropriate alternate livelihood opportunities for the fishers and the fisheries-dependent poor due to project



interventions in the project documents;

- 4) Assure the provision of safeguard measures covering social, economic, demographic, cultural and other related aspects in the project activities;
- 5) Support the organization of impact assessment identifying social impacts likely to occur as a result of intervention in proposed activities in the project areas and arrangement of monitoring and evaluation of social safeguard issues along with indicators;
- 6) Development of simple screening matrix to evaluate social safeguard aspects and Social Management Framework (SMF) for effective management of social impacts;
- 7) Develop new resources to support the project to build dialogue with the community and evaluate existing programs to ensure effectiveness;
- 8) Build links with other groups and agencies to raise public awareness on issues relevant to the community;
- 9) Prepare reports and suggest strategic policies for the project needs to improve community relationships and communications;
- 10) Facilitate in conducting Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) for identification of appropriate fishers' households following community operation manual;
- 11) Provide necessary guidance to Extension Agents for community fishery co-management;
- 12) Conduct capacity building training needs assessments and oversee the co-management activities.
- 13) Arrange and facilitate training for building capacity of fish farmers' CBO on strengthening group farming;
- 14) Support the co-implementing organizations for identifying and piloting livelihood diversification option
- 15) Facilitate, follow up and monitor community institution development activities under co-implementing organization;
- 16) Prepare report- monthly, quarterly and annually and submit to the PD in time.
- 17) Map out existing livelihood related support that exists in the target districts/communes and facilitate a dialogue with Sub-National Administrations (SNAs) and NCDDS about ways in which these agencies can be more effectively integrated into the sub-national development planning process;
- 18) Identify, from the global, regional and national good practices, livelihood adaptation measures that can be introduced through the project;
- 19) Carry out a preliminary costing exercise along with a calculation of potential beneficiaries (individuals or households), which will feed into the Total Budget and Work Plan section and Socio-economic Benefits section of the project document.

- 20) Facilitate dialogues with these development partners to formalize a partnership agreement for their contributions during the project implementation.
- 21) Identify and collaborate with various stakeholders to support inclusive business initiatives between urban and rural communities affected by conflict;
- 22) Contribute to and provide inputs of annual work plan, required project reports, baseline data, tools and indicators for monitoring and evaluation, collection / sharing of lessons learned;
- 23) Accountable to Project Director & Any other task assigned by the Project Director/ project management as and when required.

4. Contribution in Deliverables:

- Inception report and work plan
 - Technical assistance on the design, development and implementation of the project activities following the Community Operations Manual;
 - Social management plan implementation monitoring templates;
 - Integration of inclusion good practices in the project activities;
 - Community Operations Manual and disclosure documents;
 - An annual SMP Monitoring Report;
 - Capacity of DoF officials and other stakeholders enhanced;
 - Input of appropriate performance and monitoring indicators into the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework of the project;
 - Quarterly and any other progress reports and audits of compliance;
 - Field Mission Reports.

Transfer of knowledge (training) where appropriate-The project Community Mobilization and Livelihood Expert will be involved in ensuring that all training and capacity building Activities include period progress reports are prepared and submitted in time to PD. Will work with PMU and other DoF Officials responsible for the PMU staff training to maintain adequate staff capacity and skills specially of consultants and DoF officials at the PMU as well as the project cost centers.

5. Required Qualifications and Experiences:

- i. Master Degree in Agricultural Science/Social Science (Sociology, Anthropology)/ Fisheries/ Development Studies/Related Science
- ii. Minimum 15 years work experience in social or related activities in donor/GOB-assisted agricultural development project or activities;
- iii. Minimum 05 years work experience with livelihood, Alternative Income Generating (AID) activities in donor funded project is essential;
- iv. Experience in the relevant field with IDA funded project will be given preference.
- v. Fluency in English & Computer literacy skills (MS Words, Excel, PowerPoint etc.) is desirable.

Selection Method:

The Consultant will be selected through the 'Open Competitive Selection of Individual Consultants' method in accordance with World Bank's "Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers" July 2016, Revised November 2020 ("Procurement Regulations"). The Procurement Regulations can be viewed at the World Bank's external website:

<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/178331533065871195-0290022020/original/ProcurementRegulations.pdf>



The attention of interested Consultants is drawn in particular to:

- (i) Section III, paragraphs, 3.14, 3.16, and 3.17 of the Procurement Regulations setting forth the World Bank's policy on Conflict of Interest, and
- (ii) Section III, paragraphs, 3.21-3.24 of the Procurement Regulations setting forth the World Bank's policy on Eligibility, including the specific pre-requisite conditions to be met for the eligibility, on exceptional basis, of Government officials and civil servants of the Borrower's country under consulting contracts in the Borrower's country.

Individuals who are currently working as Community mobilization and livelihood consultants/expert at any other World Bank-financed project may also compete in this selection process. But if they are selected, they will be required before signing the proposed contract to provide documentary evidence of having satisfactorily complied with their existing contract's requirements with respect to early termination of the contract by the consultant, including advance notice period, to avoid disruption in implementation of that project."

6. Duration of the Assignment:

The Duration of this assignment is 28 months or duration of the Project which comes first. The duration of the assignment may be further extended or reduced subject to program needs and consultants' performance.

7. Institutional Arrangement:

Community Mobilization and Livelihood Expert will be based at the PMU, CSAWMP (DoF-Part) in Dhaka and will Report Directly to the Project Director. The incumbent will work closely with other consultants working at the PMU and Departmental Officials. The consultant is expected to undertake the activities (scope of Services) mentioned in the ToR in order to achieve the stated objectives. Under this Consultancy travels are being envisaged. However, travels necessary for the exigencies of service of achieve the desired objectives, may be undertaken but with prior permission of the PD, PMU and in such cases daily subsistence allowance (DSA) as per contract signed and the actual costs for travels could be reimbursed.

The Consultant will oblige to submit the project update or progress reports and deliverables once in a month to the PD, CSAWMP (DoF-Part) Project, Department of Fisheries, Mtashya Bhaban, Ramna, Dhaka.

Data, Personnel, Facilities and Local Services to be provided by the Client-The PD will arrange all necessary Information relevant to the consultant to fulfill this assignment. Personal office space will be provided from the project.

