

Call for Expression of Interest

Implementation of Climate Resilient WASH in Non-JRP Sub-Districts of Cox's Bazar District under GoB-UNICEF Project.

CEF/BGD/2024/021

1 Timeline

Posted	Dec 22, 2024
Clarification Request Deadline	Dec 31, 2024
Application Deadline	Jan 7, 2025
Notification of Results	Jan 15, 2025
Start Date	Mar 1, 2025
End Date	Dec 31, 2026

2 Locations

- A Bangladesh
 - a Chittagong
 - b Chittagong
 - c Chittagong

3 Sector(s) and area(s) of specialization

- A WASH and Environment
 - a Basic sanitation
 - b Hygiene
 - c Natural resources, environmental pollution and climate action
 - d WASH in emergencies
 - e Water

4 Issuing Agency

UNICEF

5 Project Background

Climate change is imposing significant impacts on access to basic social services such as water and sanitation in Bangladesh, with changing rainfall patterns and increasing temperatures leading to water scarcity and poor water quality.¹ Cox's Bazar is one of the Districts in Bangladesh that is highly vulnerable to climate induced hazards such as floods, rising temperatures, cyclones, landslides, salinity, and sea-level rise. These hazards are recurrent and impact on physical infrastructures including WASH, services, livelihoods, and resilience of the population. The district of Cox's

Bazar has the poorest WASH indicators, exacerbated by the Rohingya refugee crisis, which has created significant pressures on social cohesion and WASH service disparities between the host population and refugees. According to the J-MSNA 2023, 58 per cent of the Cox's Bazar host community in Teknaf and Ukhiya still use unimproved water sources for drinking. The Teknaf area, in particular, is grappling with a severe water crisis that poses a significant threat to the lives, health, and resilience of the local population. This crisis is further exacerbated by climate change and the influx of Rohingya refugees, which has dramatically increased water demand. The geohydrology of the district, characterized by a complex sedimentary system with scattered fresh and saline groundwater deposits, is further complicating the situation. Groundwater depletion and saline intrusion have severely compromised water security for the local population. With water levels dropping 10-15 feet annually, thousands of tube wells have become unusable. Saline intrusion remains a significant problem, forcing communities to endure long distances and financial burden to collect water. Non-JRP upazilas are equally vulnerable, for instance; in Kutubia Island, over 57 percent of tubewells have saline water, making it unsuitable for consumption. The massive influx of Rohingya refugees has exacerbated this situation. Since August 2017, Bangladesh continues to host approximately 1 million Rohingya refugees residing in 33 congested, including registered camps in Cox's Bazar district and Bhashan Char, 52 per cent of whom are children. Together with the affected host population, an estimated 1.46 million people in need of humanitarian assistance are in the district. Rohingya refugee crisis created significant pressures on social cohesion and service disparities having predominantly the worst water, sanitation, and hygiene indicators in Cox's Bazar district, which push district far behind from the SDG targets. Following analysis illustrates the district WASH situation and serious service Following SDG-6 ladder, only 18.85% households have access to safely managed drinking water services and 4.14% have access to safely managed latrines³. Only 18.84% of households have basic handwashing facilities. In schools, overall, 31% and 22% schools in Cox's Bazar district have respectively basic and safely managed water supply. Accordingly, 7% and 17% schools have respectively basic and safely managed sanitation facilities. Only 3% schools have improved toilets for students with disability. Only 32% schools have separate toilets for girls and 4% has MHM facilities for menstruating girls. 18% schools have basic handwashing facilities. 10% absenteeism among girls are reported during menstruation. In health care facilities, 38.84% of centers have safely managed water systems, and only 17.36% have safely managed sanitation facilities. These circumstances clearly reveal that the district is far behind from SDG targets; requires potential supports and technical assistance to government counterparts to cope with the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Road Maps. Against this background, UNICEF, in accordance with its global mandate, is prepared to transition to climate-resilient WASH services and integrate climate resilience into its WASH programs. This approach does not aim to make all WASH infrastructures impervious to climate impacts, nor does it focus solely on infrastructure and technological solutions. Instead, it seeks to strengthen the enabling environment for WASH services and behaviors. This shift will contribute to the following objectives: • Improve the resilience of Vulnerable people facing poverty and marginalization to climate change by enabling access to climate-resilient WASH. • Ensure WASH services and behaviors are resilient to climate change.

6 Expected Results

By the end of the project implementation by successful CSO, following results will be achieved: • PD Result-1: Cox's Bazar district has a WASH database for advancing equitable and sustainable Climate Resilient WASH programming. • PD Result-2: 200,000 district people (104,000 males, 96,000 females and 2,000 Person with Disability) have access to improved water and sanitation services. • PD Result-3: 200,000 district people (104,000 males, 96,000 females and 2,000 Person with Disability) practice improved hygiene behaviours.

7 Indicative Budget

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8 Other Information

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9 Selection Criteria

Name	Description	Weight
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Cost effectiveness	Costs level of direct costs and administrative costs proposed as necessary by the NGO to implement the work plan. Partners are encouraged to contribute to direct programme costs. Maximum 25% of the total budget could be used for operation budget.	20
Local experience and presence	Local experience, presence and stakeholders' relations; particularly, participating NGO have experience working and presence in Cox's Bazar district. • UNICEF promotes localization. Therefore, this Call for Expression of Interest is only for N/LNGOs and CSOs.	30
Realistic timelines and plans		5
Relevance of proposal to achieving expected results	• Relevance of concept note to achieving expected results • Clarity of activities and expected results • Implementation Strategy • Adequacy and clarity of the proposed budget • Contribution by NGO (At least 7% of the total budget to be contributed by national partner)	10
Experience working with UN	Previous experience working with UNICEF and awareness of the partnership and financial policies and procedures	25
Sector expertise and experience	Technical expertise in relevant sectors (Urban WASH) and coordination mechanism with government sectoral departments are in place (Cox's Bazar Municipality, DC Office, Tourist Police, Department of Education – Primary & Secondary, civil surgeon office and DPHE)	10

10 **Attachments**

Description	URL
Call for Expression of Interest (Eol)	Download the document here
Annex-1-Result Matrix	Download the document here

11 **Concept Note Template**

[Download the document here](#)

12 **For more information on this partnership opportunity, and to apply, please visit**

[UN Partner Portal](#)