

**INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT PROCUREMENT NOTICE**

2018/PROC/UNDP-MMR/PN/114 Date: 5 October 2018

**Country: Myanmar**

**Description of the assignment Disaster risk financing specialist**

**Period of assignment:** 15 October 2018 to 28 February 2019 (up to 25 fee-days)

**Duty Station: Home Based, with three travels to Myanmar (Yangon and Rakhine)**

**Type of contract: IC contract (International Expert)**

Proposal should be submitted to [bids.mm@undp.org](mailto:bids.mm@undp.org) no later than **15 October 2018 (17:00).**

Any request for clarification must be sent in writing, or by standard electronic communication to the address or e-mail to [moung.kee.aung@undp.org](mailto:moung.kee.aung@undp.org) . Procurement Unit will respond in writing or by standard electronic mail and will send written copies of the response, including an explanation of the query without identifying the source of inquiry, to all consultants.

1. **Background**

Myanmar is a lower middle-income, least developed country, and ranks 145 out of 187 countries in terms of the 2016 UNDP Human Development Index (HDI). The country is undergoing multiple transitions that are complexly interwoven to create both opportunities and challenges for attaining sustainable development. The last decade’s upsurge and recent drop of net official development assistance and foreign direct investment ably show that Myanmar has become the cynosure of the globe. The Government of Myanmar’s (GOM) commitment to reforms for democracy, peace and prosperity has coincided with the global society’s emerging ODA priorities to support the achievement and localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). That said, recent disasters triggered by environmental hazards and crises have displayed a sign of the country’s failure to invigorate the reform processes.

Recent natural hazards such as cyclone Nargis and Giri have displayed a major threat to the country’s achievement of sustainable development. Also, deforestation, large-scale mining, land degradation and diminishing water resources, increasing urbanization, exacerbate vulnerabilities; and new disaster risk unfolds in Myanmar. Early warning systems and data management are weak, and issues of climate change risk are not well programmed into development policies and planning processes. Much of the country’s population and economic activities are concentrated in disaster risk prone areas such as coastal areas and central dry zones. Earthquakes pose additional risks with growing urbanization and other societal processes, yet the country’s level of preparedness is very low. Women and children in female headed households are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, and women are far more likely to die in a disaster triggered by natural hazards (UNDP Country Programme Document 2018-2022).

Climate models project ever more extreme changes in temperature, drought periods, rainfall patterns, increasing risk of meteorological and hydrological hazards and sea level rises affecting almost all sectors and communities. The country is also experiencing a decrease in the duration of the south-west monsoon season due to the late onset and early retreat of the monsoon. Ground water supplies will be particularly vulnerable to saline intrusion during the dry season because of low water volumes in river systems (IPCC AR5). Processes of global change are adding new and even more intractable dimensions to the problems of risk construction and disaster occurrence and loss at local level, associated with climatic events.

Disasters in Myanmar drain government resources, and climate change risk means increasing contingent liabilities of government to disasters. The 2008 Nargis crisis and destructive floods over the last decade have revealed the compelling needs for enhancing disaster resilience; destruction to property and farmland by Nargis alone was estimated at $4.1 billion, equivalent to 12 percent of the country’s GDP (UNISDR, 2018); and the 2015 floods caused loss and damage of $1.5 billion. Despite the huge financial impacts of the disasters, Myanmar has not formulated a strategy to enhance financial resilience against multi-hazards. Until fairly recently, DRR financing per capita of Myanmar was meagre at $0.21 from 1991 to 2010, which was a lot less than those of other lower-middle income countries: Vietnam ($3.88), Albania ($3.17), Guatemala ($8.58) and Pakistan ($1.13) (ODI, 2013).

Recent innovation in tracking and reporting tools for Disaster Risk Reduction mainstreaming (e.g. OECD’s policy marker for DRR in the DAC creditor reporting system and UNISDR’s Risk-Sensitive Budget Review) confirms the global community’s commitment to boosting global investment in DRR through development aid. It is worth noting that the lower the HDI of a country the higher the economic gain of DRR measures. Among the key development challenges is to enhance disaster resilience in a way that supports the GoM’s commitment to democratic and inclusive reforms at different levels.

At national and sub-national level, however, there is no harmonized approach in taking account of DRR and CCA in planning and implementation of project by various departments. While the Ministry of Planning and Finance has instructed all Ministries to ensure that they examine DRR aspects in all their projects, in the absence of a common framework and tools/criteria, it is left to individual departments to create their own construct of DRR and CCA; not to mention those at state/region and township levels.

Under the new UNDP country programme document (2018-2022), UNDP goes further to bring risk reduction and sustainable development concerns together through “Governance for Resilience and Sustainability Project (GRSP).” The five-year initiative (2018-2022) aims to enable the GoM to identify disaster risk to be considered through their development planning processes. It will support the GoM implement the new policies and plans for DRR, climate change and natural resource management, including by establishing an integrated framework for environmental financing and capacity building plans. GRSP aims to deliver the following four outputs:

* Output One – Resilience and sustainability policy frameworks are strengthened and implemented, including trough mainstreaming resilience and sustainability considerations into key sectoral plans and programmes and into investment appraisal systems;
* Output Two – Increased promotion of small and large-scale green investment;
* Output Three – Improved organizational performance of targeted government offices with environment, climate change and DRR responsibilities; and
* Output Four – Local government, climate change and disaster risk issues are addressed through subnational implementation of innovative policies and action plans.

Under Output Four, an initiative for technical support to DRR and CCA mainstreaming has been planned for supporting Rakhine State Government (RSG)’s resilience building endeavor. Recent studies indicate that local communities in Rakhine have been exposed to multiple stresses and disasters that disclose what one might label as a ratchet effect of vulnerability. This effect refers to a vicious circle through which households suffering from each succeeding disaster use up already lacking resources, and hence to cope with future disasters is getting more challenging. In the case of Rakhine, the ratchet effect is unfolding in a compressed manner that affected communities require immediate support in minimising the long-term impacts of crises and disasters and returning quickly to a sustainable development trajectory. The importance of combining humanitarian and development approaches comes to the fore (UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021).

As part of the Rakhine Area Based Programme (RABP), UNDP is providing major support to township level governance through the advancement of participatory development planning and implementation processes. UNDP also works with Rakhine State Parliament in terms of capacity building and strategic planning. Yet, development does not always occur in a way that reduces vulnerability; development also results in new disaster risk. DRR and CCA mainstreaming ensures to move resilience and sustainability into the core of local decision making and legislation processes. To this end, UNDP will produce a comprehensive framework for state level DRR and CCA mainstreaming, along with a set of relevant evidence-based analyses and technical studies

1. **Objectives of the Assignment**

Please see attached TOR.

1. **Scope of Work and anticipated outputs**

Please see attached TOR

### DELIVERABLES OF THE ASSIGNMENT

As per TOR

### EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

1. **Essential Qualifications and Competencies**

**Academic Qualifications/Education:**

* Masters or higher in a relevant field, such as development financing, disaster risk financing, climate finance, statistics or any related discipline;

**Experience:**

* Minimum 7 years of relevant experience in disaster/climate risk financing and/or public expenditure;
* Demonstrated strategic, technical and intellectual skills in the substantive area;
* Experience of drafting knowledge products such as books, articles, research papers, toolkits, guides, policy papers and notes, baseline studies and/or comparative studies;
* Experience in facilitating and managing participatory processes or focus group discussions;
* Demonstrated leadership, facilitation and coordination skills, ability to manage technical team;
* Proven ability to work effectively in multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural teams;
* Good understanding of gender-related issues and dynamics;
* Strong interpersonal and written and oral communication skills;
* Work experience in Myanmar is an asset;
* Past track record/Ability to work independently, deliver timely and quality products; and
* Computer proficiency, especially related to professional office software packages (Microsoft Office)

**Language skills:**

* Excellent English language skills with strong technical writing skills, effective oral and communication skills

Interested persons are requested to submit the following documents:

1. **Letter of Confirmation of Interest and Availability** using the template provided by UNDP
2. **Personal CV/Firm Record of Accomplishment** indicating all past experience as well as the contact details (email and telephone number) of the candidate and at least three (3) professional references
3. **Brief description** of why the individual/firm considers him/herself/itself as the most suitable for the assignment
4. **Financial Proposal** that indicates the all-inclusive fixed total contract price, supported by a breakdown of costs, as per template provided by UNDP. *If an Offeror is employed by an organization/company/institution*, and he/she expects his/her employer to charge a management fee in the process of releasing him/her to UNDP under Reimbursable Loan Agreement (RLA), the Offeror must indicate at this point, and ensure that all such costs are duly incorporated in the financial proposal submitted to UNDP.

### CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF OFFER

Educational background: 10 points

* Masters or higher in a relevant field, such as development financing, disaster risk financing, climate finance, statistics or any related discipline;

Relevant Experience: 55 points

* Minimum 7 years of relevant experience in disaster/climate risk financing and/or public expenditure (20 points);
* Experience of drafting knowledge products such as books, articles, research papers, toolkits, guides, policy papers and notes, baseline studies and comparative studies (8 points);
* Experience in facilitating and managing participatory processes or focus group discussions (5 points);
* Demonstrated leadership, facilitation and coordination skills, ability to manage technical team (5 points);
* Proven ability to work effectively in multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural teams (5 points);
* Good understanding of gender-related issues and dynamics (3 points);
* Strong interpersonal and written and oral communication skills (2 points);
* Work experience in Myanmar is an asset (3 points);
* Past track record/Ability to work independently, deliver timely and quality products (2 points); and
* Computer proficiency, especially related to professional office software packages (Microsoft Office) (2 points)

English language skills: 5 points

* Excellent English language skills with strong technical writing skills

### REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The relevant reference documents will be made available to the selected consultant upon signature of contract.

**ANNEXES**

**ANNEX 1- TERMS OF REFERENCES (TOR)**

**ANNEX 2- GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT**

**ANNEX 3- P-11 for ICs**

**ANNEX 4- Template for Confirmation of interest and Submission of Financial Proposal**