#### **`GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

### INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION PROJECT (IFRAP)

## **Terms of Reference and Scope of Services**

# **Consulting Services – Disaster Management Specialist**

(Housing and Reconstruction Unit/Project Implementation Unit (PIU)) under Project Component iii- Resilient Housing Reconstruction and Restoration

### 1. Background

Balochistan has been disproportionately affected by the 2022 floods. The floods have exacerbated the socio-economic challenges in the province, pushing the multidimensional poverty rate to 81.1 percent from 70.2 percent. Agriculture, the backbone of Balochistan's economy, is the hardest-hit sector is agriculture. Agriculture makes up 52 percent of the provincial GDP and 67 percent of the labor force. The floods caused over 500,000 livestock casualties (63 percent of the national total), amounting to production losses of PKR 79,619 million. Livestock losses have negatively impacted livelihoods (70 percent of households depend on livestock for their livelihoods and income). In addition, the harvest failure due to the floods during the "Kharif" season resulted in production losses amounting to nearly US\$2 billion, compromising livelihoods and food security. Since June, pre-flood flood commodity prices have significantly increased, with Balochistan reporting the country's highest food insecurity at 23.4 percent. The damage to 586 primary health facilities in Balochistan (305 fully damaged, 282 partial) has further disrupted essential health services. As a result, the province currently has the highest proportion of people (59 percent) who lack access to health facilities. In addition, a multisectoral rapid needs assessment (RNA) conducted in 515 villages across ten districts of Balochistan found that approximately 2,000 classrooms have been damaged and destroyed, the recovery of which will cost over PKR 24.4 million.

Balochistan experienced widespread damage to critical infrastructures, especially housing, transport and communications, WASH, and community-level facilities. Specifically, the floods have caused damage to more than 190,000 housing units across the province, including close to 69,000 units destroyed and more than 120,000 partially damaged. Infrastructure damage has caused the temporary isolation of most of Balochistan, with 2,222km of roads and 43 bridges damaged, impeding people's ability to access healthcare, food markets, and other vital services and restricting the delivery of aid to people who need it. Across the province, 456 flood protection/irrigation schemes were partially damaged or destroyed, including 367 water supply and 89 sanitation schemes.

Overall, the National PDNA report prepared by Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPDSI) in close coordination with all provinces indicates that Balochistan requires PKR 491 billion (US\$2.3 billion) for recovery and reconstruction over the next 5 to 7 years. This estimate does not include investments to strengthen Balochistan's overall resilience to future climate shocks. The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Framework (4RF) suggest that cross-sector recovery requires both short- and medium-term reconstruction and rehabilitation as well as long-term critical reforms to address resilience and to build back better. Against this backdrop, the GoP has requested the World Bank to urgently support the immediate needs of Balochistan for flood recovery and

reconstruction in core socioeconomic sectors to help restore livelihoods and essential services, including housing, WASH, transport, agriculture, and irrigation, while building a foundation for long-term flood resilience through strengthening institutions and information (including hydromet and early warning capacities) through the Integrated Flood Resilience And Adaptation Project (IFRAP). The project scope consists of five components. These are (i) community infrastructure rehabilitation; (ii) strengthening hydromet and climate services; (iii) resilient housing reconstruction and restoration; (iv) livelihoods support and watershed management; and (v) project management, technical assistance, and institutional strengthening. The project also includes a contingency emergency response component (CERC) to allow flexibility to reallocate funds in case of an eligible emergency during project implementation.

### 2. Objective:

To lead the development and implementation of comprehensive disaster management and resilience strategies within the framework of the Integrated Flood Resilience and Adaptation Project (IFRAP), focusing on enhancing flood resilience and community adaptation measures in affected regions, with particular attention to Balochistan.

## 3. Duties and Responsibilities:

- ✓ Develop and implement comprehensive disaster management plans, including risk assessments, mitigation strategies, emergency response procedures, and resilience-building measures.
- ✓ Contribute to the development, review, and update of the Project Operations Manual (POM) and Housing Grant Manual, ensuring these documents reflect best practices in disaster management and resilience.
- ✓ Coordinate with local, national, and international agencies, including the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), for disaster preparedness, early warning systems, and response activities.
- ✓ Facilitate collaboration with Project Implementation Units (PIUs), PISA, and PIPs to integrate disaster risk management into project components, enhancing resilience.
- ✓ Design and conduct capacity-building and training sessions for project staff, local communities, and relevant stakeholders on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and climate adaptation strategies.
- ✓ Promote community-based disaster risk management projects, emphasizing participatory approaches and inclusion of vulnerable populations.
- ✓ Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of disaster management initiatives, proposing improvements based on empirical data and best practices.
- ✓ Provide expert advice on integrating disaster risk management and climate adaptation into project planning and implementation to ensure sustainability and resilience.
- ✓ Support the strengthening of hydrometeorological services and early warning systems, working closely with the PMD and relevant agencies.
- ✓ Develop and disseminate knowledge products on disaster risk management, climate adaptation, and resilience-building to inform project stakeholders and the wider community.
- ✓ Prepare regular reports on disaster management activities, progress towards objectives, and recommendations for future actions.
- ✓ Document lessons learned and best practices in disaster management and resilience building for internal and external dissemination.

#### 4. Qualifications:

Master's or Bachelor's degree in Disaster Management, Business, Project Management, Environmental Science, Civil Engineering, Social Sciences or related fields.

Minimum of 07 years of experience in disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, or related areas, with proven track record in project management and implementation.

Strong coordination and facilitation skills, with experience working with governmental and non-governmental partners.

Excellent communication and interpersonal skills, with proficiency in English and local languages. Knowledge of the socio-economic context of Pakistan, especially Balochistan, and familiarity with the challenges related to flood resilience and climate adaptation.

#### 5. Remuneration:

Market competitive remuneration based on qualifications and experience will be offered.

# 6. Time frame of Consultancy & location of assignment:

The services of the Consultant will be required full time for the project life. However, Contract continuity will be based on the satisfactory performance of the consultant, The consultant to be based in Quetta and assignment will require frequently travel to various districts of Balochistan.

#### 7. Selection Process:

Consultants will be selected in accordance with the procedures set out in "The World Bank Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers", November 2020