

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

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

**Terms of Reference and Scope of Services**

**Consulting Services – Environmental Safeguards 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. Specific Tasks and Responsibilities**

The Environmental Specialist will directly report to Project Director of the Federal Project Management Unit (FPMU) & Housing Reconstruction Unit (HRU) but will very keep close liaison with Project Supervision and Implementation Assistance Consultants and Project Directors heading the Project Implementing Units (PIU) for Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project and Balochistan Livelihood and Entrepreneurship Project. The responsibilities will include but not be limited to:

- ✓ Provide expert advice on Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for packages containing work.
- ✓ Provide overall environmental management oversight during project implementation ensuring that World Bank environmental safeguards requirements and other national/international environmental management procedures & standards are met including preparation of all relevant documents.
- ✓ Assist in planning and implementation of training activities for project and contractors' staff and communities.
- ✓ Regularly visit Project sites during construction and prepare compliance and progress reports as and when required.
- ✓ Organize meetings, as and when required, with all the environmental team of project partners for "environmental progress review" of project to review any non-compliance and progress of environmental management in the project.
- ✓ Undertake any other duties related to project as directed by Project Director.
- ✓ The individual consultant will be required to develop E&S framework, integrating all components of the project. Moreover, frequent travel to Quetta and project specific districts will be mandatory.
- ✓ Any specific task assigned by the Project Director.

## **3. Qualification and Experience**

- Master's degree in environmental sciences / environmental management/ Natural Resource Management/ Environmental Engineering or any environment related degree.
- Seven (07) years of professional qualification working experience (after acquiring stipulated qualifications) in public/private organizations, preferably in the development sector.
- Familiarity with environmental safeguard policies of international lending institutions.
- Experience in working conditions similar to Balochistan and knowledge of local languages will be an added advantage.

#### **4. Time Frame of Consultancy & Location of Assignment:**

The services of the Consultant are expected to be required for a period of 39 months. 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.

#### **5. Selection Process**

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