

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION PROJECT (IFRAP)

Terms of Reference and Scope of Services

Consulting Services – M&E 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:

The M&E Specialist will play a pivotal role in offering strategic guidance and technical expertise for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of infrastructure projects, specifically under Project Component III - Resilient Housing Reconstruction and Restoration. This position demands a dynamic individual capable of leading efforts to ensure that infrastructure projects are executed efficiently, sustainably, and in alignment with the project's goals of enhancing resilience in housing reconstruction and restoration.

3. Specific Tasks and Responsibilities

- Assist in Designing the Projects' management information system, define reporting requirements from experts responsible for implementing activities/components and define formats for standard reports e.g. Quarterly Progress Reports, Bi annual and annual progress reports.
- Ensure that the Projects' M&E activities are appropriate identify problems with the M&E system and modify the system, as necessary.
- Assist in designing and developing field studies for the Projects' mid-term review; review the results of completed surveys/studies and assist in report preparation; and assist FPMU/ World Bank with the mid-term review itself.
- Implementing monitoring systems and designing monitoring tools.
- Monitoring project activities, outputs and progress towards anticipated results.
- Advise on the co-ordination and execution of the Projects' completion evaluation through third party.
- Review third party monitoring reports and take corrective measures/ suggest remedies.

Any Other Task assigned by the Project Director HRU and Project Director FPMU – IFRAP

2. Consultant Qualification and Experience

Master's degree(or equivalent sixteen years of education) in project management, Social Sciences, Computer Science, Business Administration or related field from HEC-recognized institutions.

A minimum of seven (7) years of professional experience at the national or provincial level in project management, with a significant portion of this experience dedicated to the monitoring & evaluation of infrastructure projects.

Knowledge of local languages is an added advantage.

Well Conversant with the M&E tools & techniques especially in resilient or disaster-resistant housing projects is highly desirable.

Excellent monitoring and evaluation skills.

3. Remuneration

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

4. 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 frequent travel to various districts of Balochistan.

5. Selection Process:

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