GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION PROJECT (IFRAP)

Terms of Reference and Scope of Services

Consulting Services – Program Specialist (Housing Reconstruction) for Component 3: 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 Programme Specialist (Community Development) will report directly to the Project Director FPMU, providing regular updates on the progress, challenges, and other relevant matters related to resilient housing reconstruction and restoration.

- ✓ Review community-driven plans for resilient housing reconstruction and restoration in coordination with the Housing Reconstruction Unit (HRU).
- ✓ Ensure alignment with overall project objectives and community needs.
- ✓ Provide oversight for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of Component 3 of program. Collaborate closely with FPMU for seamless integration of community development initiatives.
 Work closely with the FPMU to detail project implementation arrangements in the Housing Ensure compliance with established guidelines for resilient housing initiatives.
- ✓ Establish a personal data protection protocol acceptable to the all-project stakeholder and World Bank.
- ✓ Incorporate the protocol into the Project Implementation / Operational Manuals for adherence and transparency.
- ✓ Liaise with local communities to understand their housing needs and aspirations.
- ✓ Engage with NGOs, government entities, and relevant stakeholders for effective collaboration.
- ✓ Develop and implement capacity-building programs for local communities.
- ✓ Enhance community understanding of resilient housing practices and disaster preparedness.
- ✓ Support the design and implementation of a robust monitoring and evaluation framework for housing reconstruction with the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.
 Regularly assess the impact of community development initiatives and provide recommendations for improvements.
- ✓ Prepare comprehensive and detailed reports on the progress and challenges of Component 3.
- ✓ Submit timely updates to FPMU and relevant stakeholders.
- ✓ Facilitate community engagement through awareness programs and workshops.
- ✓ Address community concerns and feedback for continuous improvement.
- ✓ Ensure compliance with World Bank guidelines for resilient housing projects.

Act as a liaison between FPMU and World Bank representatives for updates and reviews.

- ✓ Maintain accurate and up-to-date documentation related to community development initiatives.
- ✓ Safeguard important records and adhere to data protection protocols.
- ✓ Placement and coordination at respective PIUs at Quetta will be further finalized with FPMU. Frequent travel to Quetta and specific project districts, as assigned by PD IFRAP, will be mandatory.
- ✓ Any other tasks assigned by the Project Director FPMU.

3. Consultant Qualification and Experience

Master degree or bachelor's (minimum sixteen years of education) in Social Sciences, Public/Social Policy, Urban Planning, Civil Engineering, Business Administration, or a related field.

Minimum of Ten (10) years (after acquiring stipulated qualification) of professional experience in housing and infrastructure reconstruction/ Community development related projects.

Demonstrated expertise in planning and executing community-driven housing and reconstruction or related initiatives.

Familiarity with social safeguard policies of international lending institutions.

Experience in working conditions similar to Balochistan and knowledge of local languages will be added an advantage.

4. Time frame of Consultancy

The services of the Consultant will be required full time for the entire life of the project. However, the continuity of contract will be subject to satisfactory performance of the consultant.

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"