

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

INTEGRATED FLOOD RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION PROJECT (IFRAP)

Terms of Reference and Scope of Services

Consulting Services – Program Specialist (Livelihood) for Component 4: Livelihood Support and Watershed Management.

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 (Livelihoods) will report directly to the Project Director FPMU, providing updates on Livelihoods component of programs' progress, challenges, and other relevant matters under Project Component 4 of IFRAP.

- ✓ Ensure Livelihoods programs align with the overall goals and objectives of the IFRAP project.
- ✓ Collaborate with other project components to maintain strategic coherence and avoid duplication of efforts.
- ✓ Facilitate effective communication and coordination within Project Implementing Unit (PIU) of Balochistan Livelihood and Entrepreneurship Project (BLEP).
- ✓ Work closely with other program specialists and PIUs to integrate Livelihoods initiatives seamlessly.
- ✓ Act as the primary point of contact for Livelihoods programs within the FPMU.
- ✓ Liaise with local communities, government agencies, and NGOs to coordinate and enhance program impact in collaboration with PIU BLEP.
- ✓ Ensure budgetary considerations align with program objectives.
- ✓ Maintain an organized and accessible record of all program-related documents.
- ✓ Ensure compliance with World Bank guidelines, policies, and reporting requirements for Livelihoods projects.
- ✓ Collaborate with BLEP PIU and Monitoring and Evaluation specialist to collect and analyze relevant data capturing key achievements, challenges, and lessons learned for reporting purposes while ensuring accuracy and adhering to timelines
- ✓ Inform FPMU promptly of progress, challenges, and key developments under Component 4.
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- ✓ Maintain positive relationships with external stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs, and government entities.
- ✓ Address stakeholder concerns and queries promptly and effectively.
- ✓ Assist FPMU in preparing documentation and presentations for the Project Steering

Committee and participate in meetings on livelihood and watershed matters.

- ✓ Act as a liaison between PIU - BLEP and World Bank representatives with respect to component 4.
- ✓ 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 related to project components.

3. Consultant Qualification and Experience

Master's degree (minimum sixteen years of education) in Social Sciences, Rural Development, Agriculture, Rural Engineering, Economics, or related field.

At least Ten (10) years of professional experience (after acquiring stipulated qualifications) in livelihood or community development programs, preferably in the context of development projects.

Demonstrated expertise in designing and implementing successful livelihood initiatives.

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, Contract continuity will be based on the 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”,