



EXPLO MISSION PAKISTAN

2023



PAKISTAN

TERMS of REFERENCE

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene In depth assessment

OPE CODE	PUI/PKE/23013-1
REGION	PAKISTAN
Program type	In depth assessment
VISITOR Position Email Tel France Tel Pakistan	
HQ Advisor Position Email Tel	Timothée LE GUELLEC Réfèrent EHA / WASH Advisor tleguellec@premiere-urgence.org (Skype: t_le_guellec) Tél. : +336 44 37 64 79

1. CONTEXT OVERVIEW

Pakistan is among the most vulnerable countries to climate change. It is facing a rate of warming considerably higher than the global average, with a potential increase of 1.3 to 4.9 degrees Celsius by the 2090s¹. According to the Pakistani Federal Flood Commission, has witnessed 28 super riverine floods in its 75-year history.

Since June 14 2022, Pakistan has been experiencing an abnormal monsoon rainy season, nearly three times as intense as the average for the past 30 years. July rainfall in Pakistan was almost 200% above seasonal norms². The rains caused urban flooding and uncontrollable flash floods and landslides throughout the country.

On 25 August, Pakistan declared a state of emergency, and as of 1 September, 80 out of the country's 130 districts have been declared 'calamity hit' by the authorities, with an expectation that this number will remain on the increase. Out of the 33 million people reported by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) as being affected across the country, these three provinces only total a population of over 18 million including an estimated 85,500 people living in camps as a result of the floods and subsequent destructions.

Pakistan has been facing multi-layered and complex crises for the last decade: Economic & social crisis, Regional migratory movement putting the Government under pressure (mostly Afghan refugees), an Health system particularly fragile, a rising insecurity crisis and natural disasters due to the climate changes. The 2022 Floods are a perfect example of it.

The floods caused by these heavy rains have resulted in an estimated 1,208 casualties, as well as significant destruction of infrastructure. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDA) reported nearly 450,000 private houses fully destroyed and nearly 750,000 damaged, mostly in Sindh province. Public infrastructure has also been severely hit, including roads (with most of the nearly 5,000km of damaged roads in KP, Sindh and Baluchistan: thousand of kilometers of road have been destroyed)) and bridges, which has restricted local populations' capacity to seek refuge in safer areas and impeded responders' capacity to deliver assistance. Health facilities and schools have also been affected, including many being occupied by families as 3M people are reported displaced. In particular, 3 provinces (Baluchistan, Sindh & Khyber-Pakhtunkwa) has been severely impacted- including Sindh Provinces

- Sindh, which has received nearly six times its 30-year average rainfall, and where 23 districts have been declared 'calamity hit'. Almost all urban and rural areas of the provinces have

¹ Dawn, "Climate change to cost Pakistan \$3.8bn yearly", 19/05/22, consulté en ligne le 10/10/22, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1624382/climate-change-to-cost-pakistan-38bn-yearly>

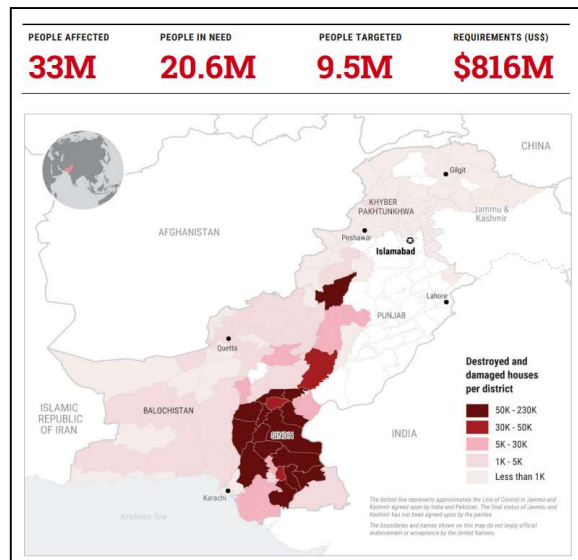
² Reuters, « Pakistan appeals for international assistance after floods », 24/08/22, consulté en ligne le 10/10/22, <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/pakistan-appeals-international-assistance-after-floods-2022-08-24/>

bene flooded with sewage-mixed rainwater, while floods have washed away the standing crops claimed a high number of livestock.

According to the latest OCHA situation report: **Food security, livelihood-related assistance and public health** are the biggest concerns: based on the latest analysis by UNOSAT, an estimated 4.5 million people remain exposed to or living close to flooded areas.

- **Food security** has deteriorated with people sliding from IPC Phase 3 to IPC Phase 4 conditions. Evidence shows that people affected by floods are increasingly relying on negative coping strategies, such as selling income-producing assets, increased debt, withdrawal of children from school and skipping meals. The majority of the 14.6 million people in need of food and livelihood-related assistance live in rural areas and rely upon agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods. Farmers who have missed the current planting season (Rabi/winter) due to lack of access to agricultural inputs need to be prioritized in terms of support for Kharif (summer) season starting from April.
- **Public health** concerns are high in flood-affected areas as there are continued pockets of high malaria incidences, with high malaria positivity rates reported at least in 12 flood-affected districts of Sindh and Balochistan. Currently, sporadic cases of cholera are being reported with the potential to spread given the poor access to safe water and sanitation. Around 1.6 million severely malnourished children are in need of life-saving assistance and close to 80,000 children need urgent medical interventions due to SAM-related medical complications.

Below a map of the humanitarian needs 2023:



Besides, according to different meetings with INGO, they all come to the same conclusions: the needs are huge and significant in Pakistan but there is a strong lack of actors with very few INGO intervening (less than 100).

This mission is realized in the framework of a multisector needs assessments including WaSH, Health, Food Security and Livelihoods sectors. Therefore, strong links should be established both in the needs assessments and the responses propositions.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE MISSION

General Objective: *undertake a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene needs assessment and design potential responses with costs estimates.*

Locations: Islamabad, Sindh province (Sukkur, Karachi- TBC)

Specific Objectives:

- ➔ Identify needs related to water, sanitation, hygiene, key vulnerabilities, key geographic areas and specific vulnerabilities with a focus on floods.
- ➔ Propose key strategic axes and typical projects and activities with quantitative estimates

3. METHODOLOGY

The consultancy proposition should include a methodology and Première Urgence Internationale keep a reserve on the possibility to ask for amendments.

4. EXPECTED ACTIVITIES AND RESULT

Result 1: The needs related to the water, sanitation and hygiene sector are identified and prioritized

1.1 Problem analysis: the different issues related to the WASH sector are clearly identified, including disaster risks, water supply, sanitation, hygiene promotion, drainage, vectors, waste management, capacity building and system strengthening.

The consultant should assess emergency, early recovery and disaster risk reduction contexts.

He/She should describe the floods risks, both in terms of infrastructures, management and behaviours.

He/She should describe irrigation systems, risks, needs and potentialities, both in terms of community organization and infrastructures.

The needs assessment should provide quantitative evidences.

- 1.2 Actor scheme: The Consultant should provide a description of the different entities in charge of the water, sanitation and hygiene sectors, including WaSH in healthcare facilities, WASH in Schools, environment (eg. Drainage), their respective roles and responsibilities.
- 1.3 Identification of specific vulnerabilities: the consultant should provide a vulnerability analysis highlighting risk exposition and capacity to cope.
- 1.4 WaSH actor mapping : The Consultant should provide a map or database with key actors, responses and locations and the specific challenges
- 1.5 Identification of opportunities and threats: the consultant should provide an identification of specific opportunities and threats related to the WaSH sector.
- 1.6 Identification of typical costs: After identification of typical activities, the consultant should provide typical cost estimates, including human resources and logistical means.
- 1.7 Identification of potential donors and their strategies: The Consultant should provide a donor map for the WaSH Sector and the strategy for each.

Result 2: A program strategy and a project design is proposed

2.1. Proposition of an operational strategy: The Consultant should provide strategic axes linked with PUI potential health and food security and livelihood programming in the country. This should include disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response, early recovery actions. The Consultant should emphasize and develop specific links between health and WaSH sectors.

2.2. Preparation of a concept note : The Consultant should provide a comprehensive response proposition that will show target geographic areas and justification, key activities and proposed methodology for each, overall required budget estimate and typical bills of quantities. Staffing and logistical means should be incorporated in the budget.

5. Deliverables

4.1. A WASH Needs Assessment Report highlighting key recommendations and its annexes: assessment tools, primary data, contact list, list of key literature, actor mapping, donor mapping and technical appendices.

4.2. A Concept Note with comprehensive budget with typical BoQs, technical team organogram, chronogram and any useful annex.