



GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
DIRECTORATE OF URBAN POLICY & STRATEGIC PLANNING



EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI) FOR HIRING SERVICES OF AN INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT FOR "PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) FOR KARACHI QUICK WINS PROJECT UNDER KARACHI TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY"

The Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning, P&DD, Government of Sindh, intends to engage an individual consultant to work as **Sociologist / Resettlement Specialist** for "Preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the World Bank assisted Karachi Quick Wins Project under "Karachi Transformation Strategy".

Individuals having Post graduate or higher degree in Sociology / Social Sciences or equivalent and at least 10 years of relevant professional experience in resettlement planning and producing RPFs. Individual must have excellent report writing skills and familiarity with the World Bank's Operational Policies. Interest candidates may send their CV supported by a covering letter, addressing to Director General, Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning, Planning and Development Department, Govt. of Sindh at following given address till 11:00 am on November 07, 2016. The EOIs will be publicly opened at 11:30 am on same date and venue. (Note: *In case of date of submission and opening of EOI is declared as a public holiday by the Government due to any reason, the next official working day shall be dealt to be date of submission and opening of EOI at the same time and venue*).

The shortlisted candidates may be invited for interview & presentation before the Consultant Selection Committee (CSC). Interested Candidates may download Terms of Reference (TORs) of the assignment and evaluation criteria from the websites of www.urbandirectorate.gos.pk and www.pprasindh.gov.pk. Individual Consultant will be selected under the SPPRA Rules. This office reserves the right to accept or reject all applications without assigning any reason.

**Office of The Director General,
Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning,
Planning and Development Department, Govt. of Sindh.
Bungalow No. 37 E/2, P.E.C.H.S., Block 6, Karachi, Pakistan.
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Terms of Reference
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
for
Karachi Quick Wins Project

A- Background

Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan and the only megacity in the country, having an estimated population of 22-24 million which is more than double that of the next largest city. It is also one of the fastest growing cities in the country, with migration from other parts of the country being the primary driver of this population growth. The population is expected to increase to 27.5 million by 2020 and 32 million by 2030. The city dominates Sindh province in terms of its size and economy, accounting for almost half the province's population.¹ The city has consistently seen a rapid increase in its population and economic activity since Pakistan's independence in 1947, after which it quickly became the industrial and commercial hub of the new country. Multiple waves of migration since independence, due to various political, economic and security-related factors, have led to a diverse ethnic and social mix in the city, leading to conflict across multiple dimensions.

However, the economy of the city is performing poorly compared and is declining in competitiveness. Its rate of economic growth from 1999 to 2010 was lower than most other Pakistani cities, with real GDP per capita growing at under 3 percent per annum from 2000 to 2012. Labor productivity grew at an even more anemic rate of around half a percent per annum, which was less than half the national rate.² This suggests that the increasing workforce has only been absorbed by low productivity jobs. Firms in the city rate corruption and political instability as the biggest constraints to the business environment, following by electricity shortage and crime, theft and disorder. This is in contrast to firms in other cities which overwhelmingly consider electricity to be the biggest constraint.³ The city's economic growth may have stalled recently: The intensity of nighttime lights within 40 km of the city center declined between 2004 and 2010, after growing rapidly for four years. Between 2000 and 2010, Karachi experienced an absolute decline in nighttime light intensities within 11 km of its center (while it saw positive growth at distances greater than 11 km),⁴ reflecting a worrisome stagnation of economic growth in the city core.

During the last few decades, Karachi has suffered infrastructure neglect and there has been a decline in access and quality of these services. Karachi's urban planning, management and service delivery has been unable to keep pace with the needs of a rapidly growing population, quality of living and business environment. As a result Karachi ranks low on livability and the rapid growth of the city has led to a rapid deterioration in municipal service delivery in many sectors, including urban transport, water supply and sanitation, and solid waste management. Indicators and statistics in these sectors are poor. To respond to these challenges, the Government of Sindh (GoS) seeks the support of the World Bank in developing early harvest interventions in the city of Karachi that will act as a demonstration effect of the potential of economic and urban development interventions in Karachi. These interventions will be included in this proposed project to rapidly improve the lives of the citizens and increase their trust in the state.

¹ World Bank (2014), "Pakistan Urban Sector Assessment", unpublished background report for South Asia Urbanization flagship report 2016.

² *ibid.*

³ World Bank Enterprise Survey.

⁴ Changes in nighttime lights intensity over time are considered a strong proxy for economic growth, and can be used in the absence of subnational data. Source: Mark Roberts and Peter Ellis (2016), "Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia: Managing Spatial Transformation for Prosperity and Livability," World Bank.

B- Project Overview

In line with the above concept and drawing on the findings of the Karachi City Diagnostic report and the associated consultations with government and non-governmental stakeholders, the following three project components have been identified.

Component 1 – Improving Public Spaces, Basic Services and Mobility in Priority Areas: This component would target specific areas for a) improved downtown urban spaces focused on improving quality of life/ livability for public; and b) improve urban roads infrastructure to improve mobility, inclusion and access of to market. Without being all encompassing, this component will finance specific physical investments to improve livability and inclusiveness of selected areas in Karachi such as the Pakistan Chowk area, Saddar Town, and Korangi Town.

The first activity will particularly focused on integrated and people-centric urban design with investments in selected parks, plazas, streets, food streets, markets, community amenities. It will support revitalization and improvement of downtown urban spaces; with specific investments in the Pakistan Chowk area; and support to phase III of the ongoing GoS plan of revitalization of Empress Market and its surrounding areas. Both of these are located in the central city commercial center. The second set of interventions will focus on connecting low-income neighborhoods to jobs and services and reducing cost and time for industries to access to market. This includes improvement of urban roads infrastructure to improve mobility, inclusion and access to market, with specific investments identified across the city but mainly clustered in Korangi and Malir areas of the city.

Anticipated investments will focus on street scrape and may include, inter alia improved paving for sidewalks, pedestrian crossings and roads; street lighting, landscaping, street furniture, or wayfinding signs; new playgrounds, sports fields, or community centers; reorganized street parking or improved bus facilities; repaving roads with rehabilitation of underground network (sewerage, water, storm water drainage); reorganizing parking at selected locations; and better street crossings at appropriate locations.

Component 2 – Supporting Metropolitan Governance and Institutional Capacity: This component will support improved metropolitan governance, inclusive planning and citizen accountability and institutional strengthening and capacity enhancement of local governments and selected agencies.

Sub-component 1 – Metropolitan Governance: This sub-component will help provide a framework for effective coordination cross key stakeholders including support to the recently established Karachi Transformation Steering Committee (chaired by the CM and involving representatives from GoS, local governments (KMC and DMCs leadership), private sector and civil society. This will involve the following activities:

- Support the preparation and adoption of a Shared Vision for Karachi city to improve the city's prosperity, livability and inclusiveness;
- Develop a roadmap to plan future investments and key policy reforms needed to realize that vision; and
- Design and implement an e-Portal and online platform to promote access to information and citizen participation, including complaint resolution and grievance redress mechanisms for municipal services; full disclosure of data and information on municipal budgets, services, etc.

Sub-component 2 - Institutional Capacity of LGs: This sub-component will strengthen the institutional capacity of local governments in Karachi (KMC and DMCs). The following activities will be supported: capacity assessment of KMC and DMCs and development of capacity building plans; design and implementation of a modern integrated Financial Management Information System which will help KMC and DMCs to better manage their revenues, expenditures, budget, city assets and human resources;

strengthened procurement capacity to improve the efficiency and transparency of public expenditure; strengthened capacity of LGs to plan, develop and finance urban infrastructure and services.

Component 3 – Supporting Project Management and Preparation of Future Investment: This component will finance the following activities:

- Incremental operating costs of project, including the recruitment of required expertise in technical, social, environment, and implementation support aspects;
- Fiduciary activities;
- Audits, complaints and grievances mechanism, studies and assessment required under various project components;
- Communication, dissemination and citizen engagement;
- Third party engineering supervision consultants;
- Third party verification of procurement to improve transparency;
- Monitoring (including of safeguards processes) and evaluation;
- This component will also finance studies such as feasibility, detailed design studies, and environment and social assessment that are needed to prepare and assess large investments in priority areas.

C- Social Safeguards Instrument: Resettlement Policy Framework:

The Project will support a range of infrastructure improvements and upgrading in various areas of Karachi. Except in Korangi-Malir area, the exact nature of interventions is unclear. Sub projects are expected to include upgrading of parks, plazas, streets, food streets, markets, roads and community amenities but the exact scope and scale of these interventions will become clear during early stages of implementation. As a result, a framework approach will be taken to ensure that potential environment and social impacts are identified and mitigation measures are outlined. This will include the preparation of an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). These frameworks will guide the preparation of specific Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for sub-projects when they are crystallized.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be a stand-alone part of the ESMF. The objective for the RPF is to set out the policies, principles, processes, procedures, institutional arrangements, schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of anticipated resettlement in sub-projects. These arrangements are also to ensure that there is a systematic process (as against an ad-hoc one) for the different stages of the implementation of a framework that assures participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government of Pakistan (GoP) and GoS procedures and requirements, and outline compensation for affected persons. The RPF will serve as the framework within which a Resettlement Action Plan will be developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific impacts of the project.

D- Scope of Work for RPF:

The preparation of the RPF shall follow the requirements of the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12. The RPF shall also make reference to GoP's and GoS's legal and institutional requirements related to land acquisition. Any identified gaps between these two requirements are to be clearly captured, explaining how these gaps will be filled, and which should take precedence with reasons.

The RPF will cover the following key areas described below. Other areas considered relevant may be considered so far as they add value to the outlined areas below.

1) Government of Pakistan's Legal and Institutional Guidelines and Requirements:

This will present a review of the national laws governing land acquisition and other assets. It will also look at the various land tenure and ownership systems in Pakistan, the different legal instruments regarding government and individual acquisitions and resettlement and compensation policies. The RPF will describe any discrepancies identified in the different legal instruments. The RPF shall also identify the legally mandated institutions associated with these legal instruments and their respective roles. This should be at all levels where implementation of project activities is likely to take place. Particular attention should be given to local-based institutions and structures at the project site(s). The institutional arrangements will include implementation and monitoring mechanisms that ensure inclusiveness and participation of all affected people, groups and communities.

2) World Bank Safeguards Policies

The Consultant shall spell out the World Bank's policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12 and assess how this applies in the specific case of the Project. Attention should be paid to documenting the gaps between the Bank's policy and GoP's and GoS's legislation and procedures on resettlement if applicable, noting that where the differences are significant whichever policy is considered to be of a comparatively higher standard will apply.

3) Estimated Population and Socio-Economic Baseline, Displacement and Categories of Affected People

The Consultant will be encouraged to conduct an initial social and economic survey at the various proposed sites for the project activities required under the different components and subcomponents that trigger the involuntary resettlement policy. The survey shall cover issues on the social structure, economic activities, social characterization of potential affected persons, and the numbers likely to be involved, the different social institutions, social capital and mechanism for social cohesion. The RPF shall also explore and describe existing conflict resolution mechanisms and potential for conflict situations arising as a result of the potential conflicts inherent in dealing with natural resources in general, and oil and gas in particular. This information will serve as critical baseline data for a future RAP.

Based on this information, the RPF will identify an estimated/approximate scale of the number of people likely to be affected or displaced by project activities (Project Affected Persons – PAP) as noted in the project component description above. The different categories of affected persons may include those who may be losing legal title to land and those without legal title but who use the land for economic activities or for residential purposes. There may be those who may be losing temporary access to property or business sites. These are only examples of those who are likely to be affected through displacement. The RPF shall identify the categories based on the impacts expected from project interventions.

4) Eligibility Criteria for various Categories of Affected People

The RPF shall determine the method for setting a cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and also as a means for making this information (on cut-off date) reach the wider public. In addition, the consultant shall determine the compensation type for the different categories, losses and affected persons. These may include persons affected by land take, rights of access to resources or properties like housing, and water sources, loss of livelihood, and loss of cultural properties. The RPF shall take particular note of the multidimensional impact of the project and factor that into the analysis especially with regard to different sites and different forms of social impacts. The RPF shall pay particular attention to the different forms of impacts as a result of the nature of the project and explore the relevant issues appropriately.

The criteria for compensation should be in line with national legal requirements and provisions, World Bank OP 4.12, social sustainability and poverty reduction factors and fairness to avoid conflict and dissatisfaction. The section should also identify and document the unit of compensation i.e. whether individuals, families or groups and indicate the scenarios or cases for the application of each unit of analysis or a combination of units where appropriate.

5) Entitlement Matrix for proposed Resettlement and Compensation Policy

Following from the above, the RPF shall develop a matrix that will lay out in detail the type of compensation that each identified PAP will be entitled to and a rationale as part of the matrix explaining the reasoning behind the entitlement as will be proposed in the Matrix.

6) Methods for Valuing Affected Assets

This section shall describe in detail the methods used in valuing those assets that will be eligible for compensation either as per national or World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12). This process should capture the methodology for taking of inventory of assets, values assigned and agreement reached with each identified PAP and consider inflationary realities in the final determination of values. The RPF shall include a clear statement alluding to the possibility of revised values should there be major discrepancies between dates for value determination and actual date for payments. Valuing of assets should be a process of engagement with PAPs and not an imposition. The RPF shall demonstrate that the methods used for the exercise in its entirety were fully participatory and acceptable to all stakeholders.

7) Implementation Arrangements and Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements

The RPF shall describe the process for organizational arrangements, responsibilities and roles. The RPF shall describe the approval processes for the various stages of the compensation work including the various actors and their roles and responsibilities. This section will also spell out the actual process for delivering the entitlement including the roles for the different agencies and reporting formats. This section will lay out the staff and technical skills required for implementing RAPs and a plan for recruitment together with ToRs for key positions (in Annex).

8) Methods for Consultation with and participation of Affected People

The RPF should describe in clear terms the methodology for consultation and participation by the PAPs in the process until they have received their entitlements. This process should be elaborate and clear to avoid and minimize confusion and suspicion. This could be done according to the different levels of consultations, the expected outcome from the different stages of the consultation and participation approach that would be adopted. The RPF should categorically emphasize the importance of documentation for the consultation and participation process for this RPF and for subsequent RAPs. The record of consultation and participation for this RPF should be attached as an annex to the final RPF report for the client. As part of this, the RPF will assist GoS to develop a program for the disclosure of the document to stakeholders.

9) Grievance Redress Mechanism:

Under the grievance redress mechanism, the RPF will describe the options available to PAPs for grievance redress for any complaints about the process, the identification of eligible people for compensation, the valuing and compensation and any other complaints they may have with the entire process. The RPF shall indicate how the GRM process will be disseminated and accessible in a way that is clear and comprehensible to the PAPs. The grievance redress mechanism should also have an in-built

monitoring mechanism to check on responsiveness to complaints or grievances lodged. The different forms of receiving the complaints should be clearly described together with the different stages of going through the process. In addition, the redress mechanism shall indicate alternatives, in case the proposed mechanism, for any reason, does not respond to all grievances and complaints.

10) Budget and Funding Arrangements

The RPF should clearly state the sources of funding for subsequent RAPs, an overall cost estimates for resettlement including for monitoring of the resettlement activities. If there are multiple sites, the RPF should give an indicative budget for resettlement for each of the sites or communities. The financial responsibility of the relevant stakeholders, where applicable, should be categorically stated to avoid ambiguity of source of funds for resettlement activities. These budgets should take into consideration inflationary tendencies. The RPF will also identify a fund flow mechanism in detail.

11) Monitoring Arrangements

The RPF shall provide appropriate mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the resettlement activities. The consultant shall propose current and participatory monitoring methodologies that would involve the PAPs themselves. The roles of different players like the PAPs, civil society, traditional authorities, and local government authorities among others, in the implementation and monitoring process will need to be clarified. The RPF shall develop, as part of this, a template for monitoring with indicators based on the main issues identified and spelt out in the RPF.

12) Implementation Schedule

To avoid confusion with cut-off dates and other time lines especially because compensation will have to be paid prior to commencement of any civil works, it is important for the RPF to set out implementation schedule for resettlement. Due to the fast track nature of this project, the RPF shall in addition to the implementation schedule identify potential risks that could affect the smooth implementation of the resettlement actions and suggest plausible mitigation measures to serve as a guide to the client and the team who will be working on the implementation.

The RPF will be disclosed in a consultation workshop on the ESMF and comments received will be integrated in the final draft.

E- Qualifications and Skills Required

The Consultant needs to demonstrate that he/she has the expertise required to fully appreciate the requirements of *all* the Safeguards Policies to be addressed in the RPF, and to complete *all* required sections of the RPF. He/she should have complete understanding of the national legislative requirements as well as WB safeguard policies.

The RPF will require an experienced Sociologist/Resettlement Specialist with at least 8 years of experience in resettlement planning. He/She should be familiar with the World Bank's Operational Policies and have a track record of producing RPFs and RAPs. He/She will be well versed in socio-economic surveys, valuation methodology for resettlement. Excellent English writing skills are required.

F- Time Schedule

The assignment is expected to be completed in about 2.5 months.

G- Applicable OPs

Operational Policies (OP) /Bank Procedures (BP)

- OP / BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment
- OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources
- OP / BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement
- BP 17.50 Disclosure of Operational Information

The consultant will also make use of the WBG Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.

H- Evaluation Criteria for Selection of Individual Consultant

The scores / points to be assigned to CV / Resume submitted by interested candidates will have the following four criteria and relevant scores / points:

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Scores / Points</u>
1) General qualifications (Including registration with relevant professional body)	30
2) Relevant professional experience	50
3) Experience in region	10
4) Experience with international organizations or donor agencies (WB, ADB, USAID, etc)	10
Total Scores / Points:	100

However, the Consultant Selection Committee (CSC) may invite any candidate for conducting interview and presentation session. In this case, the following criteria and their relevant scores / points will be considered:

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Scores / Points</u>
1) 70% weightage will be assigned to above sub-criteria (1 to 4)	70
2) 30% weightage will be assigned to interview and presentation session	30
Total Scores / Points:	100



NOTIFICATION

NO: SO(COORD)NOTIFICATION/P&D/3/2016: In pursuance of Rule-67 of SPP Rules, 2010, a Consultant Selection Committee is constituted for hiring of an Individual Consultant – “Sociologist/Resettlement Specialist” for preparation of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for Karachi Quick Wins Project Karachi Transformation Strategy, with following compositions and TORs:-

1	Director General, Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning, P&D Department, Govt. of Sindh.	Chairman
2	Representative of Finance Department, Govt. of Sindh.	Member
3	Representative of P&D Department, Govt. of Sindh.	Member
4.	Representative of Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Sindh.	Member
5.	Deputy Director (Procurement) & Finance) Directorate of UP&SP	Member/Secretary

“The Deputy Director Environment, Directorate of UP&SP will serve as a co-opted member of the Committee. No Representative / Member of the Committee will be below of BPS-18”

Terms of Reference :-

The Consultant Selection Committee will perform the following functions:-

- Evaluation of CVs submitted by interested candidates.
- Conducting interviews & presentation session of shortlisted candidates, if required.
- Finalization of recommendation based on evaluation.

- MUHAMMAD WASEEM-
Additional Chief Secretary (Dev)

NO: SO(COORD)NOTIFICATION/P&D/3/2016:

Karachi dated the 21st Oct. 2016

A copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to the:-

1. The Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of Sindh.
2. The Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Sindh.
3. The Director General, Directorate of Urban Policy & Strategic Planning, Sindh, P&D Department,
4. The Secretary (Dev/Tech), P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh.
5. The Chief Economist, P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh..
- ✓ 6. The Chairman / Members of the Committee (all).
7. The Additional Secretary (Admn), P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh.
8. The Deputy Secretary (Admn), P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh.
9. The Deputy Secretary (Dev-I), Finance Deptt. Govt. of Sindh.
10. The Superintendent, Sindh Govt. Printing Press, Karachi.
11. P.S to ACS (Dev), P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh.
12. P.S to Secretary (Planning), P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh.

issue

(MUHAMMAD HANIF)
Section Officer (Coord.)
Ph: 99211337

21/10/16



GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT &
SPL. INITIAIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

NO:SO(ADMN.I)(P&D)12(105)/12: In pursuance of Rule-31 of SPPRA Rules, 2010 a Redressal Committee, comprising the following, is hereby constituted to grant right to the bidders as a legal obligation to represent against the decisions of Directorate of Urban Policy and Strategic Planning, Planning, Development & Spl. Initiatives Department, Government of Sindh for all consultancy services:-

01.	Secretary (Planning) P&D Department, Government of Sindh.	Chairperson
02.	Representative of Accountant General Sindh (not below an Officer in BPS-18)	Member
03.	An independent professional from relevant field.	Member

Terms of Reference (TORs)

TORs of the committee are as provided under Rule-31 of SPP Rule-2010 and to perform any other function ancillary and incidental to the above.

MUHAMMAD WASEEM
Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.)

NO: SO(ADMN-I)(P&D)12(105)/2012:

Karachi dated the 22nd October, 2014

A copy is forwarded for information & necessary action to:-

1. Secretary to Govt. of Sindh, Finance Department, Karachi.
2. Accountant General Sindh, Karachi.
3. Director General, Urban Policy & Strategic Planning Unit, Sindh, P&D Deptt.
4. Deputy Secretary (Admn) P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
5. Deputy Secretary (Dev-I), Finance Department, Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
6. Superintendent, Sindh Govt. Printing Press, Karachi.
7. P.S. to ACS(Dev), P&D Deptt. Govt. of Sindh, Karachi.
8. Officers concerned.
9. Master File.

h
24/2/14

Div. - Urban
ARM /
DO (P&D)

(IMRAN SIBTAIN)
Section Officer (Admn-I)
Ph: 021-99211926

**DIRECTORATE OF URBAN POLICY AND STRATEGIC PLANNING,
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SINDH**

PROCUREMENT PLAN

Sl. No.	Name of Study	Estimated Timeline				Source of Funds (ADP/NON-ADP)	Proposed Procurement Method	
		Jul 15 - 16-Jun		Jul 16 - 17-Jun				Jul 17- 18-Jun
			X	X	X			
1	Feasibility Study - Karachi Elevated Circular Beltway		X	X			Single Stage Two Envelope	
2	Development Master Plans for District HQ Towns of Sindh		X	X	X	X		
3	Procurement Management Study for Sindh		X	X				
4	Municipal Finance Assessment Study for Sindh		X	X				
5	Local Housing Policy		X	X				
6	Integration of Development Program Schemes using Geospatial Technologies		X	X	X	X		
7	Industrial Development Strategy for Sindh			X	X	X		


 (Khair Muhammad Kalwar)
 Director General