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United Nations Development Programme

Project Document

Project Title: UNDP Flood Recovery Programme
Project Number: tbc
Implementing Partner: UNDP
Start Date: 09/01/2022 **End Date:** 31/12/2024 **LPAC Meeting date:** 16/12/2022

Brief Description

Between June and August 2022, torrential rains and a combination of riverine, urban, and flash flooding led to an unprecedented disaster in Pakistan. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), around 33 million people—that is, one in seven— have been affected by the floods, including nearly 8 million displaced. The floods have taken the lives of more than 1,700 people, one-third of which were children. Rain-induced floods, accelerated glacial melt, and resulting landslides devastated millions of homes and key infrastructure, submerging entire villages and destroying livelihoods. Preliminary estimates suggest that, as a direct consequence of the floods, the national poverty rate will increase by 3.7 to 4.0 percentage points, pushing between 8.4 and 9.1 million people into poverty. As of October 11, 94 districts were declared as "calamity hit," accounting for more than half of all districts in the country. The majority were in the provinces of Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Out of the 25 poorest districts in the country, 19 were calamity-affected. Pre-existing gender-based inequalities and violence are deteriorating due to increasing social tensions, which are escalating with loss of livelihoods, jobs, assets, lack of shelter and slow rate of emergency response. Women and girls are facing additional hardships and are exposed to security threats due to lack of access to shelter, safe water and sanitation (WASH) facilities and private spaces. The number of vector and water-borne diseases are on a high rise, while malnutrition amongst children has increased.

In the context of the ongoing Pakistani flood crisis, UNDP has launched this Flood Recovery Programme to deliver integrated support across sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation, environmental protection, women's empowerment, economic livelihoods, and food security. The expectation is to deliver USD 90 million of support within a two-year recovery window. The UNDP Recovery Programme responds to the findings and recommendations of the government-led Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), and is fully aligned with the action plan under the Government of Pakistan's Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF).

UNSDCF Contributing Outcome involving UNDP
No. 1: By 2027, people in Pakistan, especially those most marginalized and at risk of being left behind, will benefit from sustained, inclusive and green economic growth, through catalysing the medium, small and micro-enterprise (MSME) sector, which drives progress, creates adequate decent jobs for youth, adolescent girls and women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable segments of society; promotes innovative and responsible MSMEs where gender barriers are addressed; and protects workers, including vulnerable and marginalized workers, from all forms of exploitation.

Indicative Output with gender marker:
1: Restoration of housing, and access to/and or revival of essential community services. (GEN2)

Total resources required (USD)		90,000,000
Total resources allocated (USD)		
	Donor/Japan ***hard pipeline-funded***	4,629,629
	UN to UN Agreeement (UN HABITAT)	2,500,000
	In-Kind: [re-programming]	
Unfunded (USD)		82,870,371

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2: Livelihoods restored and income generation capabilities catalyzed and/or strengthened (GEN3) 3. Governance and service delivery restored and resumed (GEN2) 4: Environmental clean-up accelerated in tandem with strengthened capacities for disaster risk management and resilience. (GEN2)		

Agreed by:

Government	UNDP
Print Name:	DocuSigned by: BD7FE8E00D1A405... Print Name: Knut Ostby
Date:	Date: 27-Apr-2023

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Pakistan, the world's fifth-most populous country[1] in 2021 growing at an annual rate of 1.8%[2], is a lower middle-income country aspiring to be among the world's ten largest economies by 2047[3]. Pakistan has demonstrated an impressive policy, institutional and financial commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), embracing in 2016 the 2030 Agenda of *Leaving No One Behind* and adopting the UNDP-supported SDGs frameworks as part of its national development planning, Vision 2025. It has achieved progress on several SDGs, most notably on 'Climate Action' (SDG 13) and 'No Poverty' (SDG 1) [4]; this is critical as Pakistan ranks among the top 10 countries worldwide most affected by climate change.[5] Pakistan has adopted the UNDP-supported National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) framework, identifying high financial adaptation investment needs at $7 billion–$14 billion per year to curb impact of climate change and decarbonize the economy.

Pakistan's development trajectory is incremental, experiencing a decline in the incidence of Cost of Basic Needs poverty from 24.3% (2015-16) to 21.9% (2018-19). While the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted Pakistan's existing socio-economic inequalities and put increased pressures on governance structures and quality of public services[6], the Government of Pakistan adopted a prudent COVID-19 policy response, while also protecting the most vulnerable segments of society, particularly women and youth. Due to a disrupted growth trajectory[7] and with increased debt burden, Pakistan's fiscal space for adequate development expenditure has decreased. An annual spending of 16% of Pakistan's GDP till 2030 to achieve the SDGs is needed[8].

Income and multi-dimensional poverty vary across and within provinces. Rural-urban disparities persist with 54.6% of Pakistanis in rural areas being multidimensionally poor compared to 9.4% in urban areas. Multidimensional poverty is highest in the Merged Districts[9] of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (73%) and Balochistan (71%), both higher than the national average of 38.8%. These provinces also host more than 75% of Afghan refugees, many in situations of protracted displacement. One-third of human development achievements in Pakistan is lost due to inequality[10]. Pakistan's gender gap widened by 0.7% in 2021, ranking very low at 153 out of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index 2021[11]. The IMF estimates that women's empowerment can increase Pakistan's GDP by 30%[12]. For transformational empowerment of women, girls, transgender persons and other vulnerable groups, highest level political and institutional leadership strategically combined with targeted interventions are required to achieve gender equality.

Between June and August 2022, torrential rains and a combination of riverine, urban, and flash flooding led to an unprecedented disaster in Pakistan. According to the National Disaster Management Authority

1 225.2 million according to the United Nations statistics/http://data.un.org/en/iso/pk.html

2 https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/PK

3 Pakistan Vision 2023

4 Pakistan CPD 2023-2037, DP final version

5 Eckstein, David, Vera Künzel, and Laura Schäfer. 2021. "Global Climate Risk Index 2021." Germanwatch Briefing Paper. https://www. germanwatch.org/en/19777

6 COVID-19-Pakistan Socio-economic Impact Assessment and Response Plan, May 2020, https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/PAK_Socioeconomic-Response-Plan_2020.pdf.

7 The World Bank, World Bank Country and Lending Groups, https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups.

8 IMF estimation

9 Formerly the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and hereby after referred to as "Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".

10 UN Pakistan Common Country Analysis, 2020-2021. In 2018, Pakistan's Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index *(IHDI)* value was 0.384, representing a 31% loss in its HDI value.

11 World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report 2021.

12 IMF. Pursuing Women Economic Empowerment. Washington, DC. 2018.

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(NDMA), around 33 million people—that is, one in seven— have been affected by the floods, including nearly 8 million displaced. The floods have taken the lives of more than 1,700 people, one-third of which were children.[13] Rain-induced floods, accelerated glacial melt, and resulting landslides devastated millions of homes and key infrastructure, submerging entire villages and destroying livelihoods. Preliminary estimates suggest that, as a direct consequence of the floods, the national poverty rate will increase by 3.7 to 4.0 percentage points, pushing between 8.4 and 9.1 million people into poverty. As of October 11, 94 districts were declared as "calamity hit," accounting for more than half of all districts in the country. The majority were in the provinces of Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Out of the 25 poorest districts in the country, 19 were calamity-affected.[14]

The nature and scope of 2022 floods are significantly different from those of 2010 and 2014 floods. While the earlier floods were mostly due to the overflow of rivers (due to heavy rains) and flash floods, the current floods are caused by excessive rains in low-lying areas/districts which have primarily plain layouts. While the earlier floods used to recede to rivers, the current floods, because of the terrain of affected geographical areas, did not have natural pathways to recede. As it seems the main outflow channel for the flood water to recede is its absorption by the ground which is time consuming, the standing water in turn is increasingly becoming sources of water-borne diseases and other infections. The government has reported that in some districts of Sindh, the incidence of malaria is as high as 70% among the flood affected population. The pre-existing gender-based inequalities and violence are deteriorating due to increasing social tensions, which are escalating with loss of livelihoods, jobs, assets, lack of shelter and slow rate of emergency response. Women and girls, including lactating women are facing additional hardships and are exposed to security threats due to lack of access to shelter, safe water and sanitation (WASH) facilities and private spaces. The number of vector and water-borne diseases are on a high rise, while malnutrition amongst children has increased.

The total damage is estimated at PKR 3.2 trillion (US$14.9 billion), total loss at PKR 3.3 trillion (US$15.2 billion), and total needs at PKR 3.5 trillion (US$16.3 billion). The sectors that suffered the most damage are housing at PKR 1.2 trillion (US$5.6 billion), agriculture, food, livestock, and fisheries at PKR800 billion (US$3.7 billion), and transport and communications at PKR 701 billion (US$3.3 billion). The provinces of Sindh and Balochistan account for approximately 50 percent and 15 percent of recovery and reconstruction needs, respectively. [15] According to to the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), the floods have also disrupted access to basic services like health and education- it is estimated that more than 17,000 schools have been destroyed or damaged in flood affected areas of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa[16]. This will have devastating impacts on educational attainment in Pakistan which already has more than 22 million out of school children, one of the largest such populations in the world.

While the underlying drivers of the disaster impacts are not limited to climate change, the scale of the flooding is unprecedented. Following the 2010 floods, which affected 20 million people, Pakistan invested in disaster risk management. The country had taken critical steps to develop its long-term policies, including the National Disaster Management Plan and National Flood Protection Plan IV. However, challenges persisted, such as lack of operationalization and financing for the plans, and limited absorptive capacity to utilize risk assessments in infrastructure investments and land use planning. At the start of the 2022 monsoon season, the NDMA undertook a comprehensive Monsoon Contingency Planning Exercise, which included major federal and provincial stakeholders, as well as the international community. However, Pakistan's systems and institutions were not adequately equipped for the unprecedented scale of the climate-induced disaster. The 2022 flooding has further exposed underlying institutional and systemic challenges, including poor urban planning and water resource management, lack of systems for

13 NDMA. October 19, 2022. "NDMA Floods (2022): Sitrep Report No.128." https://cms.ndma.gov.pk/storage/app/public/situation-reports/October2022/ QECa7rSLzWlNuxZFHrHV.pdf

14 Pakistan Floods 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment,p.11

15 Pakistan Floods 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, page 14

16 file:///C:/Users/muteeb.ali/Downloads/Pakistan%20PDNA%20Main%20Report%20-%20Final.pdf

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infrastructure maintenance, complex governance, structural inequalities, and limited disaster risk reduction capacity. Simultaneous multiple shocks, including natural hazards, COVID-19, rising inflation, an energy crisis, and fiscal challenges, continue to compound the impacts. Underlying political and economic instability are exacerbating the disaster impacts and undermining the effectiveness of recovery. A more resilient nation is critical to breaking the cycle of disaster-induced poverty and a whole of society approach is required to cope with environmental and climate emergencies. Integrated programming and development finance solutions are critical to enhance climate resilience of vulnerable communities and increase the country's fiscal space for development spending.

In the context of the ongoing Pakistani flood crisis, UNDP is launching this Flood Recovery Programme to deliver integrated support across sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation, environmental protection, women's empowerment, economic livelihoods, and food security. The expectation is to deliver USD 90 million of support within a two-year recovery window.

II. STRATEGY

The Theory of Change and proposed solution pathways reflect UNDP's approach, at the onset of crises, to establish a clear link between humanitarian and relief activities, recovery planning processes and the transition to sustainable development pathways. UNDP-supported solution pathways under this project reflect immediate support to flood affected populations being complemented with rehabilitation to ensure early recovery through restoration of livelihoods, community-based flood relief activities, repair of governmental infrastructure, and resumption of governance activities. The ToC pathways aim to go beyond the idea of restoring the status quo to a vision of building communities back better, reducing poverty and vulnerability, protecting, and quickly restoring development gains and reducing the risk of future events by adopting strategies that transform risk into resilience.

The Theory of Change for this project derives from the Government of Pakistan's *Vision 2025;* the UNSDCF Outcome involving UNDP, and the UNDP Country Programme for Pakistan 2023-2027. The project is aligned with the findings of the government-led Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), determining the total damage of the floods, and coordinated with the action plan under the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4RF).

The ToC also reflects the aims of the UNDP Strategic Plan for 2022-2025, including strengthening the capacity of countries, institutions, and people to prevent, mitigate and respond to diverse risks and crisis, whether they stem from a conflict, a natural hazard or climate event or social and economic shocks or any combination of them given the cascading nature of events characterizing today's world. The Theory of Change reflects UNDP's integrated approaches where solution pathways intersect, are mutually reinforcing, support women's empowerment and gender equality, and where enablers such as digitization and innovation serve as catalysts to achieving development results.

Theory of Change Statement

If *essential public services, government operational capacities and physical infrastructure are restored, urban and rural livelihoods and small businesses are catalysed – with focus on women and girls, the most vulnerable and at-risk persons- which will promote a more equitable, inclusive, climate resilient, economically empowered society;* ***Then*** *this will ultimately contribute to educated and healthy Pakistani people, with economic opportunities, a climate resilient future, reduced poverty and vulnerability where women and girls are able to exercise their rights, where Pakistan people will be able to benefit from improved and accountable governance service delivery.*

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In order to address the development challenge as identified in the previous section, and to ensure that planned interventions provide solutions for these barriers and challenges, the project will implement activities in coordination with local, provincial and national government, NGOs and CSOs and other stakeholder partners through four integrated solution pathways:

Solution pathway 1: **Restoration of housing, and access to/and or revival of essential community services.**

Solution pathway 2: **Livelihoods restored and income generation capabilities catalyzed and/or strengthened**

Solution pathway 3: **Governance and service delivery restored and resumed**

Solution pathway 4: **Environmental clean-up accelerated in tandem with strengthened capacities for disaster risk management and resilience.**

Proposed interventions within these four key results areas will take place in the twenty (20) most affected flood affected districts in Pakistan which are accessible for early recovery activities, in line with the 2022 Pakistan Floods Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The districts have been selected on the basis of flood impact, affected population, incidence of multi-dimensional poverty and HDI ranking.

The project will engage in community-level interventions through solution pathways 1-3 and aim to enhance resilience and socio-economic stabilization of vulnerable populations and specifically empower women as agents of change within their communities. Responsible Parties will be brought on board to support large bodies of work envisaged under Outputs 1 and 2, including repair and restoration of community infrastructure, cash-for-work and cash grants. Progress on the four results/solution pathways will be monitored and measured through the Results Framework and its SMART output indicators disaggregated by gender, geographical location -with select indicators further disaggregated by age-group and socio-economic status. This disaggregation will enable UNDP to monitor the extent to which it is reaching (or not sufficiently reaching) its target beneficiary groups.

The project builds on UNDP's Country Programme Document (2023-2027) to support its efforts in strengthening state institutions and systems at all levels of governance and deepening green recovery to mitigate and reduce socio-economic inequalities by focusing on economic empowerment and skills-building of unemployed youth, women, vulnerable groups and low-income communities, to achieve inclusive and resilient green economic growth. Key government partners include the Ministry of Planning and Development; Provincial Planning and Development Authorities; National Disaster Management Authority; Provincial Disaster Management Authorities; Ministry of Housing; Ministry of Construction, etc.

UNDP's project approach will incorporate digitalization and innovation, two key enablers identified in the UNDP Strategic Plan as well as the Country Programme, with the potential to catalyze delivery and scale development impact. For example, the project will support local, provincial and national governments in their approaches to create more inclusive and resilient digital ecosystems and empower vulnerable populations through access to digital services. In terms of innovation, in line with a recommendation emanating from the PDNA, the project will introduce alternative risk financing options including a disaster risk insurance instrument. Such innovative instruments will assist communities to better plan for and manage the potential impact of disasters at the local level.

Gender Focus and Mainstreaming

The project incorporates gender equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting theme, with specific focus on interventions for which women and girls will be direct beneficiaries as well as participants in various interventions.

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Key envisaged results include:

- **Solution pathway 1 (GEN2):** It will include targeted inventions in support of women's empowerment and gender equality in terms of access to education and health facilities and services. Results data under this results framework output will be gender disaggregated.

- **Solution pathway 2 (GEN3):** It will include targeted interventions in support of women's empowerment and gender equality through provision of financial grants to women including those heading households or starting businesses and/or whose enterprises were destroyed or disrupted during the floods. To support enterprise development, training in vocational and entrepreneurial skills will also be a GEN3 activity under this output. In this regard, the Solution pathway 2 aims to narrowing gender inequality to access to livelihood in the recovery process.

- **Solution pathway 3 (GEN2):** The activities proposed under this pillar will expedite restoration and resumption of service delivery and administrative activities by government offices. This will enable women and other vulnerable groups to access services once again, including through enhanced digital services.

- **Solution pathway 4 (GEN2):** Given the importance of community preparedness and response capacities to manage the impact of disasters at the local level, the PDNA recommended a comprehensive program for CBDRM (community-based disaster risk management) training especially for women and other vulnerable segments of the communities. Targeted activities will strengthen capabilities of women to fortify the recovery process.

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THEORY OF CHANGE

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Vision 2025
UNSDCF OUTCOME AREAS: Governance; Sustainable, Inclusive and Green Economic Transformation; Climate Change Resilience and Environment; and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 1, 2, 3**; Signature Solutions** 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6
SP IRRF : Output 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, Indicators 3.1.2, 3.2.2e, 3.3.1, 3.3.2; Output 6.1, Indicator 6.1.1c; Output E.1, E.1.2

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

All Pakistan people are educated and healthy, with a well-being promoted and protected, provided with economic opportunities and jobs and climate resilient future in a country where women and girls are safe and able to exercise their rights, whilst able to put trust in and benefit from improved governance.

OUTCOME AREAS

- Governance transformation for a sustainable future
- Sustainable, Inclusive and Green Economic Transformation
- Climate Change Resilience and Environment
- Gender Equality

PROJECT OUTPUTS

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE	LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY	RESTORING GOVERNMENT SERVICES	RESILIENCE, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE
Restoration of housing, and access to/and or revival of essential community services	Livelihoods restored and income generation capabilities catalyzed and/or strengthened	Governance and service delivery restored and resumed	Environmental clean-up accelerated in tandem with strengthened capacities for disaster risk management and resilience

INNOVATION | DIGITILISATION

UNDERLYING SOLUTIONS

Building back better with construction of climate resilient homes; repair and restoration of community infrastructure (roads, bridges, water drainage, health and education facilities).	Inputs and inventory, cash grants, and skills training in support of sustainable agricultural livelihoods and small business enterprises.	Government offices repaired and equipped with updated office equipment to support digitalized (records restoration) and automated work processes.	Government personnel and communities knowledgeable and trained on environmental clean-up, disaster risk management and planning.

BARRIERS

Infrastructure and housing not resilient to climate and other natural disasters and shocks.	Lack of capital, skills and access to markets to create and/or diversify livelihoods.	Government offices inadequately equipped to serve communities in efficient and responsive manner.	Insufficient knowledge and capabilities in disaster preparedness and risk management in a country highly vulnerable to climate change and extreme weather events.

SOLUTION PATHWAY

RISKS

- Political uncertainty resulting in shift in priorities from relief and recovery
- Unforeseen health or natural disaster
- Donor partner priorities and funds diverted
- UNDP unable to mobilize human and financial resources to undertake timely and integrated interventions
- Slow pace of delivery
- Digital solutions not sufficiently interoperable with existing platforms or could exacerbate inequalities if not designed with user in mind.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Geo-political stability
- Government focus/priority remains on climate change
- Sustained commitment from donor partners
- Sustained economic growth
- Partnerships with NGOs and other partners may be mobilized quickly
- Gender inclusivity at all levels

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III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Component 1: **Housing and Community Infrastructure**
Project Output: **Restoration of housing, and access to/and or revival of essential community services.**

Disaster Impact on the Sector

According to the findings of the PDNA, the floods caused destruction of 780,000 houses while more than 1.27 million houses were partially damaged. Rural houses were particularly impacted, especially in Sindh province, which accounted for approximately 83 percent of the total housing damages. Damaged infrastructure also includes more than 17,000 schools across Pakistan, limiting public access to educational facilities.

Key Sectoral Needs

Rural houses were particularly impacted, and the extent of damage incurred to katcha houses has been higher than that to pucca houses. As per the 2022 PDNA report, housing damages are estimated at about US$5.6 billion mostly concentrated in Sindh followed by Balochistan. The floods have also damaged more than 17,000 schools across Pakistan with damages estimated at USD 219 million, according to the PDNA.

WASH Community Infrastructure and Municipal Services faced losses and damages of over US$ 687 million. A total of 1,346 water and sanitation schemes have been fully destroyed, while 5,714 are partially damaged, requiring major repair and rehabilitation. The effect of the floods on community infrastructures was estimated at around US$ 60 million.

Expected Results

Reconstruction of the resilient housing will not only result in future financial savings but will also improve the standard of living as poor housing can lead to exposure to future shocks and impaired lifetime earnings opportunities. In addition, reconstruction/rehabilitation of the collapsed/damaged infrastructure will at minimum, enable a household to restore its social standing in terms of housing. Furthermore, reconstruction and repair of damaged schools including their WASH facilities will allow students from peripheral regions to gain access to basic services like education and improve their prospects for employment and mobility. The reconstruction and repair of community infrastructure like bridges, roads and drainage systems will help communities in accessing local markets and basic services including education and health. The latter will be further facilitated through the repair or reconstruction of damaged health infrastructure including Basic Health Units (BHCs) in affected areas.

Moreover, provision of solar panels will allow communities to access cheap and environmentally sustainable sources of energy. This will enhance the living standards of communities that were either not connected to the National Grid or had their connectivity disrupted due to flooding. The project will also provide water filtration systems to women in communities allowing households to access clean drinking water and preventing the outbreak of water borne diseases. The project will also enhance the living standards and basic dignity of women and young girls by providing hygiene kits.

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Approach and Quality Assurance

Following the approach adopted by the Government of Pakistan, UNDP would undertake reconstruction of the destroyed houses and community infrastructure through a community driven approach with a focus on resilience and sustainability. For the reconstruction of housing, as directed by the government, a conditional cash grant of PKR 300,000 (USD$1,500) for each destroyed house would be provided in four tranches based on specific milestones. The amount will be transferred as a conditional cash grant to affected populations, allowing them to reconstruct or repair damaged households through procurement of construction material and repair and reconstruction in a resilient manner as per the guidelines and trainings provided under the project.

Competent, established professional firms will be hired to asses damages, estimate the reconstruction/repair of the infrastructure and monitoring of on-site rehabilitation works through skilled and unskilled labour within the local communities. Similarly, professional construction firms and service providers will be engaged to rebuild and/or repair damaged school buildings and provide missing furniture to targeted facilities. The implementing partner will ensure that the construction of public schools follows the established criteria of the Government of Pakistan- this will be further ensured through institutional partnerships with local governments and concerned ministeries along with third party monitoring/verification done through qualified service providers.

Component 2: **Livelihood Recovery**
Project Output: **Livelihoods restored and income generation capabilities catalyzed and/or strengthened**

Disaster Impact on the Sector

The floods have caused losses and damages to the agriculture sector to the tune of US$13 billion. The affected communities also suffered losses to livelihoods exceeding US$600 million. According to estimates, an additional 7.6 million people face food insecurity at the national level, increasing from 7 million to 14.6 million people due to loss of production and price increases. The expected delays in the sowing of rabi crops, particularly wheat, will in all likelihood, further reduce food availability and drive price increases in the coming months, making access to food more difficult, particularly for low-income groups in hard-hit areas. Women will be disproportionately impacted by the losses in the agricultural sector suffering significant loss of livelihoods opportunities.

The livelihoods recovery activities would comprise of on-farm interventions as restoration of agricultural land and associated community-based infrastructure, provision of agricultural inputs, training and support for enterprise development under the overall approach of community led development model. This would be further supplemented by community-based DRM activities with a focus on women, youth and vulnerable and at-risk segments of the population. Some interventions are also being designed to ensure participation of youth, especially girls in the recovery process.

In addition to the loss and damages to agriculture, the floods have adversely affected small businesses and employment in worst hit areas. The PDNA estimates that without timely interventions, the floods are likely to increase the poverty rate in Pakistan by 0.3 % pushing more than 9.1 million people in poverty. This will further compound an already challenging situation marked by Government and IMF led austerity measures and structural readjustment programs.

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Key Sectoral Needs

The multi-faceted socio-economic shock that the rural and urban poor have faced in the form of loss of houses, agricultural output, livestock and employment opportunities and community physical infrastructure would require an integrated response to accelerate recovery of livelihoods in the short and medium term and reduce the vulnerabilities of the communities, especially women, to future disasters. The floods have also highlighted the importance of community preparedness and training to enable them to survive the initial aftermath of the disasters. This is especially true for women and other vulnerable segments of the society who were disproportionately impacted by the floods.

Expected Results

UNDP would capitalize on its comparative advantage in community led recovery and resilience based on its experiences in implementing similar projects in Pakistan and the region to catalyse livelihoods recovery and disaster resilience in line with the needs of the communities especially women while engaging the youth in the recovery and resilience process. This would empower and capacitate the communities including women and youth and reduce their vulnerabilities to future disaster episodes. The project will contribute towards gender equality goal of community's livelihood recovery and income generation by providing equal opportunities for employment to both men and women in affected populations. In fact, women and other vulnerable segments (youth, ethnic and religious minorities, and persons with disability) will be given priority in livelihoods and economic recovery programs. In this regard, by allowing women to earn and by contributing to their social empowerment in the domestic hierarchy, the project will aim at enhancing women's mobility and possibly reducing incidents of Gender Based Violence in household and community settings.

The above will be facilitated by providing entrepreneurship and vocational trainings (including provision of toolkits) to women, men and young people in affected communities.

Approach and Quality Assurance

Under this component, UNDP aims to expedite livelihoods recovery and community resilience in the affected areas in line with the needs of the communities especially women while engaging the youth in the recovery and resilience process. This would empower and capacitate the communities including women and youth and reduce their vulnerabilities to future disaster episodes. The project will address gender barriers to support participation of women and youth in livelihood recovery. This will be done by conducting baseline research studies to understand and analyse economic opportunities for youth and women in local markets, especially in terms of promoting their involvement in small businesses. To further contribute to this process, women and young people will be involved in the baseline study as active and meaningful participants allowing them to provide contextually relevant recommendations to promote their involvement in the revival of small businesses in affected communities. Furthermore, considering that some of the activities will be undertaken in patriarchal areas with significant barriers to the participation of women in economic activities, the project will ensure that all interventions are empowering while being aligned with local cultural senstitivities thereby reducing the threat of violence against women and vulnerable groups who emerge as positive deviants in otherwise conservative settings.

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UNDP will employ a combination of in kind support and capacity development initiatives to revive livelihoods in flood affected areas. These will include provision of agricultural equipment like seeds and fertilizers to trainings on agricultural revival and management. These will be supplemented with capacity development of women and youth on entrepreneurship with possible in kind support for the revival of small businesses in affected villages and communities. These activities will be implemented through private sector partners and civil society organizations with demonstrable experience of implementing similar interventions in post-disaster scenarios. UNDP will ensure quality assurance through in house monitoring and evaluation along with third party assessments to triangulate field level information into a consolidated reporting framework.

Component 3: **Restoring Government Services**
Project Output: **Governance and service delivery restored and resumed**

Disaster Impact on the Sector

A total of 2,396 government buildings were damaged or destroyed by the floods with Sindh and Balochistan bearing more than 90 percent of the damages. The effects of the floods on the governance sector are estimated to be more than US$ 80 million with most of the losses centred around provision of justice services and administrative buildings.

Key Sectoral Needs

The floods have seriously affected government offices along with office equipment and have disoriented the workflow for service delivery. Key areas of support needed under recovery support include repair and reconstruction of damaged and destroyed offices; replacement of damaged equipment and hardware for quick reactivation of the offices; temporary staff and special expertise to complement government capacities; the provision of additional skills in recovery coordination, participatory planning and implementation; support for efforts to restore and recover official records; and the inclusion of risk reduction in the local government development planning process.

Expected Results

The activities proposed under this component would expedite resumption of service delivery and governance affected by the floods. The restoration and resumption of administrative activities by the government offices will focus on access and facilitation to women and other vulnerable segments of the community. Government building offices will be allowed to resume effective functions through the repair and rehabilitation of damaged buildings and through the provision of missing or damaged office equipment. UNDP will also support the Government in road rehabilitation and technical surveys.

Approach and Quality Assurance

The resumption of basic services will have an infrastructure recovery component including provision of missing facilities in affected or damaged buildings along with a capacity development component focussing on the training of Government officials on responding to natural disasters. The interventions will be implemented through professional construction firms, private sector actors, and/or civil society organizations depending on their suitability for the completion of given tasks as per the quality criteria and expectations of UNDP.UNDP will ensure that the work on the ground meets its quality criteria through internal and external monitoring mechanisms involving project resources and third party firms.

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Component 4: **Disaster Resilience and Environmental Protection**
Project Output: **Environmental clean-up accelerated in tandem with strengthened capacities for disaster risk management and resilience.**

Disaster Impact on the Sector

The floods of 2022 damaged and caused losses in forestry, protected areas, and from landslides. Forestry accounts for approximately 60 percent of total damages to the environmental sector and almost 99 percent of losses. Sindh sustained the highest damage in the forest sector, representing 77 percent of total damages. Damage from landslides and soil erosion in residential areas represent 29 percent of total damage to the environment sector. Protected areas, wildlife, and infrastructure in national parks account for around 11 percent of the overall damages. Chemical spills and contaminated sites were reported, but no environmental surveys have been conducted to characterize and quantify damages. These figures are expected to be substantially underestimated due to the paucity of environmental data and inherent challenges in estimating ecosystem services. The full extent of damage to forests, biodiversity, land, and pollution clean-up is yet to be fully accounted for and requires more detailed investigations.

As part of its diagnostic review of the DRM systems and institutions in Pakistan, the PDNA identified lack of an end-to-end early warning system as one of the key factors behind the slow response and significant damage caused by the floods. The institutions and authorities responsible for disaster response were not prepared for the magnitude of floods that were experienced during the monsoon season.

Key Sectoral Needs

The PDNA suggested ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions as key approaches in addressing floods and droughts that are exacerbated by climate change in Pakistan. Such approaches need to be urgently accelerated to help build resilience at the community and national levels. The recovery and reconstruction need estimate includes those stemming from flood damages, enhancing natural capital in the most impacted and high-risk sites, and strengthening governance capacities to provide environmental oversight of the reconstruction. Sector-specific and environment-related needs, including rebuilding climate-resilient infrastructure, are assumed to have been separately captured in the relevant sectoral assessments as they are not easily apportioned out and to avoid double counting.

Beyond the immediate needs identified in PDNA, an expanded environmental recovery strategy is also recommended to achieve an appreciable level of resilience to climate change-induced disasters and check the pace of environmental degradation and pollution. Such a strategy is suggested to be aligned with the government's stated environmental strategies and policy objectives for ecological restoration.

The PDNA also highlighted the importance of community preparedness and response capacities to manage the impact of disasters at the local level and recommended a comprehensive program for CBDRM training especially for women and other vulnerable segments of the communities. It has also proposed to introduce alternative risk financing options, including disaster risk insurance.

Expected Results

The activities will play an important role in improving the immediate living environment of flood affected communities and provide the foundation for sustained infrastructure recovery and rehabilitation interventions. The revival of local eco-systems will help in creating a more sustainable environment for restoring local livelihoods while ensuring that risk of damages from similar disasters is minimized and

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mitigated. The initial step in this direction will be taken by the removal of debris through cash grants and solid waste management through innovative programming informed by international best practices.

Approach and Quality Assuarance

The interventions designed under this component would aim to identify priorities and accelerate clean-up efforts in the affected communities through technical grants and cash-for-work activities for safe removal, recycling and disposal of while strengthening the capacities of the local governments to deliver WASH and solid waste management services in line with the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS).

Mapping and assessment of hazards will inform strengthened disaster risk management, including improved community-level disaster preparedness, risk-informed development planning and developing alternative risk financing solutions. The work will be done through CSOs, local government, and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) constituted during the course of project implementation. UNDP will employ its internal monitoring capacities along with third party assessments to ensure the quality of the work on ground.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The project resource requirements are estimated at US$90m, distributed across four project components. Implementation of the full project will require a highly proactive resource mobilization approach, particularly given that the project is expected to have a two year maximum duration.

A core project team (as reflected in the organogram on page 19) will support project implementation (see Project Management section for details). Day-to-day project management support will be provided by the Project Management Support Unit within the UNDP Country Office. Where possible and feasible, the project will explore synergies with other CO Units and Projects working in similar domains to avoid duplication and overlapping of resources- this would be achieved by utilizing the existing coordination forums within the CO for exchange of information and identification of potential areas for collaboration. Specific areas of coordination and collaboration would be identified and formalized during project implementation.

Building on the initial support provided during the early phase of the floods, a ‘whole of UNDP’ approach will be adopted to ensure that all programme units work together in synergy to achieve maximum value for resources optimizing impact and avoiding duplication of resources. It is envisaged that community level infrastructure repair and restoration, cash-for-work and cash grants under project Outputs 1 and 2 will be carried out by reputable NGOs working in the flood-affected areas through Responsible Party Agreements. Oversight and quality assurance of the work of Responsible Parties will reside with the Project Manager.

Partnerships

UNDP places critical importance in building partnership for integrated recovery in crisis and post crisis in support of local and national governments. The IRRF is rooted in a strong network of partnerships where UNDP will collaborate closely with federal and provincial governments, donors, the private sector, non-government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and communities to assess needs,

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design strategies and implement solutions to improve capacities and systems to prevent and cope with crises and build back better.

Key government partners include the Ministry of Planning and Development; Provincial Planning and Development Authorities; National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authorities; Provincial Forest Departments; Ministry of Housing; Provincial Departments of Construction and Works (C&W), Federal and Provincial Environment Protection Agencies, Provincial Social Welfare Departments etc.

Partnerships will also be established and/or expanded with relevant UN agencies including IOM, UNHABITAT, UNOPS etc., building on existing collaboration in specific activities such as the housing sector during construction and rehabilitation to ensure that the infrastructure is climate resilient and environmentally friendly. Partnerships will be established with international NGOs like WWF and IUCN to benefit from their global experience.

Risks and Assumptions

The project will operate under an extremely tight timeframe and will need to meet expectations of a diverse group of stakeholders. Quality and speed of implementation will be paramount and it will be essential to ensure that proper monitoring mechanisms are put in place to ensure accountability and transparency.

The project risk register accompanied by a social and environmental screening will need to be regularly reviewed in order to ensure that the project is advancing as scheduled while mitigating risks throughout.

Please see Annex III: Project Risk Register as well as the Theory of Change which includes project risks and assumptions.

Stakeholder Engagement

The project aims at reducing the vulnerabilities of populations that have been deprived of shelter and basic services including health and governance structures. The former remains a critical concern due to challenges posed by inclement weather and possibility of outbreaks of vector borne diseases in affected areas. In this regard, UNDP will ensure that the most vulnerable population groups are provided with transitional shelters, renewable energy systems, and health hygiene items on a priority basis- this will be done by instituting community-based mechanisms for identifying the most vulnerable community members as beneficiaries. Further, nuances will be included in the selection process by identifying cross-sectional vulnerabilities based on age, gender, and socio-economic status. The final list of beneficiaries will be triangulated with the Government of Pakistan to ensure that there is no replication of assistance with other projects and the most deserving communities, families, and individuals are being included in project activities.

The project will ensure the meaningful inclusion of flood affected populations and the Government of Pakistan as key participants and stakeholders in the project. NGOs, CSOs and Responsible Parties brought on board to support the delivery of project outputs will be expected to engage with project beneficiaries through community fora, surveys and other mechanisms to seek feedback on support provided under the

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project. Where applicable, the project will be responsive to the unique social, economic, and cultural needs of indigenous populations ensuring that their unique ways of life are not disrupted in the post-disaster scenario.

The Government of Pakistan will be engaged as a key partner throughout the implementation phase. A process will be supported by setting up a coordination mechanism to regularly communicate project achievements to Government counterparts at district, provincial, and federal levels. This process may be overseen by the Project Board which will allow UNDP to communicate any obstacles or delays in project implementation to concerned authorities for timely redress.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

Since 2010, UNDP and China have jointly implemented multiple innovative SSC projects to support SSC between China and other developing countries. Drawing from China's development experiences in lifting its own people out of extreme poverty, these SSC initiatives focus on poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement, covering sectors such as agriculture, renewable energies, disaster management, early recovery, poverty reduction, COVID response and recovery. From January 2022, UNDP Pakistan has been implementing a 2-million USD 2-year project "Promoting the COVID-19 Response and Public Services Capacity in Balochistan of Pakistan for Accelerating SDGs Delivery", which is funded by China Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (SSCF) to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and to improve the healthcare and education system of the four districts of the province. The project management team will ensure linkages between related projects supported by China within the UNDP Pakistan Country Office portfolio.

Digital Solutions

Digital solutions will feature prominently under project Component 3: Restoring Government Services, where the project will support local, provincial and national governments in creating resilient digital ecosystems through a study on restoration of records, support for digitisation of official documents, automation of business processes, replacement and/or upgrading of office equipment in government offices. A project aim is that target beneficiaries including vulnerable populations will be empowered through access to digital services which will enhance their experience with government offices.

Knowledge and Communications

The project team will work with the UNDP Communications team to raise public awareness and develop communications and information materials highlighting the project's achievements. Special attention will be paid to promoting partnerships with donor partners and giving visibility to support provided to UNDP for flood relief and recovery in Pakistan under this project. The project will be featured through human interest stories, news reports, blogs, and potential multimedia content to highlight the impact of the project on people's lives. All project updates will be available on the UNDP Pakistan website, through a project page, and further promoted on UNDP's national, regional, and global channels to reach strategic target audiences.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

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All of the components of this project derive from and have been designed to ensure linkages and complementarities with national priorities as outlined in the post-flood needs assessment (PDNA) and the Resilient Recovery Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Framework (4RF). The project is therefore fully aligned with, and part of, a wider response strategy that is owned by the national government.

Under the current results framework, the project aims to build the capacity of government offices in terms of physical capacity (office equipment) to resume services while benefiting from upgraded office equipment and more automated processes and also in terms of human resources (training of government personnel). These aspects of capacity development feature under project Outputs 3 and 4 and if carried out successfully, with contribute to the sustainability of project investments and results.

An evaluation is recommended 14-16 months into project implementation. This evaluation will take stock of progress achieved and not achieved, to inform priorities for the remainder of the project period and beyond the life of the UNDP project. The evaluation will be expected to make recommendations on how to monitor the status of project investments post-project (e.g. the extent of actual uptake and *application* of training received by government personnel during the project implementation phase). Where implementation has been timely and successful, the project may consider recommendations for scaling up or replicating capacity strengthening approaches in other parts of the country based on district-specific assessments.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

UNDP will ensure that available resources are expended efficiently to achieve the envisaged results. All activities proposed in this project are tested interventions which are responsive to the unique challenges faced by flood affected communities with possibilities for scale-up through alignment with the wider flood relief and rehabilitation efforts being undertaken by the Government of Pakistan. In the latter case, where possible, UNDP will ensure partnering with civil society organizations and the Government of Pakistan in their ongoing flood relief and rehabilitation efforts to maximize project outreach and pave the way for future collaboration- these collaborations will also include alignment with UNDP's work in the selected districts funded by other donors. In this regard, as with other interventions, UNDP will employ its portfolio management approach to ensure that cross project and cross unit collaboration leads to increased joint outreach and efficiency in the implementation of this project.

Project Management

This project will be implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and housed in the Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit (RECCU) of the UNDP Pakistan Country Office, falling under the overall responsibility of the Assistant Resident Representative. The Project interventions will be implemented in the flood affected areas of Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces with specific districts and sites selected on the basis of the area's ranking on the human development and multi-dimensional poverty indices.

This project will be overseen by an International Programme Manager, responsible for the daily management of the project and expected deliverables, and partnership management. Assuming that the

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totality of resource requirements will be secured in a phased manner over the course of 2023, the project management and support structure is envisaged based on the volume of funding available, as presented in the organogram below. The HR structure for project initiation will include a full-time International Programme Manager, National Programme Coordinator, Programme Specialist, Regional Officers (initially one officer to be recruited to manage and oversee programming in Sindh and Balochistan Provinces), Operations Analyst, Civil Engineers, Monitoring and Reporting Specialist, Finance Associate, Finance Assistant (to support the Regional Officer), an initial 1-2 NUNVs, and a Driver. The total number of UNVs to be engaged by the project would be up to 5. Core project team members will be based in Islamabad and Regional Office (TBD) and will work closely with the Country Office Management Support and Procurement Teams.

In addition, a core group of experts including a project engineer, urban planner, livelihoods specialist, SES/Risk expert and gender expert, would be contracted on a retainer basis.

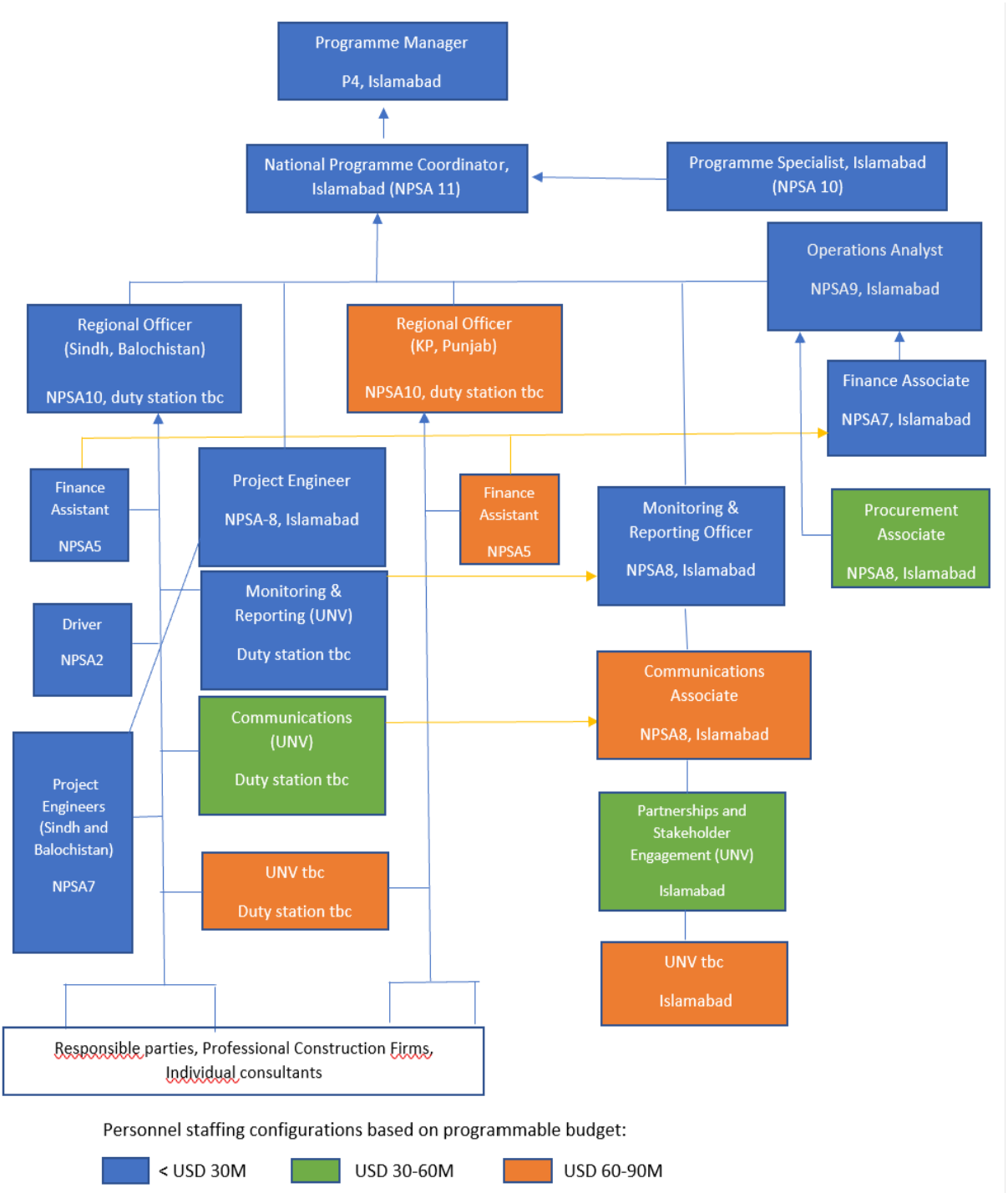
The project envisages engagement of pre-selected fully vetted specialized national and local NGOs to carry out activities at district and community level – specifically in the context of delivery of cash grants and cash-for-work activities; removal, recycling and disposal of debris; repair and restoration of community infrastructure; and procurement. Engagement of selected NGOs (as per UNDP Policies and Procedures) as Responsible Parties to support delivery of community-based, high-transaction components of the project will enable UNDP to play a more strategic oversight role in ensuring quality of the implementation and results.

For all construction related components, as specified in the section on 'Results and Partnerships', UNDP will engage professional construction firms to execute the work. For installation of locally sourced indigenous structures, UNDP will engage civil society partners of respective areas with prior experience in the concerned domain to ensure the effective transfer of skills and knowledge to the affected communities. Where required, UNDP will also engage relevant local government departments through signing of Letters of Agreement (LoAs).

UNDP will ensure that for all cash transfers to any of the implementing agent under this project will go through UNDP's Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Framework. The assurance activities are to be conducted as per HACT Framework. UNDP will also engage third party firm (s) for validation of project activities including real time monitoring of activities involving cash disbursement by third party firms.

The project management and support structure is presented below and reflects a phased personnel recruitment strategy based on availability of funds/programmable resources.

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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Outcomes (2) Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: 4.2 Proportion of informal non-agriculture employment, by sex (SDG 8.3.1)
Baseline: Total 72.4%; Men 72.7%; Women 70.5% (Labour Force Survey, 2018- 2019) Target (2027): Total 60% Men 60% Women 60%
4.5. Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (SDG 9.3.1) Baseline (2020-2021): 15.6% Target (2027): 12%

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 6.1, E.1

Project title and Atlas Project Number: 'Flood Recovery Programme', ATLAS # tbc.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS 20 of the most affected districts of 32	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
				Unit	Value	Year 2023	Year 2024	CUMULATIVE	
Output 1: Restoration of housing, and access to/and or revival of essential community services.	**1.1 Number of climate resilient houses constructed** a. # of surveys of damaged houses b. Guidelines on Resilient Reconstruction and subsequent training c. # of repaired and/or reconstructed homes In addition, - # of transitional shelters - # of water filtration systems (women as primary beneficiary) - # of solar lighting systems	Initially Sindh (Dadu) and Balochistan (Kachi)	Census data PDNA	No. of Surveys No. of guidelines developed No. of houses affected	2 0 2,053,880	11,940 Guidelines developed. 480 persons trained. 4,776 700 transitional shelters 2,000 water filtration systems 2,000 solar lighting systems	0 720 persons trained. 7,164 0 0 0	11,940 Guidelines developed and 1,200 trained. 11,940 700 transitional shelters 2,000 water filtration systems 2,000 solar lighting systems	*Data Collection for destroyed/ damaged housing and infrastructure will be through government agencies at tehsil/ taulka level to be verified and endorsed through professional registered NGOs and other technical bodies and to be estimated/measured against a pre-designed proforma that will be approved by UNDP.* *Quarterly and annual progress reports*

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS 20 of the most affected districts of 32	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
				Unit	Value	Year 2023	Year 2024	CUMULATIVE	
	1.2 Number of community physical infrastructure repaired/restored with resumption of community services (education and health) a. # of roads, bridges, drainage facilities repaired/restored b. # of educational facilities repaired with access restored c. # of health facilities repaired with access restored d. # of schools equipped with furniture and supplies	Initially Sindh and Balochistan	*PDNA, Planning Commission*	No. of Community Infrastructure affected	8,153	TBD based on rapid assessment	TBD based on rapid assessment	TBD based on rapid assessment	*Quarterly and annual progress reports* *Monitoring visits*
	1.3 Number of initiatives in support of well-being of students and families a. # of women and adolescent girls with home health and hygiene kits b. # of mother groups receiving cash students' enrollment and retention in the assisted schools c. # of communities including Parents-Teachers-Committee (PRCs) receiving DRR Training d. # of students and families receiving psycho-social support	Initially Sindh and Balochistan	*PDNA, 4RF*	No. Of women and girls lacking access to hygiene facilities No of schools affected	750,000 17,000	6,000 To be verified against donor proposals once finalized	0 To be verified against donor proposals once finalized	6,000 To be verified against donor proposals once finalized	*Quarterly progress report*

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS 20 of the most affected districts of 32	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
				Unit	Value	Year 2023	Year 2024	CUMULATIVE	
Output 2. Livelihoods recovery and disaster resilience catalyzed in line with the needs of flood-affected communities	**2.1 Agricultural livelihoods and restoration of agricultural land supported** a. Baseline Study b. # of hectures of land supported by provision of agricultural Inputs (seed, fertilizer, equipment). (land managed by 71% men; 29% women) c. # of women receiving inputs and training for Garden Kitchens	Initially Sindh and Balochistan	PDNA, FAO, Ministry of Food Security	Agricultural land affected (hectares) No. of people facing food insecurity	1,784,126 14,600,000	Study completed 4,800 hectares 1,400	0 7,200 hectares 2,000	Study completed 12,000 hectares (land managed by 8,520 men, 3,480) women) 3,400	*-Quarterly and annual progress reports* *-Monitoring visits* *-Spot checks*
	2.2 Entrepreneurs and small scale businesses supported and revived a. # of training events and entrepreneurs receiving vocational skills training b. # of enterprises supported	Sindh and Balochistan Sindh and Balochistan		No. Of people unemployed due to floods Impact of floods on commerce	4,300,000 US$ 3.7 billion	160 training events @ 25 participants/event = 4,000 trained 2,400	240 training events @ 25 participants/event = 6,000 trained 3,600	400 training events with a total of 10,000 trained (2,000 male beneficiaries, 8,000 female beneficiaries) 6,000 (1,740 male beneficiaries, 4,260 female beneficiaries)	*-Quarterly and annual progress reports* *-Training rpeorts* *-Quarterly and annual progress reports* *-Monitoring visits Quarterly and annual progress reports*

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS 20 of the most affected districts of 32	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
				Unit	Value	Year 2023	Year 2024	CUMULATIVE	
	# of Toolkits for restoring access to market/services (primarily agriculture focused; also housing reconstruction)	6 districts of Baluchistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces.	Toolkit per community = 40 HH		0	125 toolkits (reaching 5,000 households)	0	125 toolkits (reaching 5,000 households)	
Output 3. Governance and service delivery restored and resumed	**3.1 Number of government/public buildings and offices repaired and/or restored, again functioning and disaster and climate resilient** a. Detailed technical assessment (building on PDNA and initial data gathering) of damages to government buildings **b.** # of government buildings to be repaired/restored	Sindh and Balochistan		Assessment of damage to Government Buildings No. Of Buildings damaged	0 2.396	1 TBC based on baseline assessment	0 0	1 TBC based on baseline assessment	*Quarterly and progress reports Monitoring visits*
	3.2 Number of government/public offices with new automated business processes (digitalisation), or where communication and office equipment replacement have been introduced. a. # of offices supported with new/upgraded office equipment and furniture (contingent on 3.1b)	Sindh and Balochistan		*No. Of offices in need of support*	2,396	960	1,440	2,440	*Quarterly and progress reports Monitoring visits*

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS 20 of the most affected districts of 32	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
				Unit	Value	Year 2023	Year 2024	CUMULATIVE	
	b. Study on Records Restoration (e.g. land, identity, other essential legal records) c. Records Restoration Pilot in at least once province				0 0	1 0	0 1	1 1	
	3.3 Number of government personnel trained on and applying digitization and modern business practices (disaggregated by gender, by province)	Sindh and Balochistan				960 offices x 4 personnel trained/office = 3,840 personnel trained	1,440 offices x 4 personnel trained/office = 5,760 personnel trained	9,600 personnel trained across 2,400 offices	*Training Reports* *Post-training surveys*
Output 4. Environmental clean-up accelerated in tandem with strengthened capacities for disaster risk management and resilience.	**4.1 Number of grants and cash-for-work activities for safe removal, recycling and disposal of debris.** a. Assessment of environmental impacts of 2022 floods b. Guidelines and technical assistance for debris, rubble, contaminated waste removal c. Cash grants for debris, rubble, contaminated waste removal d. Hazard mapping of vulnerable areas in 20 districts	Initially Sindh and Balochistan			0 0 0 0	1 1 TBD 0	0 0 TBD 1	1 1 TBD 1	*Quarterly and progress reports* *Monitoring visits*
	4.2 Number of government personnel trained to deliver WASH and Solid Waste	Initially Sindh and Balochistan			0				*Training Reports*

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS 20 of the most affected districts of 32	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
				Unit	Value	Year 2023	Year 2024	CUMULATIVE	
	Management services in line with National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS)					50 sessions (30 persons trained per session; total of 1,500 trained)	100 sessions (30 persons trained per session; total of 3,000 trained)	150 sessions (30 persons trained per session; total of 4,500 trained)	*Post-training surveys*
	4.3 Number of sessions and people trained in CBDRM (men 70%, women 30% and youth)	Initially Sindh and Balochistan			0	150 sessions (50 trained per session; total of 7,500 trained)	350 sessions (50 trained per session; total of 17,500 trained)	500 sessions (50 trained per session; total of 25,000 trained)	*Training Reports* *Post-training surveys*
	4.4 Number of sessions and people trained in climate and disaster resilience and mainstreaming in development planning	Initially Sindh and Balochistan but Federal Planning and Development Division and other related Ministeries as well as other provinces are also to be taken on board.			0	75 sessions (30 trained per session; total of 2,250 trained)	225 sessions (30 trained per session; total of 6,750 trained)	300 sessions (30 trained per session; total of 9,000 trained)	*Training Reports* *Post-training surveys*
	4.5 Number of Innovative programming and solutions a. 5 longer-term programme interventions on socio-economy recovery developed b. 1 risk financing and or risk transfer tool development	TBC/provincial and cross-provincial			0 0	2 0	3 1	5 1	

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management. Agreements with NGOs engaged under the project as Responsible Parties will include detailed deliverable and corresponding payment schedules. These will be tracked continuously to ensure no slippage in delivery. Spot checks will be undertaken by a Project Engineer for community infrastructure repair/restoration. Mechanisms will be put in place to capture community/citizen feedback on services provided to them by the project.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk. UNDP believes in strong results-based management and accountability mechanisms and has developed systems accordingly. Throughout the project, the Country Office	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log will be actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. A Monitoring and Reporting Specialist will be brought on board as a core member of the project team to support monitoring of the workplan, progress under Responsible Party Agreements, consultant		Monitoring and Reporting Specialist (core team) USD28,000

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit will remain actively involved in monitoring the progress and quality of the implementation process. In this regard, the M&E team will develop tools for progress monitoring against the project targets and hold continuous discussions with partners and train them on the respective tools and reporting standards.		deliverables; and reporting to the various donors according to respective donor requirements. A third-party monitoring expert or consulting firm will be engaged on a retainer basis to monitor and verify the quality and deliverables of Responsible Parties and contractors. A Social and Environmental Standards /Risk will be engaged on a retainer basis to monitor SES risks and mitigation strategies.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Quarterly	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
	measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.				
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually and as needed	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

Evaluation Plan

While UNDP Evaluation Guidelines require both a mid-term and final evaluation for all projects with planned expenditure over US$5 M, due to the nature of this project where the project will be expected to support flood recovery response within a strict two-year timeline (per donor funding), a light mid-term review will be conducted in lieu of a formal mid-term evaluation. The mid-term review will primarily involve a desk review, stakeholder surveys and limited virtual interviews. Physical travel will not be required of the independent reviewer as the reviewer will rely on spot-check reports from monitoring visits.

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-Term Review / Lessons Learned	---	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 6.1, E.1	1-4	March 2024	All levels of Government; CSOs; UNDP; Donor partners	USD 15,000
Final Evaluation	---		1-4	December 2024		USD 45,000

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1. Restoration of housing, and access to/and or revival of essential community services. ***GEN2***	Feasability study/s/Survey damaged houses and community infrastructure in the target district; quality assurance of (re)construction	33.5	400,000	0	UNDP	UNDP/Japan + Tbc		400,000
	Prepare technical guidelines and train communities		300,000	100,000	UNDP	Tbc		400,000
	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)		50,000		UNDP	Tbc		50,000
	Repair/reconstruct resilient houses through Cash for Work.	1,500	7,114,000	10,592,033	NGOs or companies	Tbc		17,706,033
	Repair/reconstruct community physical infrastructure (roads, bridges, drainage, access to facilities) (Incl HABITAT)		2,528,000	3,792,000	NGO or companies	UNHABITAT and tbc		6,320,000
	Provide transitional shelters, water filtration systems, solar lighting		1,460,000 920,000	0	NGOs or companies	Japan		1,460,000 920,000
	Provide schools with furniture and equipment		900,000	0	NGOs or companies	Japan		900,000
	Support home/health hygiene and well-being of women, children and teachers		1,945,000	0	NGOs or companies	Japan		1,945,000
	Monitoring, Assurance and Technical Advisory: Sectoral Specialist/Engineer, Urban Planner, Gender Specialist, QA and validation		30,000	70,000	UNDP	Japan + tbc		100,000

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Total for Output 1		**15,647,000**	**14,708,000**				**30,201,033**
Output 2. Livelihoods restored and income generation capabilities catalyzed and/or strengthened. ***GEN 3***	Baseline Study / Needs Assessment		300,000	0	UNDP	SURGE Initiation Plan		300,000
	Agricultural Inputs (seed, fertilizer, equipment, etc).	1,000	4,400,000	6,600,000	NGOs or companies	Tbc		11,000,000
	Inputs and training for Kitchen Gardens	1,000	1,360,000	2,040,000	NGOs or companies	Tbc		3,400,000
	Vocational and skills training	2,500	400,000	600,000	NGOs or companies	Japan		1,000,000
	Women led mobilization to promote gender equality and prevent GBV		1,000,000	1,000,000	NGOs or companies	Tbc		2,000,000
	Support for Enterprise Development	2,000	3,400,000	5,600,000	NGOs or companies	tbc		9,000,000
	Toolkits for access to markets	8,000	1,000,000	0	NGOs or companies	Japan		1,000,000
	Monitoring, Assurance and Technical Advisory: Sectoral Specialists/Livelihood Specialist, Gender Specialist, QA and validation		30,000	70,000	UNDP	tbc		100,000
	Total for Output 2		**11,890,000**	**15,910,000**				**27,800,000**
Output 3. Governance and service delivery restored and resumed ***GEN1***	Assessment of Damages to Government Buildings/feasibility strudy/s	104.17	250,000	0	UNDP	UNDP/tbc		250,000
	Repair and Reconstruction of Government Buildings		2,500,000	2,500,000	UNDP	tbc		5,000,000
	Provision of Office Equipment and Furniture	833.33	800,000	1,200,000	UNDP	tbc		2,000,000
	Study on Records Restoration (e.g. land, identity, other essential legal records)		150,000	0	UNDP	tbc		150,000

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Records Restoration Pilot		0	50,000	UNDP	tbc		50,000
	Training on office skills, office automation and digitization		200,000	300,000	UNDP	tbc		500,000
	Monitoring, Assurance and Technical Advisory: Engineers, Sectoral Specialists, Gender Specialist, QA and validation		50,000	200,000	UNDP	tbc		250,000
	Total for Output 3		**3,950,000**	**4,250,000**				**8,200,000**
Output 4: Resilience, Environment, Climate Change	Assessment of environmental impacts of 2022 floods[17]		150,000	0	UNDP	tbc		150,000
	Guidelines and technical assistance (including training) for debris, rubble and contaminated waste removal		250,000	0	UNDP	tbc		250,000
	Cash grants for debris, rubble, contaminated waste removal		640,000	960,000	NGOs or Companies	tbc		1,600,000
	Hazard mapping of vulnerable areas in 20 districts		800,000	1,200,000	UNDP	tbc		2,000,000
	Training of relevant government officials in WASH and Solid Waste Management	10,000	500,000	1,000,000	UNDP	tbc		1,500,000
	CBDRM trainings and provision of early warning equipment (e.g. sirens, loudspeakers)	5,000	750,000	1,750,000	NGOs or Companies	tbc		2,500,000
	Training in climate and disaster resilience and mainstreaming in development planning	10,000	750,000	2,250,000	NGOs or Companies	tbc		3,000,000
	Support for preparation of (5) longer-term socio-economy recovery projects	75,000	150,000	225,000	UNDP	tbc		375,000

[17] This is a key preparatory activity that should be undertaken (and as linked to SESP requirements), prior to project implementation. Funding will need to be identified for this activity asap.

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Development of alternative risk financing and risk transfer solutions		250,000	250,000	UNDP	tbc		500,000
	Monitoring, Assurance and Technical Advisory: Engineers, Sectoral Specialists, Gender Specialist, QA and validation		25,000	75,000	UNDP	tbc		100,000
	Total for Output 4		**4,265,000**	**7,710,000**				**11,975,000**
Management & Monitoring	**PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**							
	Project Manager – [18] (P4, Islamabad)	264,846 annum est. 9 m/m in 2022	200,000,	275,000	UNDP	Japan & TBC(2023 costs) [19]	personnel	475,000
	National Programme Coordinator (NPSA-11 Islamabad)	68,000 annum est. 8 m/m in 2022	48,000	68,000	UNDP	Japan & TBC(2023 costs)	personnel	116,000
	Regional Officer (NPSA10, duty station tbd - covering Sindh and Balochistan)[20]	21,804 annum est. 8 m/m in 2022	15,000	23,000	UNDP	Japan & TBC(2023 costs) [21]	personnel	38,000

[18] Positions shaded in green represent positions to be filled during Q1 and Q2 2023.

[19] Proposal from Japan is for one year, with an allocation of US$434,504 for Personnel. This will comfortably cover the cost of all project personnel in Year 1.

[20] One vacancy announcement to cover both Regional Officer positions. Japan proposal covers 'Community-led Flood Rehabilitation and Restoration in Sindh, Baluchistan, **and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** Provinces of Pakistan'. Include clause in VA regarding flexibility in duty station.

[21] Proposal from Japan is for one year, with an allocation of US$434,504 for Personnel. This will comfortably cover the cost of all project personnel in Year 1.

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Regional Officer (NPSA10, duty station tbd - covering Punjab and KP)	21,804 annum est. 2 m/m in 2022	4,000	23,000	UNDP	Japan & tbc (2023 costs)	personnel	27,000
	Programme Specialist (NPSA-10 Islamabad)	21,804 annum est. 8 m/m in 2022	15,000	23,000	UNDP	Japan & tbc (2023 costs)	personnel	38,000
	Operations Analyst (NPSA9, Islamabad)	29,819 annum est. 9 m/m in 2023	23,000	31,000	UNDP	Japan& tbc (2023 costs)	personnel	54,000
	Monitoring and Reporting Officer (NPSA8, Islamabad) Note: Incoming SURGE-funded Monitoring and Reporting Specialist with 4-month assignment. ToR being finalized. Is level comparable/close to NPSA10?	16,038 annum 4 m/m covered by SURGE; est. 8 m/m by project budget	11,000	17,000	UNDP	Japan & tbC (2023 costs)	personnel	28,000
	NUNVs (up to 5):							
	-M&E (Regional Office tbd)	Max.13,000 (Expert) est. 9 m/m in 2023	10,000	13,500	UNDP	TBC	personnel	23,500

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	-Communications (Regional Office tbd)	Max.13,000 (Expert) est. 9 m/m in 2023	10,000	13,500	UNDP	TBC	personnel	23,500
	-Partnerships, Stakeholder/ Community Engagement (Regional Office or Istanbul -based, tbd)	Max.13,000 (Expert) est. 9 m/m in 2023	10,000	13,500	UNDP	TBC	personnel	23,500
	-tbd	Max.13,000 (Expert) est. 6 m/m in 2023	6,500	13,500	UNDP	Japan & tbc (2023 costs)	personnel	20,000
	-tbd	Max.13,000 (Expert) est. 6 m/m in 2023	6,500	13,500	UNDP	Japan & tbc (2023 costs)	personnel	20,000
	Communications Associate (NPSA8, Islamabad)	16,038 annum est. 7 m/m in 2023	9,500	17,000	UNDP	TBC	personnel	26,500
	Finance Associate (NPSA7, Islamabad)	14,335 annum est. 9 m/m in 2023	11,000	15,000	UNDP	Japan (2023 costs) & TBC	personnel	26,000

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Finance Assistant (NPSA5, Regional Office, Sindh)	14,335 annum est. 8 m/m in 2023	10,000	15,000	UNDP	TBC	personnel	25,000
	Finance Associate (NPSA7, Regional Office, Punjab and KP)	14,335 annum est. 0 m/m in 2023	0	15,000	UNDP	TBC	personnel	15,000
	Procurement Associate (NPSA8, Istanbul) Note: Incoming SURGE-funded Grants Specialist with 4 m/m assignment.	16,038 annum est. # of m/m in 2023? (tbc)[22]	Position requirement tbc	Position requirement tbc	UNDP	TBC	personnel	Position requirement tbc
	Project Engineer (NPSA8)	16,038 annum est. 7 m/m in 2023	9,500	17,000	UNDP	Japan (2023 costs)	personnel	26,500
	Regional Project Engineer (NPSA7)	14,335 annum est. 0 m/m in 2023	0	15,000	UNDP	TBC	personnel	15,000

[22] To be determined whether the volume of procurement transactions warrants a dedicated procurement position under the project budget or whether the project can be DPC'd for procurement transactions based on UPL. **Suggest that the incoming Grants Specialist who is expected to come on board shortly as part of the SURGE team, be tasked with producing the Project Procurement Plan as a key deliverable.**

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Regional Project Engineer (NPSA7)	14,335 annum est. 0 m/m in 2023	0	15,000	UNDP	TBC	personnel	15,000
	Driver (**NPSA2,** Islamabad) Note: Cost of 2 driver contracts are covered by SURGE budget through end March 2023.	est. 9 m/m in 2023? To determine need beyond March 2023	4,000	5,200	UNDP	Japan and TBC	personnel	9,200
	Total Personnel Costs		***403,000***	***641,700***				***1,0447,700***
	Direct Project Costing Includes management support, operations, communications, office space (includes rent, utilities, security supplies), transportation, rental and/or purchase of vehicles (or associated cost recovery), audit, asset verification, travel to project sites/monitoring, administrative services, gender specialist		400,000	1,200,000	UNDP	tbc		1,600,000
	Project personnel travel		80,000	150,000	UNDP	tbc		230,000
	Monitoring and Assurance (beyond Output-specific monitoring and assurance, third part-monitoring)		400,000	1,822,633	UNDP	tbc		2,222,600

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	UNIT COST	Planned Budget by Year		POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			2023	2024		(Potential) Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	Evaluation		15,000	45,000	UNDP	tbc		60,000
	Total for Management & Monitoring		**865,000**	**3,247,633**				**4,112,600**
Total Programmable Funds			36,947,500	46,385,833				83,333,333
General Management Support (8%)								
	GMS on funded Part of USD 7.13 million @ 8%		570,370					570,370
	Estimated GMS @ 8% on unfunded part (will be varied from donor to donor agreement)		2,385,430	3,710,866				6,096,297
TOTAL			**39,903,300**	**50,096,700**				**90,000,000**

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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project Board is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a UNDP 'Development Project', which is defined in the PPM as an instrument where UNDP "Delivers outputs where UNDP has accountability for design, oversight and quality assurance of the entire project."

Duties and Responsibilities

The two prominent, mandatory roles of the Project Board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the project** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the PPM). This is the primary function of the Project Board. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, monitoring missions' reports, evaluations, risk logs, quality assessments, and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is the main body responsible for taking corrective actions as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. And its function includes oversight of annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the programme or project, and related decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively.

   The Project Board also carries the role of quality assurance of the project taking decisions informed by, among other inputs, the project quality assessment. In this role the Board is supported by the quality assurer, whose function is to assess the quality of the project against the corporate standard criteria. This function is performed by a UNDP programme or monitoring and evaluation officer to maintain independence from the project manager regardless of the project's implementation modality.

   The Project Board reviews updates to the project risk log.

2) **Approval of key project execution decisions** (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the PPM). The Project Board has an equally important, secondary role in approving certain adjustments above provided tolerance levels, including substantive programmatic revisions (major/minor amendments), budget revisions, requests for suspension or extension and other major changes (subject to additional funding partner/donor requirements).

   The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus when required, including the approval of project plans and revisions, and the project manager's tolerances. The Project Board approves annual work plans and reviews updates to the project risk log.

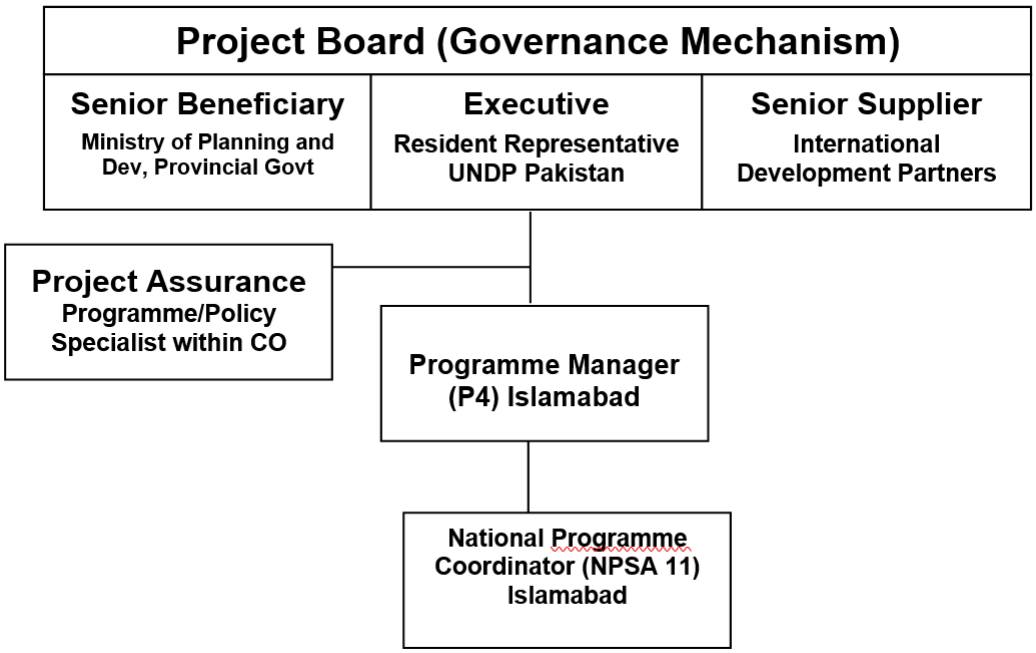
   In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions shall be made in accordance with the Quality Standards for Programming that ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective national and international competition. The Board will be guided by credible data, evidence, quality assurance and reporting to aid decision making. The project Board will also exercise adaptive management as and when required to respond to newly emerging project circumstances -both opportunities and threats for the project- that may involve adjustment to the approved workplan and/or approach.

Within the overall governance and management arrangements of the project, the role of the Project Board as regards these two key functions *('High-level oversight of the project' and 'Approval of key*

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project execution decisions') is distinct from the roles of entities involved in the implementation of the project, namely Responsible Parties (if applicable), service providers and project staff.

Board composition is as follows:



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as "the Project Document".

This project will be implemented by the Implementing Partner in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices, and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

For this project UNDP will be the Implementing Partner.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures, and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

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2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][1] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][2] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies, and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible parties, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient shall:

[1] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

[2] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, considering the security situation in the country where the project is being carried.
ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible parties, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible parties, subcontractors, and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA"). (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies, and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment, or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities) and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

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(i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA.

(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP.

(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof.

(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption, or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors, and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud, and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole

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or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

i. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

j. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

k. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, mutatis mutandis, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Special Clauses. In case of government cost-sharing through the project, the following clauses should be included:

1. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.

2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended, or terminated by UNDP.

3. The above schedule of payments considers the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.

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4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules, and directives of UNDP.

5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.

6. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavours to obtain the additional funds required.

7. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph 6 above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended, or terminated by UNDP.

8. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.

In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:

The contribution shall be charged:

(a) 3% cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices

(b) Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.

9. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.

10. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules, and directives of UNDP."

XI. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template**
3. **Gender Analysis**
4. **[Draft] Request for Delegation of Authority – Infrastructure**
5. **Risk Register**
6. **List of Potential Responsible Parties**

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ANNEX I

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT - DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ◎◎◎◎◎	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ◎◎◎◎○	SATISFACTORY (3) ◎◎◎○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ◎◎○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ◎○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form**.** Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change? • **3:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks. • **2:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change. • **1:** The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change. **Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.*	3	2 1
	The project Theory of Change derives from Pakistan's Vision 2025, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Outcomes involving UNDP; the UNDP Pakistan Country Programme Document (2023-2027), the UNDP Pakistan Integrated Resilient Recovery Framework, and 2022 Pakistan Floods Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) which elaborates underlying causes and proposed approaches for post-disaster recovery. See "Theory of Change" section.	
2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan? • **3:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan and adapts at least one Signature Solution. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[4]. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true)* • **1:** The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.	3	2 1
	The project is aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan Outcomes 1, 2 and 3; signature solutions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, with directly relevant Output Indicators 3.1.2, 3.2.2 e, 3.3.1, 3.3.2 under Signature Solution 3 on Resilience; 6.1.1c under Signature Solution 6 on Gender; and E.1.2 under Organizational Enablers.	

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3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)	**Yes** See linkages referred to under Question 1	**No**
RELEVANT		
4. Does the project target groups left furthest behind? • **3:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence. • **2:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind. • **1:** The target groups are not clearly specified. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. *Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support*	3 1 The geographic focus areas and target groups for the project will derive from the 2022 Floods PDNA which elaborates on damage, loss and needs by region and sector. The project will focus on the 20 districts most affected by the flood. Selection of the 20 districts will be based on established criteria as agreed upon between UNDP and government partners.	2
5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? • **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. • **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, but have not been used to justify the approach selected. • **1:** There is little or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 UNDP's corporate policies/strategies on risk-informed development, disaster risk reduction, recovery strategies, and application of the flagship PDNA methodology, as framed under Strategic Plan Outcome 3 on Resilience, have informed the design of this project. Lessons learnt from the 2010 floods will also be reviewed in incorporated where applcable.	2
6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors? • **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans. • **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 1 The Flood Recovery Programme builds on four programmatic pillars reflecting UNDP's core strengths and comparative advantages, including providing targeted support for housing and basic services, livelihoods, enhancing government's capacity for service delivery and promoting disaster and climate risk reduction. UNDP's integrated approach remains recognized by other partners working in Pakistan and UNDP continues to work with other agencies to ensure complementarity in interventions. A broad communication plan is in place. Tailored communication strategies per donor will be elaborated as funds are secured for the project.	2

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PRINCIPLED

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach? • **3:** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3	2 1 The project strategy and results framework derive significantly from the 2022 PDNA which elaborates on impacts to flood-affected areas. The project approach will incorporate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in affected districts to ensure that representation of excluded groups has the opportunity to identify and address their vulnerabilities. Partners including NGOs and local community relief organizations brought on board to support delivery of project components will be expected to ensure meaningful engagement of at-risk/vulnerable groups. The project will support community disaster management systems that are linked to existing community service delivery platforms and will address gaps in early warning systems. The project will ensure to integrate vulnerable groups' concerns and needs as a priority.
8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design? • **3:** A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. *(all must be true)* • **2:** A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3	2 1 The PDNA recognized that the lack of disaggregated data (by gender, disability, age etc.) for affected communities was a major impediment to calculating costs and levels of exclusion. A basic gender analysis has been conducted and the project strategy, results framework and workplan reflect a focus on gender with Outputs 1, 3 and 4 bearing a GEN2 and Output 2 GEN3 gender marker.
9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems? • **3:** Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant	3	2 1 All four project Outputs which are grounded in the UNDP Flood Recovery Programme-in particular Output 4- support community preparedness and resilience to disaster and climate events.

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management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	
10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]	Yes / No The project has been determined to carry a Moderate Risk in terms of SES. See Annex II.
MANAGEMENT & MONITORING	
11. Does the project have a strong results framework? • **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *(if any is true)* *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 / 2 / 1 The results architecture which derives largely from the UNDP IRRF, PDNA data and recommendations, includes SMART, results-oriented indicators (primarily quantitative and binary). For Outputs where baseline assessments need to be conducted in early 2023, indicators are yet to be finalized.
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board? • **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 / 2 / 1 Yes. The project Board composition is standard, and terms of reference have been elaborated. See section on 'Governance and Management Arrangements' section.
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?	3 / 2 / 1

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• **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. *(both must be true)* • **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk. • **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and/or no initial risk log is included with the project document. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1	Project risks are fully described in the project risk log and take into consideration the various categories of risk with associated risk mitigation measures. Provision has been made in the budget for monitoring mechanisms. Partner capacity assessments will need to be undertaken for contemplated Responsible Parties.

EFFICIENT

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions. *(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)*	Yes (3) (iv) management support to daily operations of this project will be shared with resources available to other teams. The PM will be tasked to ensure inter-linkages between this and other projects in the portfolio.	No (1)
15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates? • **3:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated. • **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. • **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.	3	2 1 A tentative budget has been developed. While funding proposals have been submitted to a handful of donors, some donors have indicated allocation of resources which is being formalized. Final versions of proposals to be supported by donor partners may deviate from standing proposals. Therefore, budget allocations as reflected, are likely to shift. In the interim, the budget has been prepared with an approximate 40%/60% delivery distribution across 2023 and 2024. Adequate costs for M&E, communications and security have been incorporated.
16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? • **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) • **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.	3	2 1 Yes, all anticipated direct project costs have been incorporated into the budget.

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• **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. *Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.		
EFFECTIVE		
17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project? • 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.) • 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project. • 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.	3 1 The PDNA, from which this project design largely derives, was undertaken in a fully consultative manner with concerned stakeholders and target groups.	2
18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?	Yes (3)	No (1)
19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"	Yes (3) A Gender Analysis has been prepared. Outputs 1, 3 and 4 have been scored at GEN2. Output 2 has been scored at GEN3.	No (1)
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		
20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? • **3:** National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • **2:** The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners. • **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.	3 1 The PDNA, from which this project design largely derives, was undertaken in a fully consultative manner with concerned stakeholders and target groups.	2
21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? • **3:** The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. • **2:** A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment. • **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out.	3 1 Project Outputs 3 and 4 have been designed to strengthen capacities and capabilities of government offices and personnel to be more responsive and efficient in service provision, through upgraded equipment, training and enhanced business processes (increased digitalization and automation).	2
22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?	Yes (3) National systems (record keeping for example) will be enhanced through digital platforms. The	No (1)

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	project will engage well reputed national NGOs in the delivery of project results.	
23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?	Yes (3)	No (1) This will be developed in due course once the project is up and running, all required baseline and relevant assessments are completed, etc.

ANNEX II

UNDP SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE (V. JULY 2022)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	UNDP Flood Recovery Project
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	tbc
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Country - Pakistan
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design & Appraisal
5. Date	23 December 2022

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project is grounded in the SDGs and fully aligned with UNDP's Strategic Plan, with human rights as a key underpinning principle to all sustainable development work. The focus is on capacity development approaches at all levels –national, provincial, district, community, household and individual- that address inequality, multi-dimensional poverty, and adhere to the principle of Leaving No One Behind and a human rights-based approach. The project integrates approaches to strengthen capacities around linkages between human rights, environment and climate change, and disaster recovery. The project will be working alongside communities for improving access to basic services, rehabilitating community infrastructure, providing livelihood opportunities, and will also increase the accountability of government offices and duty bearers to be more efficient and responsive through digitization of official documents and automation of business processes, where possible.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project is fully aligned with SDG5, UNDP's Strategic Plan and Gender Equality Strategy. Advancing gender equality and women's empowerment is a key cross-cutting priority across the project and will be a focus of targeted capacity building efforts, in the context of livelihoods recovery, community resilience building and preparedness, and disaster risk management. Women will directly benefit from support from the project but will also be equipped with tools, skills and knowledge that will empower them to serve as agents of

change within their communities in the effort to build back better during the flood recovery process.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
This is the central objective of the project. The key development challenge for which the programme responds is the need for strengthened capacities and an environment whereby stakeholders may better prepare for and withstand shocks -in particular climate-induced shocks- to enable Pakistan to continue on a sustainable development trajectory. The four main inter-linked project components include (i) housing and community infrastructure (ii) livelihoods recovery and income generation (iii) restoring government services (iv) disaster resilience and environmental protection, with cross-cutting initiatives on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment. Indicative interventions under each component will be further elaborated in terms of identifying all requisite partnerships and implementation modalities to support sustainability, building back better, risk-informed development and resilience.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
The project derives from the National Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF/4RF), UNDP Integrated Resilient Recovery Framework, and the Pakistan Floods 2022 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), all of which were developed based on extensive discussions across all tiers of the government and among development partners. Therefore, when this project was designed, national counterparts and government agencies were involved in the design phase and consulted on their needs for the project. The project strategy is based on inclusive and participatory community-based approaches with special focus on the poor and other vulnerable groups. As the project moves to implementation, it will continue to strengthen accountability to stakeholders, including engaging stakeholders during assessment exercises, workshops, and through feedback mechanisms. Such platforms for two-way communication between project implementers and intended beneficiaries will ensure accountability. Communications capacities will be embedded within the project management and support structures to conduct public information activities and ensure that the project is communicating progress to communities. The project has also made provision for a monitoring and evaluation system under which the internal UNDP M&E system requirements will be reinforced by externally sourced Third-Party Monitoring mechanisms through which beneficiaries may share feedback on the quality of UNDP's interventions and whether they have achieved their intended impact.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
RISK: 1 Event: The project may not be able to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable flood-affected populations.	I =4 L =2	Moderate		Building on extensive data produced under the PDNA and as baseline assessment information is made available, the project team will continue to refine output indicators and corresponding disaggregated data against which achievement against output indicators will be measured. This will ensure accountability of

Cause: Baseline assessments do not adequately capture data on the needs of all segments of the flood-affected population; implementation partners do not sufficiently engage with and respond to needs and rights of affected populations. Impact: Most vulnerable, at-risk affected populations are left behind and without the means to recover and build back better. Ref: Project Outputs 1-4 **Principle – Human Rights** **P.2.** Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g., government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project? **P.3**. Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights? **P.5.** Inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities				UNDP in addressing the needs of target and/or vulnerable project beneficiary groups. The project management team and implementation partners will ensure that stakeholder engagement plans are in place to solicit feedback from intended project target groups. A two-way communication plan will also be put in place to strengthen stakeholder engagement and foster conversation with communities. Communities are to be familiarized with Stakeholder Complaint and Grievance Mechanisms at their disposal. With regard to the project's expected rehabilitation of schools (Output 1), the project will involve Parent Teachers Committees and District Education Department to resolve any potential land ownership issues related to schools' lands. This will avoid schools and their students being overlooked when schools are selected for rehabilitation.
RISK: 2 **E**vent: Changes in household power dynamics as a result of project investments toward women's empowerment put women at risk in their communities and households. Cause: Deeply entrenched cultural and societal perceptions toward the role of women is challenged.	I =3 L =3	Moderate		A gender expert will be brought on board to build on the initial gender analysis and gender action plan (GAP) developed during the preparation phase; and perform a comprehensive gender assessment during project implementation prior to commencement of activities. This will ensure a better understanding of how planned activities in support of women's skill-building, training, enhanced income generating potential, and overall empowerment, will be implemented within the local context and conditions, and the extent to which they will be supported within the community. The comprehensive gender assessment will be accompanied by Preventing Sexual

Impact: Women experience higher incidents of gender-based violence. UNDP, donors, and implementers may face resistance in local communities where activities in support of gender equality and women's empowerment are being implemented Ref: Project Output 2 **<u>Principle – Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</u>** **P.12.** Exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence?				Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse (PSHEA) and Gender-based Violence (GBV) Action Plans. A gender expert will be brought in during the light mid-term review/lessons learned exercise to assess the progress of the project interventions in support of gender equality and women's empowerment and determine whether any unintended negative effects (harm to women) have been triggered by the project interventions. The project budget includes provision for a gender specialist to be engaged on a retainer basis to provide technical guidance, monitoring and spot-check advisory.
RISK: 3 Event: Vulnerable groups (women, ethnic, gender, and religious minorities, indigenous groups, youth, and persons with disabilities) are excluded from meaningfully participating in decisions that affect them. Cause: Structural marginalization of vulnerable groups is perpetuated in project design and implementation. Impact: Vulnerable groups are sidelined from participating in project activities leading to increased social and economic marginalization in the post-recovery scenario. **Ref:** Principle- Accountability P.13. Exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	I=3 L=3	Moderate		UNDP will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure that vulnerable groups from the target communities are meaningfully involved in the design and implementation of project activities. This will be further strengthened through the establishment of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) to address the concerns of marginalized groups who are aggrieved by certain aspects of project design or implementation. UNDP will also ensure that members of the said groups are provided with the relevant information about project implementation and progress through timely dissemination or disclosure of official communication through regular updates in local languages.
RISK: 4 Event: Agricultural practices and technologies are harmful to human and environmental	I=3 L=3	Moderate		The UNDP Procurement Support Unit, project sectoral experts, project monitoring team and third-party inspectors will work with contractors brought on board to support the project Agricultural

health, and threaten the sustainable use of land, water and other environmental resources. Cause: Practices adopted by the project do not conform with sustainable land management approaches. Impact: Long-term sustainability, socioeconomic and ecological use and functions of land are compromised; land is unable to meet human agricultural needs. Ref: Project Output 2 **Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management** 1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes 1.9 significant agricultural production?				component, toward ensuring compliance with sustainable land management practices, standards and certifications, managing and mitigating this risk.
RISK: 5 Event: Agricultural and construction works and investments may exacerbate the level of greenhouse gas emissions. Cause: Agricultural and constructions works are not compliant with health and safety regulations, releasing contaminants and pollutants into the environment. Impact: Increased emissions will compound the cycle of climate vulnerability of Pakistan. Ref: Project Outputs 1, 2, 3 **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks** 2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds,	I=3 L=3	Moderate		The UNDP Procurement Support Unit, project engineers and sectoral experts, project monitoring team and third-party inspectors will work with contractors brought on board to support the project Agricultural and Infrastructure components, toward ensuring compliance with standards and certifications, managing and mitigating this risk. [See relevant risk mitigation actions under Risk 7.] UNDP will explore possibilities of introducing traditional as well as innovative construction materials which are both climate resilient and environmentally sustainable, prepared through low emission indigenous techniques. UNDP is already an active member of the Technical Working Group on resilient and sustainable reconstruction led by IOM, Habitat, and UNOPS which will be instrumental in exchange of knowledge, experiences, and best practices. Where possible, renewable energy will be introduced and piloted to reduce dependency on high emission fossil fuel based electricity generation.

storm surges, tsunami, or volcanic eruptions? 2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes* 2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change				
RISK: 6 Event: Potential risks to community health, safety and security due to failure of structural elements. Cause: Use of substandard construction materials or incorrect technical specifications or Bill of Quantities or drawings. Project monitoring and quality control mechanisms not functioning adequately. Impact: Quality of construction compromised and not built to withstand effects of climate events as originally intended, leaving safety of residents at continued risk. Ref: Project Outputs 1, 3 **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** 3.1 construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g., roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams) 3.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation? 3.3 harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of	I=3 L=2	Moderate		Only those engineering firms with a valid license for civil work construction issued by the Pakistan Engineering Council will be engaged. These licenses are renewed annually based on conformity to safety and other standards. Bidders will be required to provide all necessary arrangements as per Pakistan Occupational Health and Safety (POHS) Act 2018 for the safety of laborers and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. UNDP will hire the services of a reputable technical firm to prepare BoQs and drawings and ensure that standard construction protocols are followed during the process. All the BoQs and drawings will be signed-off by the lead engineer of the technical firm and approved by UNDP's engineering team after a thorough review and assessment. The contractor will develop an **Occupational Health and Safety Plan**, to the satisfaction of UNDP. It will also develop and implement an induction program for all site personnel, which includes as a minimum, an outline of the requirements for environmental management relating to the site. All sample construction materials would be tested in laboratories, documented, and verified by third party consultants and UNDP. A 10% Performance Bank Guarantee will be obtained from contractors under contract clauses to rectify the poor-quality work during the defect liability period of one year after completion. All personnel working at sites will be trained in emergency preparedness and response (covering health and safety at the

buildings or infrastructure)? 3.4 risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health? 3.5 transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? 3.7 influx of project workers to project areas? 3.8 engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?				worksite) and will be provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment. UNDP will ensure that salvageable construction debris is reused in construction activities to reduce waste and cost of new construction materials. Furthermore, unusable construction material will be sold off to scrap dealers for recycling into utility items. Following their expiration, potentially hazardous materials like lead batteries or bulbs provided with renewable energy equipment will be sold off to retailers for recycling. All the risk related to the construction/repair activities have been identified and will be monitored throughout execution. UNDP will ensure that the installation of the indigenously sourced transitional shelters is aligned with national and international best practices based on past experience of implementing partners- this will be further verified by UNDP's internal monitoring systems led by field engineers who will also be part of the procurement processes of UNDP's RPs **For UNHABITAT:** A robust assessment methodology was followed by UNHABITAT to identify the vulnerable buildings. After selection of each building, engineering assessment was done and UNHABITAT structural engineers proposed the interventions and developed the, design, drawings and BOQs. Before the start of the work contractors' workers will be trained on the proposed activities and UNHABITAT engineers will continue the supervision of the work. UNDP will also provide oversight through regular monitoring visits to respective sites.
Risk: 7 **Event:** The project design overlooks or fails to consider the unique rights and interests or traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities in intervention areas. **Cause:** The project design/consultations follow a one size fits all approach without accounting for the diversity of contexts and interests shaping the intervention scenario.	I=2 L=2	Low		The Project will conduct inclusive consultations with a diverse range of stakeholders to ensure that indigenous people's concerns and unique requirements are integrated and addressed in project design and implementation strategy. To further reinforce this, livelihoods interventions will be informed by baseline research which will map out the economic landscape of intervention areas including details of traditional or indigenous livelihoods. Finally, once the presence of indigenous communities in a particular intervention area is confirmed, UNDP will develop and rely on an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) to

Impact: Project inclusivity is undermined with potentially negative social and economic consequences for indigenous communities that may already be marginalized. **Ref:** Project Output 2 **Standard 6: Indigenous People** **6.4** the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?				ensure that screening, assessment, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of risks and impacts on IPs (also called tribal people in Pakistan) are in place and inform project's design and implementation.
RISK: 8 Event: The project potentially involves or leads to working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments, as well as safety measures for labor working at construction sites. Cause: Project monitoring mechanisms not functioning adequately, and contractors are in violation of labor and safety laws, conditions and protocols. Impact: Human rights abuses, physical injury, legal liabilities and reputational damage for UNDP and partners. Ref: Project Outputs 1 and 3 **<u>Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions</u>** 7.1 working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments? 7.3 use of child labour? 7.6 occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	I=4 L=2	Moderate		The contractor will produce a Worker Recruitment Plan and present it to UNDP before the initiation of construction. This will commit the contractor to employ as many local people as possible. Where migrant workers are used, the contractor will undertake an induction training program, and will present the outline of the program to UNDP for prior approval. Also, the contractor will ensure that child labour is prohibited, and special measures should be in place and agreed upon by both parties. UNDP has internal engineering capacity within the project, and this will be employed to conduct frequent visits to construction sites and will oversee the consultants and contractor's work ensuring compliance with National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2018, and relevant national and international labour standards, laws and regulation. Bidders will be required to provide all necessary arrangements as per National Occupational Health and Safety Policy 2018 for safety of labors and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. In addition to project engineers, a monitoring team and third-party firms will conduct spot-checks as well as regular monitoring of construction sites to ensure that safety and labour measures are in place and complied to for all personnel working on project sites. **For UNHABITAT:**

				The bidders must provide all necessary arrangements as per National Occupational Health and Safety Policy 2018 for safety of labors and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. In addition, engineers, monitoring team and Schools Monitoring & Evaluation teams will conduct regular monitoring of construction sites and ensure that safety measures are in place for all the personnel working on project sites. Based on the UNDP CO experience, in dealing with Construction projects, a special Guidance note on 'Heath, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Protocol Guidance note for UNDP Civil Project Vendors' was developed which will be part of the contract as an annex. UNDP will also have a robust oversight to ensure that the working conditions follow local and international laws and best practices. UNDP/UN-HABITAT has internal engineering capacity within the project, and this will be employed to conduct frequent visits to construction sites and will oversee the consultants and contractor's work ensuring compliance with National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2018, and relevant national and international labour standards, laws and regulations. The contractor will produce a worker recruitment plan and present it to UN-HABITAT before the initiation of construction. This will commit the contractor to employ as many local people as possible. Where migrant workers are used, the contractor will undertake an induction training programme, and will present the outline of the programme to UNDP and UN-HABITAT for prior approval. Also, the contractor will ensure that child labour is prohibited, and special measures should be in place and agreed upon by both parties.
RISK: 9 Event: Agricultural inputs may include pesticides that have a negative effect on the environment and human health. Infrastructure and public works have the potential for release of pollutants and/or waste that are harmful to the environment. Cause: Supplies and contractors do not have the adequate capacity and technical expertise to manage this risk. Impact: Environment and human health will	I = 2 L =2	Low		The UNDP Procurement Support Unit has specialized expertise in managing these risks and shall engage with only those suppliers who have the adequate capacity and the required certifications (FDA/CE) and market clearance and technical expertise to manage these risks. Project sectoral experts will also work with UNDP PSU and NGOs/Responsible Parties to ensure that planned infrastructure and agricultural activities under Outputs 1 and 2 do not create unintended harm to the environment and human health.

be further harmed by pollution, waste and contaminants introduced. Ref: Project Output 2 **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** 8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts? 8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? 8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention* 8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?				The project will adopt, safe, effective, environmentally sound pest management in accordance with the WHO/FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management for the handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides. Furthermore, the project will develop guidelines to promote the use of less hazardous substitutes and avoid supporting the manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions, or phase-outs. Where grants are provided under cash for work modality for removal, recycling and disposal of debris, relevant guidelines would be adopted and implemented to ensure mitigation of risks related to contamination and hazards.

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			
	Low Risk	☐		
	Moderate Risk	X ☐		
	Substantial Risk	☐		
	High Risk	☐		

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High-Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	X ☐			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		X	Targeted assessment(s) Gender Analysis and Action Plan	

				(completed)	
			X☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Planned for Q1 2023 (post-PAC)
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	X ☐			
	If yes, indicate overall type		X☐	Targeted management plans: Environmental and Social Action Plan, to include: Stakeholder Engagement Plan(s) (planned) Gender Action Plan (to be updated) Occupational Health and Safety Plan (planned) Indigenous Peoples Plan(s) (planned)	Planned for Q1 2023 (post-PAC)

			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	X☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X☐			
	Accountability	X☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	X☐			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X☐			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	X☐			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X☐			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	X☐			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X☐			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor: Procurement Specialist		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver: ARR, Resilience, Environment and Climate Change Unit, UNDP Pakistan		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair: DRR, UNDP Pakistan		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g., government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Y
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Y
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social, or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	N
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [16]	Y
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	N
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	N
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	N
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	N
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	N

P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	N
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	Y

[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth, or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Y
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	N
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	N
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Y
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	N
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	N
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g., reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	N
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	N
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	N
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	N
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	N
1.9	significant agricultural production?	Y
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	N
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	N
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	N
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g., collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	N
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	N
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami, or volcanic eruptions?	Y
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	Y
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	N
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	Y
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g., roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	Y
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Y
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Y
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Y
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Y
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	N
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	Y
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	Y
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	N
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?	N
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	N
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	N
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	N
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	N

5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	N
5.3	risk of forced evictions?	N
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	N
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	N
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* [*]	N
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Y
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	N
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	N
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	N
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	N
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	N
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Y
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	N
7.3	use of child labour?	Y
7.4	use of forced labour?	N
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	N
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Y

[*] Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Y
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Y
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	N
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	Y
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Y
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	N

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ANNEX III

GENDER ANALYSIS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN
UNDP Flood Recovery Programme
2023-2024

1 Introduction

This document presents the gender analysis and action plan for the UNDP Flood Recovery Programme.

1.1 Project Overview

Between June and August 2022, torrential rains and a combination of riverine, urban, and flash flooding led to an unprecedented disaster in Pakistan. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), around 33 million people—that is, one in seven— have been affected by the floods, including nearly 8 million displaced. The floods have taken the lives of more than 1,700 people, one-third of which were children. Rain-induced floods, accelerated glacial melt, and resulting landslides devastated millions of homes and key infrastructure, submerging entire villages, and destroying livelihoods. Preliminary estimates suggest that, as a direct consequence of the floods, the national poverty rate will increase by 3.7 to 4.0 percentage points, pushing between 8.4 and 9.1 million people into poverty.

In response to the flood crisis, UNDP has launched the Floods Recovery Programme to deliver integrated support across sectors such as education, health, water and sanitation, environmental protection, women's empowerment, economic livelihoods, and food security. The expectation is to deliver USD 90 million of support within a two-year recovery window. The results objectives of the programme have been directly informed by the findings of the 2022 Pakistan Floods Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), the action plan under the Government of Pakistan's Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework(4RF), and are aligned with the development ambitions of Pakistan's Vision 2030 and the Government's priorities to reduce gender inequality by advancing women's social, economic and political empowerment.[1] The project aims are aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (in particular Outcome 3 on Resilience Building); and the UNDP Pakistan Country Programme Document 2023-2027.

1.2 Main Challenges

Vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and refugees are likely to be disproportionally affected by the floods given their dire circumstances and limited access to social protection and coping mechanisms. The impact of the floods is likely to exacerbate already existing gender inequalities, revealing serious differences in safety, education, decision-making, and employment.

Women have suffered notable losses to their livelihoods, particularly associated with agriculture and livestock, with negative impacts on their economic empowerment and well-being. The floods have increased women's vulnerability to gender-based violence (GBV) due to aggravated household tensions, harassment, and abuse related to displacement and lack of secure infrastructure. Rates of early and forced marriages often increase in the wake of crises and economic insecurity. The United Nations Population Fund estimates that 640,000 adolescent girls during the current crisis are vulnerable and at increased risk of coercions, GBV, and child marriage.[23]

[23] 2022 Pakistan Floods Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Section 4: Human Impact Assessment

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The UNDP Flood Recovery Programme has identified the following key gender related challenges that it strives to address through its interventions:

1. Disrupted and/or limited access to social and health services
2. Physical safety at risk due to lack of proper housing and adequate community infrastructure place
3. Loss to their livelihoods -particularly associated with agriculture and livestock- with limited economic opportunities to earn better livelihoods
4. Limited awareness and lack of tools and technical knowledge in disaster preparedness and risk management to ensure a higher state of readiness in the event of future climate disasters.

The UNDP Flood Recovery Programme includes GEN 2 activities in all three project Outputs; these are described in more detail in Section 3 of this gender analysis.

1.3 Gender Mainstreaming Strategy

Advancing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across its work, in particular SDGs 5 and 16, UNDP acknowledges that both peace and sustainable development are predicated upon accountable and inclusive governance and pluralistic, empowered and gender-equal communities.

The UNDP Flood Recovery project has adopted gender equality and gender mainstreaming along with empowerment of women and girls as cross-cutting themes. The project recognizes that within the context of the 2022 floods, pre-existing gender-based inequalities and violence are deteriorating due to increasing social tensions, which are escalating with loss of livelihoods, jobs, assets, lack of shelter and slow rate of emergency response. Women and girls are facing additional hardships and are exposed to security threats due to lack of access to shelter, safe water, and sanitation (WASH) facilities and private spaces.

The Programme recognizes that gender equality and the effective and equitable inclusion of women are fundamentally linked to sustainable development, women have a critical role in the recovery process, and that recovery and stabilization solutions offer significant scope to jump-start structural changes, reset negative social norms and open opportunities for women's full and equal participation in economic life.

Based on findings and recommendations of the 2022 Pakistan Floods Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), as elaborated in the Social Sustainability Inclusion and Gender section of the PDNA:

'Recommended short-term relief and recovery strategies include: (i) provide immediate relief to underserved communities with gender balanced humanitarian response teams (minimum 40 percent women), and strengthened coordination with gender machineries and stakeholders; (ii) support sex, age, and disability disaggregated data collection, and ongoing needs' assessments to identify critical gaps; (iii) strengthen communications and outreach, with clear information about aid distribution and advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation, that prioritizes the meaningful participation of excluded and special needs groups; (iv) rollout psychosocial support services and programs for affected communities. Medium and long-term recommendations include: (i) expand protection services against GBV and abuse by establishing and/or strengthening crisis centers and other relevant structures, building institutional capacity to address GBV and the specific needs of children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly; (ii) conduct behavioral change interventions for GBV prevention; (iii) raise awareness of government service providers on the social impacts of disasters on vulnerable and marginalized communities and the risks and impacts of maladaptation; (iv) establish and/or strengthen community-led platforms to expedite recovery efforts by vulnerable groups and communities to fast-track recovery; (v) train local authorities on inclusive post-disaster assessments,

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gender-responsive early warning, evacuation and resettlement, and related communication strategies as part of further disaster preparedness efforts; and (vi) provide gender-responsive budgeting for all plans and budgets, specifying stakeholders, indicators, and benchmarks for achieving gender equality aims.'

The envisaged programme Components and Outputs include specific gender-sensitive interventions that together establish and foster a variety of conditions that promote equality of participation of and ensure equitable access by women to resources and basic services. By providing housing and thereby reducing women's exposure to gender-based violence; advancing equal access to knowledge, skill-building and credit through employment and livelihood initiatives (SDG Target 5a: Equal Rights to Economic Resources, Property Ownership and Financial Services); restoring physical access to essential social and community services; and engaging in community-based training in disaster preparedness and risk management, the programme will ensure the full participation of women as dynamic stakeholders -as both beneficiaries and agents of change- and that the physical and economic security and empowerment of women remain central to Pakistan's sustainable recovery plan.

At the operational level, gender considerations have been incorporated into the full project cycle, from identification, design, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. The project will seek every means to ensure equal opportunities for women to participate in, contribute to and benefit from the project through the following processes and actions:

a. Ongoing consultation with womens' groups on needs and requirements associated with project interventions focusing on understanding gender differentiated barriers and challenges.

b. Inclusion of gender-responsive measures into the project results framework architecture, budget, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting process such as gender-sensitive indicators, sex-disaggregated targets, and reporting requirements. Gender-disaggregated approaches and indicative indicators have been included within the project results framework and will be appropriately followed up on during project monitoring and evaluation.

c. Onboarding and recruitment of women as part of the core project management and support structure; as community-based monitors and spot-checkers on project activities; principal representatives within partner CSOs, NGOs and contemplated Responsible Parties, as contractors and other service providers.

2 Gender Situation in Pakistan

Gender Situation in Pakistan

Pakistan has adopted a number of key international commitments to gender equality and women's human rights – the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Beijing Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Sustainable Development Goals. National commitments in place include a National Policy for Development and Empowerment of Women, Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, Criminal Law (Amendment) (Offences in the name or pretext of Honor) Act, Criminal Law (Amendment) (Offences Relating to Rape) and a National Plan of Action on Human Rights. Local commitments adopted include Gender Equality Policy Frameworks and Women's Empowerment Packages and Initiatives.

Yet, there also exists a sizeable number of the disempowered – less educated, with little access to development option, or decision-making choices within the family, community or at other levels in

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the public sphere. Existing socio-economic and political empowerment indicators reflect wide male female disparities, while the situation at sub-national levels is a cause for greater concern. There is a marked gender divide in terms of culturally assigned roles, availability and access to services and development options, and ownership of land and other resources. Women are relegated to the home-based reproductive arena, while men appropriate the public sphere and the dominant role even within the family. Women's productive role as economic providers in the formal and informal economy is under-assessed and under-valued. Several population groups, and especially girls and women among them, which are particularly marginalized, include those belonging to religious and ethnic minority communities, persons with disabilities (PWDs), transwomen, refugees, people living in remote, desert, mountainous or conflict and disaster affected areas, and the internally displaced.

According to the results of the census, there are 5 million more men than women in Pakistan. The sex ratio for the country is 105 men for every 100 women, which negates the demographic norm. Almost 12 million women are not registered voters; only 85 % women 18 years of age and above have Computerized National Identity Card (CNICs).

Pakistan's gender equality paradoxes are perhaps most significantly testified within the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report, 2022[2]. Pakistan, with a population of 107 million women, is the second-worst country in terms of gender parity ranking Pakistan 145 out of 146 countries. Pakistan is the country where women have the smallest share of senior, managerial and legislative roles at a mere 4.5%, according to the report.

Pakistan's Gender Inequality Index 2019[3], presents just as worrying picture of gender equality in the country. Pakistan has a GII value of 0.538, ranking it 135 out of 162 countries in the 2019 index. In Pakistan, 20.0 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 27.6 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 45.7 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 140.0 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 38.8 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19.

The disparity in Pakistan's rankings in the Gender Inequality Index is visible across sectors and layers within national development. Also, in terms of equal employment opportunities, the share of women's employment in non-agricultural occupations was 10.1 percent. According to the International Labour Organisation Global Wage Report 2018-19, released in December 2019, Pakistan has the highest wage gap in the world, with women in Pakistan earning 34% less than men on average. The Global Wage Report 2018/2019 also found that women in Pakistan constitute 90% of the bottom 1% of wage earners in the country. In 2021, Pakistan dropped another two points on the Global Gender Gap Index since the previous year, due to low scores on women's participation in the labour force (22.6% of women participating in the labour force and only 4.9% in managerial positions).[24]

The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2017-2018 found that 28% of girls and women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 6% have experienced sexual violence. 34% of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. 56% of women who have experienced any type of physical or sexual violence have not sought any help or talked with anyone about resisting or stopping the violence. According to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), HRCP monitoring data (2019) showed 845 incidences of sexual violence against women and 316 crimes in the name of 'honour' perpetrated against both men and women. Out of the total reported cases, 74% were from rural areas and 26% of cases reported from urban areas.

[24] https://www.dawn.com/news/1615651

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Gender, Human Rights, Displacement and Climate Change

The Global Climate Risk Index has placed Pakistan on the fifth spot on the list of countries most vulnerable to climate change in its annual report for 2020, which was released by the think-tank German watch[4]. According to the report, Pakistan is among the countries that are recurrently affected by climate change calamities and continuously rank among the most affected countries both in the long-term index and in the index for the respective year. Added to this is Pakistan's ranking as 18th out of 191 countries according to the 2019 Inform Risk Index[5] indicating Pakistan's hazardous susceptibility to unremittingly mounting environmental threats.

Pakistan intends to set a cumulative, ambitious conditional targets according to its updated Nationally Determined Contributions Registry (NDC) submission in October 2021, which include goals such as Disaster Risk Management, health and agriculture[6]. As Pakistan was ranked 154th among 189 countries on the UN's Human Development Index (HDI) 2020 with its new, experimental planetary pressures – adjusted Human Development Index[7], these goals clearly require just as cumulative, ambitious, and well-thought-out efforts and investments in strengthening rule of law, justice, and human rights to ensure sustainable outcomes.

These connections are inarguably evident from the occurrence and the emerging impact of the 2022 floods in Pakistan. The floods has demonstrated exponentially devastating consequences for most at-risk persons in Pakistan. To begin with, even before this year's floods, according to the 2022 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index report[8], Pakistan ranked as the second worst country in the world in terms of gender parity. Against this backdrop, the floods are projected to further reinforce the existing socio-economic and gender inequalities by adding to the woes of millions of marginalised rural, tribal, ethnic and poverty struck communities with women and young girls amongst them, constantly fighting for access to justice, for their rights to adequate education, health, and economic opportunities. Among the millions of severely floods affected people are at least 650,000 pregnant women and girls, 73,000 of whom are expected to deliver in the next month. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) says many of these women lack access to the healthcare facilities and support they need to deliver their children safely.

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) places Pakistan's average annual losses to climate change impact at around $1 billion. This for example includes unusually large rainfall in 2022 mirroring similar catastrophic event of 2010 monsoon causing unprecedentedly devastating flooding in Pakistan's history, covering one-fifth of the country, affecting 20 million people, and claiming over 2,000 lives. The impact of this event emphasized the nation's vulnerability to flooding also in economic terms. Apart from environmental challenges and climate change impact, disaster risk in Pakistan is also driven by social vulnerability and proneness to conflict. Pakistan's vulnerability ranking (37 out of 191) is triggered by its high rates of multidimensional poverty[9]. Similarly, Pakistan ranks as 35th most vulnerable country and the 149th 'most ready' country in the Notre-Dame-Gain Index[10] (2020) which calculates a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges, as well as its readiness to improve resilience. The high vulnerability score and low readiness score of Pakistan places it in the upper quadrant of the ND-GAIN Matrix.

This also means, developing a comprehensive mosaic of understanding as to how disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are hit the hardest having less means to cope and adapt. Women are recognised to be more severely affected by climate change (due to factors such as having limited access to natural resources such as land), while often having less ability to access remedies. In Pakistan, and particularly Balochistan climate change has caused (and will increasingly lead to) the loss of livelihoods, housing, and jobs, as well as parts of territories already under economic stress. In many areas of Pakistan – a principally agrarian economy - climate change has severely affected agriculture and resulted in food insecurity.

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Climate change continues to impart serious and spiraling impacts on all aspects of sustainable development and realization of Agenda 2030 in the country - economic, social as well as environmental[11].

- **2.2 Situation Analysis of Each Landscape**

Sindh Gender Landscape

The women in Sindh have faced astonishingly high instances of sexual assault, murder, honour killings, harassment, rape, kidnapping and domestic violence. In the recent years these have been exacerbated by the pandemic and more recently by the floods. While the criminal justice system struggled to award convictions to perpetrators, trends depict overwhelming impunity for perpetrators due to rampant corruption, insufficient and incorrect evidence collection, biases and discrimination against women, and socio-cultural norms that limit reporting of violence against women, despite Sindh being a heavily legislated province with some of the most progressive laws protecting the vulnerable groups including women.

Sindh is the third-largest province of Pakistan by land area and the second-largest province by population after Punjab with a population of nearly 48 million, 48% of whom are women and 0.005% are transgender persons[25]. While transgender persons continue to face violence and denial of services in the province, the government has reserved at 0.5% quota for them in government jobs and has announced a 1% quota in local government[26]. Sindh Police registered 255 cases of rape in 2021 including child rape and gang rape, 236 instances of domestic violence and 120 instances of honour killings[27]. With an increase in gender-based violence cases in Sindh, the police fail to include female officers in the force which adds to victims' and survivors' hesitance in reporting the crime. By the end of 2021, Sindh Police had only 1877 female police officers which is 1.65% of Sindh Police's force[28].

Tharparkar district reported 115 suicides in 2021, 59% of which were committed by women, mostly belonging to the Hindu community. A survey conducted by the Sindh Mental Health Authority revealed prevalence of mental illnesses in those who lost their lives to suicide[29]. 6.5 million children in Sindh are out of school[30], which makes 44% of the total children and 58% of the girls[31] in the province between five and 16 years out of school. This leaves women with limited economic opportunity and access to financial resources.

Balochistan Gender Landscape

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan area-wise and is home to 12.3 million people (5,850,613 females, 6,483,736 males and 780 transgenders)[32] as per 2017 census. In addition to vast area, low population density and governance challenges in the province, socio-cultural and security issues increase vulnerability of the most-at-risk populations. Hence, the gender and women protection landscape are not promising in Balochistan despite legislative breakthroughs in the last decade. Women belonging to ethnic or religious minorities, women living with disabilities and transgender persons experience intersectional and overlapping discrimination.

[25] https://pwd.sindh.gov.pk/sindh

[26] https://hrcp-web.org/hrcpweb/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/2022-State-of-human-rights-in-2021.pdf

[27] ibid

[28] ibid

[29] ibid

[30] https://www.geo.tv/latest/370097-44-of-children-in-sindh-are-out-of-school-study-shows

[31] https://tribune.com.pk/story/2307951/who-is-to-blame-for-out-of-school-children

[32] https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population/2017/balochistan_district_wise.pdf

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Women in Balochistan face general gender-based patterns of exclusion, marginalization, and entrenched discrimination. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan (2016), only 24% of women and girls in Balochistan above the age of 10 are literate, while 78% of the province's out of school children are girls making them even more vulnerable to abuse, domestic violence, and child marriage. At least 28 women were murdered in Balochistan in the period from January to June 2020 as a result of honour killing, domestic violence and rape. Additionally, considered both a sectarian and ethnic minority, Hazara Shia women also face discrimination and exclusion, insecurity, and emotional and mental health issues They are more susceptible to community level and systemic violence and face greater hurtles in accessing formal justice mechanisms.

Women with disability undergo increased layers of discrimination. Even though the disability bill is passed, PWDs do not have or have limited access to major services such as health, education, livelihood opportunities and sports etc. Majority of government and private infrastructure are not PWD accessible, only major types of disabilities are catered for in the province.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Gender Landscape

For decades, several causes affected human rights and impeded their protection, including weak governance, increased poverty, illiteracy, violence, terrorism, worsening security, social injustice, political instability, and economic volatility in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa especially in newly merged areas (Ex-FATA). Public service delivery has remained low, negatively impacting all Human Development Indicators, and painting a grim picture of the region. While the region's deteriorated social and economic infrastructure, sluggish official institutions, regressive social and cultural norms resulting in biases, and discriminatory legislation have harmed everyone, women and girls have suffered the most.

It is facing the second-highest poverty rate in Pakistan. The rate of poverty in the province is 49.2% (UNDP, 2016). Women's livelihood options are non-existent across the Merged Area vulnerable, particularly for already vulnerable segments. Only a few rural women engage in tiny family-owned agriculture and livestock operations on their own farms and backyards. While a minority of women run home-based businesses such as sewing, stitching, grocery stores, and beauty salons.

In the health sector compared to the number of patients, there are not enough physicians and hospitals. The government spends just 4.45% of its yearly budget on health, which is relatively low (Ali, 2017). Rural Health Centers and Basic Health Units are either not partly operational or lack qualified staff and facilities. According to Human Rights Commission of Pakistan statistics, 390 incidents of honor killing have been documented in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in the previous five years, with 345 being female and 45 being male (News Lanes Pakistan, April 1, 2017). In 2017, 180 incidents of domestic abuse were reported across the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, with 94 females brutally killed (Human Rights Watch Report, 2018).

Punjab Gender Landscape

Punjab is the second largest province by land area and the largest province of Pakistan by population with a population of 110 million[33] of whom 49% are women. Even though the women constitute about half the population of the province and have about 20% presence in the Punjab provincial assembly[34], out of the 38 parliamentary secretaries, none is a woman. In 2018, Punjab had 27 million registered female voters however, there were 33.7 million male registered workers[35].

[33] https://pwd.punjab.gov.pk/population_profile

[34] https://pcsw.punjab.gov.pk/system/files/PGPR-2019%20%26%2020_12.pdf

[35] ibid

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Women not being on positions that have the decision-making power creates policies and structures that leave women in general more vulnerable, especially to different types of violence throughout their lifecycle. Women in Punjab are vulnerable to domestic abuse, child marriage, infanticide, at risk of sexual abuse, kidnapping trafficking and acid attacks. Punjab police recorded 7678 cases of violence against women and has seen an 18% increase in reported cases since 2015[36].

Low literacy rate among girls and women adds to their vulnerability. According to Pakistan Education Statistics 2017-18, only 57% of girls and women are literate in Punjab as compared to 73% of men[37]. This means women have limited awareness of their rights, services available for them in the province as well as limited economic opportunity to earn better livelihood. The Labour Force Survey 2017-2018 showed only 26.5% women in Punjab participating in the labour force, 34.3% of whom are rural women due to higher concentration of women in agriculture[38]. Women also have limited land ownership and lack of access to financial resources and inclusion in social security schemes[39].

Impact of COVID-19

The above-outlined challenges and barriers to access to justice for women, in particular women who face intersectional marginalization, are further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and its unequal impact on already vulnerable groups across the country, in particular women, minority groups, transgender persons and persons with disabilities.[40] Data from Pakistan's police and human rights mechanisms show an increase in incidents of domestic violence during the initial COVID-19 lockdown, with the Regional Office of The Ministry of Human Rights in Quetta reporting this trend.[41] Moreover, the spread of COVID-19 in Pakistan and resulting lockdown measures have challenged access to employment, in particular for women. The 2021 Global Gender Gap Index has shown that as women are more frequently employed in sectors directly disrupted by lockdowns, and they have experienced higher pandemic-related unemployment and a slower re-entry into the economy.[42] Additionally, with limited access to economic opportunities and cultural barriers to their economic participation, women in the labour workforce face the risks of sexual harassment and violence, security threats, and poor working conditions.

[36] ibid

[37] https://pcsw.punjab.gov.pk/system/files/PGPR-2019%20%26%2020_12.pdf

[38] ibid

[39] ibid

[40] A crucial point in reference is the August 8, 2016, suicide attack on a hospital in Pakistan's Balochistan province which killed 70 lawyers, leaving ordinary people struggling to find representation and justice amidst such unprecedented instability. In the same year, on October 24:C - https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-37757914

[41] MoHR, "Disaster vulnerability in Pakistan: A Human Rights Based Perspective" (August 2020).

[42] https://nchr.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/HAZARA-REPORT.pdf

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3 Gender Action Plan

Indicative gender responsive results, targets and corresponding budget allocations

Output	Output Indicator	Geographic Focus Area(s)	Activity	Cumulative Target	Gender Considerations	Allocation (USD)
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE						
Restoration of housing, and access to/and or revival of essential community services. GEN2	**Number of climate resilient houses constructed**	Initially Sindh (Dadu) and Balochistan (Kachi)	▪ Repair/reconstruct climate resilient houses. Provide shelters, water filtration systems, solar lighting	11,940 damaged homes repaired or re-constructed. 700 shelters, 2,000 water filtration systems, 2,000 solar lighting systems.	Providing housing and shelter for women and girls will provide physical safety and reduce potential for gender-based violence. (Census data on homes to be repaired/reconstructed will inform gender disaggregated data under this target).	17,910,000
			▪ Develop guidelines on Resilient Reconstruction and provide training	Guidelines produced and training conducted. 1,200 to be trained.	Developing guidelines and training material to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into people-centred security and community stabilization initiatives.	400,000
	Number of community physical infrastructure repaired/restored with resumption of community services (education and health)		▪ Repair/reconstruct community physical infrastructure (roads, bridges, drainage; restore access to facilities	# TBD based on rapid assessment # TBD based on rapid assessment	Advocating social protection and ensuring women's rights to basic services, including equitable access to health care services. Restoring condition of and access to schools to enable girls to return to school and continue to pursue their education.	6,320,000 900,000
	Number of initiatives in support of well-being of students and families		▪ Provide schools with furniture and equipment	6,000 health and hygiene kits # TBC	Ensuring that women and children have equitable access to tools, products, and community-based provision of trauma	1,945,000

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Output	Output Indicator	Geographic Focus Area(s)	Activity	Cumulative Target	Gender Considerations	Allocation (USD)
			▪ Support home/health hygiene and well-being of women, children and teachers ▪ Students and families receiving psycho-social support		counselling, psychosocial support, and referrals.	
LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY						
Livelihoods restored and income generation capabilities catalyzed and/or strengthened. **GEN3**	**Agricultural livelihoods and restoration of agricultural land supported:** # of hectares of land supported by provision of agricultural Inputs # of women receiving inputs and training for Garden Kitchens **Entrepreneurs and small-scale businesses supported and revived:** # of training events and entrepreneurs	Initially Sindh (Dadu) and Balochistan (Kachi)	▪ Provide Agricultural Inputs (seed, fertilizer, equipment, etc.). ▪ Provide Inputs and training for Kitchen Gardens ▪ Vocational and skills training ▪ Support for Enterprise Development	12,000 hectares will be supported (land coverage managed by men is 8,520 hectares; by women 3,480; 71% men/29% women ratio). 3,400 women (100% of beneficiaries is women)	Ensure that women receive agricultural inputs to resume agricultural production and to learn about and establish Kitchen Gardens. Increasing business skills and capabilities of women in order to secure meaningful employment opportunities, establish and	11,000,000 3,400,000 1,000,000 11,000,000

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Output	Output Indicator	Geographic Focus Area(s)	Activity	Cumulative Target	Gender Considerations	Allocation (USD)
	receiving vocational skills training # of Support for Enterprise Development # of Toolkits for restoring access to market/services (primarily agriculture focused; also housing reconstruction)		▪ Toolkits for access to markets	10,000 to be trained (2,000 male, 8,000 female) 6,000 grants (1,750 male recipients, 4,260 female recipients) 5,000 households reached	develop own enterprises and access markets in order to become financially independent with a sustainable source of income.	1,000,000
RESTORING GOVERNMENT SERVICES						
Governance and service delivery restored and resumed **GEN2**	**Number of government/public offices with new automated business processes (digitalisation), or where communication and office equipment replacement have been introduced.** # of offices supported with new/upgraded office equipment and furniture	Sindh and Balochistan	Training on office equipment, office automation and digital platforms	9,600 personnel across 2,400 offices (target not yet accompanied by gender disaggregated estimate)	Promoting interventions that enhance gender equality by providing digital platforms that provide women with easier access to more information regarding their basic rights, leverage opportunities to know and claim their rights, and to expect transparent government services.	200,000 500,000

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Output	Output Indicator	Geographic Focus Area(s)	Activity	Cumulative Target	Gender Considerations	Allocation (USD)
	Study on Records Restoration (e.g. land, identity, other essential legal records)		Undertake study on Records Restoration (e.g. land, identity, other essential legal records)	1	Undertaking a study to support digital restoration and recording of land ownership by women, legal identity records for women, and other records essential to the recognition of the rights of women.	
ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE						
Environmental clean-up accelerated in tandem with strengthened capacities for disaster risk management and resilience **GEN2**	**Number of grants and cash-for-work activities for safe removal, recycling and disposal of debris:** Assessment of environmental impacts of 2022 floods Guidelines and technical assistance for debris, rubble, contaminated waste removal # of cash grants for debris, rubble, contaminated waste removal	Initially Sindh (Dadu) and Balochistan (Kachi)	▪ Undertake environmental impact assessment ▪ Develop guidelines and provide technical assistance for debris, rubble, contaminated waste removal ▪ Provide cash grants for debris, rubble, contaminated waste removal ▪ Train relevant government officials in WASH and Solid Waste Management ▪ Conduct CBDRM trainings and provide early warning	1 1 # TBD 4,500 government personnel to be trained 25,000 community members to be trained	Undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment that will examine human rights and socio-economic impacts of the floods, disproportionate impact on women, and factoring in women's role in the recovery process. Developing guidelines and training material to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into people-centred security and community stabilization initiatives. Increasing awareness and access to information amongst target communities with significant exposure to debris and waste. Promoting knowledge of best practices on environmental management and gender	150,000 250,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 2,500,000

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Output	Output Indicator	Geographic Focus Area(s)	Activity	Cumulative Target	Gender Considerations	Allocation (USD)
			equipment (e.g. sirens, loudspeakers) ▪ Conduct training in climate and disaster resilience and mainstreaming in development planning ▪ Support preparation of (5) longer-term socio-economy recovery projects ▪ Undertake Hazard mapping of vulnerable areas in 20 districts	9,000 community members to be trained 5 projects developed 1	justice amongst duty bearers and right holders through normative and technical capacity building, with particular focus on climate change, displacement, stabilisation and building community resilience. Target communities are able to discuss issues related to climate change and to voice them at the appropriate fora at the local, provincial and national levels to improve access to people-centred environmental (gender) justice. Developing projects that reflect the socio-economical structural barriers that women continue to face and recognizing the critical role that women play in the recovery process and therefore in contributing toward sustainable development pathways. Identifying environmental, health and safety hazards and most vulnerable populations in order to inform strategic planning, disaster risk preparedness and readiness.	3,000,000 375,000 2,000,000

<u>Note</u>: PSEAH and GBV plans will be elaborated in consultation with a Gender Expert prior to the start of implementation based on latest available information on areas of work for which funding has been secured.

ANNEX IV

Request for Approval or Delegation for Project Document that includes Construction Works

Request for Approval or Delegation for Project Document that includes Construction Works

In line with the Programme and Project Management policy on Appraise and Approve, which sets out mandatory UNDP authorizations and approvals in respect of Works, the Resident Representative must obtain specific authorization from the Regional Bureau Director prior to approving a project document, or any substantive revision thereof, that proposes UNDP support to Works above $200K.

The CO may either request the Regional Bureau Director approval for a specific project or a delegation of authority to approve Construction projects above $200K, if the CO has proven experience in implementing construction works across projects/programme.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION			
1. Requesting Business Unit	Pakistan	2. RR/Head of BU name	Knut Ostby
3. Date of request	4/20/2023	4. Signature of Head of BU	DocuSigned by: BD7FE8E00D1A405...
4. Purpose of request	Approval for specific construction project or activity		
	1. **For approval for specific project/activity, complete all sections except for Section C.** 2. For delegation to approve construction projects, complete all sections except for Section B.		
B. REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECT OR ACTIVITY - NA			
5. Request for	New Project	6. Type of Project	DIM
7. Project # and title	UNDP Flood Recovery Programme (Project NO: 0146012- currently a PIP in System)		
8. Donor	Government of Japan and UNHABITAT		
10. Project budget	Flood Response Programme Total Budget is USD 90 Million, Confirmed funding (excluding PIP) is USD 7.13 million		
12. Brief summary of project scope and type of works	Pakistan is one of the top ten countries affected by climate change with the 2022 floods underscoring the unpredictability, magnitude, and adverse impacts of the challenge. To date, almost one third of Pakistan is inundated affecting 33 million people affected in the form of displacement, hunger, increased vulnerability to diseases, and disruptions in the conduct of daily business including social and economic activities- more than 1,300 have died. Furthermore, it is estimated that 6.4 million people affected by the floods require immediate humanitarian assistance, 1.4 million are exposed to the elements because of damage of to their homes, and more than 627,000 are seeking shelter in official Government run displacement sites. In response UNDP, with the funding from the Government of Japan will provide community led flood rehabilitation and restoration support in six districts of Baluchistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces of Pakistan. The project will focus on; i) reviving local livelihoods through improved access to markets/social services and revival		

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	of micro-enterprises, including provision of tool kits, and ii) restoring conditions of safety and dignity for flood-affected people in transitional settings through the installation of solar lighting systems in selected villages in the affected areas. Supplementing this work, UNDP will collaborate with UNHABITAT, JICA, and the Department of Education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework targets and Goal 11 of the SDGs through the rehabilitation and restoration of school infrastructure in disaster prone areas.
13. Has a feasibility study been undertaken? By whom and what's the conclusion of technical and financial viability.	Preliminary assessments of the recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation works by sectors, including those reflected in the Floods Response Programme (FRP) were undertaken under the Government supported by WB, ADB, EU and UNDP/UN Agencies as part of the PDNA and 4RF and informed the FRP interventions and activities. Feasibility strudies for specific works are planned to be undertaken during the first three months of programme implementation and/or before the activity related to construction works will start. Depending on the typology of works the appropriate implementation modality and procurement strategy will be developed and RPs (government entities/construction companies/NGOs) will be engaged as determined by the outcomes of feasibility study/s. For the Japan Project, UNDP is developing indigenously sourced transitional shelters that will be installed using indigenous materials like mud and wooden or bamboo scaffolding providing the affected populations with local and environmentally sustainable transitional shelters for effective protection against rain and hot or windy weather. As the construction activities will be develop with the capacity development of community members to transfer the skills required to maintain and/or reconstruct indigenously sourced transitional shelters, UNDP will engage selected reputable CSOs in the targeted provinces of Balochistan, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to to work with the communities. The typical construction works, as determined by the feasibility study will be undertaken by the construction companies selected through UNDP procurement Policy. UNHABITAT- With regards to enhancing the disaster resilience of schools in disaster prone areas, UNHABITAT has conducted a structural vulnerability assessment of the buildings has and, based on this assessment further process has been initiated. In addition to the above project risk assessment was conducted by project team and risks were identified, and prioritized and mitigation action were suggested while developing the project. RACP ex-ante case was submitted with all details including BOQs, designs and drawings.
14. Assessment and outcome of the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure for the project (s)/programme	The detailed SES Checklist has been run by UNDP Pakistan and vetted by the BRH team- the overall risk categorization is 'Moderate'. The Checklist is attached with this case.
15. Identified Risks and mitigation measures	

Risk Description ***(Broken down by event, cause, impact)***	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance*** ***(Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Mitigation***
Risk 1: Please refer to SES Checklist **<u>Principle – Human Rights</u>** **P.2.** Is there a risk that duty-bearers	Please refer to Risk 1 in SES Checklist	Please refer to Risk 1 in SES Checklist	Building on extensive data produced under the PDNA and as baseline assessment information is made available, the project team will continue to refine output indicators and corresponding disaggregated data against which achievement

(e.g., government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project? **P.3**. Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights? **P.5.** Inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities			against output indicators will be measured. This will ensure accountability of UNDP in addressing the needs of target and/or vulnerable project beneficiary groups. The project management team and implementation partners will ensure that stakeholder engagement plans (Please see point 1 after this table for details of the plan budget) are in place to solicit feedback from intended project target groups. A two-way communication plan will also be put in place to strengthen stakeholder engagement and foster conversation with communities. Communities are to be familiarized with Stakeholder Complaint and Grievance Mechanisms at their disposal. With regard to the project's expected rehabilitation of schools (Output 1), the project will involve Parent Teachers Committees and District Education Department to resolve any potential land ownership issues related to schools' lands. This will avoid schools and their students being overlooked when schools are selected for rehabilitation.
RISK: 2 Please refer to SES Checklist **Principle – Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment** **P.12.** Exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence?	Please refer to Risk 2 in SES Checklist	Please refer to Risk 2 in SES Checklist	A gender expert (budgeted) will be brought on board to build on the initial gender analysis and gender action plan (GAP) developed during the preparation phase; and perform a comprehensive gender assessment during project implementation prior to commencement of activities. This will ensure a better understanding of how planned activities in support of women's skill-building, training, enhanced income generating potential, and overall empowerment, will be implemented within the local context and conditions, and the extent to which they will be supported within the community. The comprehensive gender assessment will be accompanied by Preventing Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse (PSHEA) and Gender-based Violence (GBV) Action Plans. A gender expert will be brought in during the light mid-term review/lessons learned exercise to assess the progress of the project interventions in support

			of gender equality and women's empowerment and determine whether any unintended negative effects (harm to women) have been triggered by the project interventions. The project budget includes provision for a gender specialist to be engaged on a retainer basis to provide technical guidance, monitoring and spot-check advisory
RISK: 3 Please refer to SES Checklist **Principle- Accountability** P.13. Exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Please refer to Risk 3 in SES Checklist	Please refer to Risk 3 in SES Checklist	UNDP will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (please refer to point 1 after the table for details of the plan and its budget) to ensure that vulnerable groups from the target communities are meaningfully involved in the design and implementation of project activities. This will be further strengthened through the establishment of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) to address the concerns of marginalized groups who are aggrieved by certain aspects of project design or implementation. UNDP will also ensure that members of the said groups are provided with the relevant information about project implementation and progress through timely dissemination or disclosure of official communication through regular updates in local languages.
Risk 4: Please refer to SES Checklist **<u>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</u>** 1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g., modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes 1.9 significant agricultural production?	Please refer to Risk 4 in SES Checklist	Please refer to Risk 4 in SES Checklist	The UNDP Procurement Support Unit, project sectoral experts, project monitoring team and third-party inspectors will work with contractors brought on board to support the project Agricultural component, toward ensuring compliance with sustainable land management practices, standards and certifications, managing and mitigating this risk.

Risk 5: Please refer to SES Checklist **Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks** 2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds, storm surges, tsunami, or volcanic eruptions? 2.2 outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes* 2.4 increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change	Please refer to Risk 5 in SES Checklist	Please refer to Risk 5 in SES Checklist	The UNDP Procurement Support Unit, project engineers and sectoral experts, project monitoring team and third-party inspectors will work with contractors brought on board to support the project Agricultural and Infrastructure components, toward ensuring compliance with standards and certifications, managing and mitigating this risk. [See relevant risk mitigation actions under Risk 7.] UNDP will explore possibilities of introducing traditional as well as innovative construction materials which are both climate resilient and environmentally sustainable, prepared through low emission indigenous techniques. UNDP is already an active member of the Technical Working Group on resilient and sustainable reconstruction led by IOM, Habitat, and UNOPS which will be instrumental in exchange of knowledge, experiences, and best practices. Where possible, renewable energy will be introduced and piloted to reduce dependency on high emission fossil fuel based electricity generation.
Risk 6: Please refer to SES Checklist **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** **Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security** 3.1 construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g., roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams) 3.2 air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation? 3.3 harm or losses due to failure of	Please refer to Risk 6 in SES Checklist	Please refer to Risk 6 in SES Checklist	Only those engineering firms with a valid license for civil work construction issued by the Pakistan Engineering Council will be engaged. These licenses are renewed annually based on conformity to safety and other standards. Bidders will be required to provide all necessary arrangements as per Pakistan Occupational Health and Safety (POHS) Act 2018 for the safety of laborers and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. UNDP will hire the services of a reputable technical firm to prepare BoQs and drawings and ensure that standard construction protocols are followed during the process. All the BoQs and drawings will be signed-off by the lead engineer of the technical firm and approved by UNDP's engineering team after a thorough review and assessment.

		structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)? 3.4 risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health? 3.5 transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)? 3.7 influx of project workers to project areas? 3.8 engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?			The contractor will develop an **Occupational Health and Safety Plan**, to the satisfaction of UNDP. It will also develop and implement an induction program for all site personnel, which includes as a minimum, an outline of the requirements for environmental management relating to the site. All sample construction materials would be tested in laboratories, documented, and verified by third party consultants and UNDP. A Performance Bank Guarantee will be obtained from contractors under contract clauses to rectify the poor-quality work during the defect liability period of one year after completion. All personnel working at sites will be trained in emergency preparedness and response (covering health and safety at the worksite) and will be provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment. UNDP will ensure that salvageable construction debris is reused in construction activities to reduce waste and cost of new construction materials. Furthermore, unusable construction material will be sold off to scrap dealers for recycling into utility items. Following their expiration, potentially hazardous materials like lead batteries or bulbs provided with renewable energy equipment will be sold off to retailers for recycling. All the risk related to the construction/repair activities have been identified and will be monitored throughout execution. UNDP will ensure that the installation of the indigenously sourced transitional shelters is aligned with national and international best practices based on past experience of implementing partners- this will be further verified by UNDP's internal monitoring systems led by field engineers who will also be part of the procurement processes of UNDP's RPs	

			For UNHABITAT: A robust assessment methodology was followed by UNHABITAT to identify the vulnerable buildings. After selection of each building, engineering assessment was done and UNHABITAT structural engineers proposed the interventions and developed the, design, drawings and BOQs. Before the start of the work contractors' workers will be trained on the proposed activities and UNHABITAT engineers will continue the supervision of the work. UNDP will also provide oversight through regular monitoring visits to respective sites.
Risk 7: Please refer to SES Checklist **Standard 6: Indigenous People** **6.4** the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Please refer to SES Checklist Risk 7	Please refer to SES Checklist **Risk 7**	The Project will conduct inclusive consultations with a diverse range of stakeholders to ensure that indigenous people's concerns and unique requirements are integrated and addressed in project design and implementation strategy. To further reinforce this, livelihoods interventions will be informed by baseline research which will map out the economic landscape of intervention areas including details of traditional or indigenous livelihoods. Finally, once the presence of indigenous communities in a particular intervention area is confirmed, UNDP will develop and rely on an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) (please refer to point 4 after this table for plan details) to ensure that screening, assessment, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of risks and impacts on IPs (also called tribal people in Pakistan) are in place and inform project's design and implementation.
Risk 8: Please refer to SES Checklist **Standard 7: Labour and working conditions**	Please refer to SES Checklist Risk 8	Please refer to SES Checklist **Risk 8**	The contractor will produce a Worker Recruitment Plan and present it to UNDP before the initiation of construction. This will commit the contractor to employ as many local people as possible. Where migrant workers are used, the contractor will undertake an induction training program, and will present the outline of the program to UNDP for prior approval. Also, the contractor will ensure that

		7.1: Working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments? 7.3: use of child labour 7.6: Occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?			child labour is prohibited, and special measures should be in place and agreed upon by both parties. UNDP has internal engineering capacity within the project, and this will be employed to conduct frequent visits to construction sites and will oversee the consultants and contractor's work ensuring compliance with National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2018, and relevant national and international labour standards, laws and regulation. Bidders will be required to provide all necessary arrangements as per National Occupational Health and Safety Policy 2018 for safety of labors and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. In addition to project engineers, a monitoring team and third-party firms will conduct spot-checks as well as regular monitoring of construction sites to ensure that safety and labour measures are in place and complied to for all personnel working on project sites. **For UNHABITAT:** The bidders must provide all necessary arrangements as per National Occupational Health and Safety Policy 2018 for safety of labors and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. In addition, engineers, monitoring team and Schools Monitoring & Evaluation teams will conduct regular monitoring of construction sites and ensure that safety measures are in place for all the personnel working on project sites. Based on the UNDP CO experience, in dealing with Construction projects, a special Guidance note on 'Heath, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Protocol Guidance note for UNDP Civil Project Vendors' was developed which will be part of the contract as an annex. UNDP will also have a robust oversight to ensure that the working conditions follow local and international laws and best practices.	

			UNDP/UN-HABITAT has internal engineering capacity within the project, and this will be employed to conduct frequent visits to construction sites and will oversee the consultants and contractor's work ensuring compliance with National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2018, and relevant national and international labour standards, laws and regulations. The contractor will produce a worker recruitment plan and present it to UN-HABITAT before the initiation of construction. This will commit the contractor to employ as many local people as possible. Where migrant workers are used, the contractor will undertake an induction training programme, and will present the outline of the programme to UNDP and UN-HABITAT for prior approval. Also, the contractor will ensure that child labour is prohibited, and special measures should be in place and agreed upon by both parties
RISK: 9 Please refer to SES Checklist **Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency** 8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts? 8.2 the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)? 8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	Please refer to SES Checklist Risk 9	Please refer to SES Checklist **Risk 9**	The UNDP Procurement Support Unit has specialized expertise in managing these risks and shall engage with only those suppliers who have the adequate capacity and the required certifications (FDA/CE) and market clearance and technical expertise to manage these risks. Project sectoral experts will also work with UNDP PSU and NGOs/Responsible Parties to ensure that planned infrastructure and agricultural activities under Outputs 1 and 2 do not create unintended harm to the environment and human health. The project will adopt, safe, effective, environmentally sound pest management in accordance with the WHO/FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management for the handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides. Furthermore, the project will develop guidelines to promote the use of less hazardous substitutes and avoid supporting the manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions,

	8.5 the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?			or phase-outs. Where grants are provided under cash for work modality for removal, recycling and disposal of debris, relevant guidelines would be adopted and implemented to ensure mitigation of risks related to contamination and hazards.

Other targeted assessments as identified in the SES are the following:

1. Stakeholder Engagement Plan(s) – Partnership and Stakeholder community engagement personnel, who will develop this plan, is budgeted,.
2. Gender Action Plan: Completed and is attached as annexure III to the Project Document. This action plan will be monitored and updated during implementation of activities.
3. Occupational Health and Safety Plan. Development of Occupational Health and Safety Plan will be part of the contractual responsibility of the vendors which UNDP will engage during implementation
4. Indigenous Peoples Plan(s) – if applicable, will be done through local partners to be engaged with oversight and technical inputs from UNDP
5. ESIA is budgeted separately in budget and will be conducted will be conducted before start of the implementation of those activities which will trigget the associated risks/conduct of ESIA.

16. Describe the enhanced monitoring and quality assurance activities and measures that will be/are included in the Project Document	UNDP will ensure that project quality assurance is in place from inception of project activities starting from procurement of goods and services, engaging 3rd party monitoring firm, to downstream implementation in intervention areas through engagement of Responsible Partners and vendors. This will include: - Under the established standard operating procedures at the CO, Management Support Unit in coordination with the RECC Unit and Finance/Procurement Units will be providing overall guidance, and supervision not only in the engagement of NGOs/CSOs/government institutions as Responsible Partners but also will facilitate in engaging 3rd party monitoring firm for provision of independent monitoring of project activities. - A result and risks monitoring and assurance plan will also be developed by RECC Unit in consultation with MSU which will be executed and results of which will be utilized in ensuring RPs and vendors payments are linked to satisfactory results reported by the CO and 3rd party monitoring firm. - the budgeted work plan along with the risk mitigation/monitoring plan will be developed for each RP which may get engaged during Japan-funded component execution. The budgeted work plan will also specify cash transfer modalities with reference to the HACT micro-capacity risk assessment rating along with the identification of frequency of assurance activities which will also be clarified to the RPs at the time of signing of instruments. - For UNHABITAT, a two-tier monitoring of construction activities will be done by the Agency with oversight from UNDP led by UNDP's internal monitoring team including engineers. This will be further strengthened through third party monitoring by an accredited engineering firm that will verify and triangulate the findings of internal monitoring conducted by the two agencies. - For Flood Recovery Programme- UNDP will be part of the procurement process for quality assurance of the indigenously sourced transitional shelters. Engineers with experience of working with these or similar structures will oversee the installation at each construction milestone to ensure that the structures remain durable during inclement weather events and natural disasters.

C. REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO APPROVE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS		
17. Justification and Need for Delegation	☐ Proven previous experience in construction works. ☐ New Project (s) coming on stream	☐ Crisis or Emergency ☐ Other _____
18. Brief Justification Details		

Attach any relevant documents	-

D. FINANCIAL AND PROCUREMENT DATA

19. Annual Financial Delivery of the Office

Year	Total delivery incl. procurement	Total Construction Procurement Volume
Past fiscal year [actual]	USD 71.6 Million	USD 5.9 Million (UNDP)
Current fiscal year [target]	USD 70 million	Estimated in the Floods Recovery Programme (considering available resources): USD 5 Million (under FRP) USD 2.5 Million UNHABITAT (under FRP) Under other projects with already approved DOAs: USD 8.5 Million Total estimate for Construction works USD 16 Million

20. Historical and expected works contracts

Value of contract [USD]	Number of Works Contracts above $200 K issued during last 12 months	Estimated/expected number of constructions works next 12 months
200,001 - 300,000	5 cases	3 cases for other projects
300,001 – 500,000	05 cases	2 Cases
500,001 – 1 million		03 Cases (including 01 for FRP)
Above 1 million	01 case	03 cases (including one for UN HABITAT under FRP) UNHABITAT case is for Repair and retrofitting of 150 vulnerable schools' buildings and Improvement of clean drinking water and, toilet facilities and minor repair of few boundary walls in 45 schools.

E. PROCUREMENT STAFF AND ENGINEERING CAPACITY/ RESOURCES

21. Does the Country Office have sufficient technical expertise available to the project to ensure that construction specifications are adequately and timely defined/specific to ensure efficient, effective, and transparent construction management? Provide brief details.	Yes, the CO has sufficient technical expertise for managing construction projects. The CO has experienced technical staff, operations staff, procurement specialists and project management specialists. The CO had successfully implemented civil works projects throughout the country. For Flood Programme Construction cases: The installation of the indigenously sourced transitional shelters will be done by CSOs with experience in the domain. This will ensure that the installed structures meet the minimum criteria and quality standards for similar structures and meet the expectations of local communities and Government line departments. This will be done through enhanced oversight and regular monitoring by UNDP's team of engineers who will also be involved in the procurement of materials for installation.

	For UNHABITAT case: With extensive experience of construction repair and retrofitting of the buildings, UNHABITAT will train communities and local institutes in structural mitigation and safer construction methods. To support this, UN-HABITAT has a team of one structural Engineer, one senior engineer and 4 engineers besides other technical staff to implement this project. After signing of contracts with construction firms, relevant works will be monitored and verified by project engineers and a 3rd party monitoring firm on a regular basis. Final payments to construction firms will only be made after independent ground verification of the work done and claimed by the construction firms.

22. List of Procurement Officers and Engineers – *Please list the Head of Procurement first*

Name	Title	Contract Type and Grade	Highest CIPS Certification Level
UNDP Country Office Procurement Team			
Kanwal Kazmi	Procurement Specialist (Head Procurement Unit)	NOC/FTA	CIPS-4
Vacant (to be recruited)	Procurement Officer	NOA/FTA	n/a
Seemab Rashid	Sr. Procurement Associate	GS-7/FTA	CIPS-4
Muhammad Tahir ul Islam	Procurement Officer	NPSA-08	CIPS-4
Haroon ur Rasheed Gul on SLOWP	Procurement Associate	GS-5/FTA	CIPS-3
Aman Khan	Procurement Officer	NPSA-08	CIPS-3
Touqeer Asghar	Procurement Assistant	GS-5 TA	CIPS-3
Iqbal Qureshi	Procurement Assistant	NPSA-05	CIPS-1
Vacant (to be recruited)	Civil Engineering Specialist	NPSA-10	N/A
Available Engineers in projects with construction works			
Usman Sarwar	Project Engineer	NPSA 9	N/A
Nadeem Akhtar	Sr. Field Engineer	NPSA 9	N/A
Abdul Azim	Project Engineer	NPSA 8	N/A
Adnan Khan	Project Engineer	NPSA 8	N/A
Muhammad Ikram	Project Engineer	NPSA 8	N/A
Muhammad Owais	Project Engineer	NPSA 8	N/A
Muhammad Irshad	Project Engineer	NPSA 8	N/A
Operations Team of Flood Recovery Project			
Hamza Hassan	Programme Specialist	NPSA 10	N/A
Shahzad Zakir	Program Associate	G7 /FTA	N/A
Vacant (to be recruited)	Finance and Procurement Officer	NPSA 9	N/A
3 Engineers	To be recruited in the framework of the Floods Response Programme		N/A

23. Will the Country Office engage a Consulting Engineering Firm? If so, provide details (where applicable)	Yes. The Third Party Firm will validate cost estimates before contracting, and will provide oversight during construction, in coordination with project engineers.

F. OTHER INFORMATION	
24. Does the Country Office have a proven track record in successfully managing construction projects/contracts? Provide brief details.	UNDP CO have completed several major construction projects over the past few years in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and newly merged districts in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and in Quetta-Baluchistan under different projects, such as Aman-o-Insaf, Stabilization and Development Project and Eco Tourism and Camping Sites. Further, construction works have been successfully implemented under the following projects: Joint Police Training Center, Nowshera (US$ 8 million), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prosecution Academy, Peshawar (US$ 1.2 million), Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Swat (US$ 1.8 million), Refurbishment of 65 model police stations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, including 4 newly constructed buildings (US$ 4 million) funded by EU and INL. UNDP CO under Stabilization and Development Project have performed Civil Work for rehabilitation of 297 schools under USAID project, 93 schools rehabilitated under CERF funding. Projects have dedicated staff in liaison with Procurement unit to keep track record of all projects and projects have special monitoring teams to conduct SPOT checks and audit on site as well as relevant provincial departments which proves the capacity of CO for successfully managing construction projects and contracts. Projects also have dedicated Civil Engineers hired both for Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan to vet and monitor the construction activity.

25. List the previous construction works above $200K implemented by BU last 3 years

Description	Duration	Value
Provision of improved WASH services to the already rehabilitated economic infrastructure schemes	2022	1,620,000
Rehabilitation of schools and restoration of facilities including WASH facilities.	2022	399,000
Civil works for schools and Hospitals	2022	355,717
Construction of Five (05) Model Police Stations	2021 to 2022	USD 2.3 Million
Construction of Four (04) Agriculture Training Center	2021 to 2022	USD 560,642
Construction of Police Barracks and Female Hostel	2021 to 2022	USD 3.1 Million
Civil Work for Rehabilitation of 50 Girl's Schools in Kurram and Orakzai districts of KP	2021 to 2022	USD 674,664
Construction of Community Based Disaster Risk Management Centers	2020 to 2021	USD 218,224
Construction of Academic Blocks and Multipurpose Hall at Police Training Centre (PTC) Quetta	2021	USD 1,050,385

UNDP-ITB-2020-128 - Construction of Women Barracks at ANF Rawalpindi (ongoing)	From 8/5/2020 to 8/4/2021	USD 554,867
Construction of Joint Police Training Center at District Nowshera Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (Package-4) Reference Reviewed in RACP case id #23982.	From 7/1/2020 to 8/31/2020	USD 201,886
Construction of Joint Police Training Center at District Nowshera Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (Package-4) reference Case Reviewed in RACP case id #23982.	From 7/1/2020 to 8/31/2020	USD 227,948
Amendment to Contract for the Construction of Joint Police Training Center (JPTC) Phase-II in Hakim Abad Nowshera KPK, Pakistan (Package-II)	From 2/22/2020 to 10/31/2020	USD 243,048
Construction of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prosecution Academy and Hostel for the Prosecution Department	From 12/2/2019 to 12/1/2020	USD 1,140,658
Amendment to Contract for the Construction of Joint Police Training Center (JPTC) Phase-II in Hakim Abad Nowshera KPK, Pakistan reference Case # 0000021029	From 6/22/2019 to 12/21/2020	USD 680,705

26. Lessons learnt from previous construction works

1. Construction works should have provision to accommodate emergency situation, such as COVID 19, that badly affected our planning in 2020.	5. BOQs must be locked by password so that bidders can't change quantity.
2. Project should build strong engineering and consultant team to initiate and monitor construction phase.	6. Reasonable contingencies should be built into the total project cost estimate.
3. BoQs should always be validated by a third-party consultant firm which should be based on site for detailed supervision and counterchecked by Project Engineers.	7. Verification of Civil Work documents must be required, e.g., to confirm the Genuity of PEC certificate, SECP Registration certificate. Verification of the audit reports, prices, and dates of provided contracts to show the experience which bidders provide in their bids as they may forge documents.
4. Strong communication mechanism between bidder, civil works consultants and end-user is always helpful in identifying and resolve any deficiency and keeps project moving forward.	8. Due to sharp devaluation of the national currency, an option for interested companies to bid in USD and paid in the national currency as per the local policy. This option is to be introduced against the ongoing economic crisis causing the construction companies to struggle with the market situation for material supply.

27. Details of Contract Management and Monitoring measures implemented by BU for construction works

The CO will hire a third-party engineering consultancy firm on a full-time arrangement for monitoring and supervision during the execution of works. The consultant firm will be responsible for detailed supervision and certification of all the onsite constriction activities. The third-party firm will send their team on site and team of engineers will be available on site during the execution of project activities.

UNDP will also hire Engineers on a full-time basis to conduct frequent visits to construction site and will oversee the consultants and contractor's work.

Use of Approved Construction Materials:

1. The Consultants and UNDP Engineering Team will ensure all material and consumable items are tested. All procedures such as sampling, field and laboratory testing would be carried out to ensure the quality of materials at site.
2. The consultants and UNDP engineers at the site would ensure that only approved and certified materials are used for all the construction works. In cases where the contractor provides the results of such material tests, UNDP would independently contact the testing authority to validate the results.
3. Upon Signing of the contract, a detailed work plan will be submitted by the contractor, to ensure that the construction work is completed within the given time frame.

28. Latest Audit Rating and investigations (if any)

Type of Audit	Year of Audit	Audit Rating
Country Office	2022	**Satisfactory**
Country Office	2019	**Partially Satisfactory**

Specific comments related to Procurement function in Audit report and corrective actions implemented by the CO:
The CO was rated at Satisfactory with some improvements needed. One specific procurement related audit observation was on procurement planning:

Weakness in procurement planning and managing of contracts contributing to low delivery. The office should address low delivery and weak procurement planning.

The management action plan for the above two (02) recommendations has been implemented in December 2022 and OAI accepted the action taken accordingly the observation was closed.

29. Current DPA	$300,000	30. Current IDPA Expiration Date *(If applicable)*	date

Current IDPA for the Flood Recovery Programme is USD $300, 000.00 valid for 1 year with effect from March 22, 2023.

Endorsement by Head of Business Unit:

Name & Title: Knut Ostby/ Resident Representative Signature: DocuSigned by: BD7FE8E00D1A405... Date: 20-Apr-2023

Completed and signed Request for Approval or Delegation for Construction Works form along with supporting documents as appropriate should be submitted to respective Regional Bureau Operations Advisor with copy to the Regional Procurement Advisor.

DS DS

Assessment of available capacity, possible risks, and risk mitigation measures to be adopted:
(Regional Procurement Advisor in discussion with RACP Chair)

1. *It is understood that this request is only for currently defined by the project activities which are supported by the available funding while the CO is working on resource mobilization and in case more construction works are planned by the office, will update the required assessments and submit the DoA for such new works.*

2. *For activities related to flood response, the CO indicated that they are yet to conduct feasibility study to determine technical and financial vialibility of the project.The office also indicated that they will engage capable NGOs as responsible parties. The office is advised to review what would be the best procurement strategy based on the results of the assessments, risk assessment and market availability and whether qualified construction firms can be engaged or CSO/NGO. Should a Responsible Party be selected, the office is requested to ensure that PCAT assessment for construction is completed and only NGOs with necessary capacities and skills are engaged for this activity.*

3. *UNDP Pakistan is requested to ensure that the scope of work is prepared by qualified engineers with necessary quality assurance layers and that results of the feasibility study, social and environmental screening are factored in the solicitation documents.*

4. *UNDP Pakistan should ensure the SoW and BoQ are fit for purpose for the tender according to UNDP rules (e.g. generic specifications of materials to be used) and that the independent verification of BoQ and cost estimates has been completed.*

5. *The office is encouraged to seek early advice of the RBAP Regional Procurement Advisor (RPA) from the procurement planning stage of the solicitations. It is strongly recommended to submit an EX-ANTE for all cases greater than 1,000,000 USD or cases deemed of high complexity as required by the POPP.*

6. *It is recommended to organise structured site visits with presence of the UNDP engineer taking records to assure that bidders are familiar with the bid requirements and with the particular project site. Furthermore, the pre-bid meeting with clear presentations made by UNDP shall be used to inform the business community on UNDP procurement standards for construction works, quality assurance and risk mitigation actions and contract management provisions.*

7. *For contract management and as indicated in the request, a third-party construction monitoring firm should be contracted; UNDP Engineers shall verify and certify payments. For UN Habitat portion, in case inspections are joint with UN Habitat noting that the agency indicated technical engineering capacity and support through their engineers to ensure QA, the office should discuss and agree the arrangements with the agency while the overall contract and liability shall be managed by UNDP in accordance with UNDP rules.*

8. *Social and Environmental experts should be in place to carry out the required ESIA before the project commences or at the earliest possible timeline, to ensure all the required plans including the indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF), updating the gender action plan, prepare the ESMP, stakeholders engagement plan and occupational health and safety plan. The CO should ensure that recommended actions from the above assessments and plans are costed or considered in the bidding documents so that the contracted firms for the construction and for oversight, can ensure that the required safeguards are correctly implemented in the construction work.*

9. *The CO in its assurance role should prepare monitoring plan to specifically verify that the safeguards are in place and implemented, so as to have proof that compliance to SES is in place. This is particularly key in areas where indigenous peoples are concerned, where they should assure that free, prior and informed consent has been obtained, clear communication/translations of the agreed actions are in place and documents are in place for verification. Grievance redress mechanism for this work must be in place to ensure any stakeholder with a grievance has a chance to be heard by the project board, as outlined in the stakeholder engagement plan. This is the role of CO assurance/oversight team.*

10. *The cost of all the required safeguards process – from assessments, management plans, monitoring and communications should be factored in the project budget.*

DocuSigned by:
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20-Apr-2023
Gloria Kiondo
Risk Management Specialist

DocuSigned by:
Iryna Malykh
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20-Apr-2023
Iryna Malykh
Regional Procurement Advisor

BUREAU DIRECTOR DECISION:

Reviewed by:(Regional Bureau Operations Advisor/delegated official in the Bureau)		
Ram Iyer	DocuSigned by: Ram Iyer B0363699D211412...	25-Apr-2023
Name:	Signature:	Date:
Recommendation/ Comments:	This is recommended for approval with the caveat that the CO implements the recommendations listed above, and this is limited to 4 procurement actions indicated in the document.	
1 Approval	1 Rejection	
Christophe Bahuet	DocuSigned by: 5D099D7182744AD...	25-Apr-2023
Name:	Signature:	Date:

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ANNEX V
PROJECT RISK REGISTER

Project Title: Resilient Flood Recovery Project	**Project Number:**	**Date: 12-Dec-22**

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category *(including Risk Appetite)*	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level *(see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)*	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner *(individual accountable for managing the risk)*	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	UNDP may not be able to reach the targeted number of beneficiaries.	Due to inability of the project to mobilize sufficient funds for entire project duration (02 years).	This may affect the project's ability to reach out to the planned number of beneficiaries undermining their abilities to recover from the impact of the floods. .	**2. FINANCIAL (2.6. Budget availability and cash flow) - UNDP Risk Appetite: MINIMAL TO CAUTIOUS** *ASSOCIATED RISKS:* *5. REPUTATIONAL (5.5 Stakeholder Management)* *7. STRATEGIC (7.3 Stakeholder relations and partnerships)*	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 02-Jan-23 To: 31-Dec-24	Amir Goraya Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	Risk Treatment 1.1: Proactive resource mobilization including targeted proposals to bilateral donors and support to the Government in the convening of major donor conference. Risk Treatment Period: 1/10/2022 – 30/06/2024 Risk Treatment Owner: Amir Goraya Programme Manager
								Risk Treatment 1.2: If project Outputs are not fully funded, prioritize workplan activities within and across Outputs, including maintaining a flexible project personnel structure. Risk Treatment Period: 1/10/2022 – 30/06/2024 Risk Treatment Owner: Programme Manager
2	Implementation of workplan components	UNDP's Standard Operating Protocols	UNDP may not be able to meet donor and	**4. ORGANIZATIONA**	Likelihood:	From: 02-Jan-23	Amir Goraya, Assistant	Risk Treatment 2.1: Pre-identify in project document,

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	may get delayed and ability to deliver timebound (donor-supported) activities could be compromised.	and business processes may not be sufficiently agile to enable necessary speed of response and recovery support.	stakeholder expectations. Urgent needs of the community may not be met during project lifetime	**L (4.3. Implementation arrangements) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN** *ASSOCIATED RISKS:* *5. REPUTATIONAL (5.5 Stakeholder Management)* *7. STRATEGIC (7.3 Stakeholder relations and partnerships)*	**3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	To: 31-Dec-24	Resident Representative, RECCU	potential Responsible Parties to undertake major areas of work under Project Outputs. Risk Treatment Period: 01/11/2022 – 30/03/2023 Risk Treatment Owner: Programme Manager
								Risk Treatment 2.2: Where baseline assessments are required under project Outputs 1,2 and 4, ensure rapid procurement processes and onboarding of assessment team, as other activities within Outputs are contingent upon the timely completion of these assessments. Risk Treatment Period: 01/01/2023 – 30/04/2023 Risk Treatment Owner: Programme Manager
3	Possibility of regress in project implementation or stalling of implementation	Events beyond the control of the project including extreme climate event in project sites during project implementation, political or civil unrest.	Project implementation may be disrupted and project will not reach stated objectives within the envisaged timeframe. Urgent needs of communities and households will remain unmet.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS** Associated risk:	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a**	From: 02-Jan-23 To: 31-Dec-24	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	Risk Treatment 3.1: The nature of this project is to support disaster risk management, preparedness and resilience to extreme shocks. The project will need to make all efforts to remain on track with the envisaged workplan through a contingency plan so that

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				SAFETY AND SECURITY (8.5 Civil unrest) UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	**risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**			communities are in a state of readiness in the event of an extreme weather disaster. Risk Treatment Period: 01/01/2023 – 31/21/2024 Risk Treatment Owner: Programme Manager
								Risk Treatment 3.2: To regularly monitor security situation in project sites. Risk Treatment Period: 01/01/2023 – 31/21/2024 Risk Treatment Owner: Programme Manager in collaboration with Safety and Security Unit
4	Investments in skills strengthening and systems enhancements may not be follow-up/monitored for sustainability	Training, tools, and systems may not be sufficiently understood and applied	Benefits of training and financial investments cannot be realized in strengthened capacities within communities and government offices.	**3. OPERATIONAL (3.8. Capacities of the partners) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	Risk Treatment 5.1: To support sustainability aspects of project investments, establish structured survey and monitoring mechanism to seek feedback from target groups (most likely beyond the life of this project). Risk Treatment Period: 01/01/2023 – 31/21/2024 Risk Treatment Owner: Programme Manager

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	The project may not be able to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable flood-affected populations.	Baseline assessments do not adequately capture data on the needs of all segments of the flood-affected population; implementation partners do not sufficiently engage with and respond to needs and rights of affected populations.	Most vulnerable, at-risk affected populations are left behind and without the means to recover and build back better.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.1. Human rights) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	Building on extensive data produced under the PDNA and as baseline assessment information is made available, the project team will continue to refine output indicators and corresponding disaggregated data against which achievement against output indicators will be measured. This will ensure accountability of UNDP in addressing the needs of target and/or vulnerable project beneficiary groups. The project management team and implementation partners will ensure that stakeholder engagement plans are in place to solicit feedback from intended project target groups. A two-way communication plan will also be put in place to strengthen stakeholder engagement and foster conversation with communities. Communities are to be familiarized with Stakeholder Complaint and Grievance Mechanisms at their disposal. With regard to the project's expected rehabilitation of schools

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								(Output 1), the project will involve Parent Teachers Committees and District Education Department to resolve any potential land ownership issues related to schools' lands. This will avoid schools and their students being overlooked when schools are selected for rehabilitation.
	Changes in household power dynamics as a result of project investments toward women's empowerment put women at risk in their communities and households.	Deeply entrenched cultural and societal perceptions toward the role of women is challenged.	Women experience higher incidents of gender-based violence. UNDP, donors, and implementers may face resistance in local communities where activities in support of gender equality and women's empowerment are being implemented	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	A gender expert will be brought on board to build on the initial gender analysis and gender action plan (GAP) developed during the preparation phase; and perform a comprehensive gender assessment during project implementation prior to commencement of activities. This will ensure a better understanding of how planned activities in support of women's skill-building, training, enhanced income generating potential, and overall empowerment, will be implemented within the local context and conditions, and the extent to which they will be supported within the community. The comprehensive gender assessment will be accompanied by Preventing Sexual Harassment, Exploitation and Abuse (PSHEA) and Gender-based Violence (GBV) Action Plans.

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								A gender expert will be brought in during the light mid-term review/lessons learned exercise to assess the progress of the project interventions in support of gender equality and women's empowerment and determine whether any unintended negative effects (harm to women) have been triggered by the project interventions. The project budget includes provision for a gender specialist to be engaged on a retainer basis to provide technical guidance, monitoring and spot-check advisory.
	Vulnerable groups (women, ethnic, gender, and religious minorities, indigenous groups, youth, and persons with disabilities) are excluded from meaningfully participating in decisions that affect them.	Structural marginalization of vulnerable groups is perpetuated in project design and implementation.	Vulnerable groups are sidelined from participating in project activities leading to increased social and economic marginalization in the post-recovery scenario.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.3. Grievances (Accountability to stakeholders)) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	UNDP will develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure that vulnerable groups from the target communities are meaningfully involved in the design and implementation of project activities. This will be further strengthened through the establishment of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) to address the concerns of marginalized groups who are aggrieved by certain aspects of project design or implementation.

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								UNDP will also ensure that members of the said groups are provided with the relevant information about project implementation and progress through timely dissemination or disclosure of official communication through regular updates in local languages
	Agricultural practices and technologies are harmful to human and environmental health, and threaten the sustainable use of land, water and other environmental resources.	Practices adopted by the project do not conform with sustainable land management approaches.	Long-term sustainability, socioeconomic and ecological use and functions of land are compromised; land is unable to meet human agricultural needs.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.4. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	The UNDP Procurement Support Unit, project sectoral experts, project monitoring team and third-party inspectors will work with contractors brought on board to support the project Agricultural component, toward ensuring compliance with sustainable land management practices, standards and certifications, managing and mitigating this risk.
	Agricultural and construction works and investments may exacerbate the level of greenhouse gas emissions.	Agricultural and constructions works are not compliant with health and safety regulations, releasing contaminants and pollutants into the environment.	Increased emissions will compound the cycle of climate vulnerability of Pakistan	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	The UNDP Procurement Support Unit, project engineers and sectoral experts, project monitoring team and third-party inspectors will work with contractors brought on board to support the project Agricultural and Infrastructure components, toward ensuring compliance with standards and certifications, managing and mitigating this risk. [See relevant risk mitigation actions under Risk 7.]

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								UNDP will explore possibilities of introducing traditional as well as innovative construction materials which are both climate resilient and environmentally sustainable, prepared through low emission indigenous techniques. UNDP is already an active member of the Technical Working Group on resilient and sustainable reconstruction led by IOM, Habitat, and UNOPS which will be instrumental in exchange of knowledge, experiences, and best practices. Where possible, renewable energy will be introduced and piloted to reduce dependency on high emission fossil fuel based electricity generation.
	There is a risk s to community health, safety and security	due to failure of structural elements use of substandard construction materials or incorrect technical specifications or Bill of Quantities or drawings. Project monitoring and quality control mechanisms not functioning adequately.	Which may impact the quality of construction being compromised and buildings not built to withstand effects of climate events as originally intended, leaving safety of residents at continued risk.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.6. Community health, safety and security) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	Only those engineering firms with a valid license for civil work construction issued by the Pakistan Engineering Council will be engaged. These licenses are renewed annually based on conformity to safety and other standards. Bidders will be required to provide all necessary arrangements as per Pakistan Occupational Health and Safety (POHS) Act 2018 for the safety of laborers and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. UNDP will hire the services of a reputable technical firm to

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								prepare BoQs and drawings and ensure that standard construction protocols are followed during the process. All the BoQs and drawings will be signed-off by the lead engineer of the technical firm and approved by UNDP's engineering team after a thorough review and assessment. The contractor will develop an **Occupational Health and Safety Plan**, to the satisfaction of UNDP. It will also develop and implement an induction program for all site personnel, which includes as a minimum, an outline of the requirements for environmental management relating to the site. All sample construction materials would be tested in laboratories, documented, and verified by third party consultants and UNDP. A Performance Bank Guarantee will be obtained from contractors under contract clauses to rectify the poor-quality work during the defect liability period of one year after completion. All personnel working at sites will be trained in emergency preparedness and response

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								(covering health and safety at the worksite) and will be provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment. UNDP will ensure that salvageable construction debris is reused in construction activities to reduce waste and cost of new construction materials. Furthermore, unusable construction material will be sold off to scrap dealers for recycling into utility items. Following their expiration, potentially hazardous materials like lead batteries or bulbs provided with renewable energy equipment will be sold off to retailers for recycling. All the risk related to the construction/repair activities have been identified and will be monitored throughout execution. UNDP will ensure that the installation of the indigenously sourced transitional shelters is aligned with national and international best practices based on past experience of implementing partners- this will be further verified by UNDP's internal monitoring systems led by field engineers who will also be part of the procurement processes of UNDP's RPs

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								For HABITAT: A robust assessment methodology was followed by UNHABITAT to identify the vulnerable buildings. After selection of each building, engineering assessment was done and UNHABITAT structural engineers proposed the interventions and developed the, design, drawings and BOQs. Before the start of the work contractors' workers will be trained on the proposed activities and UNHABITAT engineers will continue the supervision of the work. UNDP will also provide oversight through regular monitoring visits to respective sites.
	The project design overlooks or fails to consider the unique rights and interests or traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities in intervention areas.	The project design/consultations follow a one size fits all approach without accounting for the diversity of contexts and interests shaping the intervention scenario.	Project inclusivity is undermined with potentially negative social and economic consequences for indigenous communities that may already be marginalized.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.9. Indigenous peoples) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	The Project will conduct inclusive consultations with a diverse range of stakeholders to ensure that indigenous people's concerns and unique requirements are integrated and addressed in project design and implementation strategy. To further reinforce this, livelihoods interventions will be informed by baseline research which will map out the economic landscape of intervention areas including details of traditional or indigenous livelihoods.

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								Finally, once the presence of indigenous communities in a particular intervention area is confirmed, UNDP will develop and rely on an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) to ensure that screening, assessment, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of risks and impacts on IPs (also called tribal people in Pakistan) are in place and inform project's design and implementation.
	The project potentially involves or leads to working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments, as well as safety measures for labor working at construction sites.	Project monitoring mechanisms not functioning adequately, and contractors are in violation of labor and safety laws, conditions and protocols.	Human rights abuses, physical injury, legal liabilities and reputational damage for UNDP and partners.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.10. Labour and working conditions) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	The contractor will produce a Worker Recruitment Plan and present it to UNDP before the initiation of construction. This will commit the contractor to employ as many local people as possible. Where migrant workers are used, the contractor will undertake an induction training program, and will present the outline of the program to UNDP for prior approval. Also, the contractor will ensure that child labour is prohibited, and special measures should be in place and agreed upon by both parties. UNDP has internal engineering capacity within the project, and this will be employed to conduct frequent visits to construction sites and will oversee the

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								consultants and contractor's work ensuring compliance with National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2018, and relevant national and international labour standards, laws and regulation. Bidders will be required to provide all necessary arrangements as per National Occupational Health and Safety Policy 2018 for safety of labors and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. In addition to project engineers, a monitoring team and third-party firms will conduct spot-checks as well as regular monitoring of construction sites to ensure that safety and labour measures are in place and complied to for all personnel working on project sites. For HABITAT: The bidders must provide all necessary arrangements as per National Occupational Health and Safety Policy 2018 for safety of labors and also to follow COVID-19 safety protocols. In addition, engineers, monitoring team and Schools Monitoring & Evaluation teams will conduct regular monitoring of construction sites and ensure that safety measures are in place for all the personnel

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								working on project sites. Based on the UNDP CO experience, in dealing with Construction projects, a special Guidance note on 'Heath, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Protocol Guidance note for UNDP Civil Project Vendors' was developed which will be part of the contract as an annex. UNDP will also have a robust oversight to ensure that the working conditions follow local and international laws and best practices. UNDP/UN-HABITAT has internal engineering capacity within the project, and this will be employed to conduct frequent visits to construction sites and will oversee the consultants and contractor's work ensuring compliance with National Occupational Health and Safety Policy of 2018, and relevant national and international labour standards, laws and regulations. The contractor will produce a worker recruitment plan and present it to UN-HABITAT before the initiation of construction. This will commit the contractor to employ as many local people as possible. Where migrant workers are used, the contractor will undertake an induction training programme, and will present the outline of the programme to

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								UNDP and UN-HABITAT for prior approval. Also, the contractor will ensure that child labour is prohibited, and special measures should be in place and agreed upon by both parties
	Agricultural inputs may include pesticides that have a negative effect on the environment and human health. Infrastructure and public works have the potential for release of pollutants and/or waste that are harmful to the environment.	Supplies and contractors do not have the adequate capacity and technical expertise to manage this risk.	Environment and human health will be further harmed by pollution, waste and contaminants introduced.	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **2 - Minor** Risk level: **LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)**	From: 31-Dec-24 To: 31-Dec-25	Amir Goraya, Assistant Resident Representative, RECCU	The UNDP Procurement Support Unit has specialized expertise in managing these risks and shall engage with only those suppliers who have the adequate capacity and the required certifications (FDA/CE) and market clearance and technical expertise to manage these risks. Project sectoral experts will also work with UNDP PSU and NGOs/Responsible Parties to ensure that planned infrastructure and agricultural activities under Outputs 1 and 2 do not create unintended harm to the environment and human health. The project will adopt, safe, effective, environmentally sound pest management in accordance with the WHO/FAO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management for the handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides. Furthermore, the project will develop guidelines to promote the use of less hazardous substitutes and avoid

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								supporting the manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions, or phase-outs. Where grants are provided under cash for work modality for removal, recycling and disposal of debris, relevant guidelines would be adopted and implemented to ensure mitigation of risks related to contamination and hazards.

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ANNEX VI

LIST OF POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND GRANTEES

To provide relief and recovery support to the affected population of Pakistan Floods 2022, various public and private sector stakeholders are actively working in Sindh and Balcohistan provinces. Within Sindh and Balochistan provinces, the following partners have the potential and basic capacities to support implementation of select project components:

Government Sector

- Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Sindh
- Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Balochistan
- Planning & Development Department
- Public Health Engineering
- Irrigation Department
- Deputy Commissioners/DDMAs Sindh and Balochistan
- Rescue 1122/MERC Balochistan
- Agriculture/Livestock department Government of Sindh and Balochistan